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ABSTRACT
This paper examined capital market and performance of Nigeria economy. The study made use of secondary data which were sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin, for the period spanning from 1985 to 2017. Stationarity, Johansen Co-integration, Error correction and Granger Causality tests were executed. The result reveals that there was a long run positive relationship among the variables, the result of the Granger Causality test shows two significant unidirectional causalities flowing from gross domestic product to total market capitalization and to total value of new issues respectively. Thus, the study posits that capital market is a strong driver of economic growth in Nigeria for both public and private entities for medium and long-term investment. As such, a sound institutional framework for the regulation of the actors in the market so as to inspire investors’ confidence and for the sustainability needs to be emphasized. The study further recommends that government should relax further, conditions for corporate Quotation in the Nigerian Stock Exchange in order to encourage more companies to get Quoted in the Nigerian Stock Market.

Keyword: Capital Market, Error Correction Model, Nigerian Economy, Co-integration.

INTRODUCTION
The Nigerian capital market has since been the meeting point for buyers and sellers of shares, bonds stocks and for the exchange of other intrinsic commodities for the purposes of raising capital for the running the business operations, project expansion, modernization and business transformation by companies, government and its parastatal which in turn reduces the level of such economic unit’s dependency upon banks for financing of capital projects as well as long-term financing; this has given a significant boast and public-image recognition to most companies. Thus, the final result of such transaction when fully consummated is that it leads to cash flows either in the form of cost of capital to the public or tax to the government.

According to Nwankwo (1980), capital market is a place for mobilization and intermediation of long-term funds. In his view, capital market provides lender with a platform through which they can provide long term funds in exchange of financial assets from borrowers. This was the position of Mbat (2001) where capital market was seen as a medium through which loanable funds are provided by lenders and obtained by borrowers. Capital market is a market where buyers and sellers come together for the purpose of trading on financial securities such as bonds, stocks, to mention but few. It is a market which helps in channeling funds from the surplus economic units to the deficit economic units for the purposes of investment into productive use. It is a medium through which institutional investors raise investable funds. Ezirm (2005) assert that capital market constitutes the market in
which long-term financial instruments with maturities basically longer than one year are traded. He said, such capital market instrument includes bonds, shares, long-term development stocks of government to mention but a few. He went further to state that; the Nigerian capital market offers the needed mechanism to mobilize long-term funds. It therefore implies that Capital market comprises of both primary markets and secondary markets. While new issues of stocks and other securities are carried out (traded) in the primary markets the exchange of existing ones or previously-issued securities are done in the secondary market.

According to Osaze (2007) capital market is a market for long term funds and securities whose tenure extends beyond one year. Capital market exist for the purpose of matching the demand for funds with the supply of funds, thereby fueling economic growth through the allocation of funds (which could technically be termed as financial intermediation) that can be used in job creations, building of infrastructures as well as financing of innovative ideas. The fact still remains that no business can grow or expand without a corresponding increase need in capital rather than ordinary working capital support which most deposit money banks are willing to offer, capital market even without collateral, offers most companies the opportunity of raising such capital. According to Okodua, & Ewetan, (2013) Capital market performance is seen as an essential and/or a good indicator for measuring a country's economic strength. Which means that, an economy that has an active capital market can regularly use its vital stock market index as a guide in the measurement of changes in the general level of economic activities within the concerned economy.

In the view of Gaumnitz and Dougall (1975) Capital market is seen as a complex institution and mechanisms through which intermediate funds and long-term funds are pooled and made available to business, government and individuals, while instruments that are already identified as outstanding are transferred. According to Anyanw, et al (1997) capital Market is described as a market for mobilization and utilization of long-term funds for development, stating that, its instruments of trade are government securities and corporate bonds, stocks, as well as mortgage loans. They argued that it is a remarkable invention of our time, a platform for wealth creation upon which most modern economies rely. Thus, since Capital Market, is the market segment where securities with more than one-year maturities are being traded; for example, equity shares, Preference Shares, debentures and bonds, they are and still remains the source of long-term funds for businesses and industries (Kevin.S. 2009). The Lagos Stock Exchange was setup in March 1960 as a result of the findings and recommendations of Barback committee of 1959 and was incorporated in Sept.1961 with its all share index formulation in January 1984, makes it clear that its operations have being in place for quite a long time spanning through both tough and good economic era. Worthy of note is that, barely few years ago, Nigeria was acclaimed the highest and the fastest growing economy in Africa of which one would have expected that such growth would have been sustained rather the next on the line was the crying and weeping of both big and small of economic hardship. According to Osaze (2007), capital market is responsible for long-term-growth capital formation, which therefore makes it the prime vehicle that drives any economy on its path to growth and development, while the money market only complements it through the provision of the needed working capital that will support the gross fixed capital formation. He argued that, unfortunately the Nigerian Capital market is yet to fully perform its natural function of funding long-term investment; considering the fact that the major indicator of capital market development is the proportion of the long-term fixed capital formation that is raised in relation to the GDP. He added that between 1999 and 2004, long-term funds raised through new issues was within the average of 1.36% and 16% to the GDP and gross fixed capital formation respectively, while market capitalization to GDP during the same period also averaged 14.25%. He therefore concluded that it was not surprising that the Nigerian economy has been growing at an annual average of 3.2% over the said period; because most of the funds that have been raised in Nigeria have been short-term fund from the money market and these are not growth funds. He argued that when government put a ceiling on how much dividend a company can pay out to its shareholders as an anti-inflationary measure, those shareholders will perceive investment in shares as fixed income which has failed to pay sufficient income to cover the rate of inflation; thereby marking down share prices in preference to the more fixed income stock. Osaze (2007) argued that when the yield gap between shares and bonds begins to narrow, investors begin to expect the returns on bonds to rise vis-à-vis shares. In response, they switch to bonds which are safer which in turn brings down the prices of shares due to the higher ‘sell’ order relative to the ‘buy’ order. T
his and many more had made us to ask whether or not Capital market had actually contributed or supported the economy in any way the years rather than depending on the economy for survival; even with numerous supports of the government through its democratic structure. Notably of such supports, was the attention given to the ugly incidence that took place on the floor of the Nigerian capital market in 2009 when its market capitalization crashed from a high record of N13.5 trillion that was recorded in early 2008 to less than N4.5 trillion.

Thus, the House of Representatives through its committee on Nigerian capital market, investigated into the circumstances surrounding such crash of the Nigerian capital market, hence this was called the capital market probes. For such unanswered question of this nature by the relevant and available works, this study hereby seeks to satisfy this “curiosity” and to fill such existing gap. In fact, the main clause of these discussions is that an efficient capital market is one which can incorporate all the indices that allow for free flow of funds and/or savings into long-term capital investments. Besides, the Nigerian capital Market since its inception has experienced some set back which have not in any way helped deepen the stock market. Such problems among others may include, fear of insiders’ abuses, poor economic environment, and the problem of buy and hold strategy, whereby stocks are being bought and kept rather than being traded on the stock market which hinders a favorable investment opportunity. Thus, in the mist of all these conflicting issues we were tempted to asked whether or not the activities and/or the performance of the capital market can really be used as a predictive measure of the Nigeria’s economic growth.

2.1 Conceptual Review
2.1.1 Nigerian Financial Systems

In an economy, the development of financial markets could be linked closely to the overall development of that economy. Well-functioning financial systems provide good and easily accessible information. That lowers transaction costs, which in turn improves resource allocation and boosts economic growth. Commercial banks tend to dominate the financial system, even at a low level of economic development while the domestic stock market seems to perform more actively and efficiently when the economic development is at higher levels. Open economies with sound macroeconomic policies, good legal systems, and shareholder protection attract capital and thus have larger financial markets (Klingebiel, and Schmukler 2002).

Market size can be measured in other ways that may produce a different ranking of countries. Recent research on stock market development shows that modern communications technology and increased financial integration have resulted in more cross-border capital flows, a stronger presence of financial firms around the world, and the migration of trading activities to international exchanges. Many firms in emerging markets now cross-list on international exchanges, which provides them with lower cost capital and more liquidity-traded shares. This however, suggests that exchange in emerging markets may not have gotten enough financial activity to sustain them; thus, across countries comparison may be limited by conceptual and statistical weaknesses, such as inaccurate reporting and differences in accounting standards. However, in many countries of the world including Nigeria, there exists a financial system that forms the regulation of such financial activities within the economic environment which determine the amount and types of funds to be issued and at what cost and usage such funds should be meant for. In the view of Anyanwu et al (1997) financial system is seen as a conglomerate of different markets, operators, and instruments as well as institutions that interact within an economy for the provision of financial services like financial intermediation, resources mobilization and allocation and facilitation of foreign exchange transactions. Here in Nigeria, the financial system is composed of two major components namely: the Money market and Capital market.

While the money market is a market for short-term funds and securities like; treasury bills and other short-term negotiable instrument, the capital on the other hand is a market for the mobilization of long-term funds and securities for developments: such as long-term loans, mortgage bonds, preference shares (stock), ordinary Shares, Federal Government bonds or Development stock, as well as industrial loans and debentures.

2.1.2 Nigerian Stock Exchange

Anyanwu et al (1997), and Osaze (2007) both traced the origin of NSE back to the early days of the Lagos Stock exchange, adding that the Nigerian Stock Exchange was founded in 1960 first as the
Lagos Stock Exchange, and was inaugurated on September 15, 1960, as the stock exchange council following the recommendations of Professor R.H Barback’s committee which was set up to examine the viability of securities exchange in Nigeria. Operations began officially on August 25, 1961 with 19 securities listed for trading but informal operations had commenced earlier in June, 1961. Initially their Operations were conducted within Central Bank building with four firms as market dealers. The Nigerian Stock Exchange was mandated to examine applications from companies seeking to raise capital from the capital market and recommend the timing of such issues to prevent issues clustering which could overstretch the market’s capacity. However, following the promulgation of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree in 1972, there was therefore the need to establish a body to be backed by law to regulate the activities of the capital market, hence the creation of the Capital Issues Commission with the promulgation of the Capital Issues Commission Decree in March 1973 to take over these activities. This was made up of nine (9) members, of which the chairman was a representative of the Central Bank of Nigeria, and the other eight (8) members which were drawn from some Federal Ministries, the industrial and financial sectors of the economy. However, the power of the Capital Issues Commission was further enhanced in order to cope with some emergent challenges that was facing the commission by setting up another committee called the Financial System Review Committee which was saddled with the responsibility of reviewing the capital market activities and to proffer solution for its development. It was based on the recommendations of the Financial System Review Committee in 1976, that the Securities and Exchange Commission was established through the promulgation of the Securities and Exchange Commission Decree No. 71 of 1979 to oversee the activities of the Capital Issues Commission in 1979. They were also to regulate and develop the Nigerian capital market, as well as to determine the prices of issues and to set the basis for allotment of securities. Unlike the previous two commissions, they operated and received funding from the Nigerian Apex bank with an enlarged membership of 12 members having a CBN representative as Chairman and others from the Ministries of Finance, Trade and Industries, as well as the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board while other nominees were individual merit. There is therefore no doubt, saying that, by the reason and nature of the NSE’s market capitalization and turnover, is the leading market in Africa. They also provide access to a wide range of debt securities locally and internationally featuring both large and small-sized companies from different economy, that meet its universally acceptable standards. The Nigerian Stock Exchange is committed to promote a just and equitable standard of trade and thorough business practice in the Nigerian Capital Market by firmly enforcing its listing and trading rules in accordance with the global best practices. This it does by ensuring that the standards set out are effective to maintain a fair and orderly market and investor protection. As a self-regulatory establishment, they work to defend and preserve the confidence of investors and the market integrity. 

2.1.3 Operation of the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)

The NSE is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which has the mandate of Surveillance over the exchange to forestall breaches of market rules and to deter and detect unfair manipulations and trading practices. The Exchange has an automated trading System. Data on listed companies’ performances are published daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annually. The Nigerian Stock Exchange has been operating an Automated Trading System (ATS) since April 27, 1999, with dealers trading through a network of computers connected to a server. The ATS has facility for remote trading and surveillance. Consequently, many of the dealing members trade online from their offices in Lagos and from all the thirteen branches across the country. The Exchange is in the process of establishing more branches for online real time trading. In order to encourage foreign investment into Nigeria, the government has abolished legislation preventing the flow of foreign capital into the country. This has allowed foreign brokers to enlist as dealers on the Nigerian Stock Exchange, and investors of any nationality are free to invest. Nigerian companies are also allowed multiple and cross border listings on foreign markets.

2.1.4 The Component of Nigerian Stock Exchange

According to Anyanwu (1998), posit that the NSE is made up of many markets, including a market for new shares and a market for existing securities there are also markets for debts securities and for equities, but for simplicity and analytical purpose, the Nigeria capital market would be discussed under two main components namely:
2.1.4.1 Primary Market
This market operates when the initial or new capital raising takes place. The market handles the wholesale placement of newly created financial instruments like stock and bonds. The issuing houses and stock brokers play prominent roles to ensure that the fund raised through this segment of the capital market get to the institution issuing the security (Okereke, 2000). Some methods that could commonly be used in raising such new equity as follows:

I. **Direct Issues or Offer for Subscription**: this involves a direct issue to the Public by floating a number of stock or shares implying that the firm is a public company. The fund generated through this process is used to finance expansion in the firm.

II. **Offer for Sale**: this is a public invitation by a sponsoring intermediary such as an investment bank.

III. **Right Issue**: This is a process whereby existing shareholders are given the opportunity to buy more shares at concessionary price and terms according to the number of shares previously owned by such shareholder. It is often used by most quoted companies to raise additional capital needed for their operations.

2.1.4.2 Secondary Market
This market operates after the issue has been completed and the security listed on stock exchange. Buying and selling of securities here are done by the brokers on behalf of clients. Securities traded include the Federal government bonds, debenture stocks, preference shares and equities. Thus as a market that trade on existing securities, the proceeds from the sales go to the individual owners and not the corporate issuer of the securities. Secondary Market is not market for new capital, it is simply a market for resale of existing securities thereby facilitating easy conversion of securities into cash. Once stocks are sold in the primary market, they become available for trading in the secondary market upon listing.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH)
Roughly years ago, the random walk theory developed by Fama (1965) and in recent time gaining popularity is today an academic concept which provides a framework for examining the efficiency of the capital market, is one of the theoretical exploits of capital market-economic growth relationship. The EMH predicts that market prices should incorporate all available information at any point in time and explains that current stock prices fully reflect available information about the value of the firm, and there is no way to earn excess profits (more than the market overall), by using this information which has very important implications for investors as well as for financial managers. The relevant test of efficiency is whether prices incorporate all information that is available at the time. One other relevant theory is the Neoclassical Growth Model developed by Solow (1956). The model posits that diminishing returns would finally cause economic growth to die down.

The basic proposition of growth theory is that, in order to sustain a positive growth rate of output per capita in the long run, there must be constant advances in technological knowledge in the form of new goods, new markets, or new processes. In the growth theory, three factors are put forward, namely: labour growth, capital accumulation, and technical progress. The neo-classical growth theory expressed the sources of growth as consisting of the growth of labour force, growth of capital stock, and growth of productivity or technical progress. Constant returns are assumed for the growth, since the growth of capital stock also depends on national income, only technical progress and labour force growth determine output growth.

However, the EMH bears more relevance to this paper because it links capital market and economic growth. It provides a better understanding towards the relationship between capital market development and economic growth in Nigeria. Thus, it provides a framework for examining the efficiency of the capital market. It provides considerable insights about the future performance of investments, bankruptcy potentials and the economy’s prospects which is an evidence of capital market development on economic growth.

2.2.2 Financial Intermediation Theory
The theory of financial intermediation is concern with mobilization of fund from the area of surplus to the area of deficit for the purpose of investment. Thus, capital market as we all know is a mayor means and mechanism for the mobilization and transfer of investable funds from the fund-owners to investors to be invested into investments that will pay them better and higher returns on investment.
This theory is a platform for a formal and an interdependent relationship that govern the activities of capital market with respect to providing, organizing and managing the payment system, where the providers of the fund will be entitled to a return on capital while the investors of such funds will in turn earn profit on their investment thereby complementing each other. It is a financial framework which brings investors (deficit economic unit) in contact with the lenders/ suppliers of funds (the surplus economic unit) for the purpose of exchange of values necessary for specialization, mobilization and transfer of savings. Thus, the users of such funds that are transferred from those who generate them, are expected to invest the funds in the economic system where the funds will yield the highest returns from which the supplier of such funds can earn a reward.

Thus, borrowing from the seminal contributions of some scholars like Akerlof (1970) and Rothschild and Stiglitz (1976). The economic role of capital market in Nigeria as a financial intermediary is built on the economics of imperfect information that began to emerge during the 1970s. They affirmed that such role exists because of their ability to reduce information and transaction costs that arise from an information asymmetry between borrowers and lenders, thereby assisting the effective operations of the markets and all other factors that may affect the volume of credit channeled through them.

2.3 Empirical Review
Godwin, Onoh, Ogbonna, Eugene and Iheukwumere (2018) investigated how financial development stimulates economic growth in Nigeria. This research work made an attempt to establish a link between demand following and supply leading hypothesis using Nigerian data (1981-2014) for empirical analysis, several analytical technique of which, the Error Correction Model (ECM) was utilized, the result from the analysis is In support of supply leading hypothesis and it was discovered that for Nigerian capital market to contribute substantially there is need for the market to stand the test of time, little time lag is needed for this market to be efficient in the supply of capital, an inadequacy was noticeable with the banking sector, the strength at which the banking sector provides funds for growth is not as adequate as it should be, they further suggest that the government needs to provide a well-articulated reform package which is capable of increasing the organized banking sector involvement.

Vazakidis and Adamopoulos (2010) investigated the causal relationship between stock and credit market development and economic growth for Italy for the period 1965-2007 using a Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) and the results of Granger causality tests indicated that there is a bidirectional causal relationship between economic growth and stock market development with direction from economic growth to stock market development for Italy. At any stage of a nation's development, both the government and the private sectors would require long-term capital. For example, companies that are going for expansion or a Government that is embarking on a capital project such as the provision of infrastructures would need a long-term capital which is a product of a well-functioning capital market. Ogbulu (2009) investigated similar scenario and discovered that value of new issues and the Naira foreign exchange rate were positively and significantly related to GDP while the degree of openness of the economy and government regulation impacted negatively and significantly on GDP.

In Bangladesh Md and Jianguo (2018) examined the nexus between economic growth, financial innovation, and stock market development. The study made use of time series data which ranged between the period 1980–2016, the study utilized autoregressive distributed lagged (ARDL) bounds testing approach as statistical technique, after the data for the study fulfilled all the necessary assumptions of ARDL, it was discovered from the granger causality test that reinforcement relationship is identified between financial innovation, stock market development and economic growth both in the long run and in the short run. The ARDL result also indicated that for an economy to develop, then it needs to embrace financial innovation, the innovation introduced by financial sector expediate monetary transaction and provides a better plat- form for customers and attracts prospective customers to make use of any of the facility (improved financial services via the use of technology) that will be made available to them, the end product of innovation introduced will be increase in savings and pool of fund available for intermediation process in the financial system.

Criticism of Empirical Work
The study made use of simple regression analysis to examine the effect of capital market on economic growth and development, the study made use of secondary data covering a period of 2001 – 2017. Simple regression analysis does not capture effect, it captures relationship between variables which
can be seen as technique misrepresentation, the time period used for the analysis is considered little and cannot be used for predicting or forecasting occurrence of events, the study did not also take recognition of the various diagnostic test in the research analysis which can be used to ascertain the usability of the data. Lastly the dependent variable which is presumed to be growth and development was not adequately accounted for in the model. Based on this premise, this research work intends to correct the model misrepresentation and technique used in Onuora (2019). The technique used in the work of Onuora (2019). and Agu, (2018) can be criticized on the bases of the time frame used in their work which is less than 30 years, and in such scenario, another statistical technique should have been used in place of what was used in their various works.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design
In this study effort have been made to great extent in line with the deductive econometric procedure involving the specification of the relevant model used in measuring the subject of interest, estimate the parameters used in checking the adequacy of the model, by testing the hypotheses and examining the global utility of that estimated model for policy purposes. To this extent the study, uses the Multiple regression technique was used to estimate the relationship that exist between Nigerian economic growth the (GDP) as the dependent variable and the indices of capital market performance. The choice of this technique was due to its ability to simultaneously account for several predictive variables, while the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) technique was used to obtain the numerical estimates of the model’s coefficients, as formulated below since the purpose of this study is to predict the growth of the economy through Capital Market performance indicators.

3.2 Methods of Data Collection
The data for this study were collected through the documentary method, which cuts across several issues of reports and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletin, and Nigeria Stock exchange (NSE) fact book and accounts of various issues, the empirical data between the period Also, are seminar paper presentations by top functionaries of the Nigeria stock exchange, scholars Securities and Exchange Commission annual reports, journals, and newspaper.

3.3 Methods of Data Analysis
The following methods are espoused for this study: Stationarity Test, Johansen's Co-Integration Tests, Error Correction Estimation and the Granger causality Test.

3.4 Model Specification

The model is specified in its multivariate functional linear form as follows:

\[ GDP = F(TMCAP, TVNI, ASI, TVSI, VGBC) \] (1)

Where:

\[ GDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TMCAP + \beta_2 TVNI + \beta_3 ASI + \beta_4 TVSI + \beta_5 VGBC + \sigma_i \] (2)

Where,

- Gross Domestic Product = GDP
- Total Market Capitalization = TMCAP
- Total Value of New Issues = TVNI
- All Share Index = ASI
- Total Volume of Shares Issued = TVSI
- Value of Government Bonds in Circulation = VGBC
- the error item for each estimation = \sigma_i

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Data Analysis

4.1.1 Descriptive Statistics
To access underlying trend amongst the employed data, the study employs the Descriptive statistics as a form of Univariate Analysis:
Table 4.1 Results of Descriptive Statistics of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Total Market Capitalization (TMCAP), Total Value of New Issues (TVNI), All Share Index (ASI), Total Volume of Transactions (TVSI) and Value of Government Bonds (VGBC) in Nigeria over the period of 1985 to 2016 (₦'B).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>TMCAP</th>
<th>TVNI</th>
<th>ASI</th>
<th>TVSI</th>
<th>VGBC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>33918.29</td>
<td>4651.363</td>
<td>773984.1</td>
<td>15139.68</td>
<td>267.6875</td>
<td>2115.792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>24477.91</td>
<td>567.4000</td>
<td>108790.9</td>
<td>9537.050</td>
<td>265.5000</td>
<td>585.4447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>69023.93</td>
<td>19077.42</td>
<td>3103293.6</td>
<td>57990.20</td>
<td>362.0000</td>
<td>28.32040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>14953.91</td>
<td>6.600000</td>
<td>400.0000</td>
<td>127.3000</td>
<td>198.0000</td>
<td>28.32040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
<td>18126.00</td>
<td>6445.051</td>
<td>1087909.0</td>
<td>14929.04</td>
<td>29.36251</td>
<td>1.496000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skewness</td>
<td>0.742811</td>
<td>1.065430</td>
<td>0.952823</td>
<td>0.873195</td>
<td>0.588470</td>
<td>1.494600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurtosis</td>
<td>2.082446</td>
<td>2.553316</td>
<td>2.228035</td>
<td>3.181483</td>
<td>5.292120</td>
<td>4.086048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>0.130988</td>
<td>0.042423</td>
<td>0.059709</td>
<td>0.128066</td>
<td>0.011962</td>
<td>0.001179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>1085385.</td>
<td>148843.6</td>
<td>24767492</td>
<td>484469.7</td>
<td>8566.000</td>
<td>67705.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum Sq. Dev.</td>
<td>1.02E+10</td>
<td>1.29E+09</td>
<td>3.67E+13</td>
<td>6.91E+09</td>
<td>26726.88</td>
<td>2.79E+08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Extract from E-view 10 Output.

Mean: The overall, average value of the Gross Domestic Product is seen to be 33918 billion which started at its least value of 14953 billion in 1985 and progressed to its highest point of 69023.9 billion in 2015 after which a slight recession of 67931.2 can be identified in 2016. Following this is the Total Market Capitalization volume which is seen to be averaged at 4651.363 which has progressed overtime from just 6 billion to an all-time highest value of 19077.4 billion as at 2013 and has dropped slightly till date. Also seen to be high is the average value of new issues which is 773984.1, while the All Share Index is averaged at 15139.68 billion as TVSI shows an average value of 267.6875 and VGBC shows an average value of 2115.792.

Standard Deviation: This is to show the level of deviation of the employed variables from the mean is seen to show that the variables most susceptible to deviation entails TVNI, Gross Domestic Product, All Share Index, Total Market Capitalization (TMCAP) and VGBC as they possessed very high deviations from their respective mean, while the TVSI shows a marginal and minimal deviation from its mean value based on its standard deviation value of 29.36251.

Skewness: Being a measure of symmetry, all variables are seen to be positively skewed which goes a long way to show that they possess rather incremental value as most evident in VGBC and TMCAP as they possessed skewness statistics of 1.496000 and 1.065430, and the least positively skewed data is seen to be GDP and TVSI as they possess relatively low positive skewness.

Kurtosis: which is used to measure the “tailedness” shows, as it can be seen that high kurtosis of TVSI, VGBC and All Share Index (ASI) shows the presence of outliers and the steepness inherent the variables while other variables have less prominent outliers and are flatter relatively showing lower growth rate.

Jarque-Bera: This goes to show the asymptotic tendency of the employed variables and can be viewed via the probability level. In this light, it can be inferred that Total Market Capitalization (TMCAP), TVSI and VGBC are normally distributed as they possess probability level less than the 0.05 significant level.

4.2 Data Analysis

In analyzing the above data set, it is just right to determine the successful capture of the model by the employed variable towards determining the relevance and worthiness of employed variables. We therefore utilize the Multiple regression model (Both normal and logged), followed by unit testing, Co-integration, Error Correction and concluding with the diagnostic test.

4.2.1 Presentation of Unit Root Test Results.

Due to the underlying shocks inherent in time series variables, and also shocks that could be found in the error terms, we therefore intend to capture the stationarity of the employed variables, since a stationary variable is useful in forecasting and predicting and has a great possibility of the effect if shock to die out gradually, while non-stationary data are not suitable for long run test.
Table 4.2: Unit Root Output (Augmented Dickey Fuller)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>ADF t-statistics</th>
<th>Critical Value 5%</th>
<th>Order of Integration</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(GDP)</td>
<td>-4.761360</td>
<td>-3.670170</td>
<td>-2.963972</td>
<td>-2.621007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(TMCAP)</td>
<td>-5.398868</td>
<td>-3.670170</td>
<td>-2.963972</td>
<td>-2.621007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(TVNI)</td>
<td>-7.102165</td>
<td>-3.670170</td>
<td>-2.963972</td>
<td>-2.621007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(ASI)</td>
<td>-5.399377</td>
<td>-3.679322</td>
<td>-2.967767</td>
<td>-2.622989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(TVSI)</td>
<td>-3.694362</td>
<td>-2.656915</td>
<td>-1.954414</td>
<td>-1.609329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(VGBC)</td>
<td>-3.827715</td>
<td>-3.724070</td>
<td>-2.986225</td>
<td>-2.632604</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Extract from E-view 10 Output.

Note: D(GDP), D(TMCAP), D(TVNI), D(ASI), D(TVSI) and D(VGBC) represent the differenced values of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Total Market Capitalization (TMCAP), Total Value of New Issues (TVNI), All Share Index (ASI), Total Volume of Transactions (TVSI) and Value of Government Bonds (VGBC) over the stipulated study period.

The stationarity test output (unit root) as seen in table 2 above shows that all the variables are stationary at first difference. Further, for each variable, the absolute value of the ADF test statistic is greater than all the corresponding Mackinnon’s critical values at the 1, 5 and 10 percent significance levels. All the variables are therefore, said to be integrated of order one i.e. I(1). They are consequently ascertained as suitable for employment in further analysis without any significant spurious effects.

4.2.2 Presentation of Co-integration Test Results (Johansen’s Co-integration).

The researcher proceeded to test the long run association/Relationship among the employed variables. The results of Johansen’s Co-integration test for all the time series variables of this study are presented in table 4.5 below;

Table 4.3: Co-integration Test Result (Johansen Co-integration Method).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypothesized No. of CE(s)</th>
<th>Eigenvalue</th>
<th>Trace Statistic</th>
<th>0.05 Critical Value</th>
<th>Prob.**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None *</td>
<td>0.944414</td>
<td>193.3048</td>
<td>95.75366</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At most 1 *</td>
<td>0.778864</td>
<td>106.6104</td>
<td>69.81889</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At most 2 *</td>
<td>0.651501</td>
<td>61.34111</td>
<td>47.85613</td>
<td>0.0017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At most 3</td>
<td>0.446565</td>
<td>29.71748</td>
<td>29.79707</td>
<td>0.0511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At most 4</td>
<td>0.322632</td>
<td>11.96917</td>
<td>15.49471</td>
<td>0.1584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At most 5</td>
<td>0.009388</td>
<td>0.282965</td>
<td>3.841466</td>
<td>0.5948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trace test indicates 3 cointegrating eqn(s) at the 0.05 level
* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level
**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

Source: Extract from E-view 10 Output.

The co-integration test Carried out using the Johansen co-integration output seeks to empirically define the Long-run association/relationship between a given set of variables that is to identify the stochastic drift amongst variables (to know if the variables move together). Assuming all study variables are endogenous using the trace and Eigen value test. The result rejects the null hypothesis of no co-integration among the variables at none with the probability of 0.0005 which is less than the 5% critical probability and also at the ‘At most 1’ and also ‘At most 2’ co-integration estimate. The result

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shows that there is a long-run equilibrium relationship among the employed variables. The study is incline to select vector 3 which support a priori expectation of positive and significant relationship between gross domestic product and the fundamentals of capital market performance indicators in the country under study. The result suggests that the country’s gross domestic product grows with capital market performance/activities increase. As the capital market activities increase, the tendency of improved financial intermediation and efficient portfolio management pressures drive the capital market to increase productive investment in assets and boost the productive capacity of the economy, hence increasing output level of goods and services in the economy. Based on the foregoing, we will proceed to ascertaining the speed of adjustment, should there be distortion, using the parsimonious error correction method.

4.2.3 Presentation of Error Correction Test Result
The output of the Error Correction Model (ECM) estimates is presented in table 4.6 below;

Table 4.5: Error Correction Model Estimates (ECM):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Variable: GDP</th>
<th>Method: Least Squares</th>
<th>Date: 02/14/19 Time: 09:54</th>
<th>Sample (adjusted): 1986 2017</th>
<th>Included observations: 32 after adjustments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Coefficient</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>t-Statistic</td>
<td>Prob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>39.05012</td>
<td>5994.790</td>
<td>6.514009</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMCAP</td>
<td>-1.671695</td>
<td>0.571142</td>
<td>-2.926933</td>
<td>0.0074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVNI</td>
<td>0.007531</td>
<td>0.002521</td>
<td>2.986713</td>
<td>0.0064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASI</td>
<td>0.557222</td>
<td>0.098500</td>
<td>5.657058</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVSI</td>
<td>-80.82603</td>
<td>23.84168</td>
<td>-3.390115</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGBBC</td>
<td>-4.819989</td>
<td>0.815491</td>
<td>5.910538</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECM(-1)</td>
<td>-0.098942</td>
<td>0.237374</td>
<td>-2.416818</td>
<td>0.0305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| R-squared               | 0.978847               | Mean dependent var         | 34530.04                    |
| Adjusted R-squared      | 0.973559               | S.D. dependent var         | 18086.69                    |
| S.E. of regression      | 2941.007               | Akaike info criterion      | 19.00657                    |
| Sum squared resid       | 2.08E+08               | Schwarz criterion          | 19.33037                    |
| Log likelihood          | -287.6019              | Hannan-Quinn criter.       | 19.11212                    |
| F-statistic             | 185.1021               | Durbin-Watson stat         | 1.959289                    |
| Prob(F-statistic)       | 0.000000               |                            |                             |

Source: Extract from E-view 10 Output.

4.2.3.1 Global Utility of ECM
From the error correction mechanism, in an attempt to evaluate the speed of adjustment between the short and long run estimations, it was observed from table 4.5 above that in the long run, all the predictor variables jointly account for about 97 percent of variations in the economy’s output level (GDP). This lends credence to the suitability of the model and provides evidence that Capital market funds in Nigeria substantially account for the growth in the Nigeria’s economic output. The ECM has the anticipated negative sign. Its coefficient of -0.098942 indicates that the capital market sector’s operation speed of adjustment back to equilibrium after short run distortions is approximately 9.9%. The log run coefficients of all the explanatory variables are significant at 0.05 level. The probability of the f-statistics (185.1021) is 0.0000, indicating a good fit, while the Durbin-Watson Statistics value of 1.959289 is close to 2 and suggest the absence of positive serial correlation. All these implies that the model is a good one, well fitted and highly predictive.

4.2.3.2 Relative Statistic ECM
The results of the ECM show that all the capital market performance indicators exhibit strong influence on the output level of goods and services in the economy with some divergence in the nature
and extent of the influence. These suggest that the predictor variables can stimulate growth in the output level of goods and services in Nigeria thereby supporting the ordinary least square regression results.

**Total Market Capitalization (TMCAP)**
The ECM results from table 4.5 shows that increase in Total Market Capitalization (TMCAP) exhibits negative and significant (P-value of 0.0074) relationship with gross domestic product (GDP) at 5% level of significance to the extent that a 1% increase in Total Market Capitalization (TMCAP) could lead to about 167% reduction in gross domestic product (GDP). This suggest that an increase in Total Market Capitalization could reduce the level of output (GDP) growth in the economy, raising the amount of money invested in the capital market, possibly increasing money in circulation, causing inflation and discouraging productivity due to poor currency value, thereby reducing the output level of goods and services in the domestic economy.

**Total Value of Shares Issued (TVSI)**
Total value of shares issued (TVSI) also display negative but statistically significant relationship with gross domestic product (GDP) to the extent that a percentage increase in the Total value of shares issued (TVSI) could lead to about 8082% reduction in the gross domestic product (GDP) in the economy. This suggest that a rise in the Total value of shares issued (TVSI) will increase the volume of money in circulation, reduce the currency value through inflation, discourage productivity, thereby reducing the output level of gross domestic product (GDP), as such, Total value of shares issued (TVSI) is a strong tool for manipulating the output growth in the economy. From the foregoing, total market capitalization (TMCAP) and total value of shares issued (TVSI) tend to exhibits negative impact on GDP. This means that increase in both Total Market Capitalization and value of shares issued could reduce the output level of goods and services produced in the economy within the sampled period.

**Total Value of New Issues (TVNI)**
Total value of new issues (TVNI) exhibit positive and significant influence on gross domestic product (GDP), to the extent that a 1% increase in total value of new issues (TVNI) could lead to about 0.75% increase in gross domestic product (GDP). This may be so because an increase in total value of new issues (TVNI) to the investors in the market could increase financial intermediation and portfolio management, drive the capital market to increase productive investment in goods and services, thereby boosting the productive capacity and the output level of goods and services in the economy or the gross domestic product (GDP) in the economy.

**All Share Index (ASI)**
From the ECM, any increase in all share index (ASI) exhibit strong positive influence on gross domestic product (GDP) such that a percentage increase in all share index (ASI) may lead to about 55.7% increase in the gross domestic product (GDP). This suggest that as the average prices of equity and the number of securities in the Stock market at a given period of time increases, there will be injection of more investable funds into the economy. This will enhance financial intermediation, boost investment, grow output and put the economy on the path of growth through an active capital market performance.

**Government Bonds in Circulation**
An increase in the quantum and the value of government bonds in circulation has the tendency of improving the output level of goods and services in the economy, such that, a percentage increase in the value of government bonds could lead to about 481% increase in GDP. This suggest that, should a large portion of government total debt be sourced from the domestic financial market (capital market), this will increase the investable funds in infrastructure, increase the availability of business infrastructure, create conducive environment for business to thrive, reduce the cost of doing business in Nigeria, enhance the productive capacity of the economy and eliminate the pressure of external debt overhang through the availability of loanable funds in the domestic financial market. This is because the government will collect a large portion of the funds in the capital market as loans. The resultant effect will be an improvement in business environment and an increase in the productive capacity of the economy leading to a rise in the output level of goods and services. As seen in table 4.5., we can infer that capital market activities tend to trigger growth in gross domestic product. The veracity of this inference can be clocked using the causality test suggested by Granger (1969).
4.2.4 Presentation of Granger Causality Test Results

To test for the direction of the relationship between the correlates, we utilized the granger causality test presented in table 4.6 below:

Table 4.7: Pairwise Granger Causality Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pairwise Granger Causality Tests</th>
<th>Date: 02/14/19   Time: 10:30</th>
<th>Sample: 1986 2017</th>
<th>Lags: 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Null Hypothesis:</strong></td>
<td>Obs</td>
<td>F-Statistic</td>
<td>Prob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMCAP does not Granger Cause GDP</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.26965</td>
<td>0.7658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP does not Granger Cause TMCAP</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.0336</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVNI does not Granger Cause GDP</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.26598</td>
<td>0.7686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP does not Granger Cause TVNI</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.09193</td>
<td>0.0140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASI does not Granger Cause GDP</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1.54011</td>
<td>0.2340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP does not Granger Cause ASI</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.74501</td>
<td>0.1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVSI does not Granger Cause GDP</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3.12411</td>
<td>0.0615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP does not Granger Cause TVSI</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.68918</td>
<td>0.0875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGBC does not Granger Cause GDP</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.98802</td>
<td>0.0686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP does not Granger Cause VGBC</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.33651</td>
<td>0.7174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Extract from E-view 10 Output.*

The results of Granger Causality test as shown in table 4.7 above provide evidence of two significant unidirectional causal relationships. These are between total market capitalization (TMCAP) and gross domestic product (GDP) and total value of new issues (TVNI) and gross domestic product. No significant bi-directional relationships are observed. The independent hypothesis is seen to exist between the total market capitalization and TVNI as a relation to gross domestic product in Nigeria. And due to the fact that gross domestic product is seen to be the causal variable, a significant demand following hypothesis can be observed. The result indicates that growth in the gross domestic product precedes increase in the total market capitalization and total value of new issue securities of the capital market. This suggest that a rapid growth in the output level of goods and service in the economy could make the economy active, stimulate investments, trigger up a boost in the value of all new issue securities listed on the capital market through the window of raising the value of the firms, the market price of the issued equity and their paid up capital and finally enlarging the size of the country’s capital market through increased total market capitalization. The capital market variables do not granger-cause gross domestic product in Nigeria. This may be as a result of low level of financial development of the capital market evidence by poor participation and inclusion in the market in Nigeria. We have well explained the causality effects in table 4.6 precisely. Therefore, any increase in the growth rate of gross domestic product, will increase the velocity of stock market activities.

4.3 Hypotheses Testing

Based on the ECM output in Table 4.7, it can be seen that Total Market Capitalization (TMCAP) displays a negative coefficient of -1.671695 at a probability level of 0.0074 which is less than the 0.05 (5%) significant level. This therefore leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the alternate. The study thus concludes that there is a significant relationship between Total Market Capitalization and Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. Secondly, Total Value of New Issues (TVNI) displays a positive coefficient of 0.007531 at a probability level of 0.0064 which is less than the 0.05 (5%) significant level. This therefore leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the alternate. The study thus concludes that there is a significant relationship between total value of new issues (TVNI) and Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. Thirdly, all share index (ASI) displays a positive coefficient of 0.557222 at a probability level of 0.0000 which is seen to be less than the 0.05
(5%) significant level. This therefore leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the alternate. The study thus concludes that there is a significant relationship between all share index (ASI) and gross domestic product in Nigeria. Total volume of transactions (TVSI) displays a negative coefficient of -80.82603 at a probability level of 0.0024 which is seen to be less than the 0.05 (5%) significant level. This therefore leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the alternate. The study thus concludes that there is a significant relationship between total volume of transactions (TVSI) and gross domestic product in Nigeria. Finally, value of government bonds (VGBC) displays a positive coefficient of 4.819989 at a probability level of 0.0000 which is seen to be less than the 0.05 (5%) significant level. This therefore leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the alternate. The study thus concludes that there is a significant relationship between value of government bonds (VGBC) and gross domestic product in Nigeria.

4.3.1 Implication of Study Findings

From the foregoing, it was observed that: Total market capitalization (TMCAP) and Total Volume of shares issued (TVSI) displays negative and significant relationship with Economic Growth in Nigeria. This implies that an increase in total market capitalization and the volume of shares issued could reduce the level of output (GDP) growth in the economy through the window of raising the amount of money invested in the capital market, possibly increasing money in circulation, causing inflation and discouraging productivity due to poor currency value, thereby reducing the output level of goods and services in the domestic economy. Total value of new issues (TVNI) has a positive and significant relationship with economic growth in Nigeria. This implies that an increase in total value of new issues (TVNI) to the investors in the market could improve the level of financial intermediation and portfolio management, drive the capital market to increase productive investment in goods and services, thereby boosting the productive capacity and the output level of goods and services in the economy. All share index (ASI) exhibit strong positive influence on gross domestic product (GDP) in the economy. This implies that as the average prices of equity and the number of securities in the Stock market at a given period of time increases, there will be inflow of more investable funds into the economy. This will enhance financial intermediation, boost investment, grow output and put the economy on the path of growth through an active capital market performance.

Increase in the value of government bonds in circulation tends to improve the output level of goods and services in the economy. This implies that, when a good portion of government debt fund is sourced from the domestic financial market (capital market), this will increase the investable funds in government infrastructure, ensure the availability of business infrastructure, create conducive environment for business to thrive, reduce the cost of doing business in Nigeria, enhance the productive capacity of the economy and eliminate the pressure of external debt overhang through the availability of loanable funds in the domestic financial market. The resultant effect will be an improvement in business environment and an increase in the productive capacity of the economy leading to a rise in the output level of goods and services. Thus, from the overall result, capital market operation is seen to have a significant impact on the Nigerian economic growth.

The causality test result indicates that causality flow from growth in the gross domestic product to total market capitalization and total value of new issue securities of the capital market. This implies that growth in the output level of goods and service in the economy could make the economy active, stimulate investments, trigger up a boost in the value of all new issue securities listed on the capital market through the window of raising the value of the firms, the market price of the issued equity and their paid-up capital and finally enlarging the size of the country’s capital market through increased total market capitalization. The long run relationship between the correlates implies that, as the capital market activities increase, the tendency of improved financial intermediation and efficient portfolio management pressures drive the capital market to increase productive investment in assets and boost the productive capacity of the economy, hence increasing the output level of goods and services in the economy.

5.1 SUMMARY

In this study, we have made effort to fit batteries co-integration, ECM and Granger Causality models to gross domestic product and some capital market/financial time series data, with the aim of explaining the quandary underlying the link between GDP and Capital market activities. Specifically, the foremost issue addressed is the question do gross domestic product respond to capital market...
activities in an economy. Earliest studies failed to answer this question, because they were based on level relationships. Even the most recent studies center on the volatility of the market only, without really x-raying the coexistence of output in the macroeconomic and capital market subsectors of economies. To overcome this gap, the study estimate ordinary least square, co-integration, ECM and Granger Causality model’s specification on the series of GDP growth rate and capital market indices. The results of the ordinary least square and ECM shows that all the capital market performance indicators exhibit strong influence on the output level of goods and services in the economy with some divergence in the nature and extent of the influence. While Total Market Capitalization (TMCAP) and total value of shares issued (TVSI) exhibits negative impact on GDP, Total value of new issues (TVNI), increase in All Share Index (ASI), and increase in the value of government bonds in circulation exhibit positive and significant influence on gross domestic product (GDP). This suggests that these predictor variables can stimulate growth in the output level of goods and services in Nigeria. The co-integration test result shows that there is long-run equilibrium relationship among the employed variables. The study is incline to select vector 3 which support a priori expectation of positive and significant relationship between gross domestic product and the fundamentals of capital market performance indicators in the country under study. The causality test result indicates that growth in the gross domestic product precedes increase in the total market capitalization and total value of new issue securities of the capital market.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

We have just discussed the major findings in respect of the questions that were raised and answered in this study. Hence, it becomes apparent to draw out conclusions based on these findings. In a more formal way, the conclusions are attempts to show that the objectives of the study are achieved. We introduced co-integration, ECM and Granger Causality in processing the time series data and verified the preposition on the series of GDP growth rate and capital market indices. In view of this, we found empirical evidences to conclude that all the explanatory variables which include total market capitalization (TMCAP), total value of shares issued (TVSI), Total value of new issues (TVNI), all share index (ASI), and value of government bonds in circulation are all useful in predicting Nigeria’s economic growth as there is the existence of strong influence emanating from the predictor variables to the growth indicator in the short-run and ECM.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of these findings and conclusions, we have suggested the following recommendations; Free flow of information should be encouraged through increase publicity so as to ensure that the market prices of securities will fully reflect the market and economic condition in Nigeria. there is need to encourage more private companies to register and float their shares on the exchange by relaxing the laws regulating new entrants. There should be a relaxation of the regulatory requirements of listing companies, in other to allow more companies into the market. Laws that will protect and give investors’ confidence, encourage regular participation and discourage buy and keep stock need to be passed. There should also be regular public enlightenment that will make people to understand the benefits of investing in the Nigerian Capital markets to increase patronage.

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