The Impact of Capital Market on the Economic Growth of Nigeria

H. B. Enimola

Department of Accountancy, Federal Polytechnic, Offa, Kwara State
Corresponding Email Address: enimolah@yahoo.com

Abstract

The study assessed how the capital market affected Nigeria's economic growth. Specifically, the impact of the Nigeria stock exchange's market capitalization and volume of trade on Nigeria's economic development was evaluated. Time-series data covering 2010–2023 was obtained in the study. Estimation methods used in the study's analysis include descriptive statistics correlation analysis, ARDL co-integration analysis, parsimonious error correction model, variance decomposition and other post-estimation tests. Discoveries from the study showed that MCAP positively impacts economic growth in the long and short run. The MACP affects economic growth positively and insignificantly in the long and short runs, and the VOT exerts a significant positive effect on the economic growth of Nigeria. Hence, the study recommended that the Security and Exchange Commission should explore measures, including technological integration in trading activities, to deepen development in the capital market.

Keywords: All-Share Index, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Market Capitalization, Real Gross Domestic Product, Total Value of Transactions

1.   Introduction

The pace of growth of any economy is connected to its financial sector particularly the capital market which has considered its intermediation roles to be driven by economic growth (Shamsher, 2021). However, the growth of any economy rests on the height of performance of the capital market. The capital market sustains the basic function of fund channelization and financial intermediation which are forerunners for funds deployment from the excess unit to the economy shortage unit which is a critical factor for increasing investment and a guarantee for economic growth (Anderu, 2020). The economy of every nation requires deeply, a capital market that provides great opportunities for the exchange of securities within investments, thus giving the populace a cause to invest in securities drives economic prosperity (Kamasa, 2023). Even though the growth and prosperity of the economy follow the effectiveness of the several sectors in the real sector of the economy which includes the oil and non-oil sector; however, the performance of these sectors would be significantly constrained if the provision of finance is limited, this suggests the height of role that the capital market maintains especially in the economy of Nigeria (Yakubu, 2023).

Although the non-oil sector has faced the full brunt of the abnormalities in the economy of Nigeria which is evident in its poor performance; the factors that have triggered this poor performance include the relatively reduced level of technology, increasing inflation, interest rate volatility, reduced investment, underutilization of resources, dilapidated infrastructure, adverse investment climate, rescinding or non-implementation of policies, high level of corruption and most importantly, weak institutions such as the capital market which has reduced the domestic linkage that business firms require to growth; this is despite

low financial provision to aid the improvement in capacity utilization which guarantees noticeable growth in the economy of Nigeria (Israel, 2015).

In the bid to resolve this menace, efforts have been exerted toward making finance available and accessible to individuals and corporate firms; this has further increased the role and significance of the capital market. No doubt, long-term funding is highly necessary for businesses in the real sector and it can be attained only when an active capital market exists solely as the sustainably effective mobilization of long-term funds for the development of businesses and industries can ensure consolidated growth of Nigeria's economy (Israel, 2015). However, the scarcity of long-term funds causes the indispensability of the capital market particularly in an emerging country like Nigeria; this is unarguable as the capital market forms a significant aspect of any financial system as it occasions efficient association between financial institutions and infrastructures that ensures the provision of long-term funds in the economy (Kaka 2021). The capital market considering the height of transactions carried out and listed securities provides corporate firms, government, and households the chance to invest with the funds in the surplus unit; this guarantees adequate circulation of funds of the economy which is critical for the growth of the economy (Dalvi & Baghi, 2014).

However, considering the unimproved state of capital markets particularly in Nigeria, the potency of the market in such a country and its capacity to occasion sustainable economic growth is almost in doubt; evidently, the role of the Nigeria capital market in commanding economic growth has attracted unending debates amongst policy makers, economics, scholars and stakeholders. Florence (2017) states that the Nigerian capital market has unperformed as the most available market for corporate firms to obtain cheap funds to attract growth in their businesses. The availability of these funds makes certain the increased productivity and liquidity as well as causes firms to face reduced risk in their businesses and ensure the effective operation of these firms; this would, however, shoot up the national income of the country which will further enhance the availability of corporate finance useable for long term investments, boost ownership of new firms, provides risk capital to business owners and most importantly provides a cheap alternative for fundraising within the borders of the country, this would no doubt boost the output of businesses which would ultimately improve the growth of the economy (Dalvi & Baghi, 2014).

To improve the effectuality of the capital market, the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) was introduced in 1986; although the development occasioned noticeable growth in the financial sector and considering the noticeable role played by the capital market in the first 25 banks that met up with the 25 billion Naira lowest equity adequacy and survived the amalgamation exercise in 2005, the capital market has certainly demonstrated tremendous support for corporate firms and government in seeking long-term financing for significant projects (Oladipo & Tunde, 2013). The SAP further caused a noticeable change in the transaction rate, trading volume, and the total number of listed securities; albeit, after the SAP was ignored in 1994, the performance of the capital market cascaded thus increasing its inability to mobilize funds to very vital sectors that are capable of triggering the growth of the economy; much regard was given to firms in the oil sector due to their capacity of boosting the foreign reserve of the country (Udo, 2021).

Shockingly, the dive in oil price in 2016 exerted a severe effect on the stock market which reshaped the capital market as obtained in the 2008 global financial meltdown, the stock market of Nigeria at that time

suffered a huge setback which claimed over N1 trillion from the market capitalization (MCAP) (Udo, 2021). Similarly, the fall in oil price also caused investors listed firms to pull out their investments and interest from the market, which suggests the level of macroeconomic uncertainty that has threatened the survival of the Nigeria financial system, especially the capital market caused massive loss for investors which consequently reduced their confidence in the market thus causing the growth of the capital market to fall and in effect, the growth of the economy was critically hampered (Onomu, 2021). This clearly explains the lack of medium and long-term capital which leaves corporate firms to explore only short-term funds in financing long-term investments; this suggests an utter finance mismatch also indicates that these firms have per time adopted inappropriate capital mix has adversely affected their profitability, impeded the sustainable performance of these firms and constrained to the responsiveness of the contribution to the output of the economy of Nigeria for a consolidated economic growth (Edame & Okoro, 2013). It in view of this that this paper examine the impact of capital market on the economic growth of Nigeria.

The objectives of this study include

i. To determine the relationship between the volume of stock ratio and economic growth in Nigeria.
ii. To determine the relationship between market capitalization ratio and economic growth in Nigeria.
iii. To determine the relationship between banking system capitalization ratio and economic growth in Nigeria.

This paper sets out to evaluate how the capital market influence Nigeria's economic growth giving close attention to present situation facing the country and most importantly using the variance decomposition analysis to track the relative level of the varying effect of capital market measures on Nigeria's economic growth

The study will provide current empirical evidence on the capital market and economic growth in Nigeria, thereby contributing significantly to the body of knowledge. The research will also be helpful as a reference material for other researchers who chose to write on the subject matter. Furthermore, the findings of this study will assist the government and regulators, particularly the Central Bank of Nigeria in policy formulation and implementation of policy that will aid the growth in the economy.

2.   Literature Review
Conceptual Framework
Concept of Economic Growth
Economic development can be viewed as the increment in the limit of an economy to deliver labor and products throughout some undefined time frame. It is achieved by the increment in the useful limit of a country. In the perspectives of Antwi, Mills, and Zhao (2013), monetary development can be characterized as the development in a country's genuine GDP (an increment in a country's yield of labor and products) or the actual extension of the country's economy.

Financial development can likewise be clarified as a positive change in the yield of a country's assembling labor and products which stretch throughout a specific timeframe. Being a total proportion of absolute monetary creation of a country, it along these lines address the market worth of every single last great and

administration including individual utilization, private inventories, the government buys, paid-in development costs just as unfamiliar exchange adjusts. The most satisfactory proportion of financial development is the Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) which is considered as the broadest marker of monetary yield and development. It is intended to gauge the worth of the creation of those exercises which fall inside the limit of the public bookkeeping framework. Gross domestic product estimates financial development in money-related terms. The gross domestic product can be communicated either in ostensible terms which incorporate expansion or in genuine terms which adapt for swelling. Transient GDP addresses the yearly rate change in genuine public yield, while long term GDP addresses the expansion in a pattern or expected GDP. In near examinations including various nations of various populace sizes, GDP per capital is commonly used.

Market capitalization

MCAP is a metric used to gauge the size of an economy's equity market. It is a useful tool for estimating the stock market's size. The market value was less than N10 billion in 1988 and 1994. It reached its peak in 2007 and amounted to N13.229 trillion, but the global financial crisis caused a N7.030 trillion decline in 2009. It increased to N19.08 trillion in 2013 before the declining value of N2.20 trillion in 2014 (Ailemen et al., 2016). The MCAP to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio was 10.5% in 1981 but just 7.4% in 1994. It rose to 9.3% in 1995, 18.9% in 2003 and 25.0% in 2011 before rising to 35.6% in 2013 as reported by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Securities listed

The number of stocks registered overall by the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) rose from 13 in 1971 as it was 3 in 1961, 196 in 2007 and 201 in 2010. For SSM, it was 1 in 1985 before rising to 20 in 1995 and 1996. The total number of securities climbed to 261 in 2001 and between 2005 and 2006 it rose to 288, it experiences an increase in 2008 to 301 while a sharp decrease occurred between 2009 and 2011 to 250, and then surged to 280 by 2014. Despite these developments, the aggregate number of registered securities remained modest after over five decades of the NSE's existence (Nigerian Stock Exchange, 2014)

Theoretical Review
Market-Based System Theory

The case for a market-based framework tries to offer a response that spotlights the issues made by predominant banks. Bank-based frameworks frequently include delegates with a huge impact on firms and this impact might introduce itself contrarily. For instance, when banks acquire significant, inside data on firms, they can remove rents from firms by making firms pay for their more prominent admittance to capital. Hellwig (1991) in his perspective expressed that as far as new speculations or obligation renegotiations, manages an account with impact can get a greater amount of the normal future benefits from the firm than in a market-based framework. This capacity thusly to separate piece of the normal result to possibly productive speculations might decrease the endeavors reached out by firms to leave on creative, financially practical ventures (Rajan, 1992). In addition, Boot and Thakor (2000) displayed in their model, the likely strains between bank-based frameworks described by close connections among banks and firms and the advancement of dynamic protections markets. Banks being obligation guarantors likewise have the

inborn inclination for reasonability, implying that bank-based frameworks might impasse corporate development and monetary development as indicated by the perspectives on (Morck and Nakamura, 1999).

Weinstein and Yafeh (1998) discovered proof of this in Japan. In as much as firms with close connections to a "primary bank" have better admittance to capital and are less money caught than firms without a fundamental bank, the main bank firms watch out for (I) take on traditionalist, slow development systems along these lines do not develop faster than firms without a "principle bank," (ii) take part in more capital serious practices than non-primary bank firms holding different components steady, and (iii) create lower benefits, which is predictable with the powerful banks pulling out rents from the relationship. Allen and Gale (2000) further note that regardless of whether banks might be powerful at getting rid of duplication of data assortment and preparing, which is probably going to be valuable when individuals concur the sort of data to be assembled and how it ought to be handled, banks might not be compelling in non-standard conditions. Accordingly, banks may not be successful gatherers and processors of data in new, unsure circumstances containing imaginative items and processes (Allen and Gale, 1999).

In comparable case, yet in a model of advance renegotiations, Dewatripont and Maskin (1995) exhibited that in a bank-based framework known since a long time ago run connections among banks and firms, banks will experience issues with the responsibility of not reworking contracts. On the other hand, more disconnected financial frameworks can all the more effectively make responsibilities to forcing stricter budgetary limitations. The earnest inconvenience of severe budgetary limitations might be essential for the financing of more current, higher-hazard firms. Appropriately, concentrated banks might be more useful in the subsidizing of developing, safer firms, while more market-based frameworks, as these theories suggest, will all the more effectively support the development of fresher, more hazardous enterprises.

Empirical Review

Nwokoma (2012) examined the connection between the securities exchange and some macroeconomic markers. The study used secondary source of data to gather relevant information while e-view was used to do the analysis of the data collected. The investigation result uncovers that lone mechanical creation and level of loan costs, as addressed by the 3-month business bank store rate have a since quite a while ago run relationship with the financial exchange. The study also discovered that the Nigerian market reacts more to its past costs than changes in the macroeconomic factors in the short run.

Adam and Sanni (2015) study the job of financial exchange in Nigeria's monetary development. The investigation utilized the Granger-Causality test and relapse examination. The outcomes revealed unidirectional causality among GDP growth and market capitalization and a bi-directional causality between GDP development and market turnover. The outcomes likewise uncover a positive and critical connection between GDP development turnover proportions. The examination prompted that administration ought to energize the advancement of the capital market since it has a positive relationship with monetary development.

Elumilade and Asaolu (2016) study the connections between securities exchange capitalization rate and loan cost. The examination utilized a period series information for the period 1981-2000 from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and Nigeria Stock Exchange (NSE) using relapse. The examination results show

that the overarching financing cost uses beneficial outcomes on securities exchange capitalization rate. Government improvement stock rate practices adverse consequence on stock market capitalization rate and the overarching financing cost applies the negative effect on government development stock rate. The investigation further recommends data as vital to capital market improvement.

Oke (2012) studied the relationship between the capital market and economic growth in Nigeria and found that there is a strong positive relationship between relevant variables. The result of the cointegration test shows a long-run relationship between economic growth and the development of capital market. The study concluded that economic development in Nigeria is enhanced by the development of the capital market.

Similarly, Olayungbo (2015) examine the effect capital market regulation on economic growth in Nigeria. The study employed Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Method. Evidence is found in the results of the analysis of an existence of a long-run relationship between capital market regulation and economic growth. Thus the study concluded that capital market positively affect the economic growth.

Victor (2017) used multiple regression method of analysis to examine the relationship between the GDP and economic growth. Investments in insurance and insurance premium were employed for the independent variable. The R^2 obtained from the finding of the empirical analysis is 0.999. Thus a very strong relationship is established between insurance and economic growth. From the finding, it was concluded that a viable insurance will no doubt help to grow the economy.

Agwuegbo (2010), used factor analysis approach to predict investment and its implication for Nigerian economic growth; and their findings revealed that the Nigeria capital market sector holds a reasonable percentage of the country's total investable fund generated. Similarly, Nwinee and Torbira (2012) utilised time series data (1980 - 2011) to investigate investment and Nigeria's economic development. Their results showed that, in the short run, investment in stock and bonds are positively and significantly correlated with Nigeria's GDP (Nwinee & Torbira, 2012). Nigeria gross domestic product showed that there is a positive relationship between investments and GDP in Nigeria .The result of Igbodika, Ibenta and John (2016) study, which considered the contribution of investment to economic growth in Nigeria from 1980-2014, revealed that the investment has positive and significant impact on Gross Domestic Product.

Akinlo (2013) study also affirmed that the capital market contributes to economic growth in Nigeria because the industry provides necessary long-term fund for investment and absolving risks. Consequently, the premium income of the industry has a positive influence on GDP. This is consistent with the findings of Umoren and Joseph (2016) which noted that the premium income of the industry has a positive influence on GDP, though insignificant and need to be improved substantially.

3.   Research Method
Research Design
This study uses an ex-post facto research design approach for the data analysis. This approach combines theoretical consideration (a prior criterion) with empirical observation and extracts maximum information from the available data. It enables us therefore to observe the effects of explanatory variables on the dependent variables.

Sources of Data

Data sources and estimation techniques. The secondary data utilized for this study came from the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics, CBN Statistical Bulletin, which was published in 2021, and the World Development Indicator published in 2021. Specifically, GDP data were gleaned from the World Development Indicator while capital market variables were amassed from the publications of the Nigeria Apex Bank and the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics. The data from these sources span from the period of 2010 to 2023 as evidenced and justified in the scope of this study. Data obtained in the study was estimated using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test of unit root, ARDL modelling approach to co-integration analysis, parsimonious error correction mechanism (ECM), variance decomposition analysis and other post-estimation tests.

Method of Data Analysis

The popular vector autoregressive (VAR) methodology is employed. VAR models are most suitable for modelling the dynamic behaviour of most macroeconomic and financial time series data. It is also used for forecasting (Ouliaris, Pagan, & Restrepo, 2016). The use of VAR as a modelling system of autoregressive time series has several advantages which include its flexible nature (Brooks, 2008), forecast generated is highly reliable (Ouliaris, Pagan, & Restrepo, 2016), and VAR models provide a window for analyzing causal impacts of policy shocks through impulse response function, variance decomposition, and Granger causality. This is consistent with the aim of this study which is to examine the effect of capital market development on economic growth.

Model specification

This study adopts Babatunde (2019) model which explored capital market development and the Nigerian economy; the model of Babatunde (2019) captured the capital market with MCAP and volume of trade (VOT) while economic growth was proxied with GDP. For simplicity, Babatunde (2019) model is demonstrated below:

GDP = f (MACP, VOT) ………………………………………………(1)
$GDP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 MACP + \beta_2 VOT + e$………………………………..(2)
Where:
GDP = Gross domestic product;
MACP = Market capitalization
VOT = Volume of trade
β_0 = Model relationship intercept
β_1–β_2 = Independent variables coefficient
e = Stochastic/error term.

4.   Presentation of Results and Discussion of Findings

Table 1: Results of Descriptive Analysis

	GDP	MACP	VOT
Mean	8.617	3.647	6.917
Median	9.228	4.398	7.146
Maximum	10.828	5.063	10.091
Minimum	4.764	-0.298	3.104
Std. Dev.	1.935	1.401	2.327
Skewness	-0.742	-1.206	-0.172
Kurtosis	2.151	3.355	1.706
Jarque-Bera	4.023	8.182	2.464
Probability	0.133	0.016	0.291
Obs.	33	33	33

Source: Field study. 2024

Table 1 above reported the average real GDP for the investigated time to stand at 8.617, with minimum and maximum values of 4.764 and 10.828, respectively. MCAP, and VOT stood at 3.647 and 6.917. The maximum and minimum values reported in Table 1 stood at 5.063 and -0.298 for MCAP, 10.091 and 3.104 for VOT respectively. Table 1's skewness statistics show that all of the study's variables are skewed to the right, with reported values of -0.742, -1.206 and -0.172 for GDP, MCAP and VOT respectively. According to the distribution peak and reported kurtosis values, all of the variables are platykurtic. For each variable, the reported kurtosis statistics were 2.151, 3.355 and 1.706. For GDP, the Jarque-Bera values were 4.023 (p = 0.1623 > 0.05) and 8.182 (p = 0.0430 < 0.05) for MCAP, 2.464 (p = 0.4338 > 0.05) for VOT, which reflects that all the variables are normality distributed.

Unit Root Test and ARCH Effect Results

The ARDL bounds test is based on the assumption that the series are integrated either at level I(0), at first difference I(1) or combination of the two. On the basis of this, the study employs ADF and PP tests to determine the order at which the series are stationary. Using 1 and 5 percent significance levels, it can be seen in Table 4.2 that all the series are stationary at first difference except interest rates that is stationary at level for ADF. However, the study concludes that all the series are I(1) series since PP test suggested that gdp is stationary at first difference. A series is said to be stationary or has no unit root problem if the Test statistics (ADF) is greater than the Critical value in absolute terms.

Table 2: Unit Root Results

Test	Variables	Level	First Difference	Order of Integration
ADF	GDP	-0.699	-4.957*	I(1)
	MACP	-3.078	-6.722*	I(1)
	VOT	0.340	-3.838**	I(1)
	Test Critical Values	1% level-4.416345 5% level -3.622033		
PP	GDP	-0.435	-5.175*	I(1)
	MACP	-3.088	-6.666*	I(1)
	VOT	-0.113	-3.813**	I(1)
	Test Critical Values	1% level-4.2845% level -3.562		

 Source: Field study. 2024

Root-cause analysis results in Table 2 show significant values of the ADF test statistics' 1% and 5% significant levels. The findings showed that all variables are stationary at first variance since reported ADF statistics are smaller than the critical values at 1% and 5%, respectively. Despite this, every variable is stationary at level I and following the initial difference, demonstrating that the difference is stationary (0). The variables' stated integration sequence provides information about how long they were exposed to novel shocks. The study's observed results showed that each variable only retains the revolutionary shock for a short while before letting go. Considering the evidence that variables are integrated at order one I (1) and level I (0), it follows that the presence of a unit root does not suggest that variables are connected in an equilibrium state in the short run. However, if the variables co-integrate, a long-term equilibrium connection is probable.

The most obtainable and efficient estimation carried out in this study showed that MCAP exerts a constructive major impact on economic growth in the long and short run, respectively. This finding suggests that as MCAP increases, real gross domestic growth heightens. MCAP describes the value of a company registered on the capital market per time; the value of a company either falls or shoots up and this tends to add to the capital market's growth. The effectiveness of this activity is occasioned by the value accumulated by firms as measured by their MCAP; it, therefore, translates that the dominance of corporate firms increasing MCAP guarantees relatively high activities and transactions in the capital market which provokes increased investment and ultimately enhances economic growth (Lin & Cheung, 2022; Sudrajad & Hübner, 2019).

According to the findings of this investigation, ASI affects economic growth positively and insignificantly in the short and long run. This suggests that as ASI increases, economic growth also scales up. Furthermore, the TVTs has a constructive influence on Nigeria's economic growth (Fasanya & Akinde, 2019). This is due to the presence of firms with increasing value on the stock exchange and the frequency of favourable movement in the price of shares listed. Additionally, the value of transactions carried out in

the market if appreciable would aid the facilitation of funds to businesses willing to take both short and long-term loans towards business expansion and individuals willing to uptake investment in the country, contributing to the output of the nation which represents growth and prosperity.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

Flowing on the analytical results established in this study, it is evident that capital market operations have an association with the economic growth of Nigeria. This study specifically established that MCAP and VOT exert a positive significant impact on economic growth in the long and short run. Overall, these discoveries evidence the existence of a noticeable impact exerted by the capital market on the economic growth of Nigeria.

The Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) should explore measures including technological integration in trading activities towards deepening growth in the capital market and attracting the interest of foreign investors in the Nigerian economy.

The SEC should engage NSE towards creating branches in local areas and encouraging corporate firms to cause their listing on the stock exchange as this would heighten the activities in the market and consequently increase economic growth.

Policymakers should enhance MCAP with the deployment of measures that would boost foreign direct investment and consolidate the value of corporate firms that participates in the capital market.

References

Anderu, G. A. (2020). Capital market development and economic growth in Nigeria: A re-examination. *KIU Journal of Social Sciences, 6(3), 49–54. https://ijhumas.com/ojs/index*

Adam, J. T., and Sanni, S. (2015). Capital market development and economic growth in Nigeria. *American International Journal of Economics and Finance Research, 3(1), 16–38. https://www.acseusa.org/journal/index.php/aijefr/article/download/155/150/149*

Agwuegbo, F. U. (2010). Capital market and economic development: A comparative study of three sub-Saharan African emerging economies. *American Journal of Industrial and Business Management, 10(1), 963–987. https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation.aspx?paperid=100384*

Akinlo, B. O. (2013). Economic growth and capital market development in Nigeria: An Appraisal. *Journal of Business Management and Economic Research, 2(4), 27–38. https://www.jobmer.org/2018/Vol2_Issue4_article3_fulltext.pdf*

Babatunde, O. B., Durojaiye, O., Uduakobong, E., & Adekunle, O. B. (2019). Capital market development and Nigerian economy. *KIU Journal of Social Sciences, 5(2), 41–53. https://www.ijhumas.com/ojs/index.php/kiujoss/article/download/511/472/*

Dalvi, M. R., and Baghi, E. (2014). Evaluate the relationship between company performance and stock market liquidity. *International Journal of Academic Research in Accounting, Finance and Management Sciences, 4(4), 31–54. https://econpapers.repec.org/RePEc:hur:ijaraf:v:4:y:2014*

Edame, G. E., & Okoro, U. (2013). The impact of capital market on economic growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Poverty, Investment, and Development – An Open Access International Journal, 1(5), 1–12. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234669001.pdf*

Florence, O. A., Ogechi, I. A., Kingsley, O. O., Idika, J. E., & Odili, O. (2017). Stock market liquidity and efficiency on performance of the manufacturing sector in Nigeria (1985-2014). *International Journal of Economics and Financial Management, 2(1), 1–13.* *https://www.rsisinternational.org/journals/ijriss/Digital-Library/volume-6-issue-3/684-691.pd*

Israel, E. K. (2015). Capital market and the performance of the manufacturing industries in Nigeria 1970-2012. *European Journal of Business and Management, 7(13), 26–38.* *https://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/EJBM/article/view/22116*

Kaka, E. J., Eveh, P. I., & Kaka, T. J. (2021). An assessment of the impact of market capitalization on the development of the Nigerian economy. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 2(1–2), 51–75. https://arfjournals.com/image/97025_4_emmanuel.pdf*

Kamasa, K., Owusu, L., & Nkansah Asante, G. (2023). Stock market growth in Ghana: Do financial sector reforms matter? Cogent Business & Management, 10(1), 2180843. *https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/23311975.2023.218084*

Oladipo, T. B., & Tunde, A. B. (2013). Capital market development and economic growth: Evidence from Nigeria. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention, 2(12), 1–13.* *https://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v2* (12)/Version-1/A021201013.pdf

Olayungbo, A. A., (2015). Globalization, capital market and economic development in Nigeria. *Journal of Governance and Regulation, 4(1), 57–62. https://doi.org/10*

Onomu, S. O. (2021). The role of the capital market in Nigeria's socio-economic development. *Global Scientific Journals, 9(12), 1732–1777. https://www.globalscientificjournal.com/researchpaper*

Shamsher, S. (2021). Financialisation of commodities – Empirical evidence from the Indian financial market. *IIMB Management Review, 33(1), 38–49.* *https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0970389621000161*

Udo, G. C., Nwezeaku, N. C., & Kanu, S. I. (2021). Effects of capital market development on the economic growth of Nigeria. *International Journal of Innovation and Economic Development, 7(2), 30–46. https://doi.org/10.18775/*

Yakubu, M. M. (2023). Capital market capitalization and economic growth in Nigeria: An econometrics analysis. *Journal of Global Economics and Business, 4(12), 91–109. https://doi.org/10.31039/jgeb.v4i12.122*