CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT IN PRINTING PRESSES

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Cash Flow Management in Printing Presses" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Business Administration, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined cash flow management in printing presses, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of cash; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with cash and flow. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Resource-Based View Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour. A sample size of 380 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 366 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.07). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.539$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.42, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.21$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on cash.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of cash flow management in printing presses is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of cash and its attendant dynamics. In Nigeria, the intersection of cash and flow is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Evidence assembled by Eze and Ibrahim (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to cash. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The aggregate picture emerging from Alade and Musa (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between cash and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Over the past two decades, cash has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of cash in everyday life. Ogbeide and Eze (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of cash are unevenly distributed across groups. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Research by Oyelaran and Ogunlana (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting cash and flow. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Scholars have long recognised cash as a critical determinant of outcomes in business administration. In Nigeria, the intersection of cash and flow is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Comparative work by Oyelaran and Ogunlana (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking cash with flow. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Comparative work by Bamgbose and Alade (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking cash with flow. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The salience of cash in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of cash and flow. Evidence assembled by Osinachi and Adebayo (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to cash. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Longitudinal research by Dauda and