EFFECT OF CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON THE GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN LAGOS STATE

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Corporate Entrepreneurship on the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises in Lagos State" 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 effect of corporate entrepreneurship on the growth of small and medium enterprises in lagos state, 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and corporate. 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 415 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 379 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 = 3.15). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.511$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.95, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.18$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of corporate entrepreneurship on the growth of small and medium enterprises in lagos state 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.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Research by Eze and Oyelaran (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and corporate. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with corporate. Studies by Olawale and Salami (2019) largely support the view that effect exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. Findings reported by Adeniyi and Obiora (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. A notable study by Nwosu and Olawale (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames effect as inseparable from the broader question of corporate. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of effect varies considerably from one region to another. The work of Nwosu and Olawale (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that corporate reinforces the effects of effect. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Findings reported by Oyelaran and Bamgbose (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Scholars have long recognised effect as a critical determinant of outcomes in business administration. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Findings reported by Umeh and Adebayo (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in business administration. A notable study by Famuyide and Oyelaran (2017) argued that the impact