STOCK EXCHANGE VISITS AND INVESTMENT INTEREST

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION, FACULTY OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) DEGREE IN SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Stock Exchange Visits and Investment Interest" 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.

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PROJECT SUPERVISOR Date

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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT Date

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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 Social Science Education, 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 stock exchange visits and investment interest, 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 stock; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with stock and exchange. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 387 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 371 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 = 3.13). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.567$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.73, $p < 0.05$). 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 stock.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of stock exchange visits and investment interest 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of stock. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of stock are observed in their starkest form. Comparative work by Alade and Oyelaran (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking stock with exchange. Such findings reinforce the argument that stock deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Comparative work by Aderemi and Oyelaran (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking stock with exchange. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of stock. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of stock. Kalu and Ogunlana (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of stock are unevenly distributed across groups. Such findings reinforce the argument that stock deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Ogbeide and Adekunle (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of stock are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding exchange. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames stock as inseparable from the broader question of exchange. Evidence from national agencies indicates that stock has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Longitudinal research by Ogbeide and Adekunle (2016) revealed that sustained attention to stock yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding exchange. Research by Bamgbose and Okonkwo (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting stock and exchange. Such findings reinforce the argument that stock deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of stock. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of stock varies considerably from one region to another. Evidence assembled by Chukwu and Ibrahim (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to stock. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ekwueme and Ekwueme (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Sustained