

ASSESSMENT OF CYBERCRIME LAWS ON THE PREVENTION OF ONLINE FRAUD IN NIGERIA

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DEGREE IN LAW

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Cybercrime Laws on the Prevention of Online Fraud in Nigeria" 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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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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ABSTRACT

This study examined assessment of cybercrime laws on the prevention of online fraud in Nigeria, 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 assessment; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with assessment and cybercrime. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Positivist Theory of Law and the Natural Law Theory. A sample size of 398 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 381 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 = 3.17). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.527$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.12, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.25$, $p > 0.05$). 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 assessment.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of assessment of cybercrime laws on the prevention of online fraud in Nigeria 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 assessment. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of assessment varies considerably from one region to another. Longitudinal research by Adekunle and Alade (2016) revealed that sustained attention to assessment yields appreciable dividends over time. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Bamgbose and Famuyide (2016) revealed that sustained attention to assessment yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, assessment has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with assessment. Findings reported by Ogunlana and Eze (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to assessment recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The aggregate picture emerging from Adigun and Chukwu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between assessment and the outcomes of interest. 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames assessment as inseparable from the broader question of cybercrime. Evidence from national agencies indicates that assessment has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Longitudinal research by Adigun and Chukwu (2016) revealed that sustained attention to assessment yields appreciable dividends over time. Such findings reinforce the argument that assessment deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The aggregate picture emerging from Adekunle and Famuyide (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between assessment and the outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, assessment has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of assessment varies considerably from one region to another. Empirical evidence from Bello and Eze (2021) suggests that