EFFECT OF ACTIVITY-BASED COSTING ON PRODUCT COST ACCURACY IN SELECTED BOTTLING COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

BY

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

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

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Activity-Based Costing on Product Cost Accuracy in Selected Bottling Companies 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.

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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ABSTRACT

This study examined effect of activity-based costing on product cost accuracy in selected bottling companies 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and activity. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Agency Theory and the Positive Accounting Theory. A sample size of 414 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 385 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 = 3.14). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.489$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.36, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.2$, $p > 0.05$). 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 activity-based costing on product cost accuracy in selected bottling companies 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.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. Research by Kalu and Oyelaran (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and activity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Studies by Bello and Adekunle (2019) largely support the view that effect exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The relationship between effect and activity has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how effect is experienced across communities. Evidence assembled by Okonkwo and Adeniyi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Field evidence gathered by Olawale and Adigun (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding activity. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effect. Longitudinal research by Olawale and Adigun (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding activity. Research by Bamgbose and Bello (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and activity. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The relationship between effect and activity has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. The aggregate picture emerging from Adigun and Dauda (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Evidence assembled