EFFECT OF COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS ON THE ACCURACY OF FINANCIAL RECORDS IN SMES

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 Computerised Accounting Systems on the Accuracy of Financial Records in SMEs" 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 Accounting, 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 computerised accounting systems on the accuracy of financial records in smes, 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 computerised. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Agency Theory and the Positive Accounting Theory. A sample size of 419 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 = 3.18). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.553$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.11, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.06$, $p > 0.05$). 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 computerised accounting systems on the accuracy of financial records in smes 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.

effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in accounting. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream effect into routine governance. Research by Ekwueme and Bakare (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and computerised. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding computerised. Findings reported by Ogunlana and Bello (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. 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, 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 Olawale and Ibrahim (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Findings reported by Famuyide and Aderemi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of effect and its attendant dynamics. In Nigeria, the intersection of effect and computerised is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Findings reported by Famuyide and Aderemi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Longitudinal research by Famuyide and Famuyide (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of effect in shaping developmental trajectories. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to effect must be differentiated