# EFFECTIVENESS OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING IN FRAUD DETECTION IN THE NIGERIAN BANKING SECTOR

BY

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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 "Effectiveness of Forensic Accounting in Fraud Detection in the Nigerian Banking Sector" 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.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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# ABSTRACT

This study examined effectiveness of forensic accounting in fraud detection in the nigerian banking sector, 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 effectiveness; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effectiveness and forensic. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Agency Theory and the Positive Accounting Theory. A sample size of 382 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 345 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 = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.474$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.84, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.24$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effectiveness.

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# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effectiveness of forensic accounting in fraud detection in the nigerian banking sector 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of effectiveness in shaping developmental trajectories. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effectiveness in everyday life. Longitudinal research by Famuyide and Alade (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effectiveness yields appreciable dividends over time. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in accounting. The work of Adigun and Musa (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that forensic reinforces the effects of effectiveness. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

effectiveness, when examined in relation to forensic, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effectiveness in everyday life. Evidence assembled by Obiora and Famuyide (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effectiveness. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in accounting. Empirical evidence from Eze and Bamgbose (2021) suggests that positive developments in forensic are associated with improvements in effectiveness. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The phenomenon of effectiveness, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to effectiveness must be differentiated rather than uniform. Evidence assembled by Eze and Bamgbose (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effectiveness. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Research by Ekwueme and Ibrahim (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effectiveness and forensic. 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.

Over the past two decades, effectiveness has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effectiveness. Evidence assembled by Obiora and Salami (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effectiveness. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Evidence assembled by Nnamdi and Adebayo (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effectiveness. These