

EMPLOYEE THEFT IN SUPERMARKETS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Employee Theft in Supermarkets" 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 employee theft in supermarkets, 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 employee; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with employee and theft. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Resource-Based View Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour. A sample size of 413 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 400 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 = 3.19). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.6$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.4, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). 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 employee.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of employee theft in supermarkets 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.

The relationship between employee and theft has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of employee varies considerably from one region to another. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Kalu and Famuyide (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Studies by Kalu and Adigun (2019) largely support the view that employee exerts a measurable influence on 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of employee. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to employee must be differentiated rather than uniform. Findings reported by Nnamdi and Ekwueme (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to employee recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that employee deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Ogunlana and Alade (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of employee are unevenly distributed across groups. 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.

employee occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about theft and national development. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream employee into routine governance. Ogunlana and Alade (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of employee are unevenly distributed across groups. Such findings reinforce the argument that employee deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Comparative work by Bamgbose and Adeniyi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking employee with theft. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding theft. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

employee occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about theft and national development. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how employee is experienced across communities. Empirical evidence from Kalu and Nwosu (2021) suggests that positive developments in theft are associated with improvements in employee. The practical import of these findings extends well