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# “ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING TO DETECT AND PREVENT FRAUDS”

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**Abstract :** With the increase in the business trade in the country financial scams has been increased and that questioned the credibility of the financial structure. This needs more insight to detect and prevent frauds. From various study it is shown that forensic accounting is more effective to investigate fraud in brief compared to auditing. The data has been collected through questionnaire from the accounting professionals of Gujarat. The data has been collected from 251 accounting professional. This studied various objectives of the study and different hypothesis of the study. Mann Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis test was used to check the difference of objective with reference to different demographic factors. It was found from result that maximum accounting professionals believed that forensic accounting is more effective and more awareness should be created so that financial scams should be identified more accurately and it reduce as well.

**KEYWORDS:** Forensic Accounting, Fraud, Auditing

**IndexTerms - Component,formatting,style,styling,insert.**

## INTRODUCTION

Indian Markets have been expanded through joint venture, amalgamation and consolidation. With the increase in the business trade white collar scams and financial scams questioned the credibility of the financial structure of the business organization. whether it is a fraud related to bank, digital, securities exchange which creates need to use effective instrument which gives more insight to prevent and detect fraud. From various study it is shown that forensic accounting is more effective to investigate fraud in brief compared to auditing. The collected data through questionnaire where number of findings have been observed from few hypotheses. From this research it was studied that there is much more effort needed to create awareness regarding forensic accounting and to implement in the system. Hence, we have explored the findings and conclusion of the research. Based on the findings and conclusion, further we have given suggestions.

## HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant difference in awareness of accounting professionals regarding forensic accounting with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant difference in awareness of accounting professionals regarding forensic accounting with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant difference in perception of accounting professionals regarding fraud and forensic accounting with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant difference in perception of accounting professionals regarding fraud and forensic accounting with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant difference in perception of accounting professionals regarding difference in auditing and forensic accounting with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant difference in perception of accounting professionals regarding difference in auditing and forensic accounting with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant effect of various techniques of forensic accounting in prevention and reducing the technological frauds with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant effect of various techniques of forensic accounting in prevention and reducing the technological frauds with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant effect of various techniques of forensic accounting in prevention and reducing the occupational frauds with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant effect of various techniques of forensic accounting in prevention and reducing the occupational frauds with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant effect of perceived level of effectiveness on use of fraud prevention and detection techniques.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant effect of perceived level of effectiveness on use of fraud prevention and detection techniques.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the opinion of accounting professionals on factors that hinder the use of forensic accounting in India with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is significant difference in the opinion of accounting professionals on factors that hinder the use of forensic accounting in India with respect to selected demographic factors of the accounting professionals.

**Table 1.1**

**Summary of Awareness of accounting professionals regarding forensic accounting**

Details	Mann Whitney U test	Kruskal-Wallis test				
	Gender	Age	EQ	PQ	PE	JS
Level of awareness	0.11	0.001	0.08	0.4	0.03	0.57
Forensic accounting is more useful than financial accounting	0.13	0.16	0.35	0.14	0.71	0.03
Awareness of Forensic accounting for fraud detection	0.38	0.12	0.54	0.02	0.93	0.001
Forensic accounting is a merger of Forensic science and accounting	0.65	0.11	0.44	0.06	0.1	0.11
Overall difference	0.29	0.02	0.4	0.1	0.19	0.04

**Table 1.2**

**Opinion and Perception towards fraud and forensic accounting**

Details	Mann Whitney U test	Kruskal-Wallis test				
	Gender	Age	EQ	PQ	PE	JS
There is high rate of financial frauds in India	0.33	0.9	0.35	0.91	0.4	0.12
Forensic accounting can be a tool for fraud prevention and detection	0.85	0.32	0.23	0.39	0.47	0.32
Training of forensic accounting in Indian Universities will enhance fraud prevention and detection in the country	0.77	0.99	0.37	0.71	0.86	0.7
There is low level of awareness of forensic accounting techniques among academics	0.82	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.65	0.09

Forensic accounting should be a part of the teaching syllabus of my university for post graduate and under graduate studies.	0.98	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.49	0.03
Use of forensic accounting in place of financial accounting may be more effective for the fraud prevention and detection	0.39	0.01	0.32	0.001	0.12	0.001
Overall Difference	0.72	0.24	0.02	0.25	0.65	0.049

**Table 1.3****Perception regarding difference in auditing and forensic accounting**

Details	Mann Whitney U test	Kruskal-Wallis test				
	Gender	Age	EQ	PQ	PE	JS
Forensic accountant has accounting skill, investigative and analytical skills to identify fraud as compare to traditional auditor	0.28	0.52	0.5	0.25	0.67	0.35
Forensic accounting control all possible fraud and mismanagement what traditional audit fails to do	0.56	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.13	0.007
Accounting policy prepared by the experts helps in identifying possible fraud.	0.96	0.006	0.04	0.003	0.14	0.03
Risk calculation helps the professional to specifically locate frauds.	0.78	0.0005	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.06
Methodology applies in Forensic accounting and audit are different	0.59	0.02	0.08	0.009	0.03	0.0002
Forensic accounting is stronger than audit to control fraud	0.53	0.003	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.001
Forensic accounting engagement can be specifically tailored to deter fraud and potentially prevent it what audit fails to do	0.45	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.006
Investigation report under forensic accounting is the good evidence and accepted under court of law.	0.86	0.33	0.24	0.2	0.65	0.31
The experts take more involvement and have different approach in verifying the books of	0.22	0.64	0.71	0.68	0.23	0.13

accounts.						
Forensic accounting is more dynamic than Audit	0.88	0.42	0.25	0.09	0.24	0.01
Overall Difference	0.82	0.002	0.04	0.005	0.02	0.0004

**Table 1.4****Techniques of forensic accounting to prevent and reduce technological frauds**

Details	Mann Whitney U test	Kruskal-Wallis test				
	Gender	Age	EQ	PQ	PE	JS
Economy suffers from Technological fraud	0.9	0.43	0.19	0.83	0.24	0.37
Using Active Data Add in will identify the fraud	0.36	0.39	0.24	0.28	0.83	0.045
Encryption prevent the technological fraud	0.46	0.26	0.25	0.64	0.42	0.43
Tokenization prevents the technological fraud	0.49	0.15	0.12	0.03	0.11	0.12
Hot pepper technology (Email detective) prevent fraud	0.42	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.33	0.14
Belka Soft (Evidence Centre) prevent fraud	0.93	0.04	0.006	0.2	0.05	0.43
Password Soft prevent fraud	0.79	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.12
Dynamic Interconnection Software prevent fraud	0.2	0.09	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.25
Forensic Write Blocker (Ready only access) prevent fraud	0.58	0.37	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.22
Chip technology will help to prevent technological frauds	0.62	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.2	0.09
Overall Difference	0.99	0.052	0.009	0.05	0.09	0.19

**Table 1.5****Techniques of forensic accounting to prevent and reduce occupational frauds**

Details	Mann Whitney U test	Kruskal-Wallis test				
	Gender	Age	EQ	PQ	PE	JS
Occupational fraud is a significant threat to all organization	0.8	0.17	0.03	0.4	0.32	0.36
Fake billing can cause damage to the organization.	0.026	0.08	0.03	0.18	0.13	0.53
Forensic accounting identifies those areas where the occupational fraud is susceptible to fraud	0.36	0.04	0.21	0.98	0.07	0.81
Background check of employee at the time of recruitment will filter the bad applicant and prevent fraud.	0.12	0.57	0.62	0.17	0.11	0.46
Employee working with the close association with their vendor give a signal to have more chances of fraud	0.13	0.64	0.74	0.79	0.12	0.94
Forensic accountant services can prevent identify and reduce occupational fraud	0.13	0.12	0.39	0.26	0.15	0.25
Reporting from other employee will reduce the occupational fraud	0.08	0.015	0.03	0.02	0.031	0.006
Implementation of Internal controls and Internal check will prevent occupational fraud	0.003	0.012	0.28	0.48	0.03	0.83
Documentation of the record properly will reduce occupational fraud	0.048	0.01	0.49	0.42	0.01	0.44
Monitoring Vacation Balances will help to reduce Occupational fraud.	0.026	0.004	0.11	0.045	0.002	0.24
Overall Difference	0.038	0.019	0.07	0.12	0.006	0.49

**Table 1.6****Effectiveness of fraud detection and prevention techniques**

Overall Effectiveness	Categories	Regression analysis P value
Intercept		<0.001
Gender [ref: Male]	Female	0.266
Age (in years) [ref: 20-30]	30 - 40	0.902
	40 - 50	0.614
	Above 50	0.539
Education Qualification [ref: Graduation]	Post-Graduation	0.1
	PhD	0.32
Professional Qualification [ref: CA]	CS	0.924
	ICWA	0.479
	Other	0.76
Number of years of being in the present establishment [ref: 1 - 3]	03 - 06'	0.916
	06 - 09'	0.892
	09 - 11'	0.317
	Above 11	0.515
Your job specialization [ref: Auditors]	Accountant	0.483
	Chartered Accountant	0.394
	Company Secretary	0.351
	Cost and Management Accountant	0.942

**Table 1.7****Factors hindering use of forensic accounting**

Overall Effectiveness	Categories	Regression analysis P value
Intercept		< 0.001
Gender [ref: Male]	Female	0.11
Age (in years) [ref: 20-30]	30 - 40	0.03
	40 - 50	0.01
	Above 50	0.1
Education Qualification [ref: Graduation]	Post-Graduation	0.97
	PhD	0.01
Professional Qualification [ref: CA]	CS	0.46
	ICWA	0.81



	<b>Other</b>	0.31
<b>Number of years of being in the present establishment [ref: 1 - 3]</b>	<b>03 - 06'</b>	0.37
	<b>06 - 09'</b>	0.06
	<b>09 - 11'</b>	0.43
	<b>Above 11</b>	0.18
<b>Your job specialization [ref: Auditors]</b>	<b>Accountant</b>	0.11
	<b>Chartered Accountant</b>	0.18
	<b>Company Secretary</b>	0.68
	<b>Cost and Management Accountant</b>	0.87

## FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

- There is no significant difference found in awareness of forensic accounting between male and female professionals for the overall awareness of forensic accounting as per Mann-Whitney test with opting the p-value of 0.29. The difference was found to be statistically resulting in failure to rejection of all null hypotheses.
- There is significant difference in awareness of forensic accounting among accounting professionals in different age groups has found by using Kruskal-walls test with the overall awareness of forensic accounting is of 0.02. This therefore presents that the difference between the age groups resulted in the rejection of null hypotheses.
- There is no significant difference in awareness of forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different education qualification using Kruskal-walls test with overall awareness of forensic accounting of 0.4, also the difference was found to be statistically resulting in failure to rejection of all null hypotheses.
- The difference in the awareness of forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different professional qualifications have significantly different awareness about the utility of forensics accounting in fraud detection with respect to Kruskal-walls test is 0.02 respondent, and counting the accounting the overall awareness of 0.1 which represents there is no significant difference in the awareness of forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different professional qualifications.
- The difference in awareness of forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different experiences in terms of years that has no evidence for difference of other domains namely its utility and overall awareness, inferring its equal among all experience groups with 0.03 respondent as level of awareness. And overall awareness of 0.19 which shows there is no significant difference in the awareness of the forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different professional experience.
- There is significant difference in awareness of forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different job specializations in their overall awareness, more utility of forensic accounting than financial accounting of 0.03 respondents, and its utility in fraud detection of 0.01 respondent.
- There is no significant Difference in opinions and perceptions between male and female accounting professionals as none of the difference was found to be statistically significant resulting the failure of the none hypotheses with overall opinions and perception of 0.72 respondent by using Mann-Whitney test. The p-value of 0.98 of the Mann-Whitney U test for the Forensic accounting as part of the syllabus of universities and professional or diploma courses.
- The Difference in opinions and perceptions towards fraud and forensic accounting professionals in different age groups where the opinions were tested among the four age groups and thus result in no significant difference in their perception about high rate of financial frauds of 0.9 respondent by Kruskal-Wallis test, the respondent for the Forensic accounting more effective than financial accounting is of 0.01. The overall Opinion and Perception were of 0.24 which represents there is no significant difference in opinion and perception towards fraud and forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different age.
- There is significant difference in opinions and perception towards fraud and forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different education qualifications has different opinions and the perception about the forensic accounting being included in a syllabus with the 0.04 respondents and the overall opinion was of 0.02 respondent.
- Difference in opinions and perception towards fraud and forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different professional qualifications there as the results showed that respondent having different education had significantly different opinions on the use of forensic accounting in place of financial accounting to detect and prevent frauds more effectively is of 0.001 by using Kruskal-Wallis test. The overall opinions and Perception are of 0.25 respondent which shows there is no significant difference in opinion and perception among accounting professionals having different professional qualifications.
- Difference in opinions and perception towards fraud and forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different having different experience with respective to years as the time which the accounting professionals have same opinion based on that it concludes the overall opinions and perception is of 0.65 comparatively which represents there is

no significant difference in opinion and perception among accounting professionals having different professional experience.

- Difference in opinions and perceptions towards fraud and forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different job specializations which therefore results there is no strategical significant differences among them, where the respondents having Respondents having different job specializations were found to have significantly different overall opinions towards forensic accounting was 0.049 and using it instead of financial accounting to prevent and detect frauds considering it as more effective which was 0.001 which shows significant difference in opinion and perception.
- There is no significant difference in perception regarding difference in auditing and forensic accounting between male and female professionals with overall differences of 0.82 respondent by using Mann-Whitney test.
- There is significant difference in perception regarding difference in auditing and forensic accounting among accounting professionals in different age groups. With the hypotheses allude to reject the inferring the respondent in different age groups that significantly differs the overall perception of 0.002, the perception of control all possible fraud and mismanagement is of 0.002, the policy preparation is of 0.006, the risk calculation is 0.0005 and methodology is 0.02 in the forensic accounting.
- There is significant difference in perception regarding difference in auditing and forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different education qualifications for these 11 hypotheses formed to test the difference the overall perception is 0.04 and the difference in the strength of forensic accounting to control all possible frauds & mismanagement and the accounting policies prepared by the experts under it were found to be significant with perception of 0.004 for controlling all possible fraud and mismanagement and 0.04 for policy preparation.
- There is significant difference in perception regarding difference in auditing and forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different professional qualifications, with the overall perception of 0.005, and the greatest strength of forensic accounting in controlling possible frauds and mismanagement is 0.006 and the cause of methodology is 0.009, risk calculation of 0.06, and the tailoring is possible is 0.02.
- Difference in perception regarding difference in auditing and forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different experience with respective to years Different methodology applied in forensic accounting than auditing and its greater strength in controlling frauds and overall perception were found to be significantly different between the respondents having spent different number of years in their present organization that resulting the overall difference of 0.02 and the perception on stronger in controlling frauds is of 0.02, the methodology if of 0.03 which shows significant difference in perception regarding difference in auditing and forensic account among professionals having different professional experience.
- There is significant difference in perception regarding difference in auditing and forensic accounting among accounting professionals having different job specializations, that specializations were found to have significantly different overall perceptions and about the control of forensic accounting on possible frauds with perception of 0.007 and the policy preparation of 0.03, that also includes the methodology of 0.0002 with the more dynamic of 0.01 and overall difference of 0.0004.
- There is no significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent technological frauds between male and female professionals as there was no significant that gives overall reduction and prevention of 0.99 perceptions by using Mann-Whitney test
- Difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent technological frauds among professionals of different age groups, had different preferences for using technologies. As there were significant difference in the number of respondents preferring for hot pepper of perception around 0.1, the belka soft of perception 0.04, the password soft perception of 0.03 and with overall reduction and prevention of 0.052 perception which represents there is no significant difference in reduction and prevention of technological frauds among professionals having different age group.
- Difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent technological frauds among professionals having different educational qualifications, Professionals from different education backgrounds were found to have different preference of using hot pepper with perception of 0.01, the belka soft with perception of 0.006, Dynamic interconnection software of 0.01. overall reduction and prevention of 0.009 which shows there is significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent technological frauds among professionals having different educational qualifications.
- Difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent technological frauds among professionals having different professional qualifications, Respondents having different professional qualification were seen to have non-significant differences on all of the technologies resulting in the failure to the rejection all null hypotheses, except tokenization system with perception of 0.03, and the overall reduction and prevention of 0.05 which represents there is no significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent technological frauds among professionals having different educational qualifications.
- Difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent technological frauds among professionals having different professional experiences in terms of years as Experience of accounting professionals in their current organization did not seem to have an impact of opinions towards the different technologies to prevent frauds with overall reduction and prevention of 0.09 which represents there is no significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent technological frauds among professionals having different professional experience.
- Difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent technological frauds among professionals having different job specializations where the respondents having different job specializations were seen to opt significantly different to the use of active data add in to identify frauds when listed with active data add in of perception of 0.045 and overall reduction and prevention of 0.19.
- There is significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent occupational frauds between male and female professionals, with the techniques were tested between male and female respondents in their number



choosing fake billing as a damage that can happen to the organization with the perception of 0.026 and the overall techniques is of 0.038.

- There is significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent occupational frauds among professionals of different age groups were found about forensic accounting being able to identify areas where occupational fraud of perception 0.04 is susceptible. They also had different considerations about implementing internal controls and audits with 0.012 perception, maintaining proper documentation chains with perception of 0.01, monitoring vacation balances and getting reporting from other employees to reduce occupational frauds is 0.004 and 0.015. the overall techniques were also found to be significant with perception of 0.019.
- There is significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent occupational frauds among professionals having different educational qualifications where the respondents are having different educational level differed on saying occupational fraud as a threat to all organizations with perception of 0.03, the fake billing and from other employees were also found to vary among them rejecting with perception of 0.03 and expect these other techniques were equally supported .
- Difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent occupational frauds among professionals having different professional qualifications, are significantly different to the reporting from other employees based on hierarchy and monitoring of vacation balances with the perception of 0.02 and 0.045. the overall techniques are of 0.12 which represents there is no significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent occupational frauds among professionals having different professional qualifications.
- There is significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent occupational frauds among professionals having different educational experiences in terms of years, the accounting professionals having spent different number of years in their current organization were found to vary overall of 0.006 among all the parameters and on getting reporting from other employees with perception of 0.031, implementing internal controls and audits of 0.03, preparing proper documentation chains and monitoring vacation balances to reduce occupational frauds of perception 0.01 and 0.002. while other differences there is no significant resulting in the failure to the rejection of all other null hypotheses.
- There is no significant difference in opinions about techniques of forensic accounting to prevent occupational frauds among professionals having different job specializations The respondents having different job specializations were found to have same opinions and perceptions on all of the techniques which can be utilized to reduce occupational frauds with overall techniques was 0.49 except the reporting which is done by other employees based on hierarchy with perception of 0.006.
- Overall perceived effectiveness of fraud detection and prevention techniques, it shows the Combining all these factors according to the procedure outlined at the outset yields a distribution of the underlying domain of perceived effectiveness.
- Model Fit statistics for overall perceived effectiveness of fraud detection and prevention techniques with Cameron and windmeijer R-sq with 4.99% perception.
- Model fit parameter estimates for overall perceived effectiveness of fraud detection and prevention techniques where the Female professionals are expected to have 1.71 units more overall perceived effectiveness of fraud detection and prevention techniques as compared to male. Also, the professional having post-graduate and PhD degrees have 2.36 and 8.14 units more effectiveness. The Accountants, Cas, CS, all had lesser effectiveness of fraud detection and prevention techniques as compared to auditors.
- We observe Factors hindering use of forensic accounting, where it includes factors like lack of experience, Expenses, weak law of enforcement and litigation supports, also the lack of forensic accounting education, quality analysis, and training institutions in India, dividing into various categories and obtain the confidence interval for all the categories.
- We can find the Model fit statistics for factors hindering use of forensic accounting with the Deviance of 341.42, AIC of 2001.11, and Cameron and Windmeijer R-sq for 11.39%. which disputes the descriptive statistics of the factors as well.
- We find Model fit estimates for factors hindering use of forensic accounting, as Age and education were found to be significantly contributing to the hindrance as per the accounting professionals.
- Where compared to professionals in their twenties, individuals in their thirties and forties are more likely to have an opinion on the issues limiting the use of forensic accounting, with ln (0.22) and ln (0.42) unit counts, respectively. Those with an age in excess of 50 years have an opinion ln (0.35) units higher. CPAs who have been with their current firm for three to six years had a ln (0.05) greater opinion regarding the issues inhibiting usage of forensic accounting than those who have been there for six to nine years, respectively.

## SUGGESTIONS:

In this research, we have come across the below points to suggest for the upgrading in the system.

1. Since few people are familiar with the methods used to detect and prevent fraud in the field of forensic accounting, it is imperative that these methods be widely known and understood through Conducting training and dissemination of training materials and information for the professionals in order to protect organization from financial frauds and implementation of the principles of Forensic Accounting.
2. Everyone should have a solid understanding of forensic accounting and be familiar with its applications and related ideas at the very least.
3. Due to the fact that professionals come from a variety of age groups, educational backgrounds, qualification levels, and amounts of experience working, there ought to be training that is properly designed for the individual depending on their knowledge capability.
4. In addition, the process of detecting fraud should be enhanced, and highly trained professionals should be employed to handle the matter; this will allow to produce more reliable findings regarding fraud.
5. The choices available to accounting professionals should, as much as possible, be identical about the financial accounting material covered in the curriculum.

6. Perceptions on all the methods that may be used to reduce occupational frauds should not be done in accordance with the hierarchy of the organisation. Which means company can identify susceptible fraud area, background check of the employee is necessary to avoid occupational fraud, company should do proper documentation of the records and all of the above company should hire forensic accountant to prevent occupational frauds.
7. Due to increase in number of corporate frauds auditors fails to detect fraud which creates audit expectation gap so regulatory authorities must increase responsibility of auditors against fraud.
8. A full-time course as well as diploma or certified course should be designed by apex accounting bodies and circulate at degree level through universities in future.
9. Government should make efforts to create awareness to develop forensic accounting field.
10. Success stories of forensic accounting investigation should be published in newspaper, magazine and posted on website which creates awareness of forensic accounting.

## CONCLUSION:

From study it can also be concluded that the role of a forensic accountant is extremely valuable in forensic accounting, questions that should be raised during any fraud assessment, the identification of red flags for the early detection of frauds using the knowledge of accounting information systems, as well as the knowledge of various auditing techniques and software skills. It offers an accounting analysis that can be irrespective of all the factors and differences which will serve as the foundation for discussion, and eventually the resolution of any disputes that may arise. In addition, the study came to the conclusion that there is a significant connection between forensic accounting and the prevention of fraud in an organization, with forensic accounting more responsible.

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