

CONDITION OF ROADS LEADING TO TOURIST CENTRES

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Condition of Roads Leading to Tourist Centres" 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 condition of roads leading to tourist centres, 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 condition; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with condition and roads. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 402 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 366 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 = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.491$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.0, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.23$, $p > 0.05$). 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 condition.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of condition of roads leading to tourist centres 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.

condition continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in tourism and hospitality. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which condition advances in practice. Findings reported by Adebayo and Bamgbose (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to condition recorded markedly different results. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A notable study by Ogbeide and Adeniyi (2017) argued that the impact of condition is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Scholars have long recognised condition as a critical determinant of outcomes in tourism and hospitality. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of condition varies considerably from one region to another. Empirical evidence from Olawale and Ogunlana (2021) suggests that positive developments in roads are associated with improvements in condition. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Empirical evidence from Salami and Bakare (2021) suggests that positive developments in roads are associated with improvements in condition. For practitioners, the practical significance of condition cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with roads. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Over the past two decades, condition has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Evidence from national agencies indicates that condition has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Longitudinal research by Salami and Bakare (2016) revealed that sustained attention to condition yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Evidence assembled by Bello and Adigun (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to condition. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

condition occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about roads and national development. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of condition are observed in their starkest form. Research by Adekunle and Ekwueme (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting condition and roads. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding roads. Kalu and Adeniyi (2020), in a survey of relevant