

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERFALL SITES AS TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY,
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 TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Development of Waterfall Sites as Tourist Attractions" 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

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 Tourism and Hospitality, 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 development of waterfall sites as tourist attractions, 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 development; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with development and waterfall. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 416 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 387 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 = 3.12). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.525$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.04, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.03$, $p > 0.05$). 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 development.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of development of waterfall sites as tourist attractions 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.

development, when examined in relation to waterfall, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Evidence from national agencies indicates that development has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Studies by Adebayo and Osinachi (2019) largely support the view that development exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Musa and Dauda (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of development are unevenly distributed across groups. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in tourism and hospitality. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The salience of development in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of development and waterfall. Research by Adekunle and Umeh (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting development and waterfall. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A notable study by Bamgbose and Alade (2017) argued that the impact of development is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. 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.

The phenomenon of development, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of development. Longitudinal research by Bamgbose and Alade (2016) revealed that sustained attention to development yields appreciable dividends over time. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Okonkwo and Chukwu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting development and waterfall. Such findings reinforce the argument that development deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The salience of development in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of development in everyday life. Findings reported by Nwosu and Alade (2018)