

MAINTENANCE OF MUSEUM ARTEFACTS AND VISITOR EXPERIENCE

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Maintenance of Museum Artefacts and Visitor Experience" 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 maintenance of museum artefacts and visitor experience, 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 maintenance; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with maintenance and museum. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 410 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 384 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 = 3.16). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.566$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.96, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.17$, $p > 0.05$). 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 maintenance.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of maintenance of museum artefacts and visitor experience 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.

Over the past two decades, maintenance has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of maintenance varies considerably from one region to another. Evidence assembled by Olawale and Alade (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to maintenance. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Comparative work by Obiora and Famuyide (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking maintenance with museum. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

maintenance continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in tourism and hospitality. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of maintenance varies considerably from one region to another. Comparative work by Bello and Ibrahim (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking maintenance with museum. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Comparative work by Olawale and Umeh (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking maintenance with museum. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding museum. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, maintenance has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of maintenance are observed in their starkest form. Empirical evidence from Olawale and Umeh (2021) suggests that positive developments in museum are associated with improvements in maintenance. Such findings reinforce the argument that maintenance deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Research by Oyelaran and Ekwueme (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting maintenance and museum. For practitioners, the practical significance of maintenance cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with museum. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames maintenance as inseparable from the broader question of museum. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of maintenance varies considerably from one region to another. A notable study by Obiora and Aderemi (2017)