

MUSEUM PATRONAGE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Museum Patronage Among Secondary School Students" 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 museum patronage among secondary school students, 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 museum; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with museum and patronage. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 389 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 378 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 = 3.01). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.573$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.56, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.26$, $p > 0.05$). 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 museum.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of museum patronage among secondary school students 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of museum. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of museum are observed in their starkest form. Empirical evidence from Alade and Olawale (2021) suggests that positive developments in patronage are associated with improvements in museum. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Longitudinal research by Okonkwo and Oyelaran (2016) revealed that sustained attention to museum yields appreciable dividends over time. Such findings reinforce the argument that museum deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, museum has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream museum into routine governance. Empirical evidence from Ekwueme and Bakare (2021) suggests that positive developments in patronage are associated with improvements in museum. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Dauda and Bakare (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of museum are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

In recent years, museum has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on history and international studies. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of museum varies considerably from one region to another. An examination by Dauda and Bakare (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The work of Chukwu and Okonkwo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that patronage reinforces the effects of museum. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The salience of museum in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with museum. Research by Olawale and Ibrahim (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting museum and patronage. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Studies