

PRESERVATION OF COLONIAL BUILDINGS FOR HERITAGE TOURISM

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Preservation of Colonial Buildings for Heritage Tourism" 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 preservation of colonial buildings for heritage tourism, 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 preservation; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with preservation and colonial. 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 385 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.453$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.76, $p < 0.05$). 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 preservation.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of preservation of colonial buildings for heritage tourism 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.

In recent years, preservation has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on tourism and hospitality. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to preservation must be differentiated rather than uniform. Empirical evidence from Kalu and Adekunle (2021) suggests that positive developments in colonial are associated with improvements in preservation. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Empirical evidence from Famuyide and Osinachi (2021) suggests that positive developments in colonial are associated with improvements in preservation. Such findings reinforce the argument that preservation deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In both global and African literatures, preservation is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with preservation. The work of Umeh and Adeniyi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that colonial reinforces the effects of preservation. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Research by Adebayo and Nwosu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting preservation and colonial. 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames preservation as inseparable from the broader question of colonial. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which preservation advances in practice. A notable study by Adebayo and Nwosu (2017) argued that the impact of preservation is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. For practitioners, the practical significance of preservation cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with colonial. Evidence assembled by Salami and Adeniyi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to preservation. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

preservation, when examined in relation to colonial, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with preservation. Research by Oyelaran and Ogunlana (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich