
NATURAL RESOURCE UTILISATION AND CONSERVATION.

**A CASE STUDY OF TTANDA ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE IN MITYANA
MUNICIPALITY**

BY

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OF A BACHELORS DEGREE IN TOURISM AND TRAVEL**

MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA

UNIVERSITY.

JANUARY, 202

DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I **NALUBEGA HARRIET**, registration number BU/UG/2020/2446 do hereby declare that this research report is my own original work and it has not been submitted to any other University/Institution by anybody else for any other degree award.

Student's Signature: *NALUBEGA HARRIET*

Date: *31/01/2024*

APPROVAL

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This research report has been submitted for examination with the approval of my supervisor and is for the award of a bachelor's degree in tourism and travel management of Busitema University.

Supervisor: Mr. WAMPANDE JOWALIE

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*

Date: *01/02/2024*

DEDICATION

This research report is heartily dedicated to all my supporters who have been the rocks of stability throughout my life and my academic struggle, who always encourage me to fly toward my dreams. You mean a world to me mummy.

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First, I give thanks to God for protection and ability to do this research report

I would like to acknowledge with gratitude, the support and love of my family. My parents in the names of NALUBEGA HARRIET and NALUBEGA HARRIET for they kept me going and this proposal would not have been possible without them.

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May God bless you ALL.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DV.....	dependent variable
IV.....	independent variable
CVI.....	content validity index
UNESCO.....	united nations education social and cultural Organization.
NDP.....	national development plan
UBOS.....	Uganda bureau of statistics
UWA.....	Uganda wildlife authority
USD.....	USA dollars
UNWTO.....	united nations world tourism Organisation
UNCTAD.....	united nations council for tourism adventure
WTTC.....	world tourism and travel council
WT.....	world tourism
GDP.....	gross domestic product
INEGI.....	Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography
UTB.....	Uganda tourism board
UNDP.....	United Nations development Programme
ANOVA.....	analysis of variance
SPSS.....	statistical package for social science

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out with the aim of finding out natural resource utilization on conservation a case study of Ttanda archeological site in Mityana district. The objectives for the study was; to find out the role of economic sustainability on conservation, to find out the role of environmental sustainability on conservation and to find out the role of sociocultural sustainability on conservation. The researcher applied both qualitative and quantitative techniques in designing the research. A total of 30 respondents participated in the study and were selected using convenience sampling and random sampling method. The data was collected using questionnaires and interviews and presented using tables, graphs and pie charts for easy analysis.

The study cited natural resource utilization as source of employment, source of government revenue, and they are the major source of foreign exchange earners in most part of the world .The industry is one of the most important sectors of a nation's economy as they provide and create jobs, especially during times of holidays they are a source of innovation and entrepreneurial spirit; they harness individual creative effort; and they create competition and are the seed bed for businesses of the future

The study also highlighted negative and positive effect of natural resource utilization activities on conservation. It relied on content analysis from the existing studies, and the outcome revealed that natural resource utilization is inimical and constitutes to conservation.

It was however recommended that since natural resource utilization and conservation plays a great role towards community livelihoods the government should lay strategies in order to improve on the sustainability and growth of conservation activities and livelihoods of the local communities

It was also recommended that the government develops different strategies such as formation of conservation association, formation of ministry of tourism and wildlife antiquity, exempting some tourism establishment from paying taxes and looking for investors to invest in the sectors and others and conservation.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introductions

This chapter presents the introduction, background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, conceptual frame work, significance of the study and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of study.

The study aimed at finding out the impact of natural resource utilization and conservation a case study of Ttanda archeological site in Mityana municipality.

Natural resource utilization refers to sustainable and proper management of natural resources for future for the benefit of the human community. The main aim is to provide resources for present generations without compromising the needs of future generations (wilkerson2019chok et al 2019: Zhao&Ritchie2019: scheyvens, 2020, 2021:Honeck2019).

According to Mexico's National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, 2023) tourism contributed 8.7% of the total GDP in 2022. Of this value production of handicrafts and other goods at 10.6%; tourism trade at 7.8%; sports and recreational services at 1.1%; cultural services at 1%; and the rest of the services contributing a combined 15.8% of the total. According to (Hainan today, vol.2, 2022: su Changgao) Mexico is gifted with variety of natural tourism resources and attractions like Cancun, los cabos, archeological sites ,pueblos Mágicos these natural resources have been converted to tourism destinations for tourism activities The local communities around the attractions Cancún, Riviera Maya, and Los Cabos harvest and own soveniour selling shops and handicraft production ,accommodation services construction like Eco lodges contributing to creation of jobs by the tourism sector, around 2.3 million paid occupations were reported in 2019, generators of employment in the total number of tourist jobs, representing 28.9% of the total, 24.7%; accommodation services contributed only 9% and handicraft production contributed 3% contributing to poverty alleviation. The tourism sector in Mexico has reported sustainability problems like Conflicting consumer behaviors include the high demand for sophisticated services, overproduction of waste that alters biogeochemical cycles, biodiversity predation, and neoliberal practices (Rivas 1998, Rodríguez 2010, Pérez and

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