

**Residents' Perceptions of Economic, Social and
Environmental Impacts on Tourism Development in
Jos Nigeria**

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ABSTRACT

Studying the impacts of tourism on destination is very important for sustainable development and improvement of the resident's welfare regarding community development. This thesis investigates the perception of residents about the economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism in Jos Nigeria. A survey was undertaken to assess the factors that influence the perceptions of the residents. The questionnaire was distributed to 615 sampled residents from three local governments (Jos North, Jos East and Jos South) in Jos Nigeria.

Outcomes of the study display significant variances on socio-demographic variables regarding the perception of tourism impacts on the location of the study. The principal result of this study showed that residents hold higher perceptions on all the positive economic, social and environmental impacts and subsequently, have a lower perception on the negative impacts. The findings of this study show that perceptions of tourism impacts are significantly different regarding positive environmental, negative economic, negative social and negative environmental impacts based on gender. The findings also showed that age causes significant differences on the positive social, positive environmental and negative economic impact of tourism to the location. Further findings showed that the marital status of the residents holds a significant difference on the negative economic impact in the study. Finally, the number of kids of the residents holds a significant effect on the positive economic, positive social and positive environmental impact of tourism to the location.

Keywords: Tourism Environmental Impacts, Economic Impacts, Socio-cultural Impacts, Tourism Development, Perception of Residents.

ÖZ

Turizmin destinasyona yönelik etkilerini arařtırmak sürdürülebilir gelişim ve toplumsal kalkınmaya dair refahın sağlanması açısından çok önemlidir. Bu tez, Jos Nijerya’da yaşayan kişilerin, turizmin ekonomik, sosyal ve çevre üzerindeki etkilerine ilişkin algılarını incelemektedir. Bahse konu bölgede yaşayan kişilerin algılarını etkileyen faktörlerin tespit edilmesi için bir anket yapılmıştır. Nijerye’deki Kuzey Jos, Doğu Jos ve Güney Jos bölgelerine 615 kişiye anket dağıtılmıştır.

Çalışmanın bulguları, turizmin etkilerine yönelik algılarda sosyo-demografik değişkenlere göre anlamlı farklılıklar olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu çalışmanın temel sonucuna göre, katılımcıların turizmin pozitif ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel etkilerine dair algıları negatif etkilere ilişkin algılarından yüksektir. Araştırmanın bulguları, cinsiyet değişkeninin pozitif çevresel, negatif ekonomik, negatif sosyal ve negatif çevresel etkilerine dair algılardaki farklılıkta önemli bir rol oynadığını ortaya koymuştur. Bundan başka, yaş değişkeni de bir bölgede turizmin negatif ekonomik etkiler, pozitif sosyal etkiler ve pozitif çevresel etkilerine dair algılarda anlamlı farklılıklara neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca, katılımcıların medeni durumu değişkeni negatif ekonomik etki algılarında da farklılık yaratmaktadır. Son olarak, katılımcıların çocuk sayılarının turizmin pozitif ekonomik etkileri, pozitif sosyal etkileri ve pozitif çevresel etkileri algılarını da anlamlı bir şekilde etkilediği ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizmin Çevresel, Ekonomik ve Sosyo-kültürel Etkileri,
Turizm Gelişimi, Yerli Halkın Algıları

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God almighty, my parents, and siblings.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the biggest and fastest developing industries globally. It produces significant means of finance and employment opportunities in various countries (Inskeep, 1991). Its quick spread has, on the other hand, showed harmful socio cultural and ecological impacts in different parts of the world. Several countries would like to remove or reduce regional differences, develop the quality of citizens' lives and also sustain the improvement and development of rural areas. The tourism industries' quick spread has, on the other hand, caused harmful socio-cultural and ecological impacts in different parts of the world. Improvement of tourism in some developing locations has huge series of positive as well as negative effects on the host societies, most importantly those staying inside and close to the location (Farid et al, 2012). Most of the residents in the societies sometimes possess positive perception regarding tourism, but this does not mean that they also don't have worries about tourism's negative effects on their community. In tourism perspective, it has been debated that residents perceptions are influenced by extrinsic features such as the level of improvement and growth (Butler & Doxey, 1975), participation in decision process (Sheldon & Var, 1984), periodic style of activity (Belisle and Hoy, 1980), the kind of tourist, commercial reliance on tourism and the level of social and cultural disparities amongst tourists and residents (Horn and Simmons, 2002; Lawson, Timothy, 1999; Brown, 1998; Williams, Young, and Cossens, 1998; Brohman, 1996; Simmons, 1994; Drake, 1991).

There is a recognizable similarity amongst the level of tourism development and its effect in the host society (Allen et al., 1988). Butler (1980) explained tourism improvement and growth as a level of successions via which a location become known-examination, participation, improvement, consolidation, stagnation and decline and transformation. Resident's perceptions are based, in sections on these levels. In every level of successive stages, comes with several modifications in resident's perceptions towards tourism. Resident's perception remains positive at the start up level of tourism development due to the tourist display of anticipation in a long-term period but grows to become highly pessimistic as the location emerges towards stagnation (Nuray&Sevgi, 2013). Ap (1992) and Lankford (1994) noted that residents' perception regarding the effects of tourism are possible to be a significant concern during policy and planning for successful improvement, promotion, and processing of accessible, existing and potential project and programs. Tourism can improve and strive when rural inhabitants possess a positive perception towards it and when their participation is seen in the tourism improvement course (Ambroz, 2008).

The marco-financial measurements of tourism accentuation its worldwide effect and clarify why it has turned into a center of worldwide approach. As indicated by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC,2015), travel and tourism contributed specifically and by implication to the worldwide economy 277 million occupations and 9.8 for each penny of GDP in 2014. Essential to the development of a huge number of individuals and the era of the monetary effects portrayed by these measurements is an industry to encourage singular necessities for travel, subsistence and joy.

Researches on the attitudinal effects of tourism, most often concentrates on the economic, social, and environmental impacts of tourism. The economic effects of

tourism are mostly thought by residents to be positive because it sells to other countries the opportunities by earning new income through transactions with other countries. Host countries always make foreign exchange, and this will help to develop the country's balance of payments (Gee et al, 1997). The high demand of tourism leads to newer construction of infrastructure and investments (Inskeep, 1991) and networks and transportation potentials (Milman and Pizam,, 1988). The money from taxes received by the government will rise also according to the high level of activity of the economy. However, when tourism is not properly organized and controlled, it can lead to negative effects or decline the efficiency of positive ones. The amount of services and products may rise with the frequent and grown demand from overseas customers (Lui and Var, 1986; Husbands 1989). Rising demand for housing, most importantly in tourism seasons, can increase the charge and also the amount of lands for elevating new homes and hotels (Pizam, 1978; Var et al, 1985). Fresh incomes from tourism always go to the owners of lands and business while the residents face the high rise in their daily standard of living. This may lead to an uneven share of tourism proceeds (Dogan, 1987).

Tourism may lead to a slow modification in a community's beliefs and social practices. Rural residents suffer this effect. By looking at the tourists, rural residents can alter their way of life such as feeding, hobby and amusement activities etc. As these impacts may be seen as positive due to its enhancement to the standard of living, it can also be seen from a negative point due to acculturation (Brunt and Courtney, 1999, Dogan 1987). Tourism can help in the revival of crafts, arts and local culture and also for the discovery of the identity of culture and tradition. For the purpose of alluring more tourists, chronological locations and memorable location are renovated and properly guided (Inskeep, 1991; Liu and Var 1986). In addition, various people of diverse

cultures gather in one location through the means of tourism, enhancing the substitutions of culture (Brayley et al, 1990).

Moreover, to the cultural effects of tourism; it is seen to help in the modification of the moral and value structure, personally attitude, group life pattern and societal organizations (Ap and Crompton, 1998). These types of social effects can be negative and positive. The improvement of tourism in a location leads to modification in social and cultural composition of the society. Mostly, two diverse categories such as the rich category (owners of lands and business) and the lesser category such as the immigrants would easily be known (de Kadt, 1979; Dogan, 1987). Tourism also changes the inner structure of the society by separating it into different classes of those that supports and likes tourism and tourist and those that do not like it (Brunt and Courtney, 1999). Large migration from various cultures of foreigners can create a lot of social disputes in a particular tourism location. In general, the effects of tourism on women are seen and thought to be positive due to increase in freedom, greater chances to work, greater self-worth and respect, proper education, increase in living standards and growth in family income. Nonetheless, most people debated that tourism prevent the structure of the family and their morals, which also gives room to high divorce rates and prostitution (Gee et al, 1997).

Tourism might help in the reduction in values, create the usage of drugs and alcohols; growth in the level of crime and tension and pressure in the society (Liu and var, 1986; Milman and Pizam, 1988). Also, coupled with the improvement of tourism, inter and intra personal relations are commercialized and also the non-business relationships between individuals start to lose their significance in the society (Dogan, 1989). In some closed smaller tourism resort towns, a growth in population most specifically in

the summer periods leads to noise pollution and overcrowding. This mitigates the adoption of public settings like the beaches, gardens and also services and goods of residents, leading most times to negative perceptions regarding tourists and tourism as a whole (Ross, 1992).

Urbanization leads to quicker improvement of tourism and invariable develop local and government services like fire, electricity, police and security (Milman and Pizam, 1988). Also, various activities can grow in such urban areas such as entertainment and recreation. The negative effects of tourism on the environment have been researched on several recent works; and it has been discovered that an ill-planned and untamed rejuvenation, deformed urban improvement and improper infrastructure destroy the natural surrounding and natural world, and makes water and air contamination. Excessive use or improper adoption of surrounding delicate archaeological and memorable locations may lead to the destruction of their characteristics (Inskip, 1991; Gee et al. 1997). Prices to be paid for the destruction of natural world and surroundings, and the commissioning of historical and cultural conservation are at a high rate. Nonetheless, if properly planned, attempts and actions to recover historic locations and structures to construct recreational sites and areas to develop infrastructure system so as to stop air and water contamination and waste removals will be a positive help to the tourism area. Looking at a direct impact of tourism on the survival of the residents of Jos, most particularly the ones staying close to the tourist destinations are either precise about location and employment and they differ both inside and amongst societies. Larger part of the residents of Jos gain from the administration of a popular fall in Jos called Assop falls in a way that's it provides priceless electricity to the host society and looks promising to supplying clean and pure water immediately the treatment water project start.

In all, the social exchange theory is focused on the view that every individual attitudes or cultural meeting are done, because individuals need to trade products and services with one another (Homans 1958). As mentioned by Ap (1992), this is a collective socio-interacting theory concentrated in knowing the trade of assets amongst individuals and sets of people in a meeting period. Totally, a person that views more advantages than disadvantages from a trade or exchange is most probably to view it as positively, alternatively, a person that sees more costs than profit may term it to be negative. However, individual's fulfillment with an exchange theory is gotten by the analysis of the results, which might be either social, economic and the possible interaction.

Looking at a tourism angle, the social exchange philosophy actually signifies that residents evaluates profits and charges that emerges due to tourism and, if the analysis turns out to be positive, then their behavior regarding the tourism business will be become positive. Hence, the residents that views more positive i.e. benefits than negative (costs) impacts emanating due to tourism are majorly interested in promoting the exchange (King et al. 1993) and may passionately be interested in the exchange.

Having knowledge that the foreigner likes neat and natural surroundings, properly working basic amenities; the residents should therefore know their surrounding and natural world issues (Liu and Var, 1986; Inskeep, 1991). Jos is Plateau state's capital located in the northern part of Nigeria and it is the twelfth largest states in Nigeria. It is situated almost at the center of the country and it is known to be the country's tourist haven, home of peace and tourism and also seen as a mini Nigeria, mainly because almost all the tribes of the country live there (Henry 2012). There are over 40 tribes in the said location. The location abounds in natural attractive landscape; it is a location

of alluring sceneries, loaded with cultural, historical tradition and exceptional climatic conditions. Jos is endowed with numerous tourism potentials, with the likes of magnificent rock formations, seascapes, wildlife, endowed festivals and crafts; all these and more called for the existing need for tourism in Jos. Activities of tourism that happens in Jos can be grouped into cultural/tradition tourism, ecotourism, vacation tourism, geotourism and pedagogical tourism. Nonetheless, residents in Jos have different perception regarding diverse impacts of tourism to their location, be it social, economic and environmental impact.

Moreover, the degree and the intensity of these impacts on the residents differ with the amount of tourist, their tribal and monetary distinctiveness, duration and activities. Also, the socio-cultural and economic makeup and conditions of the host country are also an imperative factor in perception of impacts of tourism on residents. It is pertinent to note that negative impacts of tourism may unavoidably happen in tandem to financial growth of the country. Such challenges at this point would not essentially be ascribed to tourism. This research therefore, tends to investigate on the perception of residents regarding the economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism in Jos, Nigeria.

1.1 Problem Statement

Jos is a popular, significant and fascinating tourism location, termed and rated into the Nigeria Tourism Development Master Plan beneath the beautiful nature groups, due to its fascinating, worthy, distinctiveness and prospective nature of attractions (NTDMP, 2006). Several administrations both from the national, state and local level has made frantic attempts to ensure that Jos appears to be an attractive location for tourist coming from outside the country and also from other states within the country.

Regardless of the attractive and fascinating nature of the location, there has been no act or research embarked on in determining or investigating the perception of the residents regarding the economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism in Jos. The perception of the residents ought to be carefully understood, documented and analyzed as this will help concerned officials or administrators in understanding resident's beliefs, concerns and needs. This knowledge will help government on how to tackle any negative impact when the resident's negative perception is known and also improve on the positive impacts which will invariably build positive perceptions within the residents and improve general standard of living for the residents. Haley et al, (2005) stated that numerous researchers have discovered that it is a usual affair for planners and decision makers to neglect or forget other effects of tourism, while they focus only on the economic impacts of the activities of tourism, instead of identifying the residents as part of the whole consultation and planning process.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research is to investigate on the residents' perceptions of economic, social and environmental impacts on tourism development in Jos Nigeria. It is observed that government officials for tourism always tries to cover the negative effects of tourism from the host societies, and they sternly ensure they rejuvenate and improve the industry no matter the consequences or cost, in other to salvage the unending large economic challenges, and to also maximize the needs of the smaller amount of the residents (Tosun, 2002). Therefore, this study investigates the perceptions of residents towards the economic, social and environmental impacts in Jos.

1.3 Research Questions

This study attempts to answer the research questions given below:

1. What are the general perceptions of residents regarding the economic, social and environment impacts of tourism in Jos?
2. Are there any significant differences on the perceptions of residents on economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism in Jos based on their demographical profiles?

1.4 Importance of the Study

The result from this study will be targeted at assisting the decision makers in tourism industry to understand the way residents in Jos perceive the negative and positive impact of tourism, due to the possibility of hostility in response towards the tourists if a balance is not reached. Thereby helping them to support or redefine their national policy on tourism.

This knowledge will help government on how to tackle any negative impact when the resident's negative perception is known and also improve on the positive impacts which will invariably build positive perceptions within the residents and improve general standard of living for the residents.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This research study will focus on analyzing the perception of residents regarding economic, social and environmental impact on tourism in Jos, and will also concentrate on the resident's characteristics, how the impacts affects them-positively or negatively and their attitude towards tourism development. This research will be limited to Jos as a capital in Plateau state Nigeria (covering the three local government areas, such as Jos East, Jos South, and Jos North) in relation to data collection, evaluation and recommendation.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Tourism: is seen as the total activities of an individual sojourning to or living in a location outside his normal surrounding for not up to one successive year for vacation, business and any purposes that is not concerned with the exercise of an activity paid from inside the visited location (UNWTO, 2010).

Tourism destination: it is an artistic and physical characteristics of a specific location that a particular sojourner or tourist believes to have the capacities of catering for their particular pleasurable associated wants (UNWTO, 2010).

Perception: is the recognizing and translating of one's sensory data; it also involves how we interprets data. Perception can be seen as a process where cognitive data is being imbibed from our surroundings and how such data is adopted in communicating with our surroundings (Yolanda, 2015).

Environment: the surrounding or an exact ecological region, particularly as affected by human activity. The surroundings in which a man, creature, or plant lives or works (Krampen, 2013).

Economic: Identify with an economy; identifying with the procedure or framework by which products and administrations are delivered, sold, and purchased (Businessdictionary.com).

Social: The associations and phenomena in tourism field occurring through involvement in travel by financially weak and underprivileged elements in the community (Hall, 2000).

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This part of this dissertation concentrates on previous researches and findings related to this particular research investigation. It will form a foundation and basis for, and also show ideas and knowledge connected to this research.

Tourism is largely seen as a way of developing the economy of communities, states or a nation, creating factors that would enhance the quality of living such as the job opportunity and rate of investments, incomes from tax returns, food cafes, housing services, natural and artificial alluring sites, cultural festivity and external entertaining opportunities (Andereck et al, 2005; Kiriakidou and Gore 2005; Kandampully 2000). Also, tourism can develop some negative impacts on the living quality of residents, impacts which are, traffic challenges, limited space for parking, crime rate increase, increase in standard of living and modifications in general wellbeing of the host community (Tosun 2002; Brunt and Courtney 1999; McCool and Martin 1994).

Residents' perception regarding the effects of tourism on their society has been widely investigated by researchers, scholars and several authorities in the field of tourism. In this context of studying the perceptions on tourism impacts, a theory called social exchange theory which is "a general sociological theory concerned with understanding the exchange of resources between individuals and groups in an interaction situation" (Ap, 1992, p. 668) has been considered as relevant. The theory focus on the incentives

that moves residents to possess either a positive or a negative perception regarding tourism (Ap, 1992). Moreover, it cannot be denied also that residents' perceptions and attitude regarding any tourism improvement plan needs to be evaluated and researched on (Ritchie and Inkari 2006; Aguilo and Rosello 2005). It is evident that tourism highly depends on the residents' awareness of its positive effects, hence, its promotion is very vital to further boost its progressive occurrences and its administration in the future (Vargas et al., 2011; Sheldon and Abenoja 2001). The perception of residents' societal linkage in fact does not only affect residents' view of the effects of tourism (McCool and Martin 1994; Um and Crompton 1987; Sheldon and Var 1984), but it affects also the connection between tourists and residents. When residents' perceptions become very supportive to the effects of tourism then they will potentially favor more tourism improvements and also will they be more accommodating with tourist. Considering this, it is vital to know that tourists are very much attracted to locations where residents are very peaceful, honest and accommodating (Aguilo and Rosello 2005). In other words, the society should highly be participative and also provided the chance to actively take up roles during the administration and planning of the policies of tourism so as to get their favor and agreement (Deery, 2012). Accordingly, the major focus of location administrator is to get worthy experience of the features of the location which the residents intent to secure and preserve because knowing the residents' perceptions regarding the effects of tourism implies to finding out the poignant relations amongst residents and their various locations (Lewis et al., 2003).

Currently, just minor researches have been done with a focus on analyzing the correlation among residents; society linkage and socio-demographic and economic features and their attitudes toward its impacts and support for the improvement of tourism (Lewis et al., 2003). Another study was carried out by Lee et al. (2003),

investigated on the perceptions of residents and the way it impacts on the level of importance and encouragement it gives to tourism in two separate societies. This dissertation concentrates on determining the perception of residents on the social, economic and environmental impact on tourism development.

2.1 Social Exchange Theory

Considering the few speculations created trying to investigate the resident attitudes concerning tourism, we can see the attribution hypothesis (Pearce 1989), the dependency hypothesis (Harrison, 1982), the social representation hypothesis (Andriotis and Vaughn 2003), and the social exchange theory (Ap 1992). The last one is the majorly wide utilized theory by researchers (Nunkoo and Gursoy, 2012). In all, the social exchange theory is focused on the view that every individual attitudes or cultural meeting are done, because individuals need to trade products and services with one another (Homans 1958). As mentioned by Ap (1992), this is a collective socio-interacting theory concentrated in knowing the trade of assets amongst individuals and sets of people in a meeting period. Totally, a person that views more advantages than disadvantages from a trade or exchange is most probably to view it as positively, alternatively, a person that sees more costs than profit may term it to be negative. However, individual's fulfillment with an exchange theory is gotten by the analysis of the results, which might be either social, economic and the possible interaction.

Looking at a tourism angle, the social exchange philosophy actually signifies that residents evaluate profits and charges that emerge due to tourism and, if the analysis turns out to be positive, then their behavior regarding the tourism business will become positive. Hence, the residents that view more positive i.e. benefits than negative (costs) impacts emanating due to tourism are majorly interested in promoting

the exchange (King et al. 1993) and may passionately be interested in the exchange. Finally, this kind of residents shows positive perceptions and behaviors regarding tourism business and also they support the prospective improvement of tourism (Gursoy et al. 2002; Ap 1992). Based on this hypothetical theory, one can explain resident's promotion of tourism improvement as a purpose of an individual gains, positive and negative effects of tourism, and knowledge with tourism (Ogorelc 2009).

From an exact point of view, resident's mentalities and observations towards tourism have been explored in the most recent decade according to (Gibson and Bentley, 2006). The possibility that the longtime suitability of tourism relies on upon the support of good relations with the nearby society has been perceived following the period of the cautionary background in the 70s (Jafari 2001). Some classic deductive theories during that era, such as Irridex (Doxey 1975), tourist or resident kind (Smith 1977) and the resort cycle (Butler 1980), recommend that strengthened tourism improvement incites a resident backfire that could at last threaten the location. These theories expect populace uniqueness and a deterministic movement from a much positive to lower positive responses to tourism. Resultant practical examination, in any case, discovered that resident responses really differ in a particular time from unqualified eagerness to intense restriction, with imposing unclear perception (Ryan, and Montgomery 1994).

Faulkner (1997) typify this many-sided quality by suggesting that extraneous components, for example, improvement level and a huge state of seasonality, that are regularly connected with residents dissatisfaction, might be connected with positive evaluations amongst residents showing inherent attributes, for example, job in the tourism business, incessant contact with vacationers, and home in a non-tourism region. Resident responses in this manner are not attached totally to a development

phase. Ap (1992) portrays this dynamic as an indication of social exchange theory, in which residents make transactions amongst expected and genuine expenses and advantages (Jurowski and Gursoy 2004). For instance, a host occupant who gets a decent salary from tourism may endure tourism-instigated movement congestion consequently for the individual monetary advantage (Pearce et al., 1996). At the point where exchange happens at an aggregate level, “selfless excess” is clear—that is, a resident endures individual disadvantage if the group in general is to get net advantages through tourism (Faulkner 1997).

Most literature has emphasized the in-depth variances of variables, even with mixed approaches for results. The relationship amongst perception and age is uncertain, with more established residents being observed to be much positive regarding tourism (Pizam and Milman, 1993). It is not much of an uncertainty for the length of living arrangement, with long-lasting occupants being found to have negative perceptions (Lankford et al. 1994, Perdue et al. 1995).

When it comes to gender relationship Harris (1995), Milman and Pizam (1988) discovered females having much negative perceptions, and on the other hand Lankford et al., (1994) discovered the opposite gender (male) to be much more positive. A few studies have uncovered a relationship among huge rate of educational training and patronage for tourism (Haralamopoulos and Pizam, 1996), though Husbands (1989) discovered that properly learned Zambians were not much passionate. Haralamopoulos and Pizam (1996), and Pizam (1978), discovered a relationship among positive perceptions and huge salary; even if this might concern education training that is positively related with salary. McMinn and Cater (1998), alternatively, discovered the maximum rate of eagerness for tourism between minor salary receivers.

The aforementioned researches focus on the perception of resident concerning tourism as a whole. Coordinated attention on vacation spots in researches is lacking, despite the fact that they are the center component of the tourism framework and an essential impact on location achievement (Gunn, 1979). Tourist locations for the aims behind this research are characterized as termed occasions, locales, territories or straight marvels with particular human or common elements that give the center of director and guest consideration (Pearce 1991). Tourism would never be in vogue without the existence of attractive sites or locations (Piagram 1983), which generally impact the general picture and commercial summary of the location (Mill and Morrison 1985), particularly if it has to do with a notable alluring site, the likes of great wall China. Tourist are being captured and captivated by the beauty and attractiveness of a location and the later goes along it as the basic deriver of income and job opportunities for the resident 's society.

Just quite some researchers have openly focused on the attitude of residents regarding location of tourists. Alhemoud and Armstrong (1996) discovered that learners in the university of Kuwaiti were most inspired than English-speaking nonnative residents with "made" attracting sites, for example, resorts, although the non-natives are all more positively exposed to social attracting sites. No group had positive perception regarding Kuwait's regular alluring locations; however, correlations amongst the two groups are limited by contrasts in English capability, duration of occupancy, and recognition of the nation's alluring locations. Jurowski and Gursoy (2004) discovered that closeness to locations affected how residents surveyed tourism, having the residents staying nearer and utilizing it more vigorously becoming a lot much negative to tourism, and they see it as a greater amount of a burden. Conclusively, numerous title filled researches are composed having resident characteristics (e.g. McGehee,

2004), as of the local residents (that is, the one living 80km close) make up a part of the analyzed titled filled research. More so, this feature is pretended to be modified by the fact that no defined mapping out is done on the ground of local or non- local residence.

2.2 Impacts of Tourism

The scholarly research has evaluated society attitudes towards the improvement of tourism ever since the earlier researches of Pizam (1993) and Doxey (1975). Different researches have spotted the fact that the effects of tourism on the host location are economic, socio-cultural and environmental (the likes of Ogorelc 2009; Long et al. 1900 etc.). A comprehensive research regarding current studies are linked to effects of tourism on the host location; and this research can be found in the works of Easterling (2004) and currently also, according to Deery et al. (2011). Different type of tourism effect combines both positive and negative impacts, and most of the times, the perception and attitude of residents are conflicting.

In tourism, the economic effect mostly is witnessed by the residents, from the positive angle, it is a way to create job opportunity, improve the economy of the state, improve on the investment and diversion of the economy (Lui and Var 1986, Diedrich and Garcia-Buades 2008), increase the state tax returns, extra revenue and a quality economic life (Huh and Vogt 2008). While on the other hand, looking at the negative side, residents will be facing higher growth in the cost living such as the amount of goods and services, and an uneven sharing of the economic gains (Andriotis 2005; Andereck and Vogt 2000). Tourism had largely been accommodated due to its economic effects it has societies. Such economic events usually have positive effects on the welfare of the residents residing in the various locations tourism development

is been established. (Tosun, 2002, Akis, et al. 1996). Additionally, tourism provides advantageous benefits to economies of a state or a nation and also provides admirable impact on a nation's GDP growth which could be a very useful factor for developing a community and also reducing poverty rate (Ashley, 2005). This can be seen visible where tourism provides business opportunities and increase government revenue by assisting smaller and larger business for cities and societies to develop (Dyer, 2007). Nonetheless, tourism could also possess negative economic effects on the host communities. These bad impacts may include excessive reliance on the foreign capital, leakages, inflation, high cost of living and low level education trap for the community (Pizam, 2007). Several kinds of other negativities of tourism are the high growth of land and housing pricing and other services. Quite a few researchers finalized that tourism activities invariable most likely leads to encourage more costs than becoming very beneficial to the host communities (Chase and Alon 2002). Brida and Zapata (2010) likened cruise tourism effects as the same pattern as the general tourism effects. Nonetheless, the effects of cruise tourism are strange and it kind of appears different to that of standard tourism. For example, the economic effect is based on if the port is either a port of call or a homeport. A homeport, is a location where which cruise trips starts and ends, this has larger economic importance due to the people that provides good and services to cruise ships, passengers and the crew. While a port of call includes a halfway stop and might possess a diverse economic effect since the need for a huge investment is paramount in new facility and the related costs of sustenance might have to be covered. Most paramount is the point where the benefits impact and gets to the community residents (Scheyvens, 2001).

It is unbearable that regardless of the benefits of tourism to a country or state's development, it is still quite disregarded in some main important economies of the

globe, most particularly the developing economies that has yet to accept and appreciate tourism a means to developing a nation. Considering the increase in the level of unemployment, that has a deteriorating consequences to a developing economy like Nigeria, it would be agreed that an even distribution of income would help in reducing this social challenges known as poverty, therefore, for a society to develop there is a need for a conscious speed of modification in economic and infrastructural areas in both urban and rural part of country (Imhabekhai, 2009).

The environment is possibly part of the major paramount providers to the appealing and attractiveness of a location. Charming locations, peaceful climates and peculiar landscape characteristics possess a paramount impact in tourism building and the spatial spreading of tourism growth (Coccosis and Nijkamp, 1995). There is a connection between the environment and its natural endowments with tourism in major settings. Tourism relies on these environmental potentials and features in order to thrive and grow. Tourism could create incentives to sustain and guard either the artificial or the natural settings of the environment (Lindsay et al. 2008), and alternatively, it can also lead to improve contamination and toxic waste (Andereck et al. 2005). Several researchers have discovered both the negative and positive effect of tourism on the environment (Puckzo and Ratz, 2000). The positive effects of tourism contains advantages like preserving of animals for site attractions, providing guarded areas to satisfy tourist needs, revenues from tourism industry can develop area or environmental repairs and restoration, maintaining and improving infrastructural facilities which are required due its demand by tourists, forestalling tiding programs of surrounding in order to guard the alluring destination of tourist, building new and developing sources of supply, rebuilding and renovation of already built tourist location, and the utilization of old and abandoned structures. Alternatively, the

negative effects consist of interruption of feeding and breeding life style, terminating of livestock and creatures for hunting purposes or for trade, habitat loss and modification in animal group, disruption of plant life, land erosion, site destruction via trampling, infrastructure overload such as networks for water supply, contamination of water via sewerage and spillage of chemicals and garbage from luxurious cruise boats, contamination of air (such as carbon from cars or tourist location set ups; disco areas and bars etc.), weakening of land and exterior water, change in the provision of water in order cater for the tourist (e.g for pools and other luxurious needs), wastage weakening of fossil sources, weakening of construction materials, transmissions of landed property to tourism (e.g. from farming), damaging physical effect on artificial and natural geography via tourism building, introducing a newly type and strange building patterns, modification in urban events and visible enlargement of constructed areas.

Besides the negative surrounding challenges, Brida and Zapata (2010) commented on the huge number of waste, destruction and depletion of the plantation, preventing historic and landscape locations that are as a result of visible effects created by the behavior of an individual. Long before the 90s, the environment has been the major theme on tourism, and currently, it keeps on being a fascinating subject in a period when the worldwide strategy is gone for environmental issues, for example, contamination, exhaustion of regular assets and deforestation (Kuvan and Akan 2005). Specifically, the capability of tourism exercises in accomplishing the aim of environment safeguarding and protection have been broadly researched on (Stewart et al. 1998). According to Liu and Var (1986) exhibits that about portion of the talks with inhabitants are in support with tourism since it is an instrument to get more stops and entertainment regions, to enhance the nature of streets and open offices, and it doesn't

add to environmental decay. Doswell (1997) opines that tourism is an instrument that motivates environmental preservation and development. Negatively, numerous researches propose that tourism causes movement and person on foot blockage, stopping issues, aggravation and devastation of widely varied vegetation, air and water contamination, and littering (Frauman and Banks, 2011). In this setting, various researches on maintaining tourism advancement have been done with the essential objective to consider the blend of environmental preservation, individuals' job and economic requirements of tourism (Ogorelc 2009) Different researchers recommended that tourism effects likewise apply social impacts, for example, expanded intercultural correspondence, the alteration of customary societies, the expansion in wrongdoing, the expenses of convenience and the holding up time to convey services (Andereck et al 2005). Puczko and Ratz (2000) emphasize that negative tourism improvement can encourage bring more challenges on the society and to a negative modification in the locations' social and visible qualities. According to Dogan (1989) he opined that tourism additionally causes an adjustment in the inclination of people, every day schedules, way of living and qualities. Perdue et al. (1991) concentrate on the geographic movement of residents because of the expansion in second property holders. The subject of the proportion of perpetual residents to the quantity of second property holders and vacationers was researched in advance, discovering that if there is an improper balance, struggle may emerge (Diedrich and Garcia-Buades 2008). Alternatively, tourism can likewise create positive social impacts, for example, an expansion in the group services, recreational and social amenities, social occasions and social trades (Brunt and Courtney 1999; Gilbert and Clark 1997; McCool and Martin 1994). More research literature such as (Godwin, 2006) concentrates on the part that tourism performs as far as preserving culture, renewal of ethic society, and

advancement of indigenous expressions and specialties commercial ventures in the host areas with an expanding worry about the moral conduct of tourism organizations, vacationers and residents. Social effects invariably mean alteration to resident's regular encounters and experiences and additionally to their qualities, lifestyle and scholarly and creative items, for example, expressions, ancient rarities, traditions, customs and manner of design (Law 1993). The solid interconnected relationship of social effects of voyage tourism is never restricted just for the host region populace (Glasson 1995). Hence, a group that has straight connection with voyage tourism can confront social issues from the commercialization of society, belief and expressions of the human experience together with the abuse of indigenous society as attractions and be compelled to embrace social way of living of the tourist, for example, their dialect, style of dressing and way to fulfill guests (Cohen 1979). Moreover, tourists intimidate and pressures to scatter residents from their destinations in several parts of the globe. Therefore, (Glasson, 1992) debates that aside from the negative impacts of advancement, social advantages and inter-social correspondence amongst residents and guests that build great comprehension amongst them and without travelers, nearby culture and custom would have been forgotten totally, for there is no business sector for customary items. Besides, positive social effects of voyage tourism are identified with increasingly and better relaxation amenities and social trades (Liu and Var 1986).

Negative impacts would likewise be recognized as it leads to expansion in wrongdoing, prostitution, liquor and addiction to drugs (Ap 1992). Biagi and Detotto (2012) projected a practical and observational expansion on the connection between tourism and unlawful activity targeted at evaluating the social costs due to the unlawful activity connected to tourism streams in provinces in Italy. Biagi et al. (2012) also conducted an additional experimental research, in their work it was demonstrated that

the impacts of agglomeration and urbanization seem, in all ramification, to justify the effect of tourism on crime. On visiting the location, Brida and Zapata (2010) opined that voyage tourism event might be the outcome arising from the act of the voyage passengers trying to occupy a location for some hours in a particular day. The negative impact is very bad in some mini destinations, having some voyagers fight passageways and driveways with host residents.

The part below contains factors that relate with socio-cultural, environmental and economic impacts from tourism at a destination.

2.2.1 Socio-cultural Impacts

It is no surprise that tourism and peace are inter related hence an important aspect of today's tourism literature. Sphere, aspect or area of a society, community or country, there is always a positive and negative impact to everything. However, in this context the socio-cultural impacts from tourism will be examined as its impact different contexts such as peace, strengthening communities, reevaluating culture and traditions cannot be overemphasized. A group of individuals who reside, live and work within a defined area with shared culture and interests is known as a community (Bradshaw, 2008). It is important to understand what the definition of a community is in order to understand the correlation between tourism, community, strengthening community as well as community development. Tourism has contributed to the development in communities majorly in rural areas and their neighboring communities. This is not difficult to point out as the rural communities themselves are major reasons why tourists visit the places in order to have a feel or experience the life style or way of life of the different communities. Just as tourists help to shape communities, communities tend to shape the experiences of the tourist through their tourist attraction areas in the host community. (Richards & Hall, 2000). Tourism has continuously gained

prominence as a key tool in strengthening communities and bringing about development couple with its economic contribution to the host communities and also a major role in unifying the local residents.

According to Crăciunescu, A. (2015). Taking a look at the community level, tourism has created direct and indirect opportunities cut across creation of employment and job opportunities as well as bringing about development economically and regionally. Tourism through businesses and educational opportunities has brought about community development cutting across various spheres socially, culturally and overall development. Despite the increasing importance of tourism in community development and community strengthening, there is little literature available.

Moreover, the summit on peace through tourism by the Archaeological Institute of America has proved that tourism can serve as a powerful tool for the maintenance of peace globally (Wilkie, 2001). The Archaeological Institute believe that preservation of artifacts was an important instrument not just for tourism but for fostering solidarity and peace couple with the publishing of their findings and researches of excavated sites for the good of all such as tourists, future generations, travelers, as well as locals or indigenes who could learn from these records. They further believed that a proper interpretation of their findings used for tourism will be a step in the right direction in educating people as this will help in putting an end to misuse of tourism, or creation of false histories which can be costly. Regardless of the above, tourism itself needs peace in order to blossom but can also serve as a major force for peace (Wilkie, 2001).

Additionally, despite the extensive literature on the importance and benefits which tourism brings about, there is a limited literature on the benefits of tourism on culture

and tradition. These benefits include socio-cultural, environmental and economic which can either improve the situation of a community or reduce the bad condition that existed. These impacts on culture and tradition by tourism includes tolerance and stronger acceptance of differences, an increased level of understanding, enlightenment, family and community bonding, identity etc. these benefits are not just for the community but in fact tourists who visit these cultural areas also partake of this. There is an understanding that therefore emancipates from the cross-cultural communication through the interrelation between the host and the tourist. Take for example residents or the host community becomes more educated about other places even without taking a stone throw away from their vicinity while in same light the tourists (visitors) also learn about their culture and tradition.

The exposure which the host gets to other cultures and traditions will promote tolerance and understanding and this act of exposing one culture to another strengthens the knowledge and idea of what it takes to live in other communities thereby promotes identity, pride and support. This exposure of culture and tradition to other communities and the world at large has enabled a lot of cultural knowledge to be preserved through the production of local arts or even festivities that are held occasionally to celebrate notable events and this has provided markets for even traditional arts and with tourism, it becomes more promoted and saved from any possible extinction from the face of the earth. This way, the new generation and even those unborn come into the world speaking traditional languages and practicing occupational jobs such as hunting, carving, basket weaving, etc. this brings a lot of attraction as tourist are given a feel of travelling back in time. Festivities are also ways in which tourism have impacted on tradition. However, in this case it is slightly different as it revitalizes both the host community and the tourist likewise. With this, cultural exchange is inevitable.

Despite the positive impact which tourism has on the culture, tradition and values of a community it is not without its perceived negative impact as perceived by residents. In a bid to preserve culture and tradition, tourism is felt to be a way out but yet still powerful enough to cause a cultural change. A success in a certain aspect of tourism can cause a lot of negative impact. Some of which are conflict and xenophobia (like in the case of South Africa). There can also be over-development, assimilation, and artificial reconstruction of the history and culture of a community. In a bid to showcase values and identity to tourists thinking it may help in preserving them, it can also lead to its destroying them. This is so because a community can be isolated from the society despite showcasing her culture to tourists meaning they are majorly recognized by the visitors.

Another issue has been the authenticity in tourism. In an attempt to attract tourists to a location, the culture and values of that particular location is been altered. This leads to an unauthentic form of cultural traditions. Another noticeable negative impact on the values and indigenous identity is assimilation which brings about loss of native language due to the inflow of other different languages from tourists. Thus, a lackadaisical attitude from residents can see them loss their history, tradition, identity and values and only be admired by tourists.

2.2.2 Environmental Impact

Fernandez, G. & Ramos, A.G. (2015) Tourism has brought about certain economic inequalities as just as it has brought a lot of positivity to certain areas, it has been detrimental to some because sometimes rather than for policies to favor the residents, they are made to favor tourists in order to attract them regardless of the need of the environment and this is detrimental to environments which has a lot of tourist areas which ultimately can result in an insensitive impact which it has caused or still causing

(McIntosh and Goeldner, 2003). Other possible effects include pollution of air such as vehicle emissions from vehicles; water pollution which can affect the sea life and aqua animals, wild life animals can also face extinction due to hunting (Okpoko et al., 1998); other effects include disrupting the natural habitats, plants destruction and deforestation. Others are noise pollution from tourists, cars, planes etc.

When the number of active visitor is higher than capacity of the environment to handle them within suitable parameter of change, negative effect from tourism arise. When tourism is not under straight monitoring, it leads to possible threat to numerous natural areas in the world. This can bring about huge amount of pressure on the area and might cause negative effects like as soil erosion, rise in pollution, discharges into the sea, loss of natural habitat, rise in pressure on threatened species and heightened susceptibility to forest fires (Doxey, 1975); this usually cause problems in water resources and might oblige the local populations to scramble for the usage of important resources. Below are some of the environmental impacts of tourism:

➤ **Depletion of Natural Resources**

In areas where the usages of natural resources are limited, the development of tourism can increase pressure on those resources.

➤ **Water resources**

Water which is the most important natural resource is mostly being over consumed by tourism industry in their hotels, swimming pools, golf courses and most often for individual use by the visitors. This mostly leads to scarcity in water supply, in addition to are amount of waste water.

In areas like the Mediterranean whereby the problem of water shortage is alarming due to the hot climate and the ability of tourist consuming lots of water during the summer period, the amount is estimated about four hundred and forty liters daily. It is estimated to be twice the amount the regular usage in Spanish city.

The upkeep of golf pitch consumes a lot of water. Golf tourism today is increasing and the amount of golf pitches increasing as well. Golf pitches require a large amount of water intake daily, this lead to large usage of water bringing about water shortage. If the water is from well, excessive pumping of water can lead to saline imposition in to the ground water. Golf alternatives are most of the time located around protected environment, which resources are in short supply aggravating the effects. An average golf pitches like that of Thailand requires 1500kg of chemical, pesticides and herbicides every year and need as much water as 60000 rural villagers.

➤ **Local resources**

Tourism sector can also generate problems on local resources like food, power supply and other important raw material which may have been already in shortage. The more these resources are extracted and transported; it aggravates the physical effects link with their exploitation. Due to the seasonal business of the tourism industry, most destinations have inhabitants ten times as compare to low season. These resources are always in high demand in other to meet up with the tourist's expectation (proper heating, hot water, etc).

➤ **Land degradation**

Some of the important land resources are: fertile soil, forest, wildlife, wetland and fossil fuels. The rise in tourism development and recreational facilities has mounted

pressure on these resources and on landscapes. Direct effects on natural resources both renewable and non-renewable, in the facility of tourist needs can be caused by the usage of land accommodation and other infrastructure facility, and the usage of material for building.

Some of the negative effects of forests is the deforestation that is because the gathering of firewood and bush cutting.

➤ **Pollution**

Tourism like any other industry can cause the same kind of pollution like air emission, noise, solid waste and littering, release of sewage, oil and chemicals, as well as architectural and visual pollution.

➤ **Air pollution and noise**

In this recent day, air transportation and rail is constantly increasing due to the rise in the number of tourists and their ability to travel. To be more precise the ICAO reveal that the amount of international air passengers though out the world rose from 88 million in 1972 to 344 million in 1994. The significance of this rise in air transport is that tourism now account for than 60% of air transport and as a regard is responsible for most of the air emissions.

It was reveal from a study most direct airline via trans-Atlantic gives out most often half CO₂emissions created by other sources (lighting, heating, car use, etc.) which an average person consume yearly.. (Mayer Hillman, Town & Country Planning magazine, September 1996. Source: MFOE).

The emission from energy production and transport emissions are associated to acid rain, photochemical pollution and global warming. Air pollution from tourist transportation has impacts on the global level, from particularly CO₂ emissions related to transport energy used. It can cause serious local air pollution. Most of these effects are particular to tourist activities.

Most often in hot and cold countries, tour buses most of the time leave their motors running for hours meanwhile the tourists go out for day trip since they like to use a comfortable air-conditioned bus. Today in modern life noise pollution from airplanes, buses, cars as well as recreational vehicles such as snowmobiles and jet skis are growing problems. In addition to the fact that it causes annoyance, stress and hearing loss for human, it creates an uncomfortable environment to wildlife, most especially to sensitive areas. The natural activity patterns are sometime affected due to noise generated by snowmobiles.

➤ **Solid waste and littering**

In area that has huge attraction for tourists, waste deposit is a major issue leading to an inappropriate dumping may cause problem to the surroundings, waterways, beautiful arenas, and highway sides. E.g., sail boats on Caribbean are approximated to give over 70000 mass of waste yearly.

In recent time several trip are in progress to produce garbage effects. Dense garbage and trash can damage the natural look of sea and coast line and bring about the loss of sea creatures. Walking tourists usually generate large number of waste in mountains areas. Excursions tourists most often dump trashes a waste and camping equipment. Hence this acts damage the surrounding because of these wastes especially in

developed world, in local areas with little waste collection or disposal facilities. Some marks in the Peruvian Andes and in Nepal regularly visited by tourists have been nicknamed "Coca-Cola trail" and "Toilet paper trail" (Pearce, 1982).

➤ **Physical Impacts**

Beautiful countryside sites, such as sandy beaches, lakes, riversides, and mountain tops and slopes, are often transitional zones, categorized by species-rich ecosystems. Typical physical effects include the deprivation of such ecosystems.

An ecosystem is an environmental area including all the living organisms (human, plants, animals, and microorganisms), their physical surroundings include: (soil, water, and air), and the natural series that withstand them. The ecosystems which are mostly endangered with deprivation are naturally fragile areas such as alpine regions, rain forests, wetlands, mangroves, coral reefs and sea grass beds. The pressures to and pressures on these ecosystems are often simple because such places are very attractive to both tourists and developers.

In developed countries, recreation and mass tourism is fast growing and fast passing the extractive industries as the biggest risk to mountain areas and environment. Since 1945, visits to the 10 most popular mountainous national parks in the United States have increased twelve-fold. In the European Alps, tourism now surpasses 100 million visitor-days. Every year in the Indian Himalaya, more than 250,000 Hindu pilgrims, 25,000 trekkers, and 75 mountaineering excursions climb to the sacred source of the Ganges River, the Gangotri Glacier. They reduce local forests for firewood, trample riparian vegetation, and strew litter. Even worse, this tourism often persuades poorly planned, land-intensive development. Physical effects are caused not only by tourism-

related land clearing and construction, but by continuing tourist activities and long-term changes in local economies and ecologies.

➤ **Construction activities and infrastructure development**

The expansion of tourism services include: accommodation, water supplies, restaurants and recreation facilities can comprise sand mining, beach and sand dune erosion, soil erosion and extensive paving. Furthermore, road and airport construction can lead to land destruction and loss of wildlife habitats and damage of scenery.

In Yosemite National Park (US), for instance, the amounts of roads and services have been raised to keep pace with the growing visitor numbers and to supply amenities, infrastructure and parking lots for all these tourists (Ritchie and Crouch, 2003). These movements have caused habitat loss in the park and are attended by various forms of pollution including air pollution from automobile emissions; the Sierra Club has reported "smog so thick that Yosemite V alley could not be seen from airplanes". This occasional smog is harmful to all species and vegetation inside the Park.

➤ **Deforestation and intensified or unsustainable use of land**

During the construction of ski resort accommodation facilities, the clearing of forested land is mostly frequent. As a result, drainage and filling of coastal wetlands are prominent due to insufficient favourable sites for bush burning and excessive utilization of land.

During the creation of ski resort lodging amenities, the clearance of wooded territory are mostly frequent. As a result, drainage and filling of coastal wetlands are prominent

due to insufficient favourable sites for deforestation and unsustainable for marinas development.

The currents and coastlines are often being damage due to the development of marinas and breakwaters. In addition, during the extraction of building materials such as sand affects coral reefs, mangroves and hinterland forests, causing erosion and destruction of habitats. In the Philippines and the Maldives, exploding and mining of coral for resort building materials has spoiled fragile coral reefs and exhausted the fisheries that sustain local people and attract tourists.

Excessive construction and wide range paving of shorelines may lead to damage of habitats and interruption of land-sea connections (such as sea-turtle nesting spots). Coral reefs are usually fragile marine ecosystems and are suffering worldwide from reef-based tourism development. Numerous recommendations demonstrate there are various impacts to coral which result from shoreline advancement, rising residue in water, trampling by travelers and jumpers, ship establishing, contamination from sewage, unreasonable angling with toxic substance and explosives that harm coral living space.

➤ **Trampling**

When the tourists constantly use the same trail time without number, it crushes the vegetation and soil, and in the long run causing destruction that may lead to loss of biodiversity and other effects. Hence this destruction may even be wider in case the visitors regularly stray off established trails.

Effects of other Industries on Tourism

The effects that arise from other industries most of the time have an intensive effect on the environment and may really affect tourism.

In January 2001, the oil slicks, similar to the oil tanker calamity which happened of the Galapagos Island in Ecuador, brought about a genuine fleeting harm to vacation spot. Amid that calamity a cargo ship stacked with 160,000 gallons of diesel fuel and 80,000 gallons of other petroleum items ran on solid land on the bank of San Cristóbal and spilled about its whole load. Exceptional nearby marine and area species and the tourism capability of the zone were seriously influenced (Ritchie and Crouch, 2003).

The surge from provincial or advanced stores may incite water pollution and may achieve green development grows like those that happened in the Adriatic Sea in the mid-1990s. In reality, even as a result of bleeding edge control of sewage from tourism headway, the floor of Mediterranean Sea consistently secured with these quick creating trespassers, different rising 30 inches or more above mooring runners.

2.2.3 Economic Impact

Tourism has proven to be a sustainable method with great potentials to bring about economic and social benefits and entitlements to communities. The development of tourism most especially in rural areas and the involvement of the locals have benefitted the residents in the communities that have tourist attraction areas cutting across faster economic growth in the regions, better welfare, improved method of resource conservation, empowerment, diversification etc. United Nations (2015).

Facilities developed for tourism can benefit residents in more ways than one apart from infrastructural facilities, which can be seen, or touched other areas include economic,

financial and social growth which will automatically boost the increase in jobs. Regardless of the ability of tourism to benefit residents in the area of employments or increase in income, it can also empower the locals in skills development, institutions, and empowerment of the locals. In other words, tourism is a pivotal instrument in benefiting residents of a community through greater growth, equity, and poverty alleviation communal areas.

Other ways in which tourism development can benefit a community include a wide range of variables considered in the issue of ownership and extent to which the community will be involved. Hence, benefits can come directly or indirectly either by private investors who got rights from the government to operate tourist facility in a communal area providing employment opportunities, a private investor could also share certain percentage of proceeds from doing business on a communal land with the community, there could also be a collaboration between the community and a private investor where profits are shared or shared management.

The tourism industry has grown to be a large industry in the world today with a continuous increase in generated revenues and employment. In order to maintain such growth and development in the face of high competitions, tourism destinations have become more active in creativity, marketing and managing prowess thereby doing all that is necessary or possible to attract tourist and in so doing, communities have become commodified.

Things and artifacts that are of great values, importance and cherished by residents due to the interest from the outside world or tourists, they have been made as products that have become commercialized and been sold out. A very good example is the case of

Benin city in Nigeria greatly known for her bronze sculptures and carvings but with interests from tourist, this bronze heads have been made in larger quantities and sold out thereby not preserving the initial pioneers of this or sculptures all in a bid to sometimes increase tourist visits and create an environment that is hospitable for tourists, the host community have face neglect and their heritage, culture, values, and beliefs commodified and sold as souvenirs to those who know little or nothing at all about the history and importance of such heritage.

➤ **Negative Impacts of Tourism on Economic Sector**

Most tourism depends on basic infrastructure for their success, such as good roads, visitor centres and hotels. All this usually is the government responsibility to provide, since it mostly comes from tax revenues. Jobs that are mostly created from tourism are often seasonal and poorly paid still tourism and being up local property prices and the cost of goods and services. In most cases money generated from tourism are not benefited by the local community, since most of it is leaks out to big international companies, such as hotel chains. Destinations dependent on tourism are mostly been affected during natural disasters, economic recession and terrorist attack.

2.3 Nigeria as a Tourist Attraction

The indications of Vacation destination in Nigeria can be dated back to the 1920 era during the time of antiquated earthenware about the NOK society was found by few non-residents geologists and archeologists (Esuola, 2009). In any case, not till 1962 that sorted out tourism started in the nation with the establishment of Nigeria Tourism Association (NTA) by most tourism authorities in the nation (NBS, 2010). The action of NTA made way for the entrance of Nigeria into the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), which is now known as World Tourism Organization

(WTO), around 1964 (Esoula, 2009). Tourism was later organized to be under the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Tourism. The section of tourism was placed beneath the law and act which was amended by the formal gazette no.15 vol 75 of 1989 (FMI, 1999), and by 197 the Nigeria Tourism Board was created by the head of state back then, in the person of Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo 1976 (FMI, 1991), from then Nigeria as a nation has grown her tourism business.

Nigeria is blessed with picturesque and fascinating areas that had been drawing in visitors broadly and globally. We have 88 nationwide celebrations and more than 300 attractions across the nation perceived by Nigeria Tourism Development Corporation, (NTDC) the likes of Mambila Plateau and Yankari games Reserve in the north-eastern part, Argungu Fishing festival in the northwest, Ikogosi Warm Springs and Erin Ijesha in the west and Obudu Cattle Ranch, Calabar Festival in the eastern region of Nigeria all of them all attractive. Regardless of the way that Nigeria welcomed her initial European vacationer in 1475 at the point when the initial set of Portuguese touched the base of Lagos (Okpoko et.al. 1998) tourism financial support to GDP was around 4%. This demonstrates an awesome prospect yet to be tapped.

Nigeria as a nation draws in vacationers particularly with its regular attracting sites like boundless waterfront sand shorelines, mountain collections, cascade, fun parks, and timberlands with rich fauna. Numerous-social celebrations and different jamborees however additionally draw various guests. Right now Nigeria endeavors to be part of the top tourism attractions on the planet. Territorial governments in this way seriously take a shot at building up the zone's tourism administrations and on empowering interest in the travel division. The possibility of tourism of Nigeria has for once not been argued. The issue is therefore, how to saddle and create it to enhance

the quantity of travelers occasionally spending time in the district (Euromonitor, 2009).

With oil income on the decay as a consequence of the worldwide money related emergency, the Nigeria Government has continuously searched for approaches revive its financial economy life. Understanding that tourism is a solid contrasting option to raw petroleum as an income worker in perspective of dilapidating oil prices in global markets, it has chosen the business as part of the six needed segments for propelling the restoration of the economy. The final Federal Government agreement has turned tourism to its fundamental mechanism for accomplishing Nigeria's seven-point plan and Vision 20:20 system. Via the enhancement procedure, it wants to change the position of the business as an option of income derivation (Euromonitor, 2009). Nigeria's readiness for tourism improvement is an important variable to the Nigeria's Government's venture driven to pull in an enormous measure of remote direct interest in the travel and tourism industry. In partnership with the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) and Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission, the Nigeria Government has been advancing furthermore making and empowering business atmosphere for possible speculators who need to cooperate with the administration to create basic tourism foundation and produce occupation in the business. Thus, Nigeria is in effect progressively accepted as far as tourism is concerned the same number of financial specialists from everywhere throughout the world demonstrate enthusiasm for the nation's travel and tourism business (Euromonitor, 2009).

2.1.1 Destination Background

Jos is arranged at the northern boundary of a pear-formed highland well-known as Jos Plateau, extending on an estimate of 104km away from north to south and 80km away

from east to west wrapping a region of 8,600km² or 806,000 hectares, and situated between scope 80 50' to 90 47' E. As a piece of the Jos Plateau, the research region is around 1120m higher than ocean plane. The holistic alleviation of the zone is that of a broadly dismembered territory. The smaller stones in the research territory show a sharp differentiation to the storm cellar composite rocks and are for the most part divided by an unexpected split of slant. The maximum surface of Jos happens in the environments of the research region a point which the head water of rivers moving into the Lake Chad, the Niger, the Benue, and Gongola radiate roughly north, west, south and east correspondingly (Udo, 1981).

The research region that is the center of Plateau state has the number of inhabitants in 650,839 by the 1991 populace statistics, the 2006 national populace registration displayed the records to have expanded to 821,618 (National Population Commission, Jos).

The atmosphere of the research region is described by two different seasons (wet and dry). Wet season last from April to October, while the dry season starts by November through to March. The rainy season is regular with a mean yearly raindrop of around 1524mm, the wettest being the period between June to August. The research region has a normal temperature of around 20 degree centigrade. In any case, most extreme temperature may achieve 31 degree centigrade, while the least temperature may be very low as 11 degree centigrade amid the harmattan. Relative humidity additionally differs regularly in the research region, having a minimum estimation of around 20% to 30% in-between January to March, expanding to a crest of 80% by May to August and reducing also in October, (Nigeria Metrological Headquarters (NIMET) Oshodi, Lagos).

Jos is invested with plenteous tourism possibilities and wealthy social legacy, to support this, the administration made the Ministry of Tourism and Culture to arrange the exercises of the area focused on quickening the speed of advancement. The universal capacity of the ministry incorporates also, the protection, advancement, presentation and support of the accessible regular and manly creative and material enrichments of Jos and the entire region at large with the perspective to upgrade the general financial improvement of the state and nation at large. Be that as it may, the tourism business in Jos, all through the years has been becoming quickly. Since many individuals are being intrigued by investing relaxation time in nature, tourism has ended up becoming one of the quickest developing sections and provider to Jos economy.

2.1.2 Features of Tourism Attraction in Jos

As it was discussed in previous literature, attraction is an essential area of provisions that are accessible or made to take care of the necessities of vacationers. There are attraction parts that should be set up for the attraction to work adequately. The accessibility of these segments in Jos makes it a practical tourism attraction. The destinations discovered in Jos are humanly created elements, common elements and occasions. These destinations are significantly possessed and oversaw by the state authority. The tourist destinations discovered in Jos are different assortments for the fulfillment of various sorts of travelers such as ecotourists, social vacationer recreation visitor and so on, beneath are a portion of the attractions in Jos:

- i. **Jos Wildlife Safari Park:** This is the main improved human created wildlife safari park in Nigeria. The recreation center was inherent 1972 and it wraps an area range of 8 sq km, encasing common living spaces of made of wood slope locks and woodland rivulets, slopes, streams and different

plant life reasonable for a wide range of creatures and winged creatures. It additionally has arrangement of outing destinations. Its fauna gathering contains; pigmy hippopotamus, wild oxen, steeds, fowls, lions, chimpanzees, primates, derby eland, python, crocodiles, jackals, panthers, military bird, kob, red stream pig, elephants, ostriches, and a large group of different creatures. Likewise, serene and loose environment are some traveler amenities, for example, eateries, youngsters play area, cookout pine timberland, natural life exhibition hall and video centers. The recreation center is situated on miango street 4 km off Yakubu Gowon way, Jos. A dazzling all encompassing perspective of the Jos can be observed from the recreation center.

- ii. **Jos Zoological Garden:** The zoological greenhouse was set up in 1957 which is arranged at the foot of a tree secured rock mountains named crowning ceremony slope inside the Jos exhibition hall complex, inside Jos city. The zoo contains great load of creatures, flying creatures, reptiles and wildcats, where some are up to 40 years.
- iii. **Shere Hills:** Shere slopes are around 10 km away from the center of Jos. It is a scope of undulating slopes and stone formation with the most astounding peak at 1,829m over ocean height. These consolidated together present unequaled chances to the hill climbers and others who love experience. It contains wonderful landscape and provides a key perspective of the capital beneath and encompassing towns. Nearby the slopes is the Citizenship and Leadership Training Center (Man O'War Bay) for bodily

exercise, water sports, wilderness endeavor and mountain climbing. Moving 10km to the location additionally profits a traveler the chance of seeing rural dwellers blend with urbanization and a sight of liberty dam that happens to be a principle supplier of water to Jos city.

- iv. **Rayfield Holiday Resort Jos:** The resort is found 4km away from Jos town. A phenomenal grand setting that provide vacationers interminable fun of sculling, swimming, sun showering, riding horses, sport angling and in-house amusements. For daily outing or a end of the week getaway, the resort contains everything for recreation and peacefulness. Club and eatery amenities are accessible from 10:00am to 7:00pm day by day.
- v. **Museum of Nigerian Traditional Architecture (MONTA), Jos (Monument):** This historical center is raised on the same location with the nationwide gallery centre. This place contains the accumulation of conventional design from the Kano state wall to the Zaria state mosque and the Tiv customary hot. MONTA is potentially the stand out in Africa and it goes for saving old and customary built of the different individuals of Nigeria.
- vi. **Solomon Lar Amusement Park, Jos (Man-made):** Found right at the center of the capital of Jos, this location gives a spot to numerous events. It has been utilized by motion picture producers and love birds for gatherings and many interesting excercises. It is a decent site for outings and amusement.

- vii. National Museum, Jos (Monument): Jos exhibition hall is Nigeria's first historical center built up in 1952 and it's among the best. It is arranged at the foot of a tree secured Rock Mountains called crowning celebration slope. The exhibition hall is arranged at the center of the research area, facing the zoological greenery enclosure in Jos. The gallery has parcels to give as far as earthenware heads, reproductions of customary wears, craft arts, stoneware, chorographic dance properties, traditional musical tool, mining and iron deals. A number of the relics are old as far back as between 500Bc to 200A.D. Likewise you can discover a Transport exhibition hall having a gathering of pre frontier ancient pieces, for example, the Bauchi light Railway of 1928, Bedford Kit auto, and Albion Lorry that was lastly utilized as part of 1990 by the renowned film celebrity, Late Herbert Ogunde to shoot the film "Mr. Johnson". Tin Mining gallery will be as a manual for different phases of tin mining exercises in Nigeria.
- viii. **Cultural festivals:** The Afizere social celebration and Nzem'Berom are the two social celebrations celebrated in Jos. The Afizere celebration occurs in January while Nzem'Berom is done in April.



ELEPHANT



RED RIVER HOG



HALK EAGLE



DOG FACED BABOON

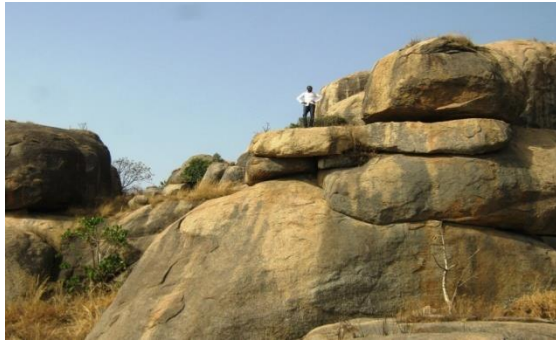


CROCODILE



LION

Figure 1: Most Creatures Found in Tourist Location and Zoo in Jos



SHERE HILLS



JOS ZOOLOGICAL



GARDENJOS NATIONAL MUSUEM



JOS ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



JOS NATIONAL MUSUEM



SOLOMON LAR AMUSEMENT

Figure 2: Most Attraction Destination in Jos

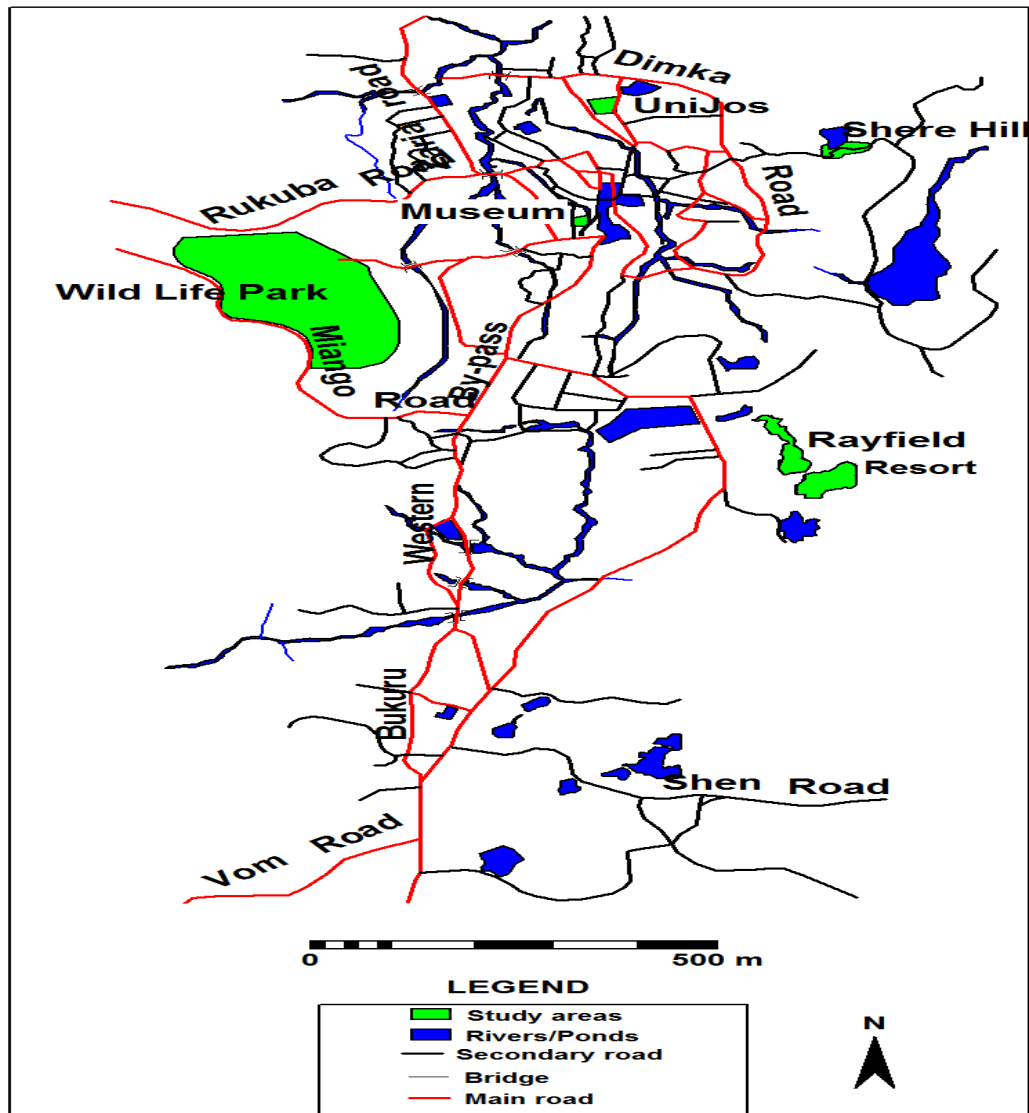


Figure 3: Map of Jos, Displaying the Study research area of Jos

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

This chapter of the research concentrates on analyzing the design of the study, data gathering techniques and its evaluation, analyses of sample groups and the general population of the study; this research study will also look into the study area background.

3.1 Study Location

The location of the study is known as plateau state capital and it contained a population of 650,839 for population census figure in 1991, but the figures has increased to an estimate of 890,681 as presented by the most recent national population census of 2006 (National Population Commission Jos, 2006). The locations (Jos east, north and south respectively) is found at the northern boundary of a pear-formed highland, extended for about 104km from north to south and 80km from east to west layering a space of 8,600km² and is found in the middle of latitude 8⁰ 50' to 9⁰ 47' E. As part of the Jos plateau, the research location is around 1120m beyond sea-level. The total splendor of the location is that of a broadly divided landscape. The lower granites in the research location show a sharp dissimilarity to the composite rocks at the basement and they are all divided by a sudden broken slope. The upper most plane of the Jos happens to be in the environments of the research location having the head of rivers pour into

Chad Lake, river Niger, river Benue and Gongola while spreading out equivalently to the west, east, north and south (Udo, 1981).

The weather condition of the research location contains two different periods, the rainy period and the harmattan period; and it's also known as the wet and dry seasons. The rainy period falls between the months of April to October, while harmattan period starts from the month of November till the month of March. The rainfall is periodical having a mean yearly rainfall up to 1524mm, and the period with the highest amount of rain is between June and August. The research location bears an regular temperature of around 20⁰ C. Nonetheless, the highest temperature might get to 31⁰ C, and the lowest temperature can be very low as 11⁰ C when it is harmattan period. Relative humidity also differs periodically in the research location, having a minimum value of around 20% to 30% from January thru March, and progressing to a point of 80% by May thru August and falling also in October (Nigeria Metrological Headquarters (NIMET) Lagos).

3.2 Research Design

This research study includes a survey method in evaluating and defining the research problem of the study.

This research study will adopt also an explorative survey approach that is descriptive in nature. Creswell (2003) observed that a descriptive research investigation is often helpful when it has to deal with a totally new in-depth research regarding a specific topic or a research group under evaluation. Gay & Airasian (2000) also described explorative research which is also known as a survey research, as a research that is majorly linked with perception, preferences, demographics and awareness.

Quantitative research method is a type of research approach that is used majorly for deductive research investigations, most importantly when the target is to analyze the theories or research questions gather descriptive information or analyze the links between numerous variables (Johnson et al., 2007). This dissertation will carry out a quantitative research study by exhibiting the collection of data through questionnaire and statistically evaluating the collected information to conduct analysis on the hypothesis or research questions.

3.3 Sample Group

The gathering of persons that shows one or more similar component that are of a scientists' or researchers' advantage is known as a research group (Best and Khan 1993). Gay and Airasian (2000), states that a study group the scientist or researcher might truly want to generalize to is known as a target research group. The targeted samples for this research investigation are the residents of Jos east, Jos south and Jos north of plateau state, Nigeria at the year 2016. These locations were selected in Jos Nigeria because they appear to be the most touristic and region that contains residents of different tribes from all over the countries and from across the world (Ogunleye, 2012).

Wiersma (2000) characterizes a sample to be a subset of a populace. This research study will take a convenience sampling method that will additionally give out questionnaire so as to take information from the member participants. In like manner, purposive sampling methodology will in addition be carried out for selecting member participants for the interview. Patton (1990) stated that a powerful sample comprises of data rich cases that show the wonder of concern intensely (however not to a great

degree)". The standard for picking the interviewees will be decided upon their "extreme" answer to the key topic important to the investigation of study.

The sampled locations for this study which are Jos east, west and south respectively has a population of 957,870 according to National Population Commission of Nigeria (2011); but the said locations have increased 35% larger than the previous figure having an estimated population of 1,293,124 currently. However, this research study selected a sample group of 615 participants from different locations non-randomly and represented by 205 participants each for the three selected local government; a 95% level of confidence that the main proportion of respondents for this study are the residents of the selected locations to be investigated. A non-random sample approach through the means of a purposive sample method was adopted in identifying the study sample. Sample size calculator (Creative Research System, 2008) was adopted in obtaining the sample size. The total quantity of the questionnaire expected to be filled by the participants are 615 copies, were each copy of questionnaire contains identical set of questions that explores the total aspects of the research questions for the study.

3.4 Data Gathering Tools and Techniques

Quantitative procedure would be carried out for the purpose of this investigation in other to ensure the realization of information on the populace of the residents on the three locations for the study in Plateau state Nigeria by means of a questionnaire.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire of the study was selected from a reputable and credited study (Fernando et al., 2016) that analyzed "residents' perceptions of tourism development in Benalmadena" by evaluating the profiles of the residents according to socio-demographic characteristics in (Spain). A total of 650 questionnaires were distributed to participants for the purpose of collating data for the investigation of the study.

The questionnaire was organized into structured questions of which it comprises queries ranging from demographics such as gender, age, status, number of kids, years of residency, parent's birthplace etc., and contains mini interview questions separate from the major open ended questions for the research study. Such questions are intended for the purpose of gathering participant's experiences on tourism as a subject matter. This is to ensure the validity and reliability of this research and for further in-depth deliberation of the important subject matter necessary for the research study. The end part of the questionnaire contains tabulated questions having a five-point scale namely strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree or disagree, tend to disagree, strongly disagree. These are five-point Likert scale meant for measuring the degree or extent of replies from the participating members.

Pilot test was done before the major gathering of data among 30 residents of Jos so as to enable the

Prior to main data collection, a pilot test was conducted among 30 residents of Jos in order to ensure the relevancy, correctness, and precision of the questionnaire instrument. Some words were corrected and restructured, but no significant alterations were done. Therefore, this process ensured face validity and the items of the questionnaire's fluency.

Assembled data will be organized and later compiled into a file of the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS 21.0) which will be statistically evaluated depending on a descriptive assessment test. Descriptive assessment technique is used at points of assembling information into a vital questions and easy assimilation.

3.5 Data Analysis Methods

Statistical evaluation will be embraced to show the aggregate examination of the total data, this was achieved by obtaining the, significance point, probability point, average and group mean of the study. T-test was carried out on data whose group contains only two variables such as gender etc, while ANOVA was also carried out on data whose group contains three or more variables such as age, status, educational level, location of birth of participants for this study via SPSS v.21.0 (IBM.org).

Chapter 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This section of the thesis relies on evaluating and interpreting of collected data in order to investigate the impact of residents' perceptions based on the impacts on tourism development in Jos, Nigeria; and to also establish the presence of any significant relationship amongst and between their age, gender, status, place of birth, duration of stay, background of parents, number of kids, educational level, job relation and favorite destination as regards their perceived impacts on tourism within the location of study.

4.1 Descriptive Analysis

In table 1, the participants of the study were detailed according to their different characteristics. Regarding the findings, 49.8% (306) are male and 50.2% (309) are female participants. According to the ages of the participants, 36.3% (223) are above 18 years, 40.8%, (251) 15.6% (96), 7.3% (45) were all in the ranges of 20-44, 45-64 and 65years and above respectively. According to status of the respondents, 50.7% (312) were single, 43.6% (268), 3.1% (19), 2.6% (16) were all married, divorced and widowed respectively. According to their place of birth, 26.7% (164) were born in Jos North, 22.9% (141), 36.4% (224) were born in Jos east and Jos south respectively.

According to the educational level of the participants, 2.0% (12) had no studies, 2.0% (12), 23.3% (143), 72.3% (448) all had primary, high school and college/university degree respectively. According to their years of residency, 4.6% (28) have lived for less than a year in the location, 28.8% (177), 30.4% (187), 36.3% (223) had all lived in the location for 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11 years and above respectively. According to the residence parent's birth place, 8.9% (55) of the respondent's parents were born in Jos north, 23.1% (161), 26.2% (142) and 41.8% (257) of the respondents' parents were all born at Jos east, Jos south and other places respectively. Finally, according to their preferred place of residence, (407) 66.2% of the participants prefers to live in Jos north, 26.0% (160), 6.3% (39) and 1.5% (9) all preferred to live in Jos south, Jos east and other places respectively.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	306	49.8
	Female	309	50.2
	Total	615	100
Age	Above 18 yrs	223	36.3
	20-44	251	40.8
	45 and 64	96	15.6
	65yrs and above	45	7.3
	Total	615	100
Status	Single	312	50.7
	Married	268	43.6
	Divorced	19	3.1
	Widowed	16	2.6
	Total	615	100
Place of Birth	Jos north	164	26.7
	Jos east	141	22.9
	Jos south	224	36.4
	Others	86	14
	Total	615	100
Educational level	No studies	12	2.0
	Primary	12	2.0
	High school	143	23.3
	College/University	448	72.3
	Total	615	100
Years of residence	Less than a year	28	4.6
	1-5 years	177	28.8
	6-10years	187	30.4
	11 years and above	223	36.3
	Total	615	100

Parents' birthplace (native condition)	Jos north	55	8.9
	Jos east	161	23.1
	Jos south	142	26.2
	Others	257	41.8
	Total	615	100
Preferred place of residence	Jos North	407	66.2
	Jos South	160	26.0
	Jos East	39	6.3
	Others	9	1.5
	Total	615	100

4.2 Reliability Test for the Dimensions

According to Pallant (2001), the most famous method to examine the consistency and stability in relation to scales is the Cronbach's coefficient alpha. It identifies how properly the items in a set are connected to each other (Sekaran, 2003). It is also adopted to analyze most often the internal steadiness and consistency. The outcomes have displayed that all the scales possess a Cronbach's alpha figure greater than the mark up of 0.7 set up for the standard of the study (Nunnally, 1978). results of the Cronbach analysis is presented below.

Table 2: Cronbach Reliability Test

SCALE FACTORS	CRONBACH'S ALPHA
PosEconomic (3 items)	.835
PosSocial (6 items)	.976
PosEnvironment (2 items)	.943
NegEconomic (3 items)	.910
NegSocial (4 items)	.914
NegEnvironment (3 items)	.807

4.3 Descriptive Analysis for the Scales

This section provides the descriptive statistical points of the views associated to the scales.

4.3.1 Descriptive Analysis of Positive Impacts

Table 3: The Descriptive Analysis of the Positive Scaling Factors

		\bar{X}	S
	<u>Economic Impacts</u>	2.91	1.23
Q1	Tourism is the main economic activity in Jos	2.34	1.50
Q2	More roads and urbanizations are constructed	3.27	1.05
Q3	Tourism increases employment opportunities	3.12	1.16
	<u>Social impacts</u>	3.06	1.17
Q4	Tourism improves the quality of life in Jos	3.06	1.16
Q5	There are more theaters, exhibitions with the tourism	2.97	1.22
Q6	Tourism improves public services (health centers, sports, etc.)	3.02	1.21
Q7	Tourism stimulates our festivals and traditions	3.19	1.14
Q8	I relate with people who speak English language	3.16	1.11
Q9	I relate with people who speak your language	2.93	1.18
	<u>Environment Impacts</u>	3.11	1.18
Q10	There more public gardens and parks due to tourism	3.12	1.15
Q11	Tourism improves and protects the environment	3.10	1.21

In Table 3, the descriptive evaluation of the economic impact of tourism displays that the participants neither hold a positive or negative perception towards economic impact of tourism ($=2.91$). More so, the applied sample shows that most participants don't have biased perception concerning economic impact on tourism.

During the investigation of the social impact, average of the participants believes that tourism impacts on the social lives of Jos residents, its culture and general quality of life ($= 3.06$). On the other hand, some participants also believe that tourism less or moderately impact on their social nature of their location

Finally, for the investigation of the environment, it can be observed that, respondents perceives that tourism improves the environment of their location via building parks, gardens etc., ($\bar{x}=3.11$). On the other hand, other participants slightly believe that tourism impacts the environment, by improving and protecting it.

4.3.2 Descriptive Analysis of Negative Impacts

Table 4: The Descriptive Analysis of the Negative Scaling Factors

		\bar{X}	S
	<u>Economic Impacts</u>	1.88	1.46
Q12	Tourism increases the price of housing	2.15	1.56
Q13	Tourism increases the cost of living	2.08	1.48
Q14	Tourism generates employment instability	1.41	1.36
	<u>Social impacts</u>	1.69	1.51
Q15	Tourism increases drugs and alcohol	1.71	1.46
Q16	Tourism increases crime rate	1.73	1.51
Q17	Tourism produces more congestion, accidents and parking problems?	1.76	1.51
Q18	Tourism generates loss or change of our festivals and traditions	1.59	1.55
	<u>Environment Impacts</u>	1.55	1.49
Q19	Tourism increases pollution, noise, garbage, etc.	1.27	1.41
Q20	Tourism deteriorate the natural environment	1.44	1.43
Q21	There too many people in Jos as the result of tourism	1.95	1.63

In table 4 analyzing economic impact of tourism, it can be seen that majority of the respondents disagree on the negative economic impact of tourism ($\bar{x}=1.88$). This finding shows that respondents disagreed tourism to be an instrument to hike the price of house and general cost of living, while so many of the rest participant also believes that tourism do not create instability in employment.

In investigating the social impact of tourism, it can be seen that majority of the respondents disagreed that tourism impacts negatively on the social nature of the residents in the location, proving that tourism does not increase the drug and alcohol,

crime rate and accidents, congestion and parking problem (=1.69). The residents disagreed also that tourism creates loss or changed tradition and festivals (1.59). Finally, in investigating the environmental impact, majority of the residents disagreed also that tourism creates negative environmental impact from the findings (=1.55).

4.4 Correlation Analysis

Table 5 focuses on determining the correlation significant point of the result. This point determines the result of the examinations that has significant impact on the resident responses based on their evaluated variables and impacts.

In table 6 correlation examination is adopted to evaluate the direction of linear associations between variables and suggested factors or impacts (Field, 2005), also to determine the positive and negative direction of the correlation results, between the impacts and the variables.

Table 5: Correlation Significant Relationship between Demographics Variables and Impact

		Positive Economic	Negative Economic	Positive Social	Negative social	Positive Environmental	Negative Environmental	Aggregate factors (Pos+ and Neg- Economic, social and environment)
1	Gender	.476	.015	.215	.013	.027	.043	.031
2	Age	.031	.001	.002	.054	.002	.014	.003
3	Marital status	.041	.032	.240	.423	.090	.205	.061
4	Number of kids	.000	.272	.000	.183	.000	.492	.145
5	Place of birth	.256	.012	.156	.002	.267	.001	.014
6	Duration of stay	.064	.071	.347	.157	.422	.327	.812
7	Previous place of residence	.472	.015	.155	.067	.226	.029	.061
8	Educational level	.000	.047	.000	.323	.000	.790	.101
9	Job related to tourism	.057	.000	.359	.000	.379	.014	.129

10	Social interaction with neighborhoods	.011	.181	.017	.223	.025	.312	.661
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P < .05

Table 6: Correlation Direction and Strength of Relationship between Variables and Impact

		Positive Economic	Negative Economic	Positive Social	Negative social	Positive Environmental	Negative Environmental	Aggregate factors (Pos+ and Neg-Economic, social and environment)
1	Gender	.029	.098*	.050	.100*	.089*	.082*	.087*
2	Age	.087*	.135**	.126*	.078	.126**	.099*	.122**
3	Marital status	-.083*	-.087*	-.047	-.032	-.069	-.051	-.076
4	Number of kids	-	.044	-	.054	-.0151**	.028	-.059
5	Place of birth	.046	.101*	.057	.126**	.045	.129**	.100*
6	Duration of stay	-.075	.073	-.038	.057	-.032	.040	.010
7	Previous place of residence	-.029	-.099*	-.057	-.074	-.049	-.088*	-.076
8	Educational level	-.180**	.080*	-	.040	-.171**	.011	-.066
9	Job related to tourism	-.077	.168*	-.037	.147**	-.036	.099**	.062
10	Social interaction with neighborhoods	-.103	.054	-.096	.049	-.091	.041	-.018

- (negatively correlated) and + (positively correlated)

From Table 5 and 6, gender correlated positively with the positive (economic, social and environmental impact) and also with the negative (economic, social and environmental impact) of tourism. It can also be witnessed that there is significant effect on the positive environmental impact and the negative (economic, social and environmental impact of tourism), with the female holding more positive responses on the positive environmental impact of tourism. Also, female residents hold a more

negative response on the negative economic, social and environmental impact of tourism than the male residents. Likewise, age correlated positively with the positive (economic, social and environmental impact) and also with the negative (economic, social and environmental impact) of tourism. Also, age holds a significant effect on the positive economic, positive social, positive environmental and the negative economic and negative environmental impact of tourism, with the younger residents having lower positive perception related to the positive social impact. Also, the older residents have more positive perception on the positive environmental impact of tourism than the younger residents. It can also be seen that, the older residents holds higher negative perception on the negative economic impact of tourism than the younger residents in the locations.

According to the status of residents, it can be seen that it is negatively correlated with the total impacts of the study, but holds a significant effect on the positive economic and negative economic impact of tourism, with the single residents having a negative perception on the negative economic impact of tourism to the location while the divorced residents holds a higher perception on the negative economic impact of tourism. Finally, according to the number of kids, it is negatively correlated with the positive economic, positive social, positive environmental and aggregate impacts of the study. While the negative economic, negative social and negative environmental impacts are positively correlated between the number of kids and such impacts. It can also be seen that significant effects exist on impacts such as the positive economic, positive social and positive environmental impact of the study, with the residents without kids having a higher perception in all the affected impacts than those residents with kids in the number of kids variable.

Based on the place of birth, it correlated positively with all the impacts of the study and also with the aggregate impact of the study. It can also be seen that significance difference exists on impacts such as the negative economic, negative social and negative environmental impacts of the study; it also holds a significant difference on the aggregate impacts of the study, as regards the place of birth of residence. According to the duration of stay, it correlated negatively on all the positive impacts of the study, while on the other hand, a positive correlation was found on the negative impacts and also on the aggregate impact of the study, as regards the duration of stay of residents in the location.

The previous place of residence all negatively correlates with the whole impacts of the study and as well as the aggregate impact of the study. Also, a significant effect was found on the negative social impact, and the negative environmental impact of the study regarding resident's previous place of residence. On the educational level of the residents, there is a negative correlation with all the positive impacts of the study as well as the aggregate impact, while the negative impacts regarding the educational level of the residents positively correlates with all the negative impacts of the study. The educational level of the residents also holds a significant point on the positive economic, positive social, positive environmental impact and also the negative economic impact of the study.

For job related to tourism, positive economic, positive social and the positive environment impact all negatively correlated with the variable of the study, while all the negative impacts and aggregate impact as regarding the job relation are all positively correlated. This variable also proves to hold a significant effect on the negative economic, negative social and negative environmental impact of the study.

Finally, based on the residents' social interaction with the neighborhoods, there is a positive correlation with the entire negative impacts of the study, while a negative correlation exist also on the entire positive impacts of the study, as well as the aggregate impact of the study. Social interaction with the neighborhoods also holds a significant impact on the positive economic, positive social and positive environment impact of the study.

4.5 Differences in Perceptions of Tourism Impacts between Females and Males

Independent sample T-test is used to compare the mean figure on variables for two gender groups. Outcomes of the results displays whether any significant variance exist in the mean scores for the two groups according to their gender disparities (Pallent, 2007).

Table 7: Group Statistics of Independent Analysis on Gender

	Gender	Mean	Std. Deviation
Positive Economic Impact	MALE	2.8802	1.19233
	FEMALE	2.9428	.97625
Positive Social Impact	MALE	3.0016	1.20499
	FEMALE	3.1126	1.00061
Positive Environment Impact	MALE	3.0033	1.26374
	FEMALE	3.2094	1.02452
Negative Economic Impact	MALE	1.7473	1.43570
	FEMALE	2.0129	1.26325
Negative Social Impact	MALE	1.5574	1.39665
	FEMALE	1.8277	1.29090
Negative Environmental Impact	MALE	1.4510	1.31155
	FEMALE	1.6591	1.22531

Table 8: Perception Differences on Impacts of Tourism Based on Gender

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means				
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Positive Economic Impact	Equal variances assumed	15.687	.000	-.713	613	.476	-.06265	.08784
	Equal variances not assumed			-.713	587.835	.476	-.06265	.08792
Positive Social Impact	Equal variances assumed	8.518	.004	-1.241	612	.215	-.11092	.08937
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.240	590.641	.215	-.11092	.08942
Positive Environment Impact	Equal variances assumed	7.252	.007	-2.219	611	.027	-.20614	.09288
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.217	583.665	.027	-.20614	.09297
Negative Economic Impact	Equal variances assumed	16.911	.000	-2.437	613	.015	-.26567	.10902
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.435	601.712	.015	-.26567	.10909
Negative Social Impact	Equal variances assumed	6.099	.014	-2.491	612	.013	-.27029	.10852
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.489	606.909	.013	-.27029	.10858
Negative Environmental Impact	Equal variances assumed	3.928	.048	-2.030	611	.043	-.20809	.10252
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.030	607.921	.043	-.20809	.10253

According to the outcomes in table 8 it can be seen that based on the positive economic impact of tourism (Sig. 2tailed), there is no significant differences in the scores of perception rating for male and female respondents in ($p>0.05$). The views of both male and female respondents regarding tourism impacts hold similar relationship to both sides. Also, the positive social impact of tourism, there is no significant difference in the score of perception for both gender responses ($p>0.05$). This shows that both male and female respondents hold similar view regarding positive social impact of tourism to their location.

According to the positive environmental impact of tourism, there is significant differences between the male and female responses regarding the tourism impact on social nature of their location ($p < 0.05$). This statistically connotes that the male participants have an average mean score of 3.00 score in the positive environment impact and the female participants have an average of 3.20 score in the same scale. This can thus be said that the female respondents hold more positive responses on positive environmental impacts of tourism at the location. According to the negative economic impact of tourism, there is significant differences between the male and female responses regarding the tourism impact on negative economic impact of their location ($p < 0.05$). This means that, since the male participants hold an average mean score of 1.74 and the female participants hold an average mean score of 2.01. Thus, it can be deduced that female slightly perceived tourism to be of more negative impact to the economy of the location.

Finally, both for the negative social and environmental impact of tourism, it can be observed that there are significant differences in both scales ($p < 0.05$). The average scores of female respondents are 1.82 and 1.65, which are higher than their male participant mean scores of both negative social and negative environmental factor respectively.

4.6 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) in Perceptions of Tourism

Impacts Based on Age, Marital Status, and Number of Children

This examination was done with the basis of determining the significant differences and relationships between and amongst more than two group variables and the items of the questionnaire of the research study such as age, marital status, and number of kids.

4.6.1 Differences in Perceptions of Tourism Impacts Based on Ages of the Respondents

According to the outcomes of the analysis in table 9, it can be seen that there are no significant differences between the age groups of the residents on the perceptions of tourism impacts on positive economic, negative social and negative environmental impact of tourism ($p > 0.05$). Nonetheless, the age groups have significant impact on the positive social, positive environmental and negative economic factors ($p < 0.05$). These outcomes have proven that there is a significant difference between residents of the ages above 18 years ($F = 2.87$) and the older residents of 45-64 years and 65 years and above having 3.22 and 3.28 respectively. This shows that younger residents have less positive perceptions related with positive social impacts of tourism at a destination.

Table 9: Perception Differences on Impacts of Tourism Based on Age

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Positive Economic Impact	Between Groups	5.753	3	1.918	1.623	.183
	Within Groups	722.002	611	1.182		
	Total	727.755	614			
Positive Social Impact	Between Groups	13.186	3	4.395	3.628	.013
	Within Groups	738.939	610	1.211		
	Total	752.125	613			
Positive Environment Impact	Between Groups	13.406	3	4.469	3.398	.018
	Within Groups	800.845	609	1.315		
	Total	814.251	612			
Negative Economic Impact	Between Groups	21.871	3	7.290	4.016	.008
	Within Groups	1,109.163	611	1.815		
	Total	1,131.033	614			
Negative Social Impact	Between Groups	7.308	3	2.436	1.338	.261
	Within Groups	1,110.163	610	1.820		

	Total	1,117.471	613		\bar{X}	
Negative Environmental Impact	Between Groups	9.904	3	3.301	2.050	.106
	Within Groups	980.812	609	1.611		
	Total	990.716	612			

Additionally, the results have proven that there is significant difference between 65-100year old and residents above 18 year old residents, showing that ($\bar{X} = 3.3$) and ($\bar{X} = 2.9$) respectively. This proves that the older residents have more favorable perceptions on the positive environmental impact of tourism to their location than the younger residents. Finally, the negative economic factor proves to show that there is significant difference on the tourism impact on the negative factor. Proving the residents of ages between 65-100years to have average mean of 2.42, and 1.71 for age above 18 years of age.

4.6.2 Differences in Perceptions of Tourism Impacts Based on Marital Statuses

According to the outcomes of the analysis in table 10, it can be seen that there is no significant differences between status differences of residents on the perceptions of tourism impacts on positive economic, positive social, positive environmental, negative social and negative environmental impact of tourism ($p > 0.05$). Meaning that the residents all hold similar responses based on their statuses regarding all factors except the negative economic impact of tourism.

Table 10: Perception Differences of the Respondents based on their Marital Statuses

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Positive Economic Status	Between Groups	5.095	3	1.698	1.436	.231
	Within Groups	722.660	611	1.183		
	Total	727.755	614			
	Between Groups	3.410	3	1.137	.926	.428

Positive Social Impact	Within Groups	748.715	610	1.227		
	Total	752.125	613			
Positive Environment Impact	Between Groups	5.753	3	1.918	1.444	.229
	Within Groups	808.498	609	1.328		
	Total	814.251	612			
Negative Economic Impact	Between Groups	19.653	3	6.551	3.601	.013
	Within Groups	1,111.381	611	1.819		
	Total	1,131.033	614			
Negative Social Impact	Between Groups	9.835	3	3.278	1.805	.145
	Within Groups	1,107.636	610	1.816		
	Total	1,117.471	613			
Negative Environmental Impact	Between Groups	12.420	3	4.140	2.577	.053
	Within Groups	978.296	609	1.606		
	Total	990.716	612			

Henceforth, the marital status has a significant impact on perception of negative economic factors ($p < 0.05$). These outcomes have proven that there are significant differences between statuses of residents showing that the divorced residents have 2.84 average mean score and the single residents hold an average mean score of 1.80, married residents has 1.90 and the widowed residents has 1.85. This proves that the single residents hold weaker perception on the negative economic impact of tourism on their location.

4.6.3 Differences in Perceptions of Tourism Impacts Based on Number of Kids

According to the outcomes of the analysis given in table 11, it can be seen that there are no significant differences between residents based on their number of kids on the perceptions of tourism impacts on negative economic, negative social and negative environmental impact of tourism ($p > 0.05$). Meaning that the residents all hold similar responses based on their number of kids regarding all factors except the positive economic, social and environmental impact of tourism.

Table 11: Perception Differences of the Respondents based on their Number of Kids

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Positive Economic Status	Between Groups	26.600	4	6.650	5.785	.000
	Within Groups	701.156	610	1.149		
	Total	727.755	614			
Positive Social Impact	Between Groups	20.407	4	5.102	4.246	.002
	Within Groups	731.718	609	1.202		
	Total	752.125	613			
Positive Environment Impact	Between Groups	20.917	4	5.229	4.008	.003
	Within Groups	793.334	608	1.305		
	Total	814.251	612			
Negative Economic Impact	Between Groups	10.684	4	2.671	1.454	.215
	Within Groups	1,120.350	610	1.837		
	Total	1,131.033	614			
Negative Social Impact	Between Groups	6.669	4	1.667	.914	.455
	Within Groups	1,110.801	609	1.824		
	Total	1,117.471	613			
Negative Environmental Impact	Between Groups	4.093	4	1.023	.631	.641
	Within Groups	986.623	608	1.623		
	Total	990.716	612			

Furthermore, the positive social, economic and environmental factors all showed a significant difference to the various impacts. These statistical results refers that the average mean differences between residences that have 0 kids ($\bar{x}=4.0$) and those that have 11-15 kids having lower mean score of 2.9 on the positive economic impact of tourism based on the number of kids. According to the positive social impact of tourism, residents with 0 kids have an average mean score of 4.0 and the residents with 6-10 kids have the lowest average mean score of 3.1. This signifies that residents with 6-10 kids have lower perception regarding the positive social impact of tourism than

residents without kids. Finally, it can be seen that positive environmental factor has a significant effect by showing that residents without kids also possess an average mean score of 4.0 and the residents with 6-10 kids also has the lowest mean perception of an average score of 3.1.

4.7 Cross-tabulation of Significant Score on the Various Impact Factors.

Table 12 displayed the indications of several significant points of the research study based on t-test and ANOVA comparison in line with the factors of the questionnaire regarding the positive and negative impact of tourism on socio-cultural, economic and environmental factors.

Table 12: Cross Tabulation of the Significant Differences of Analysis of Scale Factors

	Items	T-test	ANOVA			
		Gender	VARIABLES	Age	Status	Number of Kids
Q1	Positive Economic Impact (3 items)	-		-	-	.000
Q2	Positive Social Impact (6 items)	-		.013	-	.002
Q3	Positive Environment Impact (2 items)	.027		.018	-	.003
Q4	Negative Economic Impact (3 items)	.015		.008	.013	-
Q5	Negative Social Impact (4 items)	.013		-	-	-
Q6	Negative Environment Impact (3 items)	.043		-	-	-

Significant point = $p < 0.05$.

Positive environmental, negative economic, negative social and negative environmental perceptions are significantly different based on the gender of the respondents According to the age of the respondents, it can be observed that significant differences exist in positive social, positive environmental and negative economic

factors concerning the age differences of the respondents. This simply signifies that respondents hold diverse view regarding the impact of tourism on those factors according to age groups.

According to Marital Status, significant difference exists in only one factor (negative economic). This signifies that the marital status of the residents affects the perception of negative economic impact of tourism. Finally, the number of kids of the residence also determines or affects the perception of residence on positive economic, positive social and positive environmental impact of tourism on the residence location.

Chapter 5

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Discussion

This thesis investigated the residents' perceptions on the economic, social and environmental impacts, as a case of Jos, Nigeria. The data for this research was gathered via a survey research; that has provided opportunity to gain a wider insight of the residents on the topic of the research. This research study, first of all, determined the general perception of residents on the economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism in Jos. This study also went ahead in determining the significant differences in the perceptions of the impacts based on demographic variables of the respondents 615 residents in Jos participated in this study.

The outcome of this research has shown to prove that participants tend to agree strongly on their perception regarding the positive economic impact on tourism. The perceptions of the residents also indicated significant tourism impacts on the social lives of Jos residents, its culture and general quality of life. Regarding the environmental impact, respondents perceive that tourism improves the environment of their location. Majority also believes that tourism impacts the environment by improving and guiding it.

According to the negative impact analysis, majority of the respondents perceives tourism to have lot of disagreements regarding the negative items against tourism stated in the questionnaire instruments. The findings show that respondents perceive tourism as an instrument to hike the price of house and general cost of living, while so many of the rest participant also believes that tourism do not create instability in employment. Korca (1996), in his study related to the title of this work found similar outcome to this work. On the negative social impact, it was found out that majority of the respondents also believes that tourism impacts so much on the social nature of the residents in the location by increasing the drug and alcohol, crime rate and accidents, congestion and parking problem; Manson & Cheyne (2000), found similar results related to this finding of this work. Few residents perceive tourism to create loss or observe change of festival due to tourism. Findings for the environmental impact proved that majority of the residents has lower perception regarding the environmental impact of tourism, having lower awareness on the impact such as increasing pollution, noise and deteriorate the natural environment. This can be witnessed in similar work of Huh and Vogt (2008).

Similar to previous studies (David et al., 1988; Silva, 2013.), this research study found out that no significant differences exist between gender for positive economic factor and positive social factor. But a significant difference exists in the positive environmental factor. It was found out thus, that the female respondents hold more positive responses on positive environmental impacts of tourism at the location. Mason & Cheyne, (2000); Nunkoo & Gursoy (2012) had similar findings in a similar study that proved that significant differences exist between gender groups. Furthermore, the negative social and environmental impact of tourism shows that there is a significant

difference regarding those factors on gender variables. This can be seen in a similar study (Ross, 2000).

The study further found out that there is no significant difference between age groups of residents on the perceptions of tourism impacts on positive economic, negative social and negative environmental impact of tourism. Huh and Vogt (2008) got a similar result, that proved similarity in the responses of the various age groups he adopted as participant in his study. Nonetheless, the age groups of this study have significant impacts on the positive social, positive environmental and negative economic factors. Additionally, the results have proven that there is a significant difference between old residents and younger residents. It means that younger residents have less positive perceptions related with positive social impacts of tourism at a destination. Furthermore, findings showed that there is significant difference on the negative environmental factor based on different age groups. Similar study showed this significant result regarding age groups (Bujosa and Rossello's, 2007).

Findings in this study also shows that, there is no significant differences between status groups of the residents on the perceptions of tourism impacts on positive economic, positive social, positive environmental, negative social and negative environmental impact of tourism. This shows that participants hold same responses regarding their status on all factor of the study excluding negative economic factor. Likewise, some other studies have proven to have gotten no significance on this variable affecting this factor, (Korca, 1996; Kuvan and Akan, 2005). Furthermore, findings showed that the status differences have significant impact on negative economic factors, these outcomes have proven that there is significant differences between statuses of residents proving that the single residents hold weaker perception on the negative economic

impact of tourism on their location; Similarly, other studies have not found significant differences (Allen et al., 1988; Smith and Krannich, 1998).

Nonetheless, the study also proved that that there are no significant differences between residents based on their number of kids on the perceptions of tourism impacts on negative economic, negative social and negative environmental impact of tourism. Similar non-significant result was obtained in the studies of (Milman and Pizam, 1988; William and Lawson, 2002). Also, the positive social, economic and environmental factors all showed a significant difference to these factors based the number of residents' kids. According to the positive social impact of tourism, residence with no kids have a high average mean score and the residents living with kids have the lowest average mean score. This signifies that those living with kids have lower perception regarding the positive social impact of tourism than those living without kids.

5.2 Conclusion

As a conclusion of this research study, female holds slightly similar perception regarding the impacts of tourism to their location. Age showed a positive correlation to the whole impacts of the study as well as a weak connection with the impacts of the study also. Finally, according to the status of residents, there is a weak and negative correlation in all the scores between age and the factors of the study. Based on the number of kids, a negative and weak relationship exist between the amount of kids and the positive economic, social and environment factor, while a positive and weak relationship exist between study factor and amount of kids.

Conclusively, this study recommends that male residents' in Jos Nigeria needs to be sensitized regarding the positive environmental impact of tourism to the location,

likewise the younger residents of the location of study needs to be sensitized on the positive social impacts of tourism to the location of the study. This result can be interpreted as seeing the older residents having positive opinion about tourism as it impacts on the culture of the society. Witnessing how tourism creates new facilities and amenities for the public which attract foreigners and creates the opportunities for them to interact with foreigners, on the other hand the younger residents could find so many deficiencies in the process. Hence, there is a need for such sensitization to be made on the younger residents.

This is in tangent with the social exchange theory which focused that a person view tourism to be more advantageous from a trade or exchange point if it's beneficial to him or her, alternatively, a person that sees more costs than profit may term it to be negative. However, individual's fulfillment with an exchange theory is gotten by the analysis of the results, which might be either social, economic and the possible interaction.

Looking at a tourism angle, the social exchange philosophy actually signifies that residents evaluates profits and charges that emerges due to tourism and, if the analysis turns out to be positive, then their behavior regarding the tourism business will be become positive. Hence, the residents that views more positive i.e. benefits than negative (costs) impacts emanating due to tourism are majorly interested in promoting the exchange (King et al. 1993) and may passionately be interested in the exchange.

Additionally, there is a need for stronger awareness to be imbibed by the younger residents as they showed less positive perception towards the positive social and environmental impacts tourism. This recommendation is very vital as it was witnessed

that older residents opined positively on the effect of tourism to their location, this is because they have been born in the rural areas long time ago and on the long run, they have also witnessed the impact of tourism to their surroundings. These impacts have led to greater improvement to their environment, structures and infrastructural amenities. Unlike the younger residents that were born into the environments already improved by tourism and they don't know its' worth.

Moreover, in-depth look showed be carried out on reason why married residents holds higher perception on the negative impact of tourism to their location. As well as high sensitization should be arranged for the purpose of creating awareness of tourism importance to the location of the study.

Also, according to the number of kids, this study found out that residents with no kids perceives tourism to be of high positive impact to the locations compared to resident with kids. This could be a consequent of the family structure and setting, as it can be observed in such region that due to the presence of the kids of the residents, there is high tendency of the parents to be very busy taking care of kids at home and therefore miss out on the beautiful facilities and recreational amenities created by the government and private partners in the regions; such are (Jos Museum, Solomon Lar Amusement, Jos Zoological Garden, etc.); thus residents without kids tends to go out a lot to experience the infrastructural improvements made as a result of tourism in such regions. Therefore, greater awareness also needs to be made to the general residents on the inputs of tourism so as to encourage resident's participation and involvement in enjoying such facilities created in their locations due to tourism.

This investigative research faced the challenge of total adoption of the whole quantitative variables, such as, occupation variable during examination. Quantitative approach identifies what an individual perceives but does not explain the reason for such perception (Sharpley, 2014). Therefore, a further qualitative analysis will be conducted in the future to penetrate into various demographic variables that arose during this investigation. Some purposeful interview questions could help to shed more light and provide broader understanding of the characteristics of the participants.

As it is known that tourism locations are transformed at different periods, hence, this leads to the alteration of resident's perception, and their support for the improvement of tourism also changes alongside. Therefore, the connection between residents' perception and location transformation will be analyzed yearly.

Residents' views are very vital in the preparation stage and administration of a location. Their decisions should be considered technically in executing of tourism projects (Liu et al., 1987). When societies do not promote the models of tourism and do not envision its benefits, there is likely to be an eruption of major rejection to the improvement of tourism (Gursoy et al., 2004). As a result of this factor, residents' involvement in the planning and administration of location is very vital for the future of the specific location (Dyer et al., 2007). Tourism therefore might become a huge prospect for improvement if it focuses on the residents' immediate beneficiaries, supports socio-cultural actions, protects the surrounding and strengthen community at every stage

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