



Harnessing the Tourism Potentials of South East Nigeria for Regional Development

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ABSTRACT

This study examined harnessing the Tourism Potentials of South East Nigeria for Regional Development. the specific objectives are insecurity situation on hospitality industry, poor infrastructural facilities on the comfort and convenience of tourism and the contribution of tourism in solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria. The study was conducted in the five states of the South East, Nigeria where the researcher employed secondary and primary data collection methods to access information. The primary data was obtained through interview, questionnaire and observation methods used on some staff and stake holders in the tourism and hospitality industry. The data were analyzed using Taro Yamani's statistical model. The study revealed that, $T. V. = 9.488. (3.72)$ this show that, Security situation does not have positive effect on hospitality industry in South East Nigeria; $9.488(0.48)$ it shows that, poor infrastructural facilities do not have positive effect on the comfort and convenience of tourism in South East, Nigeria, if nothing urgent is done in the management of the industry. And $T. V. 9.488(5.2)$, it shown that tourism does not have any positive contribution in solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria, if nothing urgent is done in the management of the industry. The study concluded that, based on the of the findings, we hereby conducted that, Security situation have negative effect on hospitality industry; poor infrastructural facilities have negative effect on the comfort and convenience and as a result, the tourism could not contribute in solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria. we hereby recommended that, Both the state governments in the South East, Nigeria and allied stakeholders in tourism industry should give both political and moral support to provide effective security for hospitality industry in the South East Nigeria. Also, robust Security architecture to be put in place in the South East, Nigeria so as to attract tourists. The various state governments in the zone should make attractive legislations and policies to enhance infrastructural facilities in South East, Nigeria. The tourism sector should be placed in the hands of the professionals so as to give it a better management in order to contribute in solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria.

Keywords: *Harnessing Tourism Potentials; Regional Development; South East Nigeria*

1. Introduction

Tourism attractions stand as one of the strongest pull-factor of a destination and are considered as key destination resource for adequate marketing and prompt development. They are often defined as flagship and iconic objects, which draw a relatively large number of visitors to their premises or their region. Tourism in recent times has been confirmed to be a catalyst for sustainable economic and environmental development. Tourism has been praised as a “shortcut” to sustainable development. It has also been hailed as one of the largest and fastest-growing sectors of the global social economy. In the same vein, tourism has been identified as one of the leading sources of foreign exchange and job creation in most developed and developing countries of the world.

Generally, most countries engage in tourism because of its potential contribution to the macro and micro economy, conservation of language resources, and fostering international peace and co-operation between nations. In recent times, it has been observed that tourism products and facilities are important factors that attract tourists to destination areas, keep them, and encourage repeat visits. Consequently, it has been observed that tourism attractions located in rural areas in most cases create positive externalities for individual businesses and community benefits.

Meanwhile, tourism has received much attention in recent years, especially within the developing countries with massive development and marketing of ecotourism attractions. Tourism can be described as the management and conservation of nature in a way that maintains a balance between the requirements of tourists and ecology with the needs of the local communities such as job opportunities, new skills, revenue generation, and better economic status for women.

Nigeria has witnessed massive appraisal and growth in tourism development which has directly influenced its economy positively. Some of its major tourist attractions include; the Millennium Park in Abuja, Kajuru Castle in Kaduna, Cross River National Park, Afi Mountain Sanctuary, Obudu Mountain Resort in Cross River State, Yankari Games Reserve, Wikki Warm Spring, Idanre Hills, Gashaka Gumti National Park, Kamuka National Park.

The presence of these tourism attractions has created an immeasurable impact in terms of the aesthetic characteristics of the cities across the country, improved community revenues, improved family income, provision of employment, and business opportunities.

Enugu State has rich cultural attractions such as; masquerade festivals (“Ibono” across Ezeagu local government area), traditional shrines (Ugwu Enechhi shrine, Isi Ujulu shrine, Ega-Aga shrine, Eka Ana shrine, and Ugwu Owere shrine), dance troops (Atinyelu Ogwu, Ijele, Ogene and Ada mma).

Several studies have examined the economic and recreational potentials of the ecotourism industry in Nigeria. However, little or no study has been carried out to examine the positive and negative implications of the tourism industry in Nigeria. It is in this regard that this paper seeks to identify the various tourism sites and examine the socio-economic development, benefits, and challenges accruing from the tourism industry in southeast Nigeria.

Problems and perceptions of crime and security have grown dramatically in recent decades. Hotels/Hospitality based organizations feel the need to protect their investment, their employees, and the general public from crime. There are not sufficient Security Personnel to provide adequate response and protection to these organizations.

Infrastructure is the key to developing a successful tourism destination. The tourism industry stimulates investments in new infrastructure, most of which improves the living conditions of residents as well as tourists. Infrastructure development and public amenities in various economic sectors help the growth of the tourism sector. The provision of a number of city facilities, physical infrastructure, service, and management shows the status of the city or tourism destination in the country

Unemployment is a phenomenon that faces most of the developing communities whose roots are economic, social, and demographic. The exacerbation of this phenomenon for many years and the imbalance in the economic and social situation has resulted in an impact on all levels (economic, social, political, and development projects). Unemployment is an economic phenomenon that results in social problems. The consequences of unemployment are too many and serious for the individual and society.

Statement of the Problem

Considering the incessant increase in the state of unemployment in the country, it is worthy of note that the tourism industry in Nigeria especially the South East has experienced a steady increase in the rate of tourists' arrivals and tourism activities within the country but it is imperative to also note that lack of Government and private investors interest can be said to be the greatest challenge of the industry that have slowed the development of the industry in the country and South East in particular. The tourism industry with the hotel, motel, and catering being integral parts of it and any consideration of the hotel industry as an engine of growth needs to take into account the multiplier effect which it also possesses. Hotels are classified according to the hotel size, location, target market, levels of service, facilities, number of rooms, ownership, affiliation, etc. In most developed countries of the world. The impact of the hotel sector extends far beyond its direct contribution to taxes, employment, income, and GDP. The tourism industry in Nigeria most especially in the Southeast lacks security, poor infrastructure, etc.

Objectives of the Study

The study is targeted at achieving a broad objective of harnessing the Tourism Potentials of southeast Nigeria for Regional Development. It has the specific objectives of achieving the following:

1. To ascertain the effect of the insecurity situation on the hospitality industry in southeast Nigeria.
2. To determine the effect of poor infrastructural facilities on the comfort and convenience of tourism in South East, Nigeria.
3. To determine the contribution of tourism in solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria.

Statement of Hypothesis

1. Insecurity situation does not have a positive effect on the hospitality industry in southeast Nigeria.
2. Poor infrastructural facilities do not have a positive effect on the comfort and convenience of tourism in South East, Nigeria.
3. Tourism does not have any positive contribution in solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria.

2. Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Review

Harness

The term "Harness" means to collect and control something so that it can be used effectively. It also means to exploit ideas, skills, or control or make use of material resources especially to produce a result. The term "potentials" means a verbal construction or form stating that something is possible or probable. Potential is something existing in possibility, hopefully not actuality. Hence harnessing the tourism potentials of the South East, Nigeria for Regional Development means exploiting the ideas and skills in tourism for the possible realization of the benefits contained therein in the South East, Nigeria Jiboku, (2010).

Tourism

Tourism is coined from the word 'tour' which means moving from one place to other mainly for leisure or recreation. It is difficult to arrive at a particular definition of the word tourism as every author defines it as per his or her scope of knowledge and interest. However, according to Ekechukwu (2006) tourism is a multidimensional and multifaceted activity that touches on all aspects of man and society. The world Tourism organization (1994) defines tourism as comprising activities of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other activities. Tourism is a temporary short-term movement of people to a destination outside the place where they normally reside and work and their activities during their stay in these destinations should not last for more than one year. Okoye, (2017), defined tourism as an organized tour that covers both the facilities provided to make the journey from one place to another worthwhile, be it for pleasure or education or even both.

Security in Hotel

Security in the hotel industry has a variety of aspects. Chakravarti (2011) identified the physical aspects of security, which is further divided into internal and external security, which deals with theft, fire hazards, lightning and escape routes, the safety of assets, unwanted visitors, and physical monitoring both inside and within the hotel premises. The security aspect of persons identified by Nwokorie (2017) is of two parts: employees and guests, which include effective recruitment and selection, staff identification, key control, red tag system training, and locker inspection for employees. Security, as a condition, is the degree of resistance to or protection from harm. The main function of the hotel security system, according to Negi and Manohar (2011) is to safeguard guests' and employees' lives and their property and to guard the hotel's property. Moreover, the security department of the hotel is responsible for the overall security of the building, in-house guests, visitors, day users, and employees of the hotel (Khadka, 2014).

Infrastructural Facilities

Infrastructure is critical to sustainable tourism development, particularly in an emerging economy such as Nigeria. Infrastructure refers to the fundamental facilities and systems serving a country, city, or area; including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. As a subsector of the economy, tourism is dependent on basic infrastructure to function Chauhan, Shukla, & Negi, (2018). The World Tourism Organization (2005) observed that tourism infrastructure is bifurcated – consisting of the main tourism infrastructure and the additional or support infrastructure. Tourist equipment/services such as hotels, restaurants, recreational facilities, souvenir shops, tour guides, information centers, billboards/signposts, and many others come under the ambit of the main tourism infrastructure Essien, (2016). The support infrastructure such as transportation, water supply, electricity, medical facilities, waste disposal, security, and communications have been described as being catalytic to successful tourism at all levels. Smith (1994) acknowledged the role of service infrastructure in creating product experience. He argued that service infrastructure is housed within the larger macro-environment of the destination and that infrastructure and technology is key feature that can enhance the experience.

Tourism Contribution to Employment

Tourism is the number one employer of labor in the world and jobs created by tourism spreads across the economy in areas of construction, telecommunications, retail, and manufacturing, thus, creating jobs in large numbers for young people, women, and minorities whether in small or medium-sized companies (Akpan and Obang, 2012).

It has been estimated that tourism is the sector with the biggest employer of labor in Nigeria as it is generating employment for millions of people and its effect rubs on every aspect of people from taxi drivers to Bank managers (Ezenagu, 2017).

In 2002 the tourism industry generated an estimated 199 million jobs - one in every 13 jobs worldwide. And as of 2009, tourism in Australia made a direct contribution to the economy of 4.7% of total employment, while in Nigeria as of 2011, the Travel and Tourism industry was forecast to directly generate a total of 897, 500 jobs in 2012, and that happens to comprises of 1.4 % of total employment in Nigeria (Tunde, 2012). However, the number of jobs generated via tourism going by the prediction for 2012 is rather too low.

On the other hand, there isn't acute unemployment in the TRNC as the official unemployment rate stands at 1.6% for the year 2000 (Safakli, 2005). The share of the tourism industry's employment in total for the year 2003 was 4.4% (Katircioglu, 2007). In 2005 alone, the sum of 8,004 jobs was created courtesy of the tourism industry on the island (Katircioglu, Arasli, and Ekiz 2007).

Theoretical Framework

Systems Theory

Theory can be defined as a coherent group of assumptions put forth to explain the relationship between two or more observable facts. It is a set of ideas that explains observed phenomena which can be confirmed by the processes of experimentation. Obasi (1999) citing Kerlinger (1977) has it that theory is "a set of an interrelated construct (concepts), and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables to explain and predict the phenomena. This study made use of systems theory as propounded by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy. He founded the systems theory just before World War II. According to Klir, (1972) "General systems theory in the broadest sense refers to the collection of general concepts, principles, tools, problems methods and techniques associated with systems". Although the system can be viewed from different perspectives, it ordinarily stands for a whole.

The supporters of systems theory are Robert A. Orchard who wrote on evolutionary processes, Ashby ROSS W. who wrote on systems and their informational measures, Antel Rapoport who wrote on the uses of Mathematical Isomorphism in general systems theory. Gerald M. Weinberg who wrote on a computer approach to general systems Approach, Mihailio D. Mesarovic who wrote on A Mathematical theory of general systems, and Wymore Wayne A. who wrote on a watted theory of systems. Systems theory can also be defined as a set of interrelated elements that acquires inputs from the environments, transforms them, and discharges outputs from the environment. A system is a set of interconnected variables. Changes in any one system will affect all other systems. Systems theory can equally be viewed as a conglomerate or circuit of attendant variables that make up a wholistic network.

The failure of any of the variables to function affects the performance of the system. This theory is used because of its relevance in the field of social sciences. According to Udentia (2007), the purpose of the systems approach as applied in the analysis of social life is to make analysis more scientific and theoretical effort or theory buildings in the sense of enhancing generalization, predictions, and prescriptions based on cumulative knowledge. Hence, in the context of the history of ideas, the concept of development, improvement, and good judgment of the society were put together to conceptualize harnessing the tourism potentials of southeast Nigeria for Regional Development.

Empirical Review

Nwokorie and Igbojekwe (2019). Security Challenges for the Hotel Industry: Implications for Selected Hotels in Owerri, Nigeria. A survey was conducted on 154 respondents using a structured instrument to elicit responses regarding the various physical, personnel, and system security aspects of the hotel industry. Relationships between the consequent variables were determined using the Pearson correlation coefficient. The result indicated a weak positive correlation ($r^2 = 0.270$) between security conditions and guest patronage ($p \leq 0.01$) while a weak positive correlation ($r^2 = 0.086$) was also identified between perceived guest security and the availability of informal businesses ($p \leq 0.281$) in the hotel. A lack of security collaboration among hotels located in the area, inadequate emergency exits, and poor internal security was also indicated. The study recommends a balance between the provision of adequate security and guest privacy, bearing in mind the aggravation guests may feel in the event of an invasion of privacy.

Mohammad (2017). The Role of Tourism in Reducing the Rate of Unemployment in Touristic Professional Institutions in Jordan. The study focuses on unemployment and its concern at the local and international levels, one should look at the causes and factors that lead our societies towards the accumulation of youth without work and the waste of energy, especially as young people are the source of the strength of society and the measure of its growth, progress, and prosperity. The study aims to draw conclusions that help to identify and understand tourism and its role in reducing the unemployment rate. The study found that there is a statistically significant impact of touristic education in reducing the unemployment rate, except that there are not enough training institutes in tourism education to qualify graduates to work in touristic professional organizations. There is a statistically significant impact of the nature of work in touristic professional organizations in reducing the unemployment rate, although the wages of employees are not commensurate with the nature of their work and their productivity, and there is a statistically significant impact of the proficiency of languages and its importance to working in tourism sector in reducing the unemployment rate. The study recommended that there is a need to provide specialized institutes in tourism education to qualify more graduates from the youth category to work in touristic professional organizations to reduce the unemployment rate and to improve the wages of employees to be commensurate with the nature of their work and their productivity in touristic professional organizations. Moreover, it is recommended to motivate the employees by providing a range of job incentives so that the country's citizens will be able to work in touristic professions.

Eno and Aniedi (2019). Infrastructure and Sustainable Tourism Development in Nigeria. Infrastructure is critical to the sustainable development of the tourism sector in any society. This study assessed the availability of general infrastructure, tourism infrastructure, and other social services in thirty randomly selected tourists destinations in South-South Nigeria. Data for the study were generated with the aid of an infrastructure/social services checklist alongside an oral interview with tourism officials in the area. Findings revealed a significant deficit in the number and types of infrastructure available as more than fifty percent of sampled tourist destinations lack the basic infrastructure such as tourist accommodation, transport infrastructure, and health services. The sustainability of tourism in this area is in doubt except effort is made to engage the public-private partnership for the provision of critical infrastructure in these tourist destinations.

Kola (2020). Poor road infrastructure: An impediment to tourism in Nigeria. Nigeria is endowed with numerous tourism attractions sites spread across the country. Road transportation is the commonest means of transportation within Nigeria and good road infrastructure is required for smooth and safe motor vehicle transportation. As such, a good transportation network is imperative for promoting tourism in Nigeria. Although Nigeria has expansive road networks, they are in very poor condition because of the extent of damage and lack of maintenance and are mostly not motor vehicle conducive. These impediments affect tourism in Nigeria consequently impacting the country's growth and development. The paper looks at the poor road quality in Nigeria as an impediment to tourism growth in Nigeria. The researcher briefly highlights the causes and offers solutions and recommendations on how to repair and maintain the roads to promote tourism, safety, tourism development, and ultimately tourism sustainability.

Ante Željko and Lana (2018). Tourism Infrastructure, Recreational Facilities, and Tourism Development. The research explores the interconnectedness between tourism infrastructure, recreational facilities, and tourism development. It analyses their importance in, and compliance with the current phase of tourism development in the destination (TALC). Attention has been given to the tourist board managers' perception of infrastructural management and key limitation for their involvement in the management process. Finally, the role of the private sector in the development of infrastructure and facilities in destination has been explored. Methodology and approach – The semi-structured questionnaire has been repeatedly sent to 312 tourist board managers in Croatia, a leading Southern Mediterranean destination. The research applies qualitative and quantitative analysis. Findings – There is a significant correlation between TALC and the number of arrivals, overnights, the current state of the infrastructure and facilities. Findings suggest growing demand and expectations regarding infrastructure and facilities in the examined destination can be related to a destination position in TALC. The compliance level between the stage of the tourism development and the state of the infrastructure and facilities varies especially between destinations in the initial and maturing phases of tourism development. The destinations position in TALC is correlated with the importance of specific types of infrastructure and facilities for a specific destination. Due to mostly financial limitations, managers are not willing to take responsibility for the development of tourism infrastructure. Their expectations regarding private sector involvement vary, considering the type of infrastructure, facilities, and destinations position in TALC. The originality of the research – Research provides supply-side perspective and new insights into the infrastructural development – TALC relation and delivers tourist board managers attitudes toward the private sector involvement.

Gulnara et al. (2020). New Silk Road infrastructure opportunities in developing tourism environment for residents' better quality of life. The study examines how tourism opportunities enhance residents' quality of life in the context of the New Silk Road Initiative. The main objective of the current research study is to analyze the interplay of perceived impacts of New Silk Road tourism infrastructure development on local communities' perception of sustainable tourism development and perceived quality of life. Previous research were focusing on sustainable tourism projects incorporated various approaches to describe the linkage between the chosen variables. This study built and tested a causal model that specified the direct and indirect interconnections of perceived tourism infrastructure, sustainable tourism development, and residents' perception of the quality of life. This study incorporated a self-administered questionnaire to collect data sets from Kazakhstan's residents. The findings indicated that both direct and indirect effects of the New Silk Road Initiative of tourism infrastructure exhibited significant and positive influence on residents' quality of life through residents' perceived sustainable tourism development. The results indicated that the New Silk Road Initiative for tourism infrastructure positively affects developing sustainable tourism opportunities, which, in turn, escalates residents' life quality. Besides, findings are useful in designing the promotion of sustainable tourism governance and residents' welfare under New Silk Road Infrastructural Projects. However, solely tourism infrastructure strategies cannot improve residents' quality of life. Economic, social, cultural, and environmental factors are vital to developing sustainable tourism at the destinations and need concentration to stimulate and ensure the positive impact of tourism infrastructure on specific beneficial outcomes. The findings' implications are useful in developing more infrastructure projects in Kazakhstan.

3. Methodology

This is a case study and of course an investigative historical academic exploration. Information used in the study was obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data was obtained through interviews, questionnaires, and observation methods used on some staff and stakeholders in the tourism and hospitality industry. The secondary source was the published reports of the tourism and hospitality industry in the South East,

Nigeria. The primary data are originally gathered for the purpose of statistical analysis. The Primary data was collected through a combination of the following procedures: a) Questionnaire b) Interview and c) Observation methods.

For the purpose of this study, the whole staff of the tourism department in the ministry of culture and tourism, the stakeholders, and other clientele in the department of tourism and hospitality industry is the population of this study. Hence the estimated population of this study taking into consideration the groups to be covered is 30,000. The sample size is that fraction of the total population taken to study. This is done because it is usually difficult to study a large population. The proportion taken represents the entire population. The sampling technique used in this study is Taro Yamani's model. The use of this sampling technique is a result of its explicit simplicity and popularity in the social literature. The formula states statistically that:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2} \quad \text{Where}$$

n = Sample Size

N = Total population

e = Margin of error

l = Constant

In determining the sample size, Taro Yamani's formula should apply. It states that:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2}$$

Applying the above formula and assuming 5% level of error:

$$n = \frac{30000}{1 + 30000 (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{30000}{1 + 30000 (0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{30000}{1 + 75} \quad n = \frac{30000}{76} = 394.78022599 = 395 \text{ (Approximately)}$$

At this stage, the philosophy of Ezejelue and Ogwo (1990) becomes important. It states that there is no satisfactory generalization of what the appropriate sample size should be. Since the total population for this study which is 35000 is too large to cover, the researcher has decided to use the sample size which is 395 for the analysis.

In research work, so many instruments of data collection abound. They include:

A. Questionnaire Method

A questionnaire is used to obtain specific information about a given problem. A questionnaire is a carefully designed instrument for collecting data in accordance with the specification of the research questions and hypotheses. It is therefore a list of questions a researcher prepares in a written form given to respondents to provide their individual answers to them in their perspective. A questionnaire may be open-ended or fixed choice type. While the open-ended equally known as unstructured questionnaire allows the respondents freedom to express their opinion as they view it, the fixed choice also known as the structured or closed-ended questionnaire is limited to multiple-choice designed by the researcher. The fixed choice questionnaire is very easy to classify and quantify. The open-ended questionnaire is most useful when it is difficult to formulate all possible alternatives. Generally, the major

advantages of the questionnaire are that it is easy to be administered to the respondents and the respondents remain anonymous. It has the demerit of presenting biased samples if care is not taken.

Instrument Return Rate

Table 3.1 Distribution of Questionnaire

Questionnaire	Number of Questionnaire	Percentage
Questionnaire Distributed	395	100%
Questionnaire Used	395	100%
Questionnaire Rejected	Nil	Nil
Questionnaire not collected	Nil	Nil
Total	395	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Validity of Research Instrument

The study achieved clarity and reliability of the research instrument informed the choice of face-to-face administration of the questionnaire and subsequent availability to explain ambiguous issues to confused respondents. The questionnaire is structured with a fixed choice type of questions made up of simple alternatives and a few open-ended questions. This formulation will help to a greater deal in extracting the required data from the respondents in relation to the subject under study hence its validity. Validity in this sense according to Goode and Hart (1952) as cited by Obasi (1999) is when an instrument measures what it claims to measure.

Reliability of Research Instrument

The structuring of the questionnaire to elicit uniform responses, the inclusion of open-ended questions, and the use of oral face-to-face interviews on respondents help to a great extent in achieving consistency of the instrument hence its reliability. According to Obasi (1999) citing Black and Champion (1976) reliability of an instrument refers to the ability of an instrument to produce the same consistent results over time when applied to the same sample. A test for the reliability of the instrument used in a study is usually conducted. The purpose is to know if the instrument would be reliable after measuring with the objective at different periods of time and receiving the same or similar result.

In testing the reliability of the instrument, the researcher employed the test-retest technique. A test-retest technique is a process whereby the researcher administers the constructed questionnaire on the same sample group more than once with the view of discovering how consistent each element of the group is in the scoring of the instrument at different times.

4. Data Presentation and Analysis

The nature and characteristics of data collected through the questionnaire are hereby analyzed as follows: those data relating to the key research questions will be presented, analyzed, and interpreted. This is because the questionnaire contains so many questions that are aimed at achieving the same objective in this research.

Table 4.1: The Security Situation in Hospitality Industry in southeast Nigeria is Very Considerable

Responses Available	Frequency	Percentage (7%)
Strongly agree	300	76%
Agree	60	15.2%
Undecided	15	3.8%
disagree	15	3.8%
Strongly disagree	5	1.2%
Total	395	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2021

In table 4.1 above, respondents amounting to 395 representing 100% were asked whether the security situation in the hospitality industry in southeast Nigeria is considerable. From the response available, a total number of 360 respondents representing 91.2% agreed to the issue, 15 respondents representing 3.8% remain undecided while 20 respondents representing 5% disagreed with the issue.

It is therefore evident from the analysis that the security situation in the hospitality industry in southeast Nigeria are considerable.

Table 4.2: Concerted Efforts have so far been Made to Effectively Handle Poor Infrastructural Facilities of the Zone

Response Available	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly agree	300	76%
Agree	70	17.7%
Undecided	15	3.8%
Disagree	10	2.5%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Total	395	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2021

In table 4.2 above, respondents amounting to 395 representing 100% were asked what efforts have so far been made to effectively handle poor infrastructural facilities of the South East, Nigeria. From the responses available, a total number of 370 respondents representing 93.7% agreed that concerted efforts have so far been made, 15 respondents representing 3.8% remain undecided while 10 respondents representing 2.5% disagreed with the issue thereby showing that there are hitches that render the efforts so far made yield not very significant outcome in terms of income generation and employment creation.

Table 4.3: Viable Policies towards the Realization of the Promised Land in Solving the Problem of Unemployment in South East, Nigeria

Responses Available	Frequency	Percentage%
Strongly agree	300	76%
Agree	60	15.2%
Undecided	15	3.8%
Disagree	15	3.8%
Strongly disagree	5	1.2%
Total	395	100%

Table 4.3 above deals with the contribution of tourism in solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria. From the responses, a total of 360 respondents representing 91.2% agreed that viable policies towards the realization of the promised land in solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria, 15 respondents representing 3.8% were undecided while 20 respondents representing 5% disagreed with the issue thereby depicting the fact that solve the problem of unemployment needed in the South East, Nigeria.

The Test of Hypothesis

Table 4.4: Distribution of Hypothesis Frequencies for Table 4.1

Responses	Male Fo (Fe)	Female Fo (Fe)	Total
Strongly Agree	200 (193.7)	100 (106.3)	300
Agree	35 (38.7)	25 (21.3)	60
Undecided	10 (9.7)	5 (5.3)	15
Disagree	7 (9.7)	8 (5.3)	15
Strongly Disagree	3 (5.3)	2 (1.8)	5
Grand Total	255	140	395

Source: Compiled from field survey (Questionnaire) by Researcher

Table 4.5: R X C Contingency Table

Row/Column	Fo	Fe	Male Fo-Fe	(Fo-Fe) ²	$\frac{(Fo-Fe)^2}{Fe}$
1	200	193.7	6.3	39.69	0.20
2	35	38.7	-3.7	13.69	0.35
3	10	9.7	0.3	0.09	0.00
4	7	9.7	-2.7	7.29	0.75
5	3	3.2	-0.2	0.04	0.01
Row/Column	Fo	Fe	Female Fo-Fe	(Fo-Fe) ²	$\frac{(Fo-Fe)^2}{Fe}$
1	100	106.3	-6.3	39.69	0.37
2	25	21.3	3.7	13.69	0.64
3	5	5.3	-0.3	0.09	0.01
4	8	5.3	2.7	7.29	1.37
5	2	1.8	0.2	0.04	0.02
Grand Total	395	395	0	121.6	3.72

Source: Compiled from Table 4.4

Table 4.2.1 is used to test the hypothesis of 4.1 using the chi-square X^2 method which bases on frequency distribution. The table is formed in rows and columns, hence referred to as r x c contingency table. Chi-square (X^2) formula is designated as follows:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(Fo-Fe)^2}{Fe} \quad \text{or} \quad \sum \frac{o - e}{e}$$

Where X^2 = chi-square

\sum = summation

Fo = Frequency observed

Fe = Frequency expected

The frequency observed is already shown on the questionnaire collected. To solve for frequency expected, apply the formula

$$\frac{\text{Column Total} \times \text{Row Total}}{\text{Grand Total}}$$

In the application of the chi-square (X^2) test, the generally accepted criteria for decisions are stated as follows:

Accept H_0 if C.V. < T. V. - (1)

Reject H_0 if C. V. > T. V. - (2)

Where C. V. = Calculated Value of chi-square test X^2 . T.V. = Table Value/Critical Value or ratio. The critical value is normally the outcome from the chi-square table while the tabulated value is normally an acceptable statistical table hence from table 4.4 above, the calculated value

$$C.V. = \frac{\sum (Fo-Fe)}{Fe} = 3.72$$

At 5% or 0.5 significance level and confidence level of 95% and 4 degree of freedom, the T. V. = 9.488 which is greater than the calculated value hence the Ho is accepted, Security situation does not have a positive effect on the hospitality industry in southeast Nigeria.

Work sheet for table 4.4 for frequency expected (Fe)

Male

$$255 \times 300 / 395 = 193.7 = 6.3$$

$$255 \times 60 / 395 = 38.7 = -3.7$$

$$255 \times 15 / 395 = 9.7 = 0.3$$

$$255 \times 15 / 395 = 9.7 = -2.7$$

$$255 \times 5 / 395 = 3.2 = -0.2$$

Female

$$140 \times 300 / 395 = 106.3 = -6.3$$

$$140 \times 60 / 395 = 21.3 = 3.7$$

$$140 \times 15 / 395 = 5.3 = -0.3$$

$$140 \times 15 / 395 = 5.3 = 2.7$$

$$140 \times 5 / 395 = 1.8 = 0.2$$

Table 4.6: Distribution of Hypothesis Frequencies for table 4.2

Responses	Male Fo (Fe)	Female Fo (Fe)	Total
Strongly Agree	180 (179.24)	120 (120.75)	300
Agree	40 (41.82)	30 (28.17)	70
Undecided	10 (8.96)	5 (6.03)	15
Disagree	6 (5.97)	4 (4.02)	10
Strongly Disagree	0 (0)	0 (0)	0
Grand Total	236	159	395

Source: Compiled from field survey (Questionnaire) by Researcher

Table 4.7: R X C Contingency Table for Table 4.6

Row/Column	Fo	Fe	Male Fo-Fe	(Fo-Fe) ²	$\frac{(Fo-Fe)^2}{Fe}$
1	180	179.2	0.8	0.64	0.004
2	40	41.8	-1.8	3.24	0.078
3	10	9.0	1	1	0.111
4	6	6.0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0
Row/Column	Fo	Fe	Female Fo-Fe	(Fo-Fe) ²	$\frac{(Fo-Fe)^2}{Fe}$

1	120	120.8	-0.8	0.64	0.005
2	30	28.2	1.8	3.24	0.115
3	5	6.0	-1	1	0.167
4	4	4.0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	395	395	0	9.76	0.48

Source: Compiled from table 4.6

Table 4.6 is used to test the hypothesis of table 4.2 using the chi-square (X^2) method on r x c contingency table. The formula was applied as in table 4.2.1 above with the calculated value as 0.48 which is less than the Table Value of 9.488. Hence by the decision rule, H_0 is accepted, that poor infrastructural facilities does not have positive effect on the comfort and convenience of tourism in South East, Nigeria, if nothing urgent is done in the management of the industry.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Hypothesis Frequencies from table 4.3

Responses	Male Fo (Fe)	Female Fo (Fe)	Total
Strongly Agree	190 (182.27)	110 (117.72)	300
Agree	30 (36.45)	30 (23.54)	60
Undecided	10 (9.11)	5 (5.88)	15
Disagree	7 (9.11)	8 (5.88)	15
Strongly Disagree	3 (3.03)	2 (1.96)	5
Grand Total	240	155	395

Source: Compiled from Field Survey (Questionnaire) by Researcher

Table 4.9: R X C Contingency Table For Table 4.8

Row/Column	Fo	Fe	Male Fo-Fe	(Fo-Fe) ²	$\frac{(Fo-Fe)^2}{Fe}$
1	190	182.3	7.7	59.29	0.32
2	30	36.5	-6.5	42.25	1.15
3	10	9.1	0.9	0.81	0.08
4	7	9.1	-2.1	4.41	0.48
5	3	3.0	0.0	0	0
Row/Column	Fo	Fe	Female Fo-Fe	(Fo-Fe) ²	$\frac{(Fo-Fe)^2}{Fe}$
1	110	117.7	-7.7	59.29	0.50
2	30	23.5	6.5	42.25	1.79
3	5	5.9	-0.9	0.81	0.13
4	8	5.9	2.1	4.41	0.75
5	2	2.0	0.0	0	0
Grand Total	395	395	0	213.52	5.2

Source: Completed from Table 4.8

Table 4.8 is used to test the hypothesis of table 4.3 using the chi-square (X^2) method on the $r \times c$ contingency table. The formula was applied as in table 3.1a above and the calculated value was 5.2 which is less than the table value of 9.488. Hence by the decision rule, H_0 is accepted, that tourism does not have any positive contribution in solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria if nothing urgent is done in the management of the industry.

Findings, Recommendations, and Conclusion

Summary of Findings

Based on the detailed investigation on this research topic, the researcher discovered:

- a) That insecurity situation will pose a great challenge to hospitality industries in the South East, Nigeria.
- b) That adequate infrastructural development like good roads, good water, standard relaxation centers, adequate electricity supply, good accommodation facilities, the good and affordable transport system will strongly provide better comfort and convenience on tourism in South East, Nigeria.
- c) That Tourism is an ever-green endeavour, it will contribute strongly to tourism in solving the problem of unemployment and that tourism, if well managed can contribute immensely in solving the unemployment problems and enhance the advancement of the economic situation in South East, Nigeria.

Conclusion

Based on the findings, we hereby concluded that, the Security situation has a negative effect on the hospitality industry; poor infrastructural facilities have a negative effect on comfort and convenience and as a result, tourism could not contribute to solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria. It should be noted that it is tourism that brought Princess Diana of Wales of the United Kingdom and her husband to Enugu State in March 1990 to witness the carnival of the festival of Arts and culture in the state that year.

Recommendations:

Based on the findings above, the researcher is of the opinion that:

- a) Both the state governments in the South East, Nigeria, and allied stakeholders in the tourism industry should give both political and moral support to provide effective security for the hospitality industry in southeast Nigeria. Also, a robust security architecture is to be put in place in the South East, Nigeria to attract tourists.
- b) The various state governments in the zone should make attractive legislation and policies to enhance infrastructural facilities in South East, Nigeria.
- c) The tourism sector should be placed in the hands of the professionals to give it better management in order to contribute to solving the problem of unemployment in the South East, Nigeria.

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