

# Application of Tourism Economic Development Theories to the Attainment of Goals in Developing Tourism Sites in Cross River State, Nigeria

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## Abstract

This work examined the importance of applying tourism economic development theories to the development of tourism projects. The work revealed that economic theory is subdivided into theories of modernization, dependency, world system and globalization. The relevance of the sub theories were ascertained through 102 copies of structured questionnaire administered at three selected tourism sites in Cross River State. The study reveals the sequential procedures involved in tourism project development, the types of amenities required, how to control leakages, improve the organizations' information technology, and increase market sales volume. It is therefore concluded that to avoid project failure any person/agency developing tourism site should be guided by the sub-theories. It is recommended that any person going into tourism business/project should apply the sub theories in order to: follow sequential processes for developing project, have bases for impact analysis, prevent leakage and earn revenue through increase in market share and control people's behaviour at the site.

**Keywords:** Economic Development theory, Leakages, Ethics, and development process.

## Overview of the Study

Nigeria is endowed with a lot of tourism potentials. Some of which have been developed to protect and preserve our national and cultural heritage for recreational purposes and sight-seeing, albeit with the aim of making profit. Invariably, Nigeria has developed some tourism projects like Ojukwu Bunker and War Museum in Umuahia., Enugu Museum and Yankari Game Reserve in Bauchi to earn revenue like other top tourism countries in the world such as: the United States, Spain, France, Italy, China, Germany, United Kingdom, Austria, Hong Kong and Greece (HCIMA Year Book 2003) and if possible provide an alternative source of revenue to oil.

It is pertinent to stress that most of the developers of tourism projects in Nigeria did not adhere to the economic tourism development theory at best by non experts; they were haphazardly developed by non experts before they were built (Awujo and Ukabuilu, 2005). The emphasis then was for profit making. Some people in these areas where these sites are located now see developed tourism projects as arena for increasing cultural mutilation especially through uncontrolled drama exhibition. Some people also believe that tourism projects attract visitors with questionable characters who came to spoil the natural attraction God has given to them. Most developers do not follow the due process involved in the development which has led to not providing the facilities required, reduced the income generation ability and low patronage by the foreign tourist, increased leakages and reduced the sustainability of the sites. All these have negatively affected the success of the destinations. Hence, this work examined the relevance application of economic development theories to the tourism projects and determined how they can help to correct and reduce the negative impacts. The aim is to enable us develop strategies with which to enhance the positive impacts while reducing and correcting the negative impacts.

## 2 Review of Related Literature

This sub section explains the sub –tourism economic theories and the sequential processes involved in tourism development.

**2.1 Development Theories:** In this study, the term development refers to social conditions within a nation, in which the authentic needs of its population are satisfied by rational and sustainable use of natural resources and systems. Development can be total or partial innovation to an existing structure. Development includes the specifications that social groups have access to the project site, basic services such as education, housing, health services, and nutrition and above all that their culture and traditions are respected within the social framework of a particular area developed. In order to appreciate the points made above, the development theories of tourism need to be evaluated. The theories are as follows: theory of modernization, theory of dependency, theory of world system and theory of globalization.

**2.1a Theory of Modernization:** This theory is also called Rostow's theory of growth and development and it outlines the various stages that are involved in developing tourism projects until they become generally

acceptable for the purpose they are meant for. This theory is proposed by Winton in 1954 when he was developing strategies for building stadia for Nigerians. Modernization is an important process due to its systematic and transformative nature that builds change into the system. One of the principal applications of modernization theory has been in economic field and public policy. The economic theory of modernization anchors on five stages of development as follows: the traditional society (pre-industrial), preconditions for takeoff, the take off process, the drive maturity and high mass consumption (Rostow, 1990).

The tenet of modernization theory or Rostow's theory of growth and development is that there is a natural inertia that needs to be overcome before self-sustained development can take place. They include built up transport, investment enhanced organization and production in agriculture and increase in imports particularly capital. These three factors are seen as the preconditions for take-off. Once these pre-conditions for takeoff have been met and take-off started, the economy is deemed to be on a route of self-sustained consistent growth and it will lead to mass consumption. In order to maintain the self-sustained consistent growth, good human relations and marketing strategies must be maintained. The application of this theory shows the sequential process for tourism project development. The standard stated in this development process aids in the provision of infrastructure to the people, and social amenities to the sites and the environs, and provide the tourists coming and interacting communities with good roads, communication network, banks, hospitals and other strategies to sustain and maintain the site. It also guides in protecting and preserving such sites. All these eventually create jobs for people and leads to other economic and environmental effects.

**2.1b Theory of Dependency:** This theory emerged in 1950's from the research of Economic Commission in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). It is a theory of economic development as noted by Cooper, Flencher, Yall, Gilbert and Wanhil (2005:302). They assert that "the ability of an economy to achieve autonomous development is determined by its level of dependency on capitalist countries. It emphasizes that the greater the dependency upon other capitalist economies, the lower the ability to achieve economic development." It is pertinent to increase growth in dependency in capitalist economies by reducing all means by which leakages will occur. Bodenheimer (1970:49-53) in Awujo & Ukabuilu (2005) note that in order to prevent over dependency there is need to:

- a. control money exchange, placing government emphasis on fiscal rather than monetary policy.
- b. create a platform for investment by giving preferential role to national capital.
- c. promote a more effective governmental roles in terms of national development.
- d. allow the inflow of external capital following priorities already established in national plans for development.
- e. promote internal demand in terms of domestic markets as a base to reinforce the industrialization process .
- f. generate a larger internal demand by increasing the wages and salaries of workers, which will in turn positively affect aggregate demand in internal markets
- g. develop national strategies according to the model of import substitution, protecting national production by establishing quotas and tariffs in external markets.

Dependency theory explains the procedure for preventing leakages out of our country/state through employing more of indigenes and consuming more of our local foods at the site, borrowing, repaying both the capital and interest from our local state/nation for the site development. The argument is that once these leakages are controlled, the impacts of these developed projects will highly be appreciated through the multiplier effects, demonstration, acculturation effects seen through positive economic, social, and environmental contributions respectively (Ukabuilu 2012)

**2.1c Theory of World System:** This theory indicates that the main unit of analysis is the social system, which can be studied at the internal level of a country and from external environment of a particular nation usually an entire region. The world system most frequently studied in this theoretical perspective are system concerning the research, application and transference of productive and basic technology; the financial mechanism and world trade operations. In terms of financial resources, this development position distinguishes between productive and speculative investment. Productive investments are financial resources, which reinforce the manufacturing production in a particular nation, while speculative investments normally entail fast profit in stock market; they do not provide a country with sustainable basis for a long-term economic growth and therefore are more volatile.

Therefore, with the aid of world system theory, we consider trade mechanism. This distinguishes between the direct transactions that have greater significance and immediate effects, and operations which have indirect trade effects, such as future trade stipulation, and the speculation on transportation costs, combustibles, prices, and forecast on agricultural crops. The world system theory emphasizes more on research to ascertain some of the implications of the type of business to be done and the technology to use in such developed sites so

that much beneficial impacts will be obtained.

**2.1d Theory of Globalization:** The theory of globalization emerges from the global mechanism of greater integration with particular emphasis on the sphere of economic transactions. In this sense, this perspective is similar to the world system approach. However, one of the most important characteristics of globalization position is its focus and emphasis on cultural aspects and their communication worldwide. In cultural communication, one of the most important factors is the increasing flexibility of technology to connect people around the world.

The main assumptions, which can be extracted from theory of globalization, can be summarized in three principal points:

- a) Cultural factors are determinant aspects in every society.
- b) It is not important under current world condition to use nation state as a unit of analysis; single global communication and international tiers are making this category less useful.
- c) With more standardization in technological advances, more and more social sectors will be able to connect themselves with other groups around the world. This situation will involve both the dominant and non-dominant group from each nation (Cooper, *et al* 2005).

The theory of globalization recognizes that global communication system is gaining an increasing importance every day, and through this process, all nations are interacting much more frequently and easily, not only at governmental level, but also within the citizenry. Even though the main communication systems are operating among the developed nations, those mechanisms are also spreading in their use to less developed nations. This fact will increase the possibility that marginal groups' in various nations can communicate and interact within a global context using the new technology (Cooper, *et al* 2005).

The modern communication system implies structural and important modifications in the social, economic and cultural patterns of nations. In terms of the economic activities, the new technological advances in communication system imply structural and important modifications in social, economic and cultural patterns of nations. In terms of the economic activities, the new technological advances in communication are becoming more accessible to local and small businesses. This situation is creating a completely new environment for carrying out economic transaction, utilizing productive resources, equipment, trading products, and taking advantage of the "virtual monetary mechanism".

In summary, development theory states that it is through sequential procedure and modernization that a good tourism project can be developed. It also states that if we consider the tenets of the dependency theory, we would be in the position to control all leakages that lead to capital flight from such developed projects through control of imported labour and material resources. This implies that the rate of growth in economic, social and political sectors observed in any area could be traceable to how a nation controls its leakages. Finally, globalization theory is very vital here in the sense that for us to have good patronage, sales and other beneficial impacts, adequate attention has to be paid to communication technology. This will help in both disseminating information about the area to the nation, state and the world in general. Globalization theory also takes into consideration the recent economic changes in the world structure and the relations that have occurred in the last couple of decades. It emphasizes on how to make the developed tourism sites known by many and patronized worldwide by different people through the establishment of necessary communication networks, super structure and cultural resources.

**2.2 Tourism Development Planning Process:** It is rational to note the proper sequence for development or planning of any tourism sites to ascertain when there are deviations from earlier plans. Planning is concerned with organizing some future events in order to achieve pre-specified objectives. The following stages are very essential in the development planning process as revealed in development theories by Cooper, Flencher, Yall, Gilbert and Wanhil (2005).

**A) Study, Recognition and Preparation:** The study, recognition and preparation are really concerned with the recognition by the planning authorities (normally the government) the private industry and the local community that tourism is a desirable development option, together with some awareness of the constraints within which it must develop. The fact that it is recognized that a strategy is required is an important indication that the government and people are aware of the complexity of the tourism industry and its need for coordination (Cooper, *et. al* 2005).

**(B) Setting of Objectives or goals for the strategy:** In order to design a development plan successfully, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the objectives that are to be achieved by the development of the tourism site. A common mistake in tourism development planning is to lose sight of the reasons why tourism has been selected as a development option. If it is the case that tourism is seen as the most appropriate vehicle for generating foreign exchange and employment opportunities, these goals should be embedded in the development plan from the start. This helps to avoid the problems encountered when the objectives are set down in terms of

visitors' number or annual guest nights.

Some major objectives commonly found in tourism development plans, are set out below:

- to develop a tourism sector that, in all respects and at all levels is of high quality, though not necessarily of high cost,
- to encourage the use of tourism for both cultural and economic exchange,
- to distribute the economic benefits of tourism, both direct and indirect as widely and to as many of the host community as feasible,
- to preserve cultural and natural resources as part of tourism development and facilitate this through architectural and landscape design which reflect local tradition,
- to appeal to a broad cross section of international (and domestic) tourist through policies and programmes of site and facility development,
- to maximize foreign exchange earnings to ensure a sound balance of payments,
- attract high-spending 'up-market' tourists,
- increase employment opportunities
- aid peripheral regions by raising incomes and employment, thus slowing down or halting emigration (Cooper, *et. al.* 2005, jansen-verbeke, 1998 ).

It is important that the objectives set out in the development plan are clear, unambiguous, non-conflicting and achievable. These objectives form the basis for evaluating and cross checking how the site is faring (Cooper et al 2005& Bodlender, and Gerty 1992 ).

**(C) Survey of Existing Data:** Before setting out on the data collection stage, it is vital to undertake an existing data search. Although this may sound obvious, there are many instances where data that are crucial to tourism development planning are collected and held by government agencies not expressly concerned with the planning process. Thus, when researchers go out into the field to collect primary data, they are told that businesses have already supplied this information. There are incidences where no fewer than five hotel surveys were being conducted concurrently. This is not only wasteful in terms of time and resources; it also depletes the goodwill of the business community. The data should be channeled to the objectives of study.

**D) Implementation of New Surveys:** Once the existing data are known and the scope of the planning objectives has been set, the information gap can be filled by undertaking primary data collection. The data requirements for development planning are quite comprehensive and include:

- -tourist characteristics\travel patterns;
- -tourist attraction
- -accommodation facilities
- -other tourist facilities
- -land availability and use
- -economic structure – all sectors
- -education and training needs and provisions
- -environmental indicators
- -socio-cultural characteristics
- -investment and available capital – all sectors
- -public and private sector organizations and relevant legislations and regulations.

All of the above factors are considered with respect to both their existing states within the development plan's time scale. The survey of existing data and primary data collection should generate an awareness of the importance of good quality data for planning, management and monitoring purposes. The authorities should implement a long-term strategy of data enhancement by setting up a management information system that is flexible enough to accommodate the collection of new data when they become available and to encompass issues not necessarily identified within the current strategy.

**E) Analysis:** Once the objectives have been formulated, the analytical framework chosen will determine the precise sets of data to be collected. Once collected, the data are analyzed by considering a wide range of issues. The major issues to be considered generally fall into four subject areas.

**1. Asset Evaluation:** This area of analysis examines the existing and potential stock of assets, the ways in which they can be developed and the probable constraints on that development. The asset evaluation should also include an appraisal of the infrastructure in order to determine whether or not further investment is required. The asset evaluation should begin with a broad approach looking at assets across a wide range of sectors and their alternative uses. The evaluation could then be focused to concentrate on the tourism-related assets and how they should be best employed within that framework.

**2. Market Analysis:** The market analysis is clearly a crucial component of a sound development plan. The market analysis undertaken during tourism development planning is sometimes too narrow in scope to be of

optimum use. Initial issues that need to be addressed will concern global, regional and country market trends by type of tourism activity. Another fundamental question is “Why do tourists come to this destination? Too many development plans of the past have relied upon the assumption of constant market share and this is not a valid assumption. To appraise the development plans, attempts must be made to determine whether or not the proposed developments are appropriate, the markets that are likely to be attracted by these developments and the price level of tariff structure that should be adopted. The market analysis must also incorporate a study of developments in competitive markets and/or in competitive modes of transport. Generally these issues will be tackled within a competitive and comparative advantage study that incorporates a strength, weakness opportunity and threat (SWOT) analysis.

**3. Development Planning:** A major issue to be studied under this heading is the time phasing of the development plan in order to ensure successful implementation. The possible sources of funding of the development are examined and the appropriate level of funding (if any) is calculated. The analysis section encompasses all issues, such as the number of foreign employees, the marketing strategy to be adopted, investment incentives, organizational structures and training programmes.

**4. Impact Analyses:** The impact analyses should be all embracing covering issues such as the probable effects that the development will have on the host community and the environment, the economic implications in terms of key indicators (employment, income, government revenue and foreign exchange flows) and the probable economic rates of return. Analyses should also examine the risks involved and the sensitivity of the results to changing assumptions. The integration of economic, environmental and socio-cultural impact analyses is a vital advancement to tourism planning tools which took place in the closing years of the twentieth century. The incorporation of a forecasting mode, so that future economic, environmental and social impacts can be assessed, is equally crucial. Tourism researchers are constantly striving to develop enhanced planning tools for use in tourism development and models, such as those developed within the International Centre for Tourism and Hospitality Research (Hall, and Jenkins 1994)

The analyses set out above are of both a quantitative and qualitative nature and most of these issues must be faced before a move can be made towards formulating policy recommendations.

**(F) Policy and Plan Formulation:** The results from the analyses of the survey data are unlikely to yield a unique solution and, instead, will tend to suggest a number of possibilities for development strategies. The process from here is one of formulating draft plans on the basis of each policy option derived from the analyses. The alternative plans are then evaluated in terms of their potential economic, physical and socio-cultural costs and benefits, together with any possible problem areas that may result from the implementation of each plan. The plans that achieve the most objectives while not exposing the destination to potentially serious problems are selected and drawn up in full. Finally, a ‘preferred’ plan is drafted for policy consideration (Cooper, *et al.* 2005 & Hall, and Jenkins 1994).

**(G) Recommendations:** The preferred plan that has been selected on the basis of the analyses, having now been completed in detail, is submitted to the authorities by the planning team. This submission is sent to the authorities, together with recommendations concerning the optimum methods of developing tourism in the destination and, in so doing, achieving the plan’s objectives. It is more than likely that the planning team will present the authorities with a selection of recommendations that will fulfill the requirements of the preferred plan. It is at this stage that feedback between the authorities and the development plan team is essential; in order to focus attention on issues where attention is needed and to play down areas where it is not. During the process of these discussions the final development plan is formulated. Therefore, the recommendations stage should really be regarded as a period of dialogue between the planning team and the policy makers (Cooper, *et al* 2005 and Okoli 2006)

**(H) Implementation of the Plan:** The methods of implementing the development plan will have been considered throughout most stages of its construction. Thus, during the secondary data survey stage attention will have been paid to many aspects that relate to implementation – such as the existing legislative and regulatory frameworks. By the time that the implementation stage is reached, all of the necessary legislation and regulation controls will have been brought into effect. Furthermore, the methods used to facilitate public debate and discussions relating to the development will have been devised and enquiry and appeal mechanisms will be in place. During the implementation stage particular attention will need to be paid to the phasing of the plan and the critical path analyses will have highlighted areas that may be the cause of concern.

**(I) Monitoring and Reformulation:** Once the development plan has been implemented it must be closely monitored in order to detect any deviations that may occur from the projected path of development. Any such deviations, and there will probably be some, must be analyzed in order to assess how they will affect the development plan and its objectives. Once this secondary analysis has been completed, the research team can report back to the authorities with recommendations as to how the plan and its policy recommendations should be modified in order to stay on target. External and internal factors may influence the performance of the strategy and it is important that the monitoring systems enable the research team to be fully informed about all

relevant changes. Furthermore, even with the best-laid plans, unexpected events do occur and it is here that the reactive policy skills of the research team and policy makers come into play. For instance, there could be outbreaks of disease that are of international headline importance (the outbreak of the plague in India), the foot-and-mouth crisis in the UK, terrorist activities (Bali, Cairo, London, Madrid and New York) or a destination may be deemed to be unsafe by governments (such as – at various times- Cyprus, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka) that cause the international flows of tourists to deviate from their expected path. Even positive developments in competing countries, such as the liberalization of South Africa, can have unforeseen effects on other destinations. It is important that the research team is aware of how sensitive the strategy is to each of the conceivable variables and how best to react to such events. Even the tourism plan is likely to face inconceivable events where the research team and policy makers will have to rely upon intuition.

In order to ensure good result a development plan team made up of market analysts, physical planners, economists, environmental scientists, infrastructure engineers, social scientists and legal experts, draughts men and designers must be constituted (Rostow 1990) in other words, the experts that are involved in the process must reflect local needs and circumstances, as well as the nature of the project

### **3.0 Methodology**

This study was conducted in Cross River State. The state is one of the states that cherish tourism projects. The population of the study was made up staff from three developed tourism sites in Cross River State (CRS) namely Obudu Mountain Resort, Cross River National Park and Tinapa Business and Resort. Data from the various sites research statisticians' revealed that they have about 500 workers both casual and permanent. This made us to have a sample of 105 which is 21% of the total population. (A sample percentage of 21% was used to calculate the sample size of the study which agrees with Uzoagulu's (1998) suggestion that a fraction of 10% and above of a total population is ideal for general research findings.

The choice of 21% was to reduce the sampling error to the barest minimum level. Probability & non probability sampling was used to select 35 members from each site. This gives the researchers opportunity to select some management and non management staff from each site. Primary data were collected through the 105 copies of structured questionnaire administered in which 102 copies were duly filled and returned. Secondary data were collected through journals, textbooks and other sources. The instrument was made up of four main sectors. Each sector hammers on the effect of application of each of the sub- economic development theories.

### **4.0 Analysis Table 4.1 summarizes the findings of the analysis/findings.**

#### **Discussion**

The analysis on Table (4.1a) it reveals that a mean of 3.58 and 3.41 confirmed that theory of modernization guides tourism project developers to know the various processes involved in tourism project development and how to allocate/make budget for each stage. The mean of 3.36, 2.81, 3.16 and 3.39 also show that theory of modernization contributes helps tourism developers to know the various facilities required, laws and regulations for developing tourism site, procedure for impact assessment and method for enhancing the economic benefits respectively. A polled mean of 3.29 out of 4 confirmed this. Table 4.1 also shows that theory of dependency which is among the tourism economic theories contributes to both economic development of the area and the site. A polled mean score of 3.43 confirmed this. In addition, the mean scores of 3.96, 3.94, 3.89 and 3.82 show that knowing theory of dependency encourages inflow of raw material, encourages re-distribution of wealth from foreign countries, encourages consumption of local goods vis-à-vis increasing local production of food items and employment for indigenes (directly and indirectly) respectively.

**Table 4.1 Contributions of Economic Development to Tourism Site Development**

Contribution Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Polled mean
<b>(A) Modernization theory helps to know</b> : various development stages	80(78.4)	10 (9.8%)	3 (2.9)	9 (8.8)	3.58	
- required facilities	59(57.8)	33 (32.4%)	3 (2.9)	(5.9)	3.41	
- laws and regulation for developing such site	40 (39.2)	55 (53.9)	3 (4.9)	2 (2.0)	2.81	<b>3.29</b>
- Procedure for impact assessment	40 (39.2)	42 (40%)	6 (15.7)	4 (3.9)	3.16	
- Enhance organization and production in agriculture	50 (49.7)	48 (47.1)	4 (3.9)	0 (=)	3.39	
<b>(B) Dependency theory helps to</b>	80 (78.4)			2 (2.0)		
- Prevent revenue leakages		12 (11.8)	8 (7.8)	(2.0)	3.8	
- Control money exchange with foreigners	10 (9.8)	70 (68.6)	10 (9.8)	2 (2.0)	2.67	
- Control emphasis on fiscal policy	30(29%)	42 (41.2)	50(29%)	0 =	3.0	
- Promote government role in natural development	13 (12.7)	89 (87.3)	0 (=)	0 (=)	2.33	
- Encourage employment of more of indigenes	90 (88.2)	12 (11.8)	0 (=)	0 (=)	3.82	<b>3.43</b>
- Encourage consumptions of local foods than foreign foods	87	10 (9.8)	3 (2.9)	2 (2.0)	3.89	
- Encourage inflow of foreign capital	98 (96.1)	4 (3.9)	0 (=)	0 (=)	3.96	
- Encourage re-redistribution or wealth from foreigner	98 (96)	2 (2.0)	2 (2.0)	0 (=)	3.94	
<b>(C) Theory of world system helps us to :</b>						
- Know how to get the tourist site patronizers from all parts of the world	43(42.2%)	50 (49)	7 (6.9)	2 (2%)	3.31	
- Know how to upgrade such site in conformity with the world standard	40 (39.2)	62 (60.8)	0 =	0 =	3.37	3.38
- Best technology & research to apply and how to improve human relations skills required as specified by WTO	46 (45.1)	56 (54.9)	0 =	0 =	3.45	
<b>(D) Theory of Globalization</b> This guides us to know how to:						
- <i>showcase our culture which is different from other countries</i>	70 (68.6)	28 (27.4)	2 (2%)	2(2%)	3.56	
- Compare our standard of tourist sites with the ones in other parts of the world	22 (21.6)	80 (78.4)	0 =	0=	3.22	
- Encourage people in all parts of the world to know our best tourism products	10 (9.8)	76 (74.5)	14 (13.8)	2(1.9)	2.92	
- Encourage international socialization with our people	80 (78.4)	22 (21.6)	0 =	0 =	3.78	<b>3.37</b>

Source: Research Questionnaire 2015

Mean scores of 3.8 & 3.0 show that knowing/learning the theory of dependency encourages to know how to prevent leakages from our country and controls money exchange with foreigners, respective. But the study further revealed that this theory should be encouraged more in the area of using it to know how to promote government roles on fiscal policy.

Table 4.1 also reveals that Theory of world system with a polled mean of 3.38 confirmed that it contributes to tourism projects development. These were also seen in the mean scores of 3.45, 3.37 and 3.31 which authenticate that it helps to acquire improved technology and research to improve human relations skills as specified by WTO and to research on how to upgrade such site to be in conformity with world standard and know how to attract the highest world tourism spenders to a country.

In the same vein, Table 4.1 confirmed that theory of globalization with polled mean score of 3.37 confirmed that it aids us to know how best to improve development of tourism site

Individual mean scores of 3.78, 3.56, 3.22, and 2.9 show that theory of globalization contributes to knowing how to encourage socialization of our people, how to showcase our culture which is different from other countries, compare and contrast the standard of tourism in our country with others in other parts of the world and finally encourage people from all parts of the world how good our tourism products are. The results obtained in this study tally with the study carried out by Ukabuilu (2012) and Cooper et al (2005)

### Summary of Findings

The following findings were drawn from the analysis:

- (A) That by learning/applying modernization theory of economics tourism development will aid us to know:
  - The various stages involved in tourism project development

- how to allocate cost to each stage and the facilities required
- how to carry out tourism project impact assessment
- how to apply the laws and regulations of governing tourism projects.

But each sub-unit confirms that in:

(B) **Theory of dependency**, we ascertained that it guides us in various ways to:

- Prevent revenue leakages from tourism projects
- Encourage redistribution of wealth, production/consumptions of local products, encouraging/creation of employment for indigenes.
- Improve inflow of foreign capitals to our country

(C) **World System Theory** shows

- How to attract the highest world tourism spenders to Nigeria
- Best technology to apply
- Apply researches on how to apply human skills

(D) **Theory of Globalization** guides us in how to:

- Showcase our culture which is unique and distinct from other countries tourism projects
- Compare our standard with other foreign counterparts
- Encourage international socialization of our people

### Conclusion

It is therefore concluded that the role of tourism economic development is very essential, and must be adhered to in order to ensure well developed tourism projects in Nigeria.

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