

Residents' Attitudes to the Operations of Beaches in Badagry, Lagos State Nigeria

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Certification

This thesis entitled ‘Residents Attitudes to the Operations of Beaches in Lagos, Nigeria’ was carried out by Foluke Francesca Giwa with Matriculation number LCU/PG/ 001883 in the Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management, Lead City University. Ibadan Oyo State under my supervision.

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Declaration

I declare that this thesis entitled ‘Residents’ Attitudes to Operations of beaches in Badagry Lagos, Nigeria. This work has been produced by me in the Department of Tourism and

Hospitality Management under the supervision of Dr Olamiju Kehinde. The information gotten from the literature has been well and duly referenced in the text and. this project has not been presented for another degree at any university.

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Dedication

This thesis is a dedicated to God Almighty for His great mercies upon my life. Also, I dedicate this project to my people and family, who have supported me each step of the way.

Acknowledgement

My gratitude goes to the Management and staff of Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State for the privilege of admitting me to this great citadel of academic learning. I would like to thank Dr. Olamiju Kehinde for his supervisory efforts, advice and corrections during the compilation of this thesis. Thanks for sharing your knowledge, thanks for your time, your counsel and criticisms, aided the writing of this thesis in many ways. The unwavering

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Even though the above institution and persons have associated in the process of this research work, i alone stand responsible for the errors, if any found on the work.

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Abstract

This study examined residents' attitude to the operation of beach in Badagry Lagos State, Nigeria. Beaches constitute a major tourism attraction and if well-developed can bring the needed economic benefits to Lagos State. Several authors' have researched about beach tourism in Nigeria but up till today no one has researched into the residents attitude to operation of Badagry beaches in Lagos State, Nigeria. The aim of this study is to evaluate residents attitude to operation of beaches in Badagry and the specific objectives are to examine the degree of resident's attitude and participation in operations of beach tourism in Badagry and also, to identify the benefits of beach operations on the residents and to examine the socio-economic characteristics of residents around Badagry beaches in Lagos, Nigeria as

it relates to beach tourism operation. To achieve these objectives, 382 questionnaires were administered on residents, locals and tourists of Badagry and the beach management team. A total of 382 respondents returned the completed questionnaire. The research questionnaire adequately covered the three research questions. Comprehensive literature research was carried out on the study. Result revealed that the Badagry local residents were not fully included in management and in decision making process of their beaches. Local government authority staffs were showing bad attitude to the supervision of the beaches, the level of management the beach resorts are very poor. To conclude this study it is important to note that most tourism exercises occur in the waterfront regions and close to shore Seaside Sea, not expanding in the to the sea more than beach front tourism This study therefore concluded by recommending that government and local residents should be involved in the management of the beach so as to achieve sustainable beach tourism.

Keywords: *Attitude, Recreation, Residents Beach Tourism, tourism.*

Word count: 270

Chapter One

Introduction

In this chapter, general information about the topic and the background of the thesis are presented alongside with the outline of the thesis.

1.1 Background of the Study

Badagry is blessed with many beautiful beaches which are underutilized by the residents. The residents' attitude to these beaches is contributing to the under development of beach tourism in the area.

Man needs a leisure time which is a necessity for man that could be used for recreational activities for relaxation and recovery of lost strength.

Recreation is an important human activity; it is a requirement for people to be in sound and good healthy. Nevertheless, attitude can be a great barrier to recreation participation.¹ Residents attitude to beach tourism is a difficult challenge in the rural and urban areas of Nigeria ² attitude is a basis that exposes one's beliefs on a language, culture, people or an activity which helps to shape the understand and behaviour of individual³. Everybody has their peculiarities, likes and dislikes which separate them from others and define the manner they accept or reject a programme or service. Peoples' response to services is a function of their culture and belief. It is this attitude that residents developed and carried about because it is already part of them.

The destruction of natural water and destroyed coaster resources, an incessant attitude of disregard toward nature; a general lack of public awareness concerning the value of our

beaches degradation of virgin coastal environmental qualities; loss of natural beauty where new tourism developments was being constructed; and careless pollution of air, water, and land.

Badagry beaches are unique coaster resources for tourism development. Badagry is blessed with natural beaches and historical sites noted for education and tourism

The lack of necessary modern infrastructural facilities in the town and its environs, underdevelopment and poverty can be clearly seen on the residents which can lead to residents lack of cooperation with tourists which can affect tourists experience that many tourist may not wish to experience. The local residents attitude to tourism particularly beaches is doubtful and questionable in that some residents steal, frustrate and even intimidate visiting tourists.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Beach tourism is a big business all over the world. It is a great motivation for tourism and it has many Socio - economic benefits to residents. As important as this niche tourism to the people beaches in Badagry are not developed to meet these challenges.

Beaches in Badagry have potentials to attract millions of people yearly to Badagry town but the bad attitude of the residents to beach operations has negative effects on tourists' patronage to the beach. This thesis will investigate the various challenges of Badagry Beach and proffered solutions to it.

Many Authors have researched extensively on Badagry town in area of Slave trade business and museum activities and patronage patterns and also on the culture of the host community. There is paucity of research work in the area of Residents Attitudes to the Operations of

Badagry Beaches in Lagos State Nigeria. This is a serious concern and a gap in literature which this study will address. The resident's attitude to beach operation is bad. They are not educated on the various tourism impacts of beaches and what they tend to benefit if they cooperate with government to properly manage these resources.

1.3 Aims and Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to examine residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beach Lagos, Nigeria with a view to suggesting strategies to improve on positive attitudes. The study specific objectives are to:

- i. to examine the socio-economic benefits of residents around Badagry beaches in Lagos, Nigeria
- ii. to know the resident's attitude to the operation and patronage of the beaches
- iii. to analyse factors influencing residents' attitude to the operation to the beaches.
- iv. to suggest strategies to improve residents' attitudes towards the operation of the beaches

1.4 Research Questions

This thesis will answer the following research questions:

- i. What are the socio-economic benefits of residents around Badagry beaches in Lagos, Nigeria
- ii. What is the resident's attitude to the operation and patronage of the beaches
- iii. What are the factors influencing residents' attitude to the operation of the beaches

- iv. What strategies can be put in place for improve operations of the beaches

1.5 Hypotheses

Ho1: There is no correlation between residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beaches in Lagos State

Ho2: There is correlation between residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beach in Lagos State

1.6 Justification of the study

Beaches are anthropogenic resources known globally for their beauty and tranquility. They are cultural and recreational gathering places, and provide economic benefits primarily through recreation and tourism activities. The reverse is the case in Badagry beach in Lagos State. The attitude of the residents needs to be investigated and improved upon through mass education of the residents.

This thesis will improve the community usage of the beach and address various environmental challenges facing the beach. This will increase tourists' patronage of the beach and boost its economic importance to the populace.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The study on residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beaches in Lagos State will be of immense help to the operation of Badagry beaches in Lagos State and other tourist destinations in Nigeria on how to improve the potential benefits of beach operations on the residents. The study results will also establish a correlation between residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beach in Lagos State. The study will also serve as a source of

information to students, ministry of tourism in Nigeria and other researchers and contribute to the body of the existing literature on residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beach in Lagos State.

1.8 Scope of the Study

This thesis studied the resident's attitude to operation of Badagry beaches in Lagos State. study should have covered all beaches in Lagos state but due to limited time and financial resources at my disposal the scope of this project will be limited to all the beaches in Badagry town. The study will cover the socio-economic benefits of residents around Badagry beaches, the resident's attitude to the operation and patronage of the beaches, the factors influencing residents' attitude to the operation of the beaches and strategies can be put in place for improve operations of the beaches

1.9 Limitation of the study

In the course of writing this research I have many limitations, ranging from inability of the respondent to cooperate with the researcher during the interviewer: Some respondent may withhold some vital information that is essential to the research thereby creating a vacuum of problems to the study.

Distance is a great factor in writing this thesis, the researcher studies area is Badagry with bad state of road network.

Insufficient fund and time are a limitation to this study.

1.10 Operational definitions of terms

Attitude: is an action or tendency to react positively or negatively towards something, idea, object, person, or situation. Attitude can be influenced by individual's choice of action, reactions, risk responses, incentives, and rewards⁴ Attitude represents how people feels, reacts to the participation in beach tourism

Recreation: is play or any activities or pursuit involved in free time after work, other than those which people derive value from such as earning activity like home study and various maintenance jobs around the house^{5, 6}, agree that recreations are the varieties of activities participated in during leisure time. Recreational activities are element of enjoyment and relaxation obtained from involvement in something one likes.

Residents; These are the people residing in place.

Beach tourism: Beach Operations is the management and operation of beach

Tourism: Tourism is travel for pleasure or business; also, the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours

Endnote.

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Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discuss the review of related literature and the studies conducted by outstanding researchers, and clarifying and explaining terminologies with regards to residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beach in Lagos State in Nigeria. The chapter also provides a historical and present state of the problem delineated by a concise review of past studies into related problems.

2.2 Conceptual framework

2.2.1 Introduction to Beach

There are two elements in the definition: one is the material underlying the seashore and the second is the area encompassed. Note my inclusion of the word 'and'. Note too that the word 'seashore' has a legal definition given by the common law courts, which equates 'seashore' with 'foreshore, being 'land between high and low water mark'¹ Concerning the first element, the use of 'white sand', and 'pebbles' is clearly warranted. Though few may see 'pebbles' as being little more up to 60 mm, the 'waterfront in Ballina Shire with 'pebbles' well in excess of 100 mm, often 150 mm, is well named as 'Boulders' Beach'. The addition of 'shell' as an appropriate material to be added in the description is on account personal experience of small

areas of 'beach' being consist of a bigger volume of shell fragments. It is unlikely that the everyday understanding of 'beach' includes areas comprised of mud or silt, so the use of the term 'similar sediment' is not supported.

2.2.2 Beach process and typology

2.2.2.1 Processes

Every tourist visiting the beach throughout the world have different views about the beach. Research showed that they have completely contrary opinions. A beach is interpreted to the Maldives as a gleaming white coral. the big island of Hawaii beach is dark basaltic material. To the great people of Great Britain, it is pebble stones. While in China, mud constitutes large tracts of the Yangtze estuary in contrast to a large expanse of sand.



Figure 1.1 Artificial rocky bathing platform in Croatia, plus (inset) a typical ladder access facility



Figure 1.2 Artificial swimming pool in Portugal.

Beaches are low water line the district of protected and conserved substances which that travels tending towards the land and away from the coasts to the spot that revealed diverse different in substances and land form are lines of permanent vegetation. The extension towards limit of coast except stimulated stated is what is known as the shallow water line, with the emphasis on the lower low water position.

Beaches may be better seen as gathering of unstratified element such as gravels, sands, mud or combinations, that go far towards the coast from the land edge of the beach. For instance a dune scarp or seawall, to the coast level at which notable sands is seen – the depth of closure (DoC).

2.2.2.2 Typology

Beach systems is based on the following four ingredients: H_b – attitude of the wave, T – the era of the wave, W_s debris size (fall momentum) and TR – flood tides. All can be appraised employing Ω , the immeasurable momentum. $\Omega = H_b/T W_s$, or via the torrent flood (TF) =

TF/Hb. Coast level is restrained by the TF and Ω , and individual coast level possess a different dissection. Based on TF, coast can be divided into three coast kind:

wind-dictate, TF <3;

torrent-change, TF 3–10;

torrent dictate -, TF 10–50+. λ

In view of this, with Ω , different kind can be divided into beach level and are further classified into: wind-dictate, torrent-change and torrent dictate. Nonetheless, some seaside possesses extra components which to certain level can manipulate flood especially, inter-tidal coral reefs (tropics only), or inter-tidal rock flats (global). Extra ones take in powerful energy waterfront, e.g., ridge and runnel. The polar landscape managed the remaining ones in which freezing waterfront and coastlines ice controlled at winter.

2.2.3 The Coaster Features

The meeting point of the land and sea is called the beach which has clear features⁴. It includes layers of solid ground of vague and spacious length and breadth which expands to the coastline from the land to the earliest main transformation in topography traits. Man relied on aquatic elements and resources for feeding, settlements, occupation, language, communications, tourism and recreational recourses

Coastal usage can be classified in to four namely: infrastructure and amenities, resource exploration, recreation and tourism, and biodiversity protection and conservation.

The physical atmosphere and environment of the shore are mostly and always influenced by man's activities. The beach is always influenced and affected by uncountable man's activities

and requirements from city growth and dumping of waste materials to leisure and tourism activities

2.2.4 The development of coaster Tourism

The beach is an excellent tourism haven and terminals. The pilot for coastal growth these days is tourism. The length of beach tourism extends to the types of tourism resources and various operation that do occurs by the seaside including surface of the coast waters⁵. These involve the growth of accommodation, food industry restaurants, amenities and structures, edifice, substructure, architectural frameworks advocating and backing the growth of beach tourism like boating, marine-based ecotourism, cruises, swimming, snorkeling and diving. Touring for tourism were well known back then, the promotion, the exhibition of money and the promotion of businesses. In the Roman era (31 B.C. to 1500s) first tourism was achieved. New and current tourism was actually achieved in the late 1800s, waterfront, resorts such as seaside and mountain became beautiful havens for the wealthy games and sports in the water zone becomes a reality by the big-time waterfront resorts and a shootout in diverse of recreational activities in the middle year of the 19th century. These days, mass touring is highly appreciated in usual typical environment. Despite the fact that there are different kind of tourism, the most attractive, fashionable and trendy one is still beach tourism and sports tourism⁶.

2.2.5 Beach Tourism

Beach touring, is an aged type of tourism, a stable form of the tourism business. This type of tourism is used for waterfront recreation is often known to exist from an unbiased appeal to the rivers, but the linkage is one in which recreation, leisure and tourism are a fundamental part of formation of the desirability of water.

Waterfront resort-styled attraction, the water is also connected with the creation of new and modern tourism. It is because the beach recreation as a admired, seductive pleasure opportunity did not crop up until the 19th century, when the sentiments of feat, adventure, hazards, danger, fearful and horrifying strangeness was defeated because of its step by step reinvention as a beach and park for pleasure, Starting with the warm beaches of the northward and increasingly moving to the pleasant warm beaches further, first the rich in need of healing restoration and cure, before the modern day-tourist on railway and families on holidays, and now international tourists of various kind make up the market of one of the common and successful form of tourism. Today's developed beach tourism, where expensive amenities and facilities lifestyles describe the joy and pleasure of sex sun, sea and sand are recent, popular, invention⁷

2.2.6 Sustainable Beach Tourism

Sustainable tourism concept is not the same in all countries yet is still a growing and elaboration approach for recreation attractions and attractions which failed to diminish the presence of God made resources and may not resist guests' chance to appreciate the same knowledge. sustainable tourism is described as leisure establishment "that operates inside natural capacity for regeneration and future usage of natural resources; identify the contribution of it that people and society are enjoying, the attire, costumes and lifestyles make to the tourism knowledge; having in mind that these people must have equal percentage in the financial and economic benefit of recreation and tourism and managed by the ability and strength of the residents and local communities in the host area." The description specifically relates to the consideration and the decree 81 of the Nigeria Government and makes it compulsory for Nigeria Tourism Development Corporation [NTDC] to package tourism as a motor for village development⁸. Three variables were identified that comprises

sustainable tourism which are; ecological, socio-cultural and economic sustainability. Ecological sustainability guarantee that the growth and development is agreeable in regards to the site's environmental process while economic sustainability believe that constant benefits future generations, and making sure that the tourism development takeover community identity according to socio-cultural variable, also the concept of sustainable tourism which is of principal advantage benefits to villages that possess natural resource base. The preferred means of existence which encourage the natural resources to recover from unmanageable abuse and misuse is provided in recreation in such natural background (known as ecological tourism).

Water based ecotourism exhibits just like waterfront parks, beaches. Sustainable development for beach tourism is reliably based on clean water, healthy water and good system and good waterfront management practices as proved by revelations. Other variables involve keeping a harm free safe and secure recreational and tourism society by effective administration practices of coastal hazards and beach restorative value. Improper unification of recreation to abiding and long life combined coastal area-controlled program, omission of these water recreation and joint coastal zone-controlled program or uncontrolled exercise in the coast line by different officials of the government are noticed to be the cause of the unsustainable coastal tourism practices. The formation of structure to "support the recreational use of water and near shore marine water front for the boost of recreation" was the efforts of coastal development policy statement, this is the scenario in Nigeria ⁹. Strength and ability are necessary for enduring community tourism growth for participatory action research frame work. The fact that participatory action research (PAR) should be from the grass root of the developmental approach because the people outline the problem, examine the needs, agreed on the information and ideas and ways to resolve the problems rather than the government or

development agencies that supposed to. The submission that locates solutions to establish community challenges and problems and mobilize local people for effective rural growth is underlined; it is the aim and objectives of PAR. Establishment of community group, having the same objectives and goals, defining feasible projects and critically considering the economic, social, cultural and environmental impact of each growth and development phrase is what the process of decision making comprised. Tourism opportunities; environmental impact analysis of phased projects, identification of main projects and ideas are the four phase process entails. In Swedish village of Svenljung, it was said that the success of such participatory decision making for nature tourism policy¹⁰. Documentary in Community Tourism Handbook is the major comprehensive community tourism participatory process. This development helps locals to make good decision on the viability of tourism as development strategy not like other community tourism development manual.

2.2.7 Beach Tourism; Trends and Issues

Former earlier result of water tourism has been defined previous section has produced. Their availability alone is not enough cause for anchoring this study of beach tourism. The most important from the beginning is that water-based tourism now is highly wide due to the fact that they deliberate on the different developmental advancing, beautify worldwide and expertise of coincident tourism skills. Although just as the water resort was identify, nurtured and grew, exclusively gathered and loaded and elevated as the - sun, sea, sand and sex, i.e 4s of tourism. it bestowed water tourists as transformed and matured cosmopolitan. Water tourism attractions being dynamic, but constant and growing while in reacting to visitor's demand. This day, beach tourism embedded other varieties and features like culture, art, and the societal admiration and the fundamental 4 S's ¹¹. This latest form of tourism is, as

explains, “segmented, flexible and repackaged”, whereby recommending that recent waterfront travellers to better knowledgeable, chosen while awesome.

2.2.7.1 Refashioning Tourism Trends

With photo shoot related to the 4S's being imposed on travellers that that who appreciate those behaviour, the 'current' tourism pictures of attractions with latest kind of guests have gone beyond reasons for all types of the tourism businesses. The tourist styles indicating difference in the construction and picture, request for the consumption of waterfront by guests. America waterfront resorts definitely are the good reference examples of this change. This old America seaside resort that was established over many centuries ago has seen and come across trends then. The strong features of parks, relaxation playground and big gardens resorts that were once patronised by the wealthy, then the aristocrats are currently not a basic motivation for waterfront travellers. This somehow cause lack of maintenance, and also that the tourists are now in need of more new experiences in water and other areas America visitor taste for beaches are many facets and which consists of nature-based knowledge just like the local beach understanding and numerous kind in-between. European beachers are also demanding on similar lines. In their bids for more knowledge European water shore and beach tourism, they study of more two thousand household surveys carried out in these three nations, three kinds of coastal travellers established on the stages of essentially on different features of coastal knowledge from this. These were “sustainable” – basically in search of wildlife and environment friendly features; “active beach” – directed at recreation - sunbathing, swimming and games and “quiet seaside” – that are looking for a way out and relaxation. Also, evidences were realized that travellers from good tourism background show new tendency for coast tourism fashion.

Like wisely, few decades ago in Mediterranean, there was saying that certain dangerous challenges have appeared during coastal tourism¹². A reduction in sun and sea product seriously affects the environmental result of special tourism such as mass tourism and -urbanization on the nation's coastline. Moreover, the discovery that beach tourism in Mediterranean are being influenced by debating beautiful coast such as the Caribbean and Asia, that provide more unique enjoyment, With this approaching getting a new branding of Mediterranean coastal tourism, that recommended in which variation will be to “strengthen the state and study the hard processes that are adding to its reshaping .The waterfront tourism may not be seen as an immovable product, neither can the water tourism be viewed of as in need of the 4S of tourism experience with inclusion in ‘bonus extras’ these are types of changing. The variation in beach request and beach experiences demanding cautious understanding of waterfront tourism trends. Now, by thoroughly studying contemporary psychological demands beach tourism, it is realistic to state the feature or ability they are desiring. Successful water tourism attractions and upper cadre demanding greater positive outcome which is tourist satisfaction that can be established by continuous more debating of tourist beach images.

2.2.7.2 Image Promotion and Tourism Advertising

We have it in record that images have a powerful responsibility in tourists' request for holiday destinations. It is discovered that pictures are always more necessary than reality. It is believed that “an image is cautiously chosen in building those elements of an attractions that possess the strength to get a good sound in the personalities of the targeted audience (guest)” according to him, ¹³. Truthfully, images are parts of the components in the creation of awareness of beach tourist attraction, Pictures of waterfront used in some clues and knowledge as in television, radio promotion or magazines, pamphlets, newspapers,

guidebooks, films and documentaries. It is discovered that pictures of tourism destinations, particularly those appeared in pamphlets are mostly doctored to bring out the wanted outcome, so these pictures are mostly not perfecting the object being exhibited. Just as the case of beach promotion, as advertised by both Ashworth. Images promoted are displayed and seen by tourists using the waterfront recreation in the Launguedoc area on the French Mediterranean coast. it is been recommended that while destination advertised with pictures linked with mobile beach sports according to studies, visitors using the destination have opposing opinions. It is established that tourists believe the destinations are better controlled, destination used for fun, relaxation and recreation. Different information derived (mainly pamphlets) at state and international levels is due to the differences and also in pictures is attributed to them and the stages of trust invest on the sources by tourists to that area. Beaches of Southern Thailand, though very popular islands are another center that the difference in photo was well confirmed and documented. The brochure images exhibiting the Thailand destinations, according to Cohen, he declares that as unpopular as it may be tropical and undeveloped paradises are “patently unachievable, and falsified”. This is because they forego the variation that took place in the area, in local villages, the social behaviour and their rurality specifically because of years of growth and constant tourist numbers. The more available tourists were still magnetized to the attraction’s image then, the skilled and experienced tourists who want the ‘original’ untouched island paradises which are either doubtful of photo seen in the tourist pamphlets or unsatisfied with their visit is the outcome photo errors. Twenty years ago, Cohen carried out an analysis about, the main of the topics discussed in the study are still essential today. Also, more researches have revealed that existence of difference from what is exhibited to the visitors in the dailies and that that really appeared at the tourists attractions ¹⁴. To have the best outcome from attractions exhibition the visitors visiting the attractions must be fulfilled and satisfied despite that. “image

promotion that neglect time variation in either the attractions or the destination is a failure and also counter-productive according to Ashworth. Therefore, the beach photo is a necessity and everlasting object in research tourism field.

2.2.7.3 Pollution & Other Environmental Degradation

In spite of thing done in beach tourism exhibition this era's most beaches do not possess good or enduring appeal to guests. Varieties of skills linked with limited resources are providing a big difficulty in all nations. The enforcing of seas to changing in development made beaches to face succession of environmental degradation. Environmental cases like harsh weather, pollution, depravity and excessive use, and sound health and overcrowding affect the structure, usage and desirability of the resort. Environmental cases which affect many of the big beaches is pollution ¹⁵. Pollution is an outcome of urbanization and population development with advancing evolution of waterfront sites. Majority of the ocean's, especially around extremely occupied areas are polluted and violated by sewage resulting in health challenges. Beaches are not available for uses for certain periods. The scattering of the beaches with cigarette butts' glass, plastics, paper, syringes, and some wastes are common, which not result to health challenges but also affect the name of the beach. Good grading element for beach fitness, security and vulnerability outlining relevant communication due to occurrences of adulteration, provisions of lifesavers and remaining installations in an plans to improve better the strength of beaches resort and tourists knowledge has been achieved by some countries. Example of such fashion is the Blue Flag Campaign. A high level of facilities, which consists neatness, cleanliness, availability of public amenities, and parking compliance with water quality is required the campaign. ¹⁶ the Blue Flag propaganda covering over 2312

waterfront and 605 marines in 25 nations starting from Canada, the Middle East in 2004, the United Kingdom and with the Caribbean, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Europe, Poland, Chile, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand and Russia presently executing the agenda . The good honor and circulation of the agenda about Blue Flag propaganda implicating the need for selfless service and to control these abilities at resort everywhere. It is shown that beach tourist appreciates these characteristics. Wherefore, qualities like cleanliness, neatness lofty height of hygiene with suitable aptitude are abilities showcasing a resort as neither appealing nor unappealing unto guests. Many resort also suffer challenges pertaining to erosion and degradation in check mating pollution, Natural efforts like beaches can undergo predicament s with deterioration, weathering, hurricanes, fierce violent wind, flooding, or mans collision such as overbuilding, congestion, overexpansion, crowding, or encroachment may result to this. Beaches are influenced from double sides. Number one, hard environmental destruction and subsequent shutting of a tourist resort reduced the image of the resort for visitor, making them to look for other options Secondly, restructured of the resort is unstable or retouched in respect of the deterioration, and also that of that waterfront. Whereby, the guest that once consumed and satisfied with the shore may not possess the same type of the latest altered resort. But, despite the fact that it may seem that many nations placed intense attention on improving beach resort because of their financial value which is back up by tourism. Usage of seawalls and groynes to replenishment of resort is always affected by these procedures and also rejuvenate their standard. This types of effects of such can be seen at England resort It was studied that about 4000 guests which do believed that resort knowledge could be reduced as long as water weathering misfortune allowed to occur.

Consecutively, pollution, environmental degradation or erosion, the background physical situation are great element that motivating the portrait of a waterfront. In essence, they can in anyway affect the beach image. Conclusively, it is necessary to examining the features of beach likeness in a bid to have knowledge the guest's pattern of beach image.

2.2.7.4 Artificial Beaches.

The provision of manmade or anthropogenic beaches in some nations, where beach knowledge are well vast and appreciated, but often scarce or unavailable in that environment, the answer will be made available. Those arising from games difficulties to simple manmade waters, Seagaia is an essential and popular recreation palaces complex including different types of hotels, guest houses, and activities, in which indoor water parks is one of the greatest in the world as in Japan, More than 10,000 people can be given accommodation by the Seagaia Ocean Dome and an artificial ocean with breeze, tropical vegetation, beaches, and a ever available sunshine warmth -like environment. Festivals, cultural display, dancing, theatres and restaurants, with the remaining coast-based attractions also were available at the dome. Japanese natives finest and number one the universe unbelievable beaches included by Seagaia Ocean Dome and easily accessible, anytime every day, and for cheaper rate of the amount of a non residents beach holiday. Coast-oriented title recreation being mostly planned for in reaction to the varied unstable tourist desire in resort, leisure, relaxation, sports and entertainment in many other continents. Their description extensively close to urban centers opposing to classical waterfront spots and are changing the appearance of the resort. Likewise destination seen to be ongoing in European countries. Paris - "Paris-Plage" (Paris

beach), for instance, a manmade waterfront on the edges of the river Seine is the initially created. These facilities existed –flitted sieve spotless sand, embracing 300 office chairs and tables, 22 bumbershoot and cabanas, 150 beach canopies and rain shades, and a free library exist within the beach ¹⁷. Recreation and sports especially dancing jumping, running, sand sculptures making, concerts, and skating ring, these carried no financial burden to the people within that month to of summer. It became a typical recognized event, inviting about 2.3 million guests and its accomplishment which stimulated the remaining nations, like Hungary and Germany to device their own not permanent beaches since it started in 2001, These artificial beaches are seen to have captured all the definite good types of the waterfront and sell them in a lone package at the one location that is easy and available to the masses. While anthropogenic beaches are generally invulnerable to negative cases, God made beaches are easily affected by bad climatic conditions, overpopulation, contamination, overdevelopment, and common evils (such as sharks, reptiles attacked and snake bites). God made waterfront to be vary in complexion, virtue of soil, geography and weather condition. Anthropogenic waters are reliable, giving normal unrefined attributes

2.2.8 Residents' Participation in Operations of Beach Tourism

Involvement in beach tourism activities by the residents and locals are a necessity to the growth, progression and advancement of recreation, especially guests-host association and the sustention of the raw aesthetics of attractions destination. Societal commercial components of the host community such as provincial interests, sound and protection case, civic components such as trading rate, changes, inconsistency, emergencies and less effectual trading are related to the development of tourism in coastal areas.

Climatic conditions, breeze and the related hazards of woodland fires, hurricane, cyclones, floods, algae blooms etc, are the environmental negative conditions that accompany just as unpredictable, with so many other common traits or unpredictable happenings, affect tourism advancement in waterside areas ¹⁸. Support and appreciation of local civilization and culture, classic, understanding, expertise, ability, talent and have self-esteem in societal background can be created by the natives, local and residents involvement in tourism development growth, to improve relationship and communication between stakeholders in the interest of facilitating sustainable development is the aim of residents participation.

To boost personal sense of authority and manage the problems that influence their lives, to encourage self-knowledge, self-assurance, and self-mindfulness are the main benefits of resident's participation in tourism development.¹⁹

Residents' full involvement in development and decision making is taking a great part in public harmony and cordial dependability. It unfolds a classification, by virtue of population participate in development programme. Seven types of involvement are recognized, accompanying involvement from one end of the spectrum and self-crusade at the rare end. In between there is inactive passive participation, involvement for material inducement and incentives, participation by specialist and consultant, functional participation, mutual and interactive participation. The local communities are more effective to the growth of tourism in that it can brings changes in relationship, environmental, religion, cultural, and economic sectors because tourism industry has had a relationship with the community and society, this idea was disclosed by residents' attitude. Indications that resident's attitude can be revealed in a tremendousness of relationship and indigenious impact. Tax rule can be seen to contained common business-related impacts. As hinted, that an increasing demand to checking host

character in areas that are starting the recreation growing procedures (eg:-Latin America, Africa and Asia).

The research on the society ideas at Sunshine Coast revealed that people that knows the impacts of recreation such as; provide more employment, induce more capital, boost , create more opportunities and enterprise for residents, provide more tax for local governments, make available incentive for the renovation and restoration of historical buildings, encourage growth and advancement of a diversity of local commodity by the local villagers, provide good advantage on the local personality of the society, made available an incentive for the conservation of the crude heritage, defending a good grade of guidelines of highways and general amenities. Since tourism activities will bring about the economic maturity like making available investment opportunities, another era for wages promotion the local residents support tourism development. by way of tourism and traditional etiquette local community gains the qwsventures, broading their mindset and improving their pride opportunities to communicate personally with people from different background. The signs of community support toward the tourism industry is communities' enthusiasm to be involved in tourists businesses and involve in decision-making processes of tourism growth ²⁰.

The endorsement of tourism development can integrate and become highly important when residents' participation in the area of infrastructure, natural resources preservation, waste management, facilities and amenities, tourism programs, and tour packages. When the anticipated advantages surpass the expenses of tourism growth with the cost-advantage analysis, the villagers, and local residents are advantageous to tourism advancement. The significances of the participation of local community in tourism development was accentuated by Murphy, it was stated that the victory of recreation is due to the generosity togetherness and relationship of local residents because they are related to the tourism stuffs.

It was stated that if the growth of tourism and planning does not equate with the local aspirations and talents, it can devastate the latent of industries.

2.2.9 Significance Beach Tourism Within Society

The analysis about Economic profitable significance of Beach Tourism at Florida and Palm Beach County, the analysis disclosed that almost 50 billion USD in profit added Florida economy. It was better distinguished to the former year, 40 billion USD (2011). Job production exceeded former year in 2012, there was an increment, and the state investment in beaches has a better and good profit retrieval strategy and the beach tourism becoming more popular in 2011 and 2012. 73.0 million USD is the direct spending from beach visitors in Florida State.

The state generated 3.3 million USD within state sales tax revenues Positive impacts which contained growing employment chances and advocating the growth of elementary amenities and the others contribute unfavourable and contrary impacts on traditional culture due to the fact that the socio-cultural impacts of tourism is dual facets. It can lead to the commercialization of local duties, customs and traditions, increase demands between those socio-economic groups profiting from tourism and those not involved and, in some cases, come up with a rise in crime levels ²¹

The results displayed that in Shandong, China, tourism growth was seen to have a good positive influence on cultural and social life in Shandong Province, comprising with good services and perception of community. locals agreed tourism's good social advantages like better purchasing amenities, which also accept the contrary effects of tourism on the raw, unpolluted society, according to the study as it relates residents' attitude towards tourism development.

There was contrary attitude toward overcrowding and excess population caused by tourism and city development that recreation aroused by tourism in Shandong, despite locals still believed that social and cultural life had improved. The tourism growth in many rural and remote areas are escalating, where local culture, local traditions, local habits, local clothing can hold good significance and values over centuries, such enhancement are suitably becoming clearer and more distinct.

A society's hereditary customs (physical and infeasible cultural heritage) must embellish a society with a better aggressive advantage with distinction, that separate it away the rest society. But, with growing objectification of indefinite local background and heritage to give latest and wonderful output in a striving to meets the demand, capricious imaginative, and playful of new and latest tourist markets, many smaller rural and detached societies come across new challenges and issues previously recognized non within local communities. The protected and erudite intellectual property, local wisdoms trade secret [copyrights], and forms of safeguarding connecting to a society invisible local heritage issues are not yet resolved in the commodification procedures²².

2.2.9.1 Beach Tourism Demand and Its Determinants

The request for beach tourism can be described as the estimated number of people who are targeted to get involved in a precise beach tourism challenge at certain future place and location. The variety of individual targeted is shown as an exponential scale of persons or classes (like 10,000 tourists, 120 to 150 class). peoples' statistics can also be written as a fraction of the whole community in the market area or as a portion rise variation in involvement at the precedent and basis age (e.g., year 2005). Other alternative is that the evaluated variety of individual called at characteristics of the guests like motors, carriage,

automobile recreation vehicles, wheels, motorboats, caravans, horseback groups, transporters, boat launches. Previously, beach tourism request targeted on the tourist's main beach actions (such as walking, hiking, running, fishing, exercising, boating, camping, swimming and skiing). Nowadays, the beach tourism experts discovered many of these activities are exactly due to the fact that the different outside leisure in which those games would be appreciated. Evaluating requirement for which would be too indistinct and misleading.

These five are the necessary determinants: -

1. **Income levels:** An important requirement is the level of earning which is noticed in the appropriate nation or an area under study. Generally, the higher the level of ones income the higher the demand for a product, including beach tourism. Thus requirement of needs sometimes use up some kind of earning proportion, including Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
2. **Population:** Population is of course a key requirement of needs. Increasing community positively equivalent to more needs for beach tourism activities, which may somehow lead to carrying capacity problems when sufficient scheming is not available to tackle this.
3. **End market indicators:** The use of these determinants as requirement is often included into needs investigation. E.g., a lot of the latest consumption of beach tourism is related to medical needs. This determinants and trends linked to association in beach tourism businesses provide indirect estimates of the effects of these actions as a origin of sound healing and fitness.

4. **Presence and cost of alternative goods and services:** The presence of potential alternative goods and their costs, considered in figuring out flexibility of demand, both in the short run (static) sense and over time (long run).
5. **Tastes and preferences:** Markets are formed by cumulative, aggregates, communal and combined of mans tastes and choice. Characteristics which are mostly fashioned by customs and also inculcate and inseminated by communication and ideas of goods and services (with the effects of media). The requirement for beach tourism, e.g., is a function of the palatability and choice of a certain group. When provisions are made for beach resorts businesses without people's interests, demand definitely will be low.

2.2.10 Factors Accountable for Physical Inactivity

The elements that affect physical immobility may differs from one area or region to another. Some studies have implicated some elements for the negative attitude people have directed towards the beach tourism. Studies from the work of revealed that the motives for African American low involvement rate in beach tourism activity included a lack of descent and safe places to exercise. Other factors beach tourism activities time problem due to work and family situation. The reported gender roles as a condition opposing African American involvement in actions that can be seen. Which are purpose visible acts. Time constraints as a means of sexual characteristics and household responsibility which affect actions towards beach tourism²³.

2.2.10.1 Description of attitudes

The attitude as displaying an index of envisaging things, and sense concerning humans, things and complications in our society. They furnished us with clues to future action, predicting how we will react when we come across challenges. Confirming the foregoing, explain better that: Attitudes and mindset possess strong central function in the rationalization of civic duties which are features of our thoughts and feelings. Which is, character is the seasoned duct of associated faith and price? They are sets of readiness that comes from motives.

Attitude is an act of motivational, perception and cognitive which appreciate to certain level a person's world. It is governed by what we are taught, studied, and assimilated with implicit answers which differ intensity and leads to information an person's reaction to a thing. This discussed that attitude is a certain mental, intellectual, rational reasoning, feeling or behavioural action to a thing, person, class, situation or action. They are really an aspect of a person's own ideology that can be touched by the action and acts of a class he relates with. They are authentic submissions due to the fact that one increased in area where small appreciation is allocated to an involvement in beach tourism actions²⁴.

2.2.10.2 Components of attitudes

Attitude is an enduring examination of humans, things, or knowledge that either good or not. A component of attitude is majorly divided into three components namely cognitively-based attitudes, affectively-based attitude, and behaviourally-based attitude²⁴ This records that Cognitive, Affective and Behavioural examination are important to the belief of mind set. Cognitive examination refers to thoughts people consider about the attitude object. Affective examination denotes to feelings or emotions people have in relation to the attitude object. Behavioural examination described one's actions with regards to the attitude object. The

affective response, for example, expresses one's level of desire for something. It discusses how to act about somebody or something. The behavioral tendency is an unwritten indication or common behavioral intention of a person. As long as we possess a good attitude for a thing, it will be translated into that type of behavior such as purchasing or negotiating the thing.

2.2.10.3 Development of attitudes

The techniques of social interplay brought about positive tendency which including establishment of attitudes. There are number social agencies which may end up at the establishment of attitudes. They consist of the function of the household, cultural factors, the effects of learning, linkage of customs and one's knowledge and the place of newsmen in diffusion of communication within a certain social class ²⁵

1. **The effects of the household:** family can be described as a number of people bond together by marriage, blood or adoption, forming a one household bounded with one another civic role of couple parents, children, siblings establishing and having a typical custom. In relation to, household is a relationship and the coming together described by strong relation sufficiently unique and lasting to grants to give birth and bringing up of kids. The household is the first civic crew a baby experienced a belonging in a specific related to regular development
2. **Peers group effects:** According to peers are the friends a child grows up with and related with, which are normally often time share almost related age-brackets. Peer force and pressures happened when the child come across implied or specific conviction, occasionally becoming a force, to undertake comparable cost, conviction, and aims; to belong to the exact like them within the group. This type of relationship with peers allows a latest type of interpersonal skills and exploration and most

certainly a new type of creativity, that may develop the backbone for the growth of civic protection and the capacity of love.²⁵

3. **Cultural determinants:** Customs are an essential phase of one's life for existence around our visible and civic worlds. We, unsafe animal but customs established us in reduced colored lens, making bold big, shrinks and also direct our opinions. tradition is a strong imagination that we grew in peers' friendship.

2.2.10.4 The Meaning of Attitude

Attitude described a certain tendency, gotten from the ones predefined tastes likes and dislikes and the opinions between what is correct, incorrect right, wrong, good or bad in accordance to the depth or desire of those manipulating personal values. This can be defined as one's internal legal guidelines or standards. Actually, humans' reaction to matters condition that are essential to them to them.

2.2.10.5 Residents Attitude to Beach Tourism

Sincerely, the economic impact happens to be major reason of good mindset about the host. Despite that, it has also the right to discern the good and bad kind of coast recreation in the society and then investigate in regards of the framework that the same company progress. Provisions of job opportunities happened to be the aspects most appreciated by residents, suggestion about beach tourism which is good source of income for people ²⁵, Beach tourism in which local residents benefit from to the level that it made available larger opportunities to argue thereby, providing the raw unpolluted business environment. Residents noted that tend to a boost in societal amenities and general furniture's and accessories that provide to the

enhancement of improved alive yardstick. In opposing the issue of beaches less appreciated by residents is its periods. Also, beach recreation provides job opportunities while, making locals to take over an intra-annual instability as to the demands of work. The business is direct: no work, no pay, the beach tourism staffs should look for new jobs or be lay off these months of unemployment. Residents have the knowledge that beach tourism add more to the cost-of-living boosting goods and services cost; living standards increased just as inflation and, also cost of property and accommodation fly up, so also that of land appreciation, causing the incapability of the residents to purchase their first house. The general appraisal of this is generally positive, due to the fact that local recollect that the society is blessed by tourist industry .many analysis show that economic derivatives are expensive and seeking about by the local community also, economic derivatives are very good in manipulating the residents' attitudes to beach tourism despite that to many residents, beach tourism improves, advantages or increments to the local economy this is through facts many of the analysis that assess the linkage of the advantages of economic benefits and attitudes to beach tourism give a good relation.

2.2.10.6 The Potential Benefits of Beach Operations on The Residents

Tourism located by the beach areas when responsibly put to use and sustainable maintained in good way, it can be a backbone for beneficial growth and economic boom. Tourism significance is much and an economic strength for humans and sites near water. Water tourism is described as leisure endeavours that includes touring from one local place of living to a new place and focus is on the water environs. Water tourism is part of the most necessary popular and appreciated tourism destination due to the vivid water fall, good and safe environment, dynamic natural landscape, and appreciated cultural characteristics. Fun, running, swimming, water padding, relaxation, boating, and fresh water bathing has some

labelled major aims of attraction to water resorts. A powerful main element of local growth strategies used other division such as manufacturing and farming which visualize. In other areas of the Great Lakes, games and recreation for example, are turning into more appealing sector of the economy, defeating industrial manufacturing and other activities. Approximately more than \$15.1-billion for the Canadian economy was realized in 2008 as estimated. as realized for 37% of Canada's tourism revenues²⁶.

853,666 tourists travel to Ontario 2008, being the most toured region in the country. In accordance to Ontario Regional Tourism Profiles research carried out in 2007. The fifth-largest export industry in Ontario is the tourism and worth about \$16.5-billion in revenues yearly. A laudable economic industry in Nigeria is tourism. Tourism receipts which consists both direct, indirect, and induced expenditures in the region, especially the surf, border by water, Lake, sea, shoreline, were over one million dollars. Creation of jobs and employment, generation of earning endeavours in other parts where economic activities may be not available, attracting tourists from overseas and encouraging local people spending money inside the area, provide infrastructure and social opportunities to the local community, providing earnings and foreign exchange, provide recreational and tourists are within the capacity of tourism providing business activities that won't affect the local surrounding. Also, environmental issues like the unreliable climatic conditions, unsafe beach water quality, excretion from birds, big accumulation of algae, and other cases, such as the non-availability of jackets and safe guards in that environment which may cause a reduction in sensation, visitation and forfeiture of economic boost into the area just as tourists may look around for other recreation activities. In common issues, the beach might be the fundamental beauty in the area just as trip to beaches are seen main inspiration and motivations for some leisure travellers worldwide, the quality and quantity of water is a major case for shore tourism as

tourists prefer a lasting knowledge that is beautiful and safe without health issue. Good water type is a key issue as popular lake destinations generally have, having no fear of poison, hazards or safety concerns. Also, because of the changeable and unstable environment of the kind of the water lakes from water of bad quality are unpopular attraction Studies conducted revealed that travelling to Shadow Lake in Wisconsin progressing as an outcome of improved good water quality²⁷.

2.2.10.7 Coastal and Marine Tourism in Nigeria

Nigeria is encircled and accompanying with water bodies mainly the Atlantic Ocean. The nation is blessed with wonderful geographical and excellent climatic diversity, surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and borders in the south and lengthened savannah sides from the Middle Belt area close to the end of North²⁸. 37,934 km² of Continental shelf area, and 210,900 km² area of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). A border coastline of approximately 853 km², 923,768 km² of coastal area of Nigeria. Seaside zone is between 4°10' and 6°20'N and 2°45' and 80 35'E longitudes, adjacent to the Gulf of Guinea (Fig. 1). The barrier–lagoon complex is around 200 km from the Benin/Nigeria border eastward to the western end of transgressive mud beach, and adjacent to the Gulf of Guinea backed by the Badagry Creek, Lagos Lagoon, and Lekki, Lagoon because of the coastal zones in the country have been classified into two. These lagoons are mostly shallow in depth, which ranges between 1.5 to 3m. The transgressive mud coast extends about 75 km east of the barrier lagoon ending at Benin river estuary in the north western part of the Niger Delta. This coastal zone is low lying and muddy; nevertheless, it is backed by freshwater swamps with medium, coarse, and poor sorted silt sediments. From the estuaries of Imo river to Cross River, more than a space area of 85 km, is the Strand coast. Strand coast is the intermediary between the coastal and river water environment with an extensive delta that covers nine states of the country. These states are

known as the Niger-Delta States and are about 25% of Nigeria's population. Each of these states has a waterine land area that linked the Atlantic Ocean. These states include Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers, Ondo, Edo, Cross River, Imo, and Akwa Ibom. Niger-Delta States exclude Lagos State, but Lagos has a large area of land extended to the Atlantic Ocean. A lot of water and marine resources are naturally available to these States because of their border share with the Atlantic Ocean. Varying stretches of land covered by the oceanic



Map of Africa showing Nigeria. Figure 1.

tidal action, in addition these states is the Atlantic Ocean which is the coastal areas, as well as adjoining land area surrounding the. Coconut Beach, Badagry and Lekki beaches (Lagos State), Okpoama Beach (Bayelsa State), Ikofo and Port Harcourt Beaches (Rivers State), Aghenebode Sand Beach (Edo State), Asaba and Otuogo Beaches (Delta State), Ibeno Beach (Akwa Ibom State), and Calabar, are some notable among the coastal and marine tourism locations in Nigeria. Due to the availability of crude oil, Niger-Delta region becomes the backbone of the nation's economic export and the place possess high economic value to Nigeria. Unfortunately, many occurrences of oil spills and gas flaring, which have negative

effects on the coastal and marine environment are depravity to environmental because of oil exploration and exploration activities. There are many opportunities to grasp within the framework of coastal and marine tourism in here, notwithstanding. Not like what is available in most countries with developed coastal and water tourism industry, coastal tourism involvement in Nigeria are mainly available as a few private resorts e.g. activities including swimming, boating, scuba diving, and surfing. Recently, the participation in varieties of coastal and developing interest of young ones and coastal tourism operation has led to improved increased tourism operation in Nigerian waters. For example, “Scubalagos”, scuba diving activity has received increasing consideration currently in Lagos State when the first open-water scuba diving center has been inaugurated and operation has started. Also, kayaking and small boat paddling operations have started at Inagbe Resorts in Lagos State and within the vicinity. Boat rides are given little attention. Yachting is receiving recognition, despite the fact that the numbers of people who can provide these boats are little in number of the nation population; the opportunities stated above are signs that these ventures have huge potential to succeed in Nigeria’s seaside environments. Fast growth of the nation’s water and coastal tourism sector will advance operating with necessary government decrees, policies, investment,

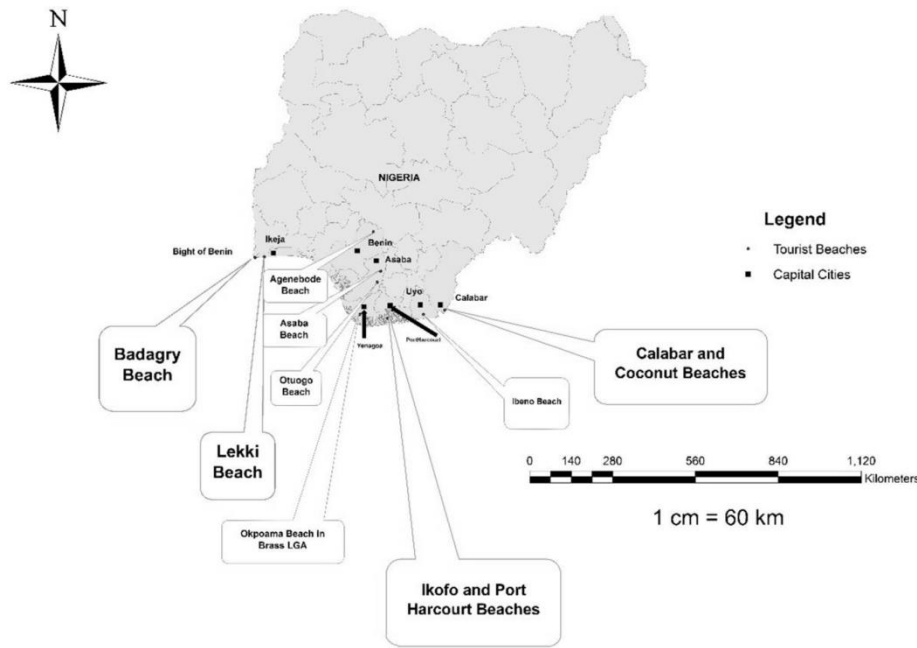


Figure 2: Map of Nigeria showing various coastal and marine tourism destinations.

and participation just as the availability of favorable business climate Favorable cultural and ecological resources also available are topmost tourist attractions in Africa. Nigeria is yet to make use of this opportunity which is her tourists resources ²⁹ . Availability of coastal and water tourism in Nigeria is yet to be adequately explored, and didn't obtained income from the subsector. Providing incentives for the necessary private sector, creating a conducive environment, reasons for weak tourism development in Nigeria are stated, also the government find it troublesome in enacting laws and policies that will save the tourism development. They are low disposable income, little promotion and creation of publicity and its advantages among Nigerians, unprovided supervisory measure, non-professionalization of the sector, kidnapping, non-exercising of the nation's tourism master plan and non-available of political power by government to promote tourism development. Corruption, water erosion also been outlined as factors militating against coastal-based tourism. Misappropriation of money from the marketing of oil with extreme poverty percentage of 80%, has influence Nigerians negatively in exploring many travellers destinations. The crawling and hard

surviving of local tourism sector which has been very difficult, meeting the fundamental demands of the people is of necessity than growing tourism according to staggering statistics. Nigerians tastes of going on holidays and vacations to relax and participate in leisure and travel operation are not welcome and very poor. The rich want to travel abroad seeking different types of tourism, due to unsafe, poor tourism growth and uncreated awareness, coastal and marine tourism inclusive. Running away from local coastal and water tourism services leading to bad investment, poor patronage, and low development of the local industry. For planning of tourism to be effective there is need for modern computing information machine on tourist record and mathematical statistics, that is necessary but unavailable in Nigeria; therefore, a forceful and holistic pattern to growth comprised all that are needed and the stakeholders in tourism development. Figure 3 states an orderly approach to growing coastal and water tourism in the nation based this concerning, beginning from situation discussed of resources, hypothetical potentials, and particular type of tourism operation that be good to the waterfront and water environment. Proper labelling and documentation would be will desired. Making available necessary laws and order, providing policies that will encourage the growth of the commodities in the government and private sectors and providing incentives. The highlighted activities above by stakeholders should be made ready for implementation of coastal and marine tourism program and to the growth of the industry³⁰.

2.2.10.8 Potentials Of Coastal And Marine Tourism In Nigeria

The country will surely gain a lot from marine and water tourism development because the ability of making available socio-economic benefits, especially during diversion of the economy from purely oil-refinery type economy to a multicommodity economy, this time when government is adjusting to participates in many businesses, which can endure the

reduction in oil amount in the globally Derivatives derived from coastal and water tourism touches the whole federation. These benefits are dollar exchange earnings, social amenities and infrastructural development, educational development, the provisions of educated and unskilled jobs, exhibition and interchanging of socio cultural values, encouraging tourism and educational values, keeping and protecting cultural heritage, and natural resource preservation. The economic, social, and cultural values have priceless values, that government at different stages can use in their growing stages³¹.

Revenue Generation

Economic benefits of seaside tourists remain the most appreciated revenue accrued from travellers visits to water tourism centres. Local sources or dollar exchange earnings is still a sources of revenue generation, whatever issue, it involves visits by people from another countries. The overseas or abroad visitor often considered first before the local or domestic tourists due to the foreign currency generated in some growing nation and exchange realized that arises from international travel.

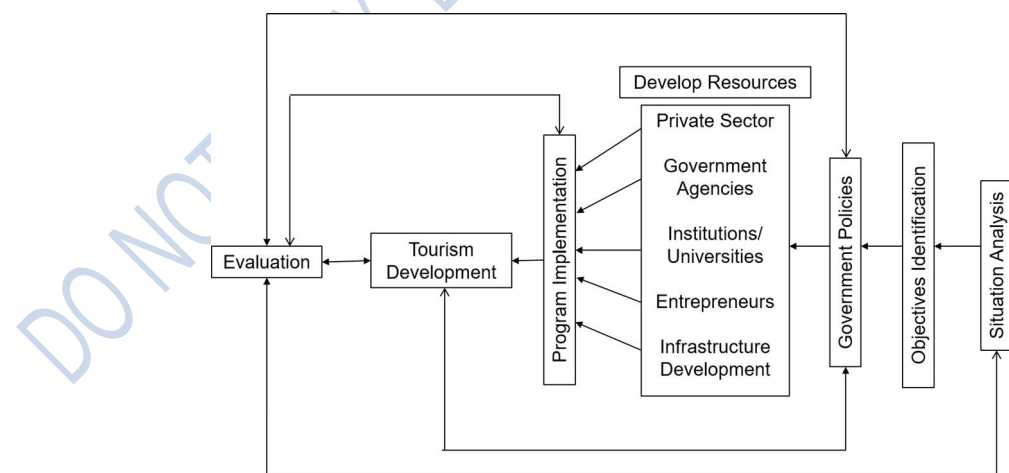


Figure 3. Conceptual framework for tourism development in Nigeria.

Money realized from international trips, commonly from Europe, North and South America, Asia, and Australia are what many of African nations depends on. Kenya, Botswana, Seychelles, Namibia, Egypt, Ethiopia, and South Africa, to mention few from African nations that have realized bountifully from travelling as a provider of foreign exchange earning foreign exchange realized from touring is less in relation to what is mentioned above African countries because Nigeria is in the process of growing her tourism products. Roughly 1.7% directed to the nation's gross domestic product in 2014, which was NGN1, 560.2bn (World Travel and Tourism Council was contributed by tourism. The speedy development of tourism sector will bring about raise local and international earnings. To pay international debts, availability of infrastructural facilities, compensate employees, and international currency market, naira will appreciate, Nigerian economy will benefits from such earnings. The economic impacts travel and tourism will impact on Nigeria are already stated above are some of benefits, being very fast developing industries globally.³²

Job Creation

Various kind and varieties of earning opportunities for Nigerian youths in need of jobs are encouraged by the provisions and administration of water tourism office. The development of tourism-support corporation and services that will employed many of trained and untrained personnel as long as the jobs won't be limited for the tourism center alone and their operation. Direct employments, indirect employments and induced employment, Direct job labor in the tourist arena will employ people in many positions related to tourism administration and management, souvenir vending, field supervision, tour guidance, security management, etc. service providers in sectors such as entertainment, transportation, hospitality, accommodation and other tourism-related sector will make jobs available. The accruing impact of direct and indirect employment from travel and tourism support service will help to bring to minimal the

nation's joblessness rate. If the tourism site is sited in villages, rural–urban migration will bring the reduction of the urban centers. Youth participation in job provided will defeat poverty level and also increased the lifestyle of many family³³

Infrastructural Development

For water tourism to realize its optimum ability, provisions of social amenities and infrastructures in local area of the god made endowments is paramount, notwithstanding the society's rural or urban characteristics. With basic facilities established by tourism-related service, social infrastructure and amenities such as good roads network, railways, seaports and airports, hygienic potable water, power supply, telecommunication facilities, entertainment centers, and shopping malls, relaxation and satisfaction to tourists. Infrastructural growth will shorten the juvenile delinquency among the youths. E.g. the Niger Delta militants fighting for resource management also clamouring for infrastructural growth. The waterfront of Niger Delta can be turned to a rich coastal product. But the restlessness and juvenile delinquency of the young ones, uncautioned, fighting and hooliganism common has hinder the adequate utilization of the coastline for tourism promotion not to talk of its growth. The occurrences of social unrest and youth exuberance can be curbed and overcome with combined efforts of tourism and its benefits with good, notable infrastructural development³⁴.

Rich Cultural Heritage and Diversity

Tourism makes people of different social, economic and cultural background to meet and socialize. Workshops and exhibition of cultural inheritance of host communities like in local dialects, customs, traditions, languages, arts, landscaping and music, artifacts, faith and religion, folklore, history geography, clothing style, family systems, and leisure activities is being showcased and appreciated for all. Where the tourist destinations are established,

promoting the rich culture of Nigerian ethnicity in host communities with cultural display would be supported and appreciated by tourism. Over 250 ethnic groups living with each having peculiar cultural characters, moral and societal values, and norms . Presenting these rich cultural heritages will add value and beauty to the water tourism endowment appreciated by the tourists ³⁵ Songs, dances, clothing, food culture, local customs and language, and festivals exhibition will dignify the beauty of African tribes and their culture. Also, the residents through communication with tourists may also be able to exchange cultural customs from tourists to the host.

Conservation of Cultural Heritage

Water tourism development with characteristics in local community will aids preservation and conservation of local, customs heritage by the economic blessings gotten from tourism activities. Typical cultural celebration like Agemo cultural, Ogun cultural religious festival, and Ayelala celebrations among the Yorubas are instances of local heritage that are included in tourism products to be exploited. Revitalization of local customs and the continual preservation of the cultural heritage, involvement of guests' foreigners in local and cultural celebrations, like those that bring about economic advantages and restoration, revival, rebuilding of arts and crafts, will be appreciated. Water cultural festivities that have been recognized worldwide such as - Obatala festival, Igogo festival and new yam festival in Kebbi, Osun, and Taraba States, respectively, are few examples. They are yearly events that magnetise people from all parts of the universe. Preservation of these events depends on good growth and enhancement which will make available and in good condition.

Recreational and Educational Values Stimulant

Some outdoor and indoor recreational activities are because of water tourism establishment stimulation. Volleyball, basketball, swimming, beach soccer, beach boat racing, and other sporting activities to mention few, have been maximize to the use of coastal and marine tourism centers.

The inclusion of recreation such as indoor games e.g. lawn tennis, table tennis, card games, indigenous games such as “Ayo Olopon,” pleasant local sound, and dances included. Talents, ability and skills pursuit and empowerments in local creativity, arts and sharing of ideas between residents and tourists will bring about in better technical knowledge of both parties. Tourists’ movement from regional and foreign communities will also serve as inducement to Nigerians on the necessity to get academic values and skills. This will encourage sound education among the citizens which will increase their human capacity³⁶

Preservation of Coastal and Marine Tourism Attraction

Preservation of the raw water resources and natural endowments is a necessity in the preservation of water and lake tourism commodities just that they are the main destination. The gradual existence of the material will encourage the nonstop blessings of tourists valuable; therefore, the necessity for preservation. The coastal area should operate as an entity with requirements, according to sustainable conservation. Actual consumption and later re-consumption as a natural resource measure will require knowledge of the characteristics of each coastal and marine tourism product which is necessary to preservation and enduring use of such aquatic society. The full cooperation, involvement of all involved in the tourism sector is a measure required by the Sustainable conservation. This means the participation of the residents, as a shareholder, in the project, planning, and directing project of tourism

product. For its maturity and development Nigeria's coastal and marine tourism sectors still have a long way to go, now too fragile and young, a stage that requires the active participation of all stakeholders. With proper monitoring, adequate government incentives in areas of policy making and implementation, public-private partnership in investment, planning exhibition of political will by different types of government, growth and control of nation's water and marine resources, with residents involvement in tourism growth fast development of the water subsector will become a success very soon that will create awareness and put the nation on the pathway to possessing coastal zones as a provider of socioeconomic benefits for the nation like what is seen in Florida, USA, coastal recreational operation has been linked to economic development on which travel and tourism sector is largely dependent. The power of tourism existence in poor erosion, job promotion, and funds redirection linger on locals, with remaining advantages of recreation growth, are being relished and appreciated by African nations like South Africa, Kenya, Egypt, and Ethiopia. Nigeria can also learn and copy from these African countries and surpass some of them, remembering wealthy diversity of the nation's coastal resources. Growing coastal tourism will not only open several of these socio-economic advantages but also help advertising and showcasing her wealthy, unique, uncontaminated and diverse natural endowments³⁷.

2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Tourism research is embedded of theories selected in various subjects like Sociology, Psychology or Anthropology. The human interplay, public exchange, economic change and human behaviour are analyzed by these hypotheses. These hypotheses are germane to analyzing tourism impacts and tourists behavior. Social exchange theory is possibly the well-known interaction-based theory in tourism. Social Exchange Theory (SET), is common with sociology and social psychology³⁸. The interchanging of resources ideas between people in

any situation is the main idea of SET and thereby support a framework for understanding tourism undertaken, interactions and transactions. earlier presented the theory into tourism to emphasis its potential in clarifying residents' differing opinions towards impacts.

2.3.1 Doxey's Irridex Index Model

"Irritation Index Model" projected by ³⁹. In this hypothesis he stated that the cooperation between "hosts" and "guests" suggest an index of resident irritation to define that index of continuous progressive incremental growth of neighbourhood community attitudes to guests. The essence of Doxey's Index is the idea of host would change one day that is their attitudes towards visitors eventually. He submitted a number of precautions to be taken to modify their attitudes. According to Doxey, when tourists arrive for the first time, they will be greeted whole heartedly and then later, this attitude changes to hated, Annoyance and finally Antagonism. Finally, tourism development has both positive and negative impacts on the host community's lifestyle and standard of living as well. Tourists are nervous, afraid, tensed, apprehensive, troubled, disappointed, swindled, or even stripped because hosts will no longer treat them well. Doxey treats a local community as the same kind of character. But in reality, any community is prone to show a type of reactions to tourism growth. The level of response depends on the participation of the community. If it is beneficial the residents their attitude to the tourists would be good and positive.

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Chapter Three

Research Methodology

This chapter is designed to describe the procedures adopted in this research. The procedures involve the following: research design, population of the study, sample and sampling techniques, instrumentation, validation of the instrument, administration of the instrument and data analysis techniques.

3.0 Introduction

Survey method was adopted. Both primary and secondary data were sourced to satisfy the study objectives. Secondary data were obtained from published and unpublished reports, seminar and workshop's documents from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and Lagos State Tourism Corporation and other sources. Also, Badagry local government. A questionnaire addressed to the chairman of Badagry local government covering a range of issues relating to beaches and their operations and tourism policy making and planning and implementation was used. The opinions of residents, canoe boys, and local women were also sought on issues relating to their involvement in beach tourism, and its promotion and marketing, and other issues stated under the research question.

3.1 Research Design

This study employs survey research design to examine the residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beach in Lagos State, survey research design insurance that a group of people or items is studied by collecting analyzing data from only a few people or items considered to be representative of the entire group. It uses a questionnaire to determine the opinions,

preferences, attitudes and perceptions of people about issues that concern them. A survey design is suitable for this research because it is going to make use of a questionnaire to elicit information from the respondents.

Research design

Data Type	Data requirement	Relevance of data	Data Sources
Primary	Characteristics of the population such as age, gender, occupation (job type), religion, marital status and educational attainment	The data is important to monitor their impacts on Beach operations in Badagry	Questionnaire survey.
	Policies (public, tourism, public participation, etc.) to participation of beach operations.	The information gathered will help in determining the problems of resident's attitude in operations of beaches	Questionnaires.
	Opinion and perspective of the residents attitude towards beach tourism , Perceptions and preferences for its operations	Information about the public policy, residents attitudes towards beach tourism is relevant to aid proper planning.	Questionnaires
Secondary	Description of public policy on residents attitudes, attitudes development, beach operations roles of attitudes	The data is important for literature review. A good review of literature will remove the limitation of	Thesis and dissertations, Internet library, books, journals and

	in tourist demand and determinants	having a research containing only all of the researcher's opinions about the facts discovered, thus building a stronger foundation for the study.	conference papers.
	Population of Badagry and the sampled wards	The essence of obtaining the population of Badagry and the sampled wards is to use part of the whole Badagry population that will stand as a representative of the entire population	National Population Commission, Nigeria and National Bureau of Statistics.

3.2 Study Area

The ancient and rusty town of Badagry, formerly a slave port, is evolving into vibrant commercial centre. Many people in Nigeria and around the world know Badagry town in Lagos State as a slave port through which slaves from West Africa were transported to the Americas and the Caribbean. But, in recent times, especially with the planned development of the town into a tourism and recreational center by the Lagos State Government, the fishing and agricultural town is fast growing into a commercial and residential area. Though the 2006 National census estimated the population of Badagry to be about 241,000 people, but the Lagos State Bureau of Statistics survey revealed a figure far above this (i.e. 380,420).

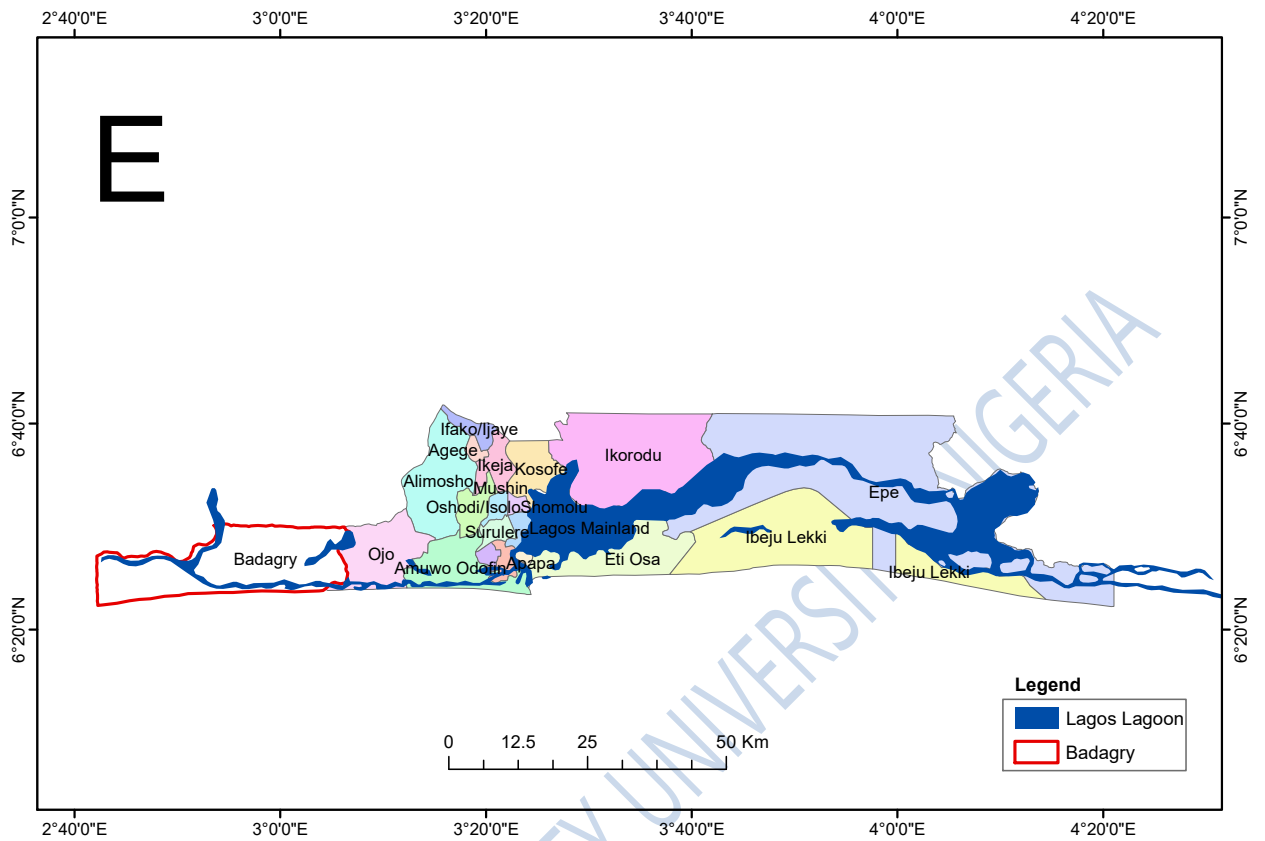


Figure 3.1: The Location of Badagry Area within Lagos State.

Source: Lagos State ministry of Lands and Housing (2019)

Badagry is known to be located on the outskirts of Lagos. This ancient town was founded around 1425 A.D. Before its creation, we gathered that people mostly fisherman lived along the Coast of Gberefu which gave birth to the town of Badagry. the second largest commercial town in Lagos State.

Badagry is located between Lagos and Seme boarder town. It is an hour drive by car from Lagos and half-hour from the Republic of Benin. Badagry is bordered on the south by the Gulf of Guinea and surrounded by creeks, islands and a lake. Badagry town served mainly the Oyo Empire, which comprised Yoruba and Ogu people. The distance between the lagoon and the ocean varies along the coast, in Badagry, the distance is about a mile. The lagoon consists of brackish and freshwater with seasonal variability, west of Badagry, Yewa River provides water inflow to the lagoon.



Figure 1: Point of No Return - Badagry Beach

Source: Reconnaissance Survey, 2019

The slave merchants began to work on his intelligence and that of African Leaders involved and enticed them with material gifts. Slaves were then exchanged for merchandises as little as whisky, tobacco, rum, cuppino glass, canons, iron bars, brass, woollen, cotton, linen, silk, beads, guns, gun powder amongst others. The barter trade succeeded because they knew the articles were of paramount importance to the natives.

Historically speaking, Badagry was the first and last port of call. When the ships arrive to pick these slaves, they would be brought out from the hole in which they were put and taken to a place called 'The Point of No Return'. This process involved the crossing of slaves through the ocean that links the Badagry port to this point. When the slaves have been crossed over, they would walk about 20miles to the point. In between, they would each approach a coven where they would drink from a well that contained a silver shiny liquid claimed to be water and recite a verse. This initiation would wipe out their memory so as to avoid foreknowledge of their whereabouts. The town is also said to have housed the first ever storey building in Nigeria as well as the fact that the first Bible translation into Yoruba language was done in Badagry by Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther

Here are a few quick facts about the indigenous people of Badagry:

1. Badagry operate the monarchy form of government headed by the Wheno Aholuship, the kingdom is headed by the Akran of Badagry with his seven white cap high chiefs. The white cap chiefs control the eight quarters which Badagry is divided into. These divisions are Ahovikoh, Boekoh, Jegba, Posukoh, Awhanjigo, Asago, Whalako and Ganho.

2. The title of Badagry's Oba is Oba Akran, a mighty kingdom, very influential that one of longest commercial avenues (a 2.14kilometere stretch) in Ikeja, Oba Akran Avenue, was named after it.
3. Badagry tribes consists of the Aworis, Egun, Yoruba and Ogu people, very hospitable disposition and with popular snack, Ajogun, made from cassava, best enjoyed with coconut water sucked from a straw plunged deep into the coconut.
4. Due its proximity to the ocean, Badagry became the key port for export of African slaves to the Americas. there is a small museum in the building of the first Christian mission that showcases the suffering and other relics of the hugely lucrative and barbaric trade in humans.
5. Founded in the 15th century, Badagry was said to have been named from a dual corruption of Agbedegreme (which means Agbedeh's farm in "Ogu" language) to Agbedagari and Agbedagari to Badagry by Yoruba settlers and European slave traders respectively. It is believed that Agbedeh was the famous farmer who founded the town.
6. Christianity was first preached in Badagry as it was the town where Christian mission workers came to and practiced their ministry. However, the traditional worshipping of the Supreme Being (Jiwheyewhe mawu ose) the lesser gods such as Ogun (God of iron) and Hevioso (god of thunder) is still very much practiced. The main occupation been fishing, the Egun people also worship Olokun water deity which is usually appeased for abundant fishes.

There are eight beaches in Badagry.

1. Point of No Return - Badagry Beach Beach,
2. Whispering Palm

3. Coconut beach
4. Suntan Beach
5. Agaja beach
6. Ar.-Bakhab Beach and Holiday
7. Aivoji sea beach
8. Akoro sea beach

Beaches in Badagry

1. Coconut beach and Suntan beach

The coconut and suntan beaches are very close very clean in the history of beaches in Nigeria with over sixty (60) well-arranged straw-hut. The beach is a place for picnickers, nature-lovers, fun seekers and escapists. It is located in the coastal town of Badagry-Seme Expressway West of Lagos State. The lovely beach is surrounded by coconut trees is about twenty miles toward Nigeria Border and the Republic of Benin. Coconut Beach is surrounded by "Holiday Resort" travellers could relax and refresh while visiting the beach with the kind of tropical sun that could be enjoyed within the environment.

Coconut beach is an ideal destination for lovers. of fun and holiday makers. Tourist are often left with an option of enjoying the ocean breeze, tall coconut trees from bewitching scenery.

Coconut beach is known to have similar features of many beaches in Lagos State. The beach entertains various fun seekers with music and other musical Jamboree. It is an ideal destination for fun seekers during the holiday or Yuletide season. It provides shades and peaceful environment for travelers and tourist and traditional African hall, the golden sand that decorates the environment, the swelling of the water body stylishly. The horse riders exhibiting their skills and advertising for ride, Honeymooners holding hands and playing

around children, adult alike swimming. Activities to engage in are quite exhaustible, fishing games are allowed and any kind of party, breath taking, hiking, watching the sunset are all inclusive.

2. Whispering palms Resort

It is the biggest hospitality facility in Badagry. It is an ideal place for fun and relaxation especially for honeymooners, fun etc. The resort comprises of double rooms accommodation, mini suites, Atlantic suites, conference Hall, Red Root club, Dome, Restaurant, Mini-Golf, Lawn Tennis court, Mini-Zoo, beautiful Gardens, Shops, Swimming pool, Gymnasium etc.

Whispering Palms Hotel and Resort is one of the oldest resorts in Nigeria. It has undergone several upgrades to maintain its lead as the best resort in Nigeria. Over the year they grown to be one of the most sought-after destinations for vacation, getaways and honeymoons. It is situated in an environment that provides a strumming view and surrounded by beautiful green scenery that enhances the aesthetic feel of the resort. It offers top class hospitality, spacious room with modern amenities a courteous and friendly staff, peaceful environment and surrounding and a very competitive room rate for a resort of it's their services they render are as follows'

(a) Beach and Sport

For tourist who are interested in sports they are sport facilities available at whispering palm. You can play tennis, swimming pool, volley ball, and football. You can also hit the gym if you want to exercise and keep fit.

(b) Boat Ride

At Whispering Palm Resort they have a waterfront with different kinds of boat from speed boat to pedal boats, bicycle boars to a regular canoe. It's fun at the way at waterfront.

(c) Outdoor Restaurant

At whispering palm resort their restaurant serves variety of delicious meal and gives you the chance to make a choice from local to continental dishes prepared by their professional kitchen team. Buffet menu is available for parties and co-operate event.

(d) Museum

Whispering palms resort has a mini museum where relics of the inglorious history of slave trade of the past centuries are on display. Some of the interesting items at the heritage museum include historical salve chains, boat and pictures of important slave route and locations.

(e) Coconut dispensary

The crazy coconut is out most popular dish, it is made from fresh coconut and supported with alcohol.

This cocktail is served chilled with the coconut and a straw.

(f) Halls

Whispering Palm traditional hall setting can be used for various activities. It can be customized to fit your event, ranging from wedding, conference meeting, show among others.

3. Ar-Bakhab Beach and Holiday

Ar-Bakhab Beach and Holiday is a cool private beach with enough space to accommodate people in the heart of Badagry. They have fully equipped beach bar with exotic wine and spirit, kitchen services with continental and African Cuisines, Relaxation center.

Ar-Bakhab Beach and Holiday Resort located along serene beach area of Seme-Badagry Lagos State, opposite Sito Gbethrome, secondary school, few meters away from seme border which many coupled with New Quest's inspection can be described as something out of space considering the location of modern-day luxurious facilities available.

4. Agaja Beach

Agaja Beach is located in Badagry is a beautiful beach in Badagry, Lagos Nigeria within 30 minutes outside of the city limits and reachable by speed boat, this exquisite place is a healing sight for sore eyes populated mostly by Ghanaians fisherman and their families.

Getting to Agaja beach

Agaja beach, Lagos is next to Iyagbe and is located in Lagos. It can be accessed from Tarkwa Bay by boat and is a 30 minutes ride from Tarkwa Bay.

Here are some great attractions near Agaja Beach Badagry, Lagos

- The whispering Palms Resort
- Coconut beach
- Black Heritage Museum.

3.3 Data Types

3.3.1 Research Instrument

Primary sources

- a) **Personal (field) observation:** The purpose of this method is to obtain first-hand (but superficial) information for the study. Personal observation is useful because it takes less time and also eliminates the possibility of bias, which may frustrate the realization of the research objectives. As a preliminary field survey, the researcher used it to obtain data relating to the study from the sampled area, Badagry. The researcher's observations show that there are many beaches in Badagry. The developed ones and local ones. The developed ones were full of activities and well-furnished and loaded with manmade additions, while the local and undeveloped beaches were mainly for canoeing and fishing especially during important occasions. The conventional facilities available include those of sporting and recreation e.g. badminton, football, handball, basketball, gym and volleyball. On the other hand, most of the recreational facilities around Badagry were in very bad condition, which could be a reason for low turn-out at recreation venues at these beaches. Observations also indicate that youths participated more than the adult population in Badagry.
- b) **Questionnaire:** The questionnaire is very cost effective when compared to face-to-face interviews especially for studies involving large sample sizes and large geographic areas. For the avoidance of doubt, it was identified that the following advantages of questionnaires:

The responses are gathered in a standardized way, so questionnaires are more objective, certainly more so than interviews.

Generally, it is relatively quick to collect information using a questionnaire. Potentially, information can be collected from a large portion of a group.

The questionnaire was designed to generate data relevant in achieving the objectives and testing the hypotheses. It was constructed for questions to appear under specific sections. The questions conformed to the pattern of the restricted type of questionnaire, with few open-ended ones; they were simple and easy to understand by the respondents. Also, questions were presented in good psychological order, proceeding from general to more specific responses. This order helps the respondents to organize their own thinking, so that answers are logical and objective. This is an attitudinal study, and so the Likert or Summative Scale was used to measure the intensity of agreement by the respondents to questions pertaining to their feelings, fears, willingness, preferences and perceptions towards active recreation. In this light, the 5- point Likert Scale was adopted for this study. The questionnaires were administered on youths, men and women in the sampled area, which comprises of literate and illiterate fellows. It is in this thinking that the researcher hired eight Egun and Awori speaking HND students, from Marketing and Public Administration Departments of the Lagos State Polytechnic Ikorodu, to complement the researcher in administering the questionnaires. Besides, these students served as interpreters where necessary for those respondents who might not be able to read or write in English, the language in which questions were written. The questionnaires were administered personally by the

research assistants after some training by the researcher. The training was basically on the subject of interpersonal relations.

Secondary sources Secondary data for this study were sought and used to prepare the literature review. The literature review enables the researcher to establish the course and position of literature on the subject. This study therefore, utilized the following literature sources:

- Books
- Journals
- Published electronic sources
- Unpublished personal records

3.4 Population of The Study

The study population makeup of the residents of Badagry based on their knowledge on the residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beaches in Lagos State Nigeria. It has a large population approximately 241,093 on a 440.3 km² land area people and 8 quarters, according to the National Bureau of Statistics For this study, two quarters were chosen because they are nearer to the lagoon and the wards with the largest number of residents, comprising of both the egun and awori speaking indigenes and non-indigenes who are mainly the Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, Ibira and other tribal of Nigeria.

The number of questionnaires used was based on the population of the sampled quarters. In determining the sample size, method of determining sample size was used which states that for an area with a population ranging from 75,000 – 999,999, the sample size to be used is

382. This amounts to 0.5% on the average. Since the population of the sampled wards are within this range, the sample size used for this research is 0.5%.

3.5 Sample and Sampling Techniques

The sample size for this study, cited from 2 method of determining sample size was used which says for an area with a population ranging from 75,000 – 999,999, the sample size to be used is 382. This amounts to 0.5% on the average. As long as the population of the sampled wards falls within this range, the sample size used for this research is 0.5%.

3.5.1 Sampling Techniques

For this study, stratified sampling was adopted. Questionnaires were administered to respondents at the households and the systematic sampling used to get the number of respondents. The strata considered were:

1. Children
2. Youths
3. Women
4. Men

The systematic sampling was based on a physical count of the houses. In each of the two wards sampled, numbers were given to the houses for the computer to select the second house out of every five houses in a street or compound. The questionnaires were dispersed to the children, youths, men and women in equal proportion at the two quarters.

3.5.2 Participant Observation

Participant observation encourages good communication of a researcher and the participants. Thus, adopting participant observation as a data collection tool encouraged relationship with community members by promoting good rapport building that encourage me to settle easily within the community. Also, this gave me the chance to gather data by observing as I interacted with the participants. By participant observation, I was able to busy myself in tourism activities such as meetings with the women's group, etc

Participant observation behaves as the foundation on which I was able to ask valid and appropriate questions that fed into the objectives of my study. This gave me the chance to questioned and corroborate what participants said to me I asked further clarification on issues I observed whilst I was busy with tourism activities in the community. I was focused on community tourism participation, tourism operations and management, cultural products available and challenges to tourism participation faced by locals in the tourism process.

To be sure of accuracy, I recorded all the information gathered for each day and reviewed them at the end of the day. I only conducted my observations in places where the operations of beach tourism experience were recognized but not in the participants' homes.

3.5.3 Data Accuracy

Validity of data in qualitative research is compulsory to be certain accuracy of research result. The adoption of different data collection procedures such as semi structured interviews and participant observation coupled with the careful selection of participants played a critical role in validating my data for accuracy. Responses from participants who participated actively in tourism and those who did not participate in tourism but had an in-depth knowledge of tourism in the community were used in the data analysis.

3.5.4 Data Analysis

Content analysis was used as the principle means of analysis. Emergent themes were identified by adopting a manual long table content analysis where common subjects and key words were identified – which served as the basis on which to develop a picture of tourism in Hopkins village. Furthermore, data transcription was done manually.

3.6 Instrumentation

Questionnaire prepared by the researcher which was drawn from the research questions is used as the instrument for this study. The questionnaire was coded.

3.7 Validation of The Instrument

The validation was determined by the expert judgment of the supervisor. The judgment were sought to make sure that each of the items in the instrument measured what it was supposed to measure. The final draft was adjudged valid by project supervisor.

3.8 Administration of The Instrument and Methods of Data Collection

A total of 382 copies of the questionnaire were be administered to the respondents by hand and 382 were returned after the exercise.

3.9 Data Analysis Techniques

Data collected will be analyzed using frequency table, percentage and mean score analysis while the Pearson correlation method was used to test the formulated hypothesis using SPSS (statistical package for social sciences)

3.10 Summary Of Methodology

The research method employed in this study was mainly field observation, documentation about the situation on ground in the study area and administration of 382 questionnaires allocated in equal proportion to gather data to aid the achievement of the research objectives.

End Note

- 1 Central statistical agency. *The number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia in February 2019 reached 1.27 million visits*, Viewed 4 April 2019, <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2019/04/01/1610/number-visits-wisman-all-indonesia-february-2019-achieving-1-27-million-kunjungan.html>
- 2 R., Sulisyati, P., Erny, , & F Chafid.. *Optimization of Tourism Use Zone* [10] 2016
- 3 Marine and Fisheries Ministry. 2018. <https://news.kkp.go.id/index.php/10-tempat-wisata-pantai-di-indonesia-terindah-dan-memiliki-potensi-alam-yang-large/>, Diakses On 27th Month in February 2019.
- 4 Y Febriansyah & R, A Aldiano, *Design Menganti Beach Resort in Region Kebumen with Environmental Sustainability Approach*. Architectural Studies Program Faculty of Science and Technology University of Technology in Yogyakarta 2018.

Chapter Four

4.0 Results, Discussions and Findings

This chapter is mainly the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the information gathered in the course of this study. It is based on the number of copies of the questionnaire completed and returned by the respondents. The data are presented in figures and the analysis is done using t-Test. The chi-square test was used in the validation of the hypothesis.

4.1 Demographic Data of Respondents

THE PARTICIPANTS

Beaches in Badagry	Frequency of visitation	%
Point of No Return	60	15.7
Whispering Palm	55	14.4
Coconut beach	60	15.7
Aivoji sea beach	38	9.9
Akoro sea beach	29	7.6
Agaja beach	40	10.5
Ar.-Bakhab Beach and Holiday	35	9.2
Suntan Beach	65	17.0

BIO-DATA OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 1a

Age of respondents at Suntan Beach

Age grade	Frequency	%
4---12 years	0	0
13---36 years	50	76.9
37---60 years	10	15.4
61---above years	5	7.7
	65	100

Table 1 above shows the age distribution of the respondents; 0 of the respondents which represent 0 percent of the total population are between the ages of 4 to 12 years of age. 50 of the respondents which represent 76.9. are between the ages of 13 to 36 years of age. 10 of the respondents which represent 15.4 percent of the total population are between the ages of 37 to 60 years old while 05 of the respondents which represent 7.73 percent of the total population between 61 years and above

THE IMPLICATION

There are more youth than other age grades therefore

- 1) businesses will boom

- 2) crime rate may be higher
- 3) beach management should be better
- 4) strong work force

Table 1b

Age of respondents at Point of No Return

Age grade	Frequency	%
4---12 years	5	8.3
13---36 years	50	83.3
37---60 years	8	13.3
61---above years	2	3.3
	60	100

Implications

There are more youth than other age grades therefore

- 1 businesses will boom
- 2 crime rate may be higher
- 3 beach management should be better
- 4 strong work force
- 5 Much number of under age children
- 6 Be a public beach and not well as managed gives access it to under age people
- 7 A lot of carelessness and accidents would occur
- 8 Because it is government establishment, it's not well maintained and catered for

9 History and culture of the place would be made available by the old and aged

Table 1c

Age of respondents at Whispering Palm

Age grade	Frequency	%
4---12 years	03	5.5
13---36 years	32	58.2
37---60 years	15	27.3
61---above years	05	9.1
	55	100

Table 1d

Age of respondents at Coconut beach

Age grade	Frequency	%
4---12 years	0	0.0
13---36 years	55	91.7
37---60 years	08	13.3
61---above years	2	3.3
	60	100

Table 1e

Age of respondents at Aivoji sea beach

Age grade	Frequency	%
4 - 12 years	02	5.3
13 - 36 years	20	66.7
37 - 60 years	10	26.3
61 - above years	06	15.8
	38	100

Table 1f

Age of respondents at Agaja beach sea beach

Age grade	Frequency	%
4---12 years	02	5.0
13---36 years	25	63.0
37---60 years	10	25.0
61---above years	03	7.5
	40	100

Table 1g

Age of respondents at Ar.-Bakhab Beach and Holiday Sea Beach

Age grade	Frequency	%
4---12 years	03	8.6
13---36 years	15	42.9
37---60 years	11	31.4
61---above years	06	17.1
	35	100

Table 1h

Age of respondents at Akoro sea beach

Age grade	Frequency	%
4 - 12 years	03	11.3
13 - 36 years	13	44.8
37 - 60 years	10	34.5
61 - above years	03	10.3
	29	100

GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 2

Gender of respondents at Suntan Beach

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	60	92.3
Female	5	7.7
	65	100

Source: Field Survey, December, 2021

Table 2 shows the gender of the respondents; 60 of the respondents which represent 92.3 percent of the total population revealed are male while the remaining 5 of the respondents which represent 7.7 percent of the total population are female. In other words, the gender selection favour males in the study.

Gender of respondents at Point of No Return

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	56	93.3
Female	04	6.7

60

100

Gender of respondents at Whispering Palm

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	40	72.7
Female	10	18.2
	55	100

Gender of respondents at Coconut Beach

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	50	83.3
Female	10	16.7
	60	100

Gender of respondents at Aivoji sea beach

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	36	94.7
Female	02	5.3

38

100

Gender of respondents at Agaja beach Sea Beach

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	33	82.5
Female	07	17.5
	40	100

Gender of respondents at Ar.-Bakhab Beach and Holiday Sea beach

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	30	99.1
Female	05	14.3
	35	100

Gender of respondents at Akoro sea beach

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	23	79.3

Female	06	23.1
	29	100

This table revealed that males dominate the workforce

TABLE 3

Monthly income at point of no returns

Monthly income	Frequency	%
BTW N1000- N30,000	23	38.3
BTW N31, 000- N60, 000	20	33.3
BTW N61, 000- N90200, 000	10	16.7
N91, 000- N120, 000	5	8.3
N121, 000 and below	2	3.3
	60	100

MONTHLY INCOME AT WHISPERING PALM

Monthly income	Frequency	%
BTW N1000- N30,000	20	36.4
BTW N31, 000- N60, 000	15	27.3
BTW N61, 000- N90200, 000	15	27.3
N91, 000- N120, 000	3	5.5
N121, 000 and below	2	3.6
	55	100

MONTHLY INCOME AT COCONUT BEACH

Monthly income	Frequency	%
BTW N1000- N30,000	03	5.0
BTW N31, 000- N60, 000	25	41.7
BTW N61, 000- N90200, 000	20	33.3
N91, 000- N120, 000	10	16.7
N121, 000 and below	2	3.3
	60	100

MONTHLY INCOME AT AIVOJI SEA BEACH

Monthly income	Frequency	%
----------------	-----------	---

BTW N1000- N30,000	30	78.9
BTW N31, 000- N60, 000	5	13.2
BTW N61, 000- N90200, 000	3	7.9
N91, 000- N120, 000	0	0
N121, 000 and below	0	0
	38	100

MONTHLY INCOME AT AKORO SEA BEACH

Monthly income	Frequency	%
BTW N1000- N30,000	23	79.3
BTW N31, 000- N60, 000	5	17.2
BTW N61, 000- N90200, 000	1	3.4
N91, 000- N120, 000	0	0
N121, 000 and below	0	0
	29	100

MONTHLY INCOME AT AGAJA

Monthly income	Frequency	%
BTW N1000- N30,000	27	68.0
BTW N31, 000- N60, 000	10	25.0
BTW N61, 000- N90200, 000	03	7.5
N91, 000- N120, 000	0	0
N121, 000 and below	0	0
	40	100

MONTHLY INCOME AR-BAKHAB BEACH AND HOLIDAY

Monthly income	Frequency	%
BTW N1000- N30,000	28	80.0
BTW N31, 000- N60, 000	6	17.1
BTW N61, 000- N90200, 000	1	2.9
N91, 000- N120, 000	0	0
N121, 000 and below	0	0
	35	100

MONTHLY INCOME AT SUNTAN BEACH

Monthly income	Frequency	%
BTW N1000- N30,000	32	49.2
BTW N31, 000- N60, 000	15	23.1
BTW N61, 000- N90200, 000	13	20.0
N91, 000- N120, 000	3	4.6
N121, 000 and below	2	3.1
	65	100

Source: Field Survey, December, 2021

The table 3 shows the income of the people at the beaches in Badagry town, majority of them earn very low.

Table 4

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT SUNTAN BEACH

Occupation	Frequency	%
civil servants	5	7.7
Schooling	24	36.9
Farming	23	35.4
Trading	13	20.0
	65	100

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT POINT OF NO RETURNS

Occupation	Frequency	%
civil servants	05	8.3
Schooling	15	25.0
Farming	30	50.0
Trading	10	16.7
	60	100

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT WHISPERING PALM

Occupation	Frequency	%
civil servants	4	7.3
Schooling	17	30.9
Farming	24	43.6
Trading	10	18.2
	55	100

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT COCONUT BEACH

Occupation	Frequency	%
-------------------	------------------	----------

civil servants	11	18.3
Schooling	27	45.0
Farming	18	30.0
Trading	04	6.7
	60	100

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AIVOJI

Occupation	Frequency	%
Civil servants	3	7.9
Schooling	10	26.3
Farming	18	47.4
Trading	7	18.4
	38	100

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AGAJA BEACH

Occupation	Frequency	%
-------------------	------------------	----------

Civil servants	5	12.5
Schooling	12	30.0
Farming	20	50.0
Trading	3	7.3
	40	100

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AR-BAKHAB BEACH AND HOLIDAY

Occupation	Frequency	%
Civil servants	3	8.6
Schooling	6	17.1
Farming	20	57.1
Trading	6	17.1
	35	100

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AKORO

Occupation	Frequency	%
Civil servants	3	10.3
Schooling	8	20.7
Farming	15	51.7
Trading	4	13.8
	29	100

Source: Field Survey, December, 2021

Table 4 shows the occupational distribution of the respondents are farmers and traders.

Table 5

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT SUNTAN BEACH

Religion	Frequency	%
Christian	25	38.5
Islam	21	32.3
Tradition believer	19	29.2
	65	100

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT POINT OF NO RETURNS

Religion	Frequency	%
Christian	15	25.0
Islam	17	28.3
Tradition believer	28	46.7
	60	100

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT WHISPERING PALM

Religion	Frequency	%
Christian	18	32.7
Islam	12	21.8
Tradition believer	25	45.5
	55	100

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT COCONUT BEACH

Religion	Frequency	%
Christian	24	40.0
Islam	12	20.0
Tradition believer	24	40.0
	60	100

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AIVOJI

Religion	Frequency	%
Christian	14	36.9
Islam	05	13.2
Tradition believer	19	50.0
	38	100

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AGAJA

Religion	Frequency	%
Christian	07	17.5
Islam	10	25
Tradition believer	23	57.5
	40	100

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AR-BAKHAB BEACH AND HOLIDAY

Religion	Frequency	%
Christian	10	28.6
Islam	17	48.6
Tradition believer	8	22.9
	35	100

RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AKORO

Religion	Frequency	%
Christian	13	44.8
Islam	12	41.4
Tradition believer	04	13.8
	29	100

Source: Field Survey, December, 2021

Table 5 shows the religion of the respondents. Many of the respondents which represent higher percentage of the total population are traditional believers, followed by Christian while the remaining of the respondents which represent little percentage of the total population are Islam

Table 6

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS AT SUNTAN BEACH

Marital status	Frequency	%
Single	12	18.5
Married.	05	7.7
Divorced	26	40.0

Widowed	12	18.5
Separated	10	15.4
	65	100

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS AT POINT OF NO RETURNS

Marital status	Frequency	%
Single	15	25.0
Married.	05	8.3
Divorced	23	38.3
Widowed	11	18.3
Separated	06	10.0
	60	100

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS AT WHISPERING PALM

Marital status	Frequency	%
Single	12	21.8
Married.	8	14.5

Divorced	7	12.7
Widowed	14	25.5
Separated	14	25.5
	55	100

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS AT COCONUT BEACH

Marital status	Frequency	%
Single	15	25.0
Married.	20	33.3
Divorced	10	16.7
Widowed	10	16.7
Separated	5	8.3
	60	100

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AIVOJI

Marital status	Frequency	%
Single	10	26.3

Married.	10	26.3
Divorced	10	26.3
Widowed	02	5.3
Separated	06	15.6
	38	100

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AR-BAKHAB BEACH AND HOLIDAY

Marital status	Frequency	%
Single	12	34.3
Married.	10	28.6
Divorced	4	11.4
Widowed	6	17.1
Separated	5	1.6
	35	100

MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS AT AKORO

Marital status	Frequency	%
Single	11	37.9

Married.	4	13.8
Divorced	11	37.9
Widowed	0	0
Separated	3	10.3
	29	100

Source: Field Survey, December, 2021

Table 6 shows the marital status of the respondents. Most of the respondents which represent higher percent of the total population are divorced, followed by the respondents which represent percentage of the total population are single. Followed by the separated respondents followed married then population remaining are widowed

Table 7

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AT SUNTAN BEACH

Education	Frequency	%
primary school certificate	18	27.7
secondary school certificate	35	53.8
tertiary institution certificate	12	18.5
	65	100

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AT POINT OF NO RETURNS

Education	Frequency	%
primary school certificate	25	41.7

secondary school certificate	32	53.3
tertiary institution certificate	3	05.0
	60	100

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AT WHISPERING PALM

Education	Frequency	%
primary school certificate	20	36.4
secondary school certificate	30	54.5
tertiary institution certificate	05	9.1
	55	100

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AT COCONUT BEACH

Education	Frequency	%
primary school certificate	10	16.7
secondary school certificate	40	66.7
tertiary institution certificate	10	16.7
	60	100

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AT AIVOJI

Education	Frequency	%
------------------	------------------	----------

primary school certificate	08	21.1
secondary school certificate	28	73.7
tertiary institution certificate	02	5.3
	38	100

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AT AGAJA

Education	Frequency	%
primary school certificate	24	60.0
secondary school certificate	13	32.5
tertiary institution certificate	3	7.5
	40	100

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AT AR-BAKHAB BEACH AND HOLIDAY

Education	Frequency	%
primary school certificate	16	45.7
secondary school certificate	17	48.6
tertiary institution certificate	02	5.7
	35	100

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTENDANCE AT AKORO

Education	Frequency	%
primary school certificate	15	51.7
secondary school certificate	13	44.8
tertiary institution certificate	01	3.4
	29	100

Source: Field Survey, December, 2021

Table 7 above shows the highest educational attainment of the respondents. Majority of the respondents which represent highest percentage of the total population have primary school certificate. Follow by those with secondary school certificate while the remaining have tertiary institution certificate.

4.2 Figures Based on Research Questions: To Examine the Degree of Changes in Residents Attitude and Participation In Operations Of Beach Tourism

Table 8**Are you afraid of the sea****SUNTAN BEACH**

	Frequency	%
strongly agree that they are afraid of the sea	10	15.4
they are afraid of the sea	10	15.4
undecided	20	30.8
disagree that they are afraid of the sea	25	38.5
	65	100

Are you afraid of the sea	Frequency	%
POINT OF NO RETURN		
strongly agree that they are afraid of the sea	10	16.7
they are afraid of the sea	06	10.0
undecided	11	18.3
disagree that they are afraid of the sea	33	55.0
	60	100

WHISPERING PALM

Are you afraid of the sea	Frequency	%
strongly agree that they are afraid of the sea	11	20.0
they are afraid of the sea	10	18.2
undecided	11	20.00
disagree that they are afraid of the sea	23	41.8
	55	100

COCONUT BEACH

Are you afraid of the sea	Frequency	%
----------------------------------	------------------	----------

strongly agree that they are afraid of the sea	18	30.0
they are afraid of the sea	07	11.7
undecided	05	8.3
disagree that they are afraid of the sea	30	50.0
	60	100

AIVOJI BEACH

Are you afraid of the sea	Frequency	%
strongly agree that they are afraid of the sea	07	18.4
they are afraid of the sea	10	26.3
undecided	03	47.4
disagree that they are afraid of the sea	18	7.9
	38	100

AGAJA BEACH

Are you afraid of the sea	Frequency	%
strongly agree that they are afraid of the sea	06	15.0
they are afraid of the sea	10	25.0
undecided	04	10.0
disagree that they are afraid of the sea	20	50.0
	40	100

AR-BAKHAB BEACH AND HOLIDAY

Frequency %

Are you afraid of the sea	08	22.9
strongly agree that they are afraid of the sea	07	20.0
they are afraid of the sea	02	5.7
undecided	18	51.4
disagree that they are afraid of the sea	35	100

AKORO BEACH	Frequency	%
Are you afraid of the sea	06	20.7
strongly agree that they are afraid of the sea	05	17.2
they are afraid of the sea	01	3.4
undecided	17	58.6
disagree that they are afraid of the sea	29	100

Table 8 shows the responses of the respondents as to whether they are afraid of the sea. Only few of the respondents of the total population strongly agree that they are afraid of the sea. A little of the respondents which represent a percentage of the total population agree that they are afraid of the sea. Less than few of the respondents which represent percentage of the total population were undecided while the remaining of the respondents which represent higher percentage of the total population disagree that they are afraid of the sea

The types of fear are ;

1. theft
2. unpredictable sea rise

3. attack from area boys
4. snakes and dangerous animals

Table 9

Do you come across some challenges while participating in the operations of beach tourism

Beaches	frequency	%	Challenges	SA	A	SD	D
Suntan	65	17	Drowning	●			
			Dying		●		
			Pollution	●			
			Sudden illness	●			
			Climatic change	●			
			hooliganism		●		
			Fighting	●			
Beaches	frequency	%	Challenges	SA	A	SD	D
Point of no returns	60	15.7	Drowning	●			
			Dying	●			
			Pollution	●			

			Sudden illness		●		
			Climatic change	●			
			hooliganism	●			
			Fighting	●			

Beaches	frequency	%	challenges	SA	A	SD	D
Whispering palm	55	14.4	Drowning	●			
			Dying		●		
			Pollution	●			
			Sudden illness	●			
			Climatic change	●			
			hooliganism	●			
			Fighting		●		

Beaches	frequency	%	challenges	SA	A	SD	D
Coconut	60	15.7	Drowning	●			
			Dying	●			
			Pollution	●			
			Sudden illness	●			
			Climatic change		●		
			hooliganism	●			
			Fighting	●			

Beaches	frequency	%	challenges	SA	A	SD	D
Aivoji	38	9.9	Drowning		●		
			Dying	●			
			Pollution	●			
			Sudden illness	●			
			Climatic		●		

			change				
			hooliganism	●			
			Fighting	●			

Beaches	frequency	%	challenges	SA	A	SD	D
Agaja	40	10.5	Drowning	●			
			Dying		●		
			Pollution	●			
			Sudden illness	●			
			Climatic change	●			
			hooliganism		●		
			Fighting	●			

Beaches	frequency	%	challenges	SA	A	SD	D
AR-BAKHAB	35	9.2	Drowning	●			

BEACH							
			Dying	●			
			Pollution	●			
			Sudden illness	●			
			Climatic change		●		
			hooliganism	●			
			Fighting		●		

Beaches	frequency	%	challenges	SA	A	SD	D
Akoro BEACH	29	7.6	Drowning	●			
			Dying		●		
			Pollution	●			
			Sudden illness	●			
			Climatic				

			change	●			
			hooliganism	●			
			Fighting		●		

Source: Field Survey, December, 2021

Table 9 shows the responses of the respondents as to whether they come across some challenges while participating in the operations of beach tourism. The majority of the respondents of the total population strongly agree that they come across some challenges while participating in the operations of beach tourism.

Table 10

Consulted in case of crisis of emergency.	Frequency	%
strongly agree that the residents are consulted in case of crisis or emergency	124	32.5
agree that the residents are consulted in case of crisis or emergency	176	46.1
undecided	22	5.8
not consulted in case of crisis or emergency	60	15.7
	382	100

Source: Field Survey, December, 2021

Table 10 shows the responses of the respondents as to whether the residents are consulted in case of crisis of emergency. Majority of the respondents which represent the total population strongly agree that the residents are consulted in case of crisis or emergency.

Table 11

Level of interaction between the residents and the resort managers

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Suntan	65	17.0	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Point of no returns	60	15.7	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Whispering	55	14.4	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	AD	D			
Coconut	60	15.7	●						
Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Aivoji	38	9.9	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Agaji	40	15	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
AR- BAKHAB BEACH	35	9.2		●					

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	DD			
AKORO	29	7.6		●					

Table 11 shows the responses of the respondents as to whether they think the current level of interaction between the residents and the resort managers with respect to tourism projects is good. Majority of the respondents of the total population strongly agree that they think the current level of interaction between the residents and the resort managers with respect to tourism projects is good. There is high level of interaction between tourist and residents.

Table 12

Level of Residents' participation in decision-making pertaining to tourism projects is appreciated.

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D
Suntan	65	17.0	●			

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D
Point of no returns	60	15.7	●			

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D
Whispering	55	14.4	●			

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	AD	D
Coconut	60	15.7	●			
Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D
Aivoji	38	9.9	●			

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Agaji	40	15	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
AR- BAKHAB BEACH	35	9.2	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	DD			
AKORO	29	7.6	●						

Table 12 shows the responses of the respondents as to whether the residents' participation in decision-making pertaining to tourism projects is appreciated. Majority of the respondents of the total population strongly agree that the residents' participation in decision-making pertaining to tourism projects is appreciated.

The forms of decision-making are

1. Beach hygiene
2. Beach cleaning and clearing

3. Beach management
4. Facility development and provisions
5. Land allocation
6. Land naming and labelling
7. Amenities and facilities needed

Table 13

Are invited for policy formulation by state or local government

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Suntan	65	17.0	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Point of no returns	60	15.7	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Whispering	55	14.4	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	AD	D			
Coconut	60	15.7	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Aivoji	38	9.9		●					

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
Agaji	40	15	●						

Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	D			
AR- BAKHAB BEACH	35	9.2		●					
Beach	Freq	%	SA	A	SD	DD			

AKORO	29	7.6							

Table 12 shows the responses of the respondents as to whether they are invited for policy formulation by state or local government. Majority strongly agreed that they were invited

4.3 Figure Based On Research Questions: To Identify The Potential Benefits Of Beach Operations On The Residents And Host Community

Table 14

Do you come across tourists	frequency	%
strongly agree	299	78.3
Agree	83	21.7
	382	100

Source: Field survey, December, 2021

Table 14 shows the responses of the respondents whether they usually come across tourists. 299 of the respondents which represent 78.3 percent of the total population indicated a positive response that they usually come across tourists while the remaining 83 of the respondents which represent 21.7 percent of the total population indicated a negative response that they have never come across tourists

Types of benefits

- Employment

- Income generation to the community
- Increased leisure time and recreation
- Health benefits
- Friendship and relationship building

TABLE 16

Are you involved with selling or providing accommodation to tourist

	Frequency	%
strongly agree	281	73.6
Agree	101	26.4
	382	100

Source: Field Survey, December, 2021

Table 16 shows the responses of the respondents whether they are involved with selling or providing accommodation to tourist. 281 of the respondents which represent 73.6 percent of the total population indicated a positive response that they are involved with selling or providing accommodation to tourist while the remaining 101 of the respondents which represent 26.4 percent of the total population indicated a negative response that they are not involved with selling or providing accommodation to tourist

Table 17

Are you aware of laws and regulations governing operations of beaches

strongly agree	277	72.5
Not Agree	105	27.5
	382	100

Table 17 shows the responses of the respondents whether they are aware of laws and regulations governing operations of beaches. 277 of the respondents which represent 72.5 percent of the total population indicated a positive response that they are aware of laws and regulations governing operations of beaches while the remaining 105 of the respondents which represent 27.5 percent of the total population indicated a negative response that they are unaware of laws and regulations governing operations of beaches

Table 18

Are you involved in the policy making	Frequency	%
Strongly agree	300	78.5
Not Agree	82	21.5
	382	100

Table 18 shows the responses of the respondents whether the residents are involved in the policy making. 300 of the respondents which represent 78.5 percent of the total population indicated a positive response that the residents are involved in the policy making while the remaining 82 of the respondents which represent 21.5 percent of the total population indicated a negative response that the residents are involved in the policy making

Table 19

Do you feel the presence of government	Frequency	%
strongly agree	293	76.7
Not Agree	89	23.3
	382	100

Table 19 shows the responses of the respondents whether they feel like presence of government. 293 of the respondents which represent 76.7 percent of the total population indicated a positive response that they feel like presence of government while the remaining 89 of the respondents which represent 23.3 percent of the total population indicated a negative response that they do not feel like presence of government

Table 20

Do you derive any benefit from the beach operation	frequency	%
strongly agree	268	70.2
Not Agree	114	29.8
	382	100

Table 20 shows the responses of the respondents whether they derive any benefit from the beach operation. 268 of the respondents which represent 70.2 percent of the total population indicated a positive response that they derive any benefit from the beach operation while the remaining 114 of the respondents which represent 29.8 percent of the total population indicated a negative response that they do not derive any benefit from the beach operation

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Conclusion

5.1 Summary Of Findings

The study seeks to evaluate the residents' attitude to operation of Badagary beach in Lagos State. The study found out that the respondents are afraid of the sea, the residents are consulted in case of crisis or emergency, they come across some challenges while participating in the operations of beach tourism, they think the current level of interaction between the residents and the resort managers with respect to tourism projects is good, the residents' participation in decision-making pertaining to tourism projects is appreciated and they are invited for policy formulation by state or local government.

5.2 Conclusion

Tourism resembles a bird that is allowed to travel to any train to get term for example, social tourism, clinical tourism, eco-tourism, tourism financial aspects, strict tourism, and presently there is beach/waterfront tourism thus numerous others. It is likewise the main area or method for money that doesn't permit the clients or guests to go with the item rather the attractions or assets are used at the objective regions visited. The beach is a commonplace model. Albeit most tourism exercises occur in the waterfront regions and the close to shore Seaside Sea, none is expanding in the two volumes more than beach front tourism. Given the pretended by beach tourism in the country's economy and its effects on government's income, territorial and nearby economies, it is significant that these attractions or tourism assets particularly the Badagary Beach and different beaches ought to be kept up with at levels that advance and improve their sporting worth and use. This will enormously advance beach tourism in Nigeria and enhance the manageability of tourism in Nigeria. The exploration work featured the significance of the waterfront regions in supportable tourism improvement.

These beach front assets no question, give conveniences to tourism exercises. The potential for financial benefits in waterfront regions is a solid appealing power, advancing movement and this regularly comes from the monetarily discouraged country regions. The significance of the waterfront regions in creating feasible tourism was additionally featured

5.3 Recommendation

There are so many ways of boosting beach tourism and ensuring that it is fully recognized not only in Badagry, Lagos state, but every part of the country. The beaches and other cultural attractions are capable of boosting the economy of the town and the nation.

A number of issues and flaws concerning developing beaches and other natural and cultural attractions in Nigeria need to be addressed or tackled to ensure their effective utilization:

Firstly, the three tiers of government, the stakeholders, private sectors, community-based organizations, ethnic groups and non-governmental organizations should jointly be involved and should participate fully in tourism development and sustainable beach tourism.

By ensuring sustainable tourism, it means tourism attempting to make as low impact on the environment and local culture as possible, while helping to generate future employment for local people. This helps to bring positive experience and development to the local people.

Badagry is blessed with many beautiful beaches which are underutilized by the residents.

That government should involve the local residents on the management of the beach so as to achieve sustainable beach tourism, have a spirit of self-belonging.

That the degree of residents attitude and participation in operations of beach tourism in Badagry is low the benefits of beach operations on the residents are low. The community are not benefitting from income generated in the beach operations

The socio-economic characteristics of residents around Badagry beaches in Lagos do not allow them to enjoy or physically participated in beach activity

That the resident's destruction of natural water and coaster resources, and incessant attitude of disregard toward nature is a serious issue to be corrected by stakeholders for beach sustainability and profitability.

The thesis recommended that beach manager should commence as a matter of urgency conduct public awareness program concerning the value of our beaches, degradation of virgin coastal environmental, loss of natural beauty and careless pollution of air, water, and land.

Income realized from the beaches should be utilized to provide the community necessary modern infrastructural facilities and to poverty level among the residents.

5.4 Contribution to Knowledge

The study residents attitude to operation of Badagry beach Lagos, Nigeria, provides a significant contribution to knowledge in academia, recreation, leisure and tourism. This study demonstrates the implication and importance of residents positive attitude to operation of Badagry beach Lagos, Nigeria. Given the uncertainty created by lack of knowledge, ideas and understanding about the operation of beaches which is not ideal and safe to its running and operation

The study's results will help in examining residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beaches in Lagos, Nigeria with a view to suggesting strategies to improve on positive attitudes also to

understand many factors influencing these attitudes and to suggest strategies to improve residents' attitudes towards the operation of the beaches

The findings also help scholars and researchers to understand the untapped resources buried in Badagry and appreciation of Badagry historical legacy. also the Badagry slave trade history and monuments are something to write home about

Also, the many advantages of beaches would be revealed. the reason people are appreciation waterfront and beaches than other types of tourism will be exposed. Regardless of the enormous national steps taken to promote tourism in lagers, the study's findings show how the success or failure of these initiatives is mostly determined by general public perception and behavior. It threw more lights on how the awareness created could be effectively handled through public commitment to government-initiative appreciated.

5.5 Areas for Further Research

This study aims at examining the residents' attitude to operation of Badagry beaches, Lagos, Nigeria.

For further research, the scholars or researchers should carry out studies on the following areas: the medicinal effects of SPAS to the local communities and residents of the resources.

The effects of crime on wealth generation in the coastal resources.

The evaluation of education on the operation and management of beaches in Nigeria. The effects of encouraging residents to participate in government policy

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Appendix 1

NIGERIA

Age of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Between 4-12 years	11	2.9	2.9	2.9
Between 13-36 years	300	78.5	78.5	81.4
Between 37-60 years	64	16.8	16.8	98.2
Between 61 years and above	7	1.8	1.8	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Gender of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	191	50.0	50.0	50.0
Female	191	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Monthly income

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid between N1000- N30,000	54	14.1	14.1	14.1
N31, 000- N60, 000	155	40.6	40.6	54.7
N61, 000- N90, 000	153	40.1	40.1	94.8
N91, 000- N120, 000	18	4.7	4.7	99.5
N121, 000 and above	2	.5	.5	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Occupation of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Civil service	110	28.8	28.8	28.8
Schooling	27	7.1	7.1	35.9

Farming	181	47.4	47.4	83.2
Trading	64	16.8	16.8	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Religion of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Christianity	261	68.3	68.3	68.3
Valid Islam	121	31.7	31.7	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Marital status of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Single	122	31.9	31.9	31.9
Married	207	54.2	54.2	86.1
Divorced	35	9.2	9.2	95.3
Valid Widowed	12	3.1	3.1	98.4
Separated	6	1.6	1.6	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Highest educational attainment

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Primary	54	14.1	14.1	14.1
Secondary	155	40.6	40.6	54.7
Tertiary	173	45.3	45.3	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Are you afraid of the sea

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	108	28.3	28.3	28.3
Agree	27	7.1	7.1	35.3
undecided	181	47.4	47.4	82.7
disagree	66	17.3	17.3	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Are the residents consulted in case of crisis or emergency

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	124	32.5	32.5	32.5
Agree	176	46.1	46.1	78.5
Valid undecided	22	5.8	5.8	84.3
disagree	60	15.7	15.7	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Do you come across some challenges while participating in the operations of beach tourism?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	106	27.7	27.7	27.7
Agree	35	9.2	9.2	36.9
valid undecided	186	48.7	48.7	85.6
disagree	55	14.4	14.4	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Do you think the current level of interaction between the residents and the resort managers with respect to tourism projects is good?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	116	30.4	30.4	30.4
Agree	199	52.1	52.1	82.5
undecided	1	.3	.3	82.7
Disagree	66	17.3	17.3	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

The residents' participation in decision-making pertaining to tourism projects is appreciated?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	99	25.9	25.9	25.9
Agree	36	9.4	9.4	35.3
undecided	189	49.5	49.5	84.8
Disagree	58	15.2	15.2	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Are you invited for policy formulation by state or local government

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	131	34.3	34.3	34.3
Agree	115	30.1	30.1	64.4
Valid undecided	84	22.0	22.0	86.4
disagree	52	13.6	13.6	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Do you usually come across tourists?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	299	78.3	78.3	78.3
Valid No	83	21.7	21.7	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Do you interact with these tourists?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	272	71.2	71.2	71.2
Valid No	110	28.8	28.8	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Are you involved with selling or providing accommodation to tourist?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	281	73.6	73.6	73.6
Valid No	101	26.4	26.4	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Are you aware of laws and regulations governing operations of beaches?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	277	72.5	72.5	72.5
Valid No	105	27.5	27.5	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Are the residents involved in the policy making?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	300	78.5	78.5	78.5
Valid No	82	21.5	21.5	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Do you feel like presence of government?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	293	76.7	76.7	76.7
Valid No	89	23.3	23.3	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

Do you derive any benefit from the beach operation?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	268	70.2	70.2	70.2
Valid No	114	29.8	29.8	100.0
Total	382	100.0	100.0	

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- Ondo State University Ado Ekiti March 2004-February 2006
(Master in Recreation and Tourism)
- Ondo State Polytechnic January 1994-Dec 2001
(HND in Hotel and Catering Mgt) Ondo State
- Ipe High Schl 1993-1994
- Unity Sec School (SSCE) 1987-1992
Owo Ondo State

Working experience

- 1994 (I.T.) Date-1996-1997
UCH Canteen (I.T.) NNPC Canteen (Samsedi Caterers)
Date-1995 Date-1996-1997
Kolex Hotel , Samora Hotel Jos
Yaba Lagos Plateau

Key performance area

- ❖ Ensuring contractual obligation is met.
- ❖ Managing customer relationship to foster loyalty
- ❖ Increase customer base, sales and penetration of individuals and complainer

Personal qualities

- ❖ Ability to work efficiently
- ❖ Excellent communication skills
- ❖ Computer literacy
- ❖ Desire to acquire greater knowledge

Publications

- ❖ **Ayodele J.O.:** Giwa F.F assessing the significance of recreational activities on the Students of Lagos State Polytechnic Ikorodu, Lagos. (2nd national science & technology conference emerging trends in national security: science and technology in perspective) 2015.
- ❖ **Ayodele J.O.:** Giwa F.F.: the sustainability of Agbo remireke cultural festival in Agbowa town. (1st annual national conference, science & technology at Nigeria's centenary: issues, challenges and prospects. Moshood Abiola Polytechnic) 2014.

- ❖ **Giwa Foluke, Ibidapo Abimbola, Frank Ogundana, and Ayodele Olufemi.** A survey of influence communication technology adoption in hospitality industry and impacts on future employment generation in Nigeria. (Information Communication Technology for Economic Development, School of Technology, Lagos State Polytechnic).
- ❖ **Giwa Foluke, Ibidapo Abimbola, Frank Ogundana, and Ayodele Olufemi.** development of tourism products, a panacea for the nations economic recession. (13th National Conference of Academic Staff Union of Polytechnics, 2016)
- ❖ **Giwa Foluke, Ibidapo Abimbola, Frank Ogundana, and Ayodele Olufemi..** assessing the roles of tourism in economic development and poverty reduction in Nigeria. (13th national conference of academic staff union of polytechnics, 2016)
- ❖ **Giwa Foluke, Ibidapo Abimbola, Frank Ogundana, and Ayodele Olufemi..:** ICT- A Panaceas to Increase Tourist Patronage to Tourist Destination in Ekiti State. (Journal of the School of Environmental Studies, Lagos State Polytechnic, vol 2. 2016)
- ❖ **Giwa Foluke, Ibidapo Abimbola, Frank Ogundana, and Ayodele Olufemi..:** relevance of electronic-tourism on market mix. (journal Of The School Of Environmental Studies, Lagos State Polytechnic, vol 2. 2016)
- ❖ **Giwa Foluke, Ibidapo Abimbola, Frank Ogundana, and Ayodele Olufemi.:** assessing the roles of information communication technology in sales tourism products. (Journal of the School of Technology and Applied Science. vol 3. 2016)
- ❖ **Giwa Foluke, Ibidapo Abimbola, Frank Ogundana, and Ayodele Olufemi.,** influence of electronic – tourism on tourism business. (Journal of the School of Environmental Studies, Lagos staTe Polytechnic, vol 2. no.1 2016)
- ❖ **Giwa Foluke, Ibidapo Abimbola, Frank Ogundana, and Ayodele Olufemi. j.** recreation :a life necessity Journal of the school of environmental Studies, Lagos State Polytechnic, vol 2. no.1 2018)

Books Publications

- ❖ **Tourism Operations and Management** by Kolawole G.T and Giwa F.F [1st edition]

❖ Tourism Planning and Developments by Kolawole G.T. and Giwa F.F [1st edition]

❖ Fundamentals of Nigerians Arts, Heritage and Culture by Giwa F.F

Hobbies

Reading, Watching and Playing Football, Meeting people

REFERENCES

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All Christian Fellowship Ministry, Ado Ekiti

Mrs Olajide

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Ikorodu, Lagos.

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This is to certify that the thesis by Foluke Francesca Giwa with the matriculation number LCU/PG/001883 in the Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management, Lead City University, Ibadan, is in full compliance with the university format style of thesis

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Date

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