PERCEPTION OF CIVIL SERVANTS ABOUT THE ROLE OF RECREATION AND TOURISM IN NIGERIA

BY

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DECLARATION

The researcher sincerely declare that this Doctoral Dissertation is purely the creative work of the author and it has never been written o presented by anyone for any Degree, whether individually or collectively. The study is purely the report of the investigation and innovation of the writer. All sources of publications quoted have been appropriately acknowledged and referenced.

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Perception Of Civil Servants About The Role Of Recreation And Tourism In Nigeria.

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Doctor of Philosophy

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CERTIFICATION

This dissertation entitled "PERCEPTION OF CIVIL SERVANTS ABOUT THE ROLE OF RECREATION AND TOURISM IN NIGERIA" meets the regulations governing the award of Doctor of Philosophy in Sports Management of Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contributions to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my former Headmaster at Basawa Primary School, Zaria, Mallam Shaba Maliki; to all my mentors in academics; and to all teachers whose great joy and happiness in life is guiding learners/students to meaningful progress and achievement.

A. G. SULEIMAN.

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

A total of 596 subjects were randomly chosen from TEN States of Nigeria, and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

A questionnaire was used as the research instrument to collect data for this study. Five hypotheses were developed for the purpose of this study. The statistical techniques involving t-test, the pearson's product moment correlation (r) and the analysis of variance (ANOVA) were applied to the data, to test the hypotheses of the study.

The major findings of the study are as follows:

i) There was no significant difference between male and female civil servants in their perception about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria,

ii) There was significant correlation between facilities and equipment available and civil servants' perception about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria,

iii) There was significant correlation between financial status of civil servants and their perception about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

iv) There was,no significant influence of marital status of civil servants and their perception about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

v) There was no significant influence of religious affiliations of civil servants on their perception about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE PROBLEM

Recent technological developments have increased automation and decreased the number of working days, providing more leisure time than ever before. This provided greater opportunities for participation in recreational activities. However, because of lack of awareness of the importance of recreation and tourism, several employees still continue to utilize their new found leisure for work, rather than for recreation.

It is widely believed that participation in recreational activities of one kind or another helps to determine one's personality. Recreation has a lot to offer to individuals when utilized in worthwhile activities, especially in areas of mental, physical, social and psychological developments.

Recreational activities are very wide in scope. They range from active physical pursuits to passive activities like reading novels, magazines, watching films, football matches, television set and listening to music. They may be either individual or group activities. Different people need different types of recreational activities.

It can be said that the ancient man lived a happier life free from worries than today. Man has in one way or the other adopted kinds of recreational leisure pursuits.

Activities like folk dances and dramatic display, as forms of recreations, are important parts of the cultural heritage of

humanity. In Nigeria, recreation cannot be looked upon as a new phenomenon in the life of the people. Since olden times, Nigerians engaged in different forms of play activities during their leisure hours. Playgrounds, Villages and market squares were used as centres for cultural displays, traditional ceremonies, as well as for different kinds of socio-religious functions (Ladani, 1986).

It is the assumption of the researcher that some people know the importance of recreation by taking part in recreational activities, while others have no adequate knowledge of the activities that will lead them to wholesome recreation.

Dare (1987) maintains that before any activity can be considered recreational, it has to meet certain criteria, such as freedom from emotional tension and self adjustment; contribution to knowledge; development and maintenance of good health habits and character formation; and it must be voluntary, satisfactory and free from compulsion.

Recreation is therefore the choice of activity, in which involvement is voluntary, free from obligation, to obtain personal (intrinsic) satisfaction, rather than to gain extrinsic rewards.

Tourism, on the other hand, is an organised journey out of home, during which several places are visited. A tour reflects the desire to enjoy leisure in a different environment, which is perhaps beautiful and which has a good climate. Tourism involves travelling, knowing places and people, with or without a guide. Tourism according to Caxton Encyclopedia (1969) would be better seen as recreation, social attraction and exchange of cultural

ideas between different people, no matter their colour or creed.

Band-Bouy and Lawson (1977) maintain that "tourism overlaps with recreation and with other activities involving travel." According to them, "a tourist is a temporary visitor, staying at least twenty four hours or overnight in the area visited, whose journey is for the purpose of leisure (holiday, recreation, sport) or business (family mission, health, study or religion)." Leisure is that period at the complete disposal of a person, after he has completed his work and fulfilled his other obligations. Work is what a person does to earn a living or something done not necessarily connected with a trade, occupation or for payment. Recreation is voluntary involvement in an activity, free from obligation. And tour is a brief visit or journey to or through a certain place, out of home. According to Band-Bouy and Lawson (1977), there are Business tourists - who travel for conferences, seminars and exhibitions; specific tourists - who include pilgrims, students and others, whose travel is specific to a particular needs; and leisure tourists - who visit places for pleasure or out of general interest and taking holidays.

Tourism, according to Benedict (1992), provides love, peace, understanding, appreciation, just like recreation. It is a forum for exchange of ideas and interchange of culture. Unfortunately, some people do not actually know the values and significance of recreation and have no adequate knowledge of the activities involved, let alone take part in tourism. It is in light of the above reasons that this study was conducted to identify the

perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria, and to collect recommendations on how both recreation and tourism could be improved in Nigeria.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

When people are not educated on the values of recreation and tourism, they tend to develop negative attitude towards them. The importance of recreation and tourism in the development of a person does not seem to be adequately publicised nor appreciated. Moreover, the recreational centres and tourist attraction organised by both public and private enterprises are not only inadequate, but also restricted to the public in some cases. In addition, some of the available recreational centres charge prohibitively very high fees for people to become members, while cost of travel on tours nowadays have become equally prohibitive.

Recreation and tourism also suffer from prejudices attributable to religious bias and ethnic chauvinism. Some religions, for example, do not permit the faithfuls to visit places where alcohol is consumed or pork is served. Moreover, socio-economic and political instability and spiralling inflation have scared people away from recreational pursuits and tourist activities, by contributing to the growth of crime.

Under these unfavourable conditions, people tend to change their perceptions and adapt their life style to changing conditions. Civil servants in Nigeria have more leisure, which is supposed to be utilised for the betterment of their bodies. It is not clear as to why the socio-economic and political situations

change their life-style. These are people who are involved in decision making and implementation process. If recreation and tourism pursuits are to be promoted, this particular segment of the society, should have positive perceptions about them. Specifically, this investigation attempted to answer the following research questions:

(i) Is there any difference between male and female civil servants in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria ?

(ii) Is the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism related to facilities and equipment ?

(iii) Is the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism related to their financial status, marital status and religious affiliations ?

1.3 BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

On the basis of available prevailing professional opinion, the following assumptions were made for the purpose of this study:

(i) Every society is involved, either consciously or unconsciously, in recreation and tourism.

(ii) Perceptions and involvement of human beings are generally affected by a variety of factors like religious beliefs, political affiliation, economic status and personal characteristics.

(iii) The role of any activity is perceived differently by different segments of the society, depending on socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

(iv) Perceptions and involvement in any activity are

measurable.

(v) The role of any activity can be inferred from the perception and involvement of the people in that activity.

1.4 HYPOTHESES

(i) There is no significant difference between male and female civil servants in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

(ii) There is no significant relationship between facilities and equipment available and civil servants' perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

(iii) There is no significant relationship between financial status of civil servants and their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

(iv) There is no significant influence of the marital status of civil servants on their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

(v) There is no significant influence of the religious affiliation of civil servants on their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Civil servants constitute the back-bone of a nation's socio-economic and political stability. Their perception will significantly affect policies and their implementation of that nation. It is therefore very essential to consider their perception about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria, so that there will be socio-economic, political and physical stability of this

section of the population.

One of the most important avenues to promote psycho-sociological, physical and emotional well-being, is recreation and tourism. The participation of civil servants in these pursuits to gain expected benefits largely depends on their perception of the role of these pursuits. No studies seem to have been reported on the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism. As this study was primarily concerned with the perception of Nigerian civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism, its findings would reveal the feelings of civil servants about the importance of recreation and tourism.

The involvement of Nigerian civil servants in recreation and tourism is affected by such factors as demographic characteristics and economic status. The reasons of this study is to reveal whether the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism and their involvement in these pursuits are affected by their demographic characteristics and economic situation.

Perception of and involvement in an activity are closely related and they interact, affecting each other, however, no studies seem to have been reported on this interaction among Nigerian civil servants. The reasons of the study would reveal or determine whether the perception of civil servants on the role of recreation and tourism is related to their involvement in these pursuits.

1.6 DELIMITATION

This study was delimited to the following:

(i) This study was conducted to find out the perception of only civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

(ii) This study attempted to determine the relationship between age, gender, financial status and marital status of civil servants and their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

1.7 LIMITATION

This study had the following limitation, which was considered while interpreting the results:

The limitation of the study is one inherent in the instrument used to collect required data in this study. One of the limitations of this instrument is the accuracy and reliability of interpreting the feelings expressed by the respondents. Therefore, the investigator used every possible means to motivate the respondents to tick statements that best represented their feelings.

1.8 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

CIVIL SERVANT - Any person who works for government and is a government employee.

FINANCIAL STATUS - How wealthy a civil servant is in relation to other civil servants.

LEISURE TIME - An individual's discretionary time, time not devoted to official assignment, but time judiciously used for recreation and tourism.

PERCEPTION - The meaning, understanding and appreciation of civil servants about recreation and tourism.

RECREATION - Voluntary involvement in any leisure activities, free from obligation and for the purpose of pleasure.

ROLE - The responsibilities, tasks or functions of tourism and recreation.

TOURISM - Recreating outside a person's usual environment, which is deliberate and planned for the purpose of pleasure.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, literature related to RECREATION, TOURISM and PERCEPTION are reviewed. Contributions made by many authors with regards to recreation, leisure and tourism are fully discussed under the following sub-titles:

i. Meaning of recreation
ii. objectives of recreation
iii. Significance of recreation
iv. History of recreation in Nigeria
v. Types of recreational activities in Nigeria
vi. Agencies that provide recreational activities in Nigeria.
vii. Tourism
viii Perception
ix. Factors influencing perception
x. Summary.

2.2 MEANINGS OF RECREATION

Recreation, according to Gray (1940) cited in Burby (1942), is "an emotional function within an individual human being and satisfaction." It is characterized by a feeling of mastery, achievement, exhilaration, acceptance, success, personal worth and pleasure.

Alhassan (1988) also opined that recreation is "an amusement

of diversion, which gives enjoyment, refreshment of strength and spirit, as after toil, anything providing entertainment or relaxation."

Magi (1989) explained recreation as related to seven terms by the zulus of South Africa, which they perceived as having some authentic Zulu equivalents, i.e. play, rest, past-time, entertainment, amusement, relaxation and idleness. For Kenyans, according to Burnett (1989), recreation is not a way to keep mentally or physically in shape, but part of the social ritual that keeps them in touch with their culture.

In ancient Greek, the word for recreation and/or leisure was "schole". In one sense, schole was defined as the condition of being free from the necessity of work. In another sense, it is something which the individual need not worry about obtaining food, shelter and a few simple comforts. It is not working only, but something in which knowing work is not necessary. This is vital, as only such knowledge and security that allow the mind to pursue higher purposes (Dare, et al, 1987). Baker (1946) also defined schole as an activity, claiming that leisure is more than a state of mind. Leisure for him included the appropriate actions once the state of mind is achieved.

Recreation is however the choice of activity or involvement in an activity which is voluntary, free from compulsion or obligation. It is that act which is prompted by an 'internal' motivation and the desire to achieve personal satisfaction, rather than by extrinsic motives or rewards. It is widely regarded as activity,

including physical, mental, social, emotional involvement and psychological satisfaction, as contrasted with sheer idleness, complete rest or sleeping on bed thinking. These cannot in anyway be regarded as recreation.

In another vein, Yazid (1988) observed that the best way to keep ourselves physically fit is through participation in physical activities and not in beer parlour, where a lot of alcohol is consumed. He explained further that we have stepped into an environment where emphasis on physical activity no longer exist. Almost every night we wake-up from our sleep to the realization that our stomach have turned into bunches. We experience breathlessness and pounding hearts, with only slight physical exertion, and at day's end, we pay for neglecting physical exercise. It is then necessary that people, young or old educated or not, males or females, residing in urban of rural areas, should utilized the local facilities at their disposal for recreation and leisure pursuits.

It is important to note the diversity of recreational interest to the members of the public. some direct their interest to outdoor games, while others are much concerned with indoor recreational activities. still, many people remain as spectators during their leisure.

2.3 OBJECTIVES OF RECREATION

Bucher (1970) Categorized the objectives of recreation into the following different functional goals:

Personal fulfilment: This relate to the need for self

actualization, which the individual is capable of achieving and the contributions recreation can make to these set down target.

Democratic Human Relations: This relates to the recognition of the contribution of the goals of recreation to the individual, as well as to the democratic society. It also encourages interactions between individuals in a socially acceptable manner.

Leisure Skills and Interests: Recreation has the goals of meeting the different interest of people and helping them develop their skills which will develop intrinsic motivation and provide a medium for spending free time in constructive and worth while manner.

Health and fitness: Recreation recognises the importance of contributing to the alleviation of such conditions as mental illness, stress, physical inactivities in the individuals.

Creative Expression and Aesthetic appreciation: Recreation attempt to provide leadership qualities or material and motivation, where creative personal expression and aesthetic appreciation on the part of the participants exist.

Environment for living in leisure society: Recreation plays an important role in encouraging such things as preservation of natural resources, construction of play grounds and recreation centres, and awakening the population to an appreciation of aesthetic and cultural values.

Kraus (1978), also identified four objectives of recreation, which included:

Health development;

Human relations;

Civil development; and

Self development.

Areola (1976), explained the following as broad national objectives of recreation development in Nigeria:

(i) The continuous improvement of the quality of life of the entire citizens of Nigeria, as groups and as individuals.

(ii) The promotions and continuous improvement of initiatives and programmes of recreation aimed at improving the health and well-being of the aged, children and youth, in both urban and rural populations.

(iii) The maintenance of high moral standards among citizens of the country.

(iv) The maximization of the contribution of the recreation sector towards the attainment of the country's economic and social integration.

2.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF RECREATION:

The purpose of physical activities is very simply and fundamentally to provide human beings with experiences that will assist them in achieving a better state of being. All of these experiences are directed toward the individual's total development, i.e, physical, social, emotional, spiritual and intellectual.

Through the ages, great philosophers and educators have emphasized the values of recreational activities, and have identified the relationship of the intellectual to the physical (Mueller and Reznic, 1979). However, Idris (1986) is of the view

that "there is an increased change in recreational programme. Today, human needs have become sensitive, inventive, expressive and adaptive to the changing social needs. Recreation has become the most influential tool in meeting man's expressive and creative needs."

Many people today do not have much opportunity to get the right amount or the right kind of physical activity, while they are at work on their jobs. Some get exercise of a sort when they are at work, but often they use only some specific muscles. For example, they may stand on their feet a good deal, as machinists, dentists, teachers, etc., for hours. In this case, the persons need well rounded activities that bring their large body muscles into function or play. It is therefore very essential to make careful plan of their leisure,so as to attain the kind of exercises which their job fail to provide for them. Frost (1975), is of the opinion that people who are concerned about quality of life, periods of relaxation are very important. Relaxation is especially meaningful to those whose duties involve meticulous, tension producing activity, such as negotiating with employees, making seemingly insolvable problems. Periods of intense effort should be followed by periods of relaxation, for this is natural cadence of life. Sleep follows wakefulness, muscular relaxation follows contraction and return to equilibrium comes after energy expenditure. Today's noisy, hurried and often monotonous work-a-day world can be very fatiguing and can lead to nervous disorder and mental breakdown. Relaxation is essential. It can be achieved in many different ways.

Conversing with family and friends, listening to a concert, going to a theatre, gardening and actively playing, can all be relaxing.

The need for civil servants' fitness and health is as a result of several conditions, some of the most pertinent of which are the increased leisure, the changing nature of individual work involving less and less activity, the pressure and speed of modern existence the prevalence of heart disease and other ailments for which exercise is considered as a preventive measure (Bucher, 1979). Bucher further explained that a person who engages in recreation has sufficient strength and endurance and can sustain vigorous activity and perform strenuous work over an extended period of time. A physically fit individual must have strong and efficient muscles, a balanced proportion of good muscle fibre, the ability to bring the needed number of muscle fibres into play when there is work to be done by the muscles, efficient body levers, a working rhythm and good coordination. Those persons with flabby weak muscles cannot endure any vigorous exercise, and an attempt to engage in exercise will lead to muscular pains and low back pain.

Pollock, et al (1978), in contributing towards the health benefits gained through exercise and recreation, maintains that camping exercise also promotes good health. The out-of-door activities, together with healthful activities, interesting projects and congenial classmates, improve the general fitness of individuals. The values of camping meet the health needs of individuals.

In recent years, jogging, which is basically a combination of

walking and running, has become popular as an aid to keeping physically fit and healthy. Jogging has been found beneficial to some 'heart attack' victims, because it increases the flow of blood to the damaged heart and it may help some heart attack patients to rebuild the endurance in their heart and lungs (Coppock, 1975). He further stated that exercise, such as jogging, forces the body to become conditioned to an increased need for oxygen, and when the body reaches the levels of fitness that meets this need, cardiopulmonary and oxygen transport systems become more efficient. Among other benefits, jogging also helps the healthy individual who wants to lose weight.

All else is of little value to the individual if he does not have a good health. It is possible to remain alive even when health is poor, but life cannot be exuberant and full without good health. Recreation has demonstrated its capacity for helping to attain and keep sound health. Physical recreation, particularly those activities which involve the use of the large muscles, as in active games and sports, athletics and calisthenics, help develop our physical structure. Nervous tensions appear to be fewer and less devastating as a result of participation in recreational activities. Recreation also plays a large role in mental health, in helping our emotional stability. If used extensively, recreation not only helps to prevent ill-health and sustains good health, but also help the ill and handicapped to regain their health (Toyne, 1974)

In the field of education, recreation opens the door to a

whole new world of learning. Much learning takes place when an individual takes part in recreational activities. For instance, it is the purpose of education to stimulate thinking, to help achieve sound physical and mental health, to appreciate beauty and enhance human relations and to broaden and deepen personality, growth and development (Boateng, 1986).

Sometimes, the teacher in presenting his lesson to the students makes adequate effort to make the lesson as recreating as possible, so as to stimulate and maintain the students' interest for a considerable period within or during the lesson. Recreational activities among students serve as media of learning.

Even at home, recreational activities bring couples closer together. When young men and women share and enjoy wholesome recreation together, certain deep understanding evolves. They learn the meaning of companionship and become better qualified to make a wise selection of a mate . "The family that plays together, stays together."

Since all children live together with their parents during feasts, like sallah,christmas, marriage and naming ceremonies, plans should be made for recreation in the family setting, where the family can enjoy itself as a unified group. Families in which parents share play with their children, there is greater opportunity for emotional, spiritual and psychological satisfaction, growth and development of mutual respect, affection and happiness. Some families sing together, others enjoy picnic or camping as a group . When a home is a welcome place for children and their

friends, it will certainly help cement family bonds (Burby,1942).

At the national level, recreation contributes to the economy of a country. For instance, 1.5 billion dollars was realised in 1970, when foreigners stayed in New York for recreational pursuits (Dare, 1987). In Nigeria, some amount is usually paid for entry into Zoos, museums, game reserves, national parks, water falls, etc, and also in night clubs, film theaters or houses, and especially during sports events. Recreation helps in upgrading the economically disadvantaged areas by making them economically viable. For example in Kano, before a person is allowed into the zoo, he has to give =N=10 if he is an adult and =N=5 if he is a teenager. A big family have to give =N=50 before having access to recreate. Initially and up till middle 80's, there was no fixed amount for individuals to pay at the entrance. people were allowed in anyhow and when they are leaving, they give a token at the gate. But from the late 80's to date, specific amount is fixed for entry into the zoo.

According to Burton (1971). the demands for recreation can be considered in five dimensions, namely: existing demand, latent demand, induced demand, diverted demand and substitute demands. "Existing demand refers to demand which currently exists". This type of demand can be measured by the actual use of a particular recreational resource of facility in an area. "Latent demand is one, which would be so in other circumstances." It is a demand which is frustrated by such factors as the non-existence of facilities. "Induced demand is one which is created as a direct

result of the provision of supply facilities."

This suggests that if a new recreation facility is made available, an entirely new demand may be generated for it, in addition to any latent demand which was previously unsatisfied. "Diverted demand refers to a demand for a certain kind of facility which is diverted from one source of supply to another, as a result of the provision of a new supply." "Substitute demand implies the demand for a completely different kind of recreational facility."

The choice of recreation and the range of variety considered by an individual or group is greatly influenced by the amount of time available, age, marital status, income, educational level, occupation or class position, car ownership and distance involved (Toyne, 1974; Parker, 1976; Band-Bouy and Lawson, 1977). In addition to the above, individual preferences and the question of availability of suitable resources as well as the facilities to make proper use of them, influence to a large extent the demand for recreation , particularly outdoor recreation.

Leisure, is luxury item as far as family budgeting is concerned. At very low levels of income, all spending has to be devoted to the provision of food and housing and so leisure activities are restricted to those which involve little or no expenditure (Toyne, 1974). Demand for recreation therefore could be said to be income elastic, since in many recreation pursuits, participation increases with income. However, it is pertinent to note that there is yet no serious empirical study in Nigeria, to determine whether correlation exists between low income and cheap

recreational pursuits or between high income and expensive pursuits.

Recreationist preferences based on choice of leisure activity affect the demand for outdoor recreation resources and facilities. Toyne (1974) maintained that what people prefer to do and where they prefer to go in their free time is inevitably affected by their sense of taste. Therefore, it may be valid to posit that a broad consensus of opinion on what is more desirable by recreationist does exist in view of the fact that some activities, places, etc, are more popular than others.

Toyne (1974) in contributing on the issue of recreational preferences, observed that once recreationists have decided on what activities and places they prefer, they hardly change their preferences and so leisure-seeking behaviour is similar to customer allegiance in retailing.

2.5 HISTORY OF RECREATION IN NIGERIA.

Like in any other eminent community, recreation has been part of the lives of Nigerians since time immemorial. It is obvious that recreational activities in Nigeria were determined by both cultural and environmental set up of each part of the country. Prominent among recreational activities were wrestling, dancing, hunting, boxing, horse riding, local draft games and story telling (Ladani, 1986).

Most recreational activities were much associated with marriages, enthronthment of traditional rulers, naming ceremonies, and cultural festivals. Most of the recreational activities were

usually performed in the evenings, after a hard day's work. it is imperative to note that there are some activities that are common to both the Northern and Southern parts of Nigeria. Such activities includes wrestling, dancing, singing and hunting. Horse riding is common in the North, while swimming, even though the Northerners also swim, is a typical activity of the Southern part, because of the vast reverine areas.

The development and awareness of modern recreation today in Nigeria, dates back to the introduction of western education (civilization) into west Africa. Although even before the influence of western education, Nigerian tribes had their ways of recreating through local games and physical activities, though they were not well organised and formerly taught at school. The activities consisted of dances, local wrestling, acrobatics, boxing, swimming, jumping, chasing games, spear and throwing (Ladani, 1986).

Sports as rituals are conducted according to the seasons and were featured prominently in many of the cultural activities, such as funeral rites of outstanding persons, new yam or millet festivals, initiations to manhood, religious observances and the enthrothment of traditional rulers. Wrestling and boxing were widely known among all tribes in Nigeria. The moontime was an occasion for children's play activities, as well as Sundays and Fridays, when no much farming work is done (Ladani, 1986).

The introduction and establishment of schools by missionaries brought about the introduction of physical activities that served as recreation for the pupils after school hours in the late 18th

century. When government became involved in the development of education in Nigeria, one of the objectives of education then was the development of sound standards of individual conduct. This brought the inclusion of physical training in the curriculum of schools in the early 19th century (Fafunwa, 1975).

Physical education continued to gain ground, in that it provided for mental and social development of the individual. Efforts have been made by both Federal and state Governments, voluntary organisations, in the erection of recreational centres. Stadia have been built by both state and federal governments and new gates erected at the outskirts of state capitals. Natural resources in the country were also developed and reserved for recreational purposes by State and Federal Governments.

Yankari Game Reserve in Bauchi, Kano Zoo, International Youth Tourism Centre in Plateau, Wild life park in jos, Bar Beach and Badagry Beach all in Lagos, University of Ibadan Zoo, trans-amusement park in Ibadan, Apapa recreation ground, warm spring, Ikogosi, and others, are all efforts to offer recreational opportunities for public through the conservation of natural resources (see appendix III).

The increase in leisure hours like in other countries of the world, is not an exception in Nigeria. There are only 'five working days' per week in the country, with numerous public holidays enjoyed by all categories of civil servants, like Christmas, Easter, Boxing days, Sallah and other national holidays. Most workers also close between 2.00pm and 3.30pm daily during the

five working days. This means that people have enough time to engage in recreation, leisure activities and possibly go on tour.

Despite the abundant leisure hours and recreational facilities offered by state and federal governments, and organisations at the disposal of the public, only few members of the public have the interest to participate in recreational activities, which may be due to lack of public enlightenment about its values and limited facilities. Kraus (1978) observed that the age and marital status of individuals are elements, which influence participation in recreational activities, and that single persons of both sexes take part in a greater number of activities than married people.

A study conducted by Kelly and Stainhamp (1987) on residents of Peoria, Illinois, aged 40 years and over, revealed that for those aged 40 years and over, leisure activities were the most important non-economic factor in subjective well-being. The finding revealed greater sense for participation in a wide range of activities, as well as for those aged over 75 years. Despite the constructive pattern imposed on the latter group due to health, home based and family activities played important role in life satisfaction. The authors added that for both groups, the social bonding dimension is central; secondly, leisure is more than just filling time; it is a context for action. Finally, leisure provides the context for communication and interaction.

Interest in recreation in adult life could be due to keen interest developed in sports or local games during childhood. It

could also be true that bad experience in physical sporting activities at adolescence, may kill interest in recreation in general. Based on the above assumptions, one could assert that only the literate do take part in a formally organised recreational activities than the illiterate, that forms the majority of the Nigerian populace.

2.6 TYPES OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA:

There are ten (10) types of recreational activities that are usually organised in Nigeria. These include arts and crafts, communication, dance, drama, hobbies, music, outdoor recreation, social recreation, special events, sports, games and athletics.

2.7 AGENCIES THAT PROVIDES RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA:

With the complexity of different ethnic groups, having various cultures, norms, taboos and believes, there are some agencies that provide recreational activities which, in one way or the other, influence the type of recreational activities that is being practiced in any part of the country. According to Areola (1976), these include the following:

Community (public) Agencies:

The community as an agent of recreation has the role of paying taxes, part which could be used to build stadia, gymnasia, community centres and public parks. Also through donations from well-to-do individuals in the society, these facilities can be developed and maintained. These wealthy people sometimes encourage local musicians, like Dan maraya of Jos, Mamman shata in the North and Fela Anikulapo Kuti, Ayinla

Kollingtone, Sunny Ade. Ebenezer Obey and others from the south.

Community songs and local group activities are extensively popular in different parts of the country. Cultural groups with traditional artists, are extensively popular in different parts of the country. Cultural groups with traditional artists, sing poets, do entertain and collect money and gifts in cash and kind from people they live with. These form the main source of recreation to the public.

Industries:

Industries do promote recreational activities in Nigeria, e.g. coca-cola, pepsi, Lever Brothers, Breweries, Textiles, motor Assemblies, etc. They provide catering services within the industries, constructs sports pitches and sponsor one sport or the other; they also provide library services for their workers. Competitions, like annual coca-cola tennis championship, encourage both active participants and their public in taking part in recreational activities on special purpose, i.e. the activities and competitions being sponsored, serve as recreational activities to the general public.

Homes:

In most homes in Nigeria, trees, gardens, etc, are being taken care of. Therefore, people are busy in their gardens in the evenings, watching the beauty of nature, especially the elites. Most of the people in urban centres do have libraries, sound or musical sets, television and video sets, film

projectors, ludo, whot and cards. These games are practiced as indoor games.

Institutions of learning:

In all schools in Nigeria (primary through university), students do take part in recreational activities in one form or the other. In a situation where the financial state of the school does not allow construction of facilities or cannot buy equipment, the natural environment is being used. Sports, like dual or team games, do provide recreation in the schools. Students also take part in drama, night parties and discos, etc. All these are forms of recreation.

Armed forces:

The Armed forces do organize annual national athletic meeting for its members. For example, the military and Nigerian police sports festivals usually organized annually, serve as forms of recreation for the general public.

Youth Agencies:

This involves voluntary youth agencies, like the Boys' Brigade, Boys' Scouts, Man 'o' war, Cadet, Girls' Guide, Red Cross Society of Nigeria. Both students and non-students take part to recreate themselves for their betterment, as well as for that of the society in general. They also take part in camping, picnics, etc.

Societies, clubs and Associations:

This include clubs like Polo, Rotary, Cricket, Kegites, Religious Organizations and Drama Society. These groups

provide entertainment, building of public parks and bus stops. These features are practically seen in urban centres. Like the Kegites Club, they usually visit their colleagues in other states for enjoyment galore.

Commercial Organizations:

Government provides and maintains parks, museums, hotels, water falls, dams, forest reserves and game reserves, libraries, bar beaches, etc. It also gives both moral and financial support to any private organisation willing to organize or carry out any recreational activity that is of national interest. Through the above recreational activities, people in most communities, in Nigeria recreate themselves. Recreation to some extent has always been part of the lives of all people of every race, nation and creed, despite religious, socio-economic and political differences. Genuinely man spends much of his time constructively in a worth-while manner by participating in activities such as riding bicycle, painting, reading (novels, magazines, journals, pamphlets, etc.), canoeing, mountaineering, hunting, fishing, bow and arrow throwing, etc.

2.8 TOURISM.

This is the desire to enjoy leisure in a different environment, one which is perhaps beautiful and which has a good climate. The attraction of seeing famous paintings, Places and buildings are also important factors. Business trips, trips made to visit friends or relatives are also part of tourism (Caxton

Encyclopedia, 1969).

Litton (1974) maintains that "tourism is as old as the rock," adding that "it started with the early Man" and that "when Adam and Eve moved out of the Garden of Eden in search of shelter and food, unknown to them, they were involved in tourism. This is because tourism is movement of people in a quest for pleasure."

Tourism provides love, peace, understanding, appreciation, a forum for exchange of ideas and interchange of culture (Benedict, et al, 1962).

The development of recreation and tourism as a tertiary occupational activity in Nigeria began during the colonial era. During this period, various forms of recreational activities and tourism were introduced into the commercial and administrative urban centres, with sizeable population of foreigners, especially Europeans (Ojo, 1978). The establishment of open spaces for outdoor recreation and tourism in the cities became the vogue. The colonial era also witnessed the establishment of government rest houses, modern parks, forest and game reserves to cater for the recreational demands of the Europeans and the urban elites. Facilities for golf, polo, tennis, etc, were provided in certain restricted areas in urban centres by the colonial administration. The establishment of museums was also encouraged. After independence, an increasing interest in recreation and tourism has been noticed in the country, particularly with the remarkable social and economic changes in the Nigerian economy (Areola, 1976).

During the colonial era and in fact after independence, there

was no deliberate attempt by governments or individuals to develop recreation or tourism in the countryside, as a conscious attempt at improving the living conditions of the rural dwellers, even though various government (States and Federal) have taken steps to incorporate recreational development as part of their development package. Attention has always been paid to the urban centres even where the rural settings are known to posses the potential for recreation and tourism development (Shittu, 1991).

Most State Governments promote all aspects of leisure activities that contributes to the economic development of their state, particularly through the promotion of tourism and outdoor recreation opportunities. In fact, many states have at least one agency whose primary function is recreation and tourism development, while others have various departments, in their ministries performing the function of coordinating recreational and tourism activities. Plateau state, for example, has made concerted efforts in promoting tourism. In 1980, a tourism corporation was established to commercially exploit recreational activities in the state. a board headed by Chief Ade Adeyanju was inaugurated on January 9th, 1995, by the Military Administrator of Ondo State (Col. Ahmed Usman) for the development of tourism potentials in the state, (Ujah, 1995). Other States of the country, like Lagos, Delta and Kano, have equally formulated programmes for exploitation of recreation resources or activities in areas of jurisdiction.

The Federal Government has established the ministry of Trade. Industry and Tourism and the Nigerian Tourism Board (NTB), with the

realization that tourism industry plays and would continue to play a significant role in the economic development of the country. Even decree 81 of 1992 promulgated by the government, called for the establishment of Tourism Board in every state of this country (Ogoigbe, 1995). This therefore presents a handy complementary revenue collecting avenue in the face of the dwindling economic fortunes of the country.

It should be noted that it is the rural areas of the country that have potentially excellent tourist attractions. Therefore, by developing the infrastructure and providing the facilities needed, movement of persons and resources to the countryside would be encouraged.

In the United States of America, many states base their economies heavily upon tourism and recreation industry. Kraus (1978), quoting Newsweek Magazine, pointed out that tourism spending in the state of Hawaii expanded from $130 million per year in 1960 to about half a billlion dollars in the late 1960s. Recreation and tourism have become major sources of business investment and income and thus essential elements in the total economy of the United State of America. With the assistance from governments, many landowners have converted their properties into recreational resources, thus attracting increased number of visitors to their regions and adding generally to the local economy in Nigeria.

Tourism has contributed largely to the development of many African nations, such as Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Morocco and

Gambia. Studies that have looked at the successes of the East African Tourist Trade have revealed the tremendous gains and international fame brought to the East African Countries (Ouma, 1970; Ojo, 1978; Nwogu, 1984; Adefolalu, 1986; Awaritefe, 1987; Alozie, 1989). At present, over one hundred Million Dollars ($100 million) are spent each year by tourists to East Africa, with Kenya receiving the highest (Udo, 1982 cited in Shittu, 1981).

Nigeria is not an exception, tourism contributes to the economic development of the country (see table 2.1 below). If government can invest more in Nigeria's tourism sector, the country's earnings from the industry, especially from the international tourists, would be in billion Dollars and Pounds. Considering the ever increasing number of international tourist visiting the country (see table 2.2), if Nigeria's rich culture and festivals are encouraged and transformed to tourism events, it would go a long way in educating other foreign countries about Nigeria's socio-cultural, political and physical stability, and the government do not need be entertaining foreign visitors for one fact finding mission to another.

Nigeria's earnings from International tourism have been on the increase over the years (see the table 2.1).

TABLE 2.1:

NIGERIA'S EARNINGS FROM TOURISM SECTOR (1970-1981)

YEAR	EARNINGS IN MILLIONS (N)
1970	4;60
1974	8;00
1975	18;40
1976	20;60
1977	63;00
1978	83;63
1979	95;63
1980	105;74
1981	115;74

SOURCES; Federal Ministry of Commerce, Insdustry and Tourism.

TABLE 2.2:

FOREIGN VISITORS TO YANKARI GAME RESERVE BY NATIONALITY:

NATIONALITY	1986	1987
1. Austrians	107	216
2. Belgians	092	119
3. Canadians	116	265
4. Danish	151	377
5. Egyptians	020	077
6. Ethiopians	013	047
7 Germans	598	964
8. Greeks	005	014
9. Hungarians	205	325
10. Irish	063	085
11. Malaysians	000	274
12. Norwegians	006	025
13. Pakisgtanis	175	285
14. Polish	181	191
15, Sri Lankas	030	196
16. Syrians	106	193

SOURCE; Yankari Games Reserve Statistical Brochure on Foreign visitors (1988). (Adapted from Shittu 1991).

The development of tourism and recreation could be an alternative solution to the economic crunch and a way of diversifying the revenue base. As Alozie (1989) suggested, tourism when fully developed, can improve the physical, social and economic development of a nation.

Ashley (1995), who is the general manager of NICON NOGA HOTEL, was of the opinion that "taking advantage of these possibilities will be to the overall advantage of the country. And Nigeria is endowed with numerous tourist centres, all that needs to be done is to harness these potentials, and with existing hospitality infrastructure, it can be developed even more."

In a conference organized by the vanguard, tagged "vanguard '95" on "what future for tourism in Nigeria," some of the participants believed that despite the natural endowment Nigeria is blessed with, there is no accessibility to the attractions. Others believed that while there were no infrastructures, there existed potentials though not well managed. They therefore suggested that a policy must be put in place to address the issue of neglect of both inbound and outbound tourist traffic (Adelaja, 1995). Specifically, Akinboboye (1995), during the conference, condemned the government's attitude of concentrating much on oil revenue rather than generating more from tourism. He said, "the money spent on tourism in the next 20 years is never a loss, because it is a long term investment."

Atigbi (1995) in a paper he presented during the conference, also maintained that "government's interest in tourism is just 20%,

while private investors totalled 80%. He cited the Tanzanian tourism which has grown and developed only through governmental support.

The Doyen of tourism in Nigeria, Da-silva (1995), has said "Nigeria has immense festivals she can market all year round, but conscious - efforts have to be made to transform these festivals into tourism events and added that " if Brazil is known for her carnivals and Kenya for her wildlife, Nigeria should strive hard to be known for her rich culture of music, festivals and artifacts". Furthermore, "if tourism had been on the ground, most of the negative propaganda against Nigeria abroad would have been countered by the foreigners themselves." He stressed the need for urgent tourism education, research and data collection on Nigerian tourism, and that Matthew - Da-silva Tourism Training and Research Centre will be established with emphasis on African tourism, and each Nigerian state would have a portfolio stating its strongest tourism potentials and how best they could be harnessed.

Relating tourism to education, Da-silva (1995) said that, even though the crystal ball of tourism predicts that the future is great, Nigeria is not yet aware of tourism,. He therefore suggested that there should be efforts to intensify the national awareness even in the government circle. He emphasized the need for quality education and staff training, coupled with adequate communication which he termed 'National campaign'. He further proffered that tourism is a science which needs a lot of research and study every time, and that the major tourism products of

Nigeria, which is culture, has not really been tapped.

On their part, Almond Travels and Tours took a step further in the promotion of tourism in Nigeria by extending the gospel of leisure and relaxation to primary institutions of learning. The managing director of the agency, Oriniowo (1995) said " the idea sprang from the debate on how to preach inter-ethnic tourism to the youth, instead of emphasizing travel abroad." Furthermore, "Nigeria has a lot of potentials and resources which needed to be tapped for the development and growth of tourism, that can only be done through proper orientation and education of the future generation."

The package, which has already started in Lagos with FOUR schools governing bodies, will be spread to other parts of the country later. The four schools are:

i) Pampers Nursery and primary school

ii) Foundation International School

iii) Fountain primary School, and

iv) Etu-Ejigbo primary school.

The director further stressed that "highly qualified staff have been recruited for the special classroom teaching of tourism" and added that "this is about the only way we can orient our youth off suspicion of one another, and the tribal alienation will disappear in our system, so that we can promote cultural tourism and generate revenue on the long run." Finally, she said that "the tourism lecture in the classroom will not only be a talk affair, but will include educational clients, films, documentaries on Nigerian tourism potentials and flip charts amongst other teaching

aids which are already handy." Generally speaking, this is a rewarding exercise to the nation for the youth to be groomed in the right direction; and the best way now is through tourism, which is becoming a global phenomenon to preach peaceful coexistence.

In the area of job creation and opportunity, indeed time has come for Nigeria's policy makers to properly assess the benefits of tourism, towards that direction. Examples abound world wide where governments have used the growth of tourism to actually create jobs and develop their economies. If government in Nigeria is truly desirous of creating more jobs and alleviating the frustration of youth, one suggests that the billions of naira earmarked yearly for job creation in other sections, like the National Directorate of Employment (NDE), should be pumped into tourism. Meke (1995), expressing his views on this issue, said, "every step taken by government in this sector (tourism), a million jobs are instantly created and the business becomes self sustaining. Government does not need to bother about how salaries would be paid, because almost all business in this world acclaimed are money spinners, like transport (car hire commuter service, inter-state service), hotels, restaurants, galleries, museums, travel agencies and tour operators. These inter-woven sub-sectors are instant employers of labour without even considering the benefit of actual visit or travel to tourism attractions scattered all over the country." Furthermore, he mentioned that, "we are not crying over poor tourism endowments, but insignificantly and largely non existent funding of government controlled Nigerian

Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC). This is the only organization which can create jobs for our youths and consequently improve our battered economy."

Azanor (1995) stated that private sectors should invest in the country's tourism industry in order to earn more foreign exchange and to create more job opportunities for the unemployed. The tourist enthusiast pointed out that government alone cannot do enough to encourage tourism, stressing that research had shown that developed countries and some of the third world countries derived enormous revenue from tourism and wondered why Nigeria had neglected the sector for too long. He further explained that the present level of private participation in tourism is very low when compared with the tourism potentials prevalent in all parts of Nigeria.

The Minister of Commerce and Tourism, Areola (1995), mentioned that the Federal Government of Nigeria has taken a new dimension in its resolved to boost tourism promotion and marketing, both locally and internationally. This he said is aimed at revitalizing the tourism industry. The Minister believed that tourism, as the greatest employer of labour, should be able to generate a substantial and alternative revenue to oil. He further said that "government has learnt its lesson in a bitter way through past experience of people wasting foreign exchange meant for tourism promotion instead of conserving it for greater use of the country."

Revenue of unequal percentage could be recorded only if government can concentrate on promoting the country to the outside

world and provide the enabling environment for tourism products to thrive. If these are done, Nigeria's tourism share will increase, otherwise the resultant will be a decline.

Nigerian tourism figures on world Tourism organization (WTO) charts were nil, as compared to other african countries, both big and small, (see table 2.3). Yet, Nigeria is the giant of Africa (Adelaja, 1995). He further stressed that one of the factors that necessitates Nigeria's drawback in tourism share was lack of resources to make tourists enjoy their stay in the country. In this case, most of the wildlife and conservation centres in the country suffered mismanagement for lack of financial assistance.

It is a fact that without accessible roads that lead to tourists' sites, drinkable water and adequate electricity, tourists would prefer such comfortable conditions, thereby detour from underdeveloped areas. The present state of our rural areas makes it imperative for recreation resources to be exploited wherever they occur. Infact, "increasing demand for countryside recreation constitutes a well established trend in many parts of the developed world" (Shittu, 1991).

TABLE 2.3:

AFRICAN COUNTRIES TOURISM RECEIPT FOR 1993 AND 1994

IN AMERICAN DOLLARS AND IN MILLIONS

	COUNTRY	EARNINGS FOR 1993 ($)	EARNING FOR 1994 ($ in M)
1.	Ghana	0,212.2	0,218
2.	Kenya	0,441.8	0,451
3.	Mauritius	0,329.7	0,344
4.	Morocco	1,265.1	1,267
5.	Senegal	0,173.8	0,175
6.	Seychelles	0,116.4	0,119
7.	South Africa	1,230.3	1,234
8.	Tanzania	0147.3	0,148
9.	Tunisia	1,285.1	1,302
10.	Zimbabwe	0,103.3	0,114

SOURCE; Vanguard: Friday, August 18th, 1995.

Nigeria was not included in the annual tourism receipt, because of the attitude of the practitioners and the government which have turned deaf ears to yearnings of investors in the sector, and despite the slight drop in the number of international arrivals and excluding Nigerian statistics, African tourism receipts for 1994 was U.S. $6.3 billion (Adelaja, 1995). Tourism

can therefore be seen as a development promoter in terms of substantial revenue derivable from it, in terms of improvements it stimulates, in terms of employment it generates, in terms of the boost that tourist expenditure creates for the local economies and at least in terms of enabling local inhabitants to know their country through local patronage of indigenous tourist promotions or undertakings, thereby helping to conserve foreign exchange (Adefolalu, 1986).

2.9 PERCEPTION

The term "perception" is viewed differently by psychologists from different schools of thought. The Stimulus Response Psychologists view perception as a two step process of sensing and deriving meaning, which focusses on particular objects of the environment, only so far as previous conditioning directs, (Bigge and Hunt, 1968). From this view therefore, perception is highly selective. It is always related to a persons purpose at the time of perception. Furthermore, they believe that the meaning a sensation or perception is always related to the total situation.

The cognitive field psychologists slightly differ in their definition of perception. To them, when a person perceive a thing, he is not indifferent towards it. Furthermore, perception, they believe, involves not only what one senses and feels about it, but also what one is encline to do about it (Bigge and Hunt, 1968).

From the social psychologists point of view, perception refers to "the activity of sensing, interpreting and appreciating objects both physical and social," (Young, 1969). Sensing the world around

us depend upon both physical and social stimuli, which constitute the environment. Moreover, sensing is first of all determined by the particular sensory process that we use at any given time. The major sensory organs are those of sight, hearing, smelling, taste and touch. The factor of interpretation refers in part to the manner in the organism as an active and dynamic unit organises its perception. Young (1969) further explain that perception is related to motivation or needs. What we see or hear will be partly determined by the particular motive or drive at the moment, as well as by what we have leant about the this particular object of situation.

2.9.1 FACTORS INFLUENCING PERCEPTION:

Krech and Crutchfield (1958) explained three main sets of determinants that influence our perception. First, the physical stimuli falling upon the eyes, ears, nose and skin of the perceiver. Second, the psychological state of the perceiver, and third, the physiological equipment of the organism.

PHYSICAL STIMULUS:

Perception depends upon the characteristic of the physical stimulus. The sensory experiences produced in an observer by the same physical stimulus can vary widely depending, for example, upon the presence of other stimuli. Stimuli itself rarely occur singly, but mostly in company of other stimuli.

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE:

What a person sees, hears or feels, is influence by his immediate and temporary state of needs, emotions and mental set

(that is readiness for a particular though process). The more enduring characteristics of the person, such as his personality and store of experience, can also help to determine his perception.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT:

As a stimulus impinged on our receptor (that is eye, ear etc.), a complex sequence of events occurs. The receptor initiates a new impulse to the sensory nerves, as the impulse itself passes through the nerves of the brain.

In addition to these basic factors that influence perception, Sutton (1979) believed that our perceptions are influenced by our prejudices, our expectations, previous experiences and the state of the mind.

From the above discussion, it is clear that perception in turn affect our behaviors towards objects and situations. From this, it will not be left out of place to say that the type of perception civil servants in Nigeria have towards recreation and tourism, will surely cause changes in their behaviour or attitude for the importance they attach to these activities and possible influence their disposition to the recreation and tourism.

SUMMARY:

It is important to appreciate from the foregoing literature that a change is indeed necessary now in our individual and national life pattern over recreation and tourism, because through recreation activities and tourism, individual well being is enhanced. A country can at the same time be economically stable and viable. Towards understanding recreation and tourism also, much

has to be done, especially in the rural areas, because, most of the researches conducted on recreation and tourism were in the urban centres.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of the study was to find out the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria. The research design used, the population that this study focussed on, the sample that was selected to represent the population, the instrument used, the procedure used to administer the instrument, the way the data were treated and statistics utilized to achieve the purpose of the study are discribed in this chapter.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN:

In this research, a cross-sectional survey research method was used. In this method, as the information required to achieve the purpose of the study was already available, ex post factor research design was utilized, a questionnaire containing statement and perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism was developed and validated.

3.3 POPULATION:

The population for this study consisted of all categories of civil savants working in federal and state government organisations and parastatals. This population consisted of male and female servants from junior to intermediate and senior positions in these organisations.

3.4 SAMPLE:

A multi stage sampling technique was used to select the required samples for the study. In the first stage of this technique, Nigeria was divided into three strata, which included western, eastern and northern regions of Nigeria.In the second stage, state from each of the three strata we are selected at random. Thus, from the northern region, four states where selected at random, as it consist of more states than the other two regions, and three states from each of the western and eastern regions at random. In addition, Abuja the capital of Nigeria, was selected. The state thus selected are shown in table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1:

STATES SELECTED FOR THE SAMPLE FROM THE THREE STRATA:

S/NO.	STRATUM	STATES
1.	East	Anambra, Enugu and Rivers
2.	West	Lagos, Ogun and Oyo
3.	North	Bauchi, Kaduna, Kano and Plateau
4.	Federal Capital	Abuja

In the third stage, respondents from the ten states and the federal capital (Abuja) were selected by using purposeful and random sampling techniques for this study. Four ministries and one parastatal were selected from each of the ten states and Federal capital, Abuja, by using random sampling technique. Purposive

sampling was then used to select 13 civil servants from each of these organisations of each state. In this technique, the investigator met the heads of these organisations or their deputies, with the introductory letter issued by his head of department (see appendix II) and requested them to assist the investigator to distribute 13 copies of the questionnaire to his employees, which they did, thus a total of 65 copies of the questionnaire were distributed in each of the ten states, and Abuja, the Federal capital. Altogether, a total of 715 copies of the questionnaire were distributed.

3.5 INSTRUMENTATION:

The instrument used in the study was a questionnaire. In order to prepare this questionnaire, the investigator studied literature on the role of recreation and tourism. In addition, he had discussions with experienced professionals in the areas of recreation and tourism, and their role. On these bases, a total of 66 statements were prepared. These statements were organized in FOUR different sections. The FIRST part consisted of statements to collect personal (demographic) data of the respondents. The SECOND part included social benefits derived from participation in recreation and tourism. The THIRD part contained statements related to constraints for participation in recreation and tourism. In the FOURTH and FINAL part, the individual respondents were requested to freely suggests ways through which recreation and tourism can generally be improved in Nigeria.

The questionnaire prepared was distributed to THREE

professional experts, one from the department of Geography, one from the department of Physical Health Education and one from the department of urban and regional planning - to vet. On the basis of their remarks and suggestions, the SECOND draft of the questionnaire was prepared. The FIRST part of the questionnaire consisted of 9 statements, whereas each of the remaining THREE parts consisted of 13 statements.

To standardize the questionnaire, it was pilot tested by administering it on 100 civil servants selected at random from government establishments and secondary schools in Zaria, Kaduna state. On the basis of the result of the study, the final questionnaire was prepared, which consisted of 9 statements for each of the remaining THREE parts. All the statements from sections B and C were arranged against a 5 points Likert-scale. Section A contained statements for which only one of the alternative was to be ticked. Section D contained a statement that required the respondents to give free suggestions to improve recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

Two methods of scoring the questionnaire were employed. The statements stated in positive terms were to be marked/scored as follows:

strongly agree	-	5 marks
Agree	-	4 marks
Undecided	-	3 marks
Disagree	-	2 marks
Strongly disagree	-	1 mark

The scores marks for the statements stated in the negative terms were to be reversed as follows:

Strongly agree	-	1 mark
Agree	-	2 marks
Undecided	-	3 marks
Disagree	-	4 marks
Strongly disagree	-	5 marks

3.6 ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTRUMENT:

As already stated, the ministries of agriculture, Education, Information,Works and the states' sports council were selected at random from each of the 10 states and Abuja. The investigator personally distributed the questionnaire with the assistance of the head of each organization, to 13 civil servants selected from each of the four ministries and one parastatal. In Anambra, Ogun and Rivers states, he distributed and collected the questionnaire with the assistance of his friends working in these states, who were adequately explained about the methods of distributing and collecting the completed questionnaires. Thus, a total of 715 copies of questionnaire (83.36%) were returned. On the average, the investigator spent 2 days in each state to distribute and collect completed questionnaire. The whole exercise started early march, 1996, and was completed in April, 1996.

3.7 TREATMENT OF DATA:

To analyze the data collected for this study statistically, the researcher first of all checked and sorted the questionnaires before he personally coded the data by using Data-matrix forms,

after which entry was made into a micro computer in the Ahmadu Bello University computer centre. A total of 569 copies of the questionnaire were coded and computed, and THREE methods were used for the analyses, using a computer with statistical package for social sciences (SPSS package), in that data processing unit of Institute for Agricultural Research, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The statistical methods used are as follows:

The T-Test Statistics:

The T-test technique was used to test hypothesis one to find out the differences between the opinions of male and female civil servants regarding their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (r):

The correlation technique was used to test hypothesis 2 and 3 to find out the relationships of facilities and equipment available with civil servants' perception of the role of recreation and tourism, also the relationships of civil servants' perception of the role of recreation and tourism with their financial status.

Analysis of variance [ANOVA]:

The analysis of variance was applied to test hypothesis 4 and 5, to find out the significant level of the influence of marital status of civil servants on their perception of the role of recreation and tourism, and the influence of religious affiliation of civil servants on their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

The purpose of this study was to find out the perceptions of Nigerian Civil Servants about the role of recreation and tourism. To achieve this purpose, the data collected were statistically analyzed, the results of which are presented and discussed according to the hypotheses in this chapter.

4.1 RESULTS:

Before the results are presented according to the hypothesis of this study, descriptive data regarding the return rate of the copies of the questionnaire from the different states, gender, marital status and religion of respondents are presented.

Descriptive data regarding the return rate of the copies of questionnaire from each of the selected states are presented in table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1: NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED AND THEIR PERCENTAGES FROM THE STATES UNDER STUDY:

S/No	STATE	TOTAL NO DISTRIBUTED	TOTAL NO RETURNED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
1.	Abuja (FCT)	65	53	81.57
2.	Anambra	65	58	89.23
3.	Bauchi	65	55	84.62
4.	Enugu	65	57	87.69
5.	Kaduna	65	59	90.77
6.	Kano	65	58	89.23
7.	Lagos	65	54	83.08
8.	Ogun	65	52	80.00
9.	Oyo	65	50	76.92
lo.	Plateau	65	50	76.92
11.	Rivers	65	50	76.92
	TOTAL =	715	596	83.36

Table 4.1 shows that out of a total of 715 copies of the questionnaire distributed, 596 (83.36%) were returned. The highest return rate of the questionnaire was recorded by Kaduna (90.77%), followed by Anambra and Kano states (89.23% each), and the lowest return rate by Oyo, Plateau and River states (76.92% each).

Information regarding gender, marital status and religion of

respondents is given in Table 4.2.

TABLE 4.2: GENDER, MARITAL STATUS AND RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS:

S/No	VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Gender:		
	a) Male	452	76.0
	b) Female	143	24.0
	Total	596	100%
2.	MARITAL STATUS:		
	A) Married	362	60.7
	B) Single	229	38.5
	C) Divorced	005	00.8
	Total	596	100%
3.	RELIGION:		
	A) Islam	246	41.3
	B) Christianity	347	58.2
	C) African traditional Relgn.	000	00.0
	D) Others	003	00.5
	Total	596	100%

Examination of table 4.2 reveals that out of the total of 596 respondents, 453 (76%) were males, while 143 (24%) were females. 60.7% of them were married and 38.5% single. Most of term were either Christians (58.2%) or Muslims (41.3%).

HYPOTHESIS I:

There are no significant differences between male and female civil servants in their perceptions of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

To test this hypothesis, the data collected were analyzed by using students' t-test, the results of which are shown in Table 4.3.

TABLE 4.3: T-TEST FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE CIVIL SERVANTS IN THEIR PERCEPTION OF THE ROLE OF RECREATION AND TOURISM

VARIABLE	NUMBER	MEAN[$\bar{X}$]	STANDARD DEVIATION	DF	T
Male	453	53.50	5.61	594	1.2436
Female	143	52.83	5.90		

t (594) = 1.960 < 0.05

Examination of Table 4.3 shows no significant difference (p>.05) between male and female civil servants in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism.This could be due to a better positive perception of both male and female civil servant about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria , as both of them were educated and therefore enlightened about the importance of recreation and tourism.These results thus supported hypothesis I.

HYPOTHESIS II:

There is significant relationship between facilities and equipment and the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation nd tourism in Nigeria

This hypothesis was tested by using Pearson's product moment Correlation (r) techniques on the data collected, the results of which are shown in Table 4.4.

TABLE 4.4: CORRELATION BETWEEN FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT AND PERCEPTION OF CIVIL SERVANTS:-

VARIABLE	MEAN [$\bar{X}$]	STANDARD DEVIATION	COMPUTED VALUE OR r
Facilities and Equipment	4.24	1.21	0.19267
Perception	4.56	1.46	

$r(596) = 0.062 < 0.05.$

Table 4.4 shows significant relationship between the available facilities and equipment and the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism thus supporting hypothesis II. However, this significant relationship should be considered cautiously because availability of facilities and equipment could explain only about 4% of the variance in the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism.

HYPOTHESIS III:

There is significant relationship between the financial status of Civil Servants and their perception about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

This hypothesis was tested by using pearson's product Moment Correlation (r) techniques on the data collected, the results of which are shown in Table 4.5.

TABLE 4.5: **CORRELATION BETWEEN FINANCIAL STATUSES AND PERCEPTION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.**

VARIABLE	MEAN ($\bar{X}$)	STANDARD DEVIATION	COMPUTED VALUE OR r
Financial status	4.02	1.81	0.15908
Perception	4.56	1.46	

$r\ (596) = 0.062 < 0.05.$

Table 4.5 shows significant relationship between financial status of civil servants and their perception of the role of recreation and tourism. This significant relationship could be due to the level of awareness of the civil servants about the importance of recreation and tourism in Nigeria. The results therefore supported hypothesis III.

HYPOTHESIS IV:

There is no significant difference between respondent of different marital statuses in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigerian.

This hypothesis was statistically tested by using the analysis of variance [ANOVA] technique, the results of which are shown in Table 4.6.

TABLE 4.6: ANOVA FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MARITAL STATUS AND PERCEPTION OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	DF	MS	F-VALUE	R-SQUARE
Between	11.06	2	5.53	0.17	0.000574
Within	19236.80	593	32.44		
TOTAL	19247.86	595			

$$F\ (2,593) = 2.99 < 0.05.$$

Table 4.6 shows no significant difference between civil servants of different marital status in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism. This ould be due to better perception by the civil servants of the benefits derived as a result of partaking in recreation and tourism irrespective of their marital status. Hypothesis IV is therefore upheld.

HYPOTHESIS V:

There is no significant difference between respondents, of difference religious affiliations in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

This hypothesis was tested by using the analysis of variance [ANOVA] on the data collected, the results of which are shown in Table 4.7.

TABLE 4.7: ANOVA FOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CIVIL SERVANTS FROM DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS IN THEIR PERCEPTION OF THE ROLE OF RECREATION AND TOURISM.

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SS	df	Ms	F-VALUE	R-SQUARE
Between	26.02	2	13.01	0.40	0.001352
Within	19221.84	593	32.41		
TOTAL	19247.86	595			

$F(2,593) = 2.99 < 0.05.$

Table 4.7 shows no significant difference between respondents from different religious affiliations in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism. This could be as a result of civil servants' strong opinion about recreation nd tourism or sports as

tools for national unity and integration, irrespective of their religious affiliation. These results thus support hypothesis v.

4.2 DISCUSSIONS OF THE RESULTS.

This study showed no significant differences between male and female civil servants in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria. This could be attributed to the fact that both male and female civil servants have positive perception of the role of recreation and tourism irrespective of their gender, perhaps due to their englightenment and experience about the importance of recreation and tourism for the health and well-being of society. It is everyday common experience to find different cadres of civil servants, irrespective of their gender, involved in some kind of recreational activities after a hard day's routine.

This is evidence especially when a match is shown on television, public places are usually deserted, because people are indoors watching and recreating. This helps, in one way or the other, in alleviating or reducing psychological stress or tension. This result could be related to the work of Gachi (1984) who studies the differences between attitudes of students and teachers towards physical eduction in the post primary schools of Kankia L.G.A. Kaduna State (now katsina state). He found that physical education has been realized by secondary school respondents to have positive effects on removing physical and psychological tensions. The result could also be related to the study of Bandele (1984) on the role of cultural activities as recreation in Zonkwa L.G.A., Kaduna state. He reported from his analysis that above 90% of his

respondents had agreed with the view that recreational activities had value for all those who engaged in them. He also reported that 96% of the respondents had indicated that they knew the effects recreation had on their personality, irrespective of their gender, and that people only needed to change their attitude to recreation to develop its scope. This result could also be related to that of Noah (1984) who studied leisure time activities in Apa L.G.A., Benue state. His analysis showed that recreation relieves a person (male or female) from the monotony of work, as such, one does not in any way over work himself or herself when he/she engages in recreation, instead it helps to provide variety for the various activities of life. He further opined that the manner in which a person (male or female) spends his/her free time, determines to a great extent the quality of his/her mental, emotional and spiritual health. This [according to him] provides an opportunity for human relationship, self and civic developments among all people.

This study revealed significant relationship between facilities and equipment available, and the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism. This suggests that when facilities and equipment are available for recreation and tourism, the tendency of people to take part in both will be very high. In other words, when there are enough recreational facilities and tourist attraction centres, people would be seriously motivated to take part in these activities . This result is very similar to the work of Garba [1984], who studied the attitude of people towards participation in recreational sports in

Jema'a L.G.A., Kaduna state. In his analysis, he highlighted the problems that have been causing a major set back to active participation in recreational sports which were lack of facilities, equipment and lack of good organisational programme on recreation. Oyebanji [1977], reported on the recreational activities of the Senior, Intermediate and junior staff of the Institute of Education, A.B.U., Zaria. The result showed that lack of facilities for active recreation were responsible for poor participation in sports and games among the staff. The researcher therefore emphasized that employers should make provision for their workers to take part in sports and games by providing facilities, and recreational facilities should be placed within the users' reach and easily available. Bandele [1984] also explained that the area where his research was conducted had a variety of natural facilities, such as rocks, rivers, bushes, vast unused lands and sandy surfaces, which provided for numerous recreational activities that his subjects engaged in. However (according to him) more of such places should be opened and improved for both children and adults' active participation in sports and recreation. This therefore means that without those natural facilities, his subjects wouldn't have been attracted to recreate.

A cool climate is a necessary condition for most, if not all, outdoor sports and recreational activities. Outdoor activities like bicycling, picnicking and table games, like table tennis, draught, monopoly and chess, conservation of animals, should be well encouraged by government, because they would serve as tourist

attractions. Wildlife animals, natural features and aesthetic appreciation of natural beauty, forms the tourist admiration. Places like the Yankari Game reserve in Bauchi and the Wildlife park in Jos, are good examples of natural places for recreation and tourism. In a study by Benedict, et al [1992] on Jos Wild-life park, it was reported that the wildlife park with its recreative facilities and Tourist potentials, has indeed provided an opportunity through which the aims and objectives of recreation and tourism are attained by the members of the society. They further mentioned that the park served as a forum for research and other eductional activity, and that children and adults of different classes of societies, educational, voluntary, business, military, expatriates and other private bodies, are part of the visitors to the park.

Significant relationship was also found between the perception on the role of tourism and recreation and financial statuses of civil servants in Nigeria. This therefore suggests that the more financially balanced or stable a civil servant is, the better he thinks and perceives about recreation and tourism, and subsequently engages himself in them. On the other hand, when a civil servant is struggling to survive and he is financially unstable or handicapped , the chances of him engaging in recreational activities or especially going on tours are very slim. In support of this result, Ladani [1990] , who researched on the perception of Nigerian physical Education students on sport as an instrument of National Integration, asserts that the society's economic status

will surely help to shape the type and standard of sport. When there is economic depression, it also reflects on the standard of sport. While a buoyant economy will encourage more sporting events and better performances, economic depression will reduce the number of sports and high performance. In essence, this explains the need for voluntary sponsorship by employers of labour, particularly the government. If civil servants are sponsored at least once annually for tourism, virtually all civil servants would engage in one form of recreation or another, and they would make judicious use of their leisure for tourism in an entirely new environment.

No significant influence of Marital status was found on civil servants' perception of the role of recreation and tourism. This simply denotes that irrespective of their marital status, civil servants perceive recreation and tourism as an important activity. Several reasons which could go in to support this finding include the fact that an individual does not need any special skills to engage in many recreational activities and tourism. This result is closely related t Noah's [1984] findings when he surveyed leisure time activities in Apa L.G.A., Benue state. He reported that there was relationship between leisure time activities one participated in during his childhood and the ones he engaged in during adulthood. He further explained that more of his subjects accepted that recreational activities during adulthood are influenced by previous experiences and environmental changes. Matthew [1965] asserts that, once out of college and into the busy schedule of holding a job and raising a family, we often forget or neglect our

physical conditions. Also that it may not be ruled out that the misuse of leisure time contributes immensely to the incidence of mental and emotional problems. He therefore advised that it is necessary that people should utilized the local facilities at their disposal for recreation and leisure pursuits.

This study revealed no significant influence of religious affiliation on the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism. This then denotes that irrespective of the religion to which civil servants belong, they still perceive tourism and recreation as vital activities that individuals should be engaging in, for their betterment. This result is again closely related to Ladani's [1990] findings on the perception of Nigerian physical Education students. The result of his study shows no differences between Christian and Muslem respondents about their perception of religion as a factor responsible for national integration. The results further show that the major religious groups in Nigeria have very strong opinion and belief that sport can effectively integrate the country. The researcher opined that the high consensus might be due to the fact that religious belief is not always considered in sports arenas.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 SUMMARY:

The purpose of the study was to find out the perception of civil servants about the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria. To achieve this purpose, a multi-stage sample of 715 civil servants were selected to represent the entire population of civil servants in Nigeria. A questionnaire was then developed, containing statements about the personal data of the respondents and their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria. This draft questionnaire was vetted by professional experts. After incorporating the suggestions and recommendations of these experts, the questionnaire was then pilot tested, the results of which were used for establishing validity and internal consistency of their questionnaire.

In the first stage of the multi-stage sampling, Nigeria was divided into three strata, namely - East, North and West, and Abuja, the Federal Capital. In the second stage, four stages from the North and three states from each of East and West, were selected at random, in addition to Abuja. From each of these states, four ministries and one parastatal were selected to choose respondents for this study. 13 civil servants from each of these ministries and parastatals of each of the selected states and Abuja were selected purposefully to serve as respondents

in this study. Thus a total of 715 respondents were selected, with 65 respondents from each of the selected states and Abuja. 715 copies of questionnaire were then distributed to the respondents, out of which 596 (83.36%) were returned after completion.

The information collected from the copies of the questionnaire returned by the respondents were statistically analyzed to test the hypotheses of this study. From the analysis, the following results were obtained:

i] There was no significant difference between male and female civil servants in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

ii] There was significant relationship of facilities and equipment, and the financial status of civil servants with their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

iii] Marital status and religious affiliation of the civil servants did not influence their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS:

On the basis of the results and in light of the limitations of this study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1] There was no significant difference between male and female civil servants in their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

2] There was significant relationship between facilities and equipment available and civil servants' perception

of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

3] There was significant relationship between financial status of civil servants and their perception of the role recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

4] There was no significant influence of marital status of civil servants on their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

5] There was no significant influence of religion of civil servants on their perception of the role of recreation and tourism in Nigeria.

5.3 **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Based on the results of this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. Government should make it mandatory to all organisations, with work-force of 100 and above, to provide a recreational centre or club for their employees.
2. Government should make adequate provision of recreational centers that are rich with facilities in all the states of the federation, and where they exist, should be expanded, developed and maintained.
3. Government should make it a policy that at least once annually, all civil servants are sponsored for tourism, tied with their annual leave.
4. Well-to-do individuals in Nigeria should be encouraged by government to sponsor people and get involved themselves.

5. Government should promote tourism through public enlightenment campaigns in the electronic and print media on its potentials.
6. The study of tourism should be introduced in institutions of learning and at all levels of education, in order to remove religious barrier.
7. Cultural plays and public participating among organisations should be encouraged by both government and employers of labour.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES:

1. Studies can be conducted on the perception of the role of recreation and involvement among non-government employees in Nigeria, ie. private organizations.
2. The perception of the role of tourism among different age groups in Nigeria.
3. Recreation and tourism resource potentials in the rural areas in Nigeria.

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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE

Department of Physical
and Health Education,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria.
March, 1996.

Dear Respondent,

INSTRUCTION

This research intends to investigate on "Perception Of Civil Servants About The Role of Recreation and Tourism in Nigeria."

The information obtained from the questionnaire will be kept strictly confidential and will be used only for research purpose.

Thank you.

SECTION A:

Please tick ( ) the column that is most applicable to you and supply brief response where needed.

(i) Gender:
- (a) Male ( )
- (b) Female ( )

(ii) Marital status:
- (a) Married ( )
- (b) single ( )
- (c) Divorced ( )

(iii) Religion:
- (a) Islam ( )
- (b) Christianity ( )
- (c) Traditional African Religion ( )
- (d) Others (please specify) ----------

SECTION B:

Please tick ( ) the column that is most appropriate to you.

	SA	A	U	D	SD
1. Recreational clubs and centres are too expensive for me to join or to be a member.					
2. I don't go on tourism because of the fear of robbery and the risks involved in the journey.					
3. Recreation and tourism provide an individual with enjoyable and worthwhile leisure.					
4. Recreation improves a person's standard of performance in his leisure activity.					
5. Recreation improves one's skills in his leisure activity.					
6. Recreation and tourism improve a person's social status.					
7. Recreation increases one's experiences of various recreational activities.					
8. Recreation and tourism centres are places for drinking alcohol.					
9. Leisure time should be better utilised in some important private business than in tourism and recreation.					
10. Involvement (to be occupied) in tourism and recreation will help to reduce crimes in our society.					
11. Tourism and recreational activities should reflect the cultural background of the community.					

	SA	A	U	D	SD
12. Through tourism and recreation, a person will be opportuned to know places and experience lots of things.					
13. When people understand the values, roles and benefits of recreation and tourism to health, they will participate more.					
14. Recreation and tourism help in developing the health of individual participant.					
15. Tourism and recreation provide opportunities for making more friends and healthy relationship.					
SECTION C: 16. Transportation problem and distance limits my participation in recreation and tourism.					
17. Ignorance of the importance of recreation, prevents many people from taking part in both recreation and tourism.					
18. My religion prevents me from participating in public recreation and tourism.					
19. Lack of qualified personnel to assist individuals, always discourage me from taking part in both recreation and tourism.					
20. Financial problem is one of the factors for my inability to engage in tourism.					
21. I don't need any financial assistance to engage in tourism.					
22. My salary is enough to take care of some of the indoor recreational activities I need apart from other needs.					
23. If government can assist financially, I will take active part in recre[illegible] and tourism from time to time.					

	SA	A	U	D	SD
24. People don't recreate and go on tour, due to lack of publicity and encouragement by government.					
25. I am too busy in my work place to think of recreating myself or go on tour.					
26. Lack of adequate recreational facilities and enough tourist attractions hinders a person's zeal and interest for tourism and recreation in Nigeria.					

SECTION D:

27. Suggests freely ways you believe recreation and tourism could be generally enhanced and encouraged everywhere in Nigeria:

(i) ----------

(ii) ----------

(iii) ----------

APPENDIX II

Department of Physical & Health Education
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA - NIGERIA

Sole Administrator: MAJ. GEN. MAMMAN T. KONTAGORA (Rtd)

Head of Department: Professor K. Venkateswarlu,
B.A., D.P.Ed., M.Ed., Ph.D (India)

Telephone 069-51466; 50692/7
Telegrams UNIBELLO ZARIA

Your Ref:.....

Our Ref:.....

Date: 4th March 1996.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION: A. G. SULEIMAN

This is to state that Mal. Abubakar Garba Suleiman is an academic staff of this department, who is also pursuing his Ph.D Programme in Sports Management.

In partial fulfilment of the requirement of his programme, he is conducting research. To collect data required for his research, he has developed a questionnaire which he is administering. In this regard, I request you to kindly extend your cooperation for the successful completion of his research.

Professor K. Venkateswarlu
(Head of Department)

APPENDIX III

SOME TOURISTS' ATTRACTION CENTRES IN NIGERIA

	STATE LOCATED:	ATTRACTIONS:
1.	Abia:	- War museum, Umuahia.
2.	Adamawa:	- M'Billa Farms - Lamido's Palace, Yola - Ribadu square, Jimeta.
3.	Anambra:	- Ogbunike cave - Igbo-Uku Archaelogical Excarvation.
4.	Akwa-Ibom:	-
5.	Bauchi:	- Yankari game reserve - Wikki spring - Shira rock paintings - Township stadium, Bauchi.
6.	Benue:	- Makurdi Zoo - Swem hills - Ushongo hills - Egane natural tunnel - Ikwe wildlife park, Igbor. - Montare game reserve - Emmembra warm spring, Okpokwu.
7.	Borno:	- Dikwa's palace, Bama - Shehu's palace, Maiduguri - Lake Chad basin and hotel - Sanda kyarimi park - Maiduguri zoo - Kukas (tomb of Shehus) - Zambiza game reserve - Lake Alau - Biu plateau.
8.	Cross River:	- Obudu cattle ranch.
9.	Delta:	-Warri beach development - National museum - Art galleries and Envotan statues - River Ethiope, Abraka.

10.	Edo:	- Oba's palace, Benin - Benin moat - Ramat park - Sakpoda holiday centre - Edegbake and Fugar caves - Ring road museum, Benin.
11.	Enugu:	- Enugu zoo - Nike lake holiday resort.
12.	Federal capital (Abuja)	- Zuma rock - International conference centre - Nicon Noga hotel.
13.	Imo:	- Oguta lake - Arochukwu cave
14.	Jigawa:	- Dutse hills - Rock paintings, Birnin Kudu
15.	Kaduna:	- Arewa house, Kaduna - National museum - Lugard hall - Nok Terra cottas - Kagoro hills - Ahmadu Bello stadium, Kaduna - Kangimi dam - Matsirga waterfall - Kufena Hills.
16	Kano:	- Falgore game reserve - Kofar mata dying pits - city walls - Kano museum and zoo - Bagauda lake - Tiga dam - City hall and Emir's palace - Kurmi market.
17.	Katsina:	- Gobarau minaret - Kusugu well, Daura - Ajiwa dam - Mairuwa dam - Emirs' palaces, Daura and Katsina.
18.	Kebbi:	- Kanta museum - Argungu river - Girmace shrine.

19. Kogi:	- Niger/Benue confluence, Lokoja - Ajaokuta steel rolling company.
20 Kwara:	- Pategi River - Borgu game reserve (Niger)
21. Lagos:	- National stadium - Badagry beach - Bar beach - Tafawa Balewa square - Recreation ground, Apapa.
22. Niger:	- Gurara waterfalls - Zuma rock - Kainji national park - Zugurma game reserve.
23. Ogun:	- Olumo rock - Birkisu shrine - Yemoja swimming pool - Suna cultural hall - Ebute Oni tourist beach - Upper ogun game reserve.
24. Ondo:	- Ikogosi warm spring - Zoo centre - Oka hills - Ebomi lake - Idanre and Efon hills - Olosunta of Ikere.
25. Osun:	- Erin Ijesha waterfalls - Osun shrine - Oranmiyan staff, Ile-Ife - Ife museum, Ile-Ife.
26. Oyo:	- University of Ibadan zoo - Agbowo shopping complex - Lekan Salami sports centre - Parliament Building - Oke Dada shrine - Transworld Amusement park - Liberty stadium - Bower's tower - Mapo hills - Alafin's palace, Oyo - Mokola cultural centre.

27. Plateau:	- Shere hills - Jos wildlife park - Jos zoo and museum - Volcanic hills, Kerang - Pandam wildlife park, Quan-pan - Lake Pidong, Ampang west - Jos township stadium - International youth tourism centre - Assop waterfalls - Wase rocks.
28. Rivers:	- Oil museum, Oloibiri - Slave ports (Brass & Bonny) - Boat Rigatta.
29. Sokoto:	- Sultan's palace - Usman Dan-Fodio Tomb - Sultan Atiku tomb, Katuru - Kofar taramniya.
30. Taraba:	- Mambilla plateau.
31. Yobe:	- Yobe River - Ngazargamu's palace, Damaturu.

CODED DATA FROM THE DELIMITED STATES

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