

PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM LEKKI CONSERVATIVE CENTRE IN LAGOS STATE

Yusuf, O.I.S., Osho, A.S, Emun, H.O., & Ibidapo, O.O.
Tourism and Hospitality Management Department, Lagos State University of Science and Technology, Ikorodu, Lagos State, Nigeria

Email: lollytwins@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Several tourism organizations in Nigeria do not see the need to engage in preservation of national heritage through tourism. The main objective is to analyse how national heritages are being preserved for tourism development focusing on LCC in Lagos State. Two sets of data used were primary data collected through sampled respondents; and quantitative data of Nigerian cultural heritage sourced from anthropological, historical and archeological facts/artifacts; and pattern of presentation was descriptive. Exploratory research design was used. Two hypotheses were tested using Kruskal Wallis and Regression Model respectively. Findings show that tourism organizations play vital role in national heritage preservation through creative tourism activities of international standard. The study recommended that tourism organizations should consider heritage preservation as part of their corporate social responsibilities as national heritage assets are rapidly depleting coupled with previous looting by Western culture. Tourism organizations were also persuaded to promote strategies that can enhance preservation of national heritage through creative activities for development.

Keywords: Preservation, National Heritage, Tourism, Corporate Social Responsibilities.

INTRODUCTION

Globally, the importance of heritage to countries including developed and developing ones like Nigeria cannot be over-emphasized. This is true due to its economic, historical, aesthetic, educational and research significance. Heritages are cherished features of a society passed down from generation to generation through conscious preservation. They are the riches of extinct and extant societies which are of historic, educational, recreational, and economic importance, preserved and handed over from one generation to another. Put differently, heritages are significant endowments emanating from man and nature. Following from the above, heritages can be classified into two, based on their sources namely: natural and cultural heritages. Nigeria is endowed with both types of heritage.

Geographically, Nigeria is located in the Eastern part of West Africa, (Aremu, 2022). Nigeria occupies a space of 923,768 Square KM. It is the most populated (over 140 million based on 2021 census figures) multi-ethnic and multi-lingual country in Africa, with over 250 ethnic groups. It has the Igbo to the East, the Yoruba to the West and the Hausa-Fulani to the North as key ethnic groups among other perceived minor ethnic groups. Natural/ecological heritage emanates from nature and its environment. Natural or ecological heritage can be defined as the relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with its wild plants (flora) and animals (fauna) and its geomorphic features (such as caves, rivers, lakes, cataracts, mountains or hills) conserved for the specific objectives of studying, admiring, and enjoying the scenery which it offers (Duke in Aremu, 2022; Eluyemi, 2020). Nigeria is endowed with about 1129 forest reserves, 29 game reserves, 8 national parks, 4 game sanctuaries, and 2 strict nature reserves (Marguba, 2022). It is pertinent to note that ecological heritage is out of scope; while cultural heritage remains the focus of this paper. Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritages often evolve from man's ingenious activities, preserved and transmitted through oral traditions or in written concrete forms across generations of human societies.

Statement of the Problem

Several tourism organizations in Nigeria do not see the need to engage in the preservation of national heritage through tourism. They often failed to understand that national heritage preservation through tourism is a significant way of giving back to the host community and society at large where they operate to make their livelihood. Tourism organizations especially in Victoria Island area believe that it is solely the responsibility of the government to preserve national heritage, not knowing that the law also put responsibility on organization to contribute its quota in form of preservation of national heritage through creative tourism activities. As observation reveals, many organizations and management often run after profit maximisation goal; and so, neglect the need to invest in the preservation of national heritage through creative activities and efficient strategies. This often results in loss of value to national heritage assets. Although, a lot of work has been done on national heritage especially in Nigeria; however, there is a paucity of information on how national heritage is being preserved for tourism development in Lagos State. To this end, this study therefore explores preservation of national heritage through creative activities for tourism development with a special focus on Lekki Conservative Centre (LCC) in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to analyse preservation of national heritage and tourism development in Lagos State. Specific objectives are as follow:

- (a) determine how tourism organizations influence or facilitate national heritage preservation through creative tourism activities.
- (b) ascertain the extent to which tourism organizations adopt strategies that facilitate national heritage preservation through tourism.

Statement of Hypotheses

H₀₁: Tourism organizations have no significant influence on preservation of national heritage E Nthrough creative tourism activities.

H₀₂: Tourism organizations do not provide strategies that facilitate preservation of national heritage through tourism.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Cultural Heritage Preservation

The need to preserve Nigerian cultural heritage is best explained through the functionalist perspective as enunciated by Bronislaw Malinowski (1884-1942). Functionalist emphasize that society consist of inter related parts which work for the integration and stability of the whole system. Malinowski's functionalism assumes that all cultural traits are useful parts of the society they occur, in other words; all customary patterns of behavior, belief attitudes, and social structures perform a function within the society they occur. He emphasizes that social structures and social institutions exist in societies to meet or perform psychological and biological needs for the people. It provides cohesion in the social order by promoting a sense of belonging and collective consciousness, a point fervently argues by Emile Durkheim 1897. Preservation of Nigerian cultural heritages is capable of promoting collective consciousness in terms of unity, oneness, nationalism and fostering peaceful co-existence among Nigerians. For instance, cultural heritages can be categorized into two namely material/tangible and non-material/intangible cultural heritages. This is because culture in itself is "both physical and non-physical in character" (Ogundele 2019).

Tangible cultural heritages include man's physical ingenious products which can be touched and seen such as architecture/buildings, defensive walls and ditches, crafts, tools, ivory, cowries, paintings, textiles, pestles, mortars, iron furnaces, knives, food, wooden objects, tombs & grave goods, temples, dresses, pottery & potsherd pavements, monuments, books, works of art, and among other artifacts. "Artifacts as a broad concept are objects and/or features made and/or used by man/humans in an attempt to cope with the challenges and problems of social and natural conditions. It is therefore important to state that man cannot survive without the construction and

use of artifacts” (Ogundele, 2023). This further gives a deeper explanation to the function of cultural heritages to society. On the other hand, non-material or ideological cultural heritages include all intangible and invisible aspects of a peoples’ ways of life such as ideas, folklore, kinship, norms, values, worldviews, philosophies of life, religious beliefs and practices, music, dance, festivals, traditions, language, and knowledge among others (Nnonyelu, 2022; Ogundele, 2019).

Historical Dimensions to Preservation of Nigerian Cultural Heritages

Nigeria is distinguished in sub-Saharan Africa due to her rich manifestations of vast cultural heritages of the past (Sowunmi, 2022). Most of the artifacts and collections from remarkable culture areas in Nigeria are displayed in museums and galleries all over the world. This is because they were consciously preserved. Preservation has been defined by Eluyemi, (2020) as the promotion of cultural property whether of concrete or non-concrete nature, past or present, written or oral. As he posited, preservation involves the identification, documentation (suitable registration) and proper storage of cultural objects in museum or private hand. The preservation of Nigerian cultural heritages is arguably threatened by human activities, natural forces, biological, and chemical agents among others (Ogundele, 2023, Okpoko, 2023). Little successes made over the years in preservation of Nigerian cultural heritages have been attributed to conscious systematic /scientific efforts and researches conducted by professionals in various fields like archaeology, cultural anthropology, linguistics, ethnography, palynology, paleontology, museum studies, geology, geography among other cultural resource managers (Ogundele, 2023; Onwuka, 2020; Andah, Okpoko & Folorunso 2019; Okpoko, 2023).

As authors and writers alike posited in literature, preservation is very vital for development due to its capacity to promote the past ways of life that are useful to contemporary societies. Arguably, the past is essentially the key to the present and platform into the future. An understanding of the preservation of Nigerian cultural heritages can best be described in three dimensions namely the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial. Nigerian cultural heritages during the pre-colonial era were preserved in royal palaces of tribal kingdoms and empires by kings, heads of families and kindred, deity priests in charge of shrines and sacred grooves among others (Fasuyi, 2021). The cultural activities, arts and festivals were managed by the traditional rulers and chiefs in council through delegation of powers to talented specialist.

Colonialism ushered in an era of unrestricted negative human activities in forms of looting, vandalism, thefts, unscientific excavation of grave goods, iconoclasm, wars, illicit trafficking of cultural objects among others. The period 1900 to 1960 marked the era of colonization in Nigeria (Fasuyi, 2021). The most notable of these destructive human activities on Nigerian cultural heritage occurred during the punitive expedition in 1897 when the British colonial administration attacked the Benin culture area, looted the rich bronze works and art treasures of Benin royal palace and exiled the King to Calabar where he later died in 1914 (Eluyemi, 2020; Aremu, 2022; Fasuyi, 2021). Colonialism lessens the influence of traditional rulers and their role in preserving Nigerian cultural heritage. For instance, during the colonial period, western educational systems were introduced to replace traditional educational systems such as *Irumgbede* among the Igbo. In schools, English language and foreign literatures were taught and read at the detriment of Nigerian indigenous languages (Fasuyi, 2021).

The current status of Nigerian indigenous linguistic heritages is best described as endangered and is arguably almost at the verge of extinction. Also, Missionaries introduced Christianity which relegated and designated Nigerian traditional religions as idol worship and branded practitioners as heathen and unbelievers (Eluyemi, 2020). In the entertainment industry, the traditional poets, praise-singers, clowns, comedians/dramatists in the king’s courts, traditional dance/dancers, songs, musics, and local costumes, musical instruments such as drums were replaced with western music, foreign dancing styles, foreign dress and dress patterns, western musical tools like bands, microphones, guitars, pianos, etc. All these mindless replacements continued without Nigerians knowing its implications until a few expatriated sensed the need to preserve Nigerian cultural heritages during the colonial era (Eluyemi, 2020; Fasuyi2021). These foreigners advised the then

colonial government on the need to preserve Nigerian cultural heritages, they suggested that museums should be created, also Nigerian arts, cultures and history should be taught in schools as documented by Duckworth E.H. (1937).

METHODOLOGY

Research Design: exploratory research design was used and LCC (i.e. Lekki Conservative Centre) in Victoria Island Local Government Area of Lagos State was focused as case study.

Population: for this study, the population comprises all the staff of and tourists to Lekki Conservative Centre in Victoria Island, Lagos. The population of staff in LCC is about 45, while that of tourists is currently not available as there is no official document that declares the actual number of people (tourists or visitors) that visited the LCC.

Sample Size Determination: Using Taro Yamini formula, the sample size for this study is calculated as 40 staff and 67 guests who may be tourists or day-trippers as shown below:

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

Where:

- n = Sample Size
- N = Population of the study
- e = Estimated error term

$$n = \frac{45}{1 + (45)e^2}$$

$$n = 40 \text{ Staff}$$

$$n = \frac{80}{1 + (80)e^2}$$

$$n = 67 \text{ Guests}$$

Type and Method of Data Collection: Two sets of data known as primary and secondary data were used in this study. Primary was sourced through sampled respondents; while the second data set otherwise called 'secondary data' comprises quantitative data on Nigerian cultural heritage and this was gathered through extant literatures of anthropological, historical and archaeological artifacts and the pattern of their presentation was highly descriptive.

Validity and Reliability of Instruments: Prior to the collection of data with the instrument used for this study, effort was made to pretest it with a view to ensure the reliability and validity of the key items in the measuring scale (i.e. questionnaire). It involves the use of Cronbach's Alpha (α) and Composite Validity Tests. In this process, data collected were coded and enter into SPSS 25.0 and later subjected to Cronbach Alpha (consistency) reliability test. The decision rule is to accept that the instrument as reliable if the Cronbach's Alpha value is more than 70%. The reliability test result is as shown in the Table 1.

Table 1: Reliability Test Result

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.771	19

Source: SPSS 25.0 OUTPUT

Result of reliability test in Table 1 shows that Cronbach's Alpha for all items in questionnaire is reliable. This means that the questionnaire is reliable enough for further research.

**Table 2: Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Barlett’s test of Sphericity
 KMO and Bartlett’s Tests**

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.798
	Approx. Chi-Square	2605.732
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Df	210
	Sig.	.000

Source: SPSS 25.0 output

This study utilized the KMO and Barlett’s Test of Sphericity. KMO measures the sampling adequacy (which determines if the responses given with the samples are adequate or not) which should be close than 0.5 for a satisfactory factor analysis to proceed. Kaiser (1974) recommend 0.5 (value for KMO) as minimum (barely accepted), values between 0.7-0.8 acceptable, and values above 0.9 are superb. The table 6 shows that the value of KMO measure for the questionnaire is 0.798 which is greater than 0.5. Given the above result of the KMO Test, the sample is therefore accepted and considered as adequate.

Bartlett’s test is another indication of the strength of the relationship among variables. It tests the null hypothesis that the correlation matrix is an identity matrix. An identity matrix is a matrix where all of the diagonal elements are 1 and all off- diagonal elements are close to 0. From Table 2, the Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity is significant (0.000). That is, significance is less than 0.05. This means that correlation matrix is not an identity matrix.

Method of Data Analysis: Logit Binary regression model was employed to test the three hypotheses. This model was considered appropriate because it has the ability to predict the effect of independent variables on the dependent variables. The formula for Logit Binary Regression Model adopted and used for the current study is as follow

$$L = \ln \left[\frac{P_i}{1 - P_i} \right] = \beta_0 X_i$$

Where:

L = Logit Regression

ln = Log

Pi = Engage in CSR

1 – Pi = Don’t Engage in CSR.

β = Beta

X = host community

Data Analysis: A sum of one hundred and ten (110) questionnaires was administered to staff and guests of the case study organization (i.e. LCC). Out of this figure, 16 questionnaires were retrieved from the staff; while, 83 questionnaires were retrieved from guests, making a total number of 99 questionnaires which gives a response rate of 90%. Pre-analysis tests, such as reliability test and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Barlett’s test of Sphericity tests were conducted before the actual analysis that is frequency distribution, difference of two mean t-test and simple logistic regression analysis were estimated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected in this study were presented and analysed using percentage and frequency tables. Responses gathered from the staff were numerically coded in SPSS 25.0.

Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 3: Gender of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Male	63	63.4
Female	36	36.6
Total	99	100

Source; Authors field work, 2023

This study revealed the opinion of 63 males and 36 females. Male constitute 63.4% while female is 36.6% of the research study respectively.

Table 4: Marital Status of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Married	45	45.2
Single	48	48.4
Widow	4	4.3
Widower	2	2.2
Total	99	100

Source; Authors field work, 2023

Out of the total population, respondents who are married are 45.2%, single were 48.4%, respondents who are widow and widower are 4.3% and 2.2% respectively.

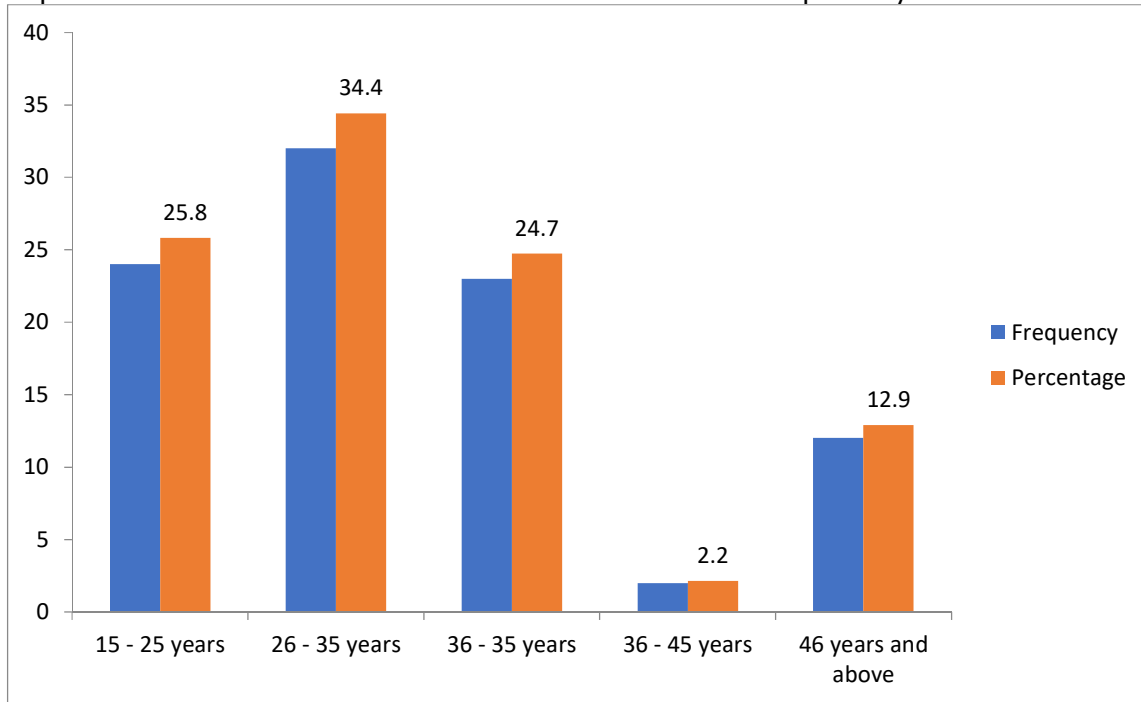


Figure 1 Age of the Respondents

Source; Authors field work, 2023

Looking at the age bracket of the respondents, larger percentage (34.4%) of the respondents falls within age group of 26 – 35years, while 25.8% falls within age bracket of 15 – 25 years, respondents

within age bracket of 36 – 45 years were 2.2% while others (12.9%) were above the age of 45 years.

Table 5 Preservation of National Heritage

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Tourism businesses does not provide strategies to preservation of national heritage through tourism	61	61.54	10	9.81	4	4.04	14	14.62	10	10
Tourism business operations have significant influence the preservation of national heritage through tourism.	46	46.15	23	23	10	10	15	15	6	6
Tourism business engage preservation of national heritage through tourism campaigning	78	78.85	11	11	2	2	6	6	3	3
Tourism business sees preservation of national heritage through tourism as opportunity to enhancing their performance	59	59.62	30	30	5	5	1	1	5	5
Tourism business engage is road maintenance as their preservation of national heritage through tourism duty	40	40.38	15	15	7	7	14	14	24	24

Source; Authors field work, 2023

Table 5 reveals the extent to which preservation of national heritage through tourism participation has contributed to Tourism business in preservation of national heritage through tourism in Nigeria. 61.54% of the population strongly agreed that Tourism businesses does not provide strategies to preservation of national heritage through tourism. This is also the opinion representing 9.81%. nevertheless, 14.64% and 10% respectively disagreed and claimed that preservation of national heritage through tourism don't necessarily participate immensely during primary Tourism business in preservation of national heritage through tourism of political parties.

The table further revealed that Tourism business operations have significant influence the preservation of national heritage through tourism. (Being the opinion of 46.15%). The table also shows that Tourism business engage preservation of national heritage through tourism campaigning process (being the opinion of 78.85%). This is a clear indication Tourism business industry sees preservation of national heritage through tourism as opportunity to enhancing their performance. The table further revealed that Tourism business industry engage is road maintenance as their preservation of national heritage through tourism duty (being the opinion of 40.38%).

Test of Hypotheses

The following hypotheses in line with the objectives of the study was set in both null and alternate forms:

Hypothesis One

H₁: Tourism organizations have no significant influence on preservation of national heritage through creative tourism activities.

Table 6 Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	40.443 ^a	.970	.742

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: SPSS 25 Output

Table 7 Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a C1	-.530	.687	.596	1	.000	.589
C2	-1.793	1.265	2.009	1	.006	.166
C3	.827	1.360	.370	1	.003	2.287
C4	.918	.999	.844	1	.008	2.503
C5	-.270	1.138	.056	1	.003	.764
Constant	2.350	6.118	.148	1	.001	10.486

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: C1, C2, C3, C4, C5.

Source: SPSS 25 Output

Table 6 shows the Cox and Snell R² and Nagelkerke which are used to determine the variation of the dependent variable as a result of the changes in the independent variables.

The study revealed that preservation of national heritage through tourism can influence Tourism business in preservation of national heritage through tourism up to 97%, while The *Nagelkerke* indicated that preservation of national heritage through tourism is very important to attain efficient customer preservation of national heritage through tourism, this implies that preservation of national heritage through tourism account for about 74% of credible Tourism business in preservation of national heritage through tourism.

Table 7 revealed that there is positive relationship between preservation of national heritage through tourism and Tourism business in preservation of national heritage through tourism. It means that preservation of national heritage through tourism is more likely to promote a more proper Tourism business in preservation of national heritage through tourism. Consequently, the p-value (0.000, 0.006, 0.003, 0.008, 0.003, and 0.001) is less than the significant level of 0.05. The decision rule is that if the p-value is less than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected while the alternate hypothesis is accepted. Result in the table 7 shows that the p-value is less than the level of significance of 0.05. So with this result, it is evident that the effect of preservation of national heritage through tourism is significant.

Since the p value is lower than 0.05, conclusion is hereby drawn that Preservation of national heritage through tourism participation have significant effect on Tourism business in preservation of national heritage through tourism in Victoria Island, Lagos State.

Hypothesis Two

H₂: Tourism organizations do not provide strategies that facilitate preservation of national heritage through tourism.

Table 8 Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	55.003 ^a	.880	.772

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: SPSS 25 Output

Table 9 Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a D1	.441	.647	.776	1	.001	.649
D2	1.254	1.545	2.249	1	.001	.246
D3	.647	1.640	.340	1	.000	2.647
D4	.128	.149	.744	1	.010	2.673
D5	-.110	1.248	.656	1	.001	.974
Constant	2.750	6.648	.748	1	.007	21.146

b. Variable(s) entered on step 1: D1, D2, D3, D4, D5.

Source: SPSS 25 Output

Interpretation of results

Table 8 shows the Cox and Snell R² and Nagelkerke which are used to determine the variation of the dependent variable as a result of the changes in the independent variables. Results showed that preservation of national heritage through tourism can influence host community up to 88%, while the *Nagelkerke* indicated that preservation of national heritage through tourism is very vital and plays significant effects on host community, this implies that preservation of national heritage through tourism account for about 77% on host community.

Table 9 revealed that there is positive relationship between preservation of national heritage through tourism and host community. It means that preservation of national heritage through tourism is more likely to promote improvement within the host community. Consequently, the p-value (0.001, 0.001, 0.000, 0.010, 0.001, and 0.007) is less than the significant level of 0.05. The decision rule is that if the p-value is less than the level of significance of 0.05, the null hypothesis was rejected while the alternate hypothesis is accepted. The result in the table 9 shows that the p-value is less than the level of significance of 0.05.

Since the p value is lower than 0.05, conclusion is drawn that tourism organizations provide strategies to preservation of national heritage through tourism

CONCLUSION

This study was conducted to assess how national heritages are being preserved for tourism development through creative activities in Lagos State with a focus on Lekki Conservative Centre in Victoria Island as Case study. Findings revealed that the importance of heritage to nations around the world including Nigeria as a developing country is germane and cannot be over-emphasized. This is due to its significance in terms of development in different areas of human endeavours ranging from economic to political, historical, aesthetic, busienss, leisure, educational and research among others. The study shows that heritages are cherished features of a society passed down from generation to generation through conscious preservation. They are also thought of as riches

of extinct and extant societies which are of historic, educational, recreational, and economic importance, preserved and handed over from one generation to another. They are essentially viewed as significant endowments emanating from man and nature. Heritages are often grouped into two based on their sources viz: natural /ecological heritage and cultural heritage. Nigeria is endowed with both types of heritage.

Based on findings from this study, conclusions were drawn that the preservation of national heritage through creative activities such as those implemented by LCC is significant for the development of tourism in Lagos State; and that the activities of tourism organizations, mainly the LCC has significant influence on preservation of national heritage as it provides strategies for the preservation of national heritage through tourism.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Derived from findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Tourism business should consider the preservation of national heritage as part of their corporate social responsibilities, because our national heritage is currently going into extinction and rudely overtaken by the western cultures right before our very eyes; and
2. Management of tourism organizations should continually improve on strategies that can enhance the preservation of national heritage through promotions of tourism.

REFERENCES

- Afigbo, A. E. & Okita, S. I. O. (2021). *The Museum and Nation Building*, Owerri, New African Publishing Co.
- Andah, B. W., Okpoko, A. I., & Folorunso, C. A. (Eds.) (2019). Some Nigerian Peoples. Special Book Issue, West African Journal of Archaeology. Ibadan, Demos Printers.
- Anigbogu, K.C. & Onyima, B.N. (2023). New Technology and Challenges of the Blacksmithing Industry in Awka: Implication for Entrepreneurship Development. African journal of microfinance and enterprise development, Vol 3(1):46-56.
- Aremu, D. A. (2022). Preservation of Land, Culture & Wildlife for the Development of Ecotourism in Africa. Ibadan, Spectrum Books Limited.
- Basden, G. T. (1982). Among the Ibos of Nigeria. Lagos University Publishing Co.
- Conn, Steven (2023). *Do Museums Still Need Objects*, University of Pennsylvania p.1.
- Duke, O. (2022). Nigerian Ecotourism: An Overview. In D.A. Aremu, (Ed.) Preservation of Land, Culture & Wildlife for the Development of Ecotourism in Africa. Ibadan, Spectrum Books Limited.
- Eluyemi, O. (2020). The Preservation of Nigerian Cultural Heritage: Challenges & Prospects. Fourth BasseWaiAndah Memorial Lecture. Ibadan, Textflow Limited.
- Ezeh, P.J. (2020). Inventory of Nigerian ethnic Groups- some theoretical & social issues. In J.O. Onwuka, (Ed.) Nigerian Peoples and cultures: Historical & Socio-structural Perspectives (pp. 100-117). Enugu Nigeria, Echris & Company.
- Fasuyi, T. A. (2021). Cultural policy in Nigeria: Studies & Documents on cultural policies. Paris, UNESCO.

- Frankline, Adrene (2020). *Tourism: An Introduction*, SAGE: London.
- Frew, E., and White, L., (2023). *Tourism and National Identities: An International Perspective*, Taylor and Francis p. 181.
- Hoffman, Barbara (2021). *Art and Cultural Heritage: Law, Policy, and Practice*, Cambridge University Press, NY.
- Houtman, Gustaaf, 'Negotiating New Visions' in *Anthropology Today*, Vol.25 no.6. December 2022 International Council of Museums (1980) p. 7.
- Kavanagh, Gaynor (2021), *Making Histories in Museum*, Leicester University Press.
- Lawuyi, O., &Ukpokolo, C. (Eds.) (2023). *Space Transformation and Representation: Reflections on University Culture*. New York: Goldline and Jacobs.
- Lickotich, L.J., and Jenkins, C.L. (2019). *An Introduction to Tourism*, Reed Educational and Professional Publishing Ltd.
- Lo-Bamijoko, J. N. (2022). The Nigerian music directory. <http://musicinnigeria.blogspot.com/2022/05/nigerian-musicdirectory-compiledand.html>.
- Mathaias, A. B. & David, M. (2023). Irumgbede: An Idigenous educational institution. In Ezeweke, E. O. (Ed.) *African traditional religion philosophy & sustainable Development*. Jos, Fab Anieh Nig. Ltd.
- McKercher, B., Ho, P., and Du Cros, H. (2021). 'Attributes of Popular Cultural Attractions in Hong Kong.' *Annals of Tourism Research*, 31(2): 397-407.
- Nnonyelu, Au. N. (2022). *Sociological Insights*. Ibadan, Spectrum Books Limited.
- Nwabueze, E., (2021) "Literature and National Development". A keynote address presented at the *16th Annual International Conference on English and English Literature (ICALEL)*.
- Ogundele, S. O (2019). *Fundamentals of archaeology: An introduction*. Ibadan, Ejimasons NigeriaEnterprises.
- Ogundele, S. O. (2023). *Understanding Contemporary Archaeology*. Ibadan, John Archers Publishers Limited.
- Okpoko, A. I. (2023). *Fundamentals of museum practice*. Nsukka, University of Nigeria Press Ltd.
- Okpoko, A.I. (2023). *Fundamentals of Museum Practice*. Nsukka: University of Nigeria Press Ltd.
- Omekwu, C.O. (2020). 'Information Technology Revolution, Libraries and Cultural Values: Issues, Impacts and Inevitable Challenges for Africa'. *69th IFLA General Conference and Council*, Berlin August, 1-9.
- Onwuka, J.O. (Ed.) (2020). *Nigerian Peoples and cultures: Historical & Socio-structural Perspectives*. Enugu Nigeria, Echris& Company.
- Rodney, W. (1972). *How Europe underdeveloped Africa*. Lagos, Panaf Publishing.

- Sekler, E. (2020). Sacred spaces and the search for authenticity in the Kathmandu Valley. In Serageldu, I., Shluger, E., & Martin-Brown, J. (Eds). *Historic Cities and Sacred Sites: Cultural Roots for Urban Futures*. Washington DC: The World Bank.
- Seligman, C. G. (1930). *Races of Africa*. London Thornton Butterworth, Ltd.
- Singh,L.K. (2022), *Marketing in Service Industry, Airline, Travel, Tours, and Hotel*, Gyan Publishing House.
- Sowunmi, M. A. (2022). Tourism and security: facing the challenges. In D.A. Aremu, (Ed.) *Preservation of Land, Culture & Wildlife for the Development of Ecotourism in Africa*. Ibadan, Spectrum Books Limited.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 2021, UNESCO Publishing: Paris.
- Witcomb, Andrea, (2020). *Re-Imaging the Museum beyond the Mausoleum*. London, New York: Routledge, p. 12.
- Yusuf, Oluwatoyin I.S, (2019)