

CULTURAL TOURISM AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN YENAGOA

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ABSTRACT

This study clearly concerns Cultural Tourism and Infrastructural Development in Yenagoa, Bayelsa State. The study looks at the relationship between the dimensions of the independent variables which are Good Road Network, Water Ways and Electricity and how they affect the measures of the dependent variables which are Heritage Tourism, Events and Festivals. The study adopted the judgmental sampling technique in determining the population and Taro-yemen's formula adopted for the sampling size and technique. However, the data was obtained through the administration of Questionnaire. A total of one hundred and thirty three (133) copies of the questionnaire were distributed to two communities, out of which one hundred and twenty five (125) were returned. The data were analyzed using the Spearman's Rank Order Correlation Coefficient (ρ). It was observed that there were relationships between the dimensions and measures of the study. From the findings, it was recommended that Tourism stakeholders, government and private tourist enterprises should ensure that infrastructure such as water, electricity, good road network, good communication network be provided to foster Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa, Bayelsa State.

Key Words: Culture, Tourism, Infrastructure, Development, Water ways, Electricity, Roads, Festivals, Heritage

INTRODUCTION

To define cultural tourism first of all we have to determine the meaning of the term culture. In this chapter we do not intend to investigate this very complex concept from different aspects and approaches but we wish to provide an insight and a starting point since we feel that the determination of the context provides the basis for the research on cultural tourism.

According to Spencer Oatey (2008), Culture is a fuzzy set of basic assumptions and values, orientations to life, beliefs, policies, procedures and behavioural conventions that are shared by a group of people, and that influence (but do not determine) each members behaviour and his/her interpretation of the meaning of other people's behaviour. This definition seems to be a favourable approach to our investigations as well since the determination can be used in a wide content opening the possibilities to the possible connection with other disciplines, and at the same time the definition is exact and concrete. Yenagoa enjoys unique Cultural Heritage as there are several Cultural Groups such as Atissa, Epie, Epetiama, etc., as there are others from different Wards of Yenagoa Local Government Area. These Cultural Groups have always attracted people from other Local Government Areas within the state and beyond. The Cultural

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Heritage underpins the Government's focus on Tourism Development as well as its landscape that add splendour to its attractions. Tourism has been emphasized to be a vital sector in the service industry with its high Prospect of generating economic growth and development, (The World Economic Forum, 2007). Tourism has assumed a vital role in the development of destination around the world. In most cases, Culture has been the major assets of Tourism Development as well as one of the major beneficiaries of development. The term Cultural Tourism encompasses historical sites, arts and craft, fairs and festivals, museums of all kinds, the performing arts and visual arts and other heritage sites which tourists enjoy to visit in pursuance of Cultural experiences, (Tighe, 1985). Culture and Tourism have mutual beneficial relationships which could strengthen the attractiveness and competitiveness of regions and countries. Culture provides important means of enhancing tourism and creating income which could support and strengthen Cultural Heritage. Cultural productions with creativity create good relationship between Culture and Development. Their relationships could help destinations to become more attractive and competitive for individuals to live, visit, work and invest in. Nigeria has been plagued with the lack of functional infrastructure in order to grow their economies. Poor state of infrastructure has now caught the attention of many African governments, especially in attracting foreign investments. The development of infrastructural facilities is one of the determinants of Foreign Direct Investments, (FDI) inflow into any economy.

Nigeria with her vision of becoming one of the Top 20 Big Economies by the year 2020 needs to take seriously her infrastructural development such as transportation, water, electricity, communication networks, accommodation to enable the development of the economy. The neglect of infrastructural development has a lot of effect on the economy and increases cost of many raw materials thereby reduces productivity and competitiveness of firms in the country. These neglects would also affect poor road networks, poor power supply, poor aviation networks, poor railway services, abandoned building projects all over the country in education, health, housing and transport infrastructure etc. In Yenagoa, the capital of Bayelsa state, it has been observed that infrastructure such as transportation facilities, good communication network, electricity, potable water which are capable of boosting the economy are relatively inefficient. The development of infrastructure would be the key factor in Cultural Tourism; reflecting on the fact that infrastructural development could contribute to the increasing productivity and strengthening of the Cultural Heritage. For tourists to be able to reach destinations (cultural centres) there should be developed transport and transportation facilities to enable them to reach their destinations comfortably.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Some Cultural Sites in Yenagoa such as Oligi Museum, the Slave House at Akassa are located in the rural areas where most of the amenities needed especially, roads and electricity are in bad states, making the locations inaccessible for visitors or tourists. The road network has seriously deteriorated because of low maintenance. General research works has been carried out on this problems but solving this problems has remain grim. Bad road network and electricity have constituted hindrance to the smooth running of Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa. Adequate measures should be taken for the problems to be resolved and thereby, creating sustainable environment for Cultural Tourism.

Figure: CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

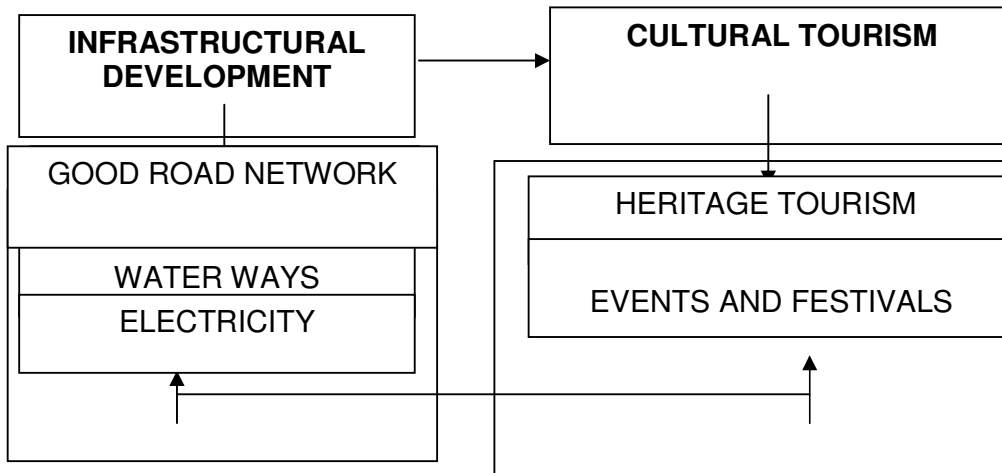


Figure 1: Diagram showing the relationship between Infrastructural Development and Cultural Tourism

Source: Researcher's Conceptualization (2017)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- i. To examine how Good Road Network affects Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa
- ii. To examine how Water Ways affect Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa
- iii. To determine how Electricity affects Cultural Tourism

RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND HYPOTHESES

Research Questions

In order to achieve the main purpose and specific objectives of the study, the following research questions were raised.

- i. To what extent does Good Road Network affect Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa?

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- ii. To what extent does Good Road Network affect Events and Festivals in Yenagoa?
- iii. How will Water Ways affect Heritage tourism in Yenagoa?
- iv. How will Water Ways affect Events and Festivals in Yenagoa?
- v. What is the relationship between Electricity and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa?
- vi. What is the relationship between Electricity and Events and Festivals?

Research Hypothesis

The following hypotheses were formulated

HO₁: There is no relationship between Good Road Network and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa.

HO₂: There is no relationship between Good Road Network and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa.

HO₃: There is no relationship between Water Ways and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa.

HO₄: There is no relationship between Water Ways and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa.

HO₅: There is no relationship between Electricity and Heritage Tourism.

HO₆: There is no relationship between Electricity and Events and Festivals.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The thrust of the study is aimed at contributing to knowledge with regard to Infrastructural Development and its impact on Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa. The findings to this study will be of great value to the economic growth in Yenagoa. It will also add to the body of knowledge available in the area of study. Yenagoa Tourism Board will benefit from this work which acts as a roadmap to Cultural Tourism Development. Students researching in related areas will also find the study a useful literature for reference.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Content Scope

This study was designed to theoretically analyze Infrastructural Development and Cultural Development. It was restricted to examine the dimensions of Infrastructural Development which include: Good Road Network, Water Ways, Electricity and how they influence Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa.

Geographical Scope

Geographically, this study is limited to the people of Yenagoa, Bayelsa State and its environs.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In the attempt to carry out this research, the researchers encountered some problems which seriously affected the quality of work done.

7.1: **Finance:** Lack of funds hindered the researchers to access relevant and detailed information to enrich the literature of the subject matter.

7.2: **Respondents' Attitude:** The success of information gathering largely depended on the attitude of target respondents. Some of the respondents refused giving out important information because they needed material gifts such as cash.

7.3: **Time:** A research work of this nature requires adequate time to obtain materials. The time limit with which this study was to be completed alongside with academic work was insufficient. These limitations notwithstanding, the researches made every effort within their powers to ensure the realization of the objectives of the study.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Descriptive research was carried out. The Quasi-experimental research design would be adopted. This method is the most appropriate in the Behavioral/Administrative sciences, due to the nature of the research. In the experimental design all elements under study are under the control of the researchers; but, in Quasi-experimental research design, the elements of the design are not under the control of the researchers. Correlation research will also be adopted to establish the association between the Infrastructural development and the Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa.

METHOD DATA COLLECTION AND INSTRUMENT DESIGN

The data for this study was collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data were obtained through administration of questionnaire to the respondents. The secondary data also served as another source of data gathering. In this study, sources of the secondary data include: published Reports, Journals, Seminar Papers, Textbooks and Internet.

The descriptive survey was done through the distribution of closed ended and opened ended structured questionnaire

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

A population is the summation or totality of elements in a given location of interest. According to Barney (2000), it is the census of all items or subjects that possess the characteristics or that have knowledge of the phenomenon being studied. However it's always difficult to study the entire population. Therefore, the researchers would choose among the population a convenient number to be

studied. The total estimated population of persons in Yenagoa has been projected in 2006 to about 42,463. The target population for this study would comprise of the two accessible communities in Yenagoa. These are communities are Swali and Opolo Communities.

The Questionnaires are distributed to these communities as indicated in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Communities and Questionnaire Distributions

S/N	Communities	Questionnaire
1	Swali	100
2	Opolo	100
	Total	200

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

Table 1 above shows the names of the communities and the total number of questionnaire to be distributed that would make up our population size.

The communities were selected using judgmental sampling technique, reason because not all the people can give reliable information on Infrastructural Development and Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE/SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size used for the study was determined at five percent (5%) level of significance using the Taro-Yemen's formula as shown below:

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

Where, n = sample size

N = population (200)

e = level of significance (0.05)

i = Constant

$$\text{The sample size (n)} = \frac{200}{1 + 200(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{200}{1.5}$$

$$= 133$$

Thus, the sample size of the study is 133 out of the population size of 200 to be studied.

The sampling technique used in selecting the 133 sample size from the population size of 200 is the simple random sampling technique. The simple random

sampling is used so as to give every element equal chance of being selected, (Baridam, 200).

RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT

The reliability of the questionnaire in generating required data was determined using Cronbach's Alpha and used to test for consistency of the research instrument adopted for the study.

DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

The research data gathered through the questionnaire shall be analyzed using the Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient (rho). This was adopted because our data would be measured using ordinal scale.

The Spearman's Rank order Correlation Coefficient (rho) was given as:

$$\text{rho} = 1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N(N^2-1)}$$

WHERE:

I = CONSTANT

6 = CONSTANT

$\sum D$ = SUM OF DIFFERENCES OR RANKED OBSERVATION

N = NUMBER OF OBSERVATION

\sum = SUM OF DIFFERENCES OR RANKED OBSERVATIONS

n = NUMBER OF OBSERVATION

VALIDITY OF THE INSTRUMENT

Validity is the extent to which data collected are relevant to be the specific objectives of the research. The validity of a questionnaire is its ability to generate responses that are needed in order to study the problem of the research. Validity is therefore the ability of the instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. The questionnaire is validated by the researchers for assessment and finally corrections were effected for final production.

RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT

The reliability of the questionnaire in generating required data was determined using Cronbach's Alpha. It was therefore set to test for consistency of the research instrument adopted for the study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The questionnaire was structured using 5 point Likert Scale and the descriptive statistical tool. The Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient was considered more appropriate for testing the Hypothesis of the study. It would measure the degree of relationships between two variables.

INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA DISCUSSED UNDER THE FOLLOWING SUB-HEADINGS:

- i) Questionnaire administration and response rate
- ii) Univariate Analysis
- iii) Bivariate Analysis

QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION AND RESPONSE RATE

In this study a total of one hundred and thirty three (133) copies of the questionnaire were distributed to 2 communities out of which one hundred and twenty five (125) were returned.

TABLE 2: Administration of the Questionnaire

S/N	NAME OF COMMUNITY	QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTED	QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNED	PERCENTAGE
1	SWALI	73	69	55.2
2	OPOLO	60	56	44.8
	TOTAL	133	125	100

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

UNIVARATE ANALYSIS

The information generated through the questionnaires in tables using descriptive statistics.

Table 3: Weighted Responses on Good Road Network

The responses to Good Road Network were generated from GN₁, GN₂ and GN₃ of the questionnaire.

RANKING	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Strongly agree	37	29.6
Agree	45	36.0
Undecided	23	18.4
Disagree	15	12.0
Strongly disagree	5	4.0
Total	125	100

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

Table 4: Weighted Responses on Water Ways

The responses to Water Ways were generated from WW₁, WW₂ and WW₃ of the questionnaire.

RANKING	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Strongly agree	30	24.0
Agree	55	44.0
Undecided	13	10.4
Disagree	9	7.2
Strongly disagree	18	14.4
Total	125	100

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

Table 5: Weighted Responses on Electricity

The responses to Electricity were generated from E₁, E₂ and E₃ of the questionnaire.

RANKING	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Strongly agree	38	30.4
Agree	27	21.6
Undecided	20	16.0
Disagree	22	17.6
Strongly disagree	18	14.4
Total	125	100

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

Table 6: Weighted Responses on Heritage Tourism

The responses to Heritage Tourism were generated from HT₁, HT₂ and HT₃ of the questionnaire.

RANKING	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Strongly agree	40	32.0
Agree	37	29.6
Undecided	28	22.4
Disagree	13	10.4
Strongly disagree	7	5.6
Total	125	100

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

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Table 7: Weighted Responses on Events and Festivals

The responses to Events and Festivals were generated from EF₁, EF₂ and EF₃ of the questionnaire.

RANKING	NO OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Strongly agree	60	48.0
Agree	17	13.6
Undecided	18	14.4
Disagree	25	20.0
Strongly disagree	5	4.0
Total	125	100

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

Table 8: Summary of Responses on Good Road Network

S/N	GOOD ROAD NETWORK	SA	A	U	D	SD
		5	4	3	2	1
GN ₁	Development of good road network can provide accessibility to cultural growth for the various local Government to assemble	22	30	13	9	2
GN ₂	Good Road Network is the best tool for Cultural Tourism	9	15	8	4	3
GN ₃	There are Good Road Network in Yenagoa	6	-	2	2	-
	Total	37	45	23	15	5

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

Table 9: Summary of Responses on Water Ways

S/N	WATER WAYS	SA	A	U	D	SD
		5	4	3	2	1
WW ₁	The development of water ways is crucial to the development of boat regatta and other cultural activities in Yenagoa	15	33	8	4	7
WW ₂	Water Ways enhances Cultural Heritage	11	19	4	3	8
WW ₃	Water Ways is not the only tool needed to foster Cultural Tourism	4	3	1	2	3
	Total	30	55	13	9	18

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

Table 10: Summary of Responses on Electricity

S/N	ELECTRICITY	SA	A	U	D	SD
		5	4	3	2	1
E1	Provision of electricity can promote the staging of events such as cultural display, dancing competition at night.	20	17	5	11	12
E2	Electricity can minimize the cost of hosting cultural event by the community	4	5	12	7	4
E3	Electricity is the best tool for Cultural Tourism	14	5	3	4	2
	Total	38	27	20	22	18

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

Table 11: Summary of Responses on Heritage Tourism

S/N	HERITAGE TOURISM	SA	A	U	D	SD
		5	4	3	2	1
HT1	There are Heritages in Yenagoa that tourists or visitors usually visit	20	14	13	9	7
HT2	There is a demand for infrastructure by Heritage Tourists in Yenagoa	17	19	9	2	-
HT3	Due to heritage tourism, business owners income increases	3	4	6	2	-
	Total	40	37	28	13	7

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

Table 12: Summary of Responses on Events and Festivals

S/N	EVENTS AND FESTIVALS	SA	A	U	D	SD
		5	4	3	2	1
EF1	Cultural activities such as the egbelegbele dance troupe, Goriba festival in Yenagoa usually attract tourists or visitors to Yenagoa.	40	17	11	23	3
EF2	Events and Festivals in Yenagoa are usually held once in a year	2	-	7	-	1
EF3	Tourists visit Yenagoa basically to experience their cultural events	18	-	-	2	1
	Total	60	17	18	25	5

SOURCE: SURVEY DATA 2017

BIVARATE ANALYSIS (TESTS OF HYPOTHESES)

Steps in Testing Hypotheses

Steps involve in Testing Hypotheses are:

- i) Statement of hypotheses
- ii) Identification of the test statistics
- iii) Specification of the level of significance
- iv) Statement of the decision rule
- v) Collection of data and data analysis

vi) Making statistical decision

Spearman's Rank order correlation co-efficient was used to test the Hypothesis. However the Hypothesis stated in its Null form and is a two tailed test. Acceptance of the Null Hypothesis means rejection of the alternate hypothesis and a rejection of the Null Hypothesis means acceptance of the alternate Hypothesis.

HYPOTHESIS ONE

H₀₁: There is no relationship between Good Road Network and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa.

Performance to Research Hypothesis One

Spearman Rank Correlations between Good Road Network and Heritage Tourism

			GOOD ROAD NETWORK	HERITAGE TOURISM
Spearman's rho	GOOD ROAD NETWORK	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.966**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.019
		N	125	125
	HERITAGE TOURISM	Correlation Coefficient	.966**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.019	.
		N	125	125

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Survey Data 2017

Decision

Since the p-value (0.019) is less than the alpha value (0.05), we reject the Null Hypothesis and accept the alternate.

Co-efficient of determination

$$R^2 = (0.966)^2$$

$$R^2 = 0.93 \times 100$$

$$= 93\%$$

From the co-efficient of determinant gotten, it was found that Good Road Network was accountable for 93% level of Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa.

HYPOTHESIS TWO

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between Good Road Network and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa.

Performance to Research Hypothesis Two

Spearman Rank Correlations between Good Road Network and Events and Festivals

			GOOD ROAD NETWORK	EVENTS AND FESTIVALS
Spearman's rho	GOOD ROAD NETWORK	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.888**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.045
		N	125	125
	EVENTS AND FESTIVALS	Correlation Coefficient	.888**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.045	.
		N	125	125

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Survey Data 2017

Decision

Since the p-value (0.045) is less than the alpha value (0.05), therefore we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate.

Co-efficient of determination

$$R^2 = (0.888)^2$$

$$R^2 = 0.79 \times 100$$

$$= 79\%$$

From the co-efficient of determinant gotten, it was found that Good Road Network was accountable for 79% level of Events and Festivals in Yenagoa.

HYPOTHESIS THREE

H₀₃: There is no relationship between water Ways and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa

Performance to Research Hypothesis Three

Spearman Rank Correlations between Water Ways and Heritage Tourism

			WATER WAYS	HERITAGE TOURISM
Spearman's rho	WATER WAYS	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.615**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.161
		N	125	125
	HERITAGE TOURISM	Correlation Coefficient	.615**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.161	.
		N	125	125

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Survey Data 2017

Decision

Since the p-value (0.161) is greater than the alpha value (0.05), therefore we accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternate.

Co-efficient of determination

$$R^2 = (0.615)^2$$

$$R^2 = 0.38 \times 100$$

$$= 38\%$$

From the co-efficient of determinant gotten, it was found that Water Ways was accountable for 38% level of Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa.

HYPOTHESIS FOUR

H₀₄: There is no relationship between water Ways and Events and Festival in Yenagoa

Performance to Research Hypothesis Four

Spearman Rank Correlations between Good Road Network and Events and Festivals

			WATER WAYS	EVENTS AND FESTIVALS
Spearman's rho	WATER WAYS	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.860**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.034
		N	125	125
	EVENTS AND FESTIVALS	Correlation Coefficient	.860**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.034	.
		N	125	125

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Survey Data 2017

Decision

Since the p-value (0.034) is less than the alpha value (0.05), therefore we reject the Null Hypothesis and accept the alternate.

Co-efficient of determination

$$R^2 = (0.860)^2$$

$$R^2 = 0.74 \times 100$$

$$= 74\%$$

From the co-efficient of determinant gotten, it was found that Water Ways was accountable for 74% level of Events and Festivals in Yenagoa.

HYPOTHESIS FIVE

H₀₄: There is no relationship between Electricity and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa

Performance to Research Hypothesis Five

Spearman Rank Correlations between Electricity and Heritage Tourism

		ELECTRICITY	HERITAGE TOURISM
Spearman's rho	ELECTRICITY	Correlation Coefficient 1.000	.967**
		Sig. (2-tailed) .	.040
		N 125	125
Spearman's rho	HERITAGE TOURISM	Correlation Coefficient .967**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed) .040	.
		N 125	125

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Survey Data 2017

Decision

Since the p-value (0.040) is less than the alpha value (0.05), therefore we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate.

Co-efficient of determination

$$R^2 = (0.967)^2$$

$$R^2 = 0.94 \times 100$$

$$= 94\%$$

From the co-efficient of determinant gotten, it was found that Electricity was accountable for 94% level of Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa.

HYPOTHESIS SIX

H₀₆: There is no relationship between Electricity and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa

Performance to Research Hypothesis Six

Spearman Rank Correlations between Electricity and Events and Festivals

		ELECTRICITY	EVENTS AND FESTIVALS
Spearman's rho	ELECTRICITY	Correlation Coefficient 1.000	.929**
		Sig. (2-tailed) .	.004
		N 125	125
Spearman's rho	EVENTS AND FESTIVALS	Correlation Coefficient .929**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed) .004	.
		N 125	125

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Survey Data 2017

Decision

Since the p-value (0.004) is less than the alpha value (0.05), therefore we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate.

Co-efficient of determination

$$R^2 = (0.929)^2$$

$$R^2 = 0.86 \times 100$$

$$= 86\%$$

From the co-efficient of determinant gotten, it was found that Electricity was accountable for 86% level of Events and Festivals in Yenagoa.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The statistical analysis of the results is a very important way to know the number of frequencies and percentage of the entire research findings. According to the presented frequency tables, the respondents recognized that thorough evaluation of Infrastructural Development is crucial to the Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa.

Hypothesis one stated that there is no relationship between Good Road Network and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa. The null hypothesis was tested at 5% significance level, using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) the result showed the p-value to be 0.019 while the alpha value was 0.05, therefore we reject the null hypothesis, meaning that there is a relationship between Good Road Network and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa.

Hypothesis two stated that there is no relationship between Good Road Network and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa. The Null Hypothesis was tested at 5% significance level, using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) the result showed the p-value to be 0.045 while the alpha value was 0.05. Therefore, we reject the Null Hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis. This means that there is a relationship between Good Road Network and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa.

Hypothesis three stated that there is no relationship between Water Ways and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa. The Null Hypothesis was tested at 5% significance level, using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) the result showed the p-value to be 0.161 while the alpha value was 0.05. Following the decision rule; we accept the Null Hypothesis, which means that there is no relationship between Water Ways and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa.

Hypothesis four stated that there is no relationship between Water Ways and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa. The Null Hypothesis was tested at 5% significance level, using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) the result showed the p-value to be 0.034 while the alpha value was 0.05, therefore we

reject the Null Hypothesis; which means that there is a relationship between Water Ways and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa.

Hypothesis five stated that there is no relationship between Electricity and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa. The Null Hypothesis was tested at 5% significance level, using the statistical package for social science (SPSS) the result showed the p-value to be 0.040 while the alpha value was 0.05. Therefore, we reject the Null Hypothesis. This means that there is a relationship between Electricity and Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa.

Hypothesis six stated that there is no relationship between Electricity and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa. The Null Hypothesis was tested at 5% significance level, using the statistical package for social science (SPSS). The result showed the p-value to be 0.004 while the alpha value was 0.05. Therefore, we reject the Null Hypothesis. This means that there is a relationship between Electricity and Events and Festivals in Yenagoa.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

Infrastructural Development is necessary for the growth of Cultural Tourism. Such amenities as water, electricity, good road networks, etc., could foster Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa; thereby encouraging Economic Growth, create jobs, increase employment and reduce poverty.

CONCLUSION

From the discussion and analysis carried out, the study concludes that Infrastructural Development would contribute positively to Cultural Tourism in Yenagoa. Good road networks would enhance, promote and influence Heritage Tourism in Yenagoa. Also, Economic Growth would rely fully on the development of social amenities with proper maintenance of the facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on findings in the course of this study, the researchers have are recommending the following points:

- i. For the smooth running of Cultural Tourism, there should be a developed Transport and Transportation facilities to enable consumers (tourists) to reach their destinations comfortably. This will lead to Economic Growth of the area.
- ii. The government, private individuals and stakeholders should invest on Infrastructural Development in Yenagoa; as this would effectively enhance the Cultural Tourism in the area.

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- iii. Infrastructures such as water, electricity, good road network, good communication networks, protection of lives and security of the areas should be made available.
- iv. Provision to safeguard the lives of Tourists who have left their homes and embarked on a journey to Yenagoa for Cultural Tourism through the provision of security outfits while on Yenagoa water ways.

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