

**PLANNING FOR ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT
IN BOSSO HILL, MINNA, NIGER STATE, NIGERIA**

By

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled: Planning for Ecotourism Development in Bosso Hill, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria by: Ojo, Kayode Ayobami (M.Tech/SSSE/03/04/993) meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Technology of the Federal University of Technology, Minna and is approved for its contribution to scientific knowledge and literary presentation.

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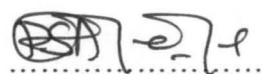
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DEDICATION

This Project is honourably dedicated to God Almighty. My Parents and most especially, Late Saliu Titilayo Florence. May Her gentle soul rest in perfect peace.

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It is a golden tribute to all who had contributed financially morally and in term of corrective criticism to the production of this monumental work.

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ABSTRACT

In realization of the benefit of ecotourism to a particular city, this study is designed to plan Bosso hill as a tourist center in Minna. An initial reconnaissance survey supported by questionnaires and personal interview was carried out which reveals nature of employment, sociological life of people, community pattern adopted as thus determined the nature of planning proposal for the study area. The survey carried out in Bosso Area one can say that the recreational facilities available are not adequate for the growing population of Bosso and its environ. Most of the establishment use residential buildings as cafe , clubs etc. Thus to improve and up left Bosso recreation to catch up with what obtained in other cities in order to maximize the natural resources and to provide balance recreational and ecotourism program, to minimize if not eradicate the degree of confusion, frustration and resentment presently experience by the people mostly youth in Bosso are mainly because of inadequate of parks, play grand, resort centres etc. the vital important of recreational facilities could be judge interms of numeral incidental open space and court yard, frontage of building and even road side which are now being used as miniature play grand for playing football, table tennis, snookers etc. With rapid economic growth of Nigeria most of the existing open spaces are been encroached open to the level of factual extinction in the study area. The planning proposal was evolved for Bosso Hill ecotourism development for present and the interest of future tourists. The planning proposal is flexible, pragmatic, long range, economically feasible, implementable and comprehensible. The author adopted the traditional plan approach; this is the trinity of the planning process that is survey, analysis and design. The sources of information for the plan included planning literature and of course survey, which then analyses in quantitative and qualitative terms.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of contents	v-vii
List of table	viii
List of figures	ix
List of plates	x
CHAPTER ONE - INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Historical Background of Tourism	1 - 6
1.2 Significant of Study	6
1.3 Aim and Objectives	7
1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study	7
CHAPTER TWO - STUDY AREA	
2.1 Historical Development of Bosso	8 - 9
2.2 Physical Characteristic	9 - 10
2.3 Climate	10 -13
2.4 Land Use Pattern	13 -14
2.5 Economic and Population	14
2.6 Tribes	14
2.7 Infrastructure Facilities	15
CHAPTER THREE - REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE	16 20
3.1 Sustainability of Parks and Ecotourism Development	20 -22
3.2 Kenya; A Case Study in Safari Tourist	22 -23
3.3 Factors Militating Against Tourism Development in Nigeria	24 -26
3.4 Role of Tourism in the National Economy	26 -30
3.5 Remote Sensing Techniques and Associated benefit	30 -31

3.6	Geographical Information System Tool	31- 32
3.7	The Kanji Lake National Park	32 -33

CHAPTER FOUR - METHODOLOGY

4.1	Data Collection	34
4.2	Design of Questionnaire	34 -35
4.3	Questionnaire distribution Techniques	35
4.4	Analysis and presentation of Data	35 -36

CHAPTER FIVE - RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1	Socio-economic Background of the respondent	37 -43
5.2	Awareness and patronage of the Bosso hill	43 -49

CHAPTER SIX - PLANNING PROPOSAL

6.1	Proposal	50 -52
6.2	Susceptibility/Compensation	53
6.3	Legal Implementation	54
6.4	Financial Implication	54 -55
6.5	Management / Maintenance	55 -56
6.6	Implementation Strategies	56 -57

CHAPTER SEVEN - CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1	Conclusion	58 -59
7.2	Recommendation	60 -62
	Reference	63 -66
	Appendices	67 -68

LIST OF TABLE AND GRAPH

	PAGE
Table 1: Age group and sex	37 -38
Table2: Educational Level	38 -39
Table 3: Employment Level	39 -40
Table 4: Monthly Income Level	40 -41
Table 5: Mode of Transportation	41 -42
Table 6: Problem Encountered	42 -43
Table 7: Awareness Table	43 -44
Table 8: Purpose of visit	44 -45
Table 9: Worthiness of the site for ecotourism	45 -47
Table 10: Level of patronage	47 48
Table 11 Willingness to pay as gate fees	48 -49

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Fig 1	A Chart showing wind direction and speed	12
Fig 2:	Map of Nigeria Showing Niger State.	15n
Fig 3	Map of Niger State showing all the local government	15o
Fig 4:	Tourism Map of Niger State	15p
Fig 5:	Locational Map of Bosso Area	15q
Fig 6:	The Economic Impact of tourist spending	17
Fig 7:	Proposed Ecotourism Development of Bosso Hill	57b

LIST OF PLATES

		Page
Plate 1:	Showing Igneous Rock with path in between	15a
Plate 2:	Showing baobab free rock pebble for sitting	15b
Plant 3:	Showing concave Rock and the researcher	15c
Plate 4:	Showing an igneous rock with hollow for animal habitation	15d
Plate 5:	Showing the entrance to the tomb of the 1 st Community Head (Mallam Abubakar Zarumai)	15e
Plate 6:	Showing Animal grazing and fire wood on the Cultivable farmland.	15f
Plate 7:	Showing different sizes of rock pebble for relaxation	15g
Plate 8:	Showing New Bosso Community, Firewood and thatched roof barn for yam tuber storage	15h
Plate 9:	Showing aerial view of New Bosso Community	15i
Plate 10:	Showing Cultivable Farmland, trees and shrub	15j
Plate 11:	Showing the researcher and the Normal on the hill	15k
Plate 12:	Showing Monumental upstairs in Bosso Village (Dilapidated)	15l
Plate 13:	Showing the researcher (Ojo K.A.) relaxing after the survey	15m

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF TOURISM

in the last two decades, there has been heightened global concern about the rapid depletion of the world's natural resources and serious effect of this on the environment and security of life (Rapetoo, et al 1989). The ensuring global movement and activities to preserve and maintain natural resource, is due to the realization that any nation's resource base.

Indeed, providing people with the basic ingredients for material well being requires the availability of natural resources on sustainable basis. These natural resources are land (soils), water, fauna (animal), flora (plant) and minerals that are the prerequisite for ecotourism development. Technology and social organization such as the (family, community) government are the tools with which society transforms natural resources and human labour into distributed goods and service. In economic terms, the natural resources of any area constitute and economic loss. From the aesthetic and moral viewpoint, conservation of National Park, forest reserves, game reserves and statures, historic site and other nature base resources. In certain cases, conservation may imply the exclusion of a natural environment, from any human economic activity. Examples of such cases include the traditional concept of evil forest, shrines, graveyards and cemeteries.

Whether considered in term of its ecology, or its environment and its natural recourses (Renewal and non-renewal). Nigeria is a rich, complex and controversial country. Its population is estimation is estimated at 104 million, which gives a density of about 113 persons per square km. It has an urban population to rural ration of 40% to 60%. It has an annual population growth rate of 3% (one of the highest on the continent) and a life expectancy rate 53.3 years for men and 56 years for women (Encarta 2000). Informed by these facts, the need for proper planning and conservation of its natural resources has become more imperative than ever. It is obvious that as the number of people grows, the amount of goods

and service required per person increase, so would the association demand for resource, technology, social organization, recreation and tourism and environmental processes become more intense and more complicated.

Land is a resource and its specific characteristics allow it to serve human need (Enrich and Holren, 1977). A very rough estimate of the global land resources suggests that only about 30% of the total sources are potentially farmable, 20% mountainous, 20% deserts, 20% glacier or permafrost and 10% consist of other types of land with soil unsuitable for cultivation (mostly under town, cities and highways) Nigeria Tribune Newspaper, Wednesday 15th December, 1999.

Forest is no doubt, the source of many goods and services used by humanity. They play critical roles in moderating the world's environment and are the store of most of the genetic diversity, which is necessary in any potential improvements in agriculture. The survival of forest is also important for other key resources such as water and soil which are essential for survival and development. Forests are also commercially significant and they contribute to services such as nature tourism otherwise known as Ecotourism.

Water is a renewable resource continually reprocessed and delivered by the hydrological cycle. It is critical to the substance of all life forms. An integral part of the issue of availability of water is its quality. Quite independent of pollutants that have been added to water by civilization, the quality of these resources widely varies because of natural factors. The most widespread causes of natural water quality problems are dissolved salts, which can cause considerable danger to the environment especially in large irrigation systems.

The economy of each country derives its strength or weakness from many factors which include others, the resourcefulness of the citizen and government, the human and natural resources, the efficient management of the affairs, the overall political stability, the industrial and technology development, the state of safety and security. The cost of providing and maintaining utilities, infrastructure, and cost of providing labour in the given country. Most of these factors are viable and can be easily quantified. One

of the many other factors, which account for the buoyancy and health of many is Ecotourism development.

Seeley H.I. (1979) defined recreation as an aspect of leisure involving some Recreation as in ecotourism is universally sought and can take place in variety of settings whether organized or unorganized. It can be a gain to the participant in terms of intellectual, physical, social growth and better health. In addition, it improves citizenship qualities in terms of personal development. Recreation can be classified as active and passive. In active recreation people participate directly in the activity, be it soccer, swimming passive recreation as they would be on lookers and are not themselves playing football.

The United nation Conference in international travel and tourism held in Rome in 1963 characterized tourism as a person traveling for over 24 hours in a country other than that of his permanent residence.

Obateru (1980) defined a tourist as a person on recreational or holiday visit lasting 24 hours of a destination of destination within or outside his or her country or normal residence. Tourism like recreation should be self motivated, satisfying and performed at one leisure time.

The University of Sydney Current Affairs bulletin titled "Tourism today and tomorrow" stated that tourism includes those on leisure and business trip.

Summarily, Ecotourism simply means conservation of scenery, the natural and historical objects, the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generation.

There is no doubt that ecotourism development has many benefits. It is often asserted that participation in recreation or rather tourism produces greater happiness and satisfaction, balance human growth, creativeness, competition character, improved mental capacity and learning, freedom, better attribute to life and greater national stability.

Seeley H.I. (1979), defined recreation as an aspect of leisure involving some constructive and purposeful activities which can be enjoyed individually or as a member of a groups whether the family or club, association, society or some other units of community.

constructive and purposeful activities which can be enjoyed individually or as a member of a groups whether the family or club, association, society or some other units of community. Tourism is a form of recreation that required leaving home for some other places whether near or far. The movement of people within a country (purposely to recreate) is called domestic tourism while the recreation of leaving form one place to another destination of another country is called international tourism.

But Eco-tourism connotes conserve the scenery and the natural and historical objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as well as leaving them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generation.

Now, the economy of each country derives its strength or weakness from many factors, which includes among others, the resourcefulness of the citizens and government, the human and natural source, the efficient management of the affairs, the overall political stability, the industrial and technological development, the state of safety and security, the cost of providing and maintaining utilities and infrastructure and the cost of providing labour in the given country. Most of these factors are visible and can be easily quantified. One of the many other factors that account for the buoyancy and health of many countries is TOURISM.

While a lot of the highly industrialized and technological developed countries of the world put a lot of emphasis on their industrial development, on the quality of the services and labour, they carefully and jealously protect their natural features and they also consider Tourism as a money-spinning and highly protective and labour providing industry. Many developing countries also value all the above-mentioned areas as being exemplarily vital to their economy. Among the developed countries is Britain, France, Spain, united State of America and Sweden, which devote a lot of energy, funds and attention to TOURISM. Such developing countries as Brazil, Tahiti, Hawaii, Gambia, Uganda, Kenya, Senegal and South Africa have been able to attract a lot of tourists to their countries by providing the appropriate administrative machinery, the conducive environment in term of security, safety of lives and properties, preservation and maintenance of cultural artifacts as well as historical and natural sites

and also by ensuring that the industry is well serviced in terms of good and clean environment, hospitable and refined tourist and hotel personnel.

Recreation as inscribed in ecotourism universally sought and can take place in variety of settings, whether organized or unorganized. It can be reward to the participant in terms of intellectual, physically, social growth and better health. In addition, it improves citizenship qualities in terms of personal development.

The under listed points are some of great benefits derived from ecotourism development of any area, Bosso Hill inclusive.

- (a) To aid body development, movement and co-ordinate through physical activities such as football, tennis and climbing.
- (b) To contribute to safety and survival as in swimming and climbing.
- (c) To foster and extend and appreciation of the outdoor recreation through activities e.g. linking and camping.
- (d) To promote marital stability and to provide as change in setting and pace from the highly competitive world of work.
- (e) It constitutes a form of relaxation that is an emotional stability.
- (f) To controlled the overall quality of the environment so as to ensure a healthy, safety and convenient environment.
- (g) To prevent negative effect on human life and biological environment.
- (h) To give the city human scale and human touch so that it may provide individual, family, community and tourists in general an environment that is conducive to fuller and richer life.
- (i) To restore order to town and bring back improved dignity to man, who lives, works recreate and tour in the town.

"Moreover, the director General, Ministry of Science and Technology (Professor Ephram Okon) June 20, 1997) on the sketch perceived tourism as an avenue to enhance and display our indigenous technology for the identification and processing of local raw materials, tourism should not be seen purely as a commercial venture noting that it stands to receive a significant boost from research and development activities in science and technology."

Finally, it has already been pointed out above that tourism can become an important invisible source of economic buoyancy and a great provider of job for Nigerian, if it is well managed and the environment for its growth is sufficiently conducive. Moreover, it is fertile land or ground for allowing foreign investors to concretely see and identify Nigeria as a potential economic power with which serious business can be done.

There is no doubt that ecotourism development has many benefits, it is often asserted that participation in recreation or rather tourism produces greater happiness and satisfaction, balance human growth, creativeness, competition character, improved mental capacity and learning freedom, better attitude to life and greater emotional stability.

1.2 SIGNIFICANT OF THE STUDY

At the end of this research work, it is expected that benefit will be develop which will affect positively the development of Bosso town and upgrade the standard of living of people in Minna metropolis as other adjoining cities, these benefit are expected at the end of the implementation of this project.

- The creative learning and realization of solution to environment problem via conservation of the natural environmental element and recreational resources.
- Improve the partnership capacity in the private sector of provision of recreational facilities
- This project is expected to offer a technical base to compliment the needs for the recreational facility (ecotourism development) in our urban center and the re-fertilization of the environment for the physical economical gain.
- This project will aid at increasing the revenue generation of the government as it will commands best utilization by the people involved.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

This research is aimed at showing the need for using ground truthing technique in providing vital information on the planning for ecotourism development in Bosso. Within the broad aim, the specific objectives are:

- (i) To conduct a survey on the existing condition of the study area using both ground truthing techniques and questionnaires.
- (ii) To prepare an ecotourism plan for the future development of the area.
- (iii) To produce through effective landscaping an attractive and efficient environment conducive for ordered ecotourism.

1.4 SCOPES AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This project is limited to Bosso hill in Bosso Local Government area of Niger State.

The scope of the design limit itself to the land use and general physical condition of the study in term of it location, accessibility and the serene. It also encompasses the socio-economic data i.e., the occupational trend, population size, historical background (Demographic data). And finally the cultural belief and religion belief of the inhabitant.

CHAPTER TWO

STUDY AREA

2.1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BOSSO

According to the assessment report on Kuta division, Wushishi Emirate and Bosso Emirate of the Niger Province by Captain J. Dyer in 1913. The people of Bosso originally settled at a place called then peace of mind, they moved and finally settle at their site called Basingya (Bosso) meaning "A place of rest or may all evil pass us by".

But even such settlement under the leadership of Buyakikun, only served to provoke some neighbouring Gbaggi people of minna. Pyatta, Shatta and Maikunkele who attempted severally to subdue the new comers, who were aided by the people of Kuta, who had no grudges with the former geographical choice. But the attacks by Sarkin Zazzua of Abuja and Dzaintobo were resisted.

When Buyakokun died, his son (Suadia) mounted the throne, but he was rather military adventitious he launched attack on surrounding communities, subduing them except Pyatta and Minna. Bansa, his son, later succeeded him, it was at that point the Fulani's emerged to conquer them but were only beaten back the joint organized military of the people of Minna, Bosso, Pyatta, Guni and Gussoro. Of course, their need was for this collation. The success of the Fulani and that would spell great danger for other Gbaggi in the vicinity also it should not be taken for granted that the Gbagyi attachment to their farm work meant military weakness and disorganizing.

There was a short peace, thereafter, in Bosso and Bansa encouraged his people to be at rest with them, but Nawgamates was to strengthen his presence in Shatt, and Maikunkele who had willingly submitted to him wanting no war. He later decided to leave Moddibo, his son, to rule over the vast area, while he withdrew to Bogi near Wushishi. But Gabagyi attacked Moddibo and he ran out of their place. The Gbagyi demonstrated their joint military skill by moving as far as Lemu. After death of Moddibo Ibrahim, his younger brother and successor attempted the

people of Bosso again, but unsuccessful. In Bosson, some ruler before the time of Mingba included Suadain, Wofi, Kangbo, Shekwei, mungba was the son of Banza elder brother, and his time was when Sarkin Wushishi came to Maikunkele.

Power tussle developed in Bosso between Mungba and Yerma, the latter went to maikunkele to solicit for support of Ibrahim Sarkin Wushishi, Mungba solicited the support of Kuta. Yerima's force sundue Bosso an Mungba fled to Kiuta.

Yerima made peace with the adventurous Fulani and he was made headman of Bosso and chief of the entire neighbouring village". The Yerima whose name was Gwodeynze was ruling when the British came and he became a third class chief.

Lord Lugard, the leader of the British Colonialist transferred Minna, Shatta, Pyartta, and Hurusa to Bosso. The Sarkin Bosso, it was he who first recognize d the centrality and political advantages of Zungeru. He had called his people attention to these advantages and had prepared the gound for the establishment of political headquarters over there. The colonialists eventually settled and transformed Zungeru into the headquarter of the Northern Nigeria, where the indirect rule system had effectively introduced.

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Bosso, like any other town in the world possess certain physical characteristic/features. These characteristics will be discussed in this chapter.

2.2.1 LOCATION

Minna a metropolitan town in the capital city of Niger State (the biggest state in Nigeria in term of vast undeveloped land) and one of the thirty-six states in the country. Minna metropolis is located on longitude $06^{\circ}28^1$ East and Latitude $09^{\circ}41^1$ north of the equator.

Bosso community in Bosso local government has land mass, which completely enveloped Minna local government area to the South East by

Paikoro Local Government Area, to the South by Gbako Local Government Area. This then makes it nearly equidistance from the extreme corners of the state government area because of the state capital Minna.

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.2.2 RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The town characterized by rolling landforms with many prominent hills punctuating the entire area. Some of the hills area Maikunkele and Bosso hill that ranged in elevation from 150 metres to about 300 metres above the sea level. The hilly structure of the city is a potential recreational resource. Apart from the hills and other low ridges, much of the land is fairly flat and rises to over 10 meters above the sea level.

Meanwhile, the relief of the town usually dictates the type of drainage that can be found in the town. This landform is a great advantage of the good drainage of Bosso because the land enables one to know the direction of flows, which is the basic yardstick of drains.

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.3 CLIMATE

The climate of the town is a semblance of tropic region of the world, the major wind direction is normally along South-West and north-East axis. The raining season last between 170-200 days (5-7 months) with an annual means of about 1,350mm (54 inches) with September recording the highest rain of 300mm (11.7 inches). Mean monthly temperature is highest in March at 35⁰C (88⁰F) and lowest in August at 25⁰C (75⁰F).

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.3.1 EFFECTS OF CLIMATE TO TOURIST

The climatic condition of Bosso in Niger State can be look upon from these points but it is very pertinent to know that "WEATHER" is an important phenomenon in which "Norton Jouster (A tourist) said; I'm the whether man, not weather man. For after all it's important to know, whether there will be weather that the weather will be".

Now, the climate of Bosso in Niger State will be discussed base on the following;

- a. Temperature of the air
- b. Direction and speed of the wind
- c. The humidity of the air
- d. The amount of precipitation, and
- e. Sunshine

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.3.2 TEMPERATURE

This can be defining as the degree of hotness and coldness of a particular environment. Here in Niger State. 'the temperature tends to be low during the rainy season. So, the climate condition normally affects the influx of tourist because of varied climate condition. Those from the North visiting the state on tourism ground may find it difficult to stay longer due to the several heat experienced while more tourist will flow in during the raining days due to low level of temperature.

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.3.3 AMOUNT OF PRECIPITATION

The amount of precipitation refers to the rainfall pattern. The rainfall normally starts by April and fully by May when planting of various agricultural products mostly rice, guinea corn in Bosso, Bida and Badaggi area is carried out. The heavier the rainfall, the higher the rate of food corps harvested. One must not fail to mention here that tourist can blossom in an agricultural orientated zone like Bosso in Niger State because there will be low cost living and foods.

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.2.4 HUMIDITY

This is simply the amount of water vapour in the air. The humidity depends upon the temperature for instance, the higher the temperature, the higher the rate of water vapour.

The effect of humidity is that at times if air is over saturated and there was no rainfall it sometimes resulted into the formation of fog. And fog affects both air and land transport. Because tourist life is sometimes endangered. Due to this, climatic condition, there will be low influx of tourist by air and road as a result of poor visibility.

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.2.5 DIRECTION AND SPEED OF THE WIND

The direction and speed of the cannot be far seen as one of the climatic condition that can affect tourist in Niger State.

The wind is said to be an air in motion. The wind vein indicate direction, the anemometer determine the speed. This point becomes clearer after tabulation. It control be inferred here that the wind that is available will not pose any threat to tourist.

S/No	Speed (Knotes)	Description of wind	Effect on tourist
0	0	Calm	Smoke rises physically that could affect eyes.
1	1-3	Light Air	Direction is show by the way smoke drift thereby causing staining effect to cloths.
2	4-6	Light Breeze	Leaves subtle wind is felt on the face creating airborne diseases.
8	40-46	Strong Gate	Slight-structural damage to building occurs. Hence, there is doubt as to the safety of life and properties of tourist.

SOURCE: General Geography in Diagram by R.B. Bunnet

2.3.6 SUNSHINE

Bosso in Niger State had been in the North experiences the same pattern of climatic condition. The Sun too dry scorching on both plants and animals. The Sun is already out precisely during the early hour. Its effect is

that there will be heat throughout the day, the body and the building will be hot thus pave ways for people to leave their building and recreate at any recreation center where the Eco-system, flora and fauna are preserved.

From the foregoing, the climate condition of Bosso (Niger State) could be a adjudged fine, convenient, economy and aesthetic for the development of ecotourism which will invariably boost the revenue of the state and the nation in general.

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.4 LAND USE PATTERN

Land, by its nature is fixed, durable, immovable and irreproducible. Land uses data is one of the most important information requires in physical planning. It indicates the use to which the developed area is put and the intensity of development of the land in terms of activities and linkages. Thus, land use is perhaps an indicator of the effects of economic activities of a settlement, which in turn is measurable to its physical growth. Bosso like other town has been allowed to grow without a comprehensive master plan. Consequently, there is a great misused and disuse of land such as residential, industrial, commercial, public and semi public, recreational, circulation (Network) and agricultural. Residential land use has the greatest and the largest average total land in the town with new housing estate at Bosso called Bosso Housing Estate constructed by Niger State Housing Corporation.

Apart from the mixture of service, like light industries within the residential area, there are commercial centers within the area though interwoven with residential area but there exist Maikunkele market for disposal and purchase of goods and services, others are petrol stations and hotel complexes.

Furthermore, in the case of public/semi public land use, Bosso has some educational and research institution e.g. the Federal University of Technology, Secondary, primary schools and Health Centres.

Recreational land use is very conspicuous in the town because of it natural endowment/features that harbour animals with different species of Birds e.g. Bosso hill.

Circulation, the backbone of all activities is also important land use recognized in the town. Road, rail, inland waterways, and air transport were blessing to Bosso in Minna (indigene). The state in general has a network of road links all over the explore historic towns and tourist centers.

Finally, agricultural land uses are of the peripheral and hinterland is recognized.

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.5 ECONOMY AND POPULATION

The predominant occupation of the people in Bosso is agricultural activities particularly in the countryside while trading activities of the farm products dominates the market centers.

The climate of the area couple with nutrient and fertile soil influenced the growing of both cash and food crops such as yam, rice, cassava, guinea corn, groundnut, maize etc. This leads to the economic viability of the area most especially during the raining season.

The dry season after harvest, people engaged in cloth weaving, dying of cloth, pottery, blacksmith, fishing and leather works. Notwithstanding, a considerable percentage of its people still engaged in government services and self-employed.

As per the population, the local government has a population of 92,263 (1991 population census).

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.6 TRIBES

The dominant tribes inhabiting Bosso Local Government Area are the Gwari and Fulanis, others are Nupes, Pangus, Hausas, Kadara, Koros, Igbos and Yoruba. (Bosso LGA)

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

2.7 INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

Infrastructure facilities consist of physical, social and institutional facilities, which earn the residents in their daily production, distribution and consumption activities as well as enhancing the quality of life. Bosso town enjoys infrastructural facilities like educational institution. This embrace the facilities available for learning and where institution and training are given as desirable to enhance knowledge and so enable student to obtain the advantage of liberal education e.g. the secondary school library and the Federal University of Technology.

However, the place harbour highly specialist hospital called I.B.B. Specialist Hospital and the general hospital equipped for the prevention and curing of all kinds of ailment, diseases and for the maintenance of physical well being of the people. Also private hospital, pharmacy and clinic supports the efforts of these hospitals.

There are other facilities especially both Federal and State, police station, fire station service, postal agency and offices, water supply, electricity and Niger State urban Development board For Environmental Cleanliness and Sanitation.

Source: Bosso local government ,2004

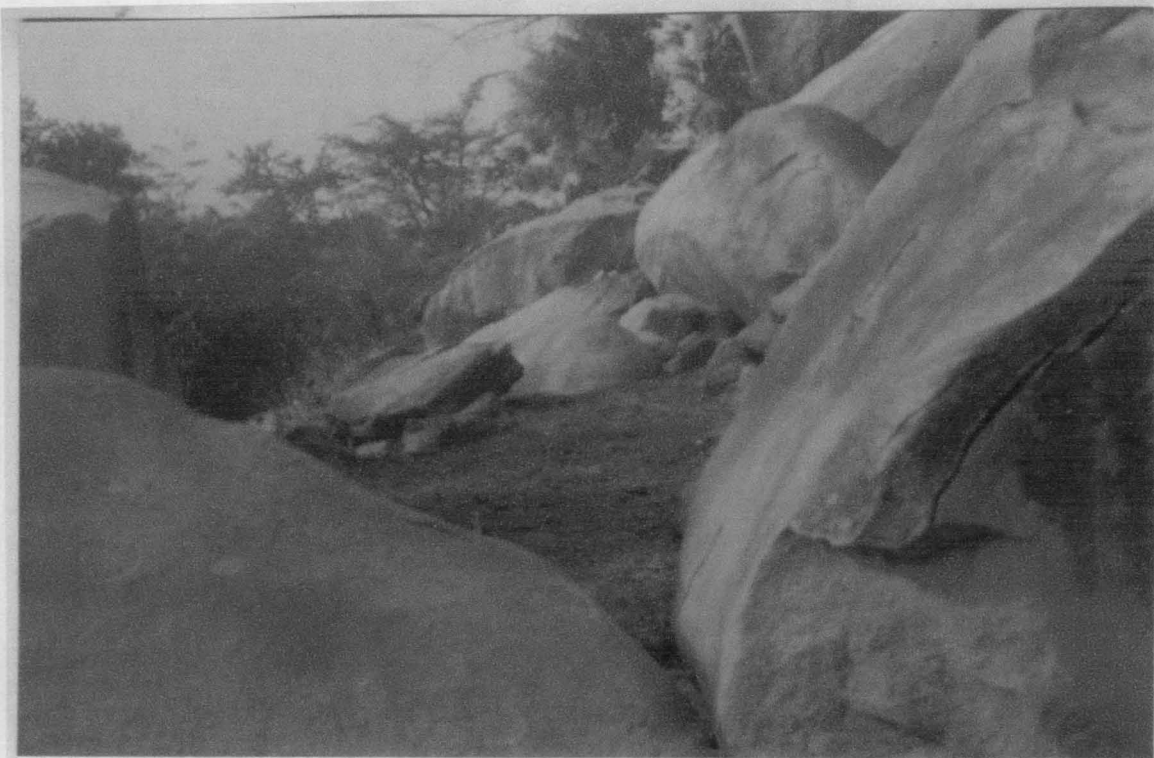


Plate 1: Showing Igneous Rock with in between

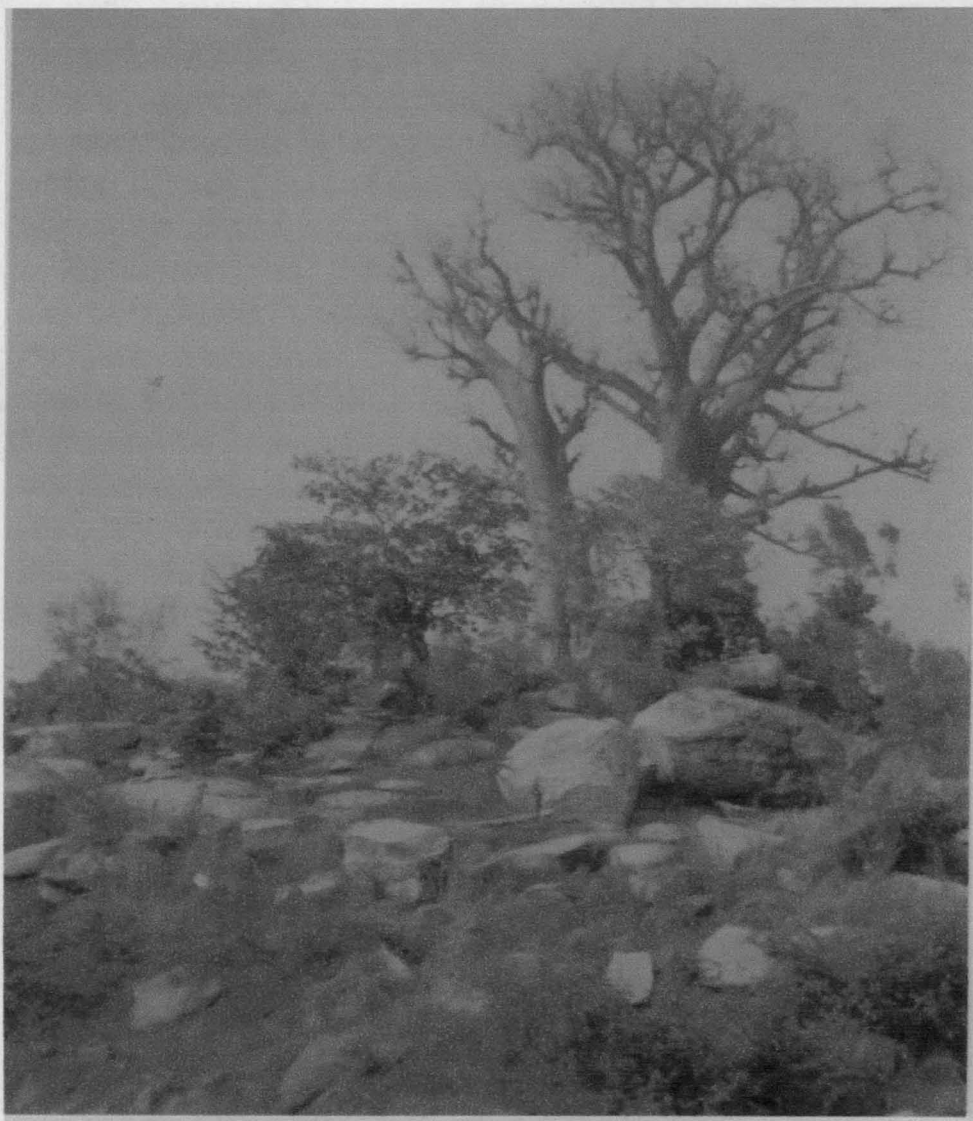


Plate 2: Baobab Tree with Rock pebble for sitting

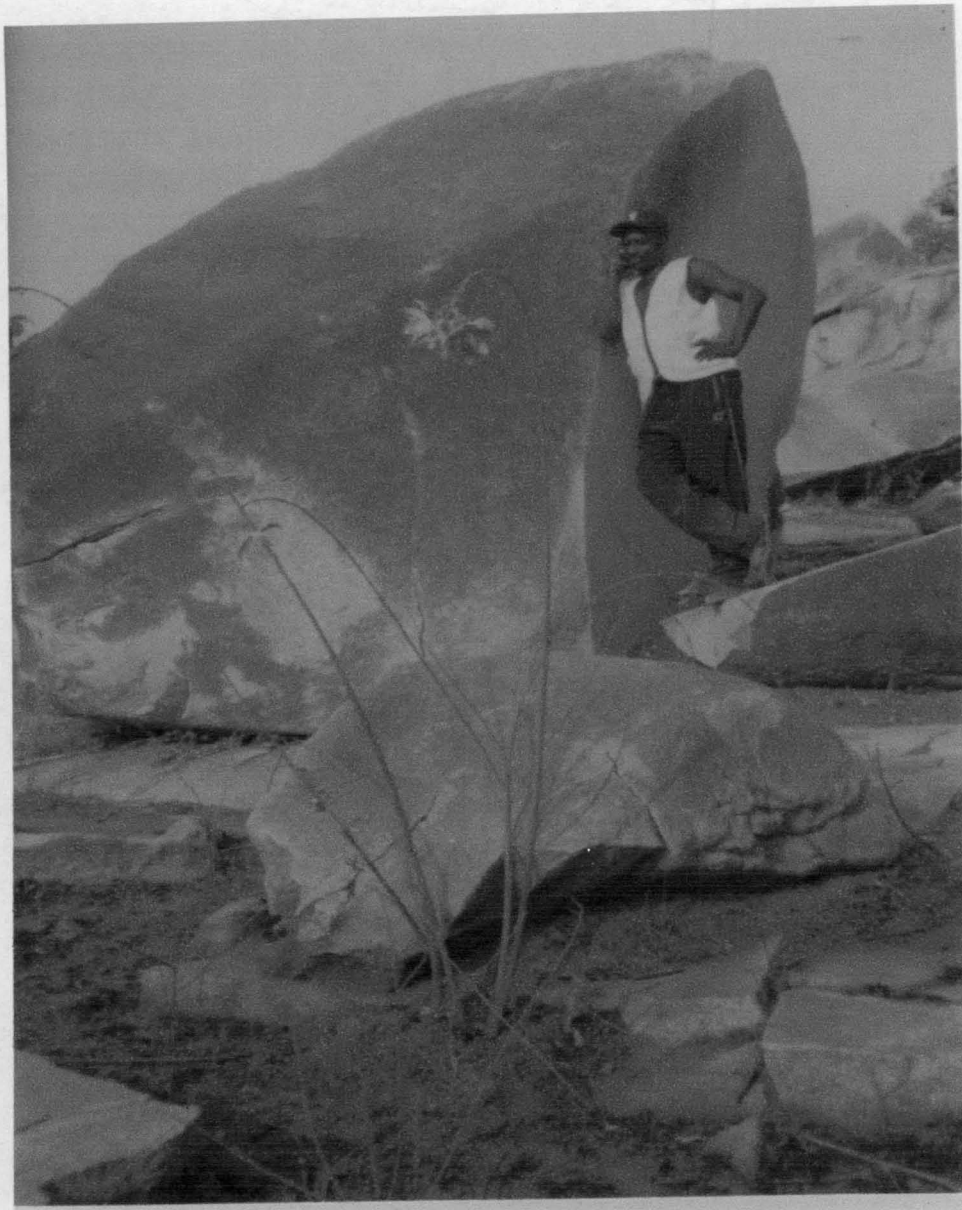


Plate 3: Showing Concave Rock and the Researcher



Plate 4: Showing Concave Rock and the Researcher



**Plate 5: Showing the entrance to the tomb of the 1st community Head (Mallam
Abubakar Sarumai)**



Plate 6: Showing animal grazing and fire wood on the cultivable farmland



PLATE 7: showing different sizes of rock pebbles for relaxation



Plate 8: showing New Bosso Community, Firewood and thatched roof barn for



PLATE 9: showing the aerial view of the New Bossso Community



showing cultivable farmland, trees and shrub



Plate 11: Showing researcher and the Norman on the Hill



Plate 12: showing Monumental Upstairs in Bosso Village (Dilapidated)



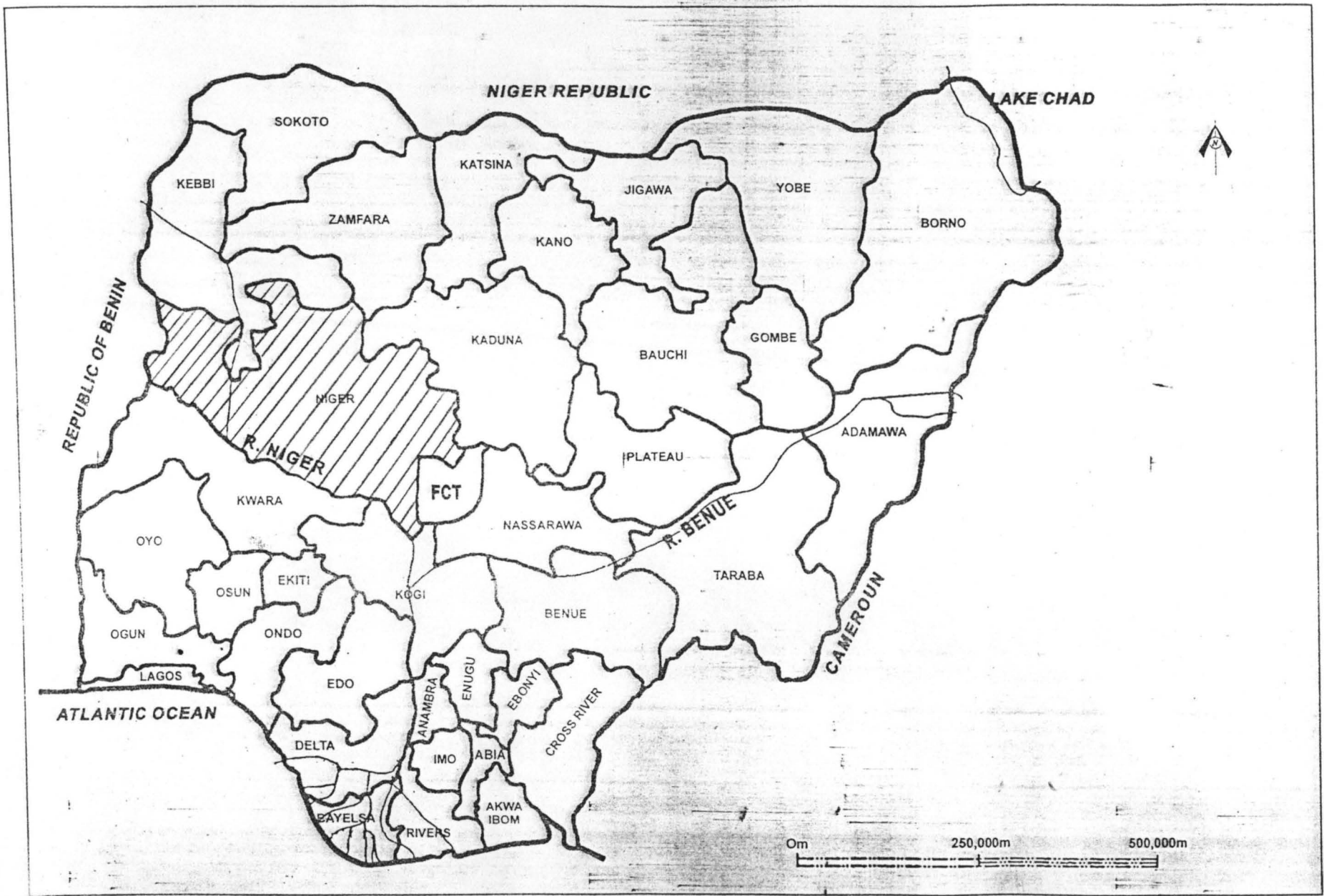


FIG. 14. MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING THE THIRTY-SIX STATES AND THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY

4° 00' E

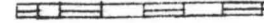
5° 00' E

6° 00' E

7° 00' E

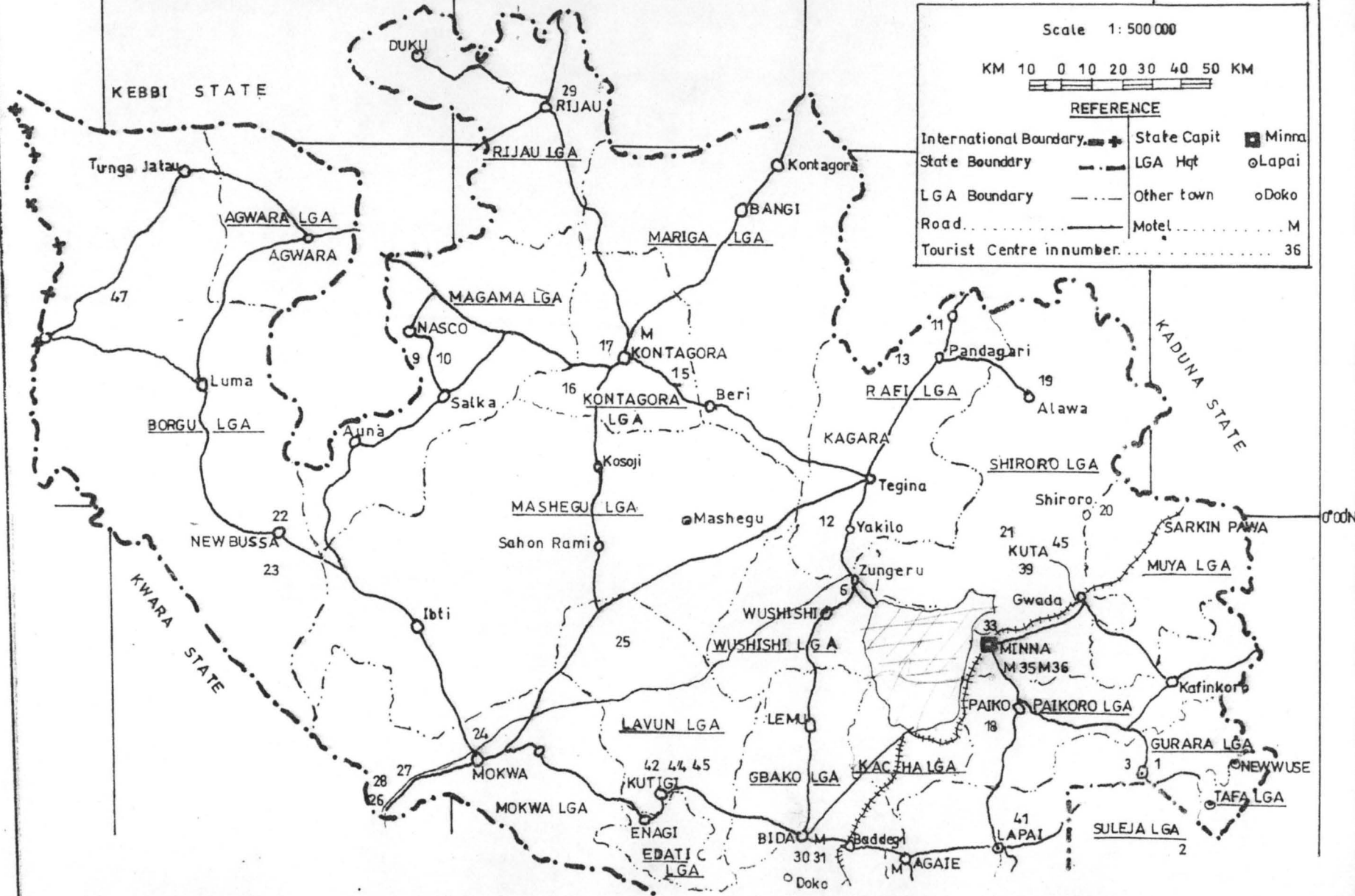
Scale 1: 500 000

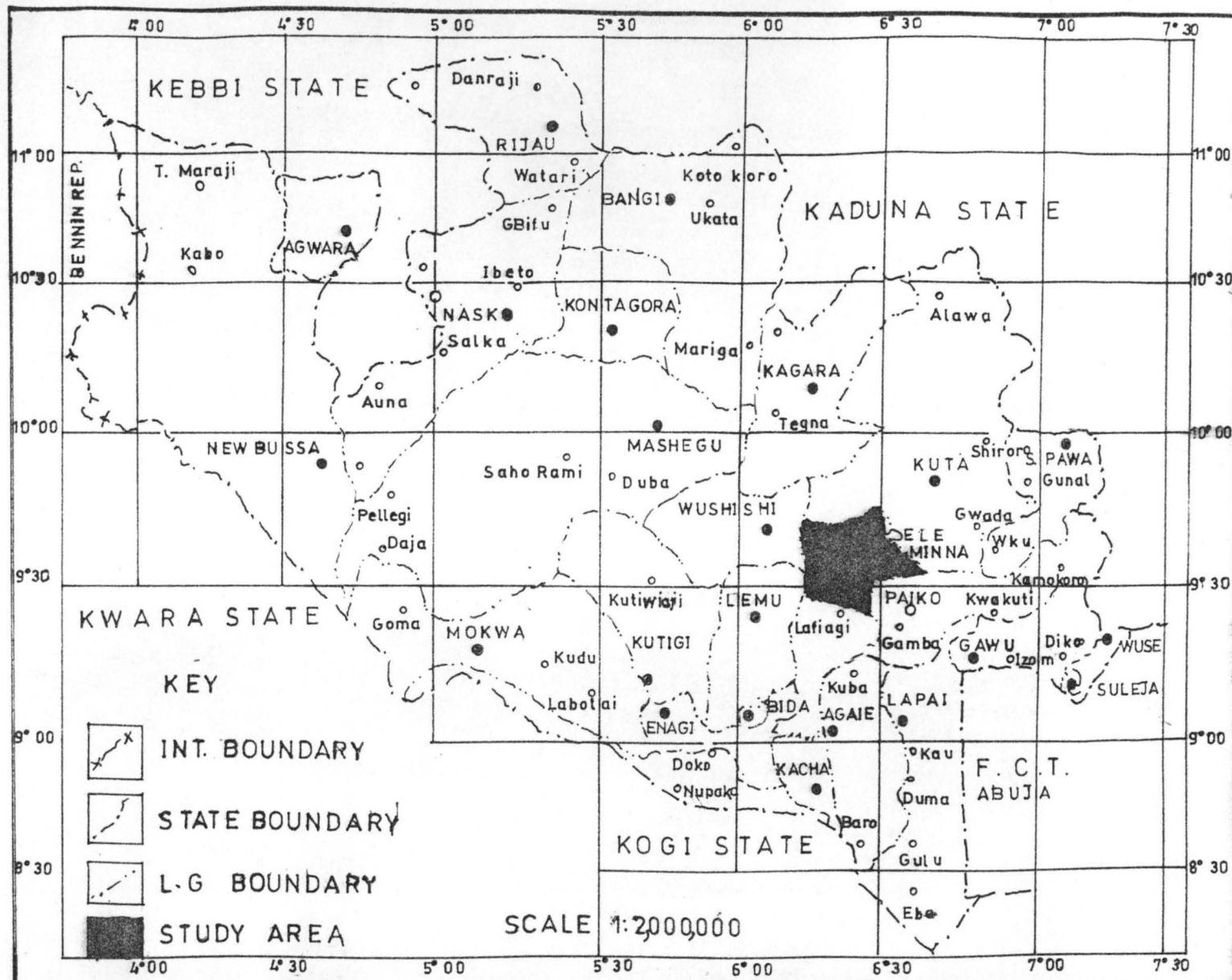
KM 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 KM



REFERENCE

International Boundary	State Capit	Minna
State Boundary	LGA Hqt	Lapai
LGA Boundary	Other town	Doko
Road	Motel	M
Tourist Centre in number		36





MAP OF NIGER STATE SHOWING BOSSO LOCAL GOVT.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

In the last two decades, there has been heightened global concern about the rapid depletion of the world's resources and serious effects of this on the environment and security of life (Repitto, et al 1989) Ecotourism simple means the preservation, maintaining and protecting natural resource and (soil), water fauna (animals) flora (plant and minerals and in the course, beautify an area for people enjoyment, relaxation, leisure, iour and recreate after a day work, weekend holiday.

The recent rapid growth in tourism is of considerable interest to every one in the nation. According to Smith (1979) tourism is the movement of people, money and goods. Bukart et al (1981) defined tourism as conceptually to be "temporary short term visit by people to other places other than where they normally live and work, whole technically, but with references to the purpose and duration and activities engaged in at the destination. Thus definition is supported by the words tourism organization (1963), which sees it as a temporary visit to a destination for at least 24 hours or overnight for the purpose of leisure and business"

Tourism earns foreign industry. It uses national resources to earn foreign exchange. Most of the relevant resources have the advantage of being in exhaustible: the sun, the sea; the scenery and the Andersen (1988) for the United State, 'the philosophy of regional development through tourism has been adopted in several mountain and un plan area; as indicated by the tourist industry investment in Appalachia and the Laurentians. And the mechanisms for transmitting economic development are further re-emphasized my Murphy et al (1998). "Leisure and recreational travel flow to economically backward areas... tourism allowing these areas which have been apparently disinherited to enter into stages of regional and national growth, and the resources which are unproductive for industries, represent a source of wealth for tourism.

Tourism provides for many nations most especially the development nations a useful element in diversifying their sources of foreign exchange

earning. (World Bank, 1969). It referred particularly to ex-colonial countries (as typify by Nigeria) whose exports are mainly products of mines and the land (primary products). Since primary products exporters usually suffered difficulties from rapid fluctuation of primary goods, as been experienced in the recent years.

Tourism utilizes resources and produces a service for which there is a known and expanding demand. It is seen as a 'modern' economic activity, outward looking progressive. Its success, however, is linked not only to efficiency but also to human qualities such as hospitality and personal attention. Hence the validity of the statement made by Seneca, (Roman philosopher and playwright, 4BC-55AD), according to him; 'Travel will do you good by giving you knowledge of people, shaped of mountain, plains extending to unknown lengths, valleys with external waters tricking through (but) you will now become better or more sensible'. Tourism development will be seen as a gradual transformation and strategic approach to wealth to generation through term and temporary or rather short-term visitation to the park for more ecumenically diversified, vibrant sustainable, rapid development. Seeley (1979) define recreation as an aspect of leisure involving some constructive and purposeful activities which can be enjoyed individually or as a member of group, whether the family or club, association, society or some other units of community. Leisure is the time left after the requirement of sleeping earnings one is living, eating, traveling and basic household duties have been met.

Tourism is an aspect of recreation; it follows them that all the attribute of recreation also forms the characteristic of tourism. The primary aim of tourism is recreational while other factors are secondary. Many writers viewed tourism in different ways.

According to American professional town planner and writer, Butler (1993) characterizes recreation as any activities which is not consciously performed for the sake of any reward beyond itself which offer man an outlet for his physical, mental or creative power and in which he engaged because of other desire and not because of certain compulsion. It is usually experienced during individual leisure. However, it can result from his participation in any activity on any time. The activity becomes recreation for

the individual because it elicits from him a pleasurable satisfying response. In his own definition, the British countryside recreation research advisory define recreation as, any pursuit engaged upon during leisure times, other than pursuits to which people are normally "highly committed."

With the definition given by the United Nation conference on international travel and tourism's held in Rome in 1963, that a tourist is a person traveling over 24 hours in a country other in which he normally reside. The conference made distinction between tourists and excursionists as follows;

- (1) **Tourist:** temporary visitors staying over 24 hours in the country visited. The purpose of whose journey fall under one of these categories:
 - a. Leisure: Recreational, holiday, sports, health, study and religion.
 - b. Business: family, friends, friends and omission.
- (2) Excursionists: Temporary visitor stays less than 14 hours in the country visited including crucial passenger.

In addition, Driver and Yocher (1999) said, "it is a human experience which finds its source in voluntary engagement which are motivated by the interest and satisfaction derived there and which occur during non obligated time. (1980), regards recreation as an engagement voluntarily undertaken for its own sake primarily leisure that is no obligated time because it is refreshing, interesting, and motivating by the immediate and direct environment as well as the inherent satisfaction(s) derive then from.

In another article title "tourism today and tomorrow", the one issued in November 1976 of the current bulletin of the University of Sydney stated, tourism refers to the activities of tourist and those who cater to their needs, and "tourist" as it is understood officially means anyone traveling away from this usual place and staying at least 24 hours whether the purpose be business or pleasure". The bulletin further explained the general assumption that tourists are travelers primarily for pleasure, but visitors to any place frequently have mixture of purpose and the line between tourists and visitors is hard to draw.

In his own view Dower (1975) the Director of the Darting Research Trust, who sees tourism as "travel away from home for a period exceeding twenty-four hours, it includes such travel within a single country between

different countries and between different continents. Tourism by Obateru (1980) describes a tourist "as a person on a recreational or holiday visit lasting over 24 hours to a destination within or outside his or her country of normal residence" Okon (1999) perceived tourism as more avenue to enhance and display our indigenous technology for the identification and processing of low raw materials.

Summarily, it was revealed in all the literature reviewed that recreation involved some constructive and purposeful activities performed not only for the sake of any reward beyond itself which offer an outlet for his/her physical, mental and creative power. It was further stressed out that any visitor that is staying over 24 hours in a Country for the purpose of leisure, recreation, sport, holiday, business, study etc. is a tourist while visiting a place between an hour and fourteen hours is regarded as excursionist.

More so, the individual ability that is backed up with human experience which find its own source in voluntary engagement that is non-obligated which is refreshing, interesting and motivated by immediate and direct environment is tantamount to tourism.

Tourism should be seen as commercial venture noting that it is as receive a significant boost even from international organization which they receive it as a mechanism for transmitting economic, physical and social development. The philosophy of regional development as a gradual transformation and strategic approach of landscaping, conservation and preservation of mountain, and upland area called Eco-tourism for economic vibrant and substance of rapid is the most important key work that has been subject of discussion in the literature review as regard ecotourism development are conservation and preservation which plays most significant role of primus-inter [first among equal].

By conservation we meant the protection of natural resources from wasteful use and destruction of Eco-tourism Fauna and Flora or simply put the wise use of natural resources for the benefit of mankind leisure. For this purpose, conspicuous damage to its original or natural setting thereby avoids mis-use, dis-use, mismanagement and destruction. While preservation is simply put as maintaining or saving from decay, keeping the

appearance of building and space as it is but adopting its as a necessity to meet the need of life". Adding to the tourism facilities hill by means of preserving of the historical background, the historical discovery of the hill by the first seller and the cultural heritages. The inclusion of modern facilities alongside with the historical monument will be done in a way that the original setting of the hill will serve as guide for preservation.

3.2 SUSTAINABILITY OF PARKS AND ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT.

National resources as a whole whether renewable or non-renewable have suffered catastrophic exploitation and wanton destruction by man, particularly in the 20th century. Since he has no other alternative to turn to, man has continued survival will depend on his ability to maintain a balance ecosystem and a sustained resource base of the benefit of both present and future generations. The present generation of men will need to regulate and manipulate the use of these resources through the evolution of sound management to strategies as that they can leave the environment better than they met it and this is the essence of conservation.

Park and wildlife management has conservation as the objective conservation according to Barlow (1978) is described as "the choice in timing of resources use, and also as the wise use of natural resources-water, soil, forest and all the wildlife in a suitable way to ensure that future generations will enjoy what is being enjoyed today". Jennings (1980) defined conservation as the careful use of land, air, water, minerals and other natural resources so that they are not destroyed by thoughtless and selfish actions despite all the various demands made upon them by the growing world population.

Asidou (1989,p-7) 'observed that conservation if the wise use of natural water, soil, forest and all the wildlife in a sustainable way". Orhiere (1991), further observed that conservation is a term used broadly to highlight the need to use the country limited resources to maximum benefit of the people and to replenish such depleted resource. Conservation has also been described by IUCN/UNEP/WWF (1991), as the management of human use of organism or ecosystem to ensure such use is sustainable. Beside sustainable use, conservation includes protection, maintenance,

rehabilitation, restoration, and enhancement of populations and the rational use of natural resources, and is essential if people are to achieve a life of dignity and if the welfare of present and future generations is to be assured.

Stressing the interdependence of conservation and development, the world conservation strategy (WCS) published in 1980, first gave currency to the term "sustainable development". It asserted the conservation couldn't be achieved without development to alleviate the poverty and misery of hundreds of millions of people. Sustainable development is therefore used in this regard to mean improving the quality of human life while living within the capacity of supporting ecosystems. Conservation, according to conservationist, has its goal to "maintain essential ecological processes, to preserve genetic diversity and to ensure suitable utilization of species and ecosystem". Such conservation objective as these are concerned with ecological sustainability rather than sustainable development. The preservations of rare species floral and faunal in parks for present and future generations of their population however, also accords with the concern with sustainable development, through tourism, while at the same time, controlled utilization of these resources will ensure that they will continue to be available for the present and future generations.

Resources inflows into park regions can generate development. As noted by Murphy et al (1988) for United States, several mountain and upland areas as indicated by the tourist industry investments in Appalachia and Laurentians have adopted philosophy of regional development through tourism. Murphy et al (2000) succinctly put the mechanisms for the transmitting economic development.

Leisure and recreational travel flow to economically backward areas, tourism allowing these areas which have been apparently disinherited to enter into stages of regional and national growth, and the resources which are unproductive for industries, represent a source of wealth for tourism". It is in this respect that a case can be made for the upgrading of facilities within our national parks, as this could serve as a stimulus to development of immediate catchments area of the park. In order to make for developing country (and especially tourism for development), the need has often been

stressed to understand the nature and extent of the demand for domestic and outdoor tourism.

The national parks are therefore, special natural ecosystem with unique attributes. National parks play special tangible and intangible roles vital to national and regional well being. Apart from acting as vehicles for development of ecotourism, national parks enhance ecological processes and life for the support of system such as soil regeneration, protection of nutrients cycles, cleansing and purifying hydrological cycle, etc. they also protect the environment and indigenous genetic resources, which are the basis of any meaningful improvement in agriculture roles in science research and educational development, specially in agriculture, medicine, psychology, spiritualism, etc. indeed the overwhelming roles the national parks play in ecological protection, enhancing agriculture and medicine, in a country like Nigeria by far out weight all other benefits. Our high population density depends on natural source for food, fiber and medicine demands that the country pays much attention to the protection and the conservation of the ecosystem.

3.3 KENYA: A CASE STUDY ON SAFARI TOURIST

The Kenya government according to kenyatta (1973) "attaches great importance to tourism because it is an effective vehicle of economic development and an excellent way of bringing the people closer together". At the time of independence in 1963, Kenya was confronted by difficult economic situation actively engaged in the initiation of tourism development project as one of the means of achieving economic development. Today, tourism as an industry is overtaking agriculture as the major foreign exchange earner. It is also the business with the faster rate of growth (25% per annum) and is all year round. Kenya has experienced an attracted tourist flow over the years.

The development and distribution of tourist resources and attraction on Kenya have been possible because, its major tourist live remains its captivating scenery and landscape, the external sunshine, and its wealth of wildlife of secondary magnetism and historical movement and antiques because prospect, potential political innovations and the people themselves

with their array of multifarious culture (both indigenous and hybridized). The ministry of wildlife and tourism manages is the wildlife being the main attraction for the majority of tourist.

The provision of infrastructure for tourism and development has been the sole responsibility of government. Several kilometers of new roads and general improvement of existing, one has been embarked upon. Other including the expansion of Nairobi Airport, Mombassa harbour (to handle jumbo jets and to receive tourist who travel by sea respectively) and many other handling strip at different locations throughout the country. The bulk of investment in the provision of tourist facilities are from domestic and foreign private sources as stipulated by the government policy for tourism in the 1970-1974 national development plan. Accommodation and other facilities are provided in all national parks.

The role of the government center on policy formulation, provision of infrastructure and promotion of existing attraction, this is done through a tourist organization, Kenya Tourist Development Corporation (KTDC) established in 1969. KTPC in conjunction with private sector participation achieved a lot in the provision of tourist faculties constructed a traditional village to facilitate contact between visitors and the people especially the traditional craftsmen and dancers. Government derived its revenue from tourism through taxation of their operators, sales of tourist information guides. Recently, new dimension is taken to boost revenue generated from tourist by introducing hotel accommodation and airport tax.

The private sector, apart from the provision of tourist facilities renders services. Several firms are involved in package tour operations, often to take part of Uganda or Tanzania. They also render services such as car hiring (self-drive of chauffeur driven). Licensed professional hunters as government policy, thus creating a constant flow of income for the later must accompany tourist interest in game hunting.

In summary, the expansion of tourist facilities in wildlife parks, provision of infrastructure and service necessary for tourism have achieved success in tourism development in Kenya.

3.4 FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Many factors like, physical planning, administrative, economic, social, and public/proportion problems affect tourism planning and development in Nigeria.

3.4.1 PHYSICAL PLANNING PROBLEMS

Availability of tourism potential in a region is a prerequisite for tourist development. Egeone (1988) also discovered that, "Nigeria is bestowed with nature historic potential is an obvious fact that has been long established. However, many of these attraction are in a very poor state compared to international standards and one begins to wonder why the effect of tourism industry is not just shear result of planlessness and lack of purpose that have attended our total development effort as a nation". Muktar (1988) also observed that. "The numerous tourist attraction in Nigeria are in shambles, neglected and disgraced". The simple conclusions from these citations are that Nigeria has tourist attractions but not conserved to attract tourist.

The lack of a comprehensive regional plan and policy of tourism development, acts as constraint to the development and expansion of tourism. Due to a basic and fundamental requirement for growth.

Nigeria is not divorced from these problems as Muktar (1988) observed that, "the major problem of tourism development in Nigeria is infrastructure. These infrastructures include road, rail, air and sea transport, essential amenities such as water and electricity as well as other services such as banking and hospitality.

3.4.2 ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

The economy has starved the tourism industry of fund for the development of the abundant tourism potentials. Inadequate financing has been attributed as constrain to the "logging" tourism industry in Nigeria. Government has over the year been critized for dragging its feet when it comes to financing the sector. Most tourism industrialists believe that a lot could be achieve in team of tourism, if sufficient funds are made available.

Its argue that most rare breed animal species in some game reserve in the country for instance have come to extinct due to inadequate care arising from lack of sufficient funds. Lack of funds has hindered the realization of promotional drive to its acceptable peak and hindered the development of the industry.

3.4.3 SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Low standard of living and poverty coupled with poor education background has hindered the development of tourism in Nigeria. Besides most people from outside Nigeria, complain about lack of infrastructure, high cost hotel accommodation, and incompetence leathery fraud by workers in the industry unnecessary bureaucracy such as difficult in obtaining visitors visas. Most international tourist always had the impression that Nigeria is an insecure place to visit and in fact, they fear that the entire place is a beehive for hoodlums. Jason (1984) commenting on Nigeria wrote "Nigeria in the perverted name of security become too inhabited and in some case xenophobic for the tourism to thrive as an industry".

3.4.4. ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEM

Incompetence, leathery fraud by workers in the tourism industry and unnecessary bureaucracy such as difficulty in obtaining travel visas from the Nigeria embassies aboard and primitive banking system has been a major administrative problem that hindered the volume of tourist flow (especially business tourist) to Nigeria (Egeon 1987). There is as lack of meaning statistical data on tourism, making intensive research on tourism much more difficult and problematic. Physical developments planned were also tied to bilateral or multi-lateral aid programs supervised by semi trained or busy executives

3.4.5 PUBLICITY/PROMOTION PROBLEM

Inadequate information about the position of events in Nigeria calls for a thorough and well-articulated publicity on the part of the government organ handling tourism matters. Some publicity has to be done both at

home and abroad to enlighten people on what Nigeria capable of offering. Due to misinformation and lack of information, intending visitors have continued to shy away from the idea of visiting Nigeria. Jolayemi (1987) observed that the failure on tourism in Nigeria is due to non-exposure, lack of publicity, high hotel costs, and bad road transportation.

3.5 ROLE OF TOURISM IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The impact of tourism in the economy is felt mainly through forward and backward linkages expressed as demand for good and services in the agriculture, textile, beverage, transportation, and entertainment sectors.

3.5.1 EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Since tourism is essentially a service industry it provides relatively more jobs than any other economic sector. The industry is labour intensive and." Consequently, its expansion generates more job opportunities than an equivalent expansion in other sectors of the economy (Teye, 1987). In additions, allied improvements in tourism infrastructure also catalyze other economy activities.

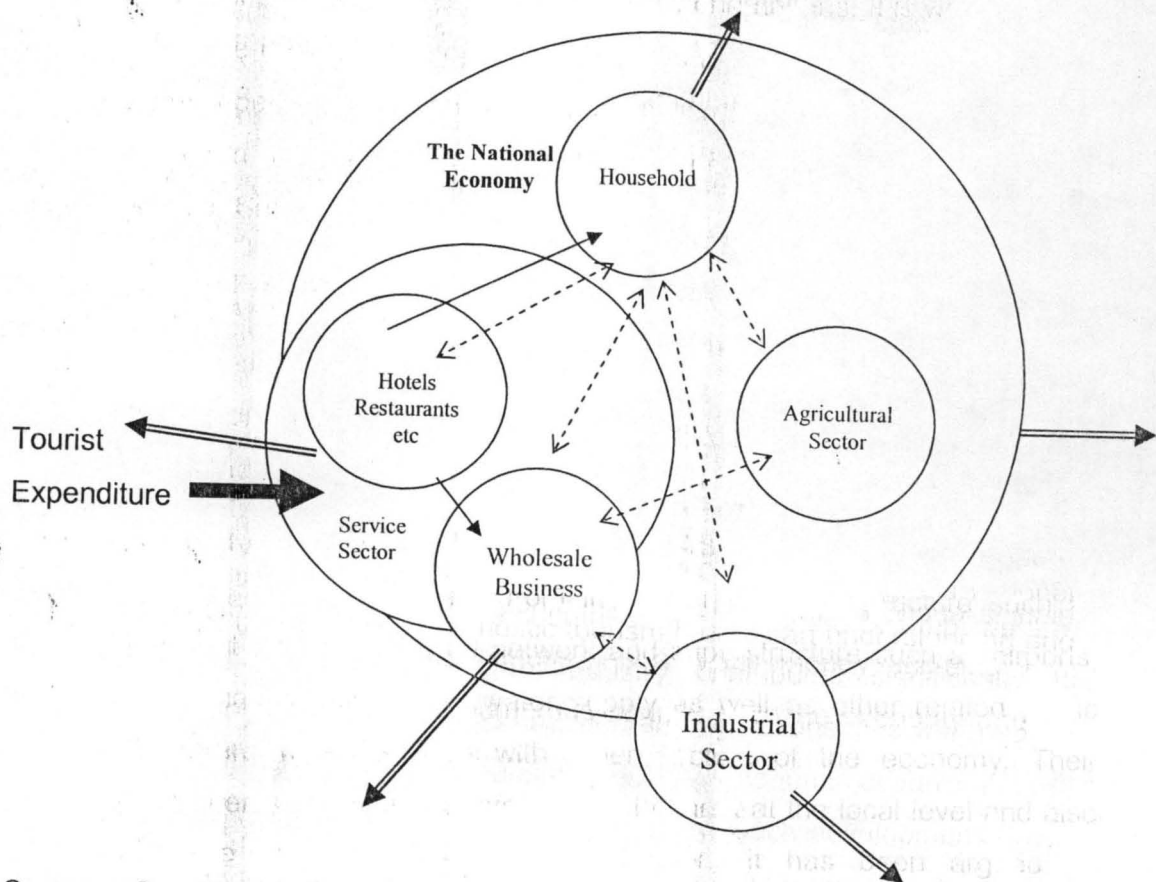
3.5.2 TOURISM EARNING:

Tourism is sensitive to the level of economic activity in the country. It provides higher and stable earnings than those from primary products (Ringer, 1996). Tourism earnings tend to increase at a higher rate than earnings from other export commodities. The earnings incurred are, in turn, used to offset shortfalls on the visible trading account and financial reckoning. Tourism contribute great to government, revenue through license fees, customs and exercise duty, Valued Added Tax (VAT) to tourism services landing fees passenger service charge, and entry fees to game parks, as well as income tax levied on employees in the tourism industry. The (fig 2.1) generated revenues play a pivotal role in the overall development of a country's economy (More and Carter, 1993).

3.5.3 TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURES



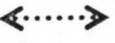
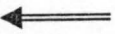
The benefits accruing from investments in infrastructure such as hotels and restaurants, road network and superstructure such as airports, communication, power and water supply as well as other related public utilities, are widely shared with other sectors of the economy. Their developments enhance the overall development at the local level and also encourage greater economic diversification. It has been argued by Sanchez (1998) that tourism has larger multiplier effect than any other sectors, since every unit tourist expenditure goes through several rounds of income creation and expenditure before its effect is exhausted. For instance

Fig: 1 The economic impact of tourist spending



Source: Gamble (1992, p.11)

NOTATION

-  Direct spending (via hotel Restaurants) in the national economy
-  Indirect spending (as above) to household and wholesale sector
-  Induced spending between various sectors
-  Leakage' of tourist income out of the economy.

Money spent by a tourist on hostel accommodation and beverages, shopping, entrainment and transportation, does not stagnate, but provide income to hotels staff, taxi operators, shopkeepers and supplier of goods and services part of this income spent on these individual's daily requirement of goods and services. As a result money accruing from tourism circulates through numerous segments of the economy through the multiplier

3.5.4 TOURISM AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The tourism industry has been described as major promoter of international goodwill and understanding (Moore and Carter, 1993), as well a prime means of development social and cultural understanding on the local level. Accordingly, foreign visitors are consider to be the best, ambassadors of their respective countries. In view of the fact that we are, living in a global village" the industry contributes significantly to international commerce and good relation among nations. It is worth noting also that the development of tourism may bring economic advancement of less developed native resources. In this regard, such development play a vital role in redressing regional development and income distribution imbalance (Sanchez 1998).

3.5.5 TOURISM AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Tourism has always been considered a vital medium for widening the Scope of human interest (Eagle1997),. It contributes positively to the nurturing and exploration of cultural heritage of nations. It therefore serves directly to improve the individual cultural understanding of both residents and foreigners, while at the same time contributing to the gross national product. At the local level, domestic tourism creates an understanding and

appreciation of the attractions thereby, contributing to sustainable tourism development (Eagle 1997).

It should be noted also that ecotourism uses local resource and expertise, which in turn translates into import savings. The use of local resources and expertise also translates into environmentally sensitive patterns of resources use and local participation in the tourism industry. Its emphasis on local resources and employment makes it attractive to developing countries, which although rich in natural resources are disadvantaged by rural poverty and the lack of export

3.5.6 TOURISM AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Tourism can contribute to development and the reduction of poverty in a number of ways. Economic benefits are generally the important element, but there can be social, environmental and cultural benefits and cost. Tourism contributes to poverty reduction by providing employment and diversified livelihood opportunities. This in turn provide additional income or contribute a reeducation in vulnerability of the poor by increasing in range of economic opportunities available as individuals and households. Tourism also contributes to poverty alleviation through direct taxation and the case study of a well-articulated plan for economic diversification

3.5.7 PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Physical development is the spatial distribution of activities on land resulting in the information of the spatial forms such as building, settlements and town, with adequate utilities such as good road network, sewage, pipes, rail-line etc. For circulation and functionality. The physical planning for tourism is basically the creation of such spatial forms.

The development of tourism has a positive impact in the improvement of physical development of such region. Tourism as a major factor of development can best be seen from the light of the fact that it brings with it the need for good network, better and organized transportation facilities, good communication facilities, and rapid

development/growth and equitable distribution of infrastructures in both rural and urban areas

3.5.8 SOCIAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENTS

Tourism development is of social significance and helps to ease up urban, tension and provide relief to the bustle and hustle of city life (Fred et al, 1977). Tourism often leads to new friendships. This facilitate understanding, reduction tension or prejudice among people, it also increase the level of awareness because when people travel, doors of ignorance are broken down and new perceptions of the destinations are formed. Tourism thus has social, cultural and educational significance.

3.6 REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES AND ASSOCIATION BENEFITS

Rapid urbanization as place considerable strain on available resources and as contributed to a number of major environment problems. Redressing these problems required better management of the Earth's resources and its environment based on adequate knowledge of the state of the Earth's land and water surface and its atmosphere. Remote sensing contributes significant to the acquisition of this knowledge and thus betters the management of the limited resources.

Remote sensing therefore, is "the science (and to some extent, art) of acquiring information about the Earth's surface without actually being in contact with it. This is done by sensing and recording reflected or emitted energy and processing, analyzing, " and applying that information" (Canada, Centre for Remote sensing 2004). Remote sensing process involve an interaction between incident radiation and the targets of interest. It also involve the sensing of emitted energy and use of non-imaging sensors.

Satellite remote sensing offers several unique advantages over alternate means of data collection such as air born and ground surveys, which makes it an ideal tool for fulfilling certain information needs. The advantages generally relate to ;

- 1 The lower cost of imagery acquisition;

- 2 The speed and relative ease with which space-borne imagery could be obtained
- 3 The high frequency of data collection, resulting in current i.e. up-to-date, information ;
- 4 The homogeneity of data collection by the use of a single instrument capture data over larger areas;
- 5 Improved data coverage, particularly in remote areas and for large regions;
- 6 The spatial continuity of observation

The advantages of remote sensing satellites are valid not only for geographically large areas of interest, but also for small areas of several square kilometers, evidence by the recent advent of high-resolution (detail in image) commercial remote sensing satellites.

From a technical operational standpoint, the successful application of remote sensing depends on several factors including; (a) an understanding of relative spectral response of the material being sensed; (b) an appropriate choice of spectral, spatial and temporal resolution of remotely sensed data to be used, taking into consideration the characteristics of the features or phenomenon of interest and the scale of presentation; (c) the acquisition of images at the most opportune time (s) when the features of interest are most easily differentiated and therefore amenable to detection; and (d) the use of appropriate interpretation methodologies, including the use of visual and digital approaches and the use of data integration/ modeling techniques using GIS. The applications are generally categorized into one of the following classes; mapping, monitoring, modeling and measuring.

3.7 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM TOOL

Progress in planning continues to depend inter alia on the acquisition of data, the analysis and the interpretation of results. Although the process of data collection generally revolved around the collection of both quantitative and qualitative data, greater progress was made on the

analysis of quantitative data. In more recent times, emphasis is on the collection and analysis of both types of data and indeed on their integration in one single analysis framework. Nevertheless, quantitative data have increasingly become available from different source through maps, remote sensing from satellite and other platforms, field survey and national censuses. The "increasing power and falling real costs of computers and creation of software system that overcome the organizational problem that underlie the collection, storage, manipulation and display of geographic data" (Haining 1990.p.3) are some of the reasons for the growth.

A GIS comprises an integration collection of computer hardware, computer software and geographical data. GIS exist in a variety of forms and embody the potential for the enormous range of applications. The application GIS depend on how it is being used. In some cases, GIS is used as an organizing framework for the systematic collection, storage and analysis of data. In others is used as a means for taking appropriate decision. GIS essentially permits the user to bring together information from numerous spatial data sets into a composite for either visual display or analytic modeling purpose without the laborious manual processing that characterized past map analysis effort.

GIS therefore, is a decision support system involving the integration of spatially referenced data in a problem-solving environment in other words, is a system with advanced geo-modeling capabilities (Koshkariov et al, 1989;259) in a form of MIS (Management Information System) that allows map display of the general information (Devine and Field 1986; 18.)

3.8 THE KANJI LAKE NATIONAL PARK

The first real experience at managing a conservation enclave by the highest authority in Nigeria was in April 1979. This was as a result of the creation of the Kanji Lake National Park (KLNP) in 1st April 1976, made up of two non-contiguous sectors via: the old Borgu Reserve and Zuguma Forest Reserves as they were then called. The amalgamation of the two

reserves and signing into Law and enabling decree that backed up the creation (Decree 46 of 1979) gave birth to the pioneer conservation enclave the "Kanji Lake National Park". Location some 560 kilometers north of Lagos and 385 kilometers north – west of Abuja and covering an area of National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA). Satellite imagery is required for time series analysis of the park vegetation status. Other related literatures on the subject will be explored as well as published and unpublished materials such as journals, seminar, internets, officials' publication, handbooks, bills, pamphlets etc. The aim of this is to come up with a comprehensive review of literatures and concepts for better analysis and assessment. Inferences and recommendation made will be used to propose for the enhancement and development of effective tourism.

A reconnaissance survey of the site is to ascertain the present position and condition of the natural endowment available at the hill other observations include potential landscape feature, physical factors, human factors as related to economy in respect of investment and as well as management constraints (Human activities around the park). The aim is to enrich the researcher the first hand information about the site and the potentiality along side with taking of cross section of photograph. And also ground-truth measurement will be carry out over different furnace (Vegetation, landscape/land cover road and path using held global positioning system receiver (GPS)

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY

4.1 DATA COLLECTION

With the objective of the study in mind, a survey of recreational, (ecotourism) facility in Bosso hill was carried out. For the survey, two approach were taken, the first approach was searching for all source of public information and unpublished information relevant to the study, this was backup by reconnaissance survey on recreational resources in Bosso to ascertain the present position and condition of the natural endowment available at the hill. Other observation includes potential and scape feature, physical factors and human factors as related to economy in respect of investment and as well as management constraint (human activities around the parck). The aim of this is to enrich, the researchers with the force and information about the hill to be supported by photographs and also grand truth measurement was carried out over different surface (vegetable, land use/cover roads and paths using handheld global positioning system receiver G.P.S).

The second approach was the administration of questionnaire that comprises of related question to the study area for the inhabitant to answer which include the community head of Bosso, the staff of Bosso Local Government, some staff and the students of the University living within the community in both sexes i.e. male and female.

4.2 DESIGN OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Part one of the questionnaires comprises of related question on socio-economic survey, it contain primary questions that probes into socio-economic characteristics of the study area so as to know or confirm the residence inhabitant working standard.

Part two contain questions on physical characteristics of the study area, topography, soil, climate, sun direction, hilly area, low land and so on.

Part three has to do with the facility available in the study area condition of the facility and the location of those facilities.

Finally, relevant textbooks, journal magazine e.t.c. were consulted so as to gain maximum knowledge on the subject matter on this dissertation.

4.3 QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIBUTION TECHNIQUES

A total number of four hundred and 10 (410) questionnaires were distributed to various inhabitants within the study area. The following parameters were strictly adherent to in the distribution of the questionnaire.

- Proper identification of the entire street in the study area i.e. Bosso community.
- Listing and numbering of identified building in those streets.
- Calculation of the desired sampling frame by the application of systematic random sampling methods $K = N/n$

Where $K = \text{Constant}$

$N = \text{Total number of population and}$

$n = \text{is the sampling size}$

Then a number was picked in random table and added to desired sampling frame until it reaches the number of the sampling size.

Present and probable problems were identified, significant conclusions were drawn regarding the location, distribution, utilization and the emerging trend in recreational activities within the town.

An additional effort was made to prepare and develop an ecotourism plan for future development of recreational activities in Bosso within the next 20 years bearing in mind the possible trend in population and the relative demand on recreational facilities.

All data were analysed, interpreted, interpolated, integrated and collated in both quantitative and qualitative manner.

4.4 ANALYSIS OF DATA

The presentation of data is very necessary in research work and its aid the adequate explanation of the data as used in this project were comprises of:

- b. Tabular form

c. Graphic/ Visual display form

The tabular presentations involve arrangement of data in frequency distribution showing the frequency with which frequency occurred in certain frequency interval and the percentage different displayed. Each table of the data had the following data for its arithmetic:

- Table number
- Title
- Column heading
- Source of data
- Data compilation
- And the implication of the data

Graphic display of data is the presentation of data or the tabulation of data in to graphs, which include pie chart, histogram bar chart, line graph and so on.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Below are the summaries of data collected and analyzed from the site [Bosso Hill]

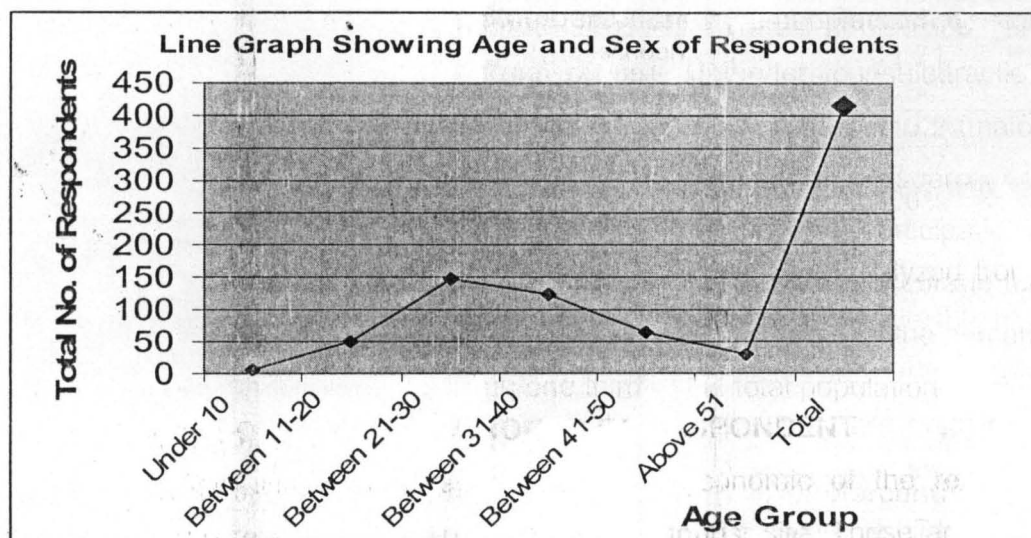
5.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENT

This section focuses on the socio-economic of the respondent, which are relevant to the planning for the tourist site. These are age and sex, educational level, employment level, monthly income level, mode of transportation and problem encountered.

Table 5.1.1 AGE AND SEX GROUP

Age	Male	Female	Total	Female %	Male %	Total %
Under 10	05	02	07	0.49	1.22	1.70
Between 11-20	28	23	51	5.61	6.83	12.44
Between 21-30	91	57	148	132.90	22.20	36.10
Between 31-40	64	40	123	11.71	15.61	27.32
Between 41-50	41	23	64	5.61	10.00	15.60
Above 51	15	13	28	3.17	3.67	6.84
Total	244	155	415	46.47	55.16	100%

Source: Author's field survey August 2004



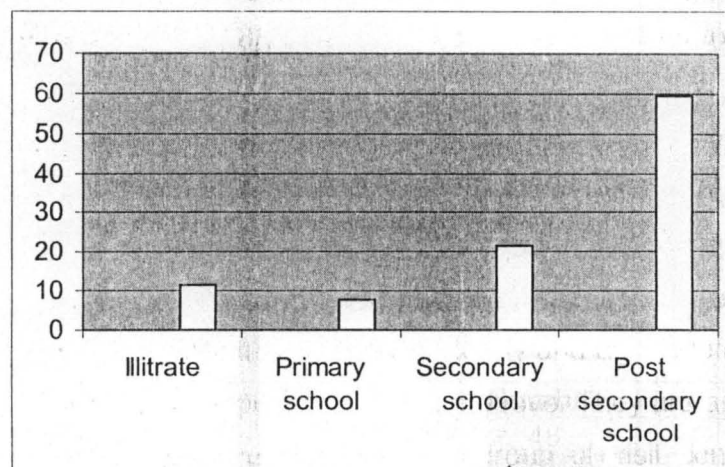
It is noticeable from the above table that group 21-30 have the highest percentage of individuals respectively who love to take part in recreational activities. Reasons for this may be due to the fact that they are enjoying high purchasing power parity since they are in working class with less financial commitment, as such, they would be capable, ready and at liberty enjoys recreation activities, which of course include the willingness to move around. Those in 21-30 years group accounted for 36.10 that can participate actively in recreational activities. The more elderly and aged prefer (passive recreation), they formed 6.84% from the age 51 and above. They are aged people such not agile to perform physical exercise except group of visit center for tourist attraction. In summary, the parameter in the questionnaire distribution is in ratio 3:2 (male and female) as could be seen from the table. The reason is for the researcher to be able to identify with both sexes and to determine their level of participation. The civilization and modernization encroached upon has geared or encourage female to participate actively in recreational activities and this is shown by the percentage of female participants that is more than one third of the total population sampled.

TABLE 5.1.2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Level of Education	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	48	11.71
Primary school	31	7.56
Secondary school	88	21.46
Post secondary school	243	59.27
Total	410	100%

Source: Author's field survey August 2004

Bar Graph Showing Educational Level



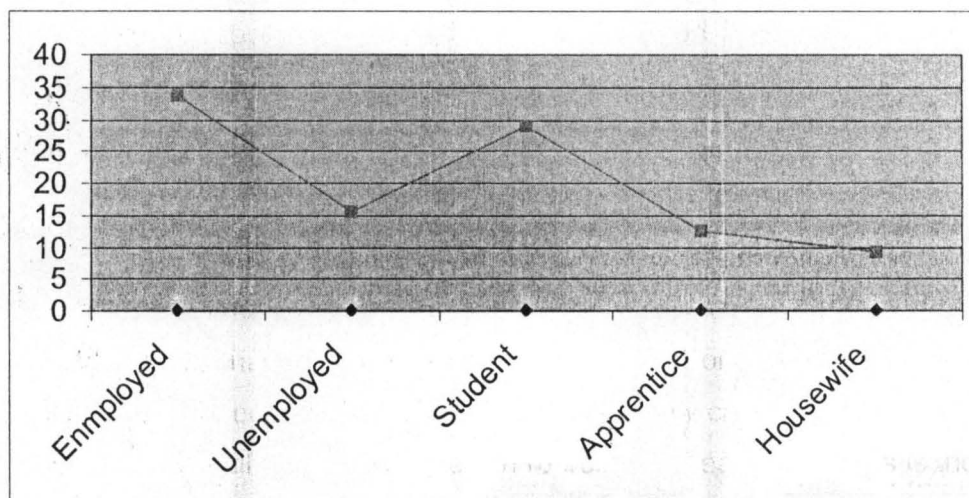
The graph above shows that 11.71% of the people interviewed were illiterate, one can deduce therefore, that most set of people do engage in traditional recreational like wrestling and so on which periodically performed than modern recreational development being plan for. Considerations were made for these groups of people. The educated elite interview carried the larger percentage of people who really engage actively in recreation. Reasons for this is the fact that they know the importance and value of conservation, and preservation of natural features like fauna, flora and the educated ones believe that "all work and no play (recreate) makes jack a dull boy.

TABLE 5.1.3 EMPLOYMENTS STATUS

Employments	Number	Percentage
Employed	138	33.66
Unemployed	64	15.61
Student	119	29.02
Apprentice	51	12.44
House wife	38	9.27
Total	410	100%

Source: Author's field survey August 2004

Line Graph showing Employment status



The result of the survey as shown in the table 3, reveals that people gainfully employed respond to the planning and development of Bosso hill for ecotourism more than those whose their purchasing power are limited and whose

importance attached to recreation is nothing but meager. 33.66% (138 respondents) accounted for the employed do activity and willingly ready to participate if developed as ecotourism. This is due to the fact that there is a greater leisure time for the public servants since Saturdays and Sundays are free working days. The self-employed enterprising people usually find time to attend club, social gathering for recreational activities.

The table also shows were also engage in recreational activities but this accounted for (29.02) (119 respondents). These reduce emotional, psychological stress within the school environment.

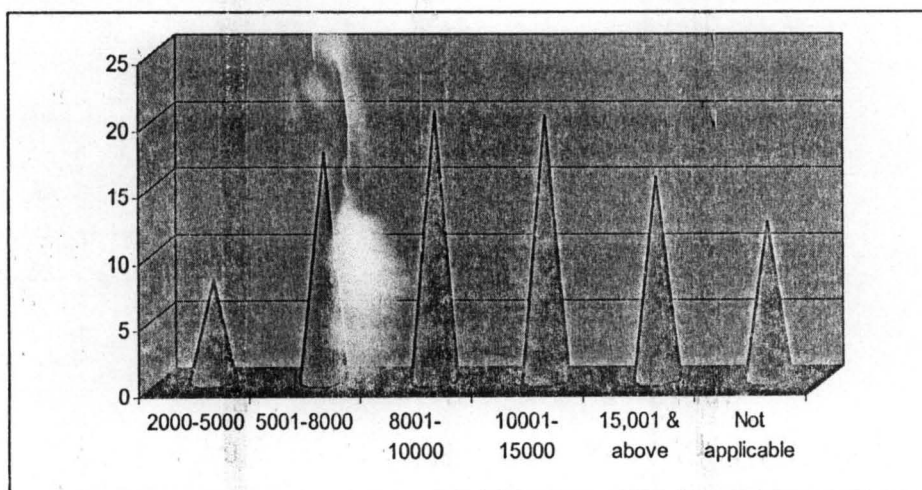
Having gone through this table, it is affirmed that the level of patronage will be very high because more than half of the total respondent were gainfully employed and self satisfactorily and shows their desire to patronize the site if eventually develop as ecotourism centers.

TABLE 5.1.4 MONTHLY INCOME LEVEL.

Income in #	Number	Percentage
2000-5000	32	7.80
5001-8000	71	17.32
8001-10000	109	20.39
10001-15000	82	20.00
15,001 & above	63	15.37
Not applicable	52	12.02
Total	410	100%

Source: Author's field survey August 2004

Chart showing monthly income level of the respondents



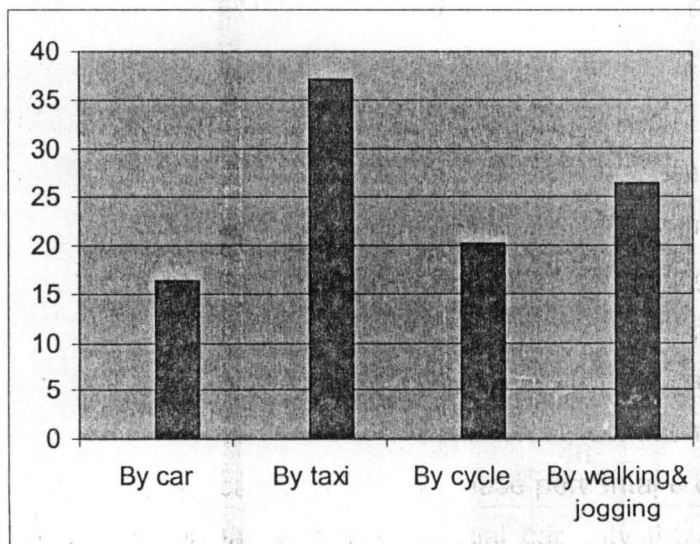
The income of self-employed is very difficult to determine and the people response to this question is very poor. Most people in these categories refuse to disclose their income with the fact that they are learned. With effort mounted on them through persuasion, they still not ready to reveal the actual information needed. But at long run the above information was gotten and the survey reveals that people in the income bracket of ₦ 8001 - ₦ 15,000 and above could be able to participate more in recreational activities. But at this juncture, consideration must be given to individual taste, interest, commitment, time and valuing before finalizing or say categorically that these percentage of people would visit the site if developed but base on the financial capacity the people placed above ₦8000 might have access and readiness to pay for any amount in order to enjoy and recreate themselves.

TABLE 5.1.5 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

Mode	Number	Percentage
By Car	63	16.37
By Taxi	152	37.07
By Cycle	83	20.23
By walking & Jogging	108	26.33
Total	410	100.00

Source: Author's field survey August 2004

Bar chart showing Mode of Transportation



The indication of the above chart connotes the financial buoyancy of some respondent i.e. those who can afford vehicle on their own and those who at the disadvantage, who find it difficult to move around in taxi responds more to recreational activities. As a matter of fact, the development of automobile industry has been responsible for the remarkable increase in the number of visitors seen / receive at recreational area. Also, the inclusion of flight has thrown more significant and importance to the need and planning for ecotourism development of Bosso hill, as the town is interconnected/linked by every mode of transportation i.e. by road, rail and air transportation.

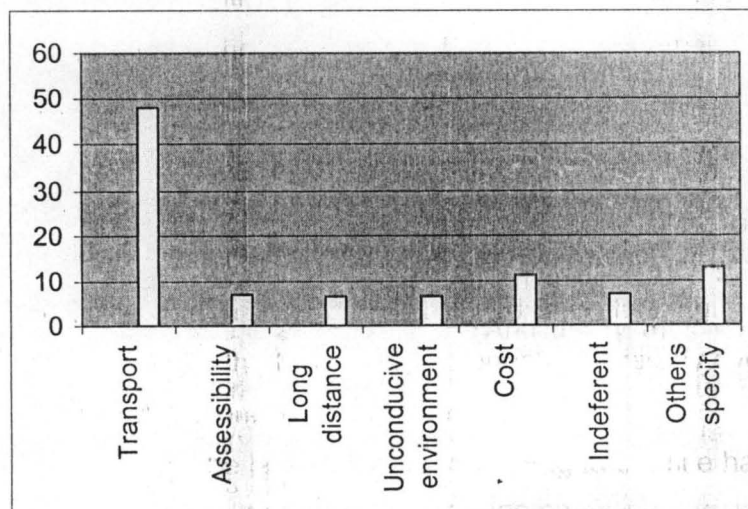
Finally, the largest means of getting to the site has revealed by the study in through the use of taxi while 16.37, 20.23 and 26.33 get to the site through their own car, cycle, walking and jogging respectively.

TABLE 5.1.6 PROBLEM ENCOUNTERED

Problem Encountered	Number	Percentage
Transport	196	47.80
Accessibility	29	7.07
Long distance	31	6.56
Un-conducive environment	27	6.59
Cost	46	11.22
Other specify	53	12.93
Indifference	28	6.83
Total	410	100.00

Source: Author's field survey August 2004.

Chart showing problems encountered



Transportation network which is the back bone of every meaningful, effective and efficient development are available but the survey shows that transportation i.e. (the movement of people, goods and services from origin to destination) took the highest percentage of problem encountered in the area are (47.80%) that is 196 respondents were facing the problem. Those who highlight other problem like accessibility, long distance, un-specify/ logistic problem, which accounted for almost 45% of the total response, seconded this.

Nevertheless, 6.59% viewed that the area is not conducive for such development because they know that it will affect their farming operation. Though in minute number, if these set of people does not adequately cater for in term of compensation by looking for alternative land to carry out their farming operation, the aim and objective of Ecotourism development of Bosso hill might be jeopardize.

TABLE 5.2 AWARENESS AND PATRONAGE TABLES

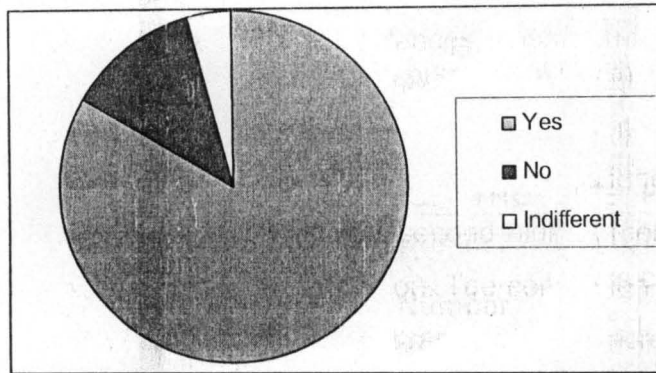
This section establishes the presence of the hill, the respondent perception as regard the security, economic and religious belief towards the hill were also revealed. And finally their eagerness and readiness to patronize the site if developed are the result from awareness table, purpose of visit, worthiness of the site for ecotourism, level of patronage and willingness to pay.

TABLE 5.2.1 AWARENESS TABLE

Awareness	Number	Percentage
Yes	342	83.41
No	51	12.44
Indifferent	17	4.15
Total	410	100

Source: Author's field survey August 2004

Pie Chart- Showing Awareness of Bosso Hill.



From the chart, one noticed that [83.2%] of the people interviewed were aware and know the existence of this natural feature, while 51 respondents [13.6%] responded negatively and this attributed to the negligence on naturally endowed feature. Finally, total of 17 respondents [3.2%] does not give any answer to the question. This is due to negligent or non-challant attitude to its existence. The implication of this is that, development of this site for ecotourism will enhance speedy development of the area at large because majority are aware of its existence.

TABLE 5.2.2 PURPOSE OF VISIT

Purpose of visit	Number of visiting	Percentage
Physical Relaxation	17	4.15
Personal Entertainment	06	1.46
Farming	315	76.83
Mental Relaxation	10	2.44
Education	62	15.12
Total	410	100.00

Source: Author's field survey, August 2004

Pie Chart Showing Purpose of visit to the site

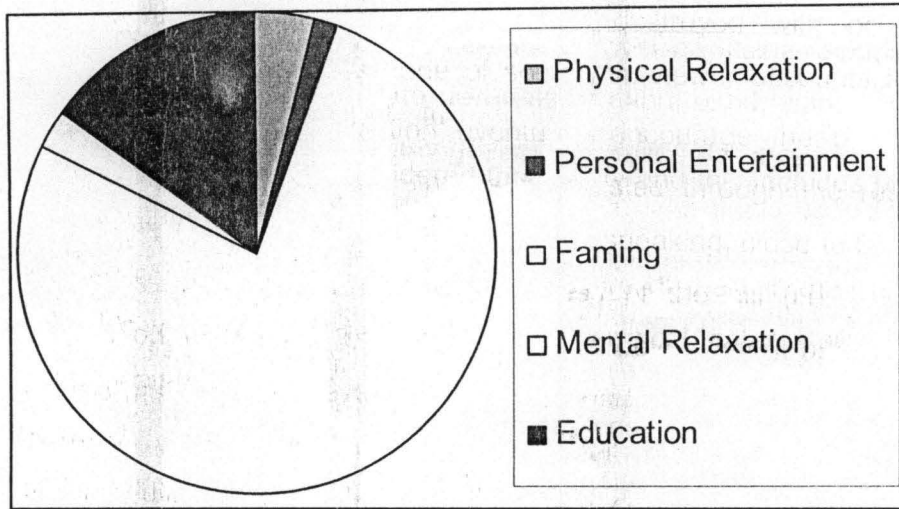


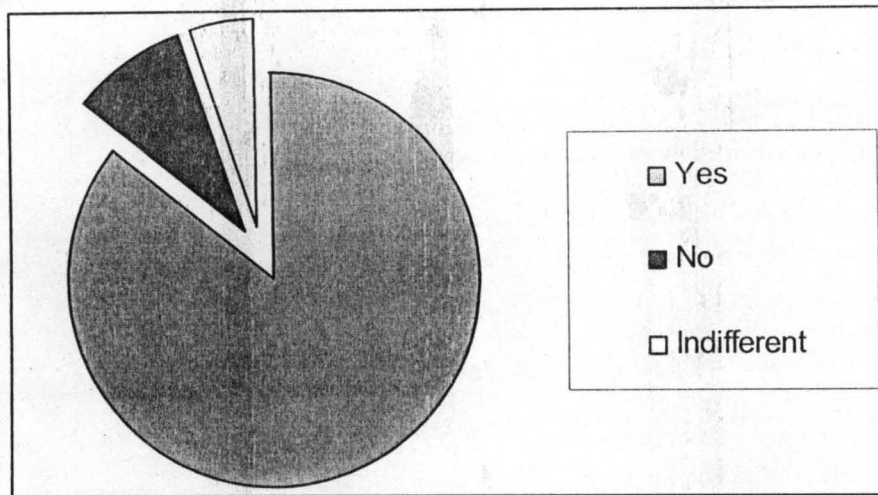
Table 5.2.2 above reveals the purpose of visiting the site, it is apparent that few people visit the site or recreational area for mental relaxation. It also reveals that 315, [76.83%] out of the total population questioned visit the site for faming while educational pursuit takes the second high percentage of 15.12 and this is achieve through the student excursion. The conclusion drawn from here is that, if the site is landscape to tourism attraction it will increase mental reasoning of students there by reduce academic stress experienced by the students most especially Undergraduate Students of F.U.T. Minna. This will reduced also land degradation resulted from site clearances, bush burning and search for firewood that are associated with farming operations.

TABLE 5.2.3: WORTHINESS OF THE SITE FOR THE ECOTOURSIM DEVELOPMENT.

Worthiness	Number	Percentage
Yes	359	87.56
No	38	9.27
Indifferent	13	5.17
Total	410	100%

Source: Author's field survey August 2004

Pie chart showing worthiness of the Area.



The outcomes of this question eventually encourage the planning for ecotourism development in Bosso. This is manifested through the responses gotten from those interviewed. Basically and frankly speaking, close to 90 percent of the total interviewed supported the worthiness of the hill (i.e. Bosso) for ecotourism development, while 3.17% against such development and this might be due to their personal interest as against tourism development. Reason is because of their farming operation, which they felt that the development will commence immediately, and the farm product destroyed with or without compensation. The non-challant attitude of some interviewer accounts for 3.17 percent about 13 respondents.

Finally, some factors are considered thoroughly and this includes physical, social and economics factor.

Physical factors considered includes the nature of the hill, the slope, the gradient of the hill with a distinct geographical and physical features within micro-environment and also the existence of vegetation, the trees present there e.g. Baobab trees.

Also considered is historical background of the hill itself. Socially, the accessibility of the site was given due consideration to, because without accessibility the plan cannot achieve any goal or objectives nor it can be called a plan. "No accessibility no physical planning". Also, considerations were given to the value of land and the proposed facilities therein.

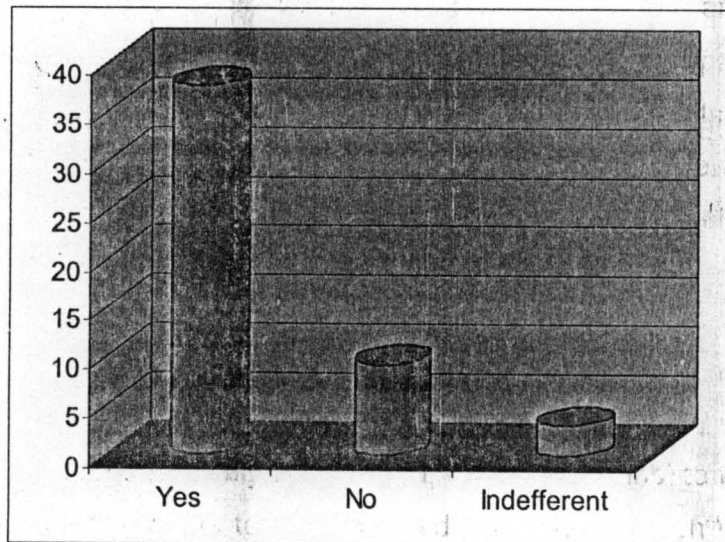
Economically, the cost implication by tourist to the site for recreation along side with income to be generated from the visitation was thoroughly considered. Finally, all the parameter considered presence commend it worthiness and readiness for ecotourism development.

TABLE 5.2.4 PATRONAGES

Patronage	Number	Percentage
Yes	355	37.56
No	38	9.27
Indifferent	13	3.17
Total	440	100%

Source: author's field survey August 2004

Chart showing patronage



From the graph above, it is noticeable that 359 (89.56%) of the people interviewed ready and willing and in support of the site to become tourist center with a single motives of patronizing the area while 38 (9.27%) of the total sample response negatively and this may be due to the cost implication of providing the facilities not by them but by the government (the state and the Local Government concern plus Federal Government support) and also the cost of patronizing the site by the respondent themselves, but they forget the fact that the ecotourism development increase both mental and physical well being of people. About 4%

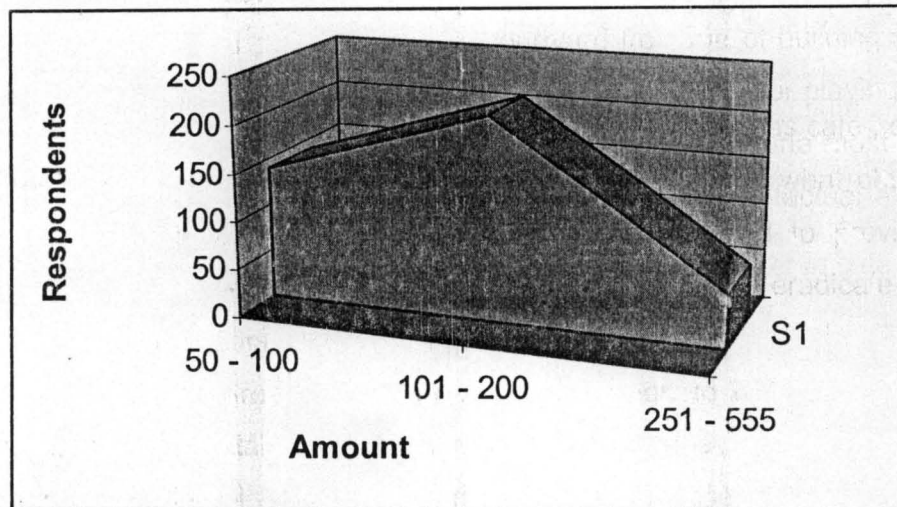
do not give answer to the question, this may be lack of concern to the site and the natural features present therein i.e. Bosso hill.

TABLE 5.2.5 WILLINGNESS TO PAY AS GATE FEES

Amount	Respondent	Percentage
50 – 100	138	33.66
101 – 200	214	52.20
201 – 300	56	14.15
Total	410	100%

Source: Author's field survey August 2004

Chart showing amount



The table above shows that if the place is landscape and developed to tourism centers, the tourists are ready and willing to pay above N100 as could be seen from the respondent i.e. about 275 respondents agreed as gate fees only. The implication of the is that, there will be an increase in economic capability, buoyancy on the part of both local and state government which in turns will develop tourist mentally, spiritually and physically.

Summarily, the survey carried out in Bosso Area one can say that the recreational facilities available are not adequate for the growing population of Bosso and its environ.

Most of the establishment use residential buildings as cafe , clubs etc. Thus to improve and uplift Bosso recreation to catch up with what obtained in other cities in order to maximize the natural resources and to provide a balance recreational and ecotourism program, to minimize if not eradicate the degree of confusion, frustration and resentment presently experience by the people mostly youth in Bosso area mainly because of inadequate of parks, playground, and resort etc. The vital/important of recreational facilities could be judge interms of numeral incidental open space and courtyard frontage of building and even road side which are now being used as miniature play grand for playing football, table tennis, snookers etc. With rapid economic growth of Nigeria most of the existing open spaces are been encroached open to the level of factual extinction in the study area.

CHAPTER SIX

PLANNING PROPOSAL

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Bearing in mind the historical importance of Bosso hill, its location, physical characteristics, vegetation and accessibility, it will be appropriate to turn it into a more attractive center that will give room for people to recreate actively and passively, sight seeing and meeting. As such, various facilities have been provided after thorough study, visitation and analysis of the data collected to allow for effective, convenience, aesthetic and functional relationship between the various facilities to be provided.

6.1.1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND PARKING LOTS

The efficiency and effectiveness of any physical development depends wholly on the availability of good circulation network. For the planning to be effectively implemented the first stage of phase 1 is basically the construction of roads, drains, laying of water pipe and electrification. The pave/cover drainage system as demanded by this proposal will serve as the walkway for the tourists.

Parking lots; this could be a form of revenue source for the center as the users are expected to pay token fees. This on a large scale will alongside with other sources of revenue accruing from the centre be used for settling both external loans and for maintenance purposes.

6.1.2 TREES AND HEDGE/FOUNTAIN

The area is naturally endowed with vegetation of different species with the presence of baobab trees as shown on the plate which attracts different species of birds, thus already beautify the place but shade while others have been arranged to form hedges. They therefore form good landscape features; fountain - to an immediate onlookers this will serve as a sort of visual appeal and as such have been introduced to perform the role.

6.1.3 TOILET FACILITIES

The provision of toilet facilities at the centre is also very important so that all effort to make the centre visually and aesthetically appealing will not be waste as people might result to littering the whole place with human excreta like feaces and urine.

For hygienic purpose, enough convenience i.e. toilet facilities are provided so that the environment will be hygienically good and neat, devoid of any pollution that are detrimental to human health.

6.1.4 HOTEL- RESORT HOTEL

This is the most complex structure in the proposal. It is to cover about 450-meter squares and it has to contain many section or facilities, it precisely contain a restaurant, hall, kitchen and store. It will also contain security desk, shops, casino, laundry, staff canteen, cold room and some other rooms. The importance of these facilities inscribed in hotel is for the betterment of the tourists because all these facilities will serve as pull factor that attracts tourist.

Finally, ecotourism planning without accommodation facilities could be wastage of effort and finance.

6.1.5 SEATS/SITTING

In the area of relaxation, hedges are provided for tourists with concrete seats surrounding the tables. Tourists can dual use these seats and table for eating and playing games like cards, draught, snake and ladder, chess, monopoly etc. Also, adequate considerations are given to some rocks that form pebbles with little modification to suit the purpose.

6.1.6 TENNIS COURT

Since the tourism and recreational facilities provided are meant for both the adult and youth, this is proposed to realize that adult will sometime be accommodated by youth to the site, facilities are provided to enable such young ones share fellowship with other youth. Adults are not exempted from making use of the facilities since it is advantageous for both physical and mental well being, provision were also made for Ping-pong

(Table Tennis) beside the lawn tennis court with adequate space in order not to disturb the users/ tourists.

6.1.7 SWIMMING POOL/ DRESSING ROOM AND FIRST AID CENTRE

Activity borne visitors to the centre might just like to swim after going round the centre. The provision of swimming pool is of necessary to the tourists and this is achieved through channeling of water to an enclave area. This water must be properly treated to avoid catastrophe. And this is supported by dressing room facilities for the benefit of tourist before and after swimming.

In anticipation of injuries, which might be sustained either due to climbing, swimming and playing or while recreating the need for first aid, centre therefore before become imperative.

6.1.8 FENCING

Design of fence, architectural design gate and materials used in its construction should harmonize with surrounding, show best side (fair face) of boundary fence outward with posts visible from within site. On sloping ground of Bosso hill, it is recommended that fences should follow contours and must be able to protect animals. And timber use for fencing within the planning region must be protectively treated against decay and where termites present in ground very desirable use pressure, treated or termite resistant wood is recommended.

6.1.9 FIRE PROTECTION AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

Also recommended is the provision of fire precaution like using flames resistance materials, fire and smoke resistant and fire alarming and/ or extinguishers. Telephone switchboard to be placed near reception counter so that receptionists can operate either to book for any engagement on the site. And also, public telephone is recommended for the tourist's advantage to communicate during their leisure time though certain amount will be levy on the user thus generating another income for the maintenance of the ecotourism.

6.2 SUSCEPTIBILITY/COMPENSATION

Some areas are considered to be easy or susceptible to change. This susceptibility of an area to change is highly considered and this includes vacant land i.e. land without any development either buildings or farming operation thus encourage easy planning of any proposal most especially planning for ecotourism development and conservation of Bosso hill.

Some areas are considered not susceptible to change due to their economic importance and their location. Amongst, the difficult area includes their cultivable land. Although, to achieve the planning goal of this proposal, some people have to be displaced in the process of implementation of the proposal. It is recommended that the displaced farmers should be compensated with new house of their taste i.e. (Traditional architectural designs) becomes highly furnished and well-constructed house may not be accepted due to their traditional belief. At this juncture, in compensating the displaced, it must be noted that the new structure or building to be provided must be very close to their farm land with easy acceptability for transportation of their farm land and those displaced of the cultural farm land must also be compensated with other farm land of high quality and each compensation must be thoroughly calculated and given to the farmer for loss of crops, trees and time wastage, which might result from new allocation. And this will eventually alleviate likelihood of conflicts from people to people, people to community leader, people to the local government workers/scribe and people to those workers who are responsible for the actualization and implementation of the proposal, inter tribe conflict, inter local government conflict and so on.

It is hoped that by so doing their hardship should be eradicated and any probable problem will also be curbed through this process and the implementation and actualization of this proposal for the betterment and upliftment of the Bosso town and tourists industry will not be hindered or jeopardize.

6.3 LEGAL IMPLEMENTATION

For effective implementation of this planning proposal, there is need for legal backing from the federal, state and local government levels. For instance, the acquisition of land for development must have the necessary legal backing. The tourism country rules and regulations for controlling the activities of the tourist and staff should be given statutory approval. Also there should be regulation concerning the afforestation. Cutting of wood for household activities, protection of historical monuments and place of natural beauty and regional development of tourism.

Finally, a law should be promulgated by the national policy on tourism development that will guide, safeguard and preserve those natural features e.g. Bosso hill.

6.4 FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

Ecotourism provision involves a huge amount (money) and capital to develop. For this reason, it has made it unpopular amongst private investor to enter into such ventures. It is difficult practically to measure the benefits of such ventures. It is difficult practically to measure the benefits of such projects in term of economics returns. However, the feasibility of ecotourism development should not be determined solely upon the basis of economic criteria. That economic consideration should play an important role in shaping, a recreational policy is not a point of contention but there are differences in the scope of economic factors should be considered.

The feasibility of a particular ecotourism development can be assessed for example purely on the basis of direct costs and returns and can also be viewed in terms of social costs and benefits. The latter criteria known generally as the cost benefit analysis provides a techniques whereby social values can be incorporated within the date upon which decision and investment are made. Finance is the mainstream and backbone of the project (ecotourism development inclusive). The success or failure of this proposal depends on the availability and quality of fund with capital.

The main source of finance for this project is from the federal government; the taxes and rents collected from the people by local government can still be utilized on the proposal.

Finally, the tourist board set up may go commercial to attract revenue in one way or the other. The private investors should be incentive/encouragement to participate in the provision of tourist facilities

6.5 MANAGEMENT/MAINTENANCE

Ecotourism resources, which are naturally located, must be properly managed if their full potential is to be realized. In some circumstance it is preferable and desirable to preserve the resources by restricting some public and their activities as in the case of natural reserve. In other word, a reserve may be preserved for public enjoyment by prohibiting alternative development as with urban open space.

For adequate management and maintenance of this proposal, the following must strictly be adhered to;

- (a) Controlling the number of users
- (b) Reducing conflicts between recreational users eg. Zoning and time tabling arrangements.
- (c) Enforcement of management rule and thorough compliance with the rules especially in relation to such matters as conservation, pollution and safety.
- (d) Determining the pricing policies (base on the time, festival and purposes) so as to secure fund for proper maintenance. And thus, invariable show whether the aim is in optimum use or in maximum of returns.

It should be noted at this juncture that different agencies should be responsible for the management of these facilities. The Niger State Tourism Board should employ experienced officials with concurrent and such staff must be answerable to the board. And finally, entry should be controlled and properly managed to avoid over utilization of such facilities.

The role of Bosso local government in the management cannot be over emphasized if the functionality of the resources provided is to be realized.

6.6 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

For effective implementation of this planning proposal, it should be a joint cooperation and effort of the state, local and private investors so that will be effectively carried out. Certain things should be taken into consideration during the implementation process; the architectural design of the structure on the site should not be temper with natural feature on the site.

Efforts should be made to ensure that local materials are used as much as possible, this will in turns encourage the production of local raw materials and eventually leads to reduction in total cost of implementation with maximum benefit.

6.6.1 PHASING FOR EXECUTION

The implementation of this proposal should be achieve and accomplished in two different phases spread over 2years period with proper and adequate monitoring by the government.

PHASE 1 (2005-2006)

1. The first step is the acquisition of land required for the new development.
2. Then followed by the construction of roads, pave ways, drainage network with covers, car park within the site.
3. Erection of fence round all the demarcated area that will occupy the new development i.e. (Ecotourism development) with architectural design gate.
4. Location and erection of infrastructure facilities like electricity pole, pipe borne water, channellization of drain etc. and planting of shrubs.
5. Construction of tennis court, swimming pool erection of canopy and fountain.

PHASE 11 (2007-2008)

The second phase for the execution comprises of the following;

1. Construction of hotel complex with restaurant, guesthouse, kitchens stores etc.
2. Development of zoological garden with the construction of offices, fortified fences of concrete and wire.
3. Provision of zoological animals and other aspects to put finishing touches to them.
4. Adequate publicity should be given to the general public for them to patronize the site so as to yield maximum returns.