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NATIONAL SECURITY IMPERATIVES AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study fundamentally and empirically examined the impact of national security imperatives on tourism development in Nigeria since tourism industry is strategic to the socio-economic development and well-being of any economy. It adopted cross-sectional survey and structured questionnaire design. The sample size consists of 150 respondents drawn from private and public, including the Military, Police Force, Academia, Political Class and Transport Industry. After data cleaning, 134 copies of the questionnaire were used in the analysis. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation technique at 0.05 level of significance, with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science software. Leadership transparency and Accountability as components of national security imperatives had strong positive and significant relationship with infrastructural development and insecurity minimization, as the measures of tourism development in Nigeria. The implications of the findings and conclusions are that, lack of leadership transparency and accountability led to mass unemployment and high poverty rate, ethno-religious crises, low level of industrialization amongst others, and these resulted to high level of insecurity challenges bedeviling Nigeria today. The citizenry should adhere to the rule of law, minimize ethno-religious tendencies and crises, and maintenance of Federal character in public office placements, as to minimize insecurity and national security challenges for the enhancement of tourism development in Nigeria, as recommended.

Introduction

Nigeria is a prospective tourist paradise and is so blessed with the potentials necessary for the development of tourism industry that will sufficiently contribute to her socio-economic growth and sustainable development. The blessings, factors and features amongst others, and as relatedly argued by Ndanusa, Harada and Islam (2014), include, natural features and land formation, manmade creativities, artifacts and divergent heterogeneous culture. The Nigerian nation as a tourist paradise can comfortably boast of her evidential historical relics, wide range of wildlife, beautiful rolling hills, splendid waterfalls, as well as charming beaches and culturally warm-hearted lively populace. Her being blessed with good tropical weather and appreciable climate makes the Nigerian nation a tourism destination of all and sundry in the globe. The Jos-Plateau area has semi-temperate climate; the core North has the good harmattan smoke, while the Southern part of Nigeria has the humid weather. The vegetation of Nigeria as a tourist paradise ranges from the light shrubs of the arid North to the thick forests and mangrove swamps of the South, and these constitute appreciable tourists attractions of Nigeria. Irrespective of these natural features, factors and good tourism fundamental basics, the level of tourism industry development in Nigeria is still below expectation.

The low level of tourism industry development in Nigeria is worsened by the high rate of poverty, unemployment and high level of insecurity, resulting from national security problems, which emanate from perpetual lack of leadership transparency and resultant poor accountability. These are evidenced from, noticeable poor infrastructural development and dire need for insecurity minimization in

Nigeria. Socio-economic activities such as obtainable in tourism organizations can thrive well in peaceful and safe environments.

The import of this insecurity minimization and national security consciousness in Nigeria is what explicitly necessitated the Chapter 11, Section 14, Sub-section 2(b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999), as amended; which deals with the fundamental objectives principles of state policies, which states that, it is hereby accordingly declared that the welfare and security of lives and properties of the people shall be the primary purpose of government. To ensure that this onerous task enshrined in the Constitution is discharged laudably and effectively well, the Chief Executive of each of the three Arms of Government (President, Governor, and Local Government Chairman) has been allotted in the Constitution certain security votes and associated authorities.

In 2014, Nigeria was remarkably rated as one of the fastest growing economies in the World (Adeyele, 2018). This achievement was made possible due to relative peace and security, as against what are obtainable in the country today. The peaceful and secured co-existence obtained then, as well as relative leadership transparency and accountability can enhance effective tourism development and sustainability in Nigeria. In addition such scenarios can also attract foreign investors and associated investments multiplier effects. The rate and level of insecurity in Nigeria is seen to be strategically and significantly relating negatively to tourism and national development in Nigeria. Effective tourism development can be achieved in an environment of peace and security of lives and properties. No meaningful investor can commit funds in

crises prone environments, more so, engaging in tourism industry development. Issues relating to national security are strategic for the achievement of sustainable tourism development in Nigeria. As asserted by Hutchful (2002; in Adebayo, 2014), the survival of any society is subject to the prevailing law and order which are consequently predicated on national security. Issues pertaining to national security is very vital and significant, and need to be seriously addressed, in order to have sustainable tourism development and associated national development in Nigeria.

The dire need and quest for Nigeria to attain an appreciable economic industrialization and development over the years have been constrained due to her security challenges. In recent times, the challenges of national security in Nigeria have risen to such an alarming unconditional height, demonstrating its ugly and different insecurity forms. The practical manifestations of these are that many lives and properties are threatened, lost, businesses are in no small measure frustrated, and nose-diving; both local and multinational companies are closing down, hunger and poverty threats are perceived and actualized, as well as high rate of unemployment. Many people are now displaced and their economic potentials lost as a result of national security challenges emanating from lack of leadership transparency and associated poor accountability situations prevalent in Nigeria.

Osioma (2012), remarked that corruption (resulting from lack of leadership transparency and accountability) promotes infertile investments, increase of the cost of goods and services, as well as leading to a reduction in values of private and public services. It is further noted that the extreme

cost of corruption is not the direct inducement by some political leaders, but rather, in the principal economic aberration they activate via lack of leadership transparency and poor accountability that have worsened national security, leading to unexpected low level of tourism development in Nigeria. Nigeria needs leaders with transparency and development-centric leadership behaviour that will enhance national security consciousness necessitate tourism development in the country. It is against these backdrops and phenomena that the study was fundamentally situated and designed to examine and ascertain the extent to which national security influences or impacts on tourism development in Nigeria.

Purpose and Objectives of the Study

The general purpose of the study is to examine the extent to which national security imperatives influence tourism development in Nigeria. In specific, the study seeks to ascertain the following objectives.

- To examine if national security imperatives associate with tourism development in Nigeria.
- To examine the relationship between leadership transparency as a component of national security imperatives and tourism infrastructural development as a measure of tourism development in Nigeria.
- To examine the relationship between leadership transparency as a dimension of national security imperatives and insecurity minimization as a measure of tourism development in Nigeria.

Hypotheses

The following research hypotheses were posited to guide the examination of

our study variables functional relationships and empirical tests of the generated data.

Ho₁: There is no significant impact of leadership transparency as a component of national security imperatives on infrastructural development as a measure of tourism development in Nigeria

Ho₂: There is no significant impact of leadership transparency as a dimension of national security imperatives on insecurity minimization as a measure of tourism development in Nigeria.

Study Variables and Conceptual Framework

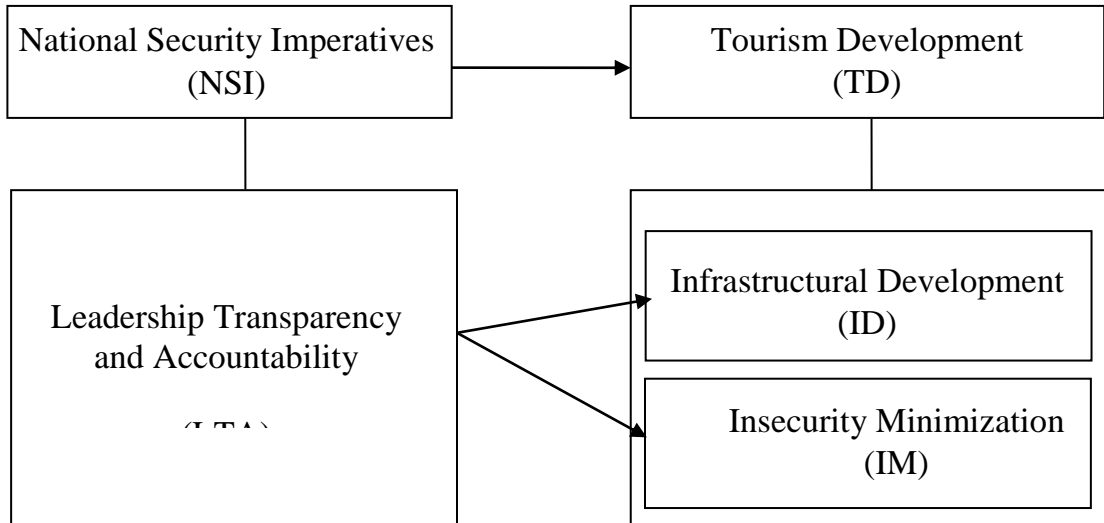


Figure 1: Conceptual and Operational Relationship between National Security Imperatives and Tourism Development in Nigeria.

Source: Authors’ Conceptualization

Model specifications showing the functional relationships of the study variables

$$TD = f(NSI) \quad (1)$$

$$NS = (LTA) \quad (2)$$

$$TD = (ID, IM) \quad (3)$$

Where:

- NSI = National Security Imperatives
- LTA = Leadership Transparency and Accountability
- TD = Tourism Development
- ID = Infrastructural Development
- IM = Insecurity Minimization
- f = Functional Relationship

Literature Review

The Concept of National Security

National security relates to the protection of people’s lives and properties from hurtful and hidden disturbances in their homes, communities or in their office (Otto and Ukpere, 2012). They further emphasized that, national security must be correlated to the presence of happiness, safety, peace and the protection of physical and human resources; or the absence of human injury, threat, crises among others. The foregoing assertions are in concomitant or consonance with what tourism development perspectives need in Nigeria. In a related understanding, Langumba (2016), defined national security as the

actions that ensure the defence of properties of the community, country, and persons against future mishaps, danger, threats, and all other forms of risk. In his own perception, Babangida (2016), views national security as the physical defence of our territorial integrity of citizens, and the elevation of the wellbeing of the economy and property of the people of Nigeria, in a secure and safe environment that enhance the accomplishment of our national interests and those of our foreign partners.

National security is also viewed as protecting the interests of the dominant groups which control the security apparatus of the state (Osuji, 2018). According to Osuji, national security can also be described as protecting the strategic interest and way of life of the people in a given society and development in the economy. Gleditsch and Theisen (2016, in Osuji, 2018) assert that, national security covers crucial dimensions such as: Food security, Environmental security, Health security and Political security. In the articulation of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1994, national security can be described as a defence from the threat of unemployment, hunger, disease, crime, political repression, environmental hazards and social conflicts. In fundamental perception and understanding, national security has to do with the presence of peace, safety, gladness and protection of human dignity, and these accordingly enhance the development and progress of any human society, including tourism development in Nigeria.

Security on itself could be described as freedom against potential harm, terror attacks, anxiety, and so on, from either external or internal forces (William, 2016; Nelson, 2017). Security, can also be seen as anything that exists resulting from a well established framework, where lives and

properties of the people are protected against any form of harm, hostility and terror (John, 2010). He further asserts that, security is the existence of conditions within which people in a society can go about their normal daily activities without any threats to their lives or properties. This implies that security consists of those safety paraphernalia designed to protect the people and their businesses against any form of attack. These paraphernalia as noted by John (2010), comprise any mechanism that has been put in place by government, involving military intelligence allies, communication equipment, cross-border operations, Rios system that the military has strategically instituted for the combating of terrorism in Nigeria.

In relation to the foregoing, national, security in this perspective could also imply as the protection of lives and properties from any given economy. The understanding here is that, it is only when an environment is safe that people can be free to undertake any business such as tourism development, as well as attracting investors. In relation to the aforesaid, Nelson (2017) remarks that any society of given environment that is secured can not only attract foreign direct investment (FDI) such as in tourism development, but will also drive businesses in the area. In Nigeria today, there is observable high rate of poverty and unemployment. The associated menace and negative implications of these pose serious and enormous threats at an alarming dimensions against business investments such as tourism development, national economic growth and development. There are also clear and noted cases of ethnic conflicts, herdsmen menace, bandits and terrorists attacks, religious extremism, ritual killings, kidnapping, politically motivated insecurity experiences, agitations for

national restructuring and political freedom in parts of the country, high dimensions of corruption as a result of lack of leadership transparency and accountability challenges, and so on. Consequent upon the various definitional concepts of national security as asserted by different researchers and authorities, and attendant explanations, the importance of effective national security and its sustainability cannot be overemphasized, in view of how it relates to the achievement of effective nation's peace and security, and tourism development.

Dimensions of National Security Imperatives

The concept of national security is a broad and complex phenomenon, and can in simple term be described as the process of protecting the fundamental and strategic interests of people's way of life and their socio-economic wellbeing in the country. The dimensions of national security as pointed out by Gleditsch and Theisen (2016, in Osuji, 2018) include and cover such vital dimensions such as: Economic security, Food security, Community security, Health security, Political security, Personal security and Environmental security. Other perspectives of national security include, vision, competence and integrity. In the present study, we have adopted leadership transparency and accountability as part of national security variables and dimensions in Nigeria. This is so because, the strategic management of the nation's endowed resources that will enhance the security of lives and properties, fall within the nation's constitutional assigned schedules and watch of the leadership.

Leadership Transparency and Accountability

Research has pointed out the strategic role of leadership in socio-

economic growth and development sustainability of any society or nation, and these are made possible via leadership that cultivates and exhibits high degree of transparency and proven accountability in functionality (Chikwe and Nwuche, 2020). Leadership is the most important single factor in determining business or organizational success or failure (Mustapha, Gabasa, Maikale and Balami, 2016). It is further noted that, the quality of leadership is the decisive strength or weakness of organizations. Leadership can be described as the process of giving people, the led a purpose (i.e. meaningful direction) to collective effort, and causing willing effort to be expended to achieve collective purpose (Jacob and Jacques, 1990). This implies that good leadership or transparent leadership has to do with the leadership potential that will show the right path and exemplary behaviour to the led. As argued by Rogers (2012), leadership entails the process of showing the led the way and helping or inducing others to pursue it. The leadership process according to Rogers entails envisioning a desirable future, promoting a clear purpose or mission, supportive values and intelligent strategies, empowering and engaging all those concerned. Leadership is an influencing behaviour process in which one person or the leader tries to influence the behaviour of other(s) for the purpose of achieving personal or organizational objectives (Chikwe, n.d.).

Having briefly dwelt on some definitions of leadership concept, we shall proceed by offering some definitions of leadership transparency as it relates to the dimension of national security in Nigeria. Leadership transparency involves efficient resource allocation and utilization in societies and organizations, as well as unceasing positive exploration of new

resources (Chikwe and Nwuche, 2020). They went further to assert that, a leader is transparent when he/she is trusted, accountable, responsive and responsible, in addition to having respect for the rule of law that is of societal or national interest. Leadership transparency and accountability demand that public should be acquainted with what the leader is doing in governance, in relation to the use of government money and other public resources entrusted into his/her care for the welfare, security and sustainability of the citizenry, and overall national security and development (Chikwe and Nwuche, 2020).

Leadership transparency and accountability as a dimension of national security are integral components, consisting of effective leadership communicative behaviour, leadership trust and accountability, peace and national security as relatedly investigated in the present study. These among others could enhance tourism development in Nigeria. Leadership transparency and accountability entail proper accountability of nation's endowed resources, and are vital and strategic to good governance, national security and sustainable tourism development in Nigeria. Irrespective of the abundant human and material resources which Nigeria is endowed with, lack of leadership transparency and accountability has contributed in worsening national security and development that will enhance effective tourism development in Nigeria. The high rate of poverty and unemployment that have resulted to high level of insecurity in Nigeria could be meaningfully attributed to poor leadership transparency and mismanagement of nation's resources. This ugly situation has in no small measure affected tourism development in Nigeria. In a related development, Egun (2016) asserts

that, the high rate of unemployment and resultant high crime rates have been adduced to the failure of leadership of those managing national concerns. This assertion by implication emanates from poor leadership transparency and accountability which cultivate and breed insecurity, and these unconducive scenarios in Nigeria discourage tourism development in specific.

It is further noted that with the multitude of unemployed, underemployed and poverty ridden society, as well as the apparent job insecurity of working populace in Nigeria, social ills and insecurity that will hinder tourism development will likely continue to emerge with unguaranteed personal safety and security of individuals in Nigeria (Nnaemeka, Chukwuemeka, Tochukwu and Chiamaka, 2015). As relatedly pointed out by De Hoogh and Den Hartog (2008), leadership transparency is vital in clarification of goals performance and expectations, as well as distinguishing roles, and ethical responsibilities.

Conceptual Understanding of Tourism

The word or concept 'tourism' emanates fundamentally from 'tour', implying the journey made or to be made for pleasure, which may involve the visitation of many places. This concept or word tourism is not a new phenomenon and does not have a lone meaning or understanding or perception, since it is understood to be as old as human activities on earth. The implication of this understanding and analogy is that human beings in human history have travelled or journeyed for various needs and reasons, including, food, shelter, water, security, trade or businesses of various kinds. As remarked by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO, 2012), which is noted to be the most recognized leading international

organization in trade and tourism; tourism remains the world's largest industry. Tourism development is recognized globally as a phenomenon that is strategic to the socio-economic life and well-being of many nations, due to its direct impacts on the socio-cultural, educational and economic sectors of our nations, as well as related international relations, as relatedly argued by Manila Declaration on World Tourism (1980), and World Tourism Organization – WTO (1995).

Tourism is simply defined or described as the temporary travelling and residential engagement of people to specified destinations different from their usual or normal abode or resident and workplace environment, including the transactions undertaken while on those destinations, as well as the created facilities to cater for their recreation and other businesses needs desirabilities.

Typology / Classification of Tourism Industry

Due to the variant nature of tourism concept definitions and meanings, the typologies and classifications may differ as a result of its perceptive contents. In line with this understanding, Pigram (1980) and Murphy (1985) similarly assert that tourism is a component of recreation. Tourism as a service-oriented industry has been conceptualized as comprising the activities of persons travelling to and fro, as well as staying in places outside their regular or normal environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes (The World Tourism Organization, 2010). The interest and perception of individuals, groups or government can also give rise to different definitions and classifications of tourism, as noted by Smith (1988). He gave instances

such as, researchers, national and international tourism associations, business entities, government agencies, as well as various other disciplines. In making recommendations on tourism statistics and forms of tourism, The United Nations (1994), classified tourism into three distinct forms or typologies:

- **Domestic Tourism:** This relates to residents of a given geographical travelling within a given area.
- **Inbound Tourism:** This form of tourism relates to non-residential travelling within the given area.
- **Outbound Tourism:** This form or typology of tourism relates to residents travelling outside their domestic area and country.

Structure and Components of Tourism Industry

There are many businesses and components associated with tourism industry, and most of which have multiplier effects, and significant socio-economic and development implications in the economy. Examples abound, which include, but not limited to the following: Transport, Ancillary services, Accommodation, Attractions, Educational, Infrastructural facilities, Travel agents, Tour guides, Marketing and Government regulations.

Conceptual Understanding of Tourism Development

Tourism development in our study simply implies sustainable development in tourism industry. As a service-oriented industry, tourism development enhances the economic development of a society. Tourism industry is one of the fastest growing industry in the world, as the citing or development of the industry attracts positive impacts, such as enhanced infrastructure and associated investments in

the concerned area, as relatedly asserted by Saayman, Saayman and Rhodes (2001), and Bankole (2002). The desirability of tourism development in any economy cannot be overemphasized, since it is strategically anchored on socio-economic development sustainability and for the benefits of present generation without compromising values for the future generations, as similarly argued by Nnabuogor (2017). In today's world economy, tourism industry plays great economic contributory role in social transformation in a global economy, due to its impact and influence, as it has become and wealth creation for many countries such as, Dubai, France, America, Hongkong, and so on (Sāimao and Mōsso, 2013).

Socio-economic Impacts of Tourism Development

Effective development of tourism industry is strategic to the well-being of any economy, and Nigerian nation in specific, in view of the fact that tourism industry plays significant roles in socio-economic development of the country.

- Job opportunities creation: Tourism is noted to be the World's largest industry and this enhances the job opportunities creation across national and inter-regional economies and development. Effective tourism development depends or relies on appropriate requisite skilled labour demand and supply to serve the specific needs of the tourists.
- Investment Attractions: The development of tourism industry helps in the investment attractions to the area concerned. The flow of tourists in an area in most cases depends on the level of investment attractions, as people may be willing

to invest until related tourist attractions are sited in the area. For instance, facilities such as, hotels, good road networks, telecommunications networks, retail businesses and other services that may be attracted directly and indirectly to enhance socio-economic development success and sustainability of the area.

- Income generation: Effective tourism development helps in generating income to the economy of the area. This is so as it relates to the consumption of the goods and services. In most cases, the taxation of the services provision helps in generating income to the economy. The salaries paid to tourism workers serve as input directly or indirectly in generating income to some other people in the tourism industry.
- Balance of payments improvement: In most cases, income generation from international tourists play vital roles in improving a receiving country's balance of payments, via income credited to their balance of payments. The related implication is that, the outflow of a country's funds expended abroad is an import to that regard or perspective, whereas the inflow of the foreign tourists' funds to the receiving country serves as an export. To this understanding and valuation, the total receipts from tourism accounts less the total payments made during the year under review, represents the country's balance of payments accruing from tourism. It is vital to remark that international tourism fund is an invisible export and this

- enhances imports balance, thereby improving the balance of payments.
- **Eradication of poverty:** Tourism helps to eradicate poverty via ushering in friendliness and precious gifts from hosts and guests communities interchanges. Host communities wildlife and natural resources serve as ecotourism income generation via entry gates charges and the likes, hence poverty eradication through these and related sources of income to the area.
 - **Sustainability of Infrastructural Development and Security:** Tourism development helps in the sustainability of the existing infrastructure, security of lives and properties, as well as creation of new leisure amenities for the benefits of both host communities and visitors/guests.
 - **Tourism development and sustainability** enhance the encouragement and presentation of a society's traditional customs and cultures, festivals, ancient buildings and monuments, local handicrafts, relics and songs that might have been otherwise gone extinct. The preservation and sustainability of these and many more serve as tourist attractions, thereby creating avenues for cultural exchange and pride of the people.

In a related development, Aslan (2014), has argued that the positive impacts of tourism have resulted in the achievement of relative social and economic growth, as being recognized throughout the world. The assumptions of the foregoing social and economic growth assertion are based on the creation of tourism attractions, as relatedly

asserted by Waitt (2001), or through infrastructure and associated enhancements (Breidenham and Wickens, 2004; Becker and George, 2011; Liasidou, 2012). Tourism industry development has the potentials that act as multiplier effects (Pao, 2005), and this assertion is relatedly based on the assumption that tourism spending distribution cuts across other economic sectors of the economy (Kweka, Morrissey and Adam, 2003).

Measures of Tourism Development in Nigeria

Infrastructural Development

As a measure of tourism development adopted in the present study, infrastructure is a vital factor for the achievement of such laudable socio-economic objectives and development-centric functionality. Infrastructure is noted to be a potential determinant of the attractiveness of a tourism destination (Gunn, 1988; Inskeep, 1991). In relation and concomitant with the attractiveness of tourism destination, infrastructure therefore, constitutes a vital package of tourism development in Nigeria. For instance, accessibility of tourists' destinations cannot be effectively achieved without good roads infrastructure, which is dependent on leadership transparency and associated national security in Nigeria. In addition, tourism development cannot be feasible without good information technology and communication networks infrastructure, aided by good governance and national security sustainability. Successful tourism development cannot be achieved without good transport system that will enhance the attractiveness and development of tourism destinations, as relatedly argued by Kaul (1985).

Tourism phenomenon relies much on infrastructural support, contingent upon good national security and public utilities such as electricity, health services, sewage provision, potable water, and so on. These ultimately give credence that infrastructural development is a significant element and measure of tourism development, and enhancement of successful tourism attractions in Nigeria. Research has it that, relationship exists between transport infrastructure and tourism development (Albalate Campos, and Jimenez, 2017). In view of these, it is important to remark that, no feasible tourism development can be sustained without infrastructural development, under good leadership transparency and national security, as infrastructure acts as a catalyst providing essential preconditions for tourism development in Nigeria.

Insecurity Minimization

Insecurity could be viewed as absence of freedom in terms of threats of any sort to an individual, an organization or a nation (Chikwe and Nwuche, 2020). They added that, the term or concept insecurity may mean different things to different people. However, in this paper, the word insecurity will stand proxy with the myriad of national security challenges such as lack of leadership transparency and proper accountability currently bedeviling the achievement of effective tourism development in Nigeria. As succinctly and relatedly argued by Igbogo (2015), and Chikwe and Nwuche (2020), two major factors that can easily undermine the security of a nation are corruption and injustice, and these emanate from lack of leadership transparency and proper accountability. These influence negatively to effective tourism development in Nigeria.

Insecurity minimization is noted to be an indispensable precondition for travel and tourism, and as such has been conceptualized as necessary and sufficient condition for tourism development, as well as fundamental condition for hosting tourists (Istvan and Zimanyi, 2011). Insecurity minimization is a very sensitive matter in tourism development and as such, need to be given strategic attention in matters relating to national security challenges and leadership transparency and accountability in Nigeria. The importance of the aforesaid in tourism development cannot be overemphasized, since it is vital for boosting a country's image and socio-economic development, as relatedly opined by Mishap and Mandebvu (2013).

The increasing rate of insecurity in Nigeria, particularly in the areas of insurgency and related crises perspectives has curiously and apparently become strategic in national security and development of tourism in specific. These have become pertinent due to unwarranted and incessant attacks that have been claiming lives, as well as closure of many established businesses in Nigeria. It is of note from Global Terrorist Index (2017), which reported that, between 2015 and 2017, Nigeria had 588 terrorist attacks which led to 4,950 deaths and 2,786 injuries, thereby making Nigeria the 3rd most terrorist country in the world (Onyeizugbe, Orogbu and Ewans, 2018). This as reported ranges from killing of innocent Nigerians, raping of women, kidnappings, armed robbery operations, bombing of major cities and police stations, and so on. These scenarios could discourage tourism businesses and developments, including expected foreign direct investments (FDI) in Nigeria. These situations are non-arguable, as no meaningful investor would attempt in any

way to invest in such turbulent and unsafe environments, since Nigeria is faced with intimidating challenges of insecurity in the nation. In view of these, there is therefore, the dire need for effective leadership transparency and accountability that will enhance national security and expected tourism development in Nigeria.

Methodology

The study adopted a cross-sectional survey in the design of Likert 5-point scale measure and structured questionnaire. The validity and reliability tests of the research instruments' items were accordingly conducted. Both face and content validity tests were adopted and the relevance of the instrument items ascertained. Similarly, the consistency test yielded a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient value of 0.916, with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. The accessible population consists of private, public and public office holders, including the Military, Police Force, Academia, Political office holders, Businessmen and those in Transport industry, who we perceive that could be

knowledgeable enough in issues concerning national security challenges as related to tourism development in Nigeria.

The study also adopted purposive sampling methodology. In support of purposive sampling technique, Haslam and McGarty (1998), and Chikwe and Nwuche (2020), relatedly asserted that, such sampling technique enables the researcher(s) to select appropriately, those members of a population who have a definable characteristic and in-depth knowledge of the situation under study. A total of 150 statistically selected respondents constituted the sample size, and copies of the questionnaire were distributed through personal contacts, WhatsApp, phone calls and e-mails. After data cleaning, 134 (90.7%) copies of the research instrument were found fit for use in the analysis. The generated data were analyzed, using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation statistical technique at 0.05 level of significance, with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science software.

Data Analysis, Findings and Discussions

Table 1: Correlations analysis showing the direction and magnitude of relationship between Leadership Transparency and Infrastructural Development in Tourism Industry in Nigeria

Correlations			
Variable 1	Statistics	Leadership Transparency	Infrastructural Development
Leadership Transparency	Correlation Coefficient (r)	1.000	.783**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
	N	134	134
Infrastructural Development	Correlation Coefficient (r)	.783**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	
	N	134	134

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed); $P < 0.05$; SPSS Output

Table 1 above shows how leadership transparency as a component of national security imperatives impacts on

infrastructural development in Nigeria. The results in table 1 above evidenced that there is an impact and a relationship or association

exists between leadership transparency and infrastructural development, with a correlation coefficient(r) of 0.783, and significant or probability value of 0.001. This implies that a significant relationship or strong impact exists (i.e. $p < 0.05$) between the predictor and criterion variables. The

implication of the results and findings is that the national securities challenges emanate from lack of leadership transparency, and eventually results to poor infrastructural development and ultimate poor tourism development in Nigeria.

Table 2: Correlations analysis showing the direction and magnitude of relationship between Leadership transparency and insecurity minimization in tourism development in Nigeria

Correlations			
Variable 1	Statistics	Leadership Transparency	Insecurity Minimization
Leadership Transparency	Correlation Coefficient (r)	1.000	.798**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	134	134
Insecurity Minimization	Correlation Coefficient (r)	0.798**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	134	134

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed); $P < 0.05$; SPSS Output

The relationship showing the impact of leadership transparency on insecurity minimization in tourism development in Nigeria is as depicted in table 2 above, with a correlation coefficient(r) of 0.798, and probability value of 0.000. These values depict that a strong positive and significant relationship exist between leadership transparency and insecurity minimization in tourism development in Nigeria. The implication of this impact and strong positive and significant ($p < 0.05$) relationship is that, the more transparent leaders are in Nigeria, the more insecurity will be minimized for the development of tourism industry in Nigeria.

Conclusions

The fundamental purpose of this correlational study was to empirically

examine if national security imperatives impact on tourism development in Nigeria. The findings from the analysis revealed that there exists a relationship between leadership transparency and accountability as dimension of the predictor and infrastructural development and insecurity minimization as measures of tourism development in Nigeria. In relation to the findings and implications, we conclude that:

- When leaders are transparent and accountable, insecurity and related national security challenges such as mass poverty and unemployment, ethno-religious conflicts and crises among others, will be minimized and tourism development enhanced in Nigeria.

- When leaders are transparent and accountable, the consequences of non-transparency such as high level of corruption presently emanating from lack of leadership transparency and accountability that are causing insecurity and other national security challenges will be minimized, and tourism development enhanced in Nigeria.
- Public, private and political office holders should obey and adhere to the rule of law, minimize ethno-religious tendencies and tribalistic public office positioning or placements which are worsening national security, perpetuating insecurity and tourism development problems in Nigeria.

Contribution to Knowledge and Gap Filling in Literature

This study as demonstrated in conceptual and operational framework in figure 1, and accompanying model specification functionally illustrates that, tourism development in Nigeria is a function of national security imperatives. The adopted dimension of national security imperative is leadership transparency, while infrastructural development and insecurity minimization are measures of tourism development in Nigeria. The adoption of these dimension and measures, and empiricalization of their functional relationships are also contributions to knowledge and gap filling in the body of related literature concerning national security imperatives and tourism development in Nigeria.

Recommendations

Consequent upon the study results, findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are therefore advanced.

- Public office holders should imbibe proven leadership transparency and accountability culture and shun the financial and corruption related crimes that are perpetuating insecurity challenges hindering effective tourism development in Nigeria.

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