ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ON DOMESTIC TOURISM IN LAGOS STATE

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Abstract
Domestic tourism development is currently the leading form of tourism for economic growth and development in developing countries. It is of great concern that poor infrastructure hinders domestic tourism in tourist destination areas. This study evaluates the impact of infrastructure development on domestic tourism in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study aims to investigate bad road, waste and sewage management, information and communication infrastructure and their impact on domestic tourism. Quantitative method was adopted using questionnaires administered randomly to 150 customers and residents at Jubilee Chalet Epe and Eleko Beach Ibeju, Lagos state, Nigeria. Data was analyzed descriptively and statistically using frequency distribution tables, simple percentage and Chi square test. The findings revealed that lack of good infrastructure indicators such as roads, waste and sewage management, information and communication facilities have negative impact on domestic tourism development. The study concludes that infrastructure development is a vital element for increasing tourist destination patronage, unforgettable tourists experience and general development of domestic tourism. Therefore, the state government and the private sectors should participate more in upgrading infrastructure facilities and the host community should be more involved in decision making to accommodate their needs.
Keywords: tourism, domestic tourism, infrastructure, development, beach, Lagos**.**

Introduction
Tourism has grown to become one of the major contributors to the world economy in recent years through the development of most states and countries at large. For instance, tourism has improved the standard of living of populations in many countries (Sanchez-Rivero, & Pablo, 2014). Based on this point, many countries have approved policies geared towards tourism resource potential and infrastructure development with due consideration to meet the needs of domestic consumers (Petrova et al., 2018). Tourism can be referred to as the movement of a person or group of people from their place of abode to a pre-determined destination for the purpose of sight-seeing,

entertainment and for recreational activities which can be more than seven days but less than one consecutive year. The need for relaxation from normal work routine has increasingly contributed to domestic tourism development in developing countries where maintenance and development of infrastructure are preconditions for tourism sector development.

Infrastructure refers to the crucial structures, strategies, service institutions and facilities vital to efficient functioning of a country, community, organization, businesses, and tourism destinations. Such facilities are composed of public and private physical improvements used by tourists and residents such as transport, accommodation, electricity, water supply, information and communication, drainage, sewage, solid waste disposal systems, security, other facilities and services. Petrova et al., (2018) noted that the local infrastructure maintenance is currently becoming a progressively important precondition for various countries' competitiveness because mass tourism is presently substituted by single travels. Nwankwo (2017) noted that tourism development attracts much communal infrastructure which could not have existed possibly without tourism. As such, "the development of tourist destinations results to improvement of local infrastructure to meet the needs of tourists and host communities" (Anunobi & Emeafor, 2022: 244).

Domestic tourism is travel within one's country of resident (Caletrio, 2012). This signifies activities of a given country traveling to and staying in places inside their residential country but outside their usual environment for not more than twelve consecutive months for leisure and other purposes. It involves resident of one country traveling within their country. Although this travel is within the country, various tourist destinations require adequate infrastructure to serve tourists and residents' needs. Infrastructure as an internal factor has a positive, statistically significant relationship with tourism development and equally increases the level of tourist arrivals (Ace et al., 2020). Therefore, for the development of tourism sector to be successful, necessary infrastructure such as good roads, power supply, health care facilities, accommodation, portable water and security must be adequately provided.

However, domestic tourism is changing and evolving rapidly in developing countries such as Nigeria. Despite numerous infrastructure developments in Nigeria, several tourist destinations still have low level of tourism development. Yusuffi and Aliu (2019) pointed out that many tourist centers are in deplorable state as many of them are yet to be upgraded to suitable standard. The main reason for low level of tourism development is weak infrastructure which has impact on the country's growth and development (Odeku, 2020). The bad state of roads is one major problem to domestic tourism development in various tourist destinations. The reason is because there cannot be easy access to tourist destinations without passing through the road infrastructure. The implication is that the absence or lack of good roads makes tour to and within tourist destinations unsafe and uninteresting in the country.

In addition, poor waste and sewage management also affect domestic tourism development because there is no provision or adequate sewage management to control waste disposal of tourists, thereby littering and making a mess of the tourist destination surroundings. Adeniran and Oyemade, (2016) noted that poor solid waste management can lead to some significant environmental and health hazards especially in Lagos state, Nigeria. Moreso, poor information and communication technology (ICT) network is another major problem affecting domestic tourism development. Tsokota et al., (2019) noted that ICT can negatively impact tourism if such infrastructures are not adequately put in place. As ICT facilities are always expanding, they leave a constant need for information and communication infrastructure projects, such as progressing from 3G to 5G mobile networks. Tourists would not like to visit a destination site where there is little or no network. Inadequate infrastructure can hinder the development of a tourism destination with unique attractions such as Lagos state, Nigeria, where this study was conducted. According to Ibe and Ikegwu (2018), in order to promote domestic tourism, the tourism sector should be well funded and old attractions renovated with full infrastructure facilities in Lagos state.

Although there are few studies that have explored infrastructure and tourism development in Nigeria (Adebayo & Iweka, 2014; Anunobi & Emeafor, 2022, Anunobi & Egere, 2016; Eno & Aniedi, 2019; Imikan & Ekpo, 2012), they have barely touched on the impact of infrastructure in domestic tourism development. Therefore, the aim of this study is to evaluate the impact of infrastructure development on domestic tourism in Lagos state, Nigeria from the tourists' and residents' perspectives. The specific objectives were to determine the effects of bad roads in the management of Jubilee chalet, determine the impact of waste and sewage management and ascertain the impact of poor information and communication network on domestic tourism development in Eleko Beach, Lagos state, Nigeria.

Literature Review

Infrastructure has received different approaches in the literature. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary (2012), infrastructure means "The installations that form the basis for any operation or system". In other words, infrastructure can be described generally as the set of interconnected structural elements that provide framework supporting an entire structure of development. Infrastructure comprises physical, legal, environmental and mental amenities which contribute to making tourism product enjoyable, reliable and sustainable (Khadaroo, & Seetanah, cited in: Mandic et al., 2018). The physical infrastructure comprises the airport, seaport, inland road network, transport system, hotel, and recreational facilities. Turner (2016) noted that quality transport infrastructure enhances destination experience and quality of life for both tourists and residents. Das and Naskar (2018) averred that road infrastructure enhances accessibility of tourists experience and ensures a comfortable transition from the plane into the borders of the

destination country and vice versa. According to Tsokota et al., (2019), information and communication technology can be used to promote or degrade a tourism destination. Zhou and Sotiriadis (2021) while exploring and evaluating the impacts of ICTs on culture and tourism industries' convergence noted that ICTs have positive influence on tourism industries. Therefore, infrastructure, as Haneef (2017) properly mentioned, is vital to the construction of a successful tourism destination. Mandic et al., (2018) denote that infrastructure focuses more on providing preconditions for development.

In the views of Anyadike (2012), infrastructures function as a facilitator in the production and distribution of goods and services, as well as basic social services such as hospitals and schools. In the socio and economic development of a country, infrastructure plays different essential roles. A study by Anunobi, and Egere (2016) reveals that adequate infrastructure significantly make beach tourism successful. More so, infrastructures were found to play significant role in attracting tourists to the beaches, enhancing tourists/visitors experience and improving residents'/host community's living condition. In support, Nguyen (2021) pointed out that transport infrastructure impacts the tourism infrastructure that attracts tourists. Quariti and Jebrane, (2020) denotes that developing transport infrastructure has a positive impact on overnight stays in all types of accommodation.

In addition, the information and communication infrastructure contribute to tourism development and sustainability by helping tourist get necessary information needed to make decisions and also assists tourism agencies to promote tourist destinations. In a recent study conducted by Odeku (2020), the findings showed that although Nigeria has expansive road networks, they are in poor condition because of the extent of damage and lack of maintenance and are mostly not motor vehicle conducive. These impediments affect tourism in Nigeria consequently impacting the country's growth and development. Anunobi and Emeafor (2022) points out that infrastructural challenge is a well-known problem in Nigeria and has negatively affected the tourism sector. That is one of the reasons Eno and Aniedi (2019) concludes that enhancing the sustainability of tourism in Nigeria requires massive infrastructural intervention, creating further attractions and aggressive effort at marketing the rural landscape.

The World Bank report of 2001 points out that rural infrastructure refers to complex of physical structures or networks within which social and economic activities are carried out. These structures serve as the means of achieving poverty reduction and economic growth goals by providing essential services such as water and sanitation; energy for cooking, heat and light and employment generating commercial activities, transmission and communication of knowledge and information. In actual sense, tourism development depends on internal and external factors that affect the level of tourist destination development. This is to say that changes in infrastructure development will impact on future domestic tourist destination development plan.

Quinn (2010) is of the opinion that domestic tourism is the travel to tourist destinations by residents of a country within the country, which can be same day or overnight within or outside the same state and territory but excluding travelling for work or school. Here, work and school were excluded as part of domestic tourism. Going further, Caletrio (2012) posited that domestic tourism is travel within one's country of resident. Domestic tourism is said to have both positive and negative contribution to sustainable tourism development. In exploring the contributions of domestic tourism to sustainable development in Zimbabwe, Forbes (2020) noted that without domestic tourism, Zimbabwe would struggle to grow its tourism product and expand its market share on global tourism market. Alexandr et al., (2013) identified several factors in domestic tourism destinations that satisfy tourist needs. These includes geography, environment, socio-culture, infrastructure (accommodation, restaurant, shops, safety and security, information and communication facilities, beach cleanliness, state of the roads, drinkable water and destination management, service facilities, and destination market segments. According to Tsokota et al., (2019), if information and communication is used properly, it can help to successfully rebrand a tourism destination but if otherwise, it negatively affects tourism. While evaluating the impact of ICT on culture and tourism, Zhou and Sotiriadis (2021) found that ICT has significant positive impact on tourism.

More so, while studying the factors affecting tourist' satisfaction level for resort destination in Russia, Alexandr et al., (2013), noted that the low level of health services, transport and shops dissatisfied tourists which affects destination loyalty of tourists. Ace et al., (2020) argued that the primary factor low level of tourism development in the Eastern region of the Republic of North Macedonia is as a result of weak infrastructure. Bakare and Arowoogun (2019) analyzed the influence of tourism infrastructure on community transformation and found that infrastructure capital has significant relationship with community transformation. The authors recommend that infrastructure capital should be provided to meet customer's demands. Anunobi et al., (2017) are of the opinion that tourism infrastructure components such as accommodation, electricity, transportation, sustenance facilities, information and communication facilities, waste disposal, security, and many more are to be provided to support tourism development in tourist destination areas. In a recent study conducted by Yusuffi and Aliu (2019) on the factors that influence domestic tourism in Nigeria, the result showed that income, travel cost and infrastructure acts as important determinants of domestic tourism in Nigeria. Therefore, in order to boost domestic tourism in Nigeria, intensive investment in tourism infrastructure is very important in a developing tourist destination such as Lagos state.

Research Hypothesis

Hypothesis One

Hi: Bad roads have negative effect on domestic tourism development

Hypothesis Two

Hi: Waste and sewage management has an effect on domestic tourism development

Hypothesis Three

Hi: Poor information and communication affects domestic tourism development

Research Methodology

The study used a quantitative method research design, which involves the gathering and analysis of numerical data (Jennings, 2010). The main population for this research was basically tourists and residents around the study area of Jubilee Chalet situated at Epe Local Government Area and Eleko Beach situated at Ibeju Lekki Local Government Area of Lagos State. The sample size was statistically determined using Taro Yamane sample size technique of 1967. Therefore, the sample size for this research was drawn from a given population of customers/tourists and residents in both destinations for a period of one month before the research work was carried out to be 167 responses from Eleko Beach and 73 from Jubilee chalet making it 240 population of study.

The Sample Size Determined:

$n = 240/ (1+240(0.05)^2)$

$n =240/ (1+240(0.0025)$

$n=240/ (1+0.6)$

$n=240/1.6$

$n=150$

Purposively, the sample size for this research is 150, which makes a total of 150 questionnaires distributed to the respondents. Thus, the primary data was collected through the use of structured questionnaire while the secondary source of data was through textbooks, journals, seminars, published and unpublished materials. The study tried to identify the effect of infrastructure development on domestic tourism development in selected destinations. Although 150 questionnaires were distributed and 140 valid questionnaires were well answered and returned. The collected data was analyzed descriptively using frequency distribution table and simple percentage while statistical tool and test of chi square was used to test hypothesis and compare observed results with expected results.

Results

Research Question One: What is the effect of bad roads on domestic tourism development in the study sites?

Table 1: Descriptive Analysis: Perceived Effect of Bad Road on Domestic Tourism

S/n	Statement	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Bad roads have negative impact on domestic tourism	SA A SD D	70 56 3 11	51% 39% 2% 8%
2	Concert road can be suitable for the development of domestic tourism	SA A SD D	65 57 4 14	46% 41% 3% 10%
3	Good roads can have positive impact in the development of domestic tourism	SA A SD D	71 60 2 7	51% 43% 1% 5%

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Note: SA= strongly agreed, A= Agreed, SD= strongly disagreed, D= disagreed

Result illustrates in table 1 revealed that 51% strongly agreed, 39% agreed, 2% strongly disagreed and, 8% disagreed to statement 1., 46% strongly agreed, 41% agreed, 3% strongly disagreed and, 10% disagreed to statement 2., 51% strongly agreed, 43% agreed, 1% strongly disagreed, 5% disagreed to statement 3.

Hypothesis One Analysis

Cell	O	E	O - E	(O - E)2	(O - E)2 / E
A	70	69	2	4	0.057
B	56	57.6	- 1.6	2.56	0.044
C	3	3	0	0	0
D	11	10.6	0.4	0.16	0.015
E	65	69	- 4	16	0.231
F	57	57.6	- 0.6	0.36	0.006
G	4	3	1	1	1
H	14	10.6	3.4	11.56	1.090
I	71	69	2	4	0.057
J	60	57.6	2.4	5.76	0.1
K	2	3	- 1	1	0.333
L	7	10.6	- 3.6	12.96	1.222
					4.155

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Interpretation of Hypothesis
X^2 calculated = 4.155
X^2 tabulated value of 5% = 0.05
Degree of freedom = (r - 1), (c - 1)
Where r = row, c = column
r = 4 - 1, c = 3 - 1
3 x 2
= 6
X^2 tab at 0.05 level of significance is at 6 = 12.59
From the above analysis X^2 calc value is 4.155
Which shows that tab is 12.59
The calc value is greater than the tab value which means that the Hi is accepted which says bad roads have negative effect on domestic tourism development.

Research Question Two: What is the effect of waste and sewage management on domestic tourism development in study sites?

Table 2: Descriptive Analysis: Perceived Effect of Waste and Sewage Management on Domestic Tourism

S/n	Statement	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor waste and sewage methods has negative impact on domestic tourism	SA A SD D	75 51 4 10	54% 36% 3% 7%
2	Plastic sewers can be suitable for tourist on visit to a destination	SA A SD D	69 60 3 8	49% 43% 2% 6%
3	Waste generated at the beach hinders recreational activities for tourists or customers	SA A SD D	68 53 3 16	49% 38% 2% 11%

Source: Field Survey (2022)
Note: SA= strongly agreed, A= Agreed, SD= strongly disagreed, D= disagreed

Result illustrates in table 2 revealed that 54% strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 3% strongly disagreed and, 7% disagreed to statement 1. 49% strongly agreed, 43% agreed, 2% strongly disagreed and, 6% disagreed to statement 2. 49% strongly agreed, 38% agreed, 2% strongly disagreed and, 11% disagreed to statement 3.

Hypothesis Two Analysis

Cell	O	E	O - E	(O - E)2	(O - E)2 / E
A	75	71	5	25	0.352
B	51	54.6	- 3.6	12.96	0.236
C	4	3.3	0.7	0.49	0.148
D	10	11.3	- 1.3	1.69	0.149
E	69	71	- 2	4	0.056
F	60	54.6	5.4	29.16	0.534
G	3	3.3	- 0.3	0.09	0.027
H	8	11.3	- 3.3	10.89	0.963
I	68	71	- 3	9	0.126
J	53	54.6	- 1.6	2.56	0.046
K	3	3.3	- 0.3	0.09	0.027
L	16	11.3	4.7	22.09	1.954
					4.619

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Interpretation of Hypothesis
X^2 calculated = 4.619
X^2 tabulated value of 5% = 0.05
Degree of freedom = (r - 1), (c - 1)
Where r = row, c = column
r = 4 - 1, c = 3 - 1
3 x 2
= 6
X^2 tab at 0.05 level of significance is at 6 = 12.59
From the above analysis X^2 calc value is 4.619
Which shows that tab is 12.59
The calc value is greater than the tab value which means that the Hi is accepted which says poor waste and sewage management has affected domestic tourism negatively.

Research Question Three: To what extent has poor information and communication facilities affected domestic tourism in the study sites?

Table 3: Descriptive Analysis: Perceived Impact of Poor Information and Communication Facilities on Domestic Tourism

S/n	Statement	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor Telecommunication network has a negative impact on domestic tourism	SA A SD D	65 57 4 14	46% 41% 3% 10%
2	The community can play a positive role in fostering better Telecommunication network	SA A SD D	75 51 4 10	54% 36% 3% 7%
3	Cell towers across strategic places in the destination or within the locality, can have a positive impact on domestic tourism	SA A SD D	70 56 3 11	51% 39% 2% 8%

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Note: SA= strongly agreed, A= Agreed, SD= strongly disagreed, D= disagreed

Result illustrates in table 3 Revealed that 46% strongly agreed, 41% agreed, 3% strongly disagreed and, 10% disagreed to statement 1., 54% strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 3% strongly disagreed and, 7% disagreed to statement 2., 51% strongly agreed, 39% agreed, 2% strongly disagreed and, 8% disagreed to statement 3.

Hypothesis Three Analysis

Cell	O	E	O - E	(O - E)2	(O - E)2 / E
A	65	70.6	- 5.6	31.36	0.444
B	57	54.6	2.4	5.76	0.105
C	4	3.3	0.4	0.16	0.044
D	14	11.6	2.4	5.76	0.496
E	76	70.6	5.4	29.16	0.413
F	51	54.6	- 3.6	12.96	0.237
G	4	3.6	0.4	0.16	0.044
H	10	11.6	- 1.6	2.56	0.220
I	71	70.6	0.4	0.16	0.002
J	56	54.6	1.4	1.96	0.035
K	3	3.6	0.6	0.36	0.1
L	11	11.6	- 0.6	0.36	0.031
					2.171

Source: Field Survey (2022)

Interpretation of Hypothesis
X^2 calculated = 2.171
X^2 tabulated value of 5% = 0.05
Degree of freedom = (r - 1), (c - 1)
Where r = row, c = column
r = 4 - 1, c = 3 - 1
3 x 2
= 6
X^2 tab at 0.05 level of significance is at 6 = 12.59
From the above analysis X^2 calc value is 2.171
Which shows that tab is 12.59
The calc value is greater than the tab value which means that the Hi is accepted which says poor information and communication affects domestic tourism development

Discussion of Findings

This study sought to investigate the impact of infrastructure on domestic tourism of selected sites in Lagos state, Nigeria. Infrastructure is very essential in boosting domestic tourism in this period that the human race is confronted with health challenges, especially COVID-19 pandemic. As such infrastructure challenges should be given adequate attention to identify areas that need urgent attention. Failure to address the infrastructure challenges, impacts negatively on domestic tourism development. The data gotten from the collated questionnaires are as follows: Majority of the respondents interviewed, were males and between the ages of 26 - 35 years. Majority of the respondents were Nigerians and mostly single. Majority has also acquired and educational qualifications of B.Sc/B.A. Lastly, majority of the respondents were Christians.

According to table 1, 51% strongly agreed, 39% agreed, 29% strongly disagreed and, 8% disagreed to statement 1. 46% strongly agreed, 41% agreed, 3% strongly disagreed and, 10% disagreed to statement 2. 51% strongly agreed, 43% agreed, 1% strongly disagreed and, 5% disagreed to statement 3 that bad roads affect domestic tourism development in Jubilee Chalet Hotel and Resort and Eleko Beach. These findings collaborated with Alexandr et al., (2013) s' study which showed that the low level of health services, transport and shops dissatisfied tourists; the implication is that this affects destination loyalty of tourists. In this case, it is important to note that bad state of road infrastructure affects tourist satisfaction which reduces guest patronage of accommodation facilities and also affects host community income generation from such facilities and revenue generation by the government. As rightly pointed out by Odeku (2020), weak infrastructure such as road infrastructure impacts negatively on a country's growth and development

The results in table 2, shows that 54% strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 3% strongly disagreed and, 7% disagreed to statement 1. 49% strongly agreed, 43% agreed, 2% strongly disagreed and, 6% disagreed to statement 2. 49%

strongly agreed, 38% agreed, 2% strongly disagreed and, 11% disagreed to statement 3 that waste and sewage management affects domestic tourism development in the study sites. In support of this finding, Adeniran and Oyemade (2016) stated that the municipal solid waste transportation, collection and disposal have been epileptic in Lagos state. As such, this abysmal performance affects some tourist sites. It is pointed out that waste is simply a nuisance and has deleterious effects on human health. No tourist will like to be exposed to health risk, which means enabling environment should be created in tourist destination sites. Waste management infrastructure is very important in tourist sites so as to boost domestic tourism.

Going further, table 3 shows that 46% strongly agreed, 41% agreed, 3% strongly disagreed and, 10% disagreed to statement 1., 54% strongly agreed, 36% agreed, 3% strongly disagreed and, 7% disagreed to statement 2., 51% strongly agreed, 39% agreed, 2% strongly disagreed and, 8% disagreed to statement 3, that poor information and communication infrastructure has affected domestic tourism negatively in Jubilee Chaulet and Eleko Beach. The findings support Tsokota et al., (2019) and Zhou and Sotiriadis (2021)'s findings which holds that ICT significantly impacts tourist destination development either positively or negatively depending on how it is provided and used in tourist destinations. As indicated by Anunobi et al., (2017), information and communication facilities are one of the key components of tourism infrastructure that should be provided in tourist destination areas.

Conclusion

Infrastructure is vital to domestic tourism because it helps in achieving goals such as the tourist having no difficulty in getting to the destinations and increasing tourism patronage with better experiences at destinations. Roads and tourism development are highly interrelated to the extent that without good roads to facilitate transportation, tourism planning and destination management is unrealistic. Infrastructure facilities are essential in development of domestic tourism and therefore the developments and maintenance of these infrastructures are always needed in all tourism destinations.

Without sewage and sewers in our locality, the tarred road gets spoilt easily because of stagnant water. Also, wastewater is not hygienic for the environment and stagnant wastewater breeds sicknesses which are either airborne or waterborne and may affect tourists who visit a destination. Domestic tourism has helped in generating employment opportunities, increasing high level of stakeholders' participation in tourism and, involving the community in decision making that affect them negatively or positively. Therefore, good infrastructures are needed in achieving these. The study therefore denotes that in order for domestic tourism to have more value in the tourism development of Lagos state, Nigeria, infrastructure facilities should be upgraded always by the government as well as other key stakeholders. In addition, the host community should be more involved in the decision-making

process. More so, the government and private organization should invest more in tourism and participate actively in infrastructure provision. Lastly, awareness and enlightenment on the importance of tourism infrastructure and maintenance culture should be made known to the public.

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