

EVALUATION OF THE SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPED TOURISM PROJECTS IN SELECTED SITES IN CROSS RIVER STATE

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Abstract

This work examined the socio-cultural impact of developed tourism projects in three selected sites in Cross River State. It attempted to evaluate the socio-cultural impacts of developed tourism projects, namely Obudu Mounting Resort, Cross River National Park and Tinapa Business Resort, all in Cross River State. The ultimate aim was to ascertain the critical issues involved in the development, and to suggest ways of ameliorating or eliminating any negative impacts while enhancing the positive effects. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed to execute the research. The study showed that there is a significant relationship between socio-cultural impact of developed tourism projects in the selected sites and improvement or otherwise in social infrastructure, health and life style and cultural resource preservation. This was confirmed by the three hypotheses tested, given that X^2 calculated was greater than X^2 tabulated in all the cases. The interview results equally confirmed the above stand point. Finally, the ways to enhance the positive impacts and minimize the negative effects were pointed out. We also recommended that every state and/or agency whose project falls within the mandatory study list should conduct impact assessment prior to its commencement.

INTRODUCTION

General Background

Nigeria is endowed with a lot of tourism attractions. Some of these attractions have been developed by government, private sector and individuals to earn profit, which is the main aim of any business. The development of these tourism projects aid in transforming, maintaining and improving tourism (both for leisure and business). However, the implications of developing most of these sites are often overlooked in pursuit of profit by the owners of such projects. Tourism

projects are known to have some socio-cultural effects on the residents/visitors to areas they are located, be they customers (tourists), inhabitants, owners and government. These may include effects on social infrastructure, health and life style and preservation/protection of cultural resources. It is important to note that the effects of these tourism projects have not often been evaluated or at best they are half-hazardly evaluated as project implementation proceeds.

It is based on the above that Klein (2004) maintained that since developed tourism sites are places where people go to spend their leisure time with their friends, families or even alone to enjoy recreational activities like sports, sightseeing, food and beverages; efforts must be made to ensure that they are safe from socio-cultural hazards. It is ideal to ensure that the siting of such projects will not be inimical to the people residing in, within and around such areas. For Wall and Mathieson (2006), the development of tourism projects have socio-cultural and environmental impacts on, land and water uses, flood, pollution, biological and archaeological resources; the owners, employers and environs of the areas they are sited. Burns (2002) also supported this view when he said that developed tourism projects bring about the above impacts, but some of the impacts may be positive or negative (favourable or unfavourable) to the employers, employees and the environs.

Nigeria is endowed with a lot of tourism potentials. Some of them have been developed to protect and preserve our national and cultural heritage for recreational purposes and sight-seeing, albeit with the aim of making profit. Invariably, Nigeria has developed some tourism projects like Obudu Mountain Resort, Osun Oshogbo Festival and Grove and Yankari Game Reserve, etc to earn revenue like the United States, Spain, France, Italy, China, Germany, United Kingdom, Austria, Hong Kong and Greece (HCIMA Year Book 2003) and if possible provide an alternative source of revenue to oil.

It is pertinent to stress that most of the developed tourism projects in Nigeria were not subjected to socio-cultural impact assessment before they were developed (Awujo and Ukabuilu, 2005). The socio-cultural problems such as prostitution, drug trafficking, spread of diseases, unwanted pregnancies and culture mutilation that result from large influx of tourists constitute serious threats to tourists and the public.

This study examines the socio-cultural impacts of developed tourism projects in Nigeria with particular reference to Cross River State. It is essentially a post project evaluation of impact, using the following tourism projects: Obudu Mountain Resort, Cross River National Park, and Tinapa Business Resort as case studies. The aim is to evaluate the socio-cultural impacts of these tourism projects so as to ascertain the critical issues involved in the development, and to suggest ways of ameliorating or eliminating any negative impacts while enhancing the positive effects.

Study Area

It is not possible to study all tourism projects in Nigeria or in Cross River State in a research of this nature. Such an approach will not only amount to a bold claim, but will also end up ignoring specific issues and details required in impact evaluation. This explains why we chose three key projects in Cross River State to represent all tourism projects in the state. The sites are

Obudu Mountain Resort, Cross River National Park and Tinapa Business and Leisure Resort. Each of these sites is of international standard. These three sites were selected because they have cultural resources required for the study, ranging from archaeological resources like artifacts, features and sites to ethnographic resources such as landscape features, shrines, monuments, arts, crafts and traditional festivals. They are therefore good tourist havens. They also have accommodations, and good transport system, cable cars, angle curves, waterfalls, hills, trees and other attractions, which are good for tourists. Finally, they are the most developed tourism projects in the sites selected

Research Methodology

Relevant information were obtained through in-depth interview and copies of structured questionnaire. For in-depth interview, four groups of people were interviewed. They included the aged, educated, orally-literate, and youths. Five people represented each group drawn from among the elders, union leadership, youth leaders, staff and management of the sites, “Okada” union leaders and women leaders, with knowledgeable persons in the sites and the environs representing each group.

The structured questionnaires was administered on 394 respondents drawn from the selected communities (Bechelle,Oban/Okwangwo and Adiabo) where the Obudu Mountain Resort(OMR),Tinapa Business and Leisure Resort (TBLR) and Cross River National (CRNP) are located, respectively. They were drawn from a population of 24,915 estimated from 2006 population of the three communities using Taro Yamen formula. A total of 345 questionnaires were duly filled and submitted, that is, 115 copies from each community. Descriptive and partial statistical methods were used for data presentation and analysis, while descriptive analysis was used by the researchers to describe information collected through interviews.

Results

Social Impacts

This sub-unit explains how the developed tourism projects affected the development of social infrastructure, health and life style of the study communities. It also enumerated some of the infrastructure that came in as a result of this development.

Table 1: Determining the social impact on infrastructure (see the year was more)

Variables	OMR		TBLR		CRNP	
	2004	2012	2004	2012	2004	2012
(i) Electricity	0 (=)	115 (100)	20 (17.4)	95(82.6)	50 (43.5)	65 56.5)
(ii) Market	8 (7)	107(93.)	25 (21.7)	90(78.3)	25 (21.7)	90(78.3)
(iii) Primary school	0 (=)	115 (100)	25 (21.7)	90(78.3)	25 (21.7)	90 (78.3)
(iv) Secondary school	0 (=)	115 (100)	25(21.7)	90(78.3)	25 (21.7)	90 8.3)
(v) Police station	0 (=)	115 (100)	27 (23.5)	88 (76.5)	15 (13)	100 (87)
(vi) Town hall	5 (4.3)	110(95.7)	30 (26)	85 (74)	30 (26)	85 (78.3)
(vii) Motor Park	8 (7)	107 (93)	32 (28.3)	83 71.7)	45(39.1)	70(60.9)
(viii) Hotels/Restaurant	5 (4.3)	110 (95.7)	30 (26)	85 (74)	45(39.1)	70 (60.9)
(ix)Hospital/Health care centre	20 (17.4)	95 (82.6)	25(21.7)	90(78.3)	50 (43.4)	65(56.5)
(x) Water supply	10 (8.7)	105 (91.3)	20 (17.4)	95 82.6)	55 (47.8)	60(52.3)
(xi) Post office	0 (=)	115 (100)	15 (13)	100 (87)	57 (50)	58 (50)
(xii) Petrol station	0 (=)	115 (100)	40 (34.8)	75(65.2)	40 (34.8)	75(65.2)
(xiii) Roads	0 (=)	115 (100)	25(21.7)	90 (78.3)	25 (21.7)	90(78.3)
Total	55	1440	339	1156	487	1008
Average /%	4.2 (3.7)	110.8(96.3)	26.1(22.7)	88.9(77.3)	37.5(32.4)	77.5(65.6)

Source: Survey Data 2012

Table 1 reveals that social infrastructure has increased from an average of 3.7% to 96.3% at OMR, 22.7% to 77.3% at TBLR and 32.4% to 65.6% at CRNP between 2004 and 2012.

Oral interview also reveals that a lot of infrastructures were put in place as a result of the development of tourism projects. At Obudu and Adiabo, a good number of roads were constructed. For instance, the Bechelle people attest to the good road network linking all the villages and the ranch, just because of OMR development. The roads from Calabar to Obudu town, Obudu to Utanga, Utanga to Bechelle were all constructed as a result of the development of OMR. A filling station was constructed at Utanga in Obaniliku, a town near Bechelle following this development. An old market at Bechelle made up of thatches has been relocated and built to standard market at the hotel road. Bechelle and Adiabo people can now boast of potable water in each of the villages. Initially, it was only at Adiabo town and Obudu town that hospitals, banks and primary schools were seen, but now Bechelle, Otanga and Adiabo also have banks. In fact, the most interesting aspects of this development are electricity and telecommunication which were connected from Obudu town to Bechelle, about 11kilometres away. Utanga and Mazillanga communities also benefited as the electricity passes through their town (Egodo, 2009) and (Uwem 2012: Per. Com.).

At CRNP area, a number of facilities were also put in place. CRNP constructed a bridge across Ebare River and Nsan, rehabilitated road from Ochon to Eveyen (Etara road), rehabilitated Ojor-Ifumkpa and Owai road, constructed boreholes at Ifumkpa and Ojor. It also built a six classroom block at Aking Primary School, and Okoraba Primary School, respectively (Mboto 2012 per com). CRNP also brought a medical centre to Ekurie and Owai, through a programme called Support Zone Community Development Project (SZCDP) (Mbotor 2011: Per. Com). It built a toilet facility at Orem health centre at Oban East in 2009, and renovated the health centre and constructed a new Health Centre at Owai Oban West in 2008. Under this SZCDP also, the park has repaired/rehabilitated 1.2km support zone access roads at Bamba, Buabre, Okoroba and Old Mfamiyen, respectively in 2010.

Social Impacts on Health and Life Styles

The results obtained from both structured questionnaire and in-depth interview reveal that developed tourism projects led to increased prostitution, gossiping, kidnapping and smoking, spread of diseases, unwanted pregnancies, lack of respect for elders, and imitation of visitors in clothing styles and spoken language.

Table 2: Respondents' Evaluation of Social Impact on Health and Life Styles

Social impact on Health Style (stating the period when it is at increase)	OMR		TBLR		CRNP	
	2004	2012	2004	2012	2004	2012
i. Prostitution	25 (22)	90 (78)	45 (39)	70 (61)	15 (13)	100 (87)
ii Gossiping	35 (30)	80(70)	30 (26)	85 (74)	18 (15.2)	97 (84.8)
iii Kidnapping	5 (4.3)	110(95.7)	15(13)	100 (87)	7(6.1)	108 (93.9)
iv Smoking	35 (30)	80 (70)	45 (39)	70(61)	18 (15.2)	97 (76.1)
v Spread of diseases	45 (39)	70 (61)	50 (43.5)	55(56.5)	35 (30)	80(70)
vi Unwanted pregnancy	65 (56.5)	50(43.5)	35 (30)	80 (70)	35 (30)	80 (70)
vii Lack of respect for elders	20(17.3)	95(82.7)	15 (13)	100 (87)	10(8.7)	105 (91.3)
viii Speaking imitation	17 (15.2)	98((84.8)	25 (22)	90 (78)	20 (17.3)	95 (82.7)
ix Drug trafficking	35 (30)	80 (70)	40 (34.8)	75 5.2)	15(13)	100 (87)
x Drug addiction	40 (34.8)	75(65.2)	45 (39)	70 (61)	45 (39)	70 (61)
Total	322	828	345	805	218	932
Average & %	32.2(28)	82.8(72)	34.5(30)	80.5(70)	21.8(19)	93.2(81)

Source: survey Data 2012

Table 2 above shows that negative social impact on health increased from an average 28% to 72% at OMR, 30% to 70% at TBLR and 19% to 81% at CRNP from 2004 to 2012 in these communities. In-depth interview also reveals that spread of diseases, unwanted pregnancies, lack of respect for elders, drug trafficking and drug addictions also increased. Research results reveal that a number of ladies within age the brackets of 18-36 years turned themselves into “articles of trade” as they slept with tourists for financial gains. Esija (2012 per com) said that more than eighteen girls from Owai and Ekuri got pregnant from tourists in 2009 and 2010.

Oral interview reveals also confirmed that smoking increased, and most of smokers are mainly the less educated. At OMR and CRNP, the leaves of Indian hemp were said to litter the environment (Manyo 2011: Per.com and Ajuk 2012: Per.com). It was revealed that unwanted pregnancies have reduced at Obudu because most of the

tourists are educated, and they cherish their life too, hence they use condoms, and contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

Cultural Impact

Developed tourism projects also resulted in both positive and negative impacts on cultural resources in the study areas.

Table 3: Determining respondents' evaluation of cultural impacts

Variables	OMR		TBRL		CRNP	
	2004	2012	2004	2012	2004	2012
Induced peace						
Increased	58 (50.4)	105(91.4)	25 (21.7)	95 (82.6)	25 (21.7)	65 (56.6)
Decrease	7 (6.1)	5 (4.3)	7 (6.1)	7 (6.1)	25 (21.7)	25 (21.7)
No effect	50 (43.5)	5 (4.3)	83 (72.2)	13 (11.3.)	65 (56.6)	25(21.7)
Use of means of identification						
Increased	25 (21.7)	95(82.6)	25 (21.7)	85 (74)	65 (56.6)	98 (85.3)
Decrease	15 (13)	5 (4.3)	25 (8.7)	25 (22)	25 (21.7)	2 (1.7)
No effect	75 (65.3)	15 (13)	80 (69.6)	5 (4)	25 (21.7)	15(13%)
culture mutilation						
Increase						
Decrease	50 (43.5)	75 (65.3)	83 (72.2)	100 (87)	100 (87)	58 (50)
No effect	15 (13%)	25 (21.7)	7(6.1)	7 (6.)	15 (13%)	7 (6.1)
	50 (43.5)	15 (13)	25 (21.7)	8 (7)	0 (=)	50(43.5)
Promotion of cultural resources						
Increase	38 (33)	100 (87)	15 (13)	95 (82.6)	50 (43.5)	82 (71.7)
Decrease	7 (6.1)	5 (4.3)	7 (6.1)	5 (4.4)	15 (13%)	8 (6.5)
No effect	70 (60.9)	10 (8.7)	93 (80.9)	15 (13%)	50 (43.5)	25 (21.7)
Prevention of loss of cultural property and deterioration						
Increase	25 (21.7)	98 (85.2)	15 (13%)	100 (87)	25 (21.7)	105 1.3%)
Decrease	15 (13%)	5 (4.3)	15 (13%)	2 (1.7)	8 (7)	2 (1.7)
No effect	75 (65.3)	12 (10.5)	85 (74)	13 (11.3)	82 (71.3)	8 (7)

Source: Field survey Data 2012

Table 3 above reveals that developed tourism projects have improved peace, increased the means of identification and promotion of cultural resources to the three areas. Ama (2012: Per com) noted that people now use these sites as a way of telling people where they come from. However, the data gathered also revealed that the developed sites resulted in the loss of cultural property and its deterioration.

Oral interviewed revealed that those whose ancestral burial grounds and gods were destroyed reported that cultural property/resources were negatively affected. This was reported at Tinapa, specifically Adiabo village where sacred groves, forests, sacred animals and shrines were destroyed and desecrated. At Obudu, the resort reception hall was built on a sacred area belonging to the Bechelle people. Consequently, their precious stones and trees were all removed. Some of their rivers/streams were also tampered with. A place known as the “home of god of thunders,” where the traditionalists go to commune with the gods of their fore-fathers, was also destroyed at Bechelle in OMR. At Adiabo, the theatre room was built on the ancestral graves. At the main gate of Tinapa, the sacred trees on the spot that Amikoro villagers normally worshipped were all destroyed (Eze 2012:per com and Akpet 2012: per com).

Like other peoples of the Delta, they see burial grounds as sacrosanct and therefore must not be disturbed to ensure the continuity of life. They believe that their ancestors who were buried therein still commune with the living. This is why Douglas (in Okpoko 1998) asserts that:

Life of ancestors begins in the verdant of tropical forest where he/she is laid to rest. Though dead, they have not become impotent. They maintained their capacity to act and continue to work with the living for continuity of life. The burial grounds are the meeting grounds of remembrance, protection and liberation. The forest and the people are one. The living and the dead are one”.

On the contrary, these groves and the lands have been defiled, the trees cut down and the land used for project development.

Test of Hypothesis one: The data gathered were confirmed to ascertain whether they occurred as a result of the tourism project development by testing three hypotheses.

Table 4.1: Respondents’ Responses on whether socio-cultural impacts of Developed Tourist Projects have Significant Relationship with social infrastructure in the Selected Area

	Options	Community A (i)	Community B (ii)	Community C (iii)	Total
a.	Strongly Agreed	33 (59.3)	60 (59.3)	85(59.3)	178
b.	Agreed	60 (36.7)	35 (36.7)	15 (36.7)	110
c.	Undecided	15(5.7)	0 (5.7)	2 (5.7)	17
d.	Disagreed	7 (5.7)	10(5.7)	0 (5.7)	17
e.	Strongly disagreed	0 (7.7)	10 (7.7)	13 (7.7)	23
	Total	115	115	115	345

Source: Field Survey Data 2012 NB: The values in braces are expected values (E).

Table 4.2: Computation of Hypothesis One Chi-square

O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
33	59.3	26.3	691.69	11.6
60	59.3	,7	0.49	0.01
85	59.3	25.7	660.49	11.14
60	36.7	23.3	542.89	14.79
35	36.7	-1.7	2.89	0.08
15	36.7	--21.7	470.89	12,83
15	5.7	9.3	86.49	15.17
0	5.7	--5.7	32.49	5.7
2	5.7	-3.7	13.69	2.4
7	5.7	-1.3	1.69	0.29
10	5.7	4.3	18.49	3.24
0	5.7	-5.7	32.49	5.7
0	7.7	-7.7	59.29	7.7
10	7.7	2.3	5.29	0.68
13	7.7	5.3	28.09	3.65
115				94.98

Hypothesis Two

Table 5.1: Respondents’ Responses on whether socio- cultural impacts of Developed Tourist Projects have Significant

Relationship with health and life style observed in the Selected Area with the expected values in brackets

	Options	Community A (i)	Community B (ii)	Community C (iii)	Total
a.	Strongly Agreed	60 (59.3)	85 (59.3)	33 (59.3)	178
b.	Agreed	35 (40.3)	18 (40.3)	68 (40.3)	121
c.	Undecided	15(8.3)	8(8.3)	2 (8.3)	25
d.	Disagreed	5(5.7)	2 (5.7)	10 (5.7)	17
e.	Strongly disagreed	0 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	2 (1.3)	4
	Total	115	115	115	345

Source: Field Survey Data 2012 NB: The values in braces are expected values (E).

Table 5.2: Computation of Hypothesis Two Chi-square

O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
60	59.3	0.7	0.49	0.01
85	59.3	-25.7	660.49	11.14
33	59.3	26.3	691.69	11.66
35	40.3	5.3	28.09	0.69
18	40.3	22.3	497.29	12.34
68	40.3	27.7	767.29	19.04
15	8.3	6.7	44.89	5.41
8	8.3	0.3	0.09	0.01
2	8.3	6.3	39.69	4.78
5	5.7	-0.7	0.49	0.09
2	5.7	-3.7	13.69	2.4
10	5.7	4.3	18.49	3.2
0	1.3	-1.3	1.69	1.3
2	1.3	0.7	0.49	.64
2	1.3	0.7	0.49	.64
				73.35

Hypotheses Three

Table 6.1: Respondents' Responses on whether Socio-cultural impacts of Developed Tourist Projects have significant effects on Protection/preservation of Cultural resources in the Selected Areas

Options	Community A	Community B	Community C	Total
Strongly Agreed	40 (66)	68 (66)	90 (66)	198
Agreed	70 (41.7)	40 (41.7)	15 (41.7)	125
Undecided	0 (3.3)	7 (3.3)	3 (3.3)	10
Disagreed	5 (3.3)	0 (3.3)	5 (3.3)	10
Strongly Disagreed	0 (0.7)	0 (0.7)	2(0.7)	2
	115	115	115	345

NB: The values in braces are expected values (E). It is computed thus:

Table 6.2 : Computation Hypothesis three Chi-square

O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
40	66	-26	676	10.24
68	66	2	4	0.06
90	66	24	576	8.73
70	41.7	28.3	800.89	19.21
40	41.7	-1.7	2.89	0.07
15	41.7	-26.7	712.89	17.10
0	3.3	-3.3	10.89	3.3
7	3.3	3.7	13.69	4.15
3	3.3	-0.3	0.09	0.03
5	3.3	1.7	2.89	0.88
0	3.3	-3.3	10.89	3.3
5	3.3	1.7	2.89	0.88
0	0.7	-0.7	0.49	0.7
0	0.7	-0.7	0.49	0.7
2	0.7	0.7	1.69	02.4
				71.75

Results

To find the X² tabulated in the three tested Hypotheses, the under-listed format was used:

= (c-1) (r-1) at 5% sig. level, where c is = total numbers of columns and r = total numbers of rows (Stanford, 2001)

= (3-1) (5-1) at 5% significant level

= (2) (4) at 5% significant level = 8 at 5% significant level
= 15.507

Hence, X^2 tabulated = 15.507; approximately 15.51.

In hypothesis one, since X^2 calculated (94.98) > X^2 tabulated (15.51), we therefore reject Null hypothesis (H_0) and accept Alternative hypothesis (H_1), which states that “there is a significant relationship between the socio cultural impact of developed tourism projects and the infrastructure found in these areas.”

In hypothesis two, since X^2 calculated is greater X^2 tabulated, that is $73.35 > 15.507$, we reject the Null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis, which states “that there is a significant relationship between health and life style of people and the socio-cultural impact on developed tourism projects at the selected sites”.

In hypothesis three, since X^2 cal = 71.75 and our X^2 tabulated is 15.507), we reject the Null hypothesis (H_{03}) and accept the alternative hypothesis (H_{i3}) which states that “there is a significant relationship between the socio-cultural impacts of developed tourism projects and protection /and preservation of cultural resources in the selected areas”.

Discussion

The result of the stated hypotheses revealed that there is a significant relationship between the developed tourism projects and their impact on infrastructure, health and life style and preservation/protection cultural resources of people in the selected areas. These are manifest in the following areas.

Socio-cultural Impacts on Health and Life Style of People Positive Impacts of Developed Tourism Projects (Public Sector)

The developed projects:

- (i) Attracted a lot of service-stimulated businesses, including banks, mobile telecommunication network, police post, transportation system, hospital, Post Office and electricity.
- (ii) Enhanced movement of people and good communication due to the nearly built/tarred roads in and around the designated tourism projects and the different communication networks that came into being.

- (iii) Led to the provision of pipe-borne water in Obudu and Adiabo by the state government.
- (vii) Improved medical services, recorded in Obudu, Obaniliku, Adiabo and Oban.
- (viii) Enhanced power supply through the provision of transformers and cables by state government.
- (ix) Improved appearance of the communities as streets are better laid coupled with good hygiene in the area generally.
- (x) Helped in the preservation of historic building and monument especially at OMR.
- (xi) Promotion cultural heritage values as a result of the development of the tourist sites more especially at CRNP and Obudu.
- (xii) Improve image and prestige as they acted as means of identification of the peoples in the developed sites.
- (xiii) Prevented the loss of cultural property more especially at CRNP and OMR.

Despite the above, a number of negative impacts have been recorded as follows:

- i) Increased prostitution due largely to the number of ladies who go to sleep with tourists because of financial gains.
- ii) Increased gossiping among villagers/ tourists to obtain one favour or the other.
- iii. Introduced kidnapping and rape as a result of the new development. This state of affair was barely observed in these selected sites before now. However, there are other predisposing external factors, including the economic crises, agitation against inequitable distribution of resources and greed that may have catalyzed this development.
- iv. Increased smoking of cigarette and Indian hemp and other tobacco products mainly by youths and the less educated who learn from tourists.
- v. Increased spread of sexually transmitted diseases due to unprotected sex, coupled with the other air borne diseases like chicken pox in Adiabo and Nsan in 2007 during the peak period of tourist visit.
- vi. Unwanted pregnancies resulting from unprotected sex with the tourists and people in that area and even among tourists.
- viii) Loss of cultural property due to uncontrolled development etc.

CONCLUSION

What has been done in the foregoing is to evaluate the socio-cultural impacts of developed tourism projects in Cross River State using three sites as case studies. Our findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between developed tourism projects and their impacts on social infrastructure, health and life style, and protection/preservation of cultural resources. It was also found that the impacts have positive and negative dimensions. Some of the positive impacts can be improved upon, while the negative impacts can be mitigated. This can be achieved through the control of leakages that occur in the areas, putting bill boards that prohibit unwanted activities, sharing of leaflets portraying the dos and don'ts of the area; and financing and monitoring of projects by government agencies and other agencies concerned with project development.

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