

A Review of the Impact of Nigerian Tourism Development in the Preservation of Arts and Culture

Adekunle Quawih

Department of Architecture, Caleb University, KM 15, Ikorodu-Itokin Road, Imota, Lagos State.

Corresponding author: adekunleqa1@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62154/8tme1h89>

Abstract

This study investigates the responsibilities that museums play in conserving art and culture. It argues that museums should be responsible for making historic values accessible and understandable to all visitors, rather than depending simply on traditional item displays. Museums provide opportunities for global travelers to learn about different perspectives on the importance of history and how to preserve their heritage. The method used in this research is qualitative. Research was carried out by compiling and analyzing existing studies. The obstacles to the preservation of art and culture, and how can research help museums use their physical, intentional forms to produce visitor experiences that are meaningful, active, ethical, and continuous, as well as a visible representation of tourism in Nigeria served as the focal points of this paper's research. The findings support the dual functions of museums, preserving our artistic heritage and acting as a significant source of revenue to support the travel and tourist industry. In addition to significantly increasing global income, tourism is now a key factor in the expansion of economies across the world. The primary rationale behind the growth of tourism in many nations worldwide is often its capacity to have a favorable economic impact through the lens of modern heritage values and ethics. The findings of this research reflect the intricate ways by which tourism and culture are tightly correlated.

Keywords: Arts, Culture, Museum, Nigeria, Tourism.

Introduction

One important area of the service sector with a great chance of spurring economic development and expansion is tourism. As tourism continues to increase, there will be more chances for it to contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty, the promotion of gender equality, environmental sustainability, trade and economic growth, and the formation of partnerships for development. There is a huge chance for good progress and transformation in the globe now and for many more decades to come thanks to tourism's ongoing rise and the power of a billion people. The growth of the international economy and a significant source of income for all countries now depend heavily on tourism (Clavir, 2020). The potential for favorable economic effects of tourism is typically cited as the primary argument in favor of its growth in all nations. Nigeria is a nation rich in cultural legacies derived from its diverse communities. It is impossible to overstate the value of heritages to nations worldwide, let alone emerging ones like Nigeria.

This is because of its importance for research, education, tourism, history, economy, and the arts. This chapter takes an anthropological, archeological, and historical approach, with a strictly descriptive presenting style, to provide readers with a critical and thorough understanding of Nigerian cultural heritages. Heritages are valued societal traits that are purposefully preserved and handed down from one generation to the next. The majority of Nigeria's cultural legacies, both material and non-material, are currently classified as endangered. The country faces numerous obstacles to the preservation of these legacies, particularly from human activities like the trafficking and exportation of Nigerian arts, thefts and looting of museums, vandalism, Christianity, civilization, commerce, change, and developmental projects, among others. For these reasons, the need for their preservation is imperative given the abundance of opportunities that can be gained from a well-preserved cultural heritage. The assets of both defunct and current cultures that have been maintained and passed down from one generation to the next are referred to as heritages. These riches have historical, educational, recreational, and economic significance. Stated differently, legacies are important gifts from both nature and humanity. According to their sources, heritages can be divided into two categories as a result of the foregoing: cultural heritages and ecological/natural heritages (Endong, 2018). A museum is an establishment that gathers, examines, displays, and conserves artifacts or objects for cultural and educational purposes. A museum serves as an avenue to put at the forefront, the way of life of the indigenous people. Nigerian cultural heritages suffer several obstacles, including the impact of urbanization, Christianity, trade, civilization, change, development, theft, and antiquarians. This provides the museum the authority to design a system for revitalizing and showcasing Nigerian culture (Erturk, 2020). Museums may play a significant role in promoting and accurately portraying Nigerian culture to other societies, as well as helping Nigerians appreciate their heritage and cultural values. As we negotiate this tricky terrain, it is vital to evaluate the influence of tourism on Nigerian arts and culture. This review seeks to shed light on the dynamics shaping this relationship by conducting a thorough examination of existing literature, case studies, and empirical evidence. By investigating the role of tourism in heritage conservation, community empowerment, and cultural exchange, we may develop strategies for promoting sustainable tourist practices that will protect Nigeria's cultural legacy for future generations.

Problem Statement

This research seeks to clarify the complex relationship between Nigerian tourism development and the preservation of its art and culture. Understanding the problems, opportunities, and possible synergies at hand allows us to plan a course for a future in which tourism acts as a catalyst for cultural preservation, sustainable development, and global appreciation of Nigeria's rich cultural legacy.

Literature Review

Nigeria is a nation rich in cultural legacies derived from its diverse communities. The majority of Nigeria's cultural legacies, both material and non-material, are currently classified as endangered. The country faces numerous obstacles to the preservation of these legacies, particularly from human activities like the trafficking and exportation of Nigerian arts, thefts and looting of museums, vandalism, Christianity, civilization, commerce, change, and developmental projects, among others. For these reasons, the need for their preservation is imperative given the abundance of opportunities that can be gained from a well-preserved cultural heritage. A museum is an establishment that gathers, examines, displays, and conserves artifacts or objects for cultural and educational purposes. This dissertation addresses the establishment of museums in Nigeria, the preservation of art as cultural property, and concludes with a brief examination of art as cultural legacy in Nigeria.

Previous Studies on the Impact of Tourism Development on Arts and Culture Preservation

Modern communities are multicultural in and of themselves, encompassing a wide range of distinct lifestyles and ways of living (Aduabuchi, 2014). Globalization has caused most people to be influenced by several cultures. Furthermore, the idea of globalization, which is uniformity, presupposes that cultures are uniting to make one global society. The fast degradation of our absolute traditional values is the main cause of the instability in Nigerian families, communities, and personalities. It is not the progress of museums or other locations that support advancement. Rather, technology has accelerated the preservation of our cultural history. Therefore, rejecting globalization or modern information technology may be seen as an escape from its disintegrating consequences rather than a way to overcome them (Morin, 1999).

Mejabi's Study on Tourism's Impact on the World Economy

According to Cooper et al. (2008), "the primary driving force for tourism development is the economic benefits." Traveling has grown in popularity as a leisure activity worldwide. There were approximately 983 million international tourist visits globally in 2011, according to the UNWTO Annual Report. This represents a 4.6% increase from 940 million in 2010. The travel component of the balance of payments, or international tourist receipts, increased to US\$1.03 trillion in 2011, representing a 3.8% real growth from 2010. The demand for foreign travel remains resilient in the face of worries about the state of the world economy. Between January and June 2012, there were 5% more overseas travelers than there were during the same time in 2011. In 2012, Haven reached this significant milestone; in 2013, tourism continued to expand at a rate of 5%.

An additional 52 million foreign visitors visited different countries, bringing the annual number of foreign visitors to 1,087 million. One of the few global economic sectors that are expanding rapidly despite the present economic unpredictability is tourism, which propels

economic growth in both established and emerging nations and, most critically, creates much-needed employment. These days, the amount of money made from tourism is on par with or even more than that from the export of food, oil, or autos. In addition to being a significant player in global trade, tourism now provides a significant portion of the GDP in many developing nations.

RANK	COUNTRY	REGION	TOURISTS ARRIVALS (2011)	TOURISTS ARRIVALS (2010)	CHANGE 2010-2011
1	France	Europe	79.5 million	77.5 million	+3.0%
2	Unites States	North America	62.3 million	59.8 million	+4.2%
3	China	Asia	57.6 million	55.7 million	+3.4%
4	Spain	Europe	56.7 million	52.7 million	+7.6%
5	Italy	Europe	46.1 million	43.6 million	+5.7%
6	Turkey	Europe/Asia	29.3 million	27.0 million	+8.7%
7	United Kingdom	Europe	29.2 million	28.3 million	+3.2%
8	Germany	Europe	28.4 million	26.9 million	+5.5%
9	Malaysia	Asia	24.7 million	24.6 million	+0.6%
10	Mexico	North America	23.4 million	23.3 million	+0.5%

Figure 1: Table of most visited countries by international tourists (Source: Mejabi, 2015)

RANK	COUNTRY	UNWTO REGION	TOURISM EXPENDITURE (2011)
1	Germany	Europe	\$84.3 billion
2	United States	North America	\$79.1 billion
3	China	Asia	\$72.6 billion
4	United Kingdom	Europe	\$50.6 billion
5	France	Europe	\$41.7 billion
6	Canada	North America	\$33.0 billion
7	Russia	Europe	\$32.5 billion
8	Italy	Europe	\$28.7 billion
9	Japan	Asia	\$27.2 billion
10	Australia	Oceanic	\$26.9 billion

Figure 2: Table of international tourist receipt (Source Mejabi, 2015)

The ten major companies in the worldwide tourism sector are displayed in the tables above, which are based on the 2011 United Nations World Tourism Organization Report. Regarding tourist arrivals, receipts, and expenditures, out of the nations and regions displayed, not a single African nation was in the top 10. This might be attributed to the numerous difficulties that the different African nations are currently confronting. Raging is seen in everything from the political and socioeconomic development levels to the structure and public policies that have propelled the travel and tourist industry to prominence.

Table 1 lists the top ten nations in the world by number of visitors for the year in question. The most intriguing tourist destinations are found in France, the United States, China, and Spain, in that order. The most significant finding is that, in the year under review, Spain's tourist population (56.7 million) exceeded that of its total population (about 54 million citizens).

Table 2 displays the top earners in relation to visitor receipts. With a total of 84.3 billion US dollars earned in 2011, Germany is in the lead in this regard. In terms of tourist spending, Table 2 displays the high rollers. China is posing a significant threat to the traditional "big Three" of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany as the largest outbound travel spenders.

RANK	TRIPS(1+ NIGHTS)	OVERNIGHT STAYS	SPENDING
1	Germany	Germany	China
2	China	UK	USA
3	USA	USA	Germany
4	UK	China	UK
5	France	Russia	Japan
6	Canada	France	Canada

Figure 3: Table of international tourism expenditure (Source: Mejabi, 2015)

The key companies in the outbound travel industry are displayed in the 2013 global travel trend study, as indicated in Table 3 above. The traditional "big three" countries of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany each had a modest increase in outbound travel in 2013. China, on the other hand, kept up its rapid expansion and is currently leading the world in terms of overall expenditure, number two in terms of travel volume, and number four in terms of overnight stays. Russia is currently ranked fifth in the world for overnight stays, and it is also rising quickly.

From the aforementioned research, it is evident that regions and nations who are succeeding in all areas of their national life have deliberately and painstakingly worked toward progress rather than it merely happening by accident. The nations of Europe, Asia/Pacific, and the Americas have adapted to all constructive developmental processes that lead to advancement and a stable balance. Sustained development is always possible with economic diversity, in which every sector is positioned to work ideally for the growth and development of the entire nation. Most African nations, particularly Nigeria, are judged deficient in this area. The government's policies and initiatives to promote sustainable development still have a lot of room for improvement, which is why Nigeria performs so poorly in the global tourist sector. Nigeria has all it takes to become a significant participant, particularly in terms of international visitor arrivals and revenues, when one takes into account the wealth of tourism resources dispersed throughout the nation, as seen below.

Nigerian Resources for Tourism

Nigeria is entirely located in the tropics and has a land area of around 923,768 km². The nation is blessed with a wide range of biological resources as well as intriguing natural features including lakes, waterfalls, and a small section of mountainous terrain with a temperature that is similar to temperate climates. Apart from its scenic beauty, Nigeria boasts some of the most captivating and fascinating cultural resources on the planet. Its

geopolitical area is home to over 250 distinct ethnic groups, each of which is recognized for having a distinct cultural history. The following table lists a few of Nigeria's most important tourist resources.

	Attractions and Location	State of development
1	Gurara falls, Niger State	Not developed
2	Erin ijesha Waterfalls, Osun State	Not Developed
3	Assop falls, Plateau State	Partially developed
4	Owu falls, Kwara State	Partially developed
5	Ikogosi Warm Spring, Ekiti State	Developed
6	Kwa falls, Cross Rivers State	Partially Developed
7	Wikki Warm Spring, Bauchi State	Developed
8	Agbokim and Ikom waterfalls, Cross River State	Partially developed
9	Farin Ruwa Waterfalls, Nassarawa	Not Developed

Figure 4: Table of natural attractions in Lagos (Source: Mejabi, 2015)

	Attraction and location	State of Development
1	Obudu Mountain Resort, Cross Rivers State	Developed
2	Idanre Hills, Ondo State	Partially Developed
3	Olumo Rock, Ogun State	Developed
4	Shere Hills, Plateau State	Not Developed
5	Zuma Rock, Niger State	Not Developed
6	Mambila Plateau, Taraba/Adamawa States	Not Developed
7	Riyom Rock, Plateau State	Not Developed
8	Aso Rock, Abuja	Partially Developed
9	Ogbunike Caves, Anambra	Partially Developed
10	Mount Patti, Kogi State	Not Developed

Figure 5: Table of Mountain resort and rock formation (Source: Mejabi, 2015)

	Attraction and location	State of development
1	Esie National museum, Kwara State	Developed
2	Jos National museum, Plateau State	Developed
3	National museum Onikan, Lagos State	Developed
4	Benin National Museum, Edo State	Developed
5	Owo National Museum, Ondo State	Developed
6	Oloibiri Oil Museum, Bayelsa	Partially Developed
7	National war museum, Abia State	Developed
8	Enugu National Museum, Enugu State	Developed
9	Relics of colonial History, Kogi State	Partially Developed
10	Alafin of Oyo Palace, Oyo State	Developed
11	Gobarau Minaret, Katsina State	Partially Developed
12	Gidan Makama, Kano State	Partially developed
13	Oba of Benin Palace, Edo State	Developed
14	Ooni of ife palace, Osun State	Developed
15	National Arts Theatre, Lagos State	Developed

Figure 6: Table of heritage, museum and monument attraction (Source, Mejabi, 2015)

Nigerian Tourism for Domestic Growth

Since Nigeria gained its independence, all of its administrations have based their policies on the transformation of the country's economy in the direction of sustainable national development. It is well recognized that the announcement of government policy, supported by a suitable and sufficient framework for implementation, must inevitably serve as the pivot for the advancement of any given sector. Government policies should be clear enough to convey the goals of government operations, policy targets, projected returns, intended beneficiaries, and other concerns, according to Njoku (2003). Thus, every area of

the Nigerian economy needs to be positioned as a catalyst for sustained national development if the country is to achieve it.

It is abundantly evident from the following checklist of Nigeria's tourist resources that the nation possesses a wealth of untapped and underdeveloped resources. It is sufficient to say that not much progress has been made in terms of popularizing the tourist industry and increasing foreign exchange revenues, despite the government's frequently expressed commitment to expanding tourism and the sector's strong economic potential. This may be explained by the convoluted process that occurs from the announcement of policies to the realization of their financial advantages (Oladumiye et al., 2013). Cultural heritage is the tangible and intangible assets that have been passed down from previous generations to a group or society, preserved in the present, and donated for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritages are the result of man's inventive endeavors and are passed down through the generations of human cultures either orally through customs or in recorded, tangible forms.

For example, the former President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's government's transformation agenda focused on diversifying the Nigerian economy, creating jobs, developing infrastructure, supporting small and medium-sized businesses, accelerating the integration of rural and urban areas, and generating foreign exchange profits from the country's non-oil sector. If the tourist industry is given the right support, it can help achieve all of these goals. According to Njoku (2003), there is a significant financial outlay associated with the growth of the tourism industry, even though there are potential benefits for the nation such as job creation, social integration, and economic diversification. It is clear how important domestic travel is to the economy. It not only helps raise tax revenues for budgets at all levels, but it also encourages investment, generates employment, and creates new jobs. Furthermore, the national economy's tourist sector has a multiplier impact.

Adebayo's Study

The main geographic area of focus in Adebayo's study was Ile-Ife.

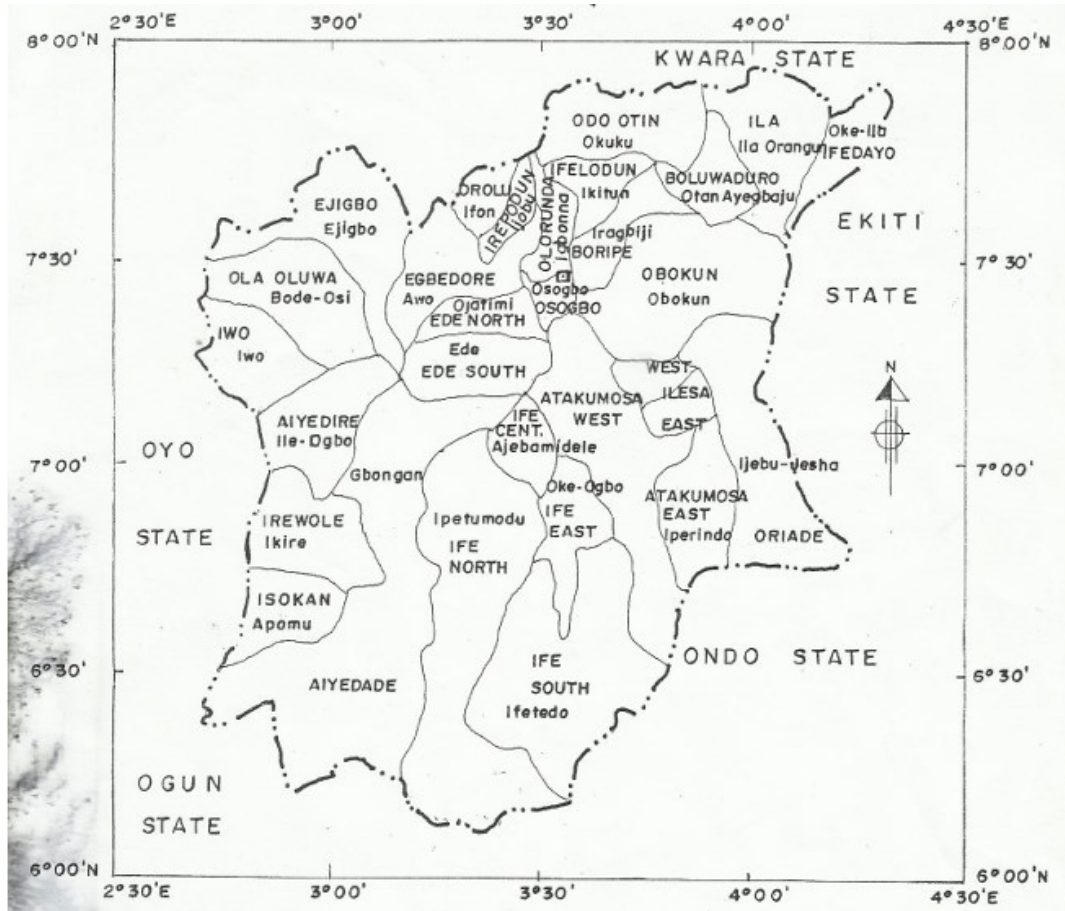


Figure 7: Sampling Location used for Adebayo's research (Source: Adebayo, 2014)

His main goals for the study were to evaluate the amount of income that tourism-related facilities were brought in and to ascertain how tourism affected the local economy. He mainly sourced information from the used of questionnaires and personal surveys. The following discusses a few of his deductions. One of the biggest and fastest-growing sectors in the world is tourism. The three main businesses driving the global economy in the twenty-first century are technology, communications, and tourism (Adeleke, 2006). One human activity that results from consumer choices and economic implications is tourism. Additionally, it has negative and positive economic effects on countries and their areas (Holloway and Taylor, 2002).

A number of nations, including Kenya in Africa, have recently received high rankings due to their tourist industry and the impact it has had on their economies. Tourism pertains to the presence of tourists or visitors to a particular location, as long as they are not of a permanent or recurring character and do not generate money. This indicates that traveling to a location temporarily and spending money there without turning a profit are both components of tourism.

The results of the study on the advantages of tourism in Ile-Ife revealed that 30.0% of respondents said that tourism had helped the region's economy grow, 8.5% said that it had benefited the region historically or culturally, 10.0% said it had benefits for education,

12.5% said it had benefits for society, 15.0% said it had benefits for entertainment, 9.0% said it had benefits for psychology, and 15.0% said they had not benefited from tourism in the area. This suggests that economic gain is the main impact of tourism on the island of Ife.

Possibilities for Cultural and Artistic Preservation

Like the modernist paradigm, some opponents of cultural globalization believe that inevitable cultural deterioration will result, while others believe that cultural mutations will occur. As noted by scholars like Ekwelem et al., (2011), there are apparent contradictions associated with cultural globalization. The phenomenon simultaneously promotes people's cultural empowerment and the development of a collective identity. However, it also has the potential to dehumanize people by permitting deception, aiding in neo-colonization, and quietly encouraging the decline of individualism and group identity. Ekwelem et al., (2011) adds, citing a plethora of culture theorists, that cultural globalization has given rise to two opposing views, one of which is antagonistic to cultural variety. This vision, which he sees as hostile to cultural diversity, participates in a corporate-dominated monoculture that deprives both nations and ethnic groups of their identity and autonomy.

Compared to the 19th and early 20th centuries, when many of these museums were founded, the obligations faced by natural and cultural history museums in the 21st century are very different. The idea of institutional priorities is changing dramatically; they are no longer thought of as closets of oddities.

By definition, museums are a Western idea that are closely related to the colonial process. But as museums begin to view their collections differently, moving from "vaults" where priceless artifacts are kept hidden away to more "useful" spaces where guests become users of the collection and can form profound connections with concepts and artifacts, staff members will also need to rethink their roles within the museum (Ndajiya, 2014).

Instead of holding the last say, curators will work with source communities to acquire and preserve artifacts and knowledge, seeking their counsel and opinion as they try to strike a balance between the demands of the constituency and the items themselves (Moreno, 2019).

People's views on the importance of keeping artifacts in museums have evidently changed as more and more visitors utilize the collections. Different generations within the community may still feel uncomfortable about having their cultural history kept in a museum (Njoku, 2003).

This is particularly true when people see how much focus is placed on preserving history holistically, which includes not just the visible artifacts but also the tales, melodies, symbols, and other intangible components that are connected to them. Informal visits and official discussions with Indigenous communities offer a forum for discussing scientific research on collections and how science may support oral history and even confirm it, ultimately resulting in a more comprehensive understanding of the past.

Methodology

This study used a qualitative research design to investigate the intricate linkages between Nigerian tourism development and the preservation of arts and culture. Qualitative approaches are used because they can capture nuanced viewpoints, meanings, and experiences related to cultural issues. The research design entails a thorough exploration, interpretation, and analysis of qualitative data gathered through interviews, focus groups, and document analysis. The research methodology, a description of the primary data gathering process for the interviews, secondary research, and data analysis techniques. The major sources of data used in this study were archival surveys.

Discussions and Findings

Therefore, the first section of this policy has been the focus of this paper. It conceptualizes Nigerian cultural heritage, describes historical aspects and efforts made by the Nigerian government and people to preserve it, and discusses challenges and opportunities if the existence of a museum is what keeps many of the country's cultural heritages intact. While no museum can perfectly represent a fully decolonized organization that showcases the inventiveness of the local way of life and strikes a balance between incorporating contemporary ideas and safeguarding Indigenous values of cultural perpetuation, numerous existing models are making an effort to foster dialogue and share their histories and legacies in order to advance the cause of a better system. We can only determine which localities are underrepresented in our collections and what the residents of those areas would like to see kept for future generations by doing research. In the future, projects should showcase the variety of cultures with which the area has a deep connection. A committed community liaison will help promote the gallery's overall themes to rural communities around the state. Some of the solutions proposed are outlined below:

- One of the study's key conclusions is the problem of cultural commercialization in Nigeria, which is driven by tourism development. Many studies raised concerns about the commercialization and superficial depiction of Nigerian arts and culture for tourist consumption.
- The study found that tourism has a favorable economic influence on the preservation of Nigerian arts and culture. Tourism income help to fund cultural preservation projects, assist artists and cultural practitioners, and revitalize heritage sites and institutions.
- Sustainable tourism practices are critical in balancing the preservation of arts and culture with the economic benefits of tourism development. The study emphasized the significance of responsible tourism initiatives that prioritize environmental conservation, cultural authenticity, and equitable benefit distribution.
- Stakeholders emphasized the need for consistent policies, legislative frameworks, and institutional mechanisms that prioritize the protection, promotion, and long-term management of Nigeria's diverse cultural heritage. The study identified gaps

in policy frameworks and governance structures related to the integration of cultural heritage preservation into tourism development strategies in Nigeria.

After examining these publications, we have concluded that there is a lack of focus on the contribution of domestic tourism to increasing consumer demand. The structure of home consumer expenditure and the assessment of the situation of domestic demand and its components are based on standard scientific techniques like synthesis, analysis, generalization, comparison, and so forth.

Recommendations

The following suggestions are offered for successful cultural preservation in a globalized international setting, taking into account the conflicting concerns, consequences, and obstacles.

- It is time to develop and renew cultural activities and programs at museums. Starting at the local government levels, it should extend to the federal festivals and contests of arts and culture.
- The area's transportation infrastructure has to be improved in order to make it convenient and satisfactory for visitors to go to the sites of interest since this will promote tourism in the area.
- Technology can fundamentally help in shaping the way our culture is perceived and received and also help in portraying the proper evolution of our culture.
- Laws protecting cultural assets should be put into place, community-based tourism projects should be supported, a wider range of travel-related services should be offered outside of the usual attractions, and cultural education should be incorporated into tourist activities.

Conclusion

In summary, this research has illuminated the complex interplay between the growth of tourism and the conservation of Nigerian arts and culture, with a particular emphasis on a museum located in Lagos. Several important conclusions have been reached as a result of a thorough literature examination and the actual data from the case study. First and foremost, the report emphasizes how crucial it is to protect the arts and culture as they are essential to Nigeria's rich history and identity. The importance of cultural preservation cannot be emphasized, even despite the difficulties brought about by fast urbanization, globalization, and economic pressures. Museums, like the one under investigation in Lagos, are essential to preserving and advancing Nigeria's rich cultural practices, historical relics, and creative traditions.

Second, there are many different and intricate ways that tourist growth affects the preservation of arts and culture. While tourism may offer cultural institutions visibility and significant economic benefits, it can also present problems including environmental degradation, cultural commodification, and over-commercialization. The Ile-Ife case study

emphasizes the fine line museums have to walk when it comes to satisfying visitor needs and upholding their core purpose of conserving cultural heritage for future generations. Cultural preservation in Nigeria is inextricably tied to the trajectory of tourism growth. While tourism provides important economic benefits and opportunities for cultural exchange, it also calls into question the authenticity and integrity of Nigeria's rich cultural history.

The monetization of culture for tourism is a critical issue that policymakers, tourism stakeholders, and cultural practitioners must address. Efforts must be made to strike a balance between economic imperatives and the preservation of cultural authenticity.

Community engagement emerges as an important aspect in the long-term preservation of arts and culture. Empowering local people to actively participate in tourism planning, management, and benefit-sharing mechanisms is critical for instilling a sense of ownership and responsibility for cultural heritage assets.

Policy coherence and institutional coordination are critical for incorporating cultural heritage preservation into overall tourism development initiatives. Strengthening regulatory frameworks, improving coordination among government agencies, and building relationships with cultural institutions and local communities are critical for addressing governance issues and encouraging sustainable cultural tourism.

Tourism facilitates cultural interchange and debate, which is critical for building intercultural understanding, social cohesion, and global citizenship. Nigeria can demonstrate its unique cultural legacy to the globe while encouraging mutual respect, appreciation, and debate among individuals from various backgrounds by using tourism as a forum for cultural exchange.

These findings highlight the complex processes that shape the interaction between Nigerian tourism development and the preservation of art and culture. By addressing concerns such as commercialization, fostering community engagement, adopting sustainable tourism practices, and strengthening policy frameworks, Nigeria may harness the potential of tourism as a catalyst for cultural preservation, economic development, and intercultural interaction. In the future, studies should focus on the complex relationships that exist between Nigeria's sustainable development, arts and culture preservation, and tourist growth. By furthering our comprehension of these matters, scholars, decision-makers, and interested parties may cooperate to guarantee that Nigeria's abundant cultural legacy stays lively, reachable, and robust amidst changing worldwide patterns. In the end, maintaining Nigeria's arts and culture is essential for social cohesion and sustainable growth, in addition to being a source of pride for the country.

References

- Aduabuchi Ijeomah, H. M. (2012). Impact of tourism on the livelihood of communities adjoining eco destinations in Plateau State, Nigeria. *CULTUR-Revista de Cultura e Turismo*, 6(3), 55-71.
- Adebayo, W. O., Jegede, A. O., & Eniafe, D. F. (2014). The economic impact of tourism development in Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria. *Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Sports*, 2, 28-33.

- Erturk, N. (2020). Preservation of digitized intangible cultural heritage in museum storage. *Milli Folklor*, 16(128), 100-110.
- Ekwelem, V. O., Okafor, V. N., & Ukwoma, S. C. (2012). Preservation of cultural heritage: The strategic role of the library and information science professionals in South East Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 1.
- Endong, F. P. C. (2018). Culture and heritage preservation in an era of globalization and modernism: a comparative study of China and Nigeria. In *Handbook of research on heritage management and preservation* (pp. 320-339). IGI Global.
- Lukin, E. V., Leonidova, E. G., & Sidorov, M. A. (2018). Boosting domestic demand as a driving force of economic growth (on the example of domestic tourism sphere). *Economic and Social Changes: Facts, Trends, Forecast*, 11(4), 125-143.
- MEJABI, E. I., & ABUTU, G. N. (2015). Nigerian tourism: A catalyst for sustainable national development. *International Journal of Public Administration and Management Research*, 3(1), 37-47.
- Ndajiya, A., Muhammad, S., & Muhammad, Y. H. (2014). The possible impact of tourism industry on Nigeria economy. *Review of Public Administration and Management*, 400(3614), 1-9.
- Oladumiye, E. B., Adiji, B. E., & Tolulope, O. A. (2013). Nigerian museum and art preservation: A repository of cultural heritage. *The International Journal of the Inclusive Museum*, 6(1), 93.
- Mejabi, E. I., & Abutu, G. N. (2021). Nigerian Tourism: A Catalyst for Sustainable National Development. *International Journal of Public Administration and Management Research*, 3(1), 37-47. Retrieved from <http://journals.rcmss.com/index.php/ijpamr/article/view/415>
- Moreno, L. D. R. (2019). Museums and digital era: preserving art through databases. *Collection and Curation*, 38(4), 89-93.
- Nilson, T., & Thorell, K. (2018). Cultural heritage preservation: The past, the present and the future.
- Onyima, B. N. (2016). Nigerian cultural heritage: Preservation, challenges and prospects. *OGIRISI: a new Journal of African Studies*, 12, 273-292.
- Plasencia, R., Herrera, G., Garces, L., & Espinosa, E. (2021, September). Dissemination of Cultural Heritage: Design and Implementation of a VR environment for the preservation of art and culture in Pujilí-Ecuador. In *2021 International Conference on Computers and Automation (CompAuto)* (pp. 61-66). IEEE.
- Tsinopoulou, Z. M. (2017). Preservation of Cultural Heritage: The Role of Museums in the protection, conservation and management of cultural collections.
- UNWTO Annual Report. (2012). Retrieved 25 July 2012 <http://www.world-tourism.org>