

**KOGI STATE UNIVERSITY, ANYIGBA  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**1<sup>st</sup> Annual International Conference**

*Theme:*

**Social Sciences and  
Contemporary Issues**



**From FASS Conference Organized by the Faculty of Social Sciences Kogi State  
University, Anyigba Anyigba, Kogi State 11th-14th March, 2020**

**Editors:**

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**Fr. Damian Amana.**



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**KOGI STATE UNIVERSITY, ANYIGBA**  
**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**1ST Annual International Conference**

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Contemporary Issues**



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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

No success story is ever a narrative of a lone actor, for in one way or the other, remotely or proximately, visibly or behind the scene, many a hand had helped in the honing of the success story.

When we conceived the concept of a first conference of the Faculty of Social Sciences, the hurdles were in hundreds and the nay-sayers, more than multiple. However, with undaunted spirits of courage, collaboration, and cooperation, we dreamed, we dared and we delivered. To the source of all wisdom and knowledge, be thanks and gratitude for the inspiration and enablement.

Our unreserved gratitude to the University Management and staff- then and now, your candid encouragement was a big boost to the success of the debut conference in the Faculty of Social Sciences at Kogi State University, Anyigba.

Special thanks to Prof. M. S. Audu who delivered the lead paper, all our faculty Professors, all our invited dignitaries. To the organizing committee, thanks for your spirit of dedication and commitment to our communal course. Lecturers in the faculty of social sciences deserved a big pat on the back for your cooperation with and active participation in the organization and execution of the faculty conference.

Finally, it is practically impossible to mention the name of every single person who in one capacity or the other contributed to the success of our first faculty conference. To every person innumerable to mention who gave a helping hand in the planning and execution of the faculty conference, we say a sincere thank you.

Prof. Adesola Ogidiolu (Dean)

Faculty of Social Sciences.

## **PREFACE TO THE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

We are very pleased to present the proceedings of the first annual conference of the Social Sciences Faculty FASSCON 2020 which is a permanent record of the peer reviewed version of seventy (70) papers out of what was presented.

This conference held on the beautiful campus of Kogi State University, Anyigba from 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2020. It illuminated our minds as it provided a National forum to confer, present, discuss and exchange innovative ideas and trends in contemporary issues with the lead paper “Social Sciences and Contemporary Issues in Nigeria” by Professor M.S Audu. This major conference team was related to five topical tracks on key National Issues ranging from the Economy; Geography and Environment; Communication, Media Studies and Library; Politics, Governance and Conflict; and to the Society.

With a total of ninety-six (96) papers presented in twelve (12) syndicates under section chairmen that were carefully selected on the basis of their international pedigree in respective specializations, and the large turnout of delegates from various institutions across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria, it was highly gratifying and made the conference a huge success.

We appreciate the efforts of the authors who presented papers because of which the conference became a success story. The professional efforts of peer reviewers improved the quality of the papers and we are highly grateful. Above all, we recognise with joy, the Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Professor Adesola Ogidiolu and his team for setting the pace in the faculty after two decades of existence.

Last but not the least, we are thankful for the support of the then acting Vice Chancellor, Professor Tai Oluwagbemi which was not just a support but an inspiration to the organizers. The conference has come to stay and its now an annual academic cross fertilization of ideas.

**OCHEJA, Akoji (Ph.D)**

**(Chairman LOC)**

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**ASSESSMENT OF THE TOURISM POTENTIAL OF MOUNT  
PATTI LOKOJA, KOGI STATE, NIGERIA**

**ATTEH M.M1, OGUNKOLU A. B.2, PAUL, D. L3, NWAUNE, L.U.4**

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**Abstract**

*The study sought to assess the tourism potential of Mount Patti, Lokoja. The study specifically examined the prospective values of Mount Patti, tourism infrastructure at Mount Patti and perceived causes of negligence of Mount Patti for tourism. The study used primary data through questionnaire administration. A sample size of 400 respondents was randomly selected within Lokoja. Data was analysed descriptively using frequencies, percentages, tables and bar chart while inferential statistical analysis was done using Chi Square test. Majority of respondents were aware of the potential values of Mount Patti (73.4%). Most of them also asserted that income generation is the main potential value of Mount Patti (71.4%). People's perception regarding the potential values of Mount Patti differ significantly across the study area ( $P < 0.05$ ). The study concludes that Mount Patti is a good tourist centre with most valuable tourism potential values. The study therefore recommends that government should rise up to their obligations by giving all the necessary support to tourism and ensure rapid development of Mount Patti.*

**Keywords: Tourism, potential values. Mount Patti. Lokoja**

## Introduction

Tourism today has developed into portent in both developed and developing economies across the globe, as a result, tourism brings about income generation, employment creation and prosperity (Andriotis & George, 2008). Tourism as a movement activity involves being away from home on a temporary short-term visit to and stays at places of interest outside one's abode and work (United Nation World Tourism Organization [UNWTO], 2010). It also includes stay outside the environment other than your home either for business, leisure or other purposes to the definition of tourism (UNWTO, 2010). But strictly speaking, tourism encompasses the industry that package, facilitate, promote and delivered such travel and care for those on the move as well as the impact the visitors and host communities have on each other before, during and after the experience. Tourism has no doubt wage enormous economic impact on all sphere of the society to become one of the fattest growing industries globally (Aliyu, Abdul & Aliyu, 2013). The strength of tourism performance is obvious in poverty reduction, employment generation and income redistribution effect on rural communities (Kurian & Rajasekar, 2010).

With the revolution in tourism industry, both the government and private entrepreneurs have started to optimize the opportunities of attracting tourists to their countries. In other to explore these numerous potentials that are inherent in tourism industry, many countries have started to design their regions, cities and states in a manner that will attract tourist and tourist investors (Gil & Ritchie, 2008). The development of tourism as an alternative revenue sources is the new strategy in most countries because of its multiplier effect on other sectors of the economy, creating large volume of job for both skilled and unskilled labour (Ayeni & Eboho, 2012). Basically, the impacts of tourism are felt in a nation socially, environmentally and economically. At the society's level, the benefits cut across peasants, artisans and even professionals irrespective of gender, race or age bracket. Environmentally, tourism has the potentials to conserve the natural environment, preserve antiquities, historical monuments and traditional behaviours such as culture, food, language, heritage, arts and crafts. And, economically, tourism creates wealth capable of stimulating both domestic and foreign earnings of any nation.

Adah, (2004) affirms that regardless of the enormous tourism potential that flourishes all over the place in Lokoja, marketing and promotion has been an impediment to the tourism development of the town. Through tourism in some less developed nations have been able to diversify

from dependence on the primary areas of economic growth like agriculture, manufacturing and mineral resources (Alfred, Davison & Oksana, 2018). It is difficult to estimate the economic impact of tourism in Lokoja as there is no sufficient information or data to justify the positive impact of tourism (Alfred, Davison & Oksana, 2018). However, with the thriving existing hotels in the city and with a good number springing up, it is logical to affirm that tourism has a huge impact in the development of the town (Tooman, 1997). The United Nations World Tourism Organization (2018) further linked tourism to Sustainable Development. “The report recommends the ways in which tourism could contribute to sustainable development and illustrates the global reach and positive effects of tourism on other sectors. The publication aims at increasing awareness of tourism’s role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the need to integrate sustainability into tourism policies business practices and tourist behaviour”. It is on this background that this study intent to assess the potential values of Mount Patti as a tourist centre in Lokoja, Kogi State.

Mount Patti had been discovered as a recreational and tourist site for more than a century by a Briton named Lord Lugard (before the amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914), yet little has been done in the area of making it a national or world tourist site. Kogi State is endowed with abundant human and natural resources, which can be tapped for socio-economic development of the state. The natural resources include rich agricultural lands, large bodies of water, forestry reserves and large deposits of minerals. As these provide unlimited openings for individual, group and corporate developments, the state is now officially called the state of opportunities, while Lokoja town is known as the confluence of opportunities (Micheal 2014).

people of different strata come to Lokoja for relaxation or travel pass the city to many other cities in Nigeria yet are either ignorant of the tourism in Lokoja. Most of this ignorance is caused by the inability of the state government to see tourism as one of the greatest tool to generate internal revenue within the state. There is too much focus on agriculture, mining, and crude oil, that tourism is not considered a much necessity in the state anymore (Micheal, 2014). In addition, all the media transmitting network in Lokoja (Radio Stations & TV Stations) have their structures (mast) on Mount Patti, yet there is little known about this tourist site both within the state and in the country (see appendix). Lokoja is significant for its historical role in the country; it plays a very important role in commerce, transportation, health, education, religion etc. It seems that the internal

revenue generated from tourism is very low when compared to so many states in Nigeria; this ought not to be so. Hence a site such as the top of mount Patti, which shows a clear view of confluence, is a significant tourist place that should not be taken for levity (Micheal, 2014).

The salient point here is that scholars have analysed tourism potentials in so many dimensions. For example, Bankole (2002) examined the Nigerian tourism sector: economic contribution, constraints and opportunities, Ayeni and Ebohon (2013) analysed the exploring sustainable tourism in Nigeria for developmental growth where they concluded that although developing countries like Nigeria have huge tourism potentials, the sector needs to be supported and developed for the benefits to accrue. Chigbu and Onukaogu (2013), reviewed the harnessing of the tourism potentials of Abia state using Advanced Geospatial System Techniques and discusses the trend in tourism discipline as well as a paradigm shift in the tourism sector over recent years. Ndajiya and Yunusa (2014) analysed the possible impact of tourism industry of Nigeria economy where they analysed the growth in the tourism sector coupled with the need to comb all aspects of tourism industry as well as constraints and prospects of the industry, James (2014) assessed the tourism potentials of Kaduna state and revealed that some potential sites have higher physical values than the social values and vice versa. Adah (2014) assessed the niche of tourism products of Lokoja Township where he briefly analysed all the tourist centres and concluded that it can be developed and it will in turn benefit tourists, investors and the government. Ezenagu and Umar (2017) assessed the confluence beach hotel Lokoja as a tourism tool for economic development where they said that the activities on the Beach Hotel brings about economic empowerment in the state but it is not sustainable due to severe mismanagement and lack of genuine care. Martin (2017) evaluated the quantitative analysis of tourism potential in the Czech Republic where he concluded that tourism has two hand; socio-economic phenomenon and attractiveness. Alfred, Davison & Oksana (2018). Tourism potential of the confluence between river Niger and river Benue. Haruna, Omejeh, Jemibewon (2019) analysed the influence of monuments on the socio-economic development of Kogi State. However, these scholars focused their attentions on identifying and analysing the level of attractiveness, economic development and other field of tourist sites. There exists a gap in appreciating tourist potentials in the literature. Even though there abound, many tourist attraction centres in Lokoja, many of them are not yet harnessed (Alfred, Davison & Oksani, 2018). Therefore, this study is designed to fill this gap by analysing the tourist values of mount Patti iftj



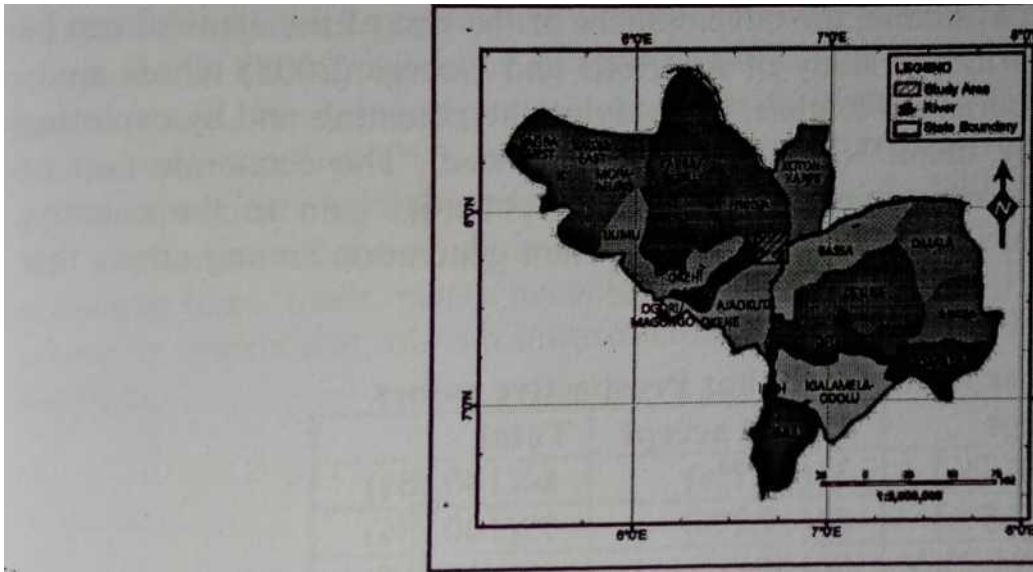
Lokoja. The study specifically examined prospective values of Mount Patti, tourist infrastructure at Mount Patti and perceived causes of negligence of Mount Patti for tourism.

### **Materials and Methods**

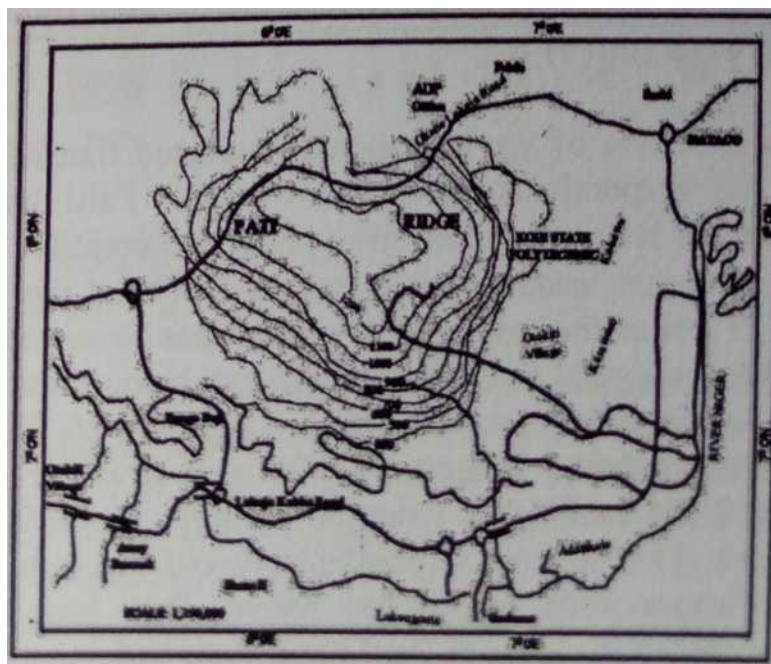
Description of the study area: Lokoja is a city in Nigeria. It lies at the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers. It is the capital of Kogi State (Figure 1). The straight distance between Lokoja and Abuja is 101 miles (162 kilometres). The city accommodates a population of 60,579. Weather records are as follows: Temperature is 85°F (29°C), Wind Speed at 4 mph (6 km/h) and 67% Humidity. Latitude is 7°47'48.77"N while Longitude is 6°44'25.73"E (see figures 1-2) with an altitude 45 to 125 metres above sea level (Worldatlas 2015). It is situated on the western bank of the River Niger close to its confluence with River Benue and sandwiched between the River and the Mount Patti (Ukoje, 2016). Lokoja is characterized by high plateau that ranges from 45 meters to 125 meters above mean sea level. Mount Patti is one of the important hills across the metropolis. Hence, the landscape of Lokoja is a rugged terrain.

Patti is a Nupe word for hill (Ebiloma, 2019). It has a height of about 458.3 metres above sea level and about 33 metres above the level of the Niger valley (Ebiloma, 2019). It is about 15 kilometre square at the top. From here it is possible to view the scenic plain surrounding Lokoja and the silent grandeur and beautiful nature of the confluence (Ebiloma, 2019). Chi this mountain are located: Lord Lugard's rest house, Nigeria Telecommunication (NITEL), Nigeria Television Authority (NTA), and Grace FM station. Ajaokuta steel company can be viewed from the top of this mountain. It has a terrific driveway to the top (Ogunbemi, 2005).

Lord Luggard's Rest House on Mount Patti: Lord Lugard built his rest house at the top of Mount Patti measuring about 4x6 metres. Mount Patti is a mounting that plateaus at the top with a height of about 458.3 metres above sea level (Kogi State Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2010 cited in Haruna, Omejeh & Jemibewon, 2019). Figure 3 is a Lord Luggard rest room un top of mount Patti with Lord Luggard and his wife's status erected in front (Haruna, Omejeh & Jemibewon, 2019).



**Figure 1:** Kogi State showing the study Location, Lokoja.  
**Source:** Kogi State Ministry of Land and Housing, Lokoja, 2019



**Figure 2.** Topography of Lokoja showing Mount Patti  
**Source:** Department of Geography, Kogi State University (2019)

**Research design and sampling techniques:** This study is a survey design which involves the use of structured questionnaire. The study employed primary source of data collection. Four hundred (400) respondents were purposively sampled across some selected areas (Ganaja, Adankolo, mount Patti area, Kabawa, GRA) because the population of the selected areas were not known. A stratified sampling method was used in selecting the respondents that were sampled in each area. The administered copies of questionnaire were coded and transformed into measurable data. Coded data were word-processed into a computer for analysis using the IBM/ Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25.

In addition, both descriptive (such as tables, frequencies, percentages) and inferential statistics were used for the data analysis. For the inferential statistic, Chi-square test was used to test the stated hypothesis at  $p < \text{or} = 0.5$  level of significance.

### **Results and Discussion** **Tourist prospective values of Mount Patti**

Table 1 shows that in Ganaja, 58.3% of the respondents agreed that mount Patti has potential values while 41.7% rejected the fact that mount Patti has potentials. In Adankolo, 52.8% of the respondents established that mount Patti has potential values while 47.2% rejected the fact that mount Patti has potentials. In Mount Patti area, 95.7% of the respondents agreed that mount Patti has potential values while 4.3% rejected the fact that mount Patti has potentials. In Natako area, 66.7% of the respondents agreed that mount Patti has potential values while 33.3% rejected the fact that mount Patti has potentials. In G.R.A, 100% of the respondents agreed that mount Patti has potential values. This study reveals that to a very large extent, Mount Patti has varying potential values.' This is in line with the study of Gunn (1988) where he asserts that it is not necessarily for all elements to be available to say that a territory has tourism potential but it is important for the tourism potential be available, the development of the rest of the element can be serviced with time. The study is also in line with the study of Andriotis and George (2008) whose study revealed that there are two ways of assessing tourism potentials; by studying the potentials and by exploring the perceptions of those who are attracted by them. Njoku (2003) asserts that "The economic cost of development of the tourism industry is quite enormous considering the potential gain to the country, accruable from economic diversification, social integration, and employment generation among others that could result from the sector"

**Table 1: Responses on whether Mount Patti has Prospective values**

	<b>Accept</b>	<b>Do not accept</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ganaja	49(58.3%)	35(41.7%)	84(100.0%)
Adankolo	38(52.8%)	34(47.2%)	72(100.0%)
Mount Patti area	176(95.7%)	8(4.3%)	184(100.0%)
Natako	12(66.7%)	6(33.3%)	18(100.0%)
G.R.A	7(100.0%)	0(0.0%)	7(100.0%)
Total	268(73.4%)	97(26.6%)	365(100.0%)

**Source: Author's field work (2019)**

Figure 3, shows that in Ganaja, 36.4% of the respondents reported that Mount Patti has potential values for development, 33.3% of the respondents agreed that mount Patti has capacity for income generation while 30.3% of the respondents accepted it can bring about job creation. In Adankolo, 42.1% of the respondents accepted that mount Patti can leads to job creation, 21.1% of the respondents agreed that Mount Patti can lead to development, 21.1% of the respondents agreed that Mount Patti brings about income generation while 13.2% of the respondents agreed that Mount Patti can being about revenue generation. In Mount Patti area, 44.4% respondents disclosed that it will lead to job creation, 26.3% respondents said it will lead to income generation, 16.4% leads to revenue generation, 7.0% said it will lead to development, 2.9% said it has the potential of medicines, 2.3% said it has potential of herbs while 0.6 agreed that it has the potential of conservation. In Natako area, 54.5% of the respondents agreed that mount Patti has the potential of income generation, 27.3% of the respondents agreed that Mount Patti has the potential of revenue generation, 9.1% of the respondents accepted that mount Patti has a potential value of job creation, 9.1% of the respondents agreed that Mount Patti has the potential of development. In G.R.A, 71.4% of the respondents agreed that mount Patti has the potential of income generation, 28.6% of the respondents agreed that Mount Patti has the potential of development.

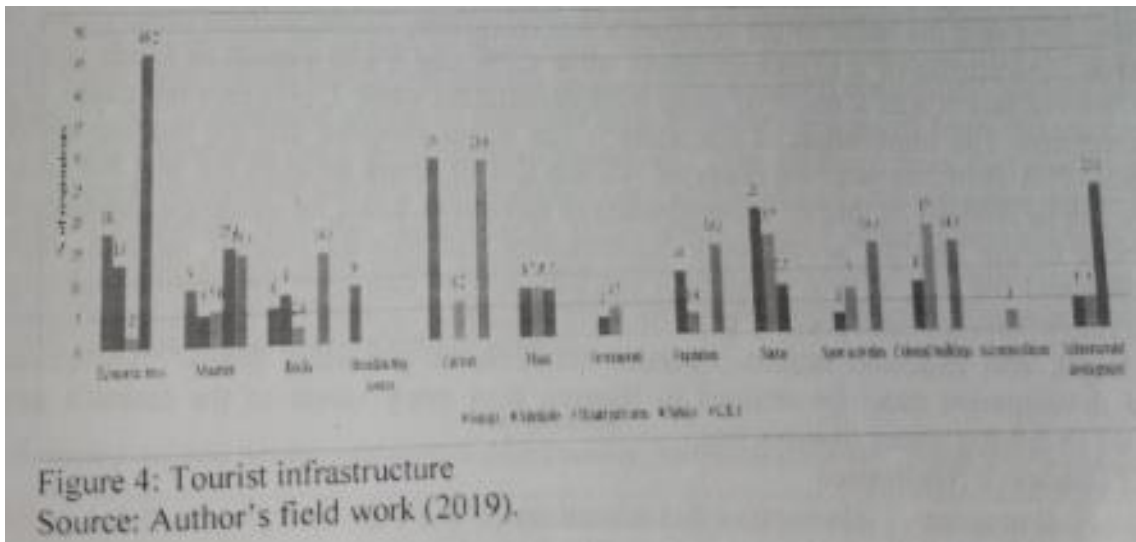


Figure 4: Tourist infrastructure  
Source: Author's field work (2019).

### Tourist Infrastructure at Mount Patti

Figure 4 shows that in Ganaja, 29% respondents accepted that the infrastructure of mount Patti is canteen, 18% said its economic trees, 12% respondents accepted that the infrastructure within mount Patti is gymnasium, 9% respondents claimed that mount Patti has museum, 9% respondents stated that Patti has broadcasting houses, 6% said it has rocks while 3% said it has sport activities. In Adankolo, 20% respondents accepted that the infrastructure of mount Patti is statue, 10% said it is vegetation, 8% said colonial buildings, 8% said it is rocks, 8% said masts, 5% said infrastructural development, 5% said it is museum, 3% said its gymnasium while 3% said its sports activities. In Mount Patti area, 15.7% respondents accepted that the infrastructure of mount Patti is, 7.9% respondents accepted that the infrastructure of mount Patti is masts, 7% respondents said its sports activities, 6.2% respondents accepted that the infrastructure of mount Patti is canteen, 5.6 respondents said museum, 5% respondents said its infrastructural development, 4.5% respondents said gymnasium, 3.4% respondents said vegetation while 2.8% respondents said rocks. The implication of this study is that Mount Patti has diverse tourism infrastructure such as museum, rocks, economic trees, roads, masts, accommodation etc. This is in line with the study of Sautter and Leisen (1999) where he asserts that tourism infrastructure should include road, water, communication and accommodation facilities.

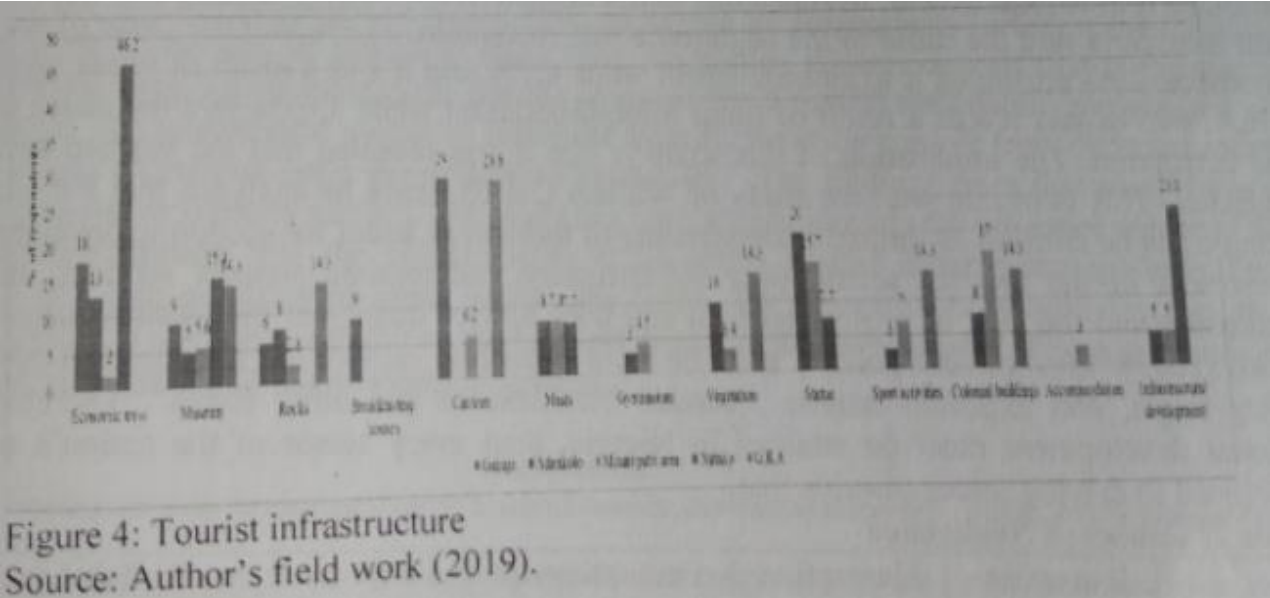


Figure 4: Tourist infrastructure  
Source: Author's field work (2019).

### Conditions of Infrastructural Facilities

Figure 5, shows that in Ganaja, 38.2% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is poor, 23.5% respondents said the condition of infrastructure is bad, 23.5% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is good, 5.9% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is rural, 5.9% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is below expectation while 2.9% of the respondents said the condition the infrastructure is perfect. In Adankolo, 50% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is poor. 21.1% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is bad while 2.6% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is below expectation. In Mount Patti area, 40% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is poor. 29.1 respondents said

the condition of the infrastructure is bad, 25.1 % respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is good, 2.9% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is damaged, 1.7% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is below expectation while 0.6% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is spoilt windows. In Natako, 41.7% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is good, 25% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is bad, 25% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is poor while 8.3% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is damaged. In G.R.A 57.1% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is poor, 28.6% respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is good while 14.3 respondents said the condition of the infrastructure is damaged. This study reveals that the present state of tourism infrastructure of Mount Patti is poor and should be developed. This is in line with the study of Njoku (2003) where the study revealed that the tourism potential sector infrastructure needs to be supported and developed for its benefits to enlarge.

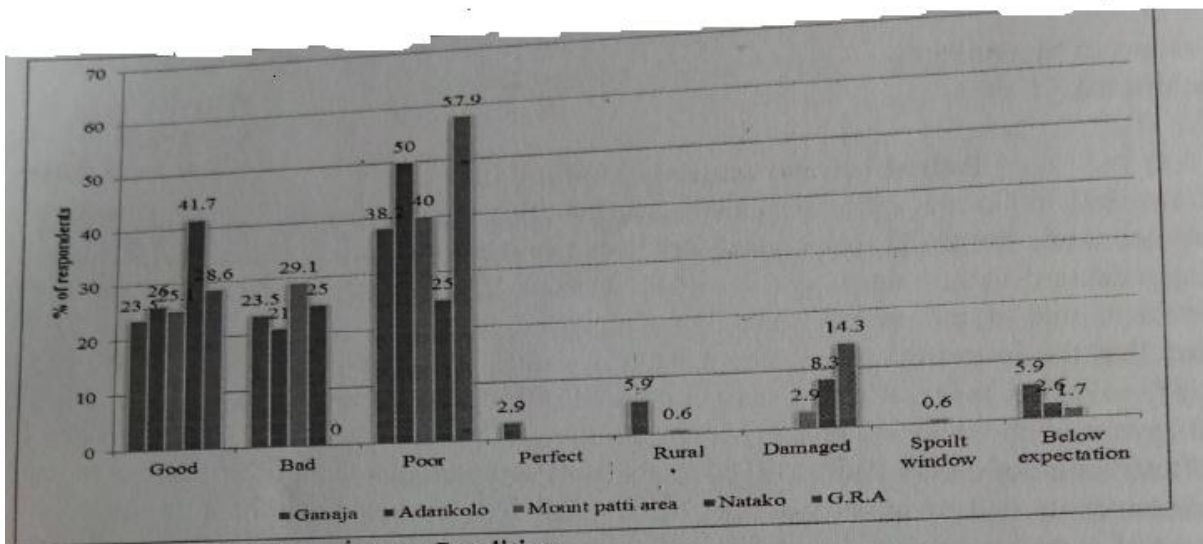


Figure 5 Tourist's infrastructure Condition  
Source: Author's field work (2019)

### Causes of negligence of Mount Patti for tourism

Table 2 shows that in Ganaja, 75% said the cause of the negligence was ignorance while 25% attributed it to embezzlement. In Adankolo, 100% said the cause of the negligence was corruption. In Mount Patti area, 50% said the cause of the negligence was corruption, 23.3% said the cause of the negligence was ignorance, 20% attributed it to embezzlement while 6.7% said it's as a result of funds misappropriation. In G.R.A, 66.7% said it's as a result of funds misappropriation while 33.3% said the cause of the negligence was corruption. The implication of this study is that it was revealed that the tourism sector is truly been neglected. This is in line with the study of William (2015) where he analyzed that the Ghana's tourism is facing trials he enlisted as limited understanding of tourism as a tool for economic development, inadequate investment in the tourism sector, poor infrastructure and tourism support services, high cost tourism destination and the lack of professionalism and poor service quality in the tourism industry. According to Njoku (2003) "Government policies must be lucid enough to capture the intentions of government actions, policy target, and expected returns, intended beneficiaries and other issues". Therefore, if sustainable national development must be attained in Nigeria, then every sector of the nation's economy must be positioned as driving forces towards that.

	Ignorance	Corruption	Embezzlement	Fund misappropriation	Total
Ganaja	3(75.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(25.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(100.0%)
Adankolo	0(0.0%)	1(100.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(100.0%)
Mount Patti area	7(23.3%)	15(50.0%)	6(20.0%)	2(6.7%)	30(100.0%)
G.R.A	0(0.0%)	1(33.3%)	0(0.0%)	2(66.7%)	3(100.0%)
Total	10(26.3%)	17(44.7%)	7(18.4%)	4(10.5%)	38(100.0%)

Source: Author's field work (2019)

### Test of Hypothesis

In order to determine whether or not perception of potential values associated with Mount Patti vary significantly across different socio-economic groups and locations, hypothesis that there is a significant difference in the perception of potential values associated with Mount Patti was tested using Chi-Square test

Table 3 shows that there is no significance difference in the view of male and the female respondents regarding the potential values of Mount Patti ( $P > 0.05$ ). There was a significant difference in the perception of potential value of Mount Patti across different age groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). Perception regarding the potential values of Mount Patti were that same across different religious groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). Perception of different ethnic groups were not the same regarding the potential values of Mount Patti ( $P < 0.05$ ). Perception of the potential values of Mount Patti also differs significantly across different educational levels ( $p < 0.05$ ) and occupations ( $P < 0.05$ ) and marital status ( $P < 0.05$ ). Similarly, perception of potential value of Mount Patti differs significantly over space ( $P < 0.05$ ). Therefore, the hypothesis which states that perception of tourism potential values of Mount Patti differ significantly among different socio-economic characteristics of residence and localities across the study area was accepted

for age, ethnicity, education, occupation, marital status and localities but rejected for gender, and religion.

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Chi-Square</b>	<b>Df</b>	<b>p-value</b>
Potential values by gender	25.144 <sup>a</sup>	18	0.822
Potential values by age	23.143 <sup>a</sup>	18	0.015
Potential values by religion	22.704 <sup>a</sup>	<b>12</b>	0.310
Potential values by ethnic group	29.595 <sup>a</sup>	36	0.006
Potential values by educational level	20.037 <sup>a</sup>	18	0.031
Potential values by occupation	11.477 <sup>a</sup>	<b>12</b>	0.049
Potential values by marital status	81.928 <sup>a</sup>	18	<b>0.000</b>
Potential* values by localities	48.710 <sup>a</sup>	24	0.002

Source: Author's field work (2019)

### **Conclusion**

Some of the tourism potentials in mount Patti, as agreed by respondents includes; the altitude that gives a clearer view of the city of Lokoja in Kogi State, the hidden mineral deposit that is thought to be present, the ancestral trees that do exist in the site for centuries, the beautiful ornamental gardens and plants, the medicinal herbs, the monumental stature of historical legends, the water run-off from different rocks, the transmission stations of various radio and television houses etc. The findings from this study have some important implications for policies making. The study has been able to identify the potential values of Mount Patti. It is therefore advised that the Governments at all levels should direct geographically targeted interventions to the tourism potential areas within the State. The government should rise up to their obligations by giving all necessary support to tourism and ensure rapid development. These measures would help the economy of Nigeria and the residents in general.

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