



AN APPRAISAL OF SECURITY PREPARDNESS AMONGST RESORTS IN JOS NIGERIA

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Abstract-The importance of security to the success of tourist destinations cannot be overemphasized. The security of tourist more than any other factor determines the failure or success of any given destination irrespective of how attractive the destination may be. Plateau state has experienced series of security challenges since early 21st century. The tourism industry in Plateau has had her fair share of the insecurity, threats and challenges like terrorism, ethno-religious conflicts, communal clashes, armed robbery, petty theft, among others. These challenges have negatively affected the influx of tourists to the area. The aim of the study is to investigate the security measures employed by resorts on the Jos plateau. Findings of the study revealed among other things that, all the resorts on the Jos Plateau have employed some security measures for protection of lives and properties, and the measures vary from one resorts to another. All resorts either owned by government or private individual must consider the safety of tourists and their properties. Hence it is recommended that the government in Plateau State should provide a peaceful atmosphere for investors to come in so that the tourism industry would boom. All resorts on the Jos Plateau, must improvise effective security measures to curb the alarming insecurity threats to secure the confidence of tourists and investors coming to Plateau Nigeria.

Keywords: Security, Challenges, Tourist resort, Jos Plateau

1. INTRODUCTION

The right to security of life and property is the most generally accepted concept in the history of humanity, all humankind believe in the inviolability of human life. This concept suggests that all lives are important and should not be wasted by any one, as a result the security of a given place plays a very important role to the economic and social development of the place because humans naturally move towards areas that are more secured.

One of the first thing the tourist considers at the destination is the security of his life and property. Unfortunately, resorts and tourist destinations are highly vulnerable to security threats. These threats include but not restricted to terrorism, insurgency, theft, robbery, kidnapping, health, and other manmade crimes (Boakye,2012).

Security of life in hospitality isa matter of great concern; hence, the need to make concerted effort to drastically reduce or eliminate insecurity and ensure security/safety. The word security refers to those conducts and structures put in place to prevent any form of hazard, health, physical and emotional wise. Because of the rising crime rates in the society, it has become necessary for the management of hospitality industry to adequately introduce measures to protect lives and property of the proprietors, employees and guests.

Security has always been indispensable condition for travel and tourism, but it is in-contestable fact that security issues gain a much importance in the tourism industry. Changes in the world during the last two decades are enormous. Due to terrorist acts, robbery, theft religious crises, community clashes and incessant and frequent civil strife, insurgency, security has significantly decreased. The resorts have suffered a setback due to these negative acts and consequences of these events. There are apprehensions that not many people would be willing to visit Nigeria, especially at a time the country is unsettled and has serious insecurity issues to be solved.

Security remains one of the most serious problems affecting tourism in the country. In spite of the enormous financial involvement provided by the Nigeria government to launder the image of the country and to assure foreigners that Nigeria is indeed a safe country, not much seems to have been achieved by the authority. Dambazau (2015) acknowledged the manifestation of crime in Nigeria. He argues that in addition to the conventional crimes of armed robbery, murder and assaults and so on, Nigeria has been on the global crime map since 1980s. He maintained that crime has been identified as the most potent threat of Nigerian National Security and its impact is felt on all aspects of human activities. Insecurity is one of the major factors of underdevelopment because of the way it lowers or discourages investment level, destroys human and social capital, damages relationship between citizens and the state, and thus undermines democracy and the ability of the state to promote development. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), out of the fifty-nine countries evaluated, Nigeria is rated the riskiest country for business in the world. The report further shows that Nigeria is an insecure environment for commercial operations. Security risk arises at three levels. The first comes from raising violent crime from simple armed robbery to

carjacking and violent attacks. Second, companies can be subjected to direct attack or blackmail facilities can be vandalized and staff kidnapped.

The hospitality operation has the responsibility to providing full security to its guests and workers. Bearing this in mind, managers of resorts should develop a security plan to ensure security of its workers and guests. In Nigeria, the most common problems are terrorism, insurgency, theft, robbery, kidnapping, health, and other manmade crimes (Boakye,2012. This study emphasizes that resort operators should introduce security measures against threats and all social ills. However, available research on safety and security issues in the hospitality and tourism industry are few in general and have only been growing recently. Studies in resort sector in specific are very limited and there are few publications which investigate the concept of security measures systematically and holistically. No matter how far the existing studies have gone, there is a growing need to understand better safety and security issues and examine measures that can be used to stop their negative impacts on a growing insecurity in the resort industry (Boakye, 2012). The fact is that, safety and security measures have increased in recent years, but relatively little has been done in the developing nations compared to the researches in developed nations. In other to close this gap, this research work is a unique effort in studying security measures of resorts as it affects patronage of the resorts on the Jos Plateau. There is lack of empirical research that investigates and evaluates the measures of safety and security in Nigeria hotel industry in general, and in Plateau hotels in particular. To provide high quality security facilities and services and a secure environment in our resorts, it is important that resorts managers understand the expectation and perception of their guests regarding services and security facilities provide. Poor or inadequate security facilities and services might directly or indirectly affect patronage of resorts adversely.

Security has undergone a significant change, from less passive factor to now an active mechanism. There is a need to act promptly in order to protect tourists and their belongings as well as all the properties of the industry. The increasing rate of security threats in recent years, which negatively affect the tourism and hospitality industry on a regular basis has become the problem of study. Security threats are now becoming more frequent, very intense and sophisticated, and geographically diverse in scope (Mohammed and Jones,2012). Plateau State has witnessed numerous ethnic and religious crises in the recent past with untold consequences or effects on the socio-economic life of the state.

It is a known fact that people want to travel to an area that is peaceful and safe. The prevailing insecurity in Plateau State has however, negatively affected the inflow of tourists to the state because of envisaged threat to human lives and property thereby limiting the state ability to develop economically or reduce propensity for the states with very rich attractions propensity to pull investors nor tourists.

It is no longer news that during the festivities, businesses of all kinds thrive to the peak as a result of influx of people including non-nationals to the state. Hoteliers and other service providers get patronage from tourists during such periods. Insecurity has however scared a lot of people and almost robbed the state of its socioeconomic activities. As a result, hoteliers have several times complained of low patronage partly due to the constant postponement of major events as a result of insecurity. Some of these events include national and international workshops, seminars, sporting events, political gatherings etc. The situation has become worse with the explosions that have been rocking Jos (Ajijah, 2012). Apart from these effects, most resorts also operate at lost, delay in payment of staff salaries and other charges, delay in settlement of bills like over-head tax, eventually leading to staff retrenchment, business closure, rendering some staff jobless, thereby compounding/increasing insecurity (Beech and Chadwick, 2006). The following research questions are raised:

- What are the security measures of resorts on the Jos Plateau?
- What security measures are lacking in resorts on the Jos plateau?
- How can security measures be improved and sustained in resorts on the Jos plateau?

The purpose of this study is to investigate security measures of resorts on the Jos-Plateau, in order to enhance the understanding of security measures as it affects the patronage of the resorts.

1.1 Hypothesis

This study is to test whether there is a variation in security measures employed for protection of lives and properties in the selected resorts. Hence, the research hypothesis is:

H₁ – There is significance variation in the security measures employed in the selected resorts

Security is so important that it is impossible to manage without it. It is a true fact that security gained more importance in the last three decades in tourism. Changes in the world during the last three decades were enormous, this is due to terrorist acts, local wars, epidemics and pandemics that we were witnesses to, the tourism industry has suffered the impact and the negative consequences of the event manifested the vulnerability of tourism both on local, regional and global levels. Therefore, this fact has necessitated the study.

Jos Plateau is located in the middle belt zone of Nigeria and lies between latitudes 8⁰30' and 10⁰30' North and longitudes 7⁰30' and 8⁰37' East. The state shares common boundaries with Bauchi state in the North, Taraba state in



the East, Nasarawa state in the South and Kaduna state in the West. The state has an area of landmass covering 26,899 square Kilometres

Jos Plateau is a land of beautiful sceneries, rich cultural and historical heritage and excellent weather. The people of the state are very hospitable and accommodating. These explain why Plateau state has come to be identified as the “home of Peace and Tourism”

It has equally distinguished itself as Nigeria’s foremost tourist haven. The history of tourism development in the state has followed that of the national trend. To attain and maintain a leading position by harnessing its rich potentials, the state government formed the Plateau State Tourism Corporation in 1986 to develop, market and promote the industry as a parastatal under the Tourism Division of the State Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Perhaps, it can be said that the efforts that government has made over the years to develop the tourism sector of the state that has earned the sobriquet ‘Home of Peace and Tourism’ as the slogan for the state. This slogan is to boost the image of the state as a tourist destination than can be next to none in the country. government, Corporate bodies and private investors have all developed resorts of different standards in the state including hotels, motels, guest houses, resthouses, restaurants, off licenses, bars, suya joins, club houses and cinema/film/video viewing centres. All these relaxation places require some sort of security arrangements. They are places that attract visitors, tourists, terrorists/insurgents/criminals of all sorts. This study is to investigate security measures of these relaxation spots on the Jos-Plateau, in order to understanding of security measures as the research is to investigate the security measures employed by resorts on the Jos plateau region of Plateau S. Security measures are mobilized for protection of lives and properties, and the measures employed vary from one resort to another. All resorts either owned by government or private individual must consider the safety of customers and their properties. Hence it is recommended that the government in Plateau State and individuals should provide a peaceful atmosphere for investors/visitors/tourists to come so that the tourism industry would boom. All resorts on the Jos Plateau, must improvise effective security measures to curb with the alarming insecurity threats to secure the confidence of tourists and investors who are trooping to Plateau State in large numbers.

2. METHODOLOGY

The researchers adopted purposive sampling approach, the respondent were carefully selected. The researchers also visited management of various resorts to understand the people, and attractions of the resorts on the Jos plateau. After due consultation with the staff of the Plateau State Tourism Corporation, 10 of the selected the most physically developed and patronised resorts most were chosen for sampling they include:

- Hill Station Hotel
- Solomon Lar Amusement Park
- Crest Hotel and Gardens
- Jos Wildlife Park
- Jos National Museum
- Ray field Holiday Resort
- Eliel Centre
- Ray field Golf Club
- Korrets Harmlets Amusement Park
- J.I.B Portakabin

Convenience sampling involves choosing respondents at the convenience of the researchers. In this particular study, the convenience sample adopted was the selection of tourist resorts. Convenience sampling is helpful especially when it is difficult to draw a probabilistic sample due to lack of reliable base data as is the case here. the Chi – Square inferential statistic was used to test the research hypothesis

Assessing the security situation of resorts on the Jos Plateau, the data required was obtained mainly from primary source. The primary source of data collected from this study included mainly the information directly obtained from the sample resorts through field observation/inspection, oral interview with staff and guest of designated resorts

3. RESULTS/FINDINGS

3.1 Number of Security Measures Employed by the Resorts

The researcher sought to know the range of security measures mobilized at each of the sampled resorts to combat insecurity within their premises. Responses are on table 6. The range of security measures mobilised include mainly building of fences, employment of internal security personnel, engagement of external security forces (Army, Police, Peace Corp, SSS, etc), mounting security check point at gates, use of metal detector machines, mounting of city or surrounding-watch cameras, walkie- talkie and GSM machines and lighting provisions among many others.

Table 1: Number of Security personnel Employed at Resorts

RESORT	No of security personnel
Hill station Hotel	6
Jos Wild Life Park	4
Crest Hotel	6
Ray Field Holiday Resort	3
National Museum	4
Solomon Lar Park	6
Eliel Centre	7
Ray Field Golf Club	5
J.I.B Portakabin	9
Korrets Hamlets Amusement Park	6
Total	56

Source: Field work 2018

Security facilities and services could greatly guarantee safety of lives and properties of staff, tourists and the properties around the resort. The researchers attempted to know the range of security facilities and services provided by each resort. The responses are summarised on table 1. Findings on table 1 shows that J.I.B. Portakabin has the highest security measures with 16.1% followed by Eliel Centre with 11.3%. Crest Hotel, Hill Station, Solomon Lar Amusement Park has 10.7% each. Ray field Golf Club and Korrets Hamlet Amusement Park have 9.4% of security measure. While Ray field Holiday Resort has the least security measure of 5.7%.

Table 2: Security Facilities/Service Provided by the Resort.

Name of resort	Hand metal detector	Access vehicle/pedestrian control	Adequate lightening	CCTV Camera	Walki-talkie	Fencing	Police/soldiers/civil defence	Internal security	Training and Retraining of staff	Electrical security alarm	Total
Hill station Hotel	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	X	6
JOS Wild Park	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X	4
Crest Hotel	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	X	X	6
Ray field Holiday Resort	√	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	3
National Museum	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	X	X	4
Solomon Lar Amusement Park	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	6
Eliel Centre	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	7
Rayfield Golf Club	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√	X	X	5
J.I.B. PortaKabin	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	9
Korrets Hamlet Amusement Park	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	√	√	X	6
Total	10	8	8	1	1	7	8	10	3	0	56

Source: Field work 2018

3.2 General Security Profiles of the Selected Resorts

A resort reputation and standard conduct of business is based on provision of protection that is afforded to guests, employees, visitors, contractors, the physical structure of the premises and that is contained there-in and pertinent to the property. The researcher therefore sought to know the security.

Table 3: Security Profiles of the Sampled Resorts

Name of resort	Ownership	Security facilities/services available	Security facilities/service lacking	Recreational facilities available	Security problems & challenges	Future security prospect
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Hill Station Hotel	Govt.	Hand metal detector, Access vehicle/pedestrian control, on-site private security personnel, adequate lightening, GSM phone and inter-com Device, Fencing, Police/Soldiers	CCTV Camera, Walkie-Talkie, Electric Alarm, Armed surveillance, Security personnel, watch towers	Bars, Restaurant, Events halls, Accommodation, swimming-pool	Crises, terrorism.	Provision of modern security garget lacking at the Hotel
Jos Wild Life Park	Govt.	Access Vehicle/Pedestrian Control, Hand Metal Detector, On-site Private Security, GSM Phone, Touch-light, Police/Civil Defence/Soldiers	Walkie-Talkie, CCTV Camera's, Electric Alarm, Armed Surveillance Security, Proper Fencing, Watch Towers.	Wild museum, park café for food and drinks, reception ground, picnic/play grounds	Terrorism, encroachment, trespasses, public disturbances, theft, Drug-Abused	More and trained security staff to be equip with modern security garget. Govt. funding.
Crest Hotel	Private	On-site security proper fencing, hand metal detector, lightening, inter-com devices, Access Vehicle/Pedestrian Control, GSM Phones, Touch-Light, Patrol Conducted Around the Premises.	Armed Surveillance Security, CCTV Camera's, Walkie-Talkie, Watch Towers.	Gym facilities, conference hall, swimming pool, bars, internet facilities, laundering/dry cleaning	Crises, terrorism, and theft.	Seminar sponsoring for internal security staff and provision of adequate armed security
Ray field holiday resort	Private	Hand Metal Detector, On-site Private Security, Life-Jacket, Lightening, GSM Phones, Touching Light	Watch-tower, security alarms, walkie-talkie, surveillance security, armed guard security, fencing, CCTV camera's	Swimming board, reception ground, mini bar/restaurant	Terrorism, crises, trespass, life guard & theft, drug-abused, & public disturbances.	Well trained security, staff with better boosting moral and adequate provision of modern security garget.
National Museum	Govt.	Hand Metal Detector, Patrol Conducted Around the Resort, On-site Security Staff, Fencing Lightening, GSM Phones.	CCTV Camera's, Walkie-Talkie, Armed Surveillance Security, Armed Guard Security, Watch Towers, Electric Alarms Access Vehicles/Pedestrian Control	Ceremonial hall, garden library, souvenir shop, museum of natural history, transport museum.	Theft, terrorism, cultism, public disturbances, civil un-rest, Drug-Abused	Modern security garget required, more and trained security staff.
Solomon Lar Amusement Park	Govt.	Access Vehicle/ Pedestrian Control, Hand Metal Detector, Armed Police, Fencing Lightening, GSM phone.	CCTV Camera's, Armed Surveillance Personnel, Walkie-Talkie, Electric Alarms, Patrol Conducted Around the Park	Swimming pool, Small Charlets, Long-tennis, Ceremony-Grounds, Bars and Restaurants	Theft, public disturbances, terrorism, crises, drug-abuse.	Enough monitoring security garget are require with intelligent armed security personnel
Eliel Centre	Private	Fencing, Access Vehicles/Pedestrian Control, On-site Security Personnel, Lightening	Walkie-Talkie, CCTV Cameras, Armed Surveillance Security, Armed Guard	Ceremonial halls, provision shops, car hire, restaurants	Crises and terrorism.	There is need for efficient monitoring gargets and

		Surrounding the Resort, Hand Metal Detector, Inter-com Devices	Personnel, Electric Security Alarm.			surveillance armed personnel
Ray field Golf Club	Private	Lightening, On-site Security Personnel, Barriers, Hand Metal Detector, Army	Armed Surveillance Security, CCTV Camera's, Watch-Towers, Intercom-Devices, Walkie-Talkie, Fencing, Electric Security Alarm		Crises & Terrorism	Provision of more scanners, CCTV camera's, fencing , and posting of more police and soldiers permanently
J. I. B. Portakabin	Private	Access Vehicle/Pedestrian Control, Hand Metal Detector, Adequate Lightening, Fencing, Intercom-Devices, On-Site Security Personnel	Armed Surveillance Security, Electric Alarm		Crises & terrorism	More of security consciousness & alertness
Korrets Hamlet and Amusement Park	Private	Adequate lightening Surrounding the Resort, Access Vehicles/Pedestrian Control, Hand Metal Detector, On-site Security Personnel, Touch-Light	Walkie-Talkie, CCTV Camera's, Intercom-Devices, Armed Security Guard, armed plain cloth security.	Swimming Pool, Ceremonial Halls, Children playing facilities	Terrorism & Crises.	To install some CCTV camera's in some strategic places

Source: Field work 2018

The challenges of resort in any part of the world is so extensive and comprehensive this can be observed into separate categories each with its own risk mitigation strategies. The researcher sought to know the extent of the problems and challenges confronting resort in the Jos Plateau state. The responses are summarized on table 3.

Findings on table 3 show that, 90% of the respondent indicate that poor facilities/services and few workers are problems face by resorts. 80% of the respondents indicate poor funding, substandard facilities, and lack of renovation. 70% indicate lack of trained personnel, 60% indicate poor salaries, and 40% indicate encroachment as the problems and challenges confront by the resorts in Jos plateau

Treatment of insecurity is all about having comprehensive plan in place, and skilled people with authority able to respond immediately should crises arises. The research work sought to know the coping strategies of resorts during conflicts. The responses are summarised on table 3.

Findings on table shows that all the sampled resorts adopt coping strategies in overcoming the negative impact of conflicts on the resorts. 100% of the respondent indicates operation time changes. 90% indicates more security personnel engage temporary. 50% indicates salaries/wages slashed. 30% indicates workers retrench. 10% indicates resort temporary close

Table 4 Coping Strategies during Crises

Measures	Number of resorts affected	Percentage (%)
More security personnel engage temporary	9	90%
Operation time changes	10	100%
Salaries/wages slashed	5	50%
Workers retrench	3	30%
More security garget supply	2	20%

Source: Field work 2018

3.3 Testing of Hypothesis

The research hypothesis was tested as follow:

H₁ (Alternative Hypothesis):

There is significance variation in the security employed and tourist resorts on the Jos Plateau.



- Testing statistic: Chi-square
- Significant level: 0.05(95%)
- Degree of freedom, Df: = n-1 = 10-1=9

Decision: If the calculated value of Chi – square is greater than the table value we reject H_0 and accept H_1 , but otherwise we accept the H_0 and reject the H_1 .

Conclusion: From the foregoing decision, our conclusion is that there no significance variation in the security measures employed by tourist resorts on the Jos Plateau as calculated value = 9.3 is less than critical value at $\alpha = 0.05$ of = 16.9. All the tourist resorts virtually employed almost same security measures to contain insecurity incidences within their premises.

4. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Security has always been a priority for every community because it touches on the fundamental survival of the nation as a viable entity. The insecurity in the state is affecting the tourism industry, human lives and properties are not protected, the tourist who are expected to patronise the industry are discouraged because of insecurity. Richard (2016), asserts that resorts present greater vulnerability with respect to security threat. These threat are frequently in the form of crime, terrorism, crises, health and manmade hazards. However, the safety of tourist is a measure of how safe an area or city is.

Findings have shown that, all the sampled resorts have employed almost the same security measures (including mainly building of fences, employment of internal security personnel, engagement of external security forces (Army, Police, Peace Corp, SSS, etc), mounting security check point at gates, use of metal detector machines, mounting of city or surrounding-watch cameras, walkie- talkie and GSM machines and lighting provisions among many others) to protect employees and customers within their resorts premises from potential threats and dangers. The findings reveal that, government owned resorts as show on table 2 have more security challenges with less security measure employed for protection of lives and properties. The Jos Wildlife Park, Solomon Lar Amusement Park and National Museum have weak security measure's considering the influx of tourist during festivity such as Christmas, Salah and Easter celebrations. According to Hilter, 2015 forecasting the future is risky, but hotels that fail to look forward will almost certainly be left behind in an increasingly competitive globalized world, to help hotels to meet up with the current and future risk, the sky touch has developed a hotel security that monitors global hotel security issues and tracks changes of critical point the industry is facing worldwide. Findings further reveals that, the private resort have a better security measure with less security challenges. Considering the frequency, intense and geographical diverse of the current security threat, J.I.B Portakabin, Eliel centre, Crest Hotel, KorretsHarmlets Amusement Park, providesgoodsecuritybut not enough to adequately protect lives and properties at the resort. Ray field golf club is an outdoor recreational resort that could attract tourist within and internationally, but, the security measure employed cannot guarantee the safety of tourist. Ray field holiday resort have a fantastic scenic environment that offers tourist endless fun of boating's, swimming, sun bathing and fishing, but they have the least security measure employed for protection of lives and properties.

Further findings revealed that, the security measures employed by the sampled resorts is more of preventive security measures related to access control, the establishment of procedure and identification system to prevent unauthorized access by person or vehicle to the resorts (Shangra, 2015). Hand metal detector and internal security personal as show on table two are the security facilities used by all the sample resort presenting 100% usage each. This is followed by access vehicle pedestrian control, Police\Solider, and adequate lightening representing 80% usage each, and fencing with total usage of 70%. The modern security facilities that every resorts need most but not used by the sampled resort are Close Circuit Television (CCTV) Walkie Talkie. The CCTV and Walkie Talkie are used for monitoring movement activities and transmission of information handle by some trained security personnel, but the facilities are lacking in all the sampled resort expect J.I.B Portakabin. The resort security measures need more of monitoring than physical access control and armed security guard. Comparing the government and private owned resorts as indicated on table 2 and 3 finding shows that, the private owned resorts have better security facilities than the government resort.

Findings are a confirmation of the fact that, virtually every resorts in Jos Plateau is affected by the insecurity that ravaged the state. In spite the laudable tourism attraction natural and manmade which made the state a natural attraction for tourist to visit, the level of patronage in most of the resorts is still low, this has almost robbed the glory of state as the "Home of Peace and Tourism". According to Abubakar (2005), Some of the major security challenges currently confronting Jos and the nation at large have been identified to include; political and electioneering conflict, ethno-religious crises, ethno militias, cultism and criminality, organised crime, socio economic agitators and boundary dispute. Presently, the insecurity has taken another dimension ranging from Fulani herdsmen conflict to terrorism locally known as Boko Haram. These problems individually or collectively constitute threat to peace,



security and development to plateau state leaving the negative consequence on the tourism industry. Where there is security threat to tourist, the resorts are in trouble because patronage will be affected.

The study also found that, terrorism, civil unrest violent assault to name few, are opponent of tourism development in Jos Plateau. The development and existence of tourism in the state relies completely on the condition of enduring peace and security. All stake holders involved in managing the resorts must implement all accessible means to ensure its sustainability. No place can become a tourist spot without concentrating to factors of security more than any economic practices. The failure and success of resorts industry rely on been able to offer secure and safe environment for tourist. In view of the persistent acts of terrorism and armed assault, countries like Pakistan, Sudan and Afghanistan fail to emerge on list of countries that have huge economic advantage (Okome, 2013).

CONCLUSION

Security measures is all about having comprehensive plans in place, and skilled people who are ready to respond immediately should a crisis arises. Globalisation and technology development are raising the expectation for the government to help manage many insecurity challenges the tourism industry cannot manage on their own. The fight against terrorism, ethno-religious conflict, communal crises, political unrest and other form of crime is a prerequisite of tourism development on the plateau. Hence, any amount spent on structure, decoration and marketing is worthless as long as lives and properties under our custody are not guaranteed. Finally, this research work has touched on some pertinent issues in our attempt to fortify the security of our resorts. It also throws some challenges to stakeholders in our search to find a lasting solution to resort Security.

The fact that, security has undergone a significant change, from more or less passive factor, it is now an active element of tourism. Stake holders that are involved in managing the industry must implement all accessible means to ensure sustainability. Based on the achievement made from the research work the researcher thereby make the following recommendations:

- Training and retraining of employees to efficiently and effective adopt the role of security consciousness through an enhance ability to understand, comprehend and appreciation the nature of their work requirement, as it relates to crime prevention.
- It is recommended that the security measures of resorts requires more of monitoring and transmission of information garget such as Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), Walkie Talkie, and Electric Security Alarm just to mention few than depending on preventive measures.
- It is recommended that the criteria for recruitment of staffs in any resorts should be able to give time for confirmation of all referees. Background check should be established to confirm the credibility of the candidate from relevant authorities.
- It is recommended that the use of armed guard Security (police and soldier) at the entrance of every resorts should always be discretionary, over intrusion and invasion of the Armed guard security scared or up-set minds of some visitors.
- It is recommended that the government should provide sufficient financial resources for the resorts to optimally operate with modern security garget to meet up with to current security threats
- It is recommended that the initiative to secure the employees, guest and properties of all resort should not be left in the hands of resort operators alone, it requires much effort of government in restoration of peace in the environment for human services providers to thrive.
- Resort operators should request the services of trained/professionals on intelligence gathering such as State Intelligence Bureau (SIB) and State Security Service (SSS)
- Creating a local network by bringing together all the relevant agencies to interact with guest/customers and employees is an effective way of addressing guest security.
- Internal monitoring units should be created by management to monitor the activities of its personnel in their various department to prevent the occurrence of crime from within the establishment.
- Fencing of resort is encouraged, this is to note the movement of tourist in and out of the resort. There should be entrance and exit mounted with monitoring security garget, trained intelligence security personnel, and effective Access Vehicle and Pedestrian control.

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