
**TOURISM ACTIVITIES ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY
A CASE STUDY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK**

1 Kabajulizi Jovia, 2 Ngiri Andrew

1, 2 Metropolitan International University

ABSTRACT

The ministry of Tourism, Wild life And Antiquities (MTWA) instituted a sample survey of tourists existing Uganda in 2012. The tourism expenditure and motivation survey (TEMS). This survey collected data on tourism expenditures, duration of stay, tourist activities, sites visited, levels of satisfaction and suggestion for improvement in the sector. The purpose of this proposal is too present is to present the activities of tourism on the economic development of the country. This scope is therefore limited to the activities on economic development of the Uganda economy, thus increasing foreign exchange earnings and improving the balance of payment. The data shows that tourism activities spend 60% more than others per to Uganda. This makes tourism attractive target in Uganda to increase the economic growth of tourism. The results from the above table showed that 71.4% respondents in Queen Elizabeth agreed that there were impacts of tourism on the economic development of tourism where as 28.5% disagreed. This showed that indeed there was a greater and positive impact of tourism on the economic development of Uganda overcoming the negative impact. The study also shows that various tourism activities have benefited the local people especially those that live near Queen Elizabeth National Park. In areas of further research, the researcher discovered that there was need investigate the effects of culture on tourism. I would recommend the tourism administrators to collaborate with the government to help build theatres for the display of tourism activities. In this day and age, tourism theatres are essential as they accommodate large numbers of tourists and other people (Christopher & Felex, 2022). This can be a turning point for the development of tourism at Queen Elizabeth National Park and Uganda at large.

Key words: **tourism activities and economic development**

Background of the study.

Within the past due Sixties, Uganda became visited through 100000 worldwide travelers every year. Tourism was the united States's fourth largest earner of forex. Uganda's visitor enterprise instead promoted its tropical forests. The keystone of the brand-new industry became Bwindi Impenetrable country wide Park (Christopher & Micheal, 2022). The traveler industry earned within the early Nineteen Seventies due to political instability. by

using the overdue Nineteen Eighties Uganda political weather had installed and conditions were appropriate for funding in Uganda s vacationer industry. However, the lack of charismatic flora and fauna in formerly popular Safaris parks which includes Murchison falls national parks and Queen Elizabeth national Park promoted these parks from competing with similar tourist sites in neighboring Kenya and Tanzania (Nicholas et al., 2023). In

Received: 16.09.2023

Accepted: 21.09.2023

Published on: 30.09.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

October 214, The Uganda governments' ministry of tourism, natural world and Antiquities launched the 2014 – 2024 Tourism improvement master plan with support from the United international locations international Tourism agency and the United countries improvement program amongst other techniques, the plan divides the USA up into several geographical capabilities (Subcounty et al., 2022).

Queen Elizabeth national park is one Uganda's oldest parks; it changed into formed formally together with Murchison falls country wide parks in 1952. It became shaped formally along with Murchison falls country wide park in 1952 (Filstar, 2023). The park was initially called Kazinga national Park earlier than it become renamed in 1954 to commemorate a visit by means of queen Elizabeth 11 of awesome Britain. Queen Elizabeth country wide Park hosts 619 bird species the second maximum of any park in Africa, the sixth maximum of any park inside the international. This first-rate quantity is enabled by

Specific Objectives.

- To discover the tourism activities on the economic development of Queen Elizabeth National Park.?
- To find out the contributions of tourism on the economic development of Queen Elizabeth National Park.?
- To determine the relationship between tourism activities and the economic development of Queen Elizabeth National Park?

Research questions.

- What are the contributions of tourism activities of Queen Elizabeth National Park?
- What are impacts or tourism on the economic development of Queen Elizabeth National Park.?
- What is the relationship between tourism activities and the economic development of Queen Elizabeth National Park.?

way of the park's numerous habits. Crocodiles had been currently seen within the Kazinga channel. They disappeared for 8000 years when they were eliminated from Lake Edward by means of poisonous ash from nearby volcanoes .it contains 95 species of mammal more than every other park in Uganda.

Problem Statement

The contribution that tourism makes to the monetary boom of the Ugandan financial system. The monetary analysis of tourism based on the TEMS survey. although the improvement of a tourism industries viewed as an engine of economic increase and empowerment in Uganda, the arena is generally ruled by means of the foreigners and has a number of leakages which may additionally restrict achievements /expected consequences (Ramadhan et al., 2023).

Methodology**Research Design**

The researcher adopted a case study design. It only used qualitative approaches.

Qualitative

Qualitative approaches included the use of interviews. This provided details that came from direct quotations from the exact words said by respondents as suggested.

Target population

The research carried out at Queen Elizabeth national part. Ten (10) respondents represented the activities that took place in Queen Elizabeth national Park, 10 respondents represented the tourists and 20 the local community members. A parent population of 50 respondents was included in the study.

Sample Size

According to Maorgan and Krecjie (1970) sample size refers to the number of items selected from the universe to constitute sample. Technically, the size of the sample depended on the type of research design being used, desired level of confidence in the result of the amount of accuracy wanted and the characteristics of the population of interest. Thus, it was important to note that there was no single best way that used to determine sample size (Singh, 2006) regardless of the used method to determine the size, sample size should be large enough and representative.

Table 1. Sample size determination

Respondents	Population	Sample size	Cumulative frequency	Sampling techniques
Administrators from Queen Elizabeth workers	10	10	10	Purposive
Tourists	20	5	25	Simple random
Local community members	40	18	43	Simple random

Sampling procedure

The study used simple random sampling method for selecting local community members and tourists. This approach preferred because it involved dividing the population into homogeneous subgroups and then taking a simple random sample in each group (Kombo, and Tromp, 2006). Purposive sampling technique was applied on the administrators from Queen Elizabeth and the workers involved.

Data collection instruments

An interview guide was used to gather qualitative data from the targeted respondents.

In depth interview

The primary data collection method was interview guide protocol designed and administered to key informants to capture qualitative information. The key informants for in depth interviews was done towards administrators of Queen Elizabeth and its workers, those were purposely chosen to get more reliable information because of their knowledge, experience about tourism activities however the tourists were randomly selected.

Data Analysis

Qualitative data involved explanation of direct quotation from interviews and description of findings, content analysis techniques was used and presented as themes using SPSS (Nelson et al., 2022).

RESULTS

Table 1: Showing how long the respondents have stayed at Queen Elizabeth National Park

Period	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Between 6 months – 2 years	10	28.5
Between 3 years – 5 years	15	42.8
Between 6 years – 8 years	5	14.2
8 years and above	5	14.2
Total	35	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table 42.8% of the respondent had spent there between 3-5 years. This means that they have the necessary skills required to handle the tourism sector.

Showing education level of respondents

The question was asked because the researcher wanted to know how it influences the performance of employees. It was found out that 42.8% of Queen Elizabeth's employees have a Bachelors Degree and it's shown in the table below

Table 2: Showing the education level of respondents

Received: 16.09.2023

Accepted: 21.09.2023

Published on: 30.09.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

Category	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Certificate	5	14.2
Diploma	5	14.2
Degree	15	42.8
Masters	5	14.2
PHD	5	14.2
Total	35	100

Source: Primary Data

From the survey, 42.8% had a Bachelors Degree of which they had less skills and knowledge about tourism activities which affected the economic development of the country.

Repeat Travel (Tourists)

This was intended to find out how tourists contributed to the economic development of the country. This can be shown in the table below.

Table 3: Showing repeat travel

Repeat travel	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	Agree	25	71.4
No	Disagree	12	34.2

Source: Primary Data

From the above table, it's shown that 71.4% agreed that tourists contributed to the economic development of the country.

Table 4: Has tourism activities contributed to the economic development of Uganda?

	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	Agree	20	57.1
No	Disagree	15	42.8

Source: Primary Data

From the above survey, 57.1% agreed that tourism activities contributed to the economic development of Uganda and 42.8% disagreed of tourism contribution. Hence, it's concluded that indeed tourism activities contributed to the economic development of Uganda.

Impact of tourism on the economic development of Uganda?

This was intended to investigate whether there are impacts of tourism on the economic development of Uganda. They are shown in the table below.

Table 5: Showing the impact of tourism on the economic development of Uganda

Impact of tourism on the economic development of Uganda	Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	Agree	25	71.4
Negative	Disagree	10	28.5

Source: Primary data

The results from the above table showed that 71.4% respondents in Queen Elizabeth agreed that there were impacts of tourism on the economic development of tourism where as 28.5% disagreed. This showed that indeed there was a greater and positive impact of tourism on the economic development of Uganda overcoming the negative impact.

Conclusions

It can be concluded that tourism activities were a great indicator of economic development of Uganda. This meant that at Queen Elizabeth National Park should invest more in cultural activities so as to realize an increase in tourism development. However, there were also other indicators of economic development and these included improvement of the agricultural sector among others.

Recommendations

I would recommend the tourism administrators to collaborate with the government to help build theatres for the display of tourism activities. In this day and age, tourism theatres are essential as they accommodate large numbers of tourists and other people (Christopher & Felex, 2022). This can be a turning point for the development of tourism at Queen Elizabeth National Park and Uganda at large.

References

- Christopher, F., & Felex, N. (2022). *Eco-Tourism and Economic Development of People Surrounding Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in Kanungu District*. 6(6), 93–96.
- Christopher, F., & Micheal, M. (2022). *The Role of Tourism on Poverty Reduction of People: A Case Study of Magambo Sub County in Rubirizi District*. 6(5), 23–29.
- Filstar, U. (2023). *Assessing the Impact of social media on the Development of Domestic Tourism in Uganda - A Case Study of Uwec Uganda*. 7(4), 164–169.
- Nelson, K., Christopher, F., & Milton, N. (2022). *Teach Yourself Spss and Stata*. 6(7), 84–122.
- Nicholas, K., Nelson, K., Kazaara, A. G., Deus, T., & Moses, N. (2023). *Examining the Influence of Climatic Change Patterns on Tourism Activities in Uganda. A Case Study of Bududa District*. 7(2), 72–79.
- Ramadhan, B., Alex, I., Kazaara, A. G., Nelson, K., Deus, T., & Pascal, T. (2023). *Taxation and the Development of Small Businesses in Uganda, a Case Study of Iganga District*. 7(2), 136–149.
- Subcounty, K., District, K., Christopher, F., & Vallence, N. (2022). *The Role Played by Transport in the Development of Tourism in*. 6(5), 30–37.