QUESTION 1A):

Face to Face Interview: The researcher or his/her representative asks specific questions on the research topic. This particular data collection makes use of survey questionnaires; the questionnaires should be brief and concise.

Strengths:

* Possibility of arousing the interest of those interviewed.
* It is possible to ask difficult questions.
* The researcher can always postpone interview in case of bad weather conditions.

Weaknesses:

* It can be expensive.
* It is time consuming.
* Lengthy questionnaires can get boring and the respondent is uninterested in answering.

1B.) Postal interviews are survey questions that are sent via postal offices to the respondent.

Strengths:

* It can be sent to any part of the country.
* The respondent can answer at his or her free will/time.

Weaknesses:

* It can get missing.
* The respondent can reply late or not reply at all.

1C). Telephone Interview are restricted to only developed countries. This method can work in Nigeria due to the high level of telephone penetration. This interview is brief and last only for 10 to 15 minutes.

Strengths:

* It is relatively affordable.
* Although money is used to recharge it is more effective.
* Interview are possible in a short time.

Weakness:

* Demonstration by researcher is not possible.
* Respondents could terminate the interview will.

2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a method whereby tourism stakeholders are brought together in a place to discuss specific issues relevant to the research topic. It preferred number of people involved in FGD’s is between 6 to 10, but 12 is regarded as the maximum. FGD enables you to come face to face with key stakeholders and as they- ‘say to hear from the horse’s mouth’. Also frank responses are also given. The major disadvantage of this method is the time needed to gather the discussants; they will also have to enough resources to provide drinks and snacks while the session last.

3. The outlines are;

1. Select a research topic and define the topic
2. Review the literature
3. Specify the data required
4. Evaluate the secondary data
5. If a secondary data

* Gather desired data

If primary data

* Choose primary data collection
* Plan primary data collection
* Design the data collection instrument.
* Collect desired data.

1. process and evaluate the data
2. interpret result and draw conclusion
3. formulate recommendation
4. prepare and present findings.

4.) literature review helps one the researcher the origin of a problem. These refers to all literature material as to regards to that particular topic; the history of that particular topic can being studied in order to help the researcher be able to relate to the latest trend. A literature review can be done indoors like school library, government offices e.t.c.