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BUDGET PLANNING, ALLOCATION AND IMPLEMENTATION AS INDICES FOR INTRAMURAL SPORTS PROGRAMME AMONG OSUN STATE OWNED TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Today, institutions all over the world consider it worthy to promote the social objectives of sports. This is because it enables the young stars to acquire socially acceptable behavioural pattern. But this seems not to be so in Nigeria, particularly in Osun State, where interscholastic sports are facing a lot of problems. This study therefore investigated budget planning, allocation and implementation as indices for intramural sport programmes among Osun State owned tertiary institutions. A total of 500 respondents were purposely selected from four tertiary institutions owned by the state government for the study. A self-structured and validated questionnaire was used to collect data. The questionnaire was analysed using the inferential statistics of multiple regressions. Conclusions and recommendations were drawn at the end of the study based on the findings of the study.

Introduction

The value of sports had for centuries been acknowledged, Pestalozzi, a renowned educationist was of the view that sports contributed in a positive way to emotional development of normal children and the remediation of mental retardation in a typical child to exercise (Udoh, 2006).

Sports, according to Babalola and Oyeniya (2003) is a social agent that brings different people of different ages and religious background together, either as sports producer or consumers, so that they can both make use of their leisure time. The players are usually referred to as primary producers who engage in sporting activities in order to entertain the spectators, while second consumers watch them perform.

Sport, is a part of general education that contributes to the intellectual growth and human development of our youth. Its contribution to the socio-physical, emotional and cognitive development of the youths cannot be overestimated. Ladani (2000) postulated that, active participation in sports by youths has positive role to play in the maintenance of our physical well being, health and academic excellence.

In the opinion of Ahmed (2003) institutions all over the world function to promote the social objectives of sports. This is because it enables young stars to acquire a socially acceptable behavioural pattern that would afford them the opportunity to live a useful, rewarding and enriched life. It is important to note here that one of the significant integral parts of general education programmes in institutions is sport and this has been widely recognized and accepted as a social activity and an indispensable part of the student.

Interscholastic sport on the other hand represents an integral part of the total physical education programme and in most cases it evolves from the intramural athletic programme (Awosika, 1996). Intramural sports are comprehensive programmes of sport competition and recreational activities carried on within the walls of an institution. It includes all the physical, recreational activities, competitive and non-competitive sports carried out within a school organization or establishment. The programme is designed in such a way that all students can participate in the various competing activities offered, thus producing a wide range of abilities, enjoyment and interest, while participation is voluntary (Frost and Masha, 1981).

However, as lofty as the idea of interscholastic sport is, its objectives are been threatened with issues bothering on budgeting of funds in Osun State. One of the ultimate goals of accomplishing goals and objectives is to ensure proper organizational and administrative control of financial resources at the least possible cost and also to maximize its profits, the mechanism for ensuring this is through the budget (Adeniyi, 1994).

Budgeting according to Cole (2000) is a statement usually expressed in financial terms, of the desire performance of an organization in the pursuit of its objectives in the short term usually one year. Atoyebi (1992) stated that budgeting is part of the management control process by which resources are obtained and used effectively and efficiently in the accomplishment of the

management's objectives. Fasan (1994) postulated that budgeting in sports is a process that helps to link programmes and activities with the financial outlay so as to effectively accomplish the stated objectives, prevent wastage and human efforts.

The focus of this study therefore is to investigate the variables of budget planning, allocation and implementation as indices for intramural sport programmes among Osun State owned tertiary institutions.

Statement of the Problem

It has been observed that organization of intramural sports programme among Osun State owned tertiary institutions suffers a lot of setbacks due to problem bothering on poor budget management. It is also noticed that more often than not, funds budgeted for sport are diverted by management to other areas competing for attention. This fiscal indiscipline has been posing serious problems for intramural sports programme among Osun State owned tertiary institutions. Hence, the researchers' interest in carrying out study of this nature.

Methodology

The descriptive survey research design was adopted for this study. This design is appropriate because it doesn't manipulate any variable but studies existing phenomenon. The population for the study comprised of all staff and students in four tertiary institutions owned by Osun State.

The sampled institutions are Osun State College of Education, Ila-Orangun, Osun State College of Education, Ilesha, Osun State Polytechnic, Iree, and Osun State College of Technology, Esa-Oke. Osun State University was excluded from the study been a newly established institution.

The samples for this study were 500 respondents drawn as follows:

S/N	Names of Institutions	No. of respondents	%
1.	Osun State College of Education, Ila-Orangun	125	25%
2.	Osun State College of Education, Ilesha	125	25%
3.	Osun State Polytechnic, Iree	125	25%
4.	Osun State College of Technology, Esa-Oke	125	25%

Purposive sampling techniques were employed to sample the respondents. A self developed and structured questionnaire validated by experts in the field of sports administration was used for data collection. The instrument was found to be reliable after it was subjected to a pilot study which result was analysed with Cronbach Alpha Correlation Coefficient to obtain an $r = 0.87$. The researcher administered the questionnaire with the assistance of four research assistants (1 per school) and the results collected were analysed with inferential statistics of multiple regression at 0.05% alpha level.

Result and Discussion

H₀1: Budget planning will not significantly predict intramural sports programmes among Osun State owned tertiary institutions.

Table 1: Budget Planning

Multiple R	R ²	Adjusted R	SS	MS	F	df	Sig. P	Remark
0.334.1	0.6554	0.4535	3.25727		29.198	1	0.001	Sig.

The data in table 1 above revealed that hypothesis 1 stated above was found to be significant at $R = 0.33401$, $df = 1$, $P(0.0001) < 0.05$. In view of this, the hypothesis is therefore rejected. This finding shows that budget is one of the banes of effective intramural sport programming among tertiary institutions owned by Osun State. This further confirms Okanlawon's (2003) position that for the purpose of achieving the basic objectives of sports for all in higher institutions of learning, there is need for the Director of Intramural programme to have a sound organization and financial acumen to be able to achieve results.

H₀2: Budget allocation will not significantly predict intramural sports programmes among Osun State owned tertiary institutions.

Table 2: Budget Allocation

Multiple R	R ²	Adjusted R	SS	MS	F	df	Sig. P	Remark
0.32638	0.6980	0.4662	5.76506	54.120	1	1	0.001	Sig.

Table 2 presents information on the multiple regression analysis on hypothesis 2, which states that budget allocation, will not significantly predict effective intramural sports programme among Osun State owned tertiary institutions. The hypothesis was found to be significant at $R = 0.32638$, $df = 1$,

$P(0.0001) < 0.05$. Therefore, the hypothesis was rejected.

This finding further confirms the fact that budget allocation on sport among the four institutions is always grossly inadequate. This negates the opinion of Hampton, Summer, and Webber (1973) that good budget allocation enhances organizational performances.

H₃: Budget implementation will not significantly predict intramural sports programmes among Osun State owned tertiary institutions.

Table 3: Budget Implementation

Multiple R	R ²	Adjusted R	SS	MS	F	df	Sig. P	Remark
0.33781	0.7337	0.5318	1.98364	1.98364	17.382	1	0.001	Sig.

Table 3 revealed the result of regression analysis on hypothesis 3 which stated that budget implementation will not significantly predict effective intramural sports programmes among Osun State owned tertiary institution, was significant at $R=0.33281$, $df=1$, $P(0.0001) < 0.05$. The hypothesis is therefore rejected.

The finding revealed that sport budgets are not usually properly implemented, hence, the sordid preparation, and execution of intramural sports in all the four institutions.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, the researchers concluded that for proper administration of intramural sport programme among Osun State owned tertiary institutions, there is great need for:

1. Training and re-training of sports directors, sports committee chairmen, and members on fiscal management as it is related to sports.
2. Workshops and seminars on budget preparation, allocation and implementation should be organized by professionals for sports men and women who are sports managers.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are given based on the findings of the study.

1. Institutional-based sport administrator should be educated and retrained on fiscal management as it is related to sport management. They should also be trained on sourcing for funding, budget preparation, allocation and implementation.

2. The bursary department in all institutions should adequately involve sports directors and sport committee members in sport budgeting Planning.
3. A task force should be set up in each school to monitor and evaluate the implementation of sport budget.
4. Innovations should be brought into sourcing for sport funds as relying on statutory allocations may not be enough to implement a successful intramural programme.

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