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M.O. Ibrahim

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PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATION ON SPORTS PERFORMANCE AMONG STAFF OF KWARA STATE SPORTS COUNCIL

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Abstract

The study investigated the perceived factors influencing budgetary allocation on Sports Performance among Staff of Kwara State Sports Council. The variables studies include; the influence of politics, funding and public opinion on budgetary allocation on sports performance. Three research questions and three research hypotheses were developed and tested in the study. Descriptive research of survey type was used. The population for the study included professional and nonprofessional staff of Kwara State sports council. A sample of one hundred and fifty (150) respondents was used for the study. Researchers' designed structured questionnaire which was validated and tested. A test re-tests method with two weeks interval was used to determine the reliability of the instrument. A correlation co-efficient of 0.76 was obtained. The instrument was administered by the researcher and two research assistants. Inferential Statistics of Chi-square (χ^2) was used to analyzed the hypotheses set for the study at 0.05 alpha level. The findings revealed that politics, funding and public opinion significantly influenced budgetary allocation on sport performance in

Kwara State. Based on findings it was recommended that adequate fund should be allocated to sports to enhance better performance and bring back the lost glory of the state in sports competitions. Also, sports should be de-politicized and the public should have positive opinion about the importance of sports for the overall development of the state.

Key words: Sports management, Budgetary, Allocation, Sports, Performance ,

Introduction

Sports like other institutions in society, can only sustain itself if it has the resources to support its activities, programs and events. In like manner, Sports has become a veritable tool for advancing both economic and political development. Adesoye and Talabi (2004) viewed Sports as a social link among the nations of the world. They stressed further that it has become an effective instrument of international politics and one of the easiest ways of promoting the image of a nation. Abdulwahab (2015) sees politics as the exercise of power, the public allocation of things that are valued, he reiterates that when individuals, groups, and government official engage in decision making for the good of a society, politics is at work. Winberg and McDermolt (2002) see resources allocation as a political decision, where a limited supply of resources and plethora of demands cause political pressure and eliticism to influence decisions at every level.

For any establishment or organization to be able to function effectively, it requires qualified personnel, competent leadership and particularly adequate financial backing. Johan (2007) opined that good financial management starts from meticulous preparation of the budget, careful control of expenditure, constant and consistent management of finances in order to achieve the aims of setting an organization.

The success or otherwise of any sport program depends to a great extent on funds availability and adequate management. Rotwell & Theodore (2006) stated that an organization must have the right amount of funds (money) needed and must manage it in such a way that they will be able to achieve the organization objectives. According to Bob (2007), apart from USA where the private sector dominates funding of Sports, other climes like Europe, Asia and Pacific region, Sports are being funded by the government.

Soroka (2005) sees public opinion as a factor influencing budgetary allocation. He stressed further that it comes inform of democratic processes such as parties and interest groups. He concluded that it can also arise in the media and other propagations of ideas. Wlezien (2005) believes strongly in the effect of public opinion on the policy positions and outputs of governments in the allocation of resources.

Statement of the problem

The performance of Kwara State in major sporting events/festivals has been on the decline in the recent time. The state which used to excel in the past sporting events occupied a distant position of 27TH position out of 36 States at the last National Sports Festivals that took place in Lagos (2012). Observation shows that this might not be unconnected with the dwindling budgetary allocation to the State Sports Council inadequate funding of Sports, politics of the sports and misconception of public opinion towards Sports.

However, few studies had focused on the influence of facilities and personnel on performance of Sports, but not on budgetary allocation in Sports Council. This study therefore investigated the perceived factors that influenced budgetary allocation on Sports performance among staffs of Kwara State Sports Council.

Research Questions

1. Will politics play positive role during budgetary allocation to influence Sports performance in Kwara State?
2. Will fund allocate during budgetary allocation influence Sports performance in Kwara state?
3. Will public opinion on budgetary allocation for Sports Influence Sports performance in Kwara State?

Research hypotheses

1. Politics will not significantly influence Sports performance in Kwara State Sports Council.
2. Fund allocated for Sports during budgetary allocation will not significantly influence Sports performance in Kwara State Sports Council.
3. Public opinion will not significantly influence Sports performance in Kwara State Sports Council.

Methodology

This study is descriptive research of survey type. This design was used so as to enables the researchers to obtain information from a representative sample of a target population. It was also used in order to describe a particular situation of budgetary allocation to Sports. The population for this study consisted of all staff of Kwara State Sports Council which is two hundred and fifty (250). A total of one hundred and fifty (150) respondents were sampled for this study using stratified, purposive and simple random sampling technique of table of randomization. The respondents were sampled from different Sports, using stratified sampling technique and a simple random sampling technique. This was used to select the require sample for the study. Ten sport were randomly selected from the available twenty sport association from the study area ,using stratified and simple random sampling

technique of lucky dip (fish bowl) The Sports used include; Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Table tennis, Tennis, Judo, Taekwondo, Badminton, Athletics, and Squash. Sample respondents consists of both sportsmen and women; also coaches, Administrative secretary of each Sport, secretariat staff and the association members of each of the Sport were selected for the study. Ten respondents (players) were randomly sampled from each of the 10 Sports selected, this made a total of one hundred respondents (players) which consists of 80 male players and 20 female s players. Two coaches, which consist of the technical or Head Coach and one assistant coach, a total of 20 coaches were purposively used for the study. One secretary from sport selected were purposively used for the study. A total of ten secretaries were used for the study. Purposive sampling technique was also used to select Director of sports, Council Secretary (1) Head of Coaching (1) Sport organizing secretary (1) Stadium manager and Council accountant (1), others include 2 clerks and 2 messenger available in the council. Also one association members each from ten sports were used for the study. A total of 150 respondents were used for the study.

The researchers designed the instrument after a thorough review of related literature. The instrument was a Likert format rating scale type which was validated by three experts in the field of Human Kinetics Education. The reliability of the instrument was also carried out using test re-test within two weeks' interval. The two administered instrument was correlated using Pearson product moment correlation statistics, a correlation coefficient of 0.76 was obtained. This is high enough to show that the instrument is reliable for the study. The instrument was administered by the researcher and two trained research assistants. The instrument was analyzed using inferential statistics of chi square method to test the hypothesis set for the study at 0.05 level of significance.

Hypotheses Testing

Hypothesis 1: Politics will not significantly influence sports performance in Kwara State Sports Council.

Table 1: Chi-square analysis showing influence of politics on sports performance in Kwara state council (n = 150)

S/N	Statement	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL	Cal χ^2	Df	Tab χ^2	DECISION
1.	Political interest of government in power affect sport performance	50%	73%	150%	12	150%	31.020	12	21.03	Ho Rejected
2.	Government perception of sports as a tool for development affect sport performance	60%	50%	18%	22%	150%				
3.	Government desire to reach people at the grass roots through sport promote sport development	67%	53%	11%	19%	150%				
4.	Government desire to achieve popularity among the people through sports promote sport development	53%	87%	03%	5%	150%				
5.	Government desire to promote mutual understanding and unity among people through sports promote sports development	60%	58%	20%	10%	150 %				
Total		290	321	67	68	750				

Table 1 shows the respondents responses on politics as a factor influencing budgetary allocation for sports performance. The result of the analysis shows that chi-square value of 31.020 while the critical chi square of 21.02 at 12 degree of freedom. Since the calculated χ^2 is greater the critical chi square table value .The null hypothesis is therefore rejected. This means that politics play during budgetary allocation therefore influence sports performance.

Hypothesis 2: Fund allocated for Sports during budgetary allocation will not significantly influence sports performance in Kwara State Sports Council.

Table 2: chi-square analysis showing influence of fund on Sports performance in Kwara State Sports Council ($N=150$)

S/N	Statement	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL	Cal χ^2	DF	χ^2 tab	DECISION
1.	Availability of fund from federal revenue to the state promote sports development	83%	25%	32%	10%	150%	64.02	12	21.03	Ho Rejected
2.	Ability of government to generate internal revenue for sport promote sport development	52%	61%	30%	7%	150%				
3.	Financial contributions from sport philanthropist promote sport development	68%	45%	32%	05%	150%				
4.	Effective management of fund meant sport promote sport development	70%	50%	24%	6%	150%				
5.	Judicious use of money generated from sport promote sport development	72%	48%	20%	10%	150%				
	TOTAL	345	229	138	38	750				

Table 2 showed the respondents responses on fund allocation during budgetary allocation as influencing sports performance. The result of the analysis shows the table value of 64.02 while the critical value of 21.03 at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated value is greater than the critical value, then the null hypothesis was rejected. This means funding play a fata role in sport performance

Hypothesis 3: Public opinion on budgetary allocation for sport will not significantly influence sports performance in Kwara State Sports Council.

Table 3: Chi square analysis showing influence on public opinion on budgetary allocation for sports performance in Kwara State Sports Council ($\Lambda=150$)

S/N	Statement	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL	Cal χ^2	DF	χ^2 tab	DECISION
1.	People's interest in participating in sports promote sports development	51%	72%	18%	9%	150%	71.10	12	2103	Ho Rejected
2.	Public learning for more facilities and equipment in sports promote sports development	62%	48%	21%	19%	150%				
3.	Public agitation for more competent hands to manage in the state promote sports development	60%	82%	05%	3%	150%				
4.	People's agitation for recruitment of competent athletes promote sports development	70%	50%	20%	10%	150				
5.	People's call for proper maintenance of existing facilities and equipment promotes sports development	62%	51%	27%	10%	150%				
Total		305	303	91	51	750				

Table 3 showed the respondent responses on public opinion on budgetary allocated for sports and sports performance. The result of the analysis showed that the calculated chi square of 71.10 with the critical chi square value of 21.03 at 12 degree of freedom at a significance level of 0.05. Since chi-square value χ^2 is greater than the critical value χ^2 therefore public opinion during budgetary allocation influenced sports performance.

Discussion

The result of the present study showed that politics, play during budgetary allocation influence Sports performance. This finding is in line with Adesoye and Talabi (2004) who affirmed that sport has become an effective instrument of international politics and one of the easiest ways of promoting the image of a nation. Weinberg and McDermott (2002) also opined that resources allocation as a political decision where a limited supply of resources and plethora of demands cause political pressure and elitism to influence decisions at every level.

The finding in hypothesis two of the present study also indicated that fund allocated during budgetary allocation for sports influence Sport performance. This is in line with the position of Rohtwell (2006) who observed that an organization must have that right amount of funds (money) needed and must be manage in such a way that, they will be able in hypothesis to achieve the organization objectives. Furthermore, Adesoye, Ogunsawon and Ibilayo (2006) stressed that financial Sports programme is a major issue that requires serious thinking for positive result and that funds are necessary for the provision of vital elements for effective Sports programme management and planning.

According to Angie and Felicia (2013) availability of funds determine to a large extent, the level at which budgeting activities and practices can grow. This is also relevant in the sporting world, where demands for huge funds are required to purchase sports equipment and construction of sports facilities. Speaking in the same vein on the importance of fund, Stewart, Green and Homilian (2005) posited that in the Western Europe and the Asia Pacific region most international standard venues are funded by government including elite training facilities. But the reverse is the case in USA where the private sector dominates sport funding (Bob Stewart 2007).

Another finding of the study was positive influence of public opinion on budgeting allocation for Sports development. According to Swark (2002) posited that participatory budgeting is a process of democratic deliberation and decision making in which ordinary city residents decides how to allocate public budget, Sports budget inclusive. Wlezien (2004) opined that public opinion as a factor influencing budgeting allocation to any sector. Sports inclusive do come from democratic processes, such as parties and interest groups.

Tonie (2012) opined that the role of public opinion in the influence of budgetary allocation cannot be over-emphasized, Tonie (2012) further affirmed that even during the military era, the government set up a council to seek the opinion of leaders most especially traditional rulers for the main aim of influencing budgetary allocation.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusion could be deduced:

- i. Politics play significant role during budgetary allocation which consequently influence sport performance
- ii. Fund allocated during budgetary allocation influence Sport performance.
- iii. Public opinion on budgetary allocation to Sport Influence Sport performance.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion, it is therefore recommended that:

- i. Politics should be positively employed to enhance Sport performance during budgetary allocation.
- ii. Adequate fund should be allocated to Sport during budgetary allocation to improve Sport performance.
- iii. Public should always have posture opinion to Sport especially during budgetary allocation so as to enhance Sport performance.

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