

**PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES AT OSIZWENI
TOWNSHIP, NEWCASTLE**

BY

NOMVULA PURITY MADI

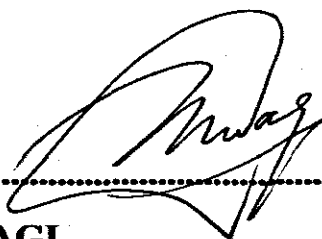
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partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Postgraduate Diploma
in Recreation and Tourism in the Centre for Recreation and Tourism
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KwaDlangezwa

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Nomvula Purity Madi
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DEDICATION

It is with the greatest affection that I wish to dedicate this piece of work in it's entirely to my beloved parents kaMabaso and my father who has been a pillar of strength in all my endeavours. As well as my dearest sisters Sthembi, Thandeka, Cebi and Siphiwe, who have imbued a sense of maternal achievement in me. This research study is also dedicated to my dearest brother Bongani Mncube who used to encourage me to study further should the opportunity avail itself.

DECLARATION

I declare that this research study: *Provision of Recreation Facilities at Osizweni Township, Newcastle*, except where specifically indicated to the contrary in the text, is my own work both in conception and execution. All the theoretical information and related sources that have been used or quoted have been duly acknowledged by means of complete references.

BY

NOMVULA PURITY MADI

ABSTRACT

The study on provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township, Newcastle was conducted against the background that the local community is not provided with sufficient recreation facilities, it was surprising to see that the majority of local community is not participating in recreation activities. The study was aimed at finding the level of provision of the recreation facilities in the study area. This aimed was narrowed down to the following objectives.

- To establish the level of understanding and meaning of recreation as an activity in the study area.
- To reveal the level of awareness of the community about the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.
- To indicate the participation levels of the local community in recreation activities.
- To investigate the level of provision of recreation facilities in the study area
- To establish the extent to which members of the community perceive the benefit arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area.

The study hypothesised that:

- That the local community have a little understanding and meaning of recreation.
- That some of the local community members are aware about the provision recreation facilities in the study area and some are not aware.

- That the participation level in recreation activities in the study area is low.
- That the provision of recreation facilities in the study area is inadequate.
- That everyone in the local community perceives the benefit arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area.

Data was collected through the use sets of questionnaires, which had both open-ended and closed ended. After this data was collected, it was analysed through the use of computer programme, Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS). This programme was used to formulate frequency tables and to relate variables

There were various findings that were deduces from the responses. It was discovered that the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni community is inadequate. The inadequacy of recreation facilities in the study area has resulted to lower level of participation in recreation activities. In addition it was discovered that the local community is aware of the recreation facilities found in the study area, the problem is that the recreation facilities are not up to standard. To address the concerns of the local community various recommendations were suggested. These included provision of recreation facilities, youth development programmes, providers of recreation facilities and availability of recreation facilities as benefits. Once the local community is provided with adequacy recreation facilities, they will participate in recreation facilities and the crime level will decrease.

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CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Provision of recreation facilities is more important, especially to the community that consists of a large population with different interest in all activity. In order to be able for the Newcastle Municipality to provide relevant recreation facilities to the local community, it is important to first find out if there is a need for these facilities to be provided to the local community or not. It may happen that local community does not participate in recreation activities because of certain issues that can be involved like safety and security, and maintenance of these facilities. It would not be easy for any community member to go to a place that will inconvenience him/her and jeopardizes his/her safety. Community needs to be secured; facilities should be in a good condition. Newcastle Municipality should make sure that maintenance of these facilities is done properly.

The shortage of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township has in one way or another affected their exposure to various types of sporting and recreation activities. The existing recreation facilities are so poorly down graded and unappealing that they fail to attract the community to use them. This condition of continual deterioration and inadequate provision of recreation facilities has robbed the community at Osizweni Township the opportunity of participating in recreation activities that are to be conducted in these facilities. Recreation is

personal, therefore activities should be concerned with individual satisfaction, recreation is concerned with freedom, and therefore activities should offer a satisfactory choice (Torkildsen 1999). In supporting the idea of recreation for everyone, Weiskop (1982: 85) argues that:

The joy that comes from being engaged in recreation activities should be experienced by everyone. These activities must fit people's needs, interest and desires, for people to be involved in recreation activities, recreation facilities need to be made available.

The youth is believed to be the most active group in community so it important that they are provided with enough recreation facilities. Osizweni Township community need to be occupied by constructive, valuable and socially approved recreation programmes during their leisure time, in order to avoid their antisocial and deviant behaviour.

The provision, location and accessibility of recreation facilities for the community members to participate in various recreation and sporting activities with the community remains important. If leisure time among the youth can be occupied by exposing them to different types of recreation activities a positive impact may be made on their antisocial and deviant behaviour (Ngcobo 1998).

1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE PROBLEM

Osizweni Township consists of a big population with different people with different interest in recreation activities. This community has a problem when it comes to recreation activities. Many members of the community seem as if they

do not have enough knowledge about recreation facilities. To access information the researcher observed that community members have less information about recreation facilities provided. The background to the study makes it clear what the research problem is and what exactly the community problem is all about, when it comes to participation in recreation activities and local community involvement in recreation matters.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The constant growth of antisocial behaviour among the Osizweni Township is associated with the lack of adequate provision, location, and accessibility of recreation facilities in the study area. It is believed that the exposure of community to a variety of recreation activities through organized recreation programmes, a positive impact could be made on the incidence of deviant behaviour. This study makes an attempt at evaluating the provision, location and accessibility of recreation facilities in the study area as well attitude of youth towards the provision of recreation facilities in Osizweni Township.

The community seems to have less information about how to use recreation facilities; the local community seems as if they are not aware of the existing recreation facilities. In addition, this study looks at the provision of recreation facilities against the economic concepts of supply, demand and consumption. The understanding of these economic concepts by the suppliers of recreation opportunities in the Newcastle community might slightly bring solution to the problem.

1.4 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is delimited geographically to Osizweni Township, Newcastle which is in Northern KwaZulu-Natal. Osizweni Township, Newcastle is found in the province of KwaZulu-Natal which is one of the nine provinces in South Africa. The study is based in Northern KwaZulu-Natal, Osizweni Township which is located 10km west to Madadeni and 24km to Newcastle.

The research is concerned with how the community of Osizweni Township views the provision of recreation facilities, which are to be found within the study area.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Objectives are considered to be very important when undertaking research. The study aims at revealing the importance of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township. It is the intention of the study to draw the attention of the decision makers to what to provide and where to provide the recreation facilities for local community. The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To establish the level of understanding and meaning of recreation as an activity in the study area.
- To reveal the level of awareness of the community of the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.
- To indicate the participation levels of the local community in recreation activities.
- To investigate the level of provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

- To establish the extent to which members of the community perceive benefits arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area.

1.6 STATEMENT OF THE HYPOTHESIS

The operational hypotheses through out the study are structured in such a way that they attempt to provide an educated guess; the intention is to guess what would be the outcomes of the study. The hypotheses are set up to match with the objectives of the study.

The following hypotheses were postulated:

- That the local community have a little understanding and meaning of recreation.
- That some of the local community members are aware of the provision recreation facilities in the study area.
- That the participation level in recreation activities in the study area is low.
- That the provision of recreation facilities in the study area is inadequate.
- That the local community perceives the benefit arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area.

The above stated hypotheses were calculated guesses of a researcher; they were subject to acceptance or rejection depending on the outcome of data analysis. The hypotheses would also facilitate the process of arriving at interpretive findings and conclusion.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The primary significance of the study is to make the Newcastle Municipality to be aware of the shortages of recreation facilities in the community. Consequently, such a shortage end up in limiting the choices of community of a recreation activity to pursue, in addition it results in community sitting with abundant leisure time that might be badly utilized. As the theme of this study is the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township, its findings also help in educating the potential recreation facilities providers in as far as the expected location of these facilities. It is believed that if the community understands the value of recreation facilities located in their area, it is from there that the maintenance and protection of the facilities can be ensured. The findings of this study educated the community in as far as the maintenance of the provided recreation facilities in the study area.

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Certain terms will be used throughout this study, in order to establish a clear meaning of concepts which are free of misinterpretation, it is necessary to define some of the key concepts. For the purpose of this study the following terms are defined, recreation, provision, facilities, and recreation facilities. The terms defined hereunder are operational in the context of this study

1.8.1 Recreation

According to Torkildsen (1999) recreation is an activity voluntarily undertaken, primarily for pleasure and enjoyment as well as satisfaction during leisure time but it can also be seen as a social institution, socially organized for social purposes. In addition, recreation is an emotional condition with an individual

human being that flows from a feeling of well being and self-satisfaction. Recreation in recent times, has taken on a three-fold interpretation which includes behavioural, institutional, and psychological perspectives. Weiskopf (1978) views recreation behaviourally as an activity carried out under certain condition during leisure time. Thus, recreation can be viewed as individual experience as activities, or as an institution the structure in which recreation is made available to the public. Institutionally, recreation is conceived as the wholesome use of leisure time, beneficial with personal and social and results and is value-oriented Torkildsen (1999). According to Magi (1988:25) recreation is defined as the “engagement in any activity with the intention of achieving pleasure and personal worth”. For the purposes of this study recreation refers to a constructive and enjoyable leisure activity in which the participant voluntarily engage himself or herself because of satisfaction or because of social values to be gain from (Ngcobo 2004).

1.8.2 Leisure

Kraus (2001) defines leisure as discretionary time. According to Murphy (1981) the concept leisure has been categorized into time, function, and spatial-environment. What is striking in Murphy’s categorization of leisure is that leisure is not defined as an activity but rather includes time and attitudes toward time and non work activities. From Murphy’s point o f view, the researcher realized that deduces that leisure is free time related, that is time at the disposal of individual, during which the individual can spend it as he / she chooses. The idea that is held by Murphy of defining leisure as free time is supported by Pigram (1983) in that leisure is non obligated time- hours free from work.

1.8.2 Recreation Facilities

According to Ngcobo (1998) recreation facilities refer to physical structures that cater for both outdoor and indoor sporting and socio- cultural recreation activities. The physical structures among other things include soccer fields, tennis court, swimming pools, rugby fields, golf courses, netball and athletic field. It is believed that if Osizweni local community can be provided with different types of recreation facilities, as well as, exposing everyone to good and attractive recreation facilities, the problem of the community misusing their leisure time may be partly resolve. Recreation facility as defined by Mkhize (1985) refers to the infrastructure which provides for participation in recreation activities. In this study recreation facilities mean those amenities that must be provided to the community for the recreation activities.

1.8.3 Provision

According to Stein (1996) provision is the noun derived from the verb 'provide', meaning to supply, furnish or equip a good or service. Nash (1928) on the other hand, specifically sees provision as referring to provision of play opportunities for children in a community stated the following guidelines that might be taken to characterize recreation provision. On the other hand Torkildsen (1999) addressing the question of who must provide states that, the providers of recreation facilities need to come from three sectors, that is, the public, voluntarily and commercial sector. These different sectors are made of the government and local authorities, recreation and leisure clubs and business companies. For all of these sectors provision seems to mean the supply of, providing of and making available of recreation facilities.

As quoted from Ngcobo (1998) for the purpose of this study the term provision is use as the supply of, and making available of recreation facilities for purposes of letting the community to engage them or participating in recreation activities. In this study provision depend on the location and accessibility of recreation facilities in the study area.

1.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Without doubt the methods and procedures of inquiry are fundamentally important for achieving valid and reliable mechanism of data collection, analysis and interpretation. These procedures are important for validating the process and actual empirical analysis. Data in this study were gathered using sources. There are different methods that can be used in a research depending on the study area of your research. Research also depends on your target population and group. The data were analyzed by computers using the following methods, research design, research sample, instrumentation, data collection and data analysis and interpretation.

1.9.1 Research Design

The research design attempts to connect theoretical proposition to the empirical procedures in the study. A descriptive survey was undertaken using questionnaires. The self administered questionnaires directed to the local community members, businesses and authorities contained simple structured questions to which respondent choose from the options provided. The questions were structured such that to assess the important of provision of recreation facilities in the community, however the questions were built around the essence of finding whether the local community is provided with adequate recreation

facilities. It was important to state clearly what measuring instruments or data gathering techniques were used.

1.9.2 Research Sample

Taking into consideration the demographics of the study area, the researcher finds it impractical to study the whole population of Osizweni Township, Newcastle due to underlying cost implications. Since the nature of the population is too big, about 104 questionnaires were distributed to the local community, 19 questionnaires were distributed to the authorities and municipality and they were requested to fill in the questionnaires, the sample were made up of any member of the local community either you participate or not participate in recreation activities.

Making a research sample made the researcher to see whether the local community, authorities and municipality understands the meaning of recreation facilities in the study, the participation level of the local community in recreation facilities and the level of awareness of the local community about the provision of recreation facilities. Making a research sample made the researcher to see the level of provision of recreation facilities in the study area and how the local community perceives the benefit arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area.

1.9.3 Instrumentation

Using a questionnaire was regarded as the easy instrument to be used to collect the data for different respondents; the researcher distributed the questionnaire to the respondents and collected it rather using other instruments. The self administered questionnaires with structured questions were used. The

questionnaire scheduled comprised of semi structured questions which are open ended and close ended question. An open ended question allows the interviewees to express their opinion, ideas and perception, whereas the close ended allows the respondent to tick the answer that is already there. All questions were encoded for easy analysis and interpretation.

1.9.4 Data Collection

Data was collected using the questionnaires as described earlier. The researcher requested the local community to fill the questionnaires over a period of one week. All questionnaires were prepared carefully and tested in advanced by the researcher. All responses were categorized and fed into a computer for analysis and formulation of tables and graph were used. Collecting a data to different people was not easily because sometimes the respondents were not answering all the questions. There are some important factors that must be considered when collecting the data, it is important to design a research plan before collecting the data, selecting an appropriate research in collecting the data. The collected data addressed the aims of research.

1.9.5 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data analysis in this study was done by means of the latest available statistics program in analyzing the data. To analyzed and interpret the data the computer programme called Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) were used this programme is available at the centre for recreation and tourism at University of Zululand. This programme was regarded as one of the main tools for statistical analysis employed by social scientists. The analysis and Interpretation of data were both quantitative and qualitative. This was followed by description and explanation. Data were statically presented in the form of

tables and graphs. The quantitative and qualitative data were analysed and interpreted with the purpose of explaining and finding the meaning to results in order to draw conclusion on research objectives. All the data were coded so that it will be easily understood by the computer. Using a computer to analyze the data was very easily.

1.9.6 Pilot study

The intention of the pilot study was to test if the respondents can understood the questions and would be able to answer them all. The researcher picked five people to fill questionnaires to check if they understand the questions before distributing to the big study. A pilot study is a miniature study conducted on a small group. It was important to do the pilot study to test some important aspects to see if the respondents would be able to answer the questions based on the research. A pilot study was done to check whether the bigger study would be feasible and to check the findings.

1.10. STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

The whole document consists of five chapters each chapter will differ from one another. The broad structure of this dissertation is represented in such a way that it addresses the conceptual sources of data and the empirical presentation of information, chapter one is orientation to the study, this study is a prelude presenting the problem scenario against which the study is conducted. Chapter one provides the objectives, hypotheses, significance and delimitation of the study. It also outlines the methodology followed in conducting research for this study. Chapter two is the theoretical framework that gives a review of related literature concerning the related aspects on the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. Chapter three is the physical setting of the study area; this is a

bridging point of the research where theoretical work is combined with some empirical investigation on the ground, the actual physical setting of the study area. Chapter four is the main empirical core of the study, engaging in the analysis and interpretation of data collected. In this section the hypotheses are tested to validity and conclusion drawn from the findings. Chapter five of the research is the conclusion and recommendation, this is the final section which summarises, concludes and make recommendations on the information collected, analysed and interpreted. It also attempts to make careful generalization on some of the findings as well as propose a way forward for research in this area of the study.

1.11. CONCLUSION

This chapter has attempted to expose the core problem underpinning the study on the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni. In the process of this exposition, the researcher has therefore been left with some specific question to which answers are being sought. Consequently, the following chapters of this study have made an attempt to give answers to the questions raised by the researcher. In seeking these answers, some of the chapters have explored the social values of recreation to the local community.

This chapter has given the orientation which has been followed by the study towards solving the core problem of the study. Some of the intention of the study was to find out what are the real needs of the Osizweni local community relating to recreation facilities. Others were to determine shortcomings and benefits relating to the provision of recreation facilities. Having said all this, let

us now look at how the next chapters attempt to provide some basic information on the theoretical background associated with this study.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

South Africa seems to have taken the leading role in the involvement of its population in recreation activities. The role that the government has played in the provision of recreation facilities for the local communities is very important. The National Department of Sports and Recreation White Paper (1998) stated that sports and recreation must be accessible to all people in the province and to all people in the local area. National Department of Sports and Recreation White Paper (1998) stated that the challenge in the provision of recreation facilities in South Africa is not simply about a shortage of facilities, but rather the location of the facilities they are just not where the majority of the people are. Furthermore, it is the considered approach of the Ministry and National Department of Sports and Recreation to make multi-purpose facilities to the main point of each community.

The community centred approach is to ensure that communities take ownership of the recreation facilities, and assist in their maintenance and management of recreation facilities in the study area. The study therefore intends to reveal the reason that has led the South African government to emphasize the importance of participation in recreation activities. It is the intention of the study to look into the models that is likely to fit the community and lifestyle when it comes to the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township in Newcastle.

2.2 THE MEANING OF RECREATION

Recreation is the activity that is undertaken voluntarily for pleasure and satisfaction, during leisure time. Recreation can also be seen as social institution, socially organised for social purposes Johnson and Brown (1991). Torkildsen (1999) defines recreation as any activity pursued during leisure, either individual or collective, that is free and pleasure, having its own immediate appeal not impelled by a delayed reward beyond itself or by any immediate necessity. According to Hilmi and Kathleen, (1993) recreation is a term for which there is no universally agreed on definition. Recreation can be defined as voluntary participation in leisure activities that are meaningful and enjoyable to the person involved. The term embraces both indoor and outdoor activities and refers to sports and exercise as well as to less physically active pursuits. The local community need to be provided with enough recreation facilities so that they will engage themselves in recreation activities during their leisure time

Recreation is an activity voluntarily undertaken, primarily for pleasure and enjoyment as well as satisfaction during leisure time but it can also be seen as a social institution, socially organized for social purposes; also it is an emotional condition with an individual human being that flows from a feeling of well being and self-satisfaction. Weiskopt (1982) views recreation behaviourally as an activity carried out under certain condition during leisure time. Generally speaking, recreation may be held to include all those activities which individuals choose to undertake during their leisure time for the primary purpose of enjoyment through physical, mental and spiritual well- being. Thus, recreation can be viewed as individual experience as activities, or as an institution the structure in which recreation is made available to the public. Any kind of recreation activity that people participate

in, do so because there is a particular need that the participant wants to satisfy, for local community to participate in recreation activities which is part of recreation, there is a need for them to be provided with adequate recreation facilities. Torkildsen (1999) describes recreation as a need serving experience; this is due to the fact that whatever the choice recreation activity people participate in is because they want to satisfy particular needs. For local community to satisfy their needs they must be provided with sufficient recreation facilities to use. Recreation refers to an activity that refreshes and recreates; activity that renews your health and spirits by enjoyment and relaxation; "time for rest and refreshment by the pool"; "days of joyous recreation with his friends" (<http://www.elook.org/dictionary/recreation> 2006)

Providing recreation facilities at Osizweni Township can make the community to engage themselves in recreation activities during their free time. Hilmi and Kathleen (1993) also argue that recreation encompasses the organized free time activities that particularly for own sake. Recreation is what people do during their free time, (Keyser 2002). Recreation is any form of experience pursued during leisure time in which an individual engages physically and/or mentally from choice because of personal enjoyment and satisfaction, which it brings directly to that person.

According to Hall and Page (2001) recreation takes place in that portion of people's lives in which they are free to choose their activities. Leisure time and how that time is spent are of paramount importance in any attempt to establish recreation demand, since it determines where recreational activities are possible. Recreation consists of activities or experiences carried on within leisure, usually chosen voluntary by the participant either because of satisfaction, pleasure or creative enrichment derived, or because of certain personal or social values to be gained from them (Torkildsen 1999).

The Newcastle Municipality must be responsible for providing the local community with recreation facilities in order for the community to use the facilities for recreation purposes. Recreation is the employment of time in a non-profitable way, in many ways also therapeutic refreshment of one's body or mind. While leisure is more likely a form of entertainment or rest, recreation is active and you are a participant but in a refreshing and diverting manner <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recreation> (2006).

It is of great importance that Osizweni Township community members really know the value of participating in recreation activities. It is thought that the lack of knowing the value of participating in recreation activities has strong effect towards their perception about recreation facilities. Recreation has been dogged by having to live up to a standard of high moral and social value for the good of individual value. Torkildsen (1999) and Butler (1976) see recreation as a process of participation in leisure from the specific perspective of leisure values. Recreation does not necessary contain play, but must always have a particular value framework related to appropriate and satisfying use of leisure time. The Newcastle Municipality must provide the local community with adequate recreation facilities so that they will use their leisure time in participating in recreation activities.

2.2.1 Recreation as value to individual and society

It is important that all people should really know the value of participating in recreation activities. It is thought that the lack of knowing the value of participating in recreation activities has strong effect towards their perceptions of recreation activities. According to Torkildsen (1999), recreation has been dogged by having to live up to a standard of high moral and social value for the good of individual value. Torkildsen (1999) and Butler (1976) see recreation as a process of participation in leisure from the

specific perspective of leisure values. Recreation does not necessary contain play, but must always have a particular value framework related to appropriate and satisfying use of leisure time. Recreation is very important to people's lives, by that the local community need to be provided with recreation facilities for them to use during their leisure time.

2.3 AWARENESS OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Awareness has a great influence to the community of Osizweni Township on participation in recreation activities. If the community do not know about existing recreation facilities obviously they will not use the facilities, because recreation facilities are not placed in the same ways as a shopping centre or place of work. Knowledge about recreation facilities derived indirectly from seeing them, hearing about them or reading about them is crucial. It has been shown that people passing next to recreation facility will be more likely to use that facility.

To facilitate participation of people in recreation activities, the recreation facilities should be centrally located or be located at a place where everybody even those who do not own cars have access. The location of facilities at the inaccessible places can result in negative participation towards recreation activities and the community will be not aware of the facilities if the facilities are located in the place that is inaccessible.

2.4 IMPORTANCE OF PARTICIPATING IN RECREATION

Recreation is a basic human need; and people cannot live without the creative use of leisure time, which gives people the opportunity to release their energies. It is important that the individual know the importance of

participating in recreation activities. Recreation holds an important place in the balanced life along with work, rest, love and worship. There is a belief that life would be incomplete without participating in recreation activities. Recreation gives opportunities for the attainment of some of the basic human needs such as friends, adventure and companionship. Like other activities, recreation activities benefit not only the individual but also society itself. Recreation contributes to the physical well being of the individual and it also helps in character development since it influences the growth of social attitudes, which affect the individual as a member of a group. The provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township can make the local community to know each other and give one another some useful ideas on how life goes on, so the availability of recreation facilities will help the community to participate in recreation activities.

According to Torkildsen (1999) recreation improves awareness, deepens understanding, stimulates appreciation, develops ones powers and enlarges the sources of enjoyment. Recreation promotes individual fulfilment and encourages self-discovery and gives meaning to life. People need to recreate as much as they need to work to develop themselves. People grow and develop their power and personalities through recreation; because of the importance of recreation it is increasingly becoming a matter of public concern that recreation opportunities be available for all people in the study area. Leisure and recreation bring opportunity for enjoyment of art, music and science, for acquisition of inner resources which lead to contentment (Kraus 2001). Participating in recreation helps to develop skills better maintain health and fitness release stress through vigorous activity enhance socialization by meeting/playing with/against others promote sportsmanship,

cooperation, team spirit, and to provide friendly competition
www.cmsu.edu/x8746.xml (2006)

In addition, Griffiths (1981) insist that recreation is a response to aesthetic experience, achievement of personal goals or positive feedback from others. Recreation is a very strong agent in the prevention of crime and all forms of delinquency since most criminal acts are committed during leisure hours. People engage themselves in recreation because their desire and choose to do so. Recreation is relief from toil; it is intended for the rest and rebuilding of wearied muscles, nerves and spirit (Torkildsen 1999). It is anticipated that provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township, Newcastle can play an important role in the behaviour of the youth in the study area.

2.4.1 Participation in Recreation Activities

The theme for National Department of Sports and Recreation (1998) says getting the nation to play, that implies that no one should be deprived to recreation participation, as that was a case during apartheid regime. The sports and recreation is an investment in the health, vitality and productivity of one's people and also future investment. Osizweni local community need to invest their lives by involving themselves to sports and recreation activities by so doing they will be putting their state of health into a better position.

Recreation is popular for various reasons.

Besides being a way to enjoy free time, many people use recreation as a way to socialize. Participating in recreational activities strengthens family relationships. Parents ranked camping as the best outdoor activity, followed by hiking, bicycling, and fishing www.waterencyclopedia.com/Po-Re/Recreation.html (2006). Every person has the right to pursue his dreams and must be given the opportunity to fulfil personal needs within societal

accepted bounds without artificial hindrance or restriction as he has the capacity to achieve. This means that there should be no discrimination in terms of gender when coming to participation in recreation activities, everyone who like to participate in recreation activities can participate. The government policy needs to cater for both males and females when coming to the provision of recreation facilities in the local community. The new government is making sure that all people in South Africa are given opportunities to recreation and sports by providing necessary facilities where needed.

Participation in recreation activities results in social benefits which include an overall improvement in the quality and physical, mental and moral well population <http://www.info.gov.za/whitepapers/1998/sports.htm>(2006).

Sports plays a vital role in promoting national unity as sports and recreation extends beyond the confines of participation. As the study area is dominated by the disadvantaged group; recreation facilities are inadequate, therefore the Newcastle Municipality need to supply necessary recreation facilities needed by the local community. Sports and recreation in South Africa can fight against many things such as crime. If the community members at Osizweni Township can be more motivated to engage themselves to recreation activities the level of crime will be reduced.

Achievements in sports come with recognition; the states of health will changed through participating in recreation activities. Providing the local community with adequate recreation facilities will reduce the high level of crime because the local community will use their leisure time in participating in recreation activities. The majority of youth at Osizweni Township are affected by different diseases which means engaging themselves in recreation activities can boost their state of health. Education in sports and recreation to

the community of Osizweni can motivate people to participate in recreation activities and acquire knowledge about the importance of participating in recreation, skills and knowledge on different types of recreation activities can be developed by participating in recreation activities. Once again a broad distinction can be made between the potential demand or propensity for recreation and the supply of opportunities to realize the preferences desire of the people <http://www.info.gov.za/whitepapers/1998/sports.htm> (2006). The variable can be grouped into the demographic, socio economic and situational characteristics, which generates a propensity to recreate and those external factors, which facilitate or constrain the decision and the choice of an activities and sites (Russell 1982).

Participation tends to decline progressively with age and types of leisure pursuit change through the life cycle. However, actual consumption or participation in recreation activities is very much a function of the supply of those opportunities. If opportunities are less than ideal, people will actually participate less in recreation than their theoretical level of demand would indicate. If Osizweni community can be provided with recreation facilities the level of participation in recreation activities will be very high.

2.4.2 Factors affecting recreation participation

There are some different factors that can affect recreation participation of community members of Osizweni Township, age and lifecycle in recreation, gender and recreation and accessibility.

2.4.2.1 Age and Lifecycle in Recreation

Age is a factor influencing changes in patterns and preferences for leisure and recreation activities. Young single people put the greatest emphasis on physical recreation since they have plenty of spare time during which they

can involve themselves in such recreation activities and they have a combination of physical capacity and disposable income, which they can spend on recreation. The domestic responsibilities increase with the result that the amount of time and money available for leisure interests diminish. During this stage recreation becomes informal and less demanding physically. Such free time as is left tends to be spent in the home and pursuits previously centred upon the peer group are often dropped. Few new interests are acquired after marriage with the exception of gardening, an interest which is consistent with a home-centred life.

As people grow into middle age and their children leave home, the domestic responsibilities of the couple are greatly reduced and more money is available for the pursuit of leisure activities. During this phase of the life cycle leisure interest might be rejuvenated and people may start to engage in more activities outside the home. The wife is the one who gets more spare time after being released from the obligation of parental responsibility. Retired people as a whole face the problem of what to do with extra time available. Old age is the stage of passive recreation with physical involvement reduced to the minimum. Some of the old people do not take interest in any form of recreation. Women might pass time with their grandchildren, but this is not the case with men.

Provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township can make everyone to participate in recreation activities irrespective of gender. Recreation activities involve all ages, from the pre-school youngster to the older person as well as capacities. Lifecycle has an important influence on recreation participation but its effect is varying depending on the person and the type of activity. For children, there is a rapid change, in the space of a few years, from child to preschool to junior to teenager each calling for very different

kinds of provision. Even for adults, there is a marketed change with age, with participation in most active recreation activities declining sharply as people grow older (Torkildsen 1999). Some people do not participate in recreation activities because of some reason, but if the Newcastle Municipality can provide the community with enough recreation facilities everyone will participate.

2.4.2.2 Gender and Recreation

The recreation participation pattern of males and females show differences that females participate less than males as Torkildsen (1999) asserts that there are two major obstacles that women are faced with when comes to participating in recreation activities. Family commitment and particularly looking after children prevent women from participating outside the home, and for many older women, an upbringing that did not include pursuits like physical recreation activities within their area. Osizweni Township members must be provided will enough recreation facilities so that everyone will participate irrespective of age and gender.

2.4.2.3 Accessibility

Accessibility affects the level of participation in recreation activities. If recreation facilities are located in an area where people cannot easily reach it, people end up not using the facilities and the facility will end up being a white elephant. A facility becomes a "white elephant" meaning it becomes not used at all. Griffiths (1981) supports this when he arrived at the conclusion that the key factors that influence recreation participation are accessibility in its various forms. Accessibility does not only refer to access and mobility, but also the ability to participate where the constraints to participation have been eliminated. Griffiths (1981) divides accessibility into three main divisions: perceptual accessibility, physical accessibility, and

social accessibility. Apartheid laws in South Africa hindered the accessibility of recreation facilities. During the apartheid era in South Africa recreation facilities were located in areas that were reserved for particular race groups. This is a good example of physical accessibility. To facilitate participation of people in recreation activities, the recreation facilities should be centrally located or be located at a place where everybody even those who do not own cars have access on it. The location of facilities at the inaccessible places can result in negative participation towards recreation activities in the study area.

2.5 PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

The White Paper of the National Department of Sports and Recreation (NDSP 1998) stated that the function of recreation lies more in the experience derived from the activity than in the activity itself. The National Department of Sports and Recreation is firmly committed to the principle of providing positive recreation opportunities for all. Recreation can be harnessed to promote ethnic harmony, leadership opportunities and the development of a healthy society. Sport and recreation are linked in a symbiotic relationship.

The National Department of Sports and Recreation White Paper (1998) recognise that is much more than participation in physical activity and general fitness. It is an important contributor to participation in sport. [<http://www.info.gov.za/whitepapers/1998/sports.htm> (2006)]. This is notion articulated in the holistic and strategic import of the sports development continuum. The provision of recreation opportunities is a vital prerequisite for sport and recreation development programmes.

The recreation providers are saddled with a huge task of satisfying the recreation needs for the community. In performing a task of this nature, recreation providers need to take into consideration the characteristics as well as the recreation needs for the community. Recreation activities to be programmed for the community need to involve fun, sociability, friendship and belonging. According to Edington *et al* (2001) the recreation activities for the community more especially the youth need to be scheduled at times that will not be in conflict with their working or school hours, before looking into the recreation services to be scheduled for the community some guidelines put forward by Weiskopt (1982) need to be considered in drawing up a community recreation programme. The guidelines are suggested by Weiskopt (1982:68)

- Provision of broad programme for all.
- Encouragement of participants to take an active role in planning
- Creation of friendly environment in which everyone will feel secure and accepted.
- Provision of the type of facilities appropriate to the particular group must be taken into consideration
- Enjoyment, fun and companionship must be emphasized.

In addition to the guidelines as put forward by Weiskopt (1982), Carlson *et al* (1979) give some advice to recreation personnel who have been tasked to shape the community recreation programme. The advice as put forward by Kraus (2001) is that the community need to be provided with relevant recreation programmes, these programmes need to be led by trained professionals so that the community can fully benefit from the variety of recreation programmes offered. Another feature about the forwarded guidelines and advice is that the provision of recreation programmes must be aimed at benefiting all the members of the community as well as providing a

solution to the problem that the community is facing in relation to recreation facilities. Recreation facilities to communities are provided by a multiple of agencies, these agencies have been established to meet the demand for specific types of leisure time opportunities. While some recreation agencies limit their services to only their affiliated members, other agencies extend their facilities to the entire members of the community that they are designed or established to serve. Osizweni Township community members need to be provided with adequate recreation facilities.

The goals of different recreation agencies are to enrich the lives of the different members of the community. It remains true that some of the recreation facilities providers exist only for profit making. It is important in a study of this nature to discuss the importance of the provision of recreation facilities. It remains equally important to look at what determines or informs the provision of supply of recreation facilities in the local community.

2.5.1 The quality of recreation facilities

According to John and John (2002) the primary aim of managing recreation facilities is to bring together supply and demand to attempt to equate facilities adequacy with human recreation needs and desires. In so doing the Township council must obviously have regard for the character and quality of the resource base, ensuring that capacity is not exceeded and that environmental degradation is minimized. At the same time, the managerial role extends to visitor enjoyment and satisfaction. Action must be taken to reduce conflict and to maximize the quality of the recreation experience. These dual responsibilities hold, whether for the economic success of commercial enterprises or for the protection of public investment in recreation facilities. Knowing the location, distribution, and quality of recreation facilities can assist administrators in developing more effective

programs for encouraging physical activity across city, county, and state systems (John et al 2002). It is important that the recreation facilities are in a good condition, because it may happen that the community do not participate because of certain issues that can be involved like safety and security, maintenance of these facilities. Recreationists can not go to a place that will inconvenience him/ her and jeopardize his or her safety. Community must be provided with recreation facilities that are in good condition and the maintenance of recreation facilities should be done properly.

2.5.2 Recreation Opportunities for Physical Challenge People

Chubb and Chubb (1981) present a useful summary of the effects of disabilities on participation in recreation activities. Recreation assumes great importance in the lives of people with disabilities, who often have a greater proportion of leisure time than most others. The dimensions of the recreation opportunity spectrum for people with disabilities are limited by environmental barriers which are taken to include architectural barriers, transportation problems and societal attitudes (Calder 1994).

Calder (1994) stated that recreation participation and spectator opportunities for people who are handicapped are seriously impair by barrier of one kind or another, built into the design and construction of public and private buildings and recreation facilities, steps, gravel, escalators and narrow entrances all effectively deny or restrict access for m any classes of people with disabilities. Transportation is often inaccessible for people with handicaps, because of unsuitable design, inadequate services or lack of appropriate facilities. Physical challenged people can participate in recreation activities. Newcastle Municipality must provide recreation facilities that will cater for everyone in the community including those people who are physical challenged to use the facilities for recreation purposes. Many individuals

with disabilities are developing mature leisure attitudes and skills are no longer personally handicapped but their disabilities, they have developed adaptive skills that allow them to enjoy meaningful leisure experience. Possibly the greatest handicaps they confront are the social barriers that prevent them from enjoying leisure and recreation activities John and John (2002). People in this country are all equal, so they must all use the recreation facilities.

2.6 PERCEIVED RECREATION BENEFITS

The provision of recreation facilities for the community at Osizweni Township may not be the solution for all the needs and problems facing the community, but it can play a role in addressing some of the problems that are facing the community. The study looks at some of the benefits that the community may accrue from participating in recreation activities. The focus areas are in looking at what recreation does for the community on emotional, social and physical benefits. The reason for focusing on those areas is that these are the areas where the community seems to be experiencing many problems.

Emotional problems can come to an individual; one cause of these emotional problems may be attributed to the fact that an individual finds he or she unemployed. According to Kraus and Curtis (2001) the sudden unemployed for an individuals makes them to feel isolated and socially rejected. It is through involvement in recreation programmes that some of the emotional problems that the youth find themselves with can be addressed by providing recreation facilities for the community, new interest can be found and goal can be rediscovered. The provision of recreation facilities has been seen to be of emotional value. Participating in recreation activities more especially

the youth is playing a major role in addressing some of the problems that the youth faces. The provision of recreation facilities of forming new personal contacts, as well as forming warm and friendship, according to Kraus (2001) social value of recreation for the community provides an opportunity for people to overcome a sense of isolation, these sense of isolation which seems to be prevalent amount the community is counteracted by recreation when they enters neighbourhood associations and other social groups which provide friendship, sociability and common interest.

The general characteristics of the community have show that the community start to experience certain problems pertaining to the general physique. Physical changes associated with the different stages in the life cycle remain a problem to an individual because an individual must start to adapt to the new challenges that are demanded by the body. Participating recreation activities may help an individual to cope with some of the problems. Carlson *et al* (1979), states that keeping physically active is a must for good health. The South African White Paper on Sports and Recreation (DEAT 1998) in emphasizing the role that recreation participation plays toward the health of an individual state that many illnesses like high blood pressure either depend on treatment or physical activity to be controlled. If the Newcastle Municipality can provide the community with enough recreation facilities everyone will benefit, not only a particular group of people will benefit.

2.7 CONCLUSION

The researcher has attempted to explore the theoretical framework for this study enquiry, although much of the research related to recreation has been conducted. The provision of the recreation facilities in the community might have shaped people's perceptions of recreation. The emphasis of this study is

been based on the importance of participating in recreation activities, provision of recreation facilities for the community and the meaning and understanding of recreation to the community at Osizweni Township and the factors that affect recreation participation.

CHAPTER 3

PHYSICAL SETTINGS OF THE STUDY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the physical setting of Osizweni Township, Newcastle and its historical background. The chapter also gives some details about the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. The aim is to provide a comprehensive overview of what is available in the study area in terms of recreation facilities that are available at Osizweni Township, Newcastle or that are provided in the area. It is important to study and understand the physical setting of a place and the importance of providing the local community with adequate recreation facilities. Any structural development decision must be informed by the local Municipality of the study area. The physical setting in the study area includes the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township, Newcastle.

The study declares to reveal the extent to which the recreation facilities are utilized. The local community likes to use the recreation facilities that are in a good standard. A sound of recreation facilities boosts the image of Osizweni Township, Newcastle. Recreation facilities will be meaningful if planners try their best in providing high quality in recreation facilities. If recreation facilities are kept at a high quality, the local community will be attracted and they will like to use the facilities. If the local community gets to know about the good physical setting of Osizweni Township, Newcastle they will tell other people about the recreation facilities found in the local

community. Osizweni Township, Newcastle will grow as a place provided with good recreation facilities to be used by the local community.

3.2 HISTORY OF OSIZWENI TOWNSHIP, NEWCASTLE

The town of Newcastle was established in 1864 and received its name from a Dr Sutherland, who was trapped on the swollen banks of the Ncandu River during his honeymoon. Dr Sutherland appears right from the start to have favoured the name Newcastle for his brainchild. In 1863, he recommended that the township on the Waterval be selected as the chosen site to have itself called Newcastle. To pass the time, he planned a township on the site, named streets after members of the government and filed his plan on return to Pietermaritzburg <http://www.kzntopbusiness.co.za/KZNMunicipalities> (2006).

Various military campaigns have centred in and on the town of Newcastle, making it today a natural stay-over for tourists visiting the world-famous Battlefields Route, which boasts the largest concentration of battlefields in the country. The route includes the sites of Battles of Majuba, Laingsnek, and Schuinshoogte. These battles left behind a legacy of monuments: Fort Amiel, The Armoury, O'Neil's Cottage, Hilldrop House and Fort Terror. <http://www.kzntopbusiness.co.za/KZNMunicipalities> (2006).

The discovery of large deposits of coal in the area at the turn of the century ushered in a period of prosperity, with Newcastle at the centre of this accelerated commercial activity. In 1969 Iscor's decision to locate its third steel works in Newcastle focused on the international spotlight on the town's industrial development potential <http://www.kzntopbusiness.co.za/KZNMunicipalities> (2006). The profile works plant was commissioned in 1974

and a new growth point was created in northwestern KwaZulu-Natal. Newcastle is the largest in town northern KwaZulu-Natal, and offers a wide variety of facilities <http://www.tourismnewcastle.co.za/Service&Rec.htm>, (2006). Newcastle was originally a stop on the Post Chaise route between the coast and the interior and was known briefly as Viljoensdorp during the Boer War. The idea for the town arose from the enforced encampment on the banks of the swollen Ncandu River by the Surveyor General who designed a plan for a town on the banks of the river in order to pass the time whilst the river was in flood.

Newcastle is a town found in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. It is moderately industrial, with Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR)'s third steel mill situated here. It became the fourth town to be established in Natal after Durban, Weenen and Pietermaritzburg when it was founded in 1864. Newcastle was named after the British Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle. In 1870 the Fort Amiel was built to ward off the Zulus during the 19th Century conflicts; <http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newcastle>, (2006).

To commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee a sandstone town hall was built in 1897. The town was used as a depot by the British during both Boer Wars. The upper part of the majestic Drakensberg mountain range curls along the West side of the town. The population consists of a Blacks, Whites, Indians and Asians. The Asians are predominantly from Taiwan who started to settle there approximately 15 to 20 years ago due to very beneficial tax laws that facilitated the erection of textile factories near Osizweni, using predominantly Zulu labour (<http://www.warthog.co.za/dedt/tourism>, 2006).

The history, cultural heritage and other traditional features and artifacts play an important role in showcasing the recreation and tourism opportunities in the study.

3.3 PHYSICAL SETTING

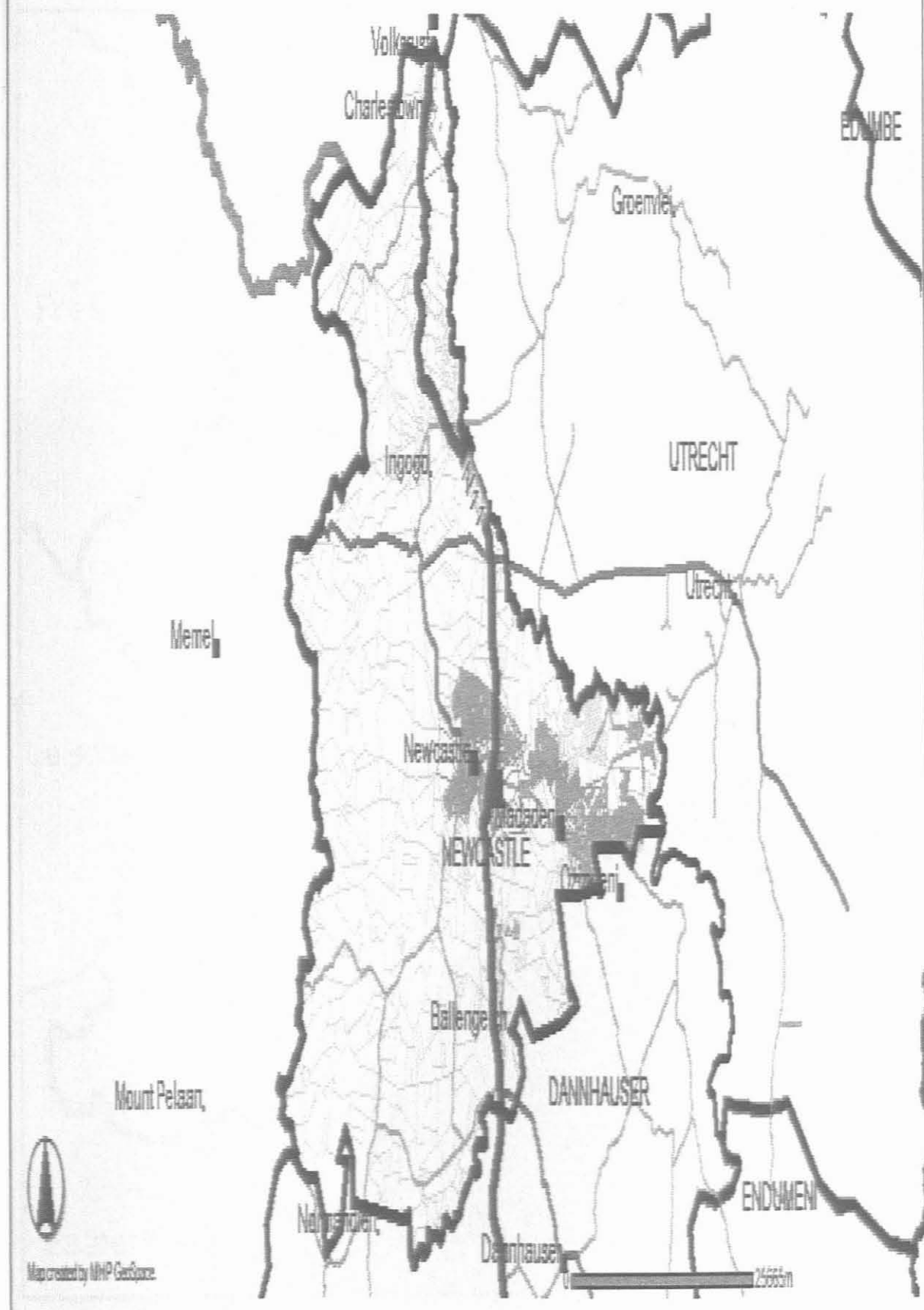
Under the physical setting the study briefly focuses on the location, climate and vegetation of the study area. The researcher believes that these elements play a vital role in determining the type of recreation facilities need to be provided in an area, for example an area with constant high temperatures implies to the recreation facilities providers to the provision of swimming pools (Ngcobo 2004).

Swimming pools is one of the recreation facilities that might be ideal for the area as against other recreation facilities that might intensify the condition. In the description of physical setting the study focus on location, climate, and vegetation as it is believed that these play an important role in recreation service provision.

3.3.1 Location

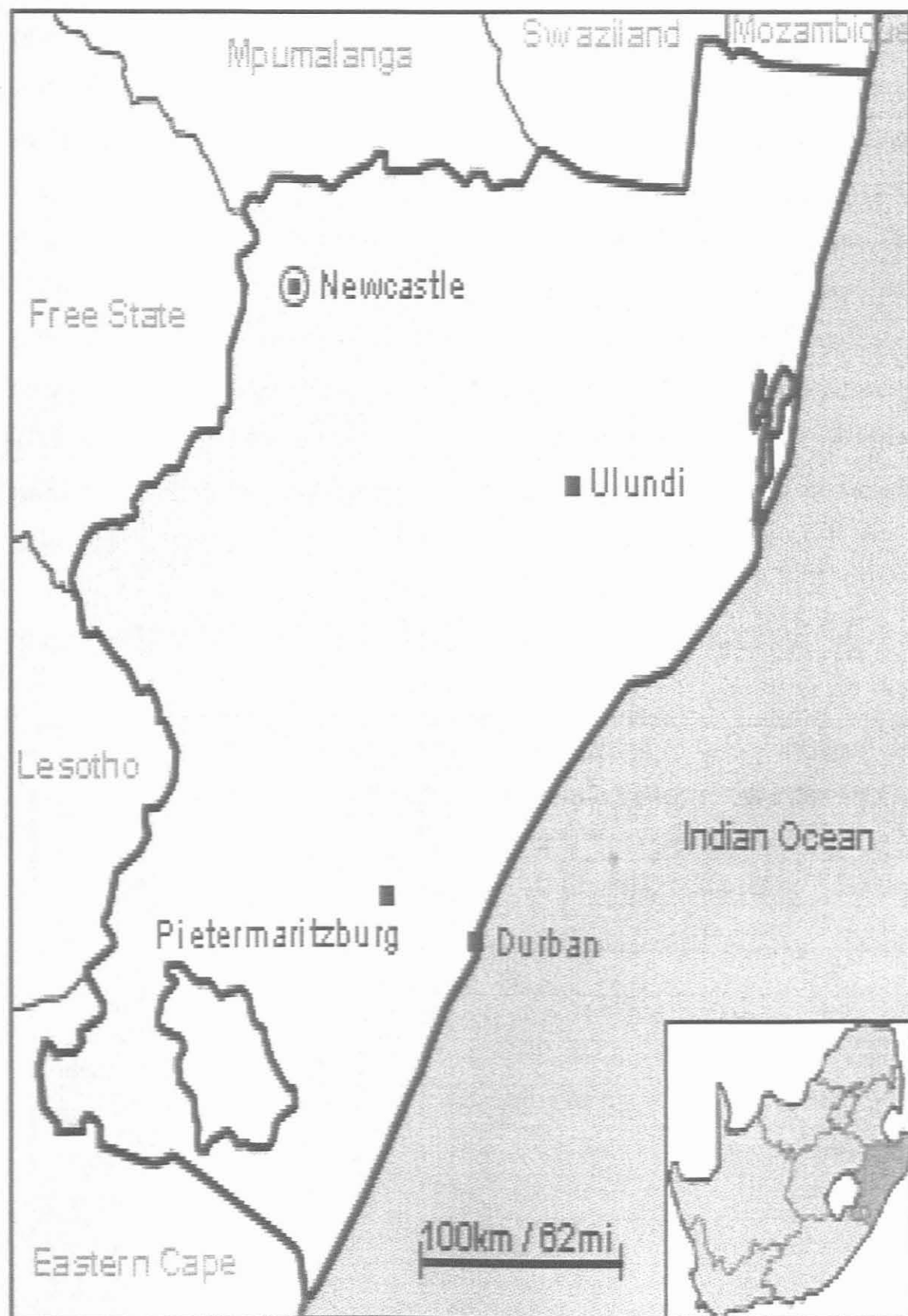
Osizweni Township, Newcastle is found in the province of KwaZulu-Natal which is one of the nine provinces in South Africa. The study is based in Northern part of KwaZulu-Natal, Osizweni Township, Newcastle which is located 90 kilometers from Vryheid, 30 kilometres from Dannhauser, 10km west to Madadeni and 24 kilometers to Newcastle. This study area Osizweni Township is ideally and centrally located in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal and makes it suitable to access Drakensberg Mountain recreation facilities as well as the coastal recreation facilities. The map below show some places and towns situated next to the study area which is Osizweni Township, Newcastle.

FIGURE 3.1: MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



[Source: http://www.amajuba.gov.za/locality_maps (2006/06/07)]

FIGURE 3.2 **RELATIVE MAP OF THE STUDY AREA**



[Source: [JCW-Map-Natal-Newcastle.png](#) 2006/06/07]

3.3.2 Climate of the study area

Climate varies with altitude and continental position: Mediterranean climate in the Western Cape; humid subtropical climate on the northern KwaZulu-Natal coast; continental climate of the highveld; and with a great temperature range, giving very hot summer days and cold dry nights. The south-east trade winds, blowing first over KwaZulu-Natal, are the principal source of precipitation, falling in summer. Winter rains reach the Western Cape. The Battlefields area enjoys a temperate climate with warm to hot summers and mild winters, which are cooler at night; Newcastle has an average maximum temperature of 25.5 degrees Celsius. Its average minimum temperature is 10.8 degrees <http://battlefields.kzn.org.za/battlefields> (2006). The average minimum and maximum temperatures and rainfall figures for this area are as follows:

TABLE 3.1 TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR NEWCASTLE

MONTH	MINIMUM. TEMPERATURE	MAXIMUM. TEMPERATURE	TEMP. RAINFALL
January	17	29.3	154.2
February	17	28	100.8
March	15	27	75
April	12	26	24.3
May	6	24	18
June	3	21	3.6
July	3	21	9.6
August	7	23	22.2
September	10	25	36.9
October	12	26	53.5
November	15	27	90
December	16	28	86.6

Source: <http://battlefields.kzn.org.za/battlefields/about/3.html> [2006/07/14]

People in the area can easily participate in recreation activities throughout the year without being inhibited by climate of the study area. The climate of the study area does not limit its inhabitants to certain types of recreation activities. The local community can participate at anytime in recreation activities. The average rainfall is 690mm.

3.3.3 Vegetation

Vegetation varies with climate, including temperate hardwood forest, dense coastal bush, vast grasslands of the veld dotted with flat-topped thorn trees, and bushveld scrub. South Africa's native flora has been developed as garden flowers all over the world. Newcastle forest covers 7% of the land area, having declined at 0.1% p.a. 1990-2000. Arable land comprises 12% and permanent cropland 0.8% of the total land area (Udidi 2003)

- Majuba forest is protected in terms of the Forest Act, and the felling of any trees or disturbance to any forest requires a permit from DWAF.
- This vegetation is to be retained and given conservation status;
- No undergrowth may be removed or the natural forest structure interfered with in any way;
- All forests along streams and rivers must be conserved to prevent bank erosion;
- Wherever possible, patches of forest must be linked to form a continuous network to facilitate the migration of fauna and flora.

3.3.4 Population of the study area

According to the 2000 ASSA estimates, 9 211 922 people lived in KwaZulu-Natal, constituting 20.4% of South Africa's total population. The province accommodated slightly more women (52%) than men (48%). Nearly 35% of

the population were younger than 15 years, and 61% were in their 'economically active' years (15-64), while 6% were aged 60 years or older. The largest concentration of people is in the Newcastle-Madadeni-Osizweni area, a smaller concentration in the Blaauwbosch area and much dispersed population in the remainder of the district, with the notable exception of the area northeast of the Dannhauser municipal areas of Buffalo Flats including Nyanyadu, Emfundweni, Kilkeel, Nellie Valley, Annie Valley, (<http://www.amajuba.gov.za/demography> 2006). Across the district population densities are as low as less than 2 people per ha in some areas, the exception being the Newcastle-Madadeni-Osizweni axis, where densities may reach above 50 people per ha, and, the Blaauwbosch area where densities are recorded as reaching up to 10 people per ha.

The Census indicates that there are 332 980 people in the Newcastle Municipality. The Newcastle population comprises African (91%), Coloured (1%), Indian (3%), and White (5%) race groups. Compared to the 1996 Statistics, there has been a growth of 16% in the population of Newcastle. The Newcastle population constitutes 71% of the total population of the Amajuba DM and it represents 3.5% of the total population within KwaZulu-Natal. Newcastle has a large population including a large Chinese population who have made Newcastle their home. Newcastle offers a large variety of modern town houses and flats.

Educational facilities are well represented in the greater Newcastle area, <http://www.amajuba.gov.za/demography> (2006). There are more females (175 809 or 53%) than males (157 170 or 47%) in the Osizweni Township, Newcastle Municipality. This situation is in most cases typical of rural areas, wherein men have left home to seek employment opportunities elsewhere (Luthuli *et al* 2005). About 77% of the population is below the age of 34,

which indicates that the Newcastle population is relatively young. The population is dominated by the youthful population of 49 percent. This relatively young population signifies high potential for population growth in the future, (<http://www.amajuba.gov.za/demography> 2006)

3.4 CULTURAL SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

A human being is a cultural being. His or Her presence in an area is characterized by his or her transformation of the physical landscape into a cultural landscape. Recreation is embedded in the culture of human beings; hence it is a cultural activity (Sylvia and Baldwin 2003). If in transforming a physical landscape into a cultural feature like education has to be provided in the form of educational institution, it must also be true with recreation (Ngcobo 2004). In this section of the study an attempt is made to determine the extent to which Osizweni Township is provided with recreation facilities.

3.5 LAND USE IN THE STUDY AREA

The land is used for different purposes in the study area for the benefits of the community in the study area. Land is used for agricultural purposes, conservation, forestry, urban, mining and quarrying and rural residential purposes.

3.5.1 Agriculture

This term denotes the use of land, and associated buildings, for production of food and fibre. The Newcastle municipality is currently predominantly agriculture in nature, with commercial agriculture -livestock farming or cropping- being the dominant land use. The agricultural land use in the municipality includes areas of natural grassland utilised for animal grazing,

cropping, livestock, traditional agriculture and scattered residential, and, peri-urban agriculture.

Future development of the municipality must seek to preserve the agricultural land in the area, and develop the specific potentials. Agricultural land use will be influenced by the Department of Agriculture's Bio-resource Unit (BRU) system. The location of water sources and the typography of the land will influence the type and extent of specific agricultural activities (<http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp>. (reviewed -2005).

3.5.2 Conservation

These are areas of natural or conservation significance in the Newcastle municipality. This includes areas of natural features and nature reserves. The land use conservation has been denoted to these areas to protect and manage areas. Conservation efforts should be applied to these areas including the wetlands on river tributaries. Where areas of environmental significance are not legally protected, informal means should be explored such as local environmental protection mechanisms. The locations of existing conservation areas are:

- Ncandu Nature Reserve –the Ncandu Forest is situated on the northern Drakensberg escarpment, about 40km from the Chelmsford Dam. Accommodation is provided in the form of trail mountain huts.
- Chelmsford Nature Reserve – Ntshingwayo dam is one of the largest in the area. The reserve provides outdoor recreation under the administration of the KNZ Wildlife. (<http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp> reviewed 2005)

3.5.3 Urban

The urban area contains the existing built up area and incorporates areas of high population densities in close proximity to the existing built up area. It is proposed that future urban uses are contained within the existing urban areas and development first seeks to infill the urban areas, as contained by the urban edge. The urban edge is defined to prevent urban sprawl. An urban edge facilitates a planned environment while protecting the natural environment so as to promote sustainable development. (<http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp> reviewed 2005)

The urban edge intends to ensure that the development will not have a negative impact on planned development. Further, it facilitates the efficient delivery of services and infrastructure. Densification of the urban area, will maximise development opportunities and facilitate the efficient utilisation of existing resources, services and facilities. Further, it will promote the effective and efficient provision of future services and facilities. (<http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp> reviewed 2005)

The urban area, as defined, aims towards the restructuring of the urban environment and the improvement of the quality of life of the municipality's citizens, residential and industrial activities, should, by virtue of their nature, take place on appropriate land within the urban areas. Agriculture land should not undertake a change in land use to accommodate such activities. (<http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp> reviewed 2005). The urban area of Newcastle-Madadeni-Osizweni extends from the Iscor site in the north to south of the Nomsa (Smaco) Land Reform project in the south and from Newcastle West to Osizweni in the east. Located in the centre of the urban area, on the western side of the N11 highway is a large industrial area that effectively splits the area into eastern and western portions. The objective

should be to develop this area in such a way that it links rather than separates the disjointed urban components (http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp_reviewed_2005)

3.5.4 Forestry

The land use forestry denotes the use of land for timber plantations and includes associated uses such as tree farms, tree nurseries, the gathering of forestry products or the performing of forestry services in the study area. Forestry land use has been denoted to areas predominantly located at Amajuba Forest and along the western escarpment. These are currently utilised as commercial plantations and measures should be taken to continue such use and prevent the loss of land to development. Land along the escarpment to the west, is suited to the growing of timber however, a detailed impact assessment should be required prior to the commencement of forestry initiatives. (http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp_reviewed_2005)

3.5.5 Mining and Quarrying

The study area is located in an area endowed with minerals, mainly coal. As a result the use of land for extracting, mining, winning and quarrying of raw materials, and buildings associated therewith, have been reflected as such in terms of future land use on the spatial framework. This includes all land use which is currently a mine or quarry, whether currently operational or not (http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp_reviewed_2005). Mining indirectly supports recreation and tourism activities.

3.5.6 Rural Residential

The area of Buffalo flats / Buhle-Bomzinyathi, south east of the Newcastle-Madadeni- Osizweni complex is characterised by land use, which is rural-residential in nature while some agricultural activities may take place in the

area, this is neither commercial agriculture, nor, subsistence agriculture in the true sense of the word. Agricultural activities are primarily to supplement residents' diets and not for commercial purposes. The homesteads are primarily traditional houses, accommodating those working in urban areas.

(http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp_reviewed_2005)

3.6 CONCLUSION

The study has described the physical setting and provided information regarding the recreation facilities available at Osizweni Township, Newcastle. It is important for the local community to minimize the negative impact of recreation facilities by studying community needs and providing relevant recreation facilities. The researcher has attempted to set physical recreation facilities scene or framework against which the recreation facilities development could be measured.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

A study of this nature looks at the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township. The process of data analysis and interpretation is an important mechanism in the investigation and evaluation of statistical information towards making judgment about respondents being investigated (Magi 2004). Interpretation of data in this instance is a useful method for addressing the question and concerns that come out from the data which was presented in the previous chapters (Ngcobo 1998). It is anticipated that this interpretation will further form an integrated link between the different sections of the whole study.

Data presentation, analysis and interpretation form an important section for any research work. The success and failure of any research depends on the skill and approach used by the researcher in the process of data collected. In this section of the research, the study analyses and interprets the data that was collected during the data gathering process. The analysis of data does not in itself provide answers to research questions, but interpretation of data go a long way in achieving good answers. To interpret the results of data is to explain and find meaning with regard to the results of emerging from analysis of data (Magi 2004). This type of procedure is therefore followed in this chapter and it is assumed that the outcomes are most effectively going to

address the research, which is reflected in the objectives and hypotheses given below.

4.2. RESTATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND HYPHOTHESES

It is important to restate the objectives and hypotheses of this study, so as to remind the reader of about the intentions of the study. It is anticipated that this procedure should as well, help focus on the important elements of investigation. The objectives and hypotheses are written in such a manner that they follow one another.

- **Objective 1:** To establish the level of understanding and meaning of recreation as an activity in the study area.

Hypotheses 1: That the local community have a little understanding and meaning of recreation

- **Objective 2:** To reveal the level of awareness of the local community of the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

Hypotheses 2: That some of the local community is aware of the provision recreation facilities in the study area.

- **Objective 3:** To indicate the participation levels of the local community in recreation activities.

Hypotheses 3: That the participation level in recreation activities in the study is low.

- **Objective 4:** To investigate the level of provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

Hypotheses 4: That the provision of recreation facilities in the study area is inadequate.

- **Objective 5:** To establish the extent to which members of the community perceive the benefits arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area
- *Hypotheses 5: That the local community perceive the benefits arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area.*

The reason behind the restatement of hypotheses is that the data has been collected has to confirm or refute each of the above stated hypotheses. Hypotheses together with the objectives of the study provide guidelines for analysis of data.

4.3. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE RESPONDENTS

The researcher found it necessary to get personal information about the respondents in order to be able to draw accurate conclusion on the respondents. The researcher starts by getting personal information or demographic characteristics of all the categories of the respondents, that is, the local community, authorities and businesses which were found in the study area. In order to avoid bias the researcher also collected data for the authorities and municipality officials, not from the local community only. It was believed that by so doing this study has been in a position to bring into focus holistic and balanced views about the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township.

The focus areas in this section, as previously mentioned are the key concepts understanding and opinions local community, authorities and businesses with

regard to recreation participation in the study area. Before discussing the opinions of the local community, authorities and businesses of the important areas that holds this study together, that is provision and recreation participation. The researcher felt it is necessary to present data on the socio demography of the respondents that is the local community, authorities and municipality in the study area.

It must be mentioned at this stage that there were about 99 members of the local community and 12 members of the authorities and municipality that were selected to participate in the research study. The study therefore starts by looking at the dynamics that occur within the local community, authorities and municipality. The socio-demographic characteristics of the local community, authorities and municipality are important in the sense that a researcher can determine the extent to which the socio-demographic characteristics have a bearing on making the respondents respond the way they respond

4.3.1 Gender of the respondents

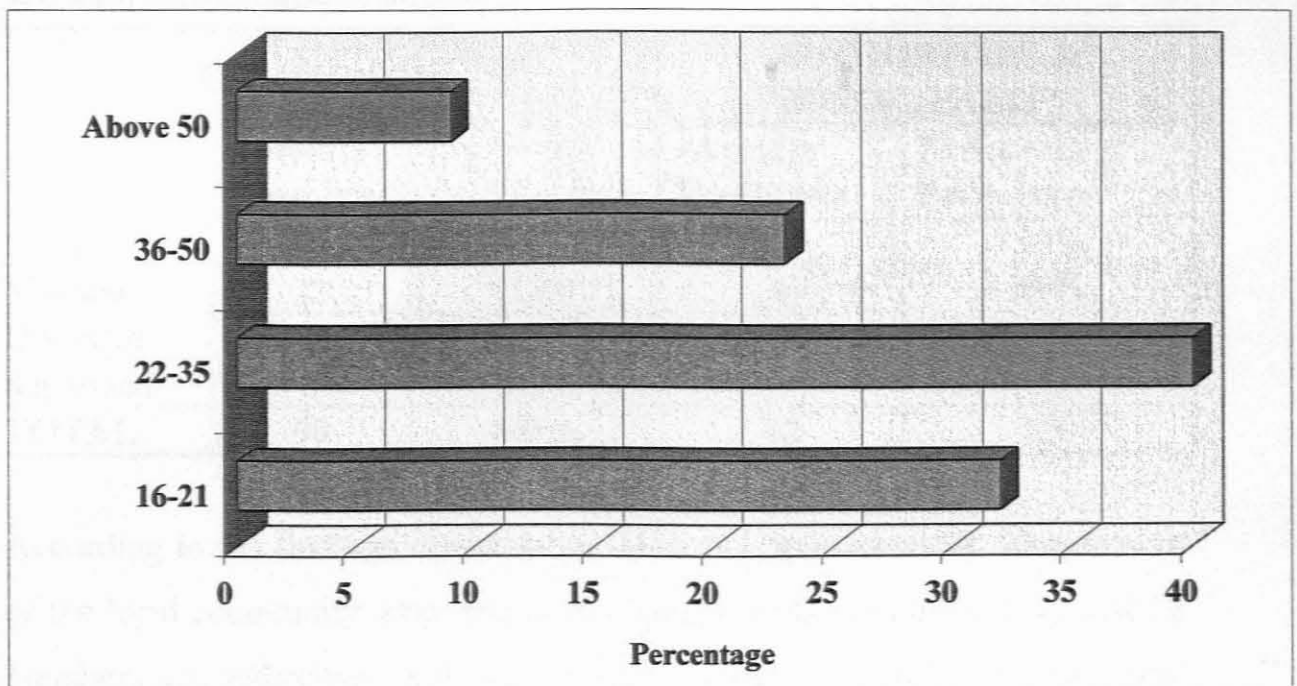
The researcher visited the local community in the study to get the responses from the respondents. The total of 99 members of the local community in the study area participates, that is, 57 percent males and 43 percent females. A total of 12 members of the authorities and municipality in the study area also participated in the research study, 83 percent were males and 17 percent were females. The majority of the respondents who form part of the research sample were males; they are the ones who participated mostly in recreation activities than females. Such a phenomenon is evident in some of the research undertaken in KwaZulu-Natal by various authors (Mkhize 1985; Magi 1986, 1988, 1989a, 1989b; Magi and Nzama 2002), where the females play a lesser role in recreation than males.

4.3.2 Age of the respondents

The respondents were asked to reveal their age with a view of establishing their participation levels in recreation activities in the local community. Figure 4.1 on the next page indicted that out of 99 respondents who participated in the reseach study 32 percent of the local community have the ages that ranges between 16 to 21, 40 percent of the respondents ranges between 22 to 35 years of age. Approximately 23 percent of the respondents from the local community ranges between 36 to 50 years and the remaining (5%) were above 50 years old. The ages of respondents who participated in the research study area shown on the next page.

About 8 percent of the authorities and municipality who participated in the research study have the ages between 16 to 21 years, 43 percent of the respondents ranges between 22 to 35 years of age. Approximately (33%) of the authorities and municipality ranges between 36 to 50 years and the remaining 16 percent were above 50 years.

FIGURE 4.1: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS



The respondents were asked to reveal their age with a view of establishing their participation levels in recreation activities in the local community. It was quite noticeable that the majority of the respondents who form part of the research sample were males between the ages of 22-35 they are the one who actively participate in recreation activities because they do have leisure time as compared to other ages. This is probably the age group that was willing and available to respond the questionnaire. One observe an enormous contribution of recreation to people as many of these young people can contribute greatly in the development of the country as they still have many years to live.

4.3.3 Marital status of the respondents

When the research was conducted, the respondents were asked to reveal their marital status with the view of establishing their participation level in recreation activities in the local community. Table 4.1 below reveals the marital status of the respondents.

TABLE 4.1 MARITAL STATUS

COMMUNITY			AUTHORITIES & MUNICIPALITY	
	Absolute Frequency	Frequency Percentage	Absolute Frequency	Frequency Percentage
Single	61	61.6%	6	50%
Married	22	22.2%	6	50%
Divorced	12	12.1%	0	0%
Separated	4	4.0%	0	0%
TOTAL	99	100%	12	100

According to the findings displayed in Table 4.1 approximately 99 members of the local community who formed the sample of the research study and 12 members of authorities and municipality, about 62 percent of the local

community in the study area were single, 22 percent of them were married, (12%) of the respondents were divorced. The remaining (4%) of the respondents were separated. Approximately 50 percent of the authorities and municipality were single and (50%) we married. In the light of the above discussion, it stands to reason that people who participate, the most are single people since most of them are still young and their responsibilities are not as many as those for people who are married. Single people are mobile and can be deployed more easily than married. Most of the single people are free birds without any important commitments; therefore, they manage to visit recreation facilities at their own free will.

4.3.4 Level of education of the respondents

The findings displayed in Table 4.2 indicated that among 99 respondents who took part in the research study which was the local community and 12 members which was the authorities and municipality. Approximately 11 percent of the local community in the study area were uneducated, (2%) of the respondents had a primary education, 31 percent of the respondents had a secondary education, 34 percent of the local community in the study area had a college education and the remaining (22%) had a university education.

TABLE 4.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

COMMUNITY			AUTHORITIES & MUNICIPALITY	
	Absolute Frequency	Frequency Percentage	Absolute Frequency	Frequency Percentage
Uneducated	11	11.1%	0	00%
Primary	2	2.0 %	0	00%
Secondary	31	31.3%	2	17%
college	34	33.35	9	75%
University	22	22.2%	1	08%
Total	99	100%	12	100%

Among 12 respondents of the authorities and municipality who formed part of the sample, approximately 17 percent of the authorities and municipality had a secondary education, 75 percent of the respondents had a college education and the remaining 8 percent of the authorities and municipality had a university education. The findings of this study suggest that the majority of the people have a college education.

It stands to reason that the more educated people have more chances to visit recreation facilities. This is closely related to one's income. It is clear from the findings above that people who visit recreation facilities in the study area are highly educated people who occupy senior positions at work., who earn high incomes, which allows them to go and visit the recreation facilities in the study area.

4.3.5 Occupation of the respondents

Unemployment is a serious problem in South Africa affection people in the country, among 99 respondents from the local community who took part in the research study, 31 percent of the respondents in the study area were unemployed, (30%) of the local community indicated that they were semi skilled. Approximately 20 percent of the respondents indicated that they were unskilled, about (12%) of the respondents were profession and the remaining 3 percent of the respondents in the study area were retired. Since the level of unemployment in the study area is low the local community do not participate in recreation activities.

Approximately (12%) members of the authorities and municipality who formed part of the research sample 33 percent were semi skilled, 50 percent of the authorities and municipality were profession and the remaining (17%)

were retired. If many people are not educated, employment opportunities area limited for people. In other word, the education level in the local community influences the rate of employment. Another contributing factor to this unemployment standard in the study area is that the existing factories and industries are not enough.

4.3.6 Income distribution of the respondents

Table 4.3 indicate the income of the respondents both for the local community, authorities and municipality. Out of 99 members of the local community who formed part of the research sample, 53 percent of the respondents earned between zero and nine hundredth and ninety nine per month.

TABLE 4.3 INCOME STRUCTURE PER MONTH

COMMUNITY			AUTHORITIES& MUNICIPALITY	
Income	Absolute frequency	Frequency percentage	Absolute frequency	Frequency percentage
0-R999	53	53.4%	0	00%
R1000-R3000	19	19.2%	0	00%
R4000-R6000	21	21.2%	2	17%
R7000-R9000	05	05.1%	2	17%
R10000-R15000	01	01.1%	6	49%
R16000-R20000	00	00.0%	2	17%
Total	99	100%	12	100%

Approximately (19%) of the respondents earned between one thousand and three thousands per month, about 21 percent indicated that they earned income between four thousand and six thousand per month, (5%) members of the local community earned between seven thousand and nine thousand per month. The remaining 1 percent earned between ten thousand and fifteen thousand per month. Approximately 17 percent of the members of the

authorities and municipality earned between four thousand and six thousand per month, (17%) earned between seven thousand and nine thousand rand, 49 percent indicated that they earned between ten thousand and fifteen thousand rand and the remaining (17%) earned between sixteen thousand rand and twenty thousand rand. From this information, it emerged that the Osizweni Township community is undoubtedly a low income society.

It In the light of the above discussion, it is clear from the findings above that people who visit recreation facilities in the study area are highly educated people who occupy senior positions at work., who earn high incomes, which allows them to go and visit the recreation facilities in the study area. Although there is a bog shortage of recreation facilities, the local community still have hope for better life which was promised.

4.4 UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPT OF RECREATION BY THE RESPONDENTS

Recreation is the activity that is undertaken voluntarily for pleasure and satisfaction, during leisure time. The local community, authorities and municipality were requested to indicate the meaning that they have on the concept of recreation. It is interesting to note from Table 4.4, that about 67 percent of the respondents from the local community have a good understanding of recreation. In addition, approximately 19 percent of the respondents associate recreation with any activities that take place during leisure time. This understanding of recreation is in line with the thinking of Bucher (1983) and Kraus (2001) in that both see recreation as a pleasurable activity that one is engage in during leisure time.

Among 99 members of the local community who took part in the research study about 3 percent have a poor understanding on the meaning of recreation, and the remaining 11 percent have no understanding of recreation at all. Table 4.4 on the next page give the responses raised by the members of the local community at Osizweni Township.

TABLE 4.4 UNDERSTANDING OF THE MEANING OF RECREATION

COMMUNITY			AUTHORITIES & MUNICIPALITY	
MEANING	Absolute frequency	Frequency percentage	Absolute frequency	Frequency percentage
Good understanding	66	66.7%	11	92%
Fair understanding	19	19.2%	01	08%
Poor understanding	03	03.0%	00	00%
No understanding	11	11.1%	00	00%
TOTAL	99	100%	12	100%

The authorities and municipality have the same opinion as the one for the local community on the understanding of recreation. About 92 percent of the authorities and municipality have a good understanding on the meaning of recreation and the remaining 8 percent of the respondents have fair understanding on the meaning of recreation. The majority of the authorities and municipality interpret the term recreation as participating in any recreation activities. This type of interpretation was found to be the same as that shared by the community. Furthermore it correlate with the views of most of the authors who have written on the topic recreation, such as

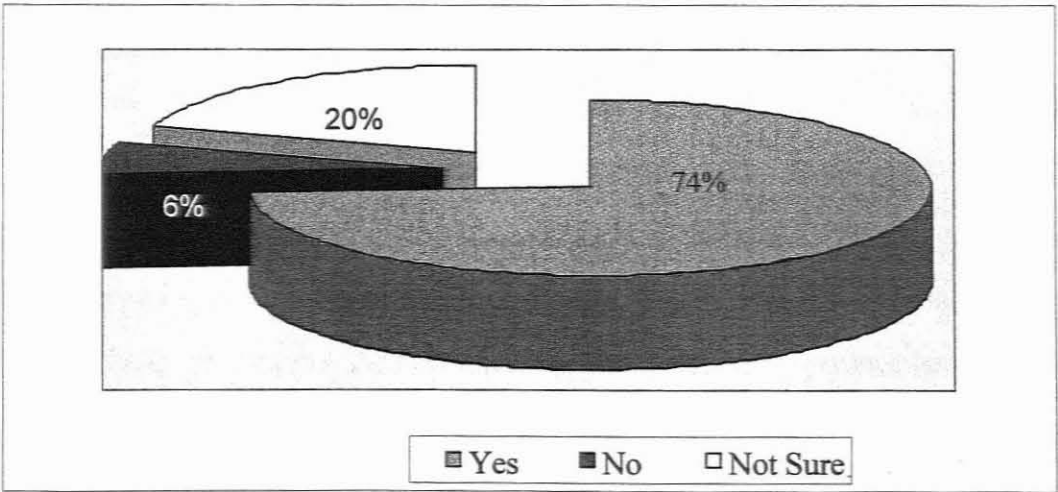
Edginton *et al.* (2001), Kraus (2001), and White and Grant (2003), the above authors describe recreation as activities carried on with leisure time, usually chosen voluntarily by the participants either because of satisfaction, pleasure or creative enriched derived or because they perceives certain personal or social values gained from them. One of the objectives of this study is to establish the level of understanding and meaning of recreation as an activity in the study area. Therefore the above findings indicated that the majority of the respondents from the local community and majority from the authorities and municipality have good understanding and meaning of recreation as an activity in the study area. As a result it may be concluded that Hypothesis 1: which states, *That the local community have little understanding and meaning of recreation* is therefore not supported.

4.5 COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF THE PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

The research study was supposed to find out whether the local community, authorities and municipality were aware of the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. One of the objectives of this research study is to reveal the level of awareness of the local community of the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. When rating the local community awareness of recreation facilities in their locality.

It is clear from Figure 4.2 on that, among 99 percent members of the local community who were requested to participate in the research study (74%) respondents indicated that they were very clear and aware of the existing recreation facilities provided in the study area. Approximately 6 percent of the respondents indicated that they were not aware of the existing recreation facilities in the study area and the remaining 20 percent were not sure.

FIGURE 4.2 AWARENESS OF RECREATION FACILITIES



The findings of this research study reveal that the members of the local community were full aware of the existing recreation facilities in the study area, what makes them not to participate in recreation activities is that the recreation facilities are insufficient. Since the local community were aware of the recreation facilities provided in the study area it may concluded that Hypothesis 2: which states, *“That the local community is aware of the provision recreation facilities in the study area”*, is therefore accepted”. According to the responses, local community, authorities and municipality were aware of the existing recreation facilities in the study area, as the majority indicated that they are aware of the recreation facilities.

The findings of this research study reveal that the members of the local community, authorities and municipality were full aware of the existing recreation facilities in the study area, what makes them not to participate in recreation activities is that the recreation facilities are insufficient. Since the local community, authorities and municipality were aware of the recreation facilities provided in the study area it may concluded that Hypothesis 2:

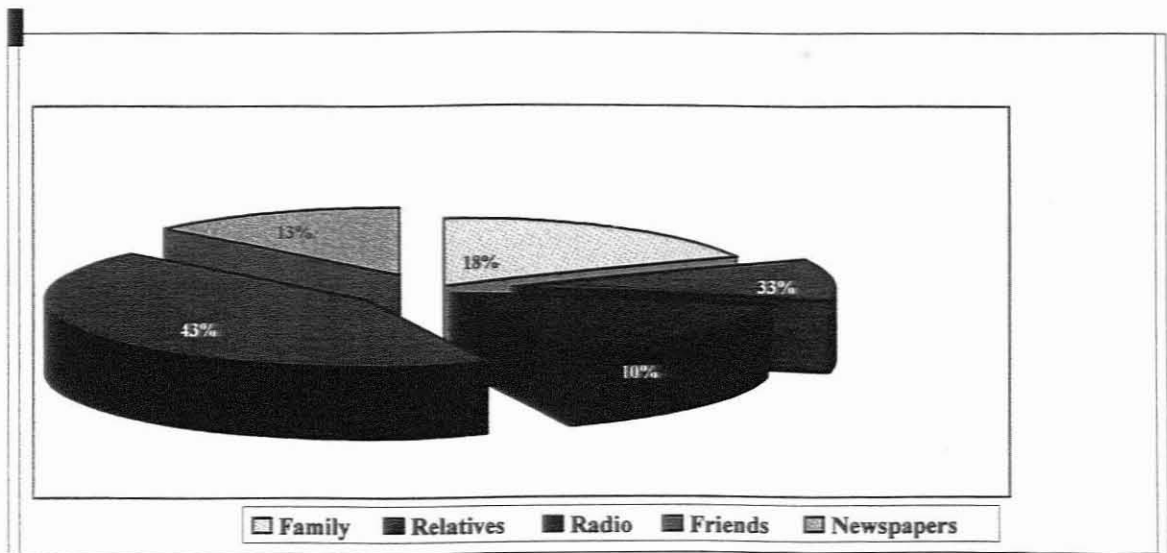
which states, “*That the local community is aware of the provision recreation facilities in the study area*”, is therefore accepted.

4.5.1 Information on recreation facilities

This section of the research study mainly focuses on recreation facilities awareness as displayed by the local community to the study area. Figure 4.3 below, respondents revealed the measure from which they got information about the recreation facilities found in the study area. Approximately 18 percent of the respondents got information about a particular recreation facility from the family, (43%) of the participants stated that they got to know about a particular facility from their friends.

About 10 percent of the respondents indicated that they got this information from their relatives, (16%) got information from the radio and the remaining 13 percent got information about a particular recreation facility from the newspapers

FIGURE 4.3 AGENT OF INFORMATION



The findings of this research study indicated that family, friends, relatives, radio and newspapers played a big role to make the local community to be

aware of the recreation facilities provided in the study area as a results it may concluded that Hypothesis 2: which states, “*That the local community is aware of the provision recreation facilities in the study area*”, is therefore accepted.

4.6 LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Table 4.5 indicated that among 99 respondents from the local community who form part of the research sample, approximately 46 percent of the respondents from the local community indicated that they participate in recreation activities. The majority of the respondents which is (53%) responded by saying they do not participate in recreation activities. Approximately 12 respondents from the authorities and municipality who formed part of the research sample in recreation activities, about 58 percent of authorities and municipality indicated that they do not participate in recreation activities and the remaining 42 percent indicated that they participate in recreation.

TABLE 4.5 PARTICIPATION LEVELS OF RESPONDENTS

Responses	Community		Authorities & Municipality	
	Absolute frequency	Frequency percentage	Absolute frequency	Frequency percentage
Yes	46	46.4%	7	58.3%
No	53	53.5%	5	41.7%
Total	99	100%	12	100%

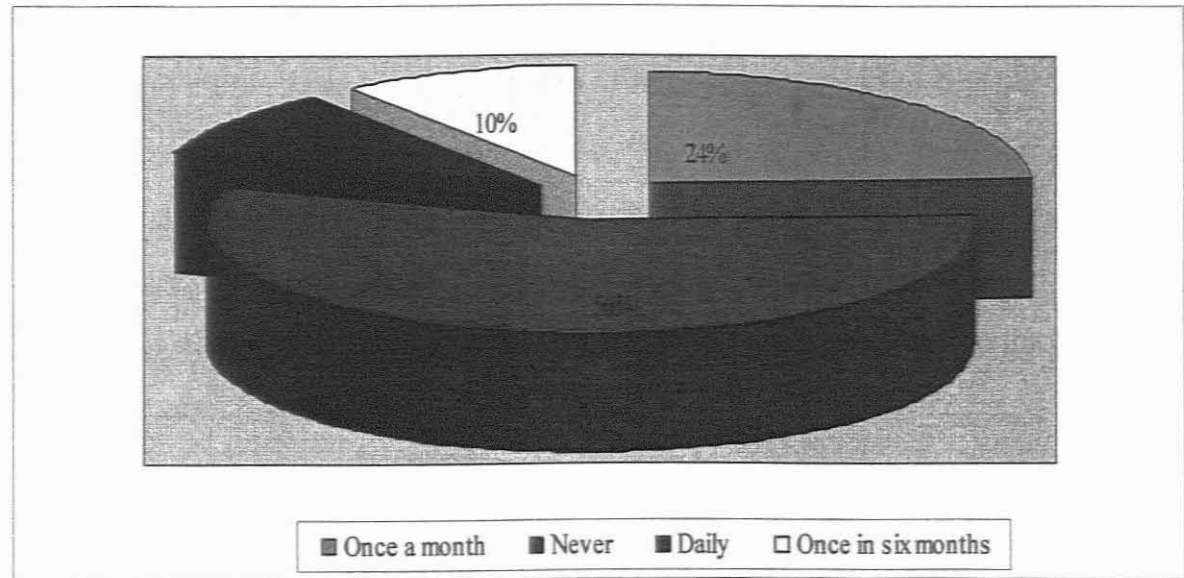
The respondents were therefore asked to give reasons for not participating in recreation activities. It is clear from the research findings that the majority respondents do not participate in recreation activities. Local community,

authorities and municipality do not participate in recreation facilities because of the shortage of recreation facilities and the standard of the existing facilities in the study area. The findings of the study reveal valuable information which proves that the level of participation in recreation activities is low. As a result it may be concluded that Hypotheses 3: which states, “*That the participation level in recreation activities in the study is low*”, is therefore supported.

4.6.1 Participation frequency in recreation activities

One of the objectives of this research study was to indicate the participation levels of the local community in recreation activities. It is necessary for this research study to find out about the participation frequency in recreation activities. Figure 4.4 indicate that out of 99 percent of the respondents who form part of the research sample approximately (24%) respondents indicated that they participate once a month in recreation activities.

FIGURE 4.4 FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION



About 10 percent of the respondents indicated that they participate in recreation activities on daily basis, another (10%) of the respondents in the study area indicated that they participate once in six months in recreation

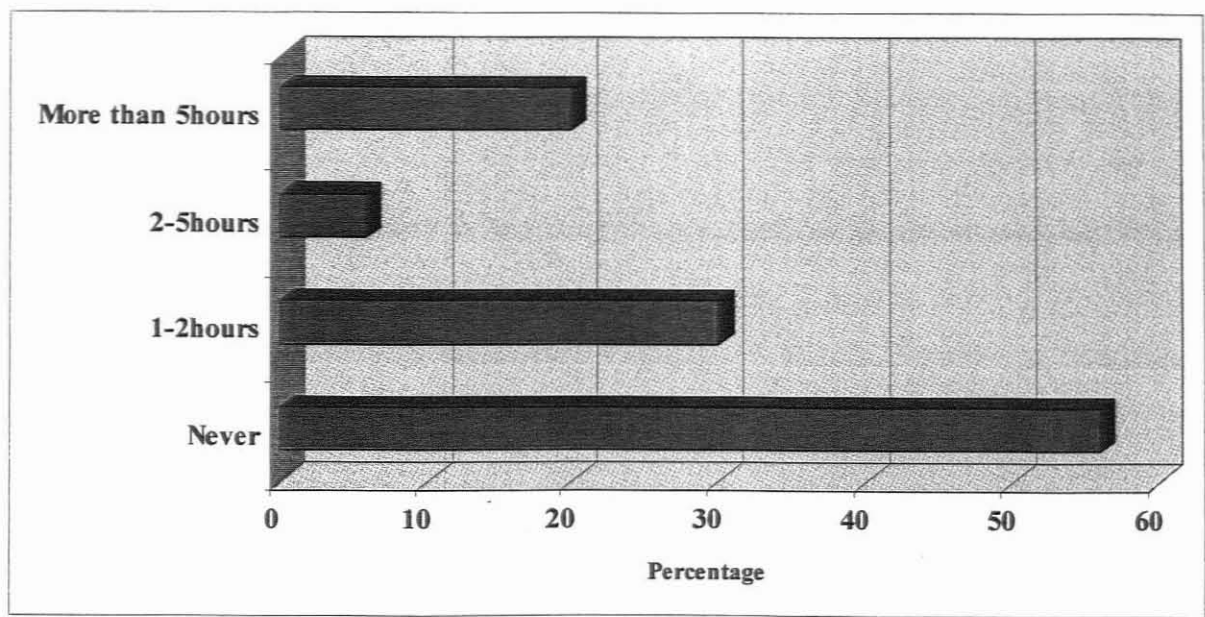
activities. The remaining 56 percent of the local community in the study area do not participate in recreation activities. The findings of this research study reveal that the local community is not engage in recreation activities because the existing recreation facilities found in the study area are not sufficient. The local community at Osizweni Township is not provided with adequacy recreation facilities that make the local community not to participate in recreation activities. Another possible reason that makes the local community not to participate in recreation activities is the shortage of recreation facilities as well as the standard of the existing recreation facilities in the study area. The findings of the study reveal valuable information which proves that the level of participation in recreation activities is low. As a result it may be concluded that Hypotheses 3: which states, “*That the participation level in recreation activities in the study is low*”, is therefore accepted.

4.6.2 Leisure time available among the respondents

This section of the research study mainly focuses on leisure time available among the local community recreation. What can be inferred from figure 4.5 on the next page is that 56 percent of the respondents from the local community indicated that they do not have leisure time available which means they do not participate in recreation activities. Approximately (30%) of the respondents have leisure time that ranges between one to two hours per day, 10 percent of the respondents indicated that they have leisure time that ranges between two to five hours which means that have enough time to participate in recreation activities. The remaining 4 percent of the respondents were recorded as having more than five hours as their leisure time. The findings of this research study reveal valuable information which proves that the level of participation in recreation activities in the study area

is low. The above discussion indicated that only four four percent of the respondents have leisure time to participate in recreation activities.

FIGURE 4.5 FREE TIME AVAILABLE



Approximately 56 percent do not have leisure time which means they do not participate in recreation activities. Another possible reason that makes the local community not to participate in recreation activities is the shortage of recreation facilities as well as the standard of the existing recreation facilities in the study area. As a result it may be concluded that Hypotheses 3: which states, *“That the participation level in recreation activities in the study is low”*, is therefore accepted.

4.6.3 Difficulties experiences by the respondents in visiting recreation facilities

The authorities and municipality experiences some difficulties when they are visiting the recreation facilities found in the study area. The authorities and municipality were asked to mention the difficulties they experience in

visiting the recreation facilities found at Osizweni Township. Table 4.6 indicate that out of 12 respondents from authorities and municipality who participated in the research study (8%) mentioned that they were not aware of the existing recreation facilities found in the study area. Approximately 8 percent of the respondents indicated that they have a lack of knowledge about the facilities, (25%) responded by saying that problem that they experience in visiting the recreation facilities is the insufficient of recreation facilities in the study area. The remaining 58 percent indicated that there were other difficulties they experience in visiting the recreation facilities at Osizweni Township.

TABLE 4.6 DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED

RANKED RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Unawareness	01	8.3
Lack of knowledge	01	8.3
Lack of facilities	03	25.1
other	07	58.3
Total	12	100

It is clear from the above discussion that the participation level in recreation activities is low because of the difficulties experiences by authorities and municipality in visiting the recreation facilities. Lack of recreation facilities in the local community can be the main possible reason experience by the authorities and municipality when visiting recreation facilities. As a result it may be concluded that hypothesis 3: which states, "*That the participation level in recreation activities in the study is low,*" is therefore accepted. The main reason for the low participation levels, have already been mentioned as unawareness, lack of knowledge and facilities, as well as other related recreation activities.

4.7 PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Participation in recreation activities depend on the availability of recreation facilities provided in the study area. The community has been requested to raise their views when it comes to the standard of recreation facilities provided or available in the study area. The provision of recreation facilities is very important as mentioned in chapter one of the research study. One of the objectives of this research study is to investigate the level of provision of recreation facilities in the study area. The research findings reveal valuable information that the local community is not provided with adequate recreation facilities that makes the participation levels in recreation activities to be low.

The local community need to be provided with relevant recreation programmes, these programmes need to be lead by trained professionals so that the community can fully benefits from the variety of recreation programmes offered. Another feature is that the provision of recreation programmes must be aimed at benefiting all the members of the community.

The recreation facilities provided in the study area are inadequate. It can be mentioned that the recreation facilities must be located in the centre where everyone can easily go there. Table 4.7 below indicates that the responses raised by the local community on the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. The respondents were requested to put forward their views with regard to the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. Approximately 46 percent of the respondents indicated that the local community must be provided with sufficient recreation facilities so that they can participate in recreation activities.

TABLE 4.7 RESPONSES ON THE PROVISION OF
RECREATION FACILITIES

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
More recreation facilities must be provided in our community	46	46.4
The recreation facilities in our community are inadequate	38	38.3
The recreation facilities must be located in the centre where everyone can easily go there	4	4.0
The recreation facilities are not up to standard	11	11.1
Total	99	100

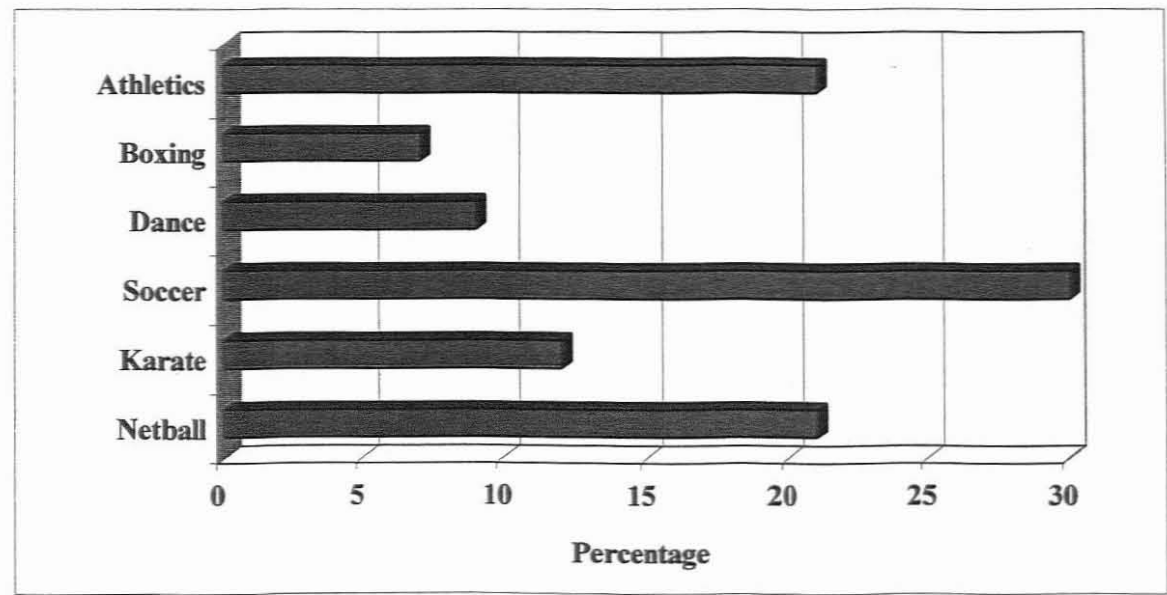
About 38 percent of the local community at Osizweni Township indicated that there is a big shortage of recreation facilities in the study area. About (4%) of the respondents indicated that the recreation facilities must be located in the centre where everyone can go there. The remaining 11 percent of the respondents indicated the recreation facilities are not up to standard. The inadequacy of recreation facilities has been confirmed by the crude of results where the majority of the respondents indicated that recreation facilities provided to the local community are insufficient and not up to standard to be used by the local community. Although there is a big shortage of recreation facilities, the local community still have hope for better life which was promised. As the result is may be concluded that Hypothesis 4: which states, “*That the provision of recreation facilities in the study area is inadequate*”, is therefore supported.

4.7.1 Types of recreation facilities available in the study area

There is a big shortage of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township, netball ground, soccer field, athletic field, dancing room, boxing and karate hall are

the only recreation facilities available at Osizweni Township. In some case the local community use the community hall as recreation facility because of the inadequacy of recreation facilities in the study area.

FIGURE 4.6 RECREATION ACTIVITIES



In order to determine whether the local community in the study area is provided with adequate recreation facilities or not if so, whether they participate in recreation activities, the study investigated the recreation activities in which the local community are engage in. Figure 4.6 above indicate different types of recreation activities that the local community engage themselves in during their leisure time. Approximately 30 percent of the respondents indicated that they participate in soccer during leisure time, (21%) of the respondents participate in netball, and 21 percent of the respondents in the study area participate in athletics. Approximately 12 percent of the respondents participate in karate; seven percent participate in boxing and the remaining and the remaining (9%) participate in dancing. It is noticeable that if the local community can be provided with sufficient recreation facilities the level of participation will increase and the youth can participate more.

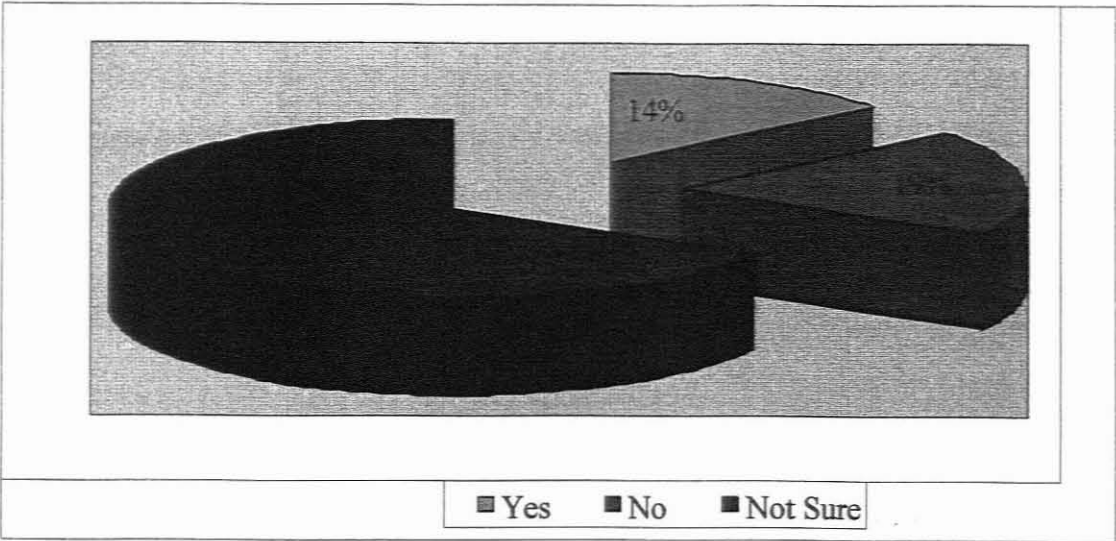
4.7.2 The quality of recreation facilities in the local community

It is important that the local community is provided with the recreation facilities that are in a good condition, because it may happen that the community do not participate in recreation activities because of certain issues that can be involved like safety and security, maintenance of these facilities. Recreationists can not go to a place that will inconvenience him/ her and jeopardize his or her safety. Community must be provided with recreation facilities that are in good condition and the maintenance of recreation facilities should be done properly.

It is clear from Figure 4.7 below that the majority of the local community which is 67 percent of the respondents indicated that they were not satisfied with the quality of the recreation facilities provided in the study area, only (14%) of the respondents indicated that they were satisfied about the quality of recreation facilities in the study area. The remaining 19 percent of the local community in the study area were not sure about the quality of recreation facilities provided in the study area.

The majority of the local community indicated that they were not satisfied with the standard of recreation facilities in the study area. It is clear from the discussion above that the local community do not participate in recreation activities because they were not provided with adequate recreation facilities and the existing facilities area not up to standard to be used by the local community in the study area.

FIGURE 4.7 QUALITY OF RECREATION FACILITIES



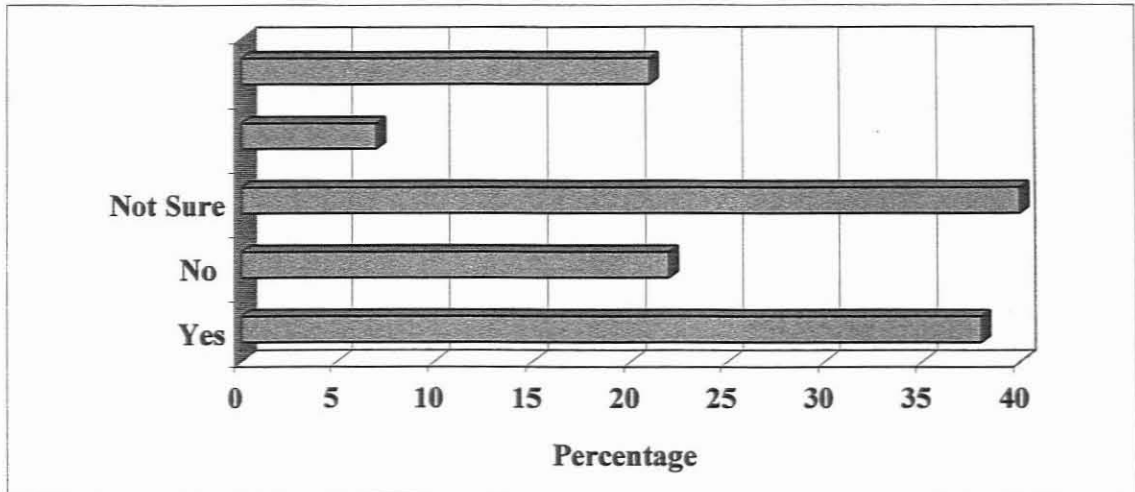
The responses of authorities and municipality about the provision of recreation facilities are the same as the one for local community. The authorities and municipality indicated that the recreation facilities provided in the study area are insufficient and the existing recreation facilities are not up standard, therefore the findings of the local community, authorities and municipality were the same as the one for the local community. As the result is may be concluded that Hypothesis 4: which states, “*That the provision of recreation facilities in the study area is inadequate,*” is therefore supported.

4.8 PERCEIVED BENEFITS ON RECREATION

The analysis of data in this section focus on the benefits of recreation participation of the local community at Osizweni Township, the question of recreation benefits in the research study was closely aligned to the hypothesis number five that the local community perceives benefits arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area. In chapter two of this study recreation participation has been seen to be generally benefiting the

local community. In order to test the validity of the mentioned hypothesis the focus of this study has been mainly on whether the question of recreation participation benefits hold true for all the community at Osizweni Township.

FIGURE 4.8 RECREATION BENEFITS



It is clear from figure 4.8 above that approximately 38 percent of the respondents from the local community perceive recreation participation as benefiting them, 21 percent of the respondents in the study area indicated that recreation participating and the availability of the recreation facilities do not benefit them at all. The remaining (40%) of the respondents indicated that they are not sure whether recreation benefits them or not. The social benefit of recreation among the community is consistent with the findings of Juniu (2003) where he indicated that recreation participation can change the social life of the local community. Another area of importance in this study was to determine whether recreation participation benefits perceived differently taking gender into consideration. The perception of males and females when it comes to recreation participation is not the same, males benefits more than females. It is clear from the above discussion that the local community, authorities and municipality do not perceive benefits from the availability of recreation facilities found in the study area and participating in recreation activities. According to the responses, the local community, authorities and

municipality do not perceive benefits from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area. From this finding it may be deduced that Hypothesis 5: which states, “*That the local community perceive the benefits arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area*” is therefore not supported or accepted

4.9 CONCLUSION

The findings of this research study reveal that the insufficient provision of recreation facilities in the study area affects the participation level in recreation activities. The research study also presented and analysed the attitude of the respondents towards the provision of recreation facilities in the study area; it was found that the majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. The findings of the this research study also reveal that the local community is not provided with adequate recreation facilities and the existing facilities are not up to standard to be used by the local community. This research study also reveals that the local community does not get benefits from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENADATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 5 is the summary of the entire study, chapter 5 rounds off the study by giving an overview of what the study entails. It generally looks at how the objectives were achieved and also reflect whether the hypotheses were accepted or rejected. For the achievement of its aim this chapter is subdivided into the following, subheadings, summary, general conclusion, recommendation and conclusion.

5.2 SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

It is essential to do summary of the findings of this research study before evaluating the core findings of the research study. The findings of this research study reveal that the local community at Osizweni Township has a clear understanding and meaning of recreation as an activity in the study area.

It has also been found out that the members of the local community, authorities and municipality were full aware of the existing recreation facilities in the study area, what makes them not to participate in recreation activities is that the recreation facilities are insufficient. It has also been found that the participation level in recreation in the study area is very low. Lack of recreation facilities in the local community can be the main possible reason experience by the local community when visiting recreation facilities.

The local community seems to have interest on participating in recreation activities although the recreation facilities are inadequately. The findings of this research study reveal valuable information that the local community at Osizweni Township is not provided with adequacy recreation facilities that makes the participation levels in recreation activities to be low. The local community is not provided with sufficient recreation facilities and the existing recreation facilities are not up to standard to be used. The local community need to be provided with relevant recreation programmes, these programmes need to be lead by trained professionals so that the community can fully benefits from the variety of recreation programmes offered.

Another feature is that, the provision of recreation programmes must be aimed at benefiting all the members of the local community. The recreation facilities provided in the study area are inadequate. It can be mentioned that the recreation facilities must be located in the centre where everyone can easily go there. The findings of this research study also reveal that the local community, authorities and municipality do not perceive benefits from the availability of recreation facilities found in the study area and they do not perceive benefits by participating in recreation activities.

5.3 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The main focus of the study was to establish the level of provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township, Newcastle to the local community members. This rather broad focus was pointed down into measurable objectives. The objectives of the study included among other things investigating the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township, Newcastle.

5.3.1 Achievement of objectives through hypothesis assessment

It had been hypothesised that the local community have a little understanding and meaning of recreation. This hypothesis was rejected on the basis that the majority of the respondents (67%) from the community members agreed that they have the clear understanding on the meaning of recreation and the majority of the respondent (92%) from the municipality and authorities agreed that they have the clear understanding on the meaning of recreation. Another important objective was to reveal the level of awareness of the local community of the provision of recreation facilities in the study. The respondents from the local community, municipality and authorities stated that they were fully aware of the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

In some cases people were cross examined so as to verify their faithfulness, so hypothesis two: that the local community is aware of the provision recreation facilities in the study area was accepted. The level of participation of the Osizweni local community in recreation activities, more that half of the respondents from the local community, municipality and authorities indicated that they do not participate in recreation activities, such conditions led to the acceptance of hypothesis three: that the participation levels in recreation activities in the study is low was accepted. As stated earlier, the local community members do not participate in recreation activities because of the inadequacy of recreation facilities provided in the study area. Furthermore another important objective of the research study was to investigate the level of provision of recreation facilities in the study area. The majority of the respondent from the local community agreed that the recreation facilities provided in study area are inadequate, such findings will led to the acceptance of hypothesis four: that the provision of recreation facilities in the study area is inadequate. The community has been robbed the

opportunity to participate in recreation activities because they are not adequately provided with sufficient recreation facilities.

It had been hypothesised that the local community that the local community perceived benefits arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area. This hypothesis was rejected on the basis that more than half of the respondents (61%) from the local community states that they do not perceive benefits arising from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area. Respondents are still expecting to get benefits from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area. The only question is when and how will local community in the study area benefit from the availability of recreation facilities and recreation activities? People are hopeful that participating in recreation is going to deliver the promised benefits to the local community.

5.3.2 Awareness of local community

One of the objectives of this research study is to reveal the level of awareness of the local community of the provision of recreation facilities in the study area, and the researcher hypothesizes that some of the local community is aware of the provision recreation facilities in the study area. There is no debate about people's awareness of the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. The findings of this research study proves the above hypothesis correct since it is found out that the members of the local community in the study area are aware of the provision of recreation facilities the problem is that the recreation facilities are inadequate. As pointed out earlier that people find it hard to participate in recreation facilities because the facilities are inadequate, therefore hypothesis two: That the local community is aware of the provision recreation facilities in the study area was accepted.

5.3.3 Community recreation facilities

The arrangement for the local community to benefit from recreation is still in its infancy stage. For this reason it is possible to understand why the majority of the respondents indicated that the recreation facilities provided in the local community are inadequate, it was on the basis of such information that hypothesis four: that the provision of recreation facilities in the study area is inadequate was accepted.

Recreation facilities at Osizweni Township, Newcastle are inadequate; the local community is facing the problem of the shortage of recreation facilities in the study area that makes the local community not to participate in recreation activities. It is hoped that the recreation benefits shall redeem the situation of the shortage of recreation facilities. The mere fact that Osizweni community people still await the promised recreation benefits does not take away the fact that they are still bitter about the eviction incident. The majority of the respondents indicated that the availability of recreation facilities do not benefit them because they are inadequate.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

In any given problematic situation, the basic step towards providing effective solution is to understand the cause and the nature of the problem. Provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township, Newcastle cannot be understood in separation. It should be understood within the context of all neglected communities. The absence of sport and recreation facilities in the disadvantaged communities must rank as one of the cruellest legacies of apartheid, National Department of Sports and Recreation (NDSR, 1998). Placing sport in the forefront of efforts to reduce the levels of crime

5.4.1 Provision of recreation facilities

One of the practical ways of distributing recreation benefits to Osizweni community is the provision of recreation facilities. According to National Department of Sports and Recreation (NDSR, 1998), the provision of recreation facilities is very important. Placing sport in the forefront of local community will reduce the levels of crime. The local community need to be provided with relevant recreation programmes, these programmes need to be lead by trained professionals so that the community can fully benefits from the variety of recreation programmes offered. Provision of recreation programmes must be aimed at benefiting all the members of the community as well as providing a solution to the problem that the community is facing in relation to recreation facilities. The recreation facilities provided in the study area are inadequate. It can be mentioned that the recreation facilities must be located in the centre where everyone can easily go there.

Recreation facilities to communities must be provided by a multiple of agencies, these agencies have been established to meet the demand for specific types of leisure time opportunities. While some recreation agencies limit their services to only their affiliated members, other agencies extend their facilities to the entire members of the community that they are designed or established to serve. Osizweni Township community members need to be provided with adequate recreation facilities.

5.4.2 Youth development programmes

The youth can play a major role towards maintaining the quality standard of recreation facilities in the study area. The youth area the citizens of tomorrow and sooner they will be active participants in the economy of their area and the country at large. For the youth to be able to do this they need to be provided with sufficient recreation facilities so that they will spend most

of their time in recreation and maintaining the quality standard of recreation. If the youth can be provided with sufficient recreation facilities the crime level in the study area will be reduced. Some of the local community recreation benefits should be put aside for youth development programmes. Young people have a critical role to play in the growth and development of sport and recreation industry.

The local community must make sure that the existence programmes develop the youth in sport and recreation. The government should consider establishing special programmes aimed at addressing the needs of the youth, job creation and recreation. Such problems include the encouragement and development of youth to recreate and to participate in recreation activities. Such government initiatives should be integrated into Osizweni youth development program so that Osizweni community develops at the same pace with the rest of previously neglected communities of South Africa. Involvement of youth in recreation would ensure that tourism is transmitted from one generation to another.

5.4.3 Providers of recreation facilities

The function of providing recreation facilities seem to be the duty of the public sector at Osizweni Township. The public sector working on its own can not satisfy the desire of the larger population of Osizweni Township. It is therefore recommended that the provision of recreation facilities as a whole be extended to other agencies. These agencies may come from voluntary sector. The researcher believes that if incentives can be made available to the voluntary sector for providing recreation facilities, a positive impact may be achieved on the inadequate provision of recreation facilities for the local community

Provision of recreation facilities is not viewed by this research as standing alone. What accompanies provision is maintenance and sustainability. It is recommended that once provision has taken place a recreation office be established in the study area to see to it that maintenance of recreation facilities do take place as well as the sustainability of recreation facilities. This means that such an office should be managed by a person who understands all dynamic related to the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

5.4.4 Availability of recreation facilities as benefits

The findings of this research study reveal that local community, authorities and municipality do not perceive benefits from the availability of recreation facilities in their locality and they are not aware of how the availability of these facilities can benefit them. The availability of these facilities should have an economic, social and physical benefit to the members of the local community. The availability of recreation facilities in the study area should economically benefit the members of the local community in the sense that they should be the first one to be considered if there are any vacant positions. The availability of recreation facilities in the study area should have social benefit for the members of the local community. The members of the local community should be equipped with skills to interact with different people and they can easily socialize with different people irrespective of age, gender and culture.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The inadequacy of recreation facilities in the study area have made the people in the study area not to participate in recreation facilities this has resulted to the high level of crime because the local community have not been provided

with sufficient recreation facilities. The members of the local community in the study area do not attach any value to visiting the recreation facilities since they see that the recreation facilities are insufficient and the existing facilities are not up to standard to be used by the community. There would be more development if the local community and municipality could work together with one another. The findings of this research study also reveal that the provision of recreation facilities in the study area is inadequate. If they can provide the local community with sufficient recreation facilities the local community can benefit from the availability of recreation facilities in the study area. This research study indicated that the level of participation in recreation is low.

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APPENDIX A

Questionnaire to the local community & public

PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES AT OSIZWENI TOWNSHIP, NEWCASTLE.

A. Demographic characteristics

1. Gender

Male	01
Female	02

2. Age

16 - 21	01
22 -35	02
36 - 50	03
Above 50	04

3. Marital Status

Single	01
Married	02
Divorced	03
Separated	04
Widower	05

4. Level of Education

Uneducated	01
Primary Education	02
Secondary Education	03
College Education	04
University	05

5. Occupation

Unskilled	01
Semi skilled	02

Profession	03
Retired	04
Unemployed	05

6. Income per month

0- R999	01
R1000 – R3000	02
R4000 – R6000	03
R7000 – R9000	04
R10000 – R15000	05
R16000 – R20000	06

B Recreation Facilities

7. What is your understanding of the meaning of recreation?

Participation in recreation activities	01
Leisure time	02
Not Participating	03
Traveling	04

8. Do you have an understanding of what is a recreation facility?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

9. Are you aware of the existing recreation facilities in your area?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

10. What type of recreation facilities are available at Osizweni Township

Netball	01	Tennis court	07
Ground			

Basketball	02	Soccer field	08
Swimming pool	03	Karate	09
Athletic field	04	Dancing room	10
Golf course	05	Cricket ground	11
Chess	06	Boxing Hall	12

11. Of the listed recreation facilities in your area which are you aware of.

Netball Ground	01	Tennis court	07
Basketball	02	Soccer field	08
Swimming pool	03	Karate	09
Athletic field	04	Dancing room	10
Golf course	05	Cricket ground	11
Chess	06	Boxing hall	12

12. Is the number of recreation facilities adequate in your area?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

13. Who made you to be aware of recreation facilities in your area?

Family	01	Radio	04
Friends	02	Television	05

Relatives	03	Newspapers/magazines	06
-----------	----	----------------------	----

Other (specify).....

.....

14. What are the difficulties experiences in visiting recreation facilities?

Accessibility	01	Lack of knowledge	04
Income	02	Lack of facilities	05
Unawareness	03	Other	06

15. Who do you think is responsible for the management of recreation facilities?

The community	01
Recreators	02
Township Council	03
District Municipality	04
Provincial Government	05

16. Do you pay by using recreation facilities in your community?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

17. Are you satisfied with the quality of recreation facilities in your area?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	

18. Are the recreation facilities provided in your area up to standard?

Yes	01
No	02
Not sure	03

Please give reason.....

.....

19. How would you rate the condition of recreation facilities provided in your area?

Excellent	01
Good	02
Satisfactory	03
Poor	04

20. Do you think your area is provided with sufficient recreation facilities?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

21. Do you benefit from the availability of recreation facilities?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

22. Any suggestion about the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township in future?.....

.....

.....

C. Participation

23. Do you participate in recreation activities?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

24. Do you find participation in recreation activities important?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

Give reasons for your answer.....

25. How often do you participate in recreation activities?

Daily	01
Twice in two weeks	
Twice in a month	02
Once in six months	03
Never	04

26. Which recreation activities or activity do you participate in?

Netball	01	Tennis	07
Basketball	02	Soccer	08
Singing	03	Karate	09
Athletic	04	Dancing	10
Golf	05	Cricket	11
Chess	06	Boxing	12

Other (specify).....

27. How long do you participate in recreation activities?

1 hr – 2 hrs	01
2 hrs -5 hrs	02
More than 5hrs	03

28. How do you benefit by participating in recreation activities?

.....

29. What are the major goals for your participation in recreation activities?

To recreate	01
To exercise	02
To socialize	03

Other (Please specify).....

30. Participating in recreation activities is good for human health?

Agree	01
Disagree	02
Strongly disagree	03
Strongly agree	04
Undecided	05

APPENDIX - B

Questionnaire to the municipality & authorities

PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES AT OSIZWENI TOWNSHIP, NEWCASTLE.

A. Demographic characteristics

1. Gender

Male	01
Female	02

2. Age

16 - 21	01
22 -35	02
36 - 50	03
Above 50	04

3. Marital Status

Single	01
Married	02
Divorced	03
Separated	04
Widower	05

4. Level of Education

Uneducated	01
Primary Education	02
Secondary Education	03
College Education	04
University	05

5. Occupation

Unskilled	01
Semi skilled	02

Profession	03
Retired	04
Unemployed	05

6. Income per month

0- R999	01
R1000 – R3000	02
R4000 – R6000	03
R7000 – R9000	04
R10000 – R15000	05
R16000 – R20000	06

B Recreation Facilities

7. What is your understanding of the meaning of recreation?

Participation in recreation activities	01
Leisure time	02
Not Participating	03
Traveling	04

8. Do you have an understanding of what is a recreation facility?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

9. Are you aware of the existing recreation facilities in your area?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

10. What type of recreation facilities are available at Osizweni Township

Netball	01	Tennis court	07
---------	----	--------------	----

Ground				
Basketball	02	Soccer field	08	
Swimming pool	03	Karate	09	
Athletic field	04	Dancing room	10	
Golf course	05	Cricket ground	11	
Chess	06	Boxing Hall	12	

11. Of the listed recreation facilities in your area which are you aware of.

Netball Ground	01	Tennis court	07	
Basketball	02	Soccer field	08	
Swimming pool	03	Karate	09	
Athletic field	04	Dancing room	10	
Golf course	05	Cricket ground	11	
Chess	06	Boxing hall	12	

12. Is the number of recreation facilities adequate in your area?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not Sure	03	

13. Who made you to be aware of recreation facilities in your area?

Family	01	Radio	04
Friends	02	Television	05

Relatives	03	Newspapers/magazines	06
-----------	----	----------------------	----

Other (specify).....

.....

14. What are the difficulties experiences in visiting recreation facilities?

Accessibility	01	Lack of knowledge	04
Income	02	Lack of facilities	05
Unawareness	03	Other	06

15. Who do you think is responsible for the management of recreation facilities?

The community	01
Recreators	02
Township Council	03
District Municipality	04
Provincial Government	05

16. Do you pay by using recreation facilities in your community?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

17. Are you satisfied with the quality of recreation facilities in your area?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	

18. Are the recreation facilities provided in your area up to standard?

Yes	01
No	02
Not sure	03

Please give reason.....

.....

19. How would you rate the condition of recreation facilities provided in your area?

Excellent	01
Good	02
Satisfactory	03
Poor	04

20. Do you think your area is provided with sufficient recreation facilities?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

21. Do you benefit from the availability of recreation facilities?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

22. Any suggestion about the provision of recreation facilities at Osizweni Township in

future?.....

.....

.....

C. Participation

23. Do you participate in recreation activities?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

24. Do you find participation in recreation activities important?

Yes	01
No	02
Not Sure	03

Give reasons for your answer.....

25. How often do you participate in recreation activities?

Daily	01
Twice in two weeks	
Twice in a month	02
Once in six months	03
Never	04

26. Which recreation activities or activity do you participate in?

Netball	01	Tennis	07
Basketball	02	Soccer	08
Singing	03	Karate	09
Athletic	04	Dancing	10
Golf	05	Cricket	11
Chess	06	Boxing	12

Other (specify).....

27. How long do you participate in recreation activities?

1 hr – 2 hrs	01
2 hrs -5 hrs	02
More than 5hrs	03

28. How do you benefit by participating in recreation activities?

.....

.....

29. What are the major goals for your participation in recreation activities?

To recreate	01
To exercise	02
To socialize	03

Other (Please specify).....

30. Participating in recreation activities is good for human health?

Agree	01
Disagree	02
Strongly disagree	03
Strongly agree	04
Undecided	05

APPENDIX C

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

**University of
Zululand:**

**CENTRE FOR RECREATION
& TOURISM**



**Private Bag X1001
KwaDlangezwa 3886
South Africa
Tel: 035 902 6000
Fax: 035-902 6073**

Ref:

1 June 2006

To whom it may concern

Dear Sir /Madam

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

Ms NP Madi is full-time student of the Centre for Recreation and Tourism at the University of Zululand. She is doing the Postgraduate Diploma in Recreation and Tourism [PDRT]. The attached questionnaire is part of her research project seeking to establish the provision and development of recreation facilities in the Newcastle area, KwaZulu-Natal, as well as whether the authorities can empower local communities with related facilities. The title of the research project is:

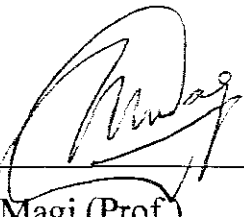
***Provision of Recreation Facilities at Osizweni Township,
Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal.***

It is hoped that the findings of the study will make a meaningful contribution to the fields of recreation and tourism, as well as the understanding of these industries among local people and KwaZulu-Natal as a whole.

All information collected from you through this questionnaire will be kept in strict confidence.

Your assistance in this regard will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully



L.M Magi (Prof.)

Co-ordinator MRT-PDRT Programme
Centre for Recreation and Tourism
University of Zululand

cc. Ms NP Madi (Researcher)