

PERCEPTION OF NATURAL RECREATION RESOURCES AT INANDA

by

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## CHAPTER ONE

### ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the individual world has entered an important new era in which the dominant role traditionally given to work is being challenged by an altogether different human experience; the reality of leisure and recreation. Recent studies (Shivers, 19 ; Pigram, 1983) have shown that an abundance of free time whether voluntarily acquired or enforced, is becoming the norm and with it the opportunity and even the necessity to adjust to a way of life in which the emphasis has switched from work to leisure. In most circumstances the availability of more time free from work might be considered a significant advance.

Historically, a variety of factors have focussed attention on man's recreational experiences and the opportunity for organized recreational experience provided by public or private agencies. Groups of agencies and individuals have supported the application of comprehensive activities operating for the social, physical and cultural benefit of the people (Shivers, 1978). Recreational activities are so manifold and extensive in expression that they represent nearly every form of human behaviour.

Deliberate concern of the study is focussed to a peri-urban area (Inanda) with its variety of natural outdoor recreation resources which a large part of Inanda population seem not to utilize. These, as for the concern of the study are as follows: picnic areas, camping areas, fishing areas, wilderness areas and watersport areas. Recreation supply is gradually diminishing and demand for recreation space is increasing. Seemingly, that is due to urban encroachment that is rapidly affecting the area.

People's perception of anything governs their decision-making. Kraus (1978) shows that recreation and leisure are perceived differently by different



people. The overall decision-making of a certain area's population is influenced by culture of the population. Sex, level of education and the length of time spent in an area are also some of the basic things affecting people's perceptions of any change in their environment.

### 1.1 Statement of the Problem

The population of Inanda is rapidly increasing. The area has now adopted a peri-urban character. It is not very long that it will completely be an urban area. Urban encroachment prevails to a great extent. People's houses are occupying the landscape of the area. The houses seem to have been temporarily built but many have already existed for more than a decade. The south-eastern part of Inanda was 8 years old, occupied with a few distant houses but today its function is completely residential, which means that in a few years to come there will be less or absolutely no space for formal outdoor recreation.

The researcher is therefore highly interested in the attitudes of the people in the area towards their perception of the existing natural recreation resources. It is also the interest of the researcher to understand the participation of the people in resource based recreation activities. The researcher is by and large keen to know the extent of their awareness of the resources in terms of recreation since people perceive them differently, influenced by factors such as age, income, mobility, education and various other factors.

### 1.2 Purpose and Significance

The purpose of this study is:

1. To make an attempt to examine the perception and to measure differences in the attitude of the people of varying standards of living at Inanda.

This area is institutionalised by Ohlange educational institution and Inanda missionary-educational institution and various other institutions of lower levels. The presence of these institutions is the cause of some destruction in the levels of education of the people of Inanda.

2. To establish the extent to which people view the natural recreation resources in their environment.
3. To analyse the data collected with a view to establishing demands for such resources. In this regard the questions have been formulated in such a way that a respondent is free to quote any recreational facility whether indoor or outdoor, natural or artificial.

It has been mentioned in this introductory chapter that "in most circumstances the availability of more time free from work might be considered a significant advance" (Pigram, 1983:preface). But the researcher feels that, this is only true if free time is utilized fruitfully. This study is therefore significant in that during the time of the collection of data, many respondents happened to be aware of the fact that they could participate in various activities rather than their daily routine of sunbathing or liquor drinking. The study is significant in that the concept 'recreation' was brought to the attention of the residents of the Inanda area. Planning seems to be a secondary process in this area, but for the future, this study may help city planners with regard to future planning of recreational facilities for Inanda.

### 1.3 Hypothesis

The following hypothesis will be considered in this study:

- (a) The Inanda youth prefer to travel to Durban for recreation rather than patronising the abundant natural resources existing in the area.

- (b) Parents, about thirty five years of age and above, prefer to stay at home or visit friends rather than go out for recreation.

Present in this area is inter\_alia, the wilderness area stretching from north-west of Ntuzuma to Mzinyathi, Matabetulu mountain, Umzinyathi falls, Inanda falls, Umgeni river and a forest, the name of which even people of that place are not sure.

#### 1.4 Delimitation of study

The study is geographically limited to the Inanda district situated north-north-east of Durban, about twenty minutes drive from Durban city centre. The area stretches from Phoenix in the south to Mzinyathi in the north and from Ekukhanyewe in the east to Ematendeni in the west with Ntuzuma lying south-west of Inanda border. Within the Inanda district, there are places south to north, such as KwaShembe, Okilange, Inanda Newtown slightly north of which there is Umtshebheni and Emacobeneni which is found west of Umtshebheni. These are the places from which data was collected. Unfortunately, the researcher could not collect data from Umtshebheni because of lack of time.

The study is focussed only on Blacks in this area. Though there are Indians residing in the area, they are not considered because they are comparatively very few in number to represent the general behaviour of Indians.

#### 1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study was limited by the following:

1. The long distance to the study area. The study's area is about one hundred and fifty kilometers from home. It is rather a long distance to travel frequently for collecting data.
2. The amount of available time in which to conduct and complete the study.

3. Though not a very significant limitation regarding this study, the unwillingness of some people to give information hindered progress.
4. Limitations of data prevent complete accuracy (Thompson, 1971) but the researcher has greatly endeavoured to gather information at various times and places through the phone and by means of face to face interviews.

### 1.6 Definition of Terms

Terms will be discussed hereunder, with a geographical meaning and relevance. The concept perception will be used to mean the process whereby an individual receives information from the social and physical environment in which he operates, interprets it in the light of his experiences and attitudes and then reacts (Downs and Stea, 197 ).

Lock (1967:28) defines perception as "the basic process, activity, state of awareness, by which we are acquainted with the items we perceive". He says that if someone perceives something, that thing exists. A thing that really exists Lock calls it an external subject. In his book Phenomenology of perception, Ponty (1970) says:

"Sensation and images which should be the beginning and the end of all knowledge never make their appearance anywhere other than within a horizon of meaning, and the significance of the percept, far from resulting from an association, is in fact presupposed in all association, whether it concerns the conspectus of a figure before one or the recollection of former experiences."

In the light of the above statement, the researcher will mention that our perceptual field is made of 'things' and 'spaces' between things. The mountain for example, must present in its actual appearance some characteristics which gives ground for recognising it as a thing.

Environmental perception is the collective term for any of the various senses by which we apprehend that which surrounds us. Such sensing of the

environment is a cognitive or mental process in which environmental reality is simplified into an environmental image. For the geographer, the study of the formation, content and utility of images is more than just another aspect of the behavioural side of his discipline, for perception is something we do all our life whether acknowledged or not. It is simply the acquiring of knowledge of particular facts about the world by means of the sense. Perception can be viewed firstly as a process and secondly as a product (Pocock, 1979).

Recreation is a concept that seems not to lend itself to easy definition. The term is better described than defined. Various writers have characterised recreation as an activity engaged in voluntarily just for the pleasure and satisfaction that it brings to the participant (Encyclopaedia Britannica vol 19). This can be through ordinary relaxation, refreshment of strength after toil, renewal of spirit, the opportunity for self expression, relief from boredom, release of emotional tension, the testing of one's powers, the attainment of a sense of achievement, the provision of an outlet for repressed impulses, forgetting of one's worries, sheer fun, or the mere strengthening of the ego that comes from the feeling of adequacy, type of experience, and specific form of activity. The abovementioned gives a global view of what recreation is and what the results thereof are, but this is too general and therefore inadequate to define recreation (Butler, 1976). While Krause (1978) suggests that recreation be defined in three categories as:

1. an activity carried on with motivation;
2. a process or something that happens within the person while engaging in certain kinds of activity with a given set of expectations;
3. social institution or professional field, he quotes the Newmeyers to have given a definition that the researcher regards as very relevant

for the study. They define recreation as "any activity pursued during leisure, either individual or collective, that is free and pleasurable, having its own immediate appeal, not impelled by a delayed reward beyond itself or by any immediate necessity".

In defining resources (Clawson and Knetson, 1966) as quoted by Pigram (1983: 42), "...it is the combinations of the natural qualities and the ability and desire of man to use them that make resources out of what might otherwise be more or less meaningless combinations of rocks, soil and trees". This means that nothing in the physical landscape or body of water makes a resource.

The concept natural is understood to mean anything original and it can be controlled with the concept 'human'. Natural is a modifier from the noun 'nature' which is understood as referring to the attitudes which thinkers adopted toward the material part of the world in relation to the rest.

Natural recreation resources can be interpreted to be those places in space and time, that are not man made in which people refresh themselves. These places are cultural appraisals in that they will not have the same value in different people.

Recreation demand is defined by The Countryside Recreation Glossary as "...the use of existing facilities and the desire to use recreation facilities either now or in the future (Lavery, 1975:185). The same source gives a definition of standards that will be interpreted as a set of yardsticks established for measuring the excellence of quality in elements of the community's make-up. Space as a concept, will be interpreted as the place in and on which recreational activity can occur (Shivers, 1978).

The last paragraph above consists of briefly defined concepts related to recreation. These concepts will also be used in the following chapters.

## 1.7 Methodology

The method of collecting data used in this study is that of stratified-random

sample. There were eighty-two self administered questionnaires in all. A large sample was avoided by the researcher in order that he is assured of an acceptable reliability level in estimating sampling error before making decisions about his data (Isaac and Michael, 1977:69). The sample was composed of males and females from the age of eighteen and above. Those below eighteen years of age were not considered because the researcher thought that most of them were still scholars, immobile and too young to participate freely in many of the natural recreation resources. Their perception would therefore generally be quite different from that of adults who may have money and/or time for recreation. The Inanda population is not equally distributed over the area. More data was drawn from areas with higher density of population within this very study area.

It has already been mentioned that questionnaires in this study were self-administered. The approach was direction that the researcher met the respondents personally, asking question and writing answers down. The questionnaires had a combination of open-ended and close-ended types of items. The open-ended items were to enable the interviewer to asses the respondent's degree of sophistication and knowledge, encourage co-operation after establishing rapport with the respondent. The close-ended items were to allow greater reliability and uniformity of response.

Frequency distribution and percentages were used as major methods to analyse data. Various other methods were considered for application, for example, mean, standard deviation, chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) test, but were not used because of the limited time the researcher had at his disposal. It has been appreciated that the measurement of recreational behaviour is a dicey affair, hence a more straightforward analytical technique has been adopted rather than more sophisticated techniques.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Any study undertaken in a practical situation should be guided by a background knowledge of theory related to the study in question. The knowledge of theory engenders interest towards practical studies.

The background knowledge of theory gives light to any researcher thus the researcher conducts his study in a more meaningful way that is both scientifically and academically acceptable. This chapter entails brief theoretical statement on perception and recreation that forms the basis of research in the subject under study.

#### 2.1 Perception as a Concept

Perception is one of the oldest subjects of man, with a correspondingly long history of theory and fact (Hochberg, 1964). According to Saarinen (1976:7), perception is an extremely complex concept. It varies with the individual's past experiences and present set of attitudes acting through values, needs, memories, moods or social circumstances and expectations. It relates to man-land concepts. Geographers, anthropologists, sociologists, philosophers and other social scientists have long been concerned with man's image of his natural environment.

Environmental perception is the collective term for any of the various senses by which we comprehend that which surrounds us. Such seeing of the environment is cognitive or mental process in which environmental reality is simplified into an environmental image. For the geographer, the study of the formation, content and utility of images is more than just another aspect of the behavioural side of his discipline, for perception is something we do all our life whether acknowledge or not. Saarinen (1976:150) also mentions



that the roots of the present interest in perception of the environment run deep in geography, and they appear in such diverse themes as climatic influences, cultural appraisal, regional consciousness and regional description.

Included in perception, is the sensation of seeing, feeling, hearing, touching and smelling and their interpretation in the light of previous experience. It also includes the comprehension and interpretation of the happenings in the environment. Perception is dependent upon direct interaction between the perceiving organism and the environment being perceived (Downs and Stea, 1977). Perception, especially of innovations in an area refers to an individual's immediate evaluation or reaction to reality when confronted with it. Such a short term reality is bound to be conditioned by prior experiences and personality which is quite different from the image which the individual would hold after a long rational deliberation.

Downs as quoted by Carter (1981:340) proposes three types of approach characteristic of work on geographic space perception as follows:

1. The structural approach is concerned with the way in which the array of information about a place is perceived. He says that it is evident that all the sense perceptions, all the impinging data, about an environment cannot be remembered. There is, therefore, a process of selection, ordering and structuring which has to take place.
2. The evaluation approach is not only concerned with the way the environment is structured but also how it is evaluated in relation to decisions to be made and subsequent action to be taken.
3. The preference approach is directed towards the way in which preferences are developed among a set of objects distributed in space.

Other authorities of perception draw no differences between the evaluative versus the preference approach (Hartshorn, 1980). Geographers such as

Carter, concentrate more on the structural approach as it deals with the way in which information about a place is perceived. A major study related to the structural approach is that of Kevin Lynch (1960): on "The Image of the City" (Hartshorn, 1980).

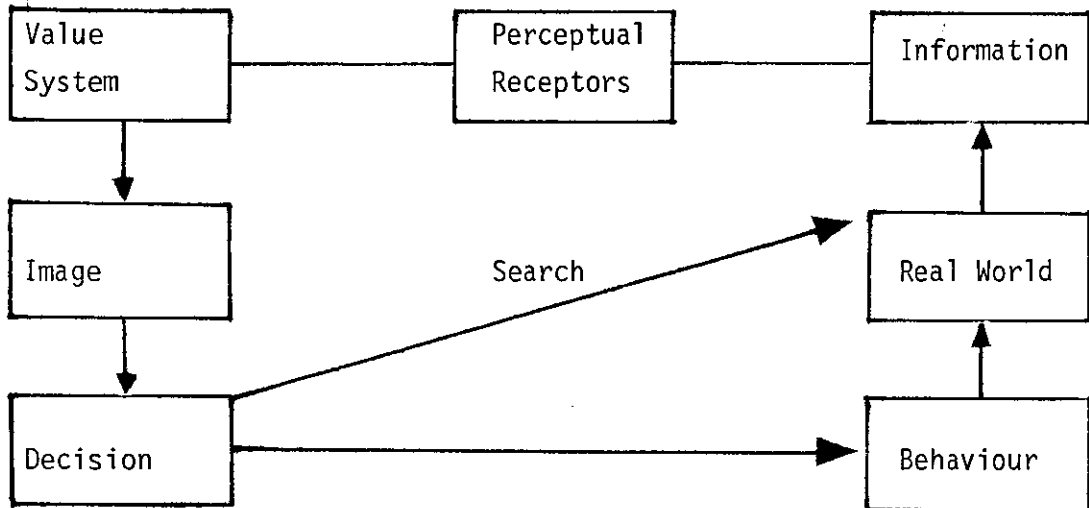


Fig 2.1: A conceptual Schema into Geographic Space Perception.

(Source: Saarinen, 1976:10)

In the scheme above, the real world is taken as a starting point and a source of information. The information content enters the individual through a system of perceptual receptors and the precise meaning of the information is determined by the interaction between the individual's value system and their image of the real world. The meaning of the information is then incorporated into the image. The individual may require to adjust himself with respect to the real world on the basis of the information. The requirement is expressed as a decision which can be one that involves no overt action. From the concept of decision there is a link called search which is a recycling process, whereby the individual decides that sufficient information has been acquired or some time cost acts as a constraint to further search. A decision is then made which may be expressed as a pattern of behaviour which will in turn affect the world.

The importance of perception in geography is that decision-makers operating in an environment base their decisions on the environment as they perceive it, not necessarily as it is. It also has to be mentioned that man's image of the environment and his philosophical response to it vary with culture which has very great implications for land-use decision-making.

### 2.1.1 The study of perception

"We study perception in an attempt to explain our observations of the world around us. Some of the reasons for undertaking this study are specific and practical. Some are general and theoretical, and arise out of the very old problem of how man comes to know his world."  
(Hochberg, 1964:1)

A great deal of the early work in this area was the work of physiologists and physicists, and many contributions were made by man who are not usually thought of as geographers. This is still true today because the problems of perception cut across other sciences. We therefore cannot begin to understand man's perception of the world as a set of physical events and about man as a physiological structure.

## 2.2 Recreation - its Theoretical Explanations

A few definitions of the concept recreation have been given in the first chapter. The researcher will therefore give only theoretical explanations but not definitions of recreation in this chapter to avoid tortology.

According to Butler (1976:4), the surplus energy theory, one of the oldest, held that play was the expression of animal spirits; that the individual was so charged with muscular energy that he could not keep still. This is the theory according to which, play is aimless, but this seems to be untrue. Butler (1976) also writes that many people engage in recreation in spite of largely defected physical or mental energy, so their motivations cannot be explained by surplus energy.

There is a partially contrasting theory, the one which viewed play as a recuperative activity, required for restoration of physical and mental energy and providing rest and relaxation after work. Play is interpreted by Karl Groos as quoted by Butler (1976:5), as primarily a preparation for adulthood. It arises in the child as a result of the appearance of certain instincts that impel him to a great variety of activities such as running, jumping, fishing or swimming essential to meet the demands of later life.

The theory of recreation may also be interpreted as self-expression. It recognises the nature of man, his anatomical structure, his feeling of capacity, his psychological inclination and his desire for self expression. It takes into account the fact that the forms of activity through which man achieves his joy are conditioned by his mechanical possibilities of behaviour, his physical condition, and his attitudes and habits. Thus it seems obvious that play activities are those for which the body structure is well adapted. Man's inclination to activity, and the satisfaction that he gains from it at a particular time are also influenced by the abundance of his physical energy or the nature of his desire for mental or emotional gratification. According to this theory, recreation is the condition that results when an individual engages in an activity which yields an experience characterised by a sense of well-being and self-expression.

"When the brain is tired (provided that it is not overtired), a change of activity, particularly in the form of physical exercise, will restore one's nervous energy" (Kraus, 1978:20). This theory also concurs with the definition of recreation stating that recreation is an activity in which one engages himself to restore energy.

### 2.3 Recreation - a Fundamental Human Need

Among all people and in all stages of history, man has found outlets for self expression and personal development in forms of recreation which have a

striking similarity. Recreation is a common heritage of all people, although its expression takes varied forms.

There are the obvious physical needs; needs for exercise in order to maintain health, vigour and vitality. Opportunities for sport, walking and running can make exercising pleasant and enjoyable thus shaking off the fatigue of work and routine daily activity. People also have needs to achieve a favourable image of themselves "ego needs" in relation to others. The opportunities for personal achievement which recreation or sport offers are often very important in building positive self-concepts and feeling of adequacy (Schlemmer 1977:22).

In modern society, with its absence of face-to-face community living forms of organised recreation are an important means of meeting friends. Sport very often brings many people of different backgrounds together and that leads to overall unity in the community. Schlemmer (1977) points out that the most important role of organised recreation in society is the way in which it improves the morale of communities, by offering people interesting diversions in their leisure-time. He also mentioned that the most important aspects of recreation is that it is one area in the lives of people in which they can enjoy most freedom. It seems obvious that the urge for recreation is so fundamental and universal that it will not be suppressed.

#### 2.4 Demand for Recreation

The term recreation demand is equated with an individual's preferences or desires, whether or not the individual has the economic and other resources necessary for their satisfaction. The U S Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (1975) as quoted by Pigram (1983:16) defines recreation demand as a conditional statement of the participation that would result under a specific set of conditions and assumptions about an individual and the availability of recreation resources.

Recreation demand depends on the specific characteristics of the population, such as age, income, family structure, occupation and psychological parameters and not on the relative location of user groups, the quality and capacity of facilities, or the ease of access. According to Pigram (1983), 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 participate less in recreation than their theoretical level of demand would indicate.

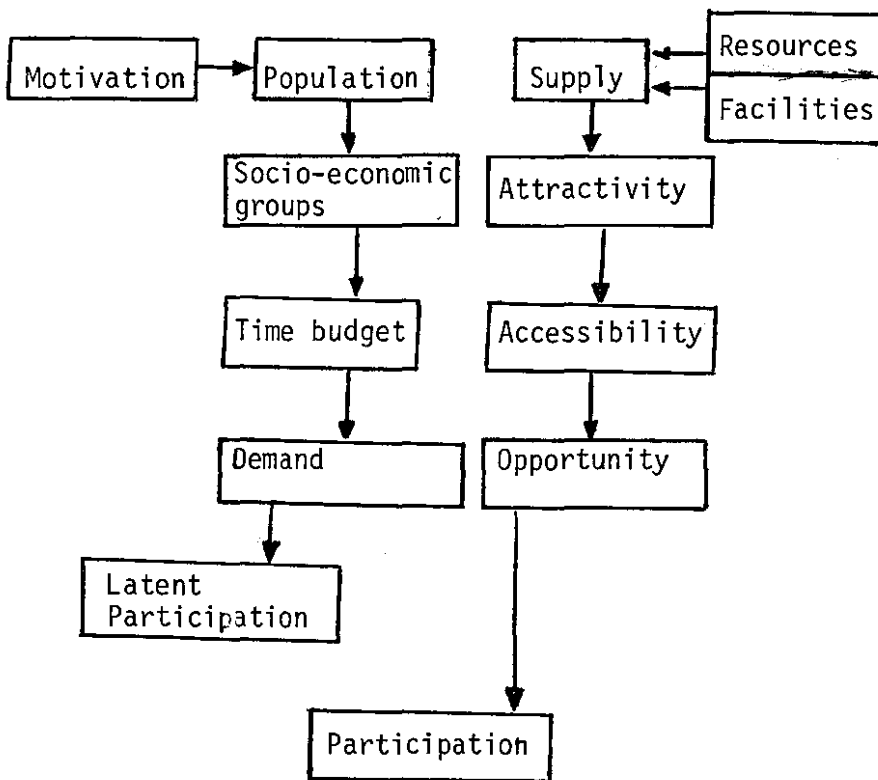


Fig 2.2: Recreation demand and participation

Source: Pigram (1983:17)

The difference between aggregate demand and actual participation is referred to as latent demand or latent participation (Pigram, 1983:18). Awareness of the factors generating recreation demand and relationships between its various components are important in recreation planning and resource management.

#### 2.4.1 Interaction of recreation demand and urbanization

There is a great interaction between recreation demand and urbanization. Cities are centres of power - economic, political and social - in our society. "They are forums for purposes of work, residence and leisure" (Hartshorn, 1980:185). Since geographers became interested in the perceived images of cities, they discovered that human spatial behaviour in the city is largely recreational.

The end of the second world war marked the beginning of drastic expansion of cities as a result, a greater percentage of the world population is concentrated in cities, more especially, in the developed countries. One geographer said that recreation makes a city. There is therefore a great demand for recreation, recreation resources and facilities. In some cases it happens to be a necessity, more than a demand. For example, playgrounds are necessary in order to get children off the streets (Butler, 1976). Recreation has also proved to be one of the best remedies for public disorder in American cities in the 1960's.

People move in and out of the city for the purpose of recreation. Increase in: population, disposable income, higher-income families, leisure time and mobility will result to the increase in demand for recreation. Recreation is so necessary that city planning will not exclude it, or recreation spaces.

#### 2.5 Recreation Space

According to Shivers (1978), space is the place in and on which recreational activity can occur. Space is an essential and critical commodity to and accommodation for recreation services. Designated areas must be set aside so that individuals can participate in experiences of a recreational nature. Density of population is a criterion for a provision of open space for each

facility. It is therefore not easy to set a standard recreation space to be used generally because various countries and places have varying population densities. There is more demand in urban areas thus more supply is expected in these areas than in rural areas. The resources singled out for attention in this study are: lakes, beaches, game areas, forests and wilderness areas. These are active natural recreation resources which need comparatively wider space.

## 2.6 Perception in Recreation

Perception in recreation studies is a field of study which needs greater attention due to the fact that recreation studies are gaining rapid attention among geographers. However, presently there is little information, and those interested in these studies suffer the scarcity of information.

Recreation is undertaken for pleasure and satisfaction derived from participation, but people do not attach same value to a single recreation resource, facility or participation as such. A study conducted by Graham and Burdge (1981), revealed that there are:

1. differences in recreational goals among fishermen;
2. differences on reported goals between water skiers and two categories of fishermen in as far as tension release, escape role overload, risk taking and escape work pressure.

A recent study carried on by Gihring (1983) on free-time activity patterns among urban households of Zaria (Nigeria). It was based on attitudes and experience. Results have had important implications for planning the urban physical environment of Zaria. A sample of fifty respondents was selected from households located in five major residential zones, representing different age, sex and social status characteristics.

It was observed that recreation on any given day was pursued by relatively



small householders. Males were more than twice as likely as females to engage in active recreation. It was also discovered and concluded that many Zaria residents were evidently more interested in advancing their standard of living than satisfying a need to recuperate from the pressures of work. The study proves that culture influences perception at a national scale. The population of Zaria as a third world city, would not have the same attitudes towards recreation like the population of New York, a first world city.

A study conducted by Smith (1980) based on "Perception on Urban Recreation Centres" proved that the density of the recreation centres approximates population density, so there are relatively more centres nearer the centre of the city than at its edges. Let us look at some extra information on urban recreation in the next sub-topic.

## 2.7 Recreation in the City

Struck by the occurrence of recreation in urban areas and the ignoring of urban recreation land use in the major journals and texts pertaining to location analysis, economic, or urban geography, Mitchell (1979) formulated a working model of urban recreation land use within a concentric circle framework. His model was as follows:

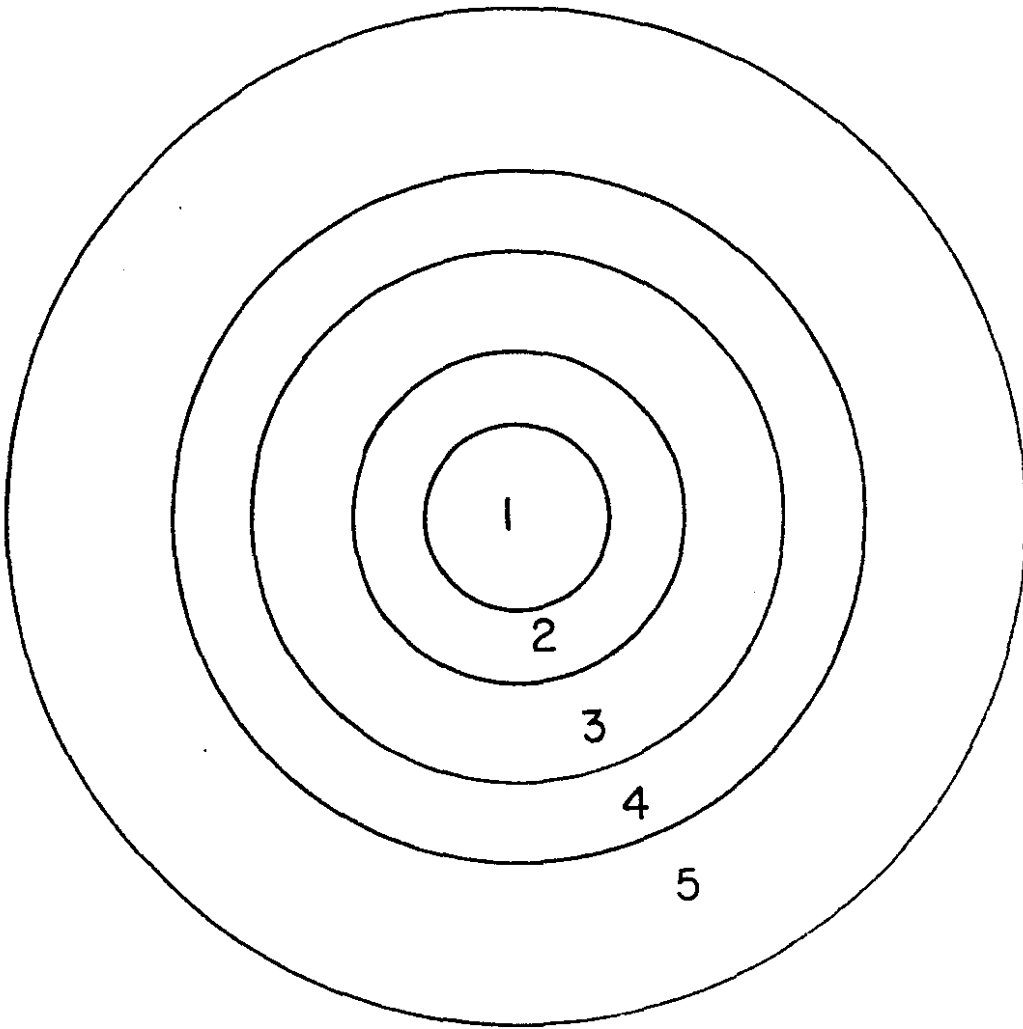


Fig 2.3: Common Land Use Zones

Source: Mitchell (1979)

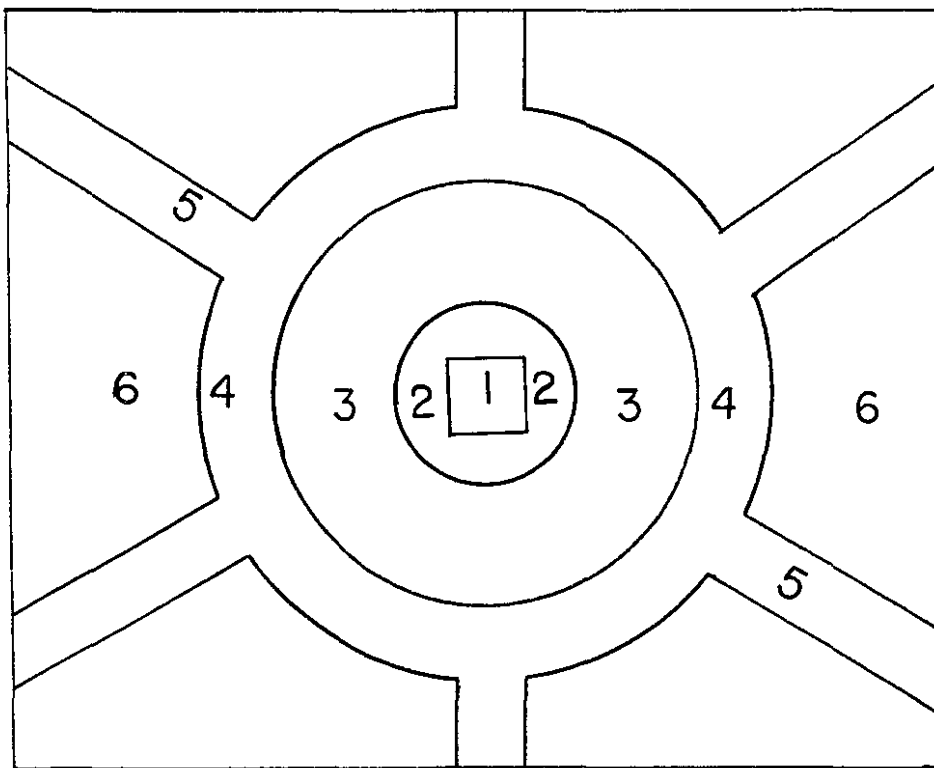
She came out with the five "common land use zones" that she named:

1. Passive Recreation Zone which is the central business district, the core of the city with retail shops, banks and business offices.
2. The Recreation Zone, the zone of whole sales and high manufacturing.
3. Intensive Recreation Zone, the zone of workingman's housing. This is the zone in which there is the most occurrence of recreation.

Recreation land uses in this zone are highly noticeable.

4. Intensive-Extensive Recreation Zone, is a combination of zone 3 and 5. Recreation use of this zone is moderate, being less than that of the Intensive Zone but greater than that of the Extensive Zone.
5. Extensive Recreation Zone is the zone where population and building densities are low and land is available for recreation being theoretically plentiful.

Mitchell's idealized structure model was based on the urban land use models of Burgess, Hoyt and Ullman and Harris that are Concentric-zone, Sector and Multiple Nuclei Models respectively. The model discussed above is concurrent with that of Burgess. Since Ullman and Harris formulated a better model of urban land uses, Mitchell also formulated a model of recreation zones that suits it. The model is thus:



#### TRADITIONAL ZONES

C B D  
C B D Fringe  
Middle Zone  
Peripheral Zone  
Radial Suburbs  
Interstitial Suburbs  
Source: Mitchell (1979)

#### ZONES

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6

#### RECREATION ZONES

Passive Recreation  
No Recreation  
Intensive-Extensive Recreation  
Extensive Recreation  
Extensive Recreation  
Extensive Recreation

Mitchell's models show clearly the occurrence of recreation in urban areas. This subtopic has been deliberately featured by the researcher since his study area is peri-urban in character, understood by him as an area that does not satisfy the requirements of an urban area, nor does it satisfy those of a rural area. It is excluded from urban areas in so far as water and sewerage systems are concerned but it falls within the magisterial district of an urban area. Inanda as a case, falls under Durban. The researcher therefore feels imperative that he discusses Peri-Urban Recreation.

## 2.8 Peri-Urban Recreation

One of the problems in discussing peri-urban recreation is to decide where the rural area ends or the urban fringe begins. Yet according to Pigram (1983:106), it is important to consider recreation in this transition-zone because mobile city population readily incorporate nearby fringe areas into their effective recreation space. The neighbouring countryside is increasingly perceived as an extension of life in the city.

Janiskee (1976) as quoted by Pigram (1983), explains the recreation appeal of extra-urban environments in the context of a push-pull model of motivation. He writes that periodically, environmentally undernourished urbanites are 'pushed' from the city because of stresses imposed by their lifestyles. At the same time they are 'pulled' into the more natural hinterland by the opportunity to experience compensatory alternative surroundings and activities. One geographer advocated the creation of recreational landscape blending both urban and rural environments. The analysis and interpretation of data in the next chapter, will try to reveal how the Inanda people perceive their natural recreation resources.

## CHAPTER THREE

### PRESENTATION OF DATA

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter will restrict itself to the presentation and classification of researched data which will be interpreted more in depth in the following chapter.

#### 3.2 Analysis and Organisation

Analysis will be done on the data collected from 82 respondents of Inanda. Analysis will look into the participation in and utilization of the natural recreation resources by the Inanda people divided into different demographic characteristics. Broadly, it will look into the perception of natural recreation resources by the Inanda people, particularly resident at Inanda.

#### 3.3 Personal Characteristics

This sub-heading presents and classifies information about the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

TABLE 3.3.1: Family-Home Location

Home	No of responses	%
Peri-urban	34	41,5
Rural	28	34,5
Urban	20	24,4
Total	82	100

This table shows that most of the respondents originated from the semi-urban area. There is however, little difference in numbers of respondents originating from semi-urban and rural areas.

TABLE 3.3.2: Occupation-Home Location

Home	No of responses	%
Peri-urban	39	47,6
Urban	32	39
Rural	11	13,4
Total	82	100

Table 3.2.2 shows that among the sample interviewed 47,6 % in peri-urban areas, in Inanda, for the purpose of working.

TABLE 3.3.3: Period of Stay at Family Home Place

Period in years	No of responses	%
0 - 2	5	6,1
3 - 5	6	7,3
6 - 10	13	15,9
11 - 60	54	65,9
N - R	4	4,8
Total	82	100

This table reveals that the respondents who have stayed for a period of years, ranging from 11 to 60 constitute 65,9 %. N - R in the table above denotes no response. This is the category of the respondents who were not sure about their period of stay at their family home places.

TABLE 3.3.4: Period of Stay at Occupational-Home Place

Period in years	No of responses	%
0 - 3	13	15,9
3 - 5	12	14,6
6 - 10	8	9,8
11 - 60	36	43,9
N - A	13	15,9
Total	82	100

Table 3.3.4 shows that respondents ranging between the ages 11 to 60 were the highest among respondents interviewed with a percentage of 43,9. Those ranging between 6 - 10 constituted the lowest percentage of 9,8. This suggests a great percentage of respondents was born in the Inanda area.

TABLE 3.3.5: Sex Variable

Sex	No of responses	%
Males	43	52,4
Females	39	47,6
Total	82	100

There are more males than females interviewed. Men constituted 52,4 % of the total sample.

TABLE 3.3.6: Age Variable

Age group	No of responses	%
18 - 29	43	52,4
30 - 49	30	36,6
50 - 65	9	11
Total	82	100

Table 3.3.6 shows that the majority of respondents falls in the age groups of 18 - 29. This category is about 52,4 % of all respondents.

TABLE 3.3.7: Respondents' Standard of Education

Standard of education	No of responses	%
Less than standard 2	4	4,9
Standard 2	5	6,1
Standard 6	31	37,8
Standard 10	19	23,2
Certificate without std 10	5	6,1
Certificate with std 10	11	13,4
Degree	3	3,7
No formal education	4	4,9
Total	82	100

The table above shows that the majority of the respondents already have the standard 6 certificate. They are about 31 and this is 37,8 % of the sample.

TABLE 3.3.8: Family-head's Standard of Education

Standard of education	No of responses	%
Less than standard 2	7	8,5
Standard 2	7	8,5
Standard 6	28	34,1
Standard 10	9	11
Certificate without std 10	2	2,4
Certificate with std 10	9	11
Degree	2	2,4
No formal education	7	8,5
N/R	11	13,4
Total	82	100



The percentage representing respondents with a standard 6 certificate is 34,1 which is the highest sample.

TABLE 3.3.9: Respondent's Occupation

Occupation	No of responses	%
Unskilled	40	48,8
Semi-skilled	16	19,5
Skilled	14	17,1
Professional	12	14,6
Total	82	100

Table 3.3.9 shows the highest percentage (48 %) of unskilled respondents.

TABLE 3.3.10: Family-head's Occupation

Occupation	No of responses	%
Unskilled	46	56,1
Semi-skilled	15	18,3
Professional	10	12,2
Skilled	9	11
N/R	2	2,4
Total	82	100

The highest percentage (56,1) of respondents are those who are unskilled.

This is the highest category in the above table.

TABLE 3.3.11: Place of Work

Place	No of responses	%
Durban	36	44
KwaMashu	9	11
Inanda	5	6,1
Unemployed	30	36,6
Other places	2	2,4
Total	82	100

The majority of the respondents work in Durban and amounts to 44 % of the sample.

TABLE 3.3.12: Size of Family

Family size	No of responses	%
1 - 5	34	41,5
6 - 10	38	46,3
11 - 15	9	11
16 - 20	1	1,2
Total	82	100

46,3 % of the respondents belong to the family sizes ranging from 6 to 10 members.

TABLE 3.3.13: Means of Transport to go to Work

Transport	No of responses	%
Walk	8	9,3
Bicycle	0	0
Bus	41	50
Motor-cycle	1	1,2
Taxi	3	3,7
Train	5	6,1

Continued/PT0

Transport	No of responses	%
Own car	3	3,7
Others	0	0
Unemployed	21	26
Total	82	100

Buses are the major means of transport at Inanda. That is revealed in table 3.3.13 which shows about 50 % of the respondents to be those travelling in buses to work.

### 3.4 Perception of Resources and Activities

In this section the classification and presentation of data-tables relating to participation, usage, visits and general perception of natural resources and activities is given.

TABLE 3.4.1: Respondents' Free Time Occupation

Occupation	No of responses	%
Recreation (passive)	46	46,1
Chores	25	30,5
Sports	11	13,4
Total	82	100

Table 3.4.1 shows that the majority of respondents is involved in passive recreation and amounts to 56,1 % of the sample.

TABLE 3.4.2: Friend's Free Time Usage

Occupation	No of respondents	%
Recreation (passive)	47	57,3
Chores	14	17,1
Sports	10	12,2
Do not know	11	13,4
Total	82	100

Table 3.4.2 shows that the majority of respondents is involved in passive recreation and amounts to 57,3 % of the sample. Passive recreation means involvement in recreation activities where not a great amount of energy is utilized.

TABLE 3.4.3: Perceived Usage of Natural Recreation Resources

Resource	Usage	No of responses	%
Lake	Irrigation	23	28
	Drinking water	22	26,8
	Swimming	13	15,9
	Others	24	29,3
Total		82	100
River	Swimming	31	38
	Washing (laundry)	23	28
	Drinking water	14	17,1
	Others	14	17,1
Total		82	100
Beach	Swimming	65	79,3
	Relaxing	8	9,8
	Appreciation	7	8,5
	Others	2	2,4
Total		82	100

Resource	Usage	No of responses	%
Game area	Appreciation	31	38
	Reservation	22	27
	Education	10	12,2
	Others	19	23,3
Total		82	100
Forest	Firewood	42	51,2
	Plantation	10	12,2
	Building material	9	11
	Appreciation	9	11
	Others	12	14,6
Total		82	100
Wilderness	Relaxation	16	19,5
	Agriculture	12	14,6
	Firewood	12	14,6
	Hunting	9	11
	Nature reservation	9	11
	Others	24	29,3
Total		82	100

Table 3.4.3 shows that the respondents would like to use a Lake mostly for irrigation purposes (28 %); a river mostly for swimming purposes (38 %); a beach mostly for swimming purposes (79,3 %); a game area mostly for nature appreciation (38 %); a forest mostly for drawing firewood (51,2 %), and a wilderness area mostly for relaxation (19,5 %).

TABLE 3.4.4 Natural Areas Forming Part of the Respondent's Sphere of Influence

Natural areas	No of respondents	%
Beach front (Durban)	29	35,4
Forest (Ntabanyuswa)	14	17,1
Game area (Inanda)	13	15,9
Fishing area (Umngeni)	12	14,6
Wilderness (Ntuzumato Mzinyathi)	8	9,8
Waterfall (Inanda)	4	4,9
Do not know	10	12,2
Others	16	9,5

Table 3.4.4 shows that 35,4 % of the respondents viewed the beachfront as forming part of their sphere of recreation.

TABLE 3.4.5: Visits to Recreation Areas

Recreation areas	Trips Not at all		Trips Once a year		Trips Once in 6 mths		Trips Once a mnth		Trips Once a week	
		%		%		%		%		%
Beach	15	18,3	28	34	24	29,3	8	9,8	7	8,5
Fishing	60	83,2	8	9,8	4	4,9	4	4,9	6	7,3
Picnic	44	53,7	24	29,3	8	9,8	1	1,2	5	6,1
Camping	48	58,5	18	22	12	14,6	1	1,2	3	3,7
Game	31	38,8	32	39	14	17,1	5	6,1	0	0
Wilderness	47	57,3	14	17,1	5	6,1	8	9,8	8	9,8
Water area	27	32,9	12	14,6	8	9,8	19	23,2	16	19,5
Total	272	331,7	136	165,8	75	91,6	46	56,2	45	54,9
Average	38,9	47,4	19,4	23,7	10,7	13,1	6,6	8	6,4	7,8

It can be seen from the above table that only 7,8 % of the total number of natural recreation resources mentioned in the table as being visited by the respondents per week. About 38,9 % of the resources are not visited at all.

TABLE 3.4.6: Actual Participation in Recreation Activities

Recreation Activity	Activity									
	Not at all	%	Once a year	%	Once in 6 mnths	%	Once a mnth	%	Once a week	%
Swimming	22	26,8	26	31,7	14	17,1	9	11	11	13,4
Fishing	58	70,3	8	9,8	7	8,5	3	3,7	6	7,3
Picnicking	40	48,8	27	32,9	10	12,2	2	2,4	3	3,7
Camping	44	53,7	19	23,2	14	17,1	2	2,4	3	3,7
Hunting	57	69,5	13	15,9	2	2,4	5	6,1	5	6,1
Boating	63	76,8	7	8,5	6	7,3	1	1,2	5	6,1
Wilderness Appreciation	36	43,9	30	36,6	8	9,8	6	7,3	4	4,9
Total	320	390,2	130	158,6	61	74,4	28	24,2	37	45,2
Average	45,7	67,9	18,6	27,5	8,7	13	4	4,2	5,3	7,7

Table 3.4.6 shows that 67,9 % of the total number of natural recreation activities mentioned in the table, are not at all visited for participation. Only 7,7 % of these activities are visited weekly for participation.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

#### 4.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter data has been analysed. The results obtained and presented are interpreted in this chapter with the hope that they will provide basis for the assessment of perception of natural recreation resources by the people of Inanda.

The environment plays an important role in recreation perception. The place in which the people stay and length of time they have stayed influences their perception, images, impressions and beliefs that people have of the environment, and the ways in which these conceptions arise from experience affect behaviour of the people with respect to the environment (Hartshorn, 1980).

Measuring environmental images or perception is a great problem emerging from the fact that "the study of environmental images have sprung from a variety of disciplinary sources, each tending to have its own methodological and philosophical stance" (Pocock and Hudson, 1978:36). Pocock and Hudson believe that methodologies used to measure environmental perception are often at variance or contradictory in the assumptions on which they are based and the evidence which they produce are the cause of theoretical diversity.

A variety of methods have been invented and used by a variety of disciplines such as sociology, psychology and geography. These methods are used though they both have strength and weaknesses. However, Harrison and Sarre (1971) as quoted by Pocock and Hudson (1978:37) consider one approach traditional in geography as made up of three stages being specification, scaling and



generalisation and inference. This study will concentrate on the specification approach whereby the validity of theories is tested by measurement, and the generalisation and inference approach whereby one seeks to generalise from groups of individuals in terms of structure, content and role of their environmental perception.

It is in the light of the above short discussion that some theories about perception and recreation have been brought into focus in chapter two and of which their validity is discussed in this chapter.

#### 4.2 Urban-rural Component

It has been mentioned in the previous chapters that Inanda is regarded as a peri-urban area in this study. In such areas the city and the countryside will both have an influence in so far as the perception of natural recreation resources is concerned, depending on the distance from each distinct environment.

Table 3.3.1 showed clearly that the majority of the respondents, about 41,5 % have their family homes located in peri-urban areas. Most of the respondents reside at Inanda. Table 3.3.2 has revealed that they stayed at Inanda for the purpose of work. It therefore seems evident that the results of the collected data will reflect predominantly the perceptual behaviour of the peri-urban people. That is shown clearly in the table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1: Forms of Residence

Place	Number of respondents			
	Family home	%	Occupational home	%
Peri-urban	34	41,5	39	47,6
Rural	28	34,1	11	13,4
Urban	20	24,4	32	39
Total	82	100	82	100

The table above shows the relationship among place (environment), family home and occupational home. 65,9 % of the total number of respondents as shown by table 3.3.3 have been staying with their families for a period of more than 11 years. This gives an idea that, since table 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 have shown that family and occupation homes of most of the respondents are located in peri-urban areas, the results in this study agree with De Blij's (1977) theory of perception that though the interest of modern geographers is focussed on the way people perceive the environment and act on the basis of these perceptions, the manner in which the environment conditions human behaviour is also important (De Blij, 1977:174). One might expect urban and rural residents to differ in the extent to which their recreational patterns involve outdoor activity. Certain recreation activities are inherent in the life styles and values promulgated by rural versus urban residence. For example hunting appeals to rural residents and blue collar workers (Hendee, 1969:337).

The results seem to agree with Hendee's theory in that because water systems are not yet planned for study area, most people therefore, depend on water sources such as pits and rivers to draw water for dinking, washing and irrigation purposes. Though resently, precipitation is drawn into personal water tanks, table 3.4.5 shows that the most frequently visited natural recreation resources are water sports. That is shown by the 13,4 % of the total number of respondents who visit water spots weekly for swimming which means that they decide to cool down their body temperatures during the sunny summer days. That is their different life style. Attention needs to be drawn to the results revealed in table 3.4.3 which shows that 29 respondents (35,4 %) of the total number of respondents regard the Durban beach as mostly used for swimming.

The study has also looked at an important variable, time. Time is important in that people should know more about available facilities are those who have

stayed for a comparatively longer time in that area. Table 3.3.3 shows that 65,9 % of the total number of the people interviewed, have stayed at their family home places for more than eleven years. Table 3.3.4 also shows that those who have stayed for the period 11 to 60 years at Inanda for the purpose of work are 43,9 % which is the highest percentage in so far as the period of stay is concerned.

Downs and Stea (1977:121) say that once we have generated reasonable expectations that relate time to space, we can make appropriate decisions about spatial behaviour of the people. This theory correlates with the results of this study which have shown that a great percentage (64,8) of the respondents who have a wide knowledge about the natural recreation resources falls within the category of 11 to 60 years of residence at Inanda. They knew for instance, that the names of various recreation resources in the area such as the Ntabanyuswa forest, Inanda game area and the Inanda waterfall, Umgeni river and the wilderness are stretching from Ntuzuma to Mzinyathi (see map B in appendix B) all revealed in table 3.4.3. However, the researcher would like to mention that he observed a rapid encroachment of the wilderness area by buildings. This area is therefore about to attain residential function. The results about the time variable build confidence on reliability of the study in the sense that quite a number of respondents had some knowledge about Inanda recreation resources.

#### 4.3 Social Components

Discussed as social components in this study are sex and age variables.

#### 4.4 The Sex Variable

The sex factor is obviously related in an important way to the types of recreational activities to which people are interested in. Some geographers

believe that play is a realistic representation of prevalent sex roles in adult society. According to Krause (1978:80), little girls are accustomed to playing with dolls, cooking sets and other household toys while boys play at being truck drivers, cowboys, or soldiers. This seems to be habitual as people grow. Table 3.3.5 shows that 52,4 % of the total sample were males and 47,6 % females, who seemed to show comparatively low interest in the study and called upon men to discuss with the interviewer.

Results of the study were that males were more than twice as likely as females to engage in active recreation. Responding to the question: "What do you do during your free time when you are not working?", 21 % of male respondents out of 52,4 % engage in active recreation as against 4,9 % females, whereas 43,9 % females engage in passive recreation. The latter mentioned that they knit, read books and listen to the radio. The data collected revealed that there is a correlation between the results of this study and those of the study conducted in 1983 by Gihring (1983) as quoted in chapter two.

#### 4.3.1 The age variable

The age variable also plays an important role in perception. Certain things are regarded as typical for people in certain age groups. People anticipate meeting friends as one geographer said that the recreation areas are incensing centres where people meet friends, or even marriage friends. Table 3.3.6 reveals that more respondents, about 52,4 % were belonging to the age group 18 - 29 years. 11 % of the total number of respondents was belonging to the age group 50 - 65 years. The collected data has revealed that there is no one among the respondents falling in the age group 50 to 65 years who was engaged in active recreation. Responses to the question 1, 2 and 10 dealing with free-time usage, friends' usage of free-time and familiarity with natural resources respectively (see appendix A) showed clearly that in

the natural recreation resources between the 30 to 49 and the 50 to 65 years groups there is a big difference. Responding to question number 10 dealing with visits to natural recreation resources at Inanda (see appendix A), the 50 to 65 years category showed far less interest in participation in the natural recreation resources. 2,4 % in the 50 to 65 years category goes for swimming as against 28 % in the 30 to 49 years category that goes for swimming. (Swimming is made an example because it is revealed as the most frequented activity in the area).

There may be some factors contributing towards the passiveness of the old people in this Black area. Lack of mobility may be one of those factors. According to Schlemmer (1977:82), certain activities are patronized by young and the old people. She based her conclusion on Whites in Pietermaritzburg, and said that these activities include soccer fields, beaches, large parks, scenic areas and others.

Age and sex groups cannot be spatially identified as separate aggregates. These factors are very important in determining recreational participation. "At most the results according to these factors can provide insights and contribute to a greater understanding of the quality of recreational needs" (Schlemmer, 1966:81).

#### 4.4.3 Education trends

Education shapes perception to a great extent. Educated persons have a wider and sophisticated perception of recreation resource or facility as compared to uneducated persons. The results in table 3.3.7 have shown a comparatively low standard of education. Education influences perception and therefore participation of people in recreation activities. The table below (4.2) shows participation of respondents in swimming. This recreation activity has been chosen because it received attention of most of the respondents. Three levels of education have been used.

TABLE 4.2: Education versus Participation

Levels of education	Number of respondents	%	Participation		
			Not at all	Once a year	Once a week
Less than std 2	4	4,9	2	1	1
Standard 10	19	23,8	6	10 = (32)	3
Degree	3	3,7	0	1 x 2	1

Table 4.2 attempts to explain the influence of education on participation in recreation resources. Education as a variable has been compared to participation in swimming as it appears to be the most favoured activity according to table 3.4.2. The above table shows an increase of visits as the level of education increases. Out of 4,9 % being the category of the less than standard 2, there are 53 visits but the category of the respondents with degrees (3,7 %) shows 54 trips to water spots conducive for swimming. Hence "better educated people tend to participate more in outdoor recreation" (Knudson, 1980:77).

There is but a small difference in percentages showing the levels of education between respondents themselves and their family heads. There is however, a remarkable difference in standard 10 level of education. Respondents at this level are 23,2 % while respondents with their family heads at this level are only 9 %. That is shown by tables 3.3.7 and 3.3.8 respectively. It is the intention of the study to mention that father's education and occupational status both directly and indirectly, through education attainment of children, affect children's behaviour, perception and occupational achievement (Burr, Hill, Nye and Reiss, 1979). The low level of education as revealed by the results may affect the positive perception of natural recreation resources Inanda residents in that they may have weak perception of recreation in their environment.

## 4.5 Economic Components

Transport and work are discussed briefly under economic components. The work variable also includes what has been referred to as occupation in the last chapter.

### 4.5.1 Transport variable

Transport is another variable that needs attention in this study as it affects participation of people in recreation so much so that mobile people will be able to patronize distant recreation facilities or resources. Shivers (1978) has been referred to earlier to have mentioned that transportation increases recreation demand. More recreation resources are accessible to the mobile people than to the immobile people. Results of the collected data revealed that respondents who use their own transport that includes motor cycles and cars amount to 4,9 % out of the total percentage of respondents. 1,2 % of the mobile respondents falls within the age group 18 to 29, 1,2 % falls within the 50 to 65 age group and the 2,4 % falls within the 30 to 49 age group. The results also revealed that 3,7 % out of the 4,9 % respondents is involved in active recreation and the estimation of time to various recreation resources is generally shorter than time estimated by public transport users.

### 4.5.2 Work variable

Work will be compared with transport since the two variables are related, and these will further be related to items on the perception of recreation resources.

Inanda is about 20 to 30 minutes' drive from Durban, depending on the point of destination to Inanda. The results have revealed that 55 % of the respondents work in Durban and the surrounding townships, particularly KwaMashu. What struck the researcher was that 36,6 % of the total number of

respondents is unemployed. It does not necessarily mean that the 36,6 % which is the category of the unemployed does not use transport. However, the study intends to ascertain how much a certain type of transport is used by Inanda residents, by using the variable work.

The majority of the employed used public transport to travel to work. 59,7 % of the working respondents use public transport and 4,9 % use their own transport. The researcher may generalize that people of Inanda are entirely dependent on public transport. This may affect visits to the natural recreation resources in the area thus affecting their perception of these resources since public transport is scheduled according to time.

It has already been mentioned in the above paragraph that 4,9 % of the respondents is mobile and 59,7 % is working and using public transport. It seems rather absurd to compare such extremes. However about 22 of the working respondents do not at all go to the beach, being the most preferred resource.

The researcher would like to give a short explanation as to why he used the variable means of transport to go to work' rather than using the variable means of transport for recreation'. The reasons are:

1. that seemingly, only the elite seem to have a tendency to buy cars and other means of transport for luxury, recreation or status-symbol purposes
2. that the distance to place of work and inconveniences caused by public transport seem to be the major result of the tendency to buy one's own means of transport.

#### 4.6 Perception of Natural Recreation Resources

The way in which the people of Inanda perceive the natural recreation resources has also been dealt with under the above heading. However, some aspects of this variable have already been treated and related to other variables such as the economic, and urban-rural ones.



#### 4.6.1 Leisure time and activity

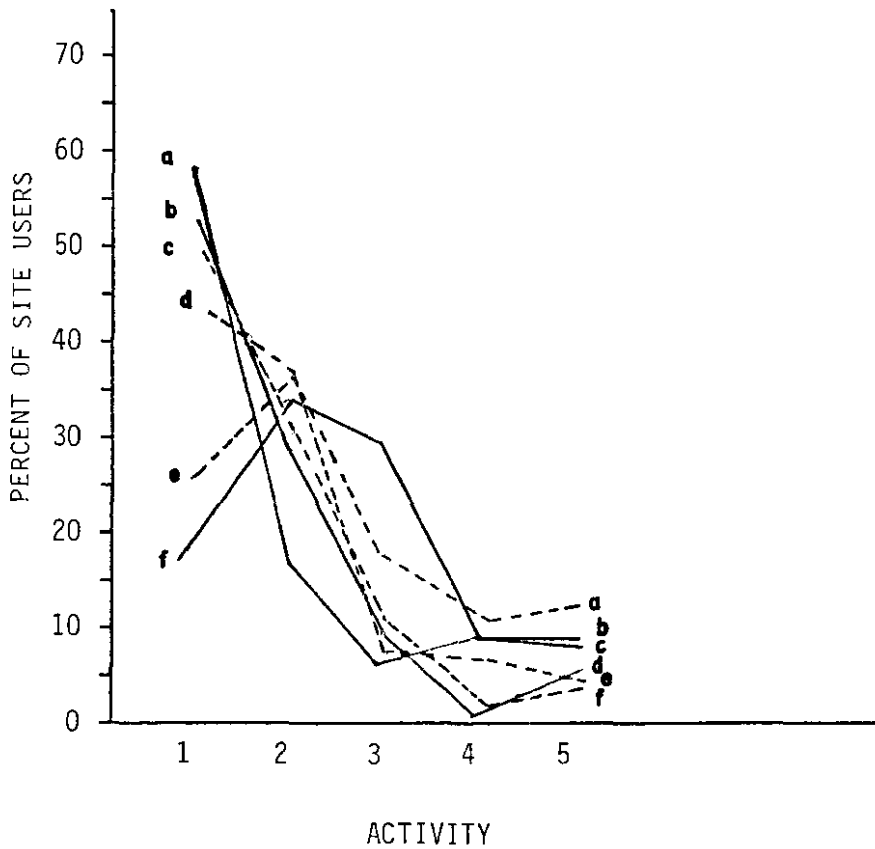
Asked about what they do during their free time, the Inanda respondents mentioned various activities that the researcher categorized into three, these are:

- (a) passive recreation
- (b) sports and
- (c) home chores.

Revealed by table 3.4.1 is the category of these participating in passive recreation, as being 56,1 % of the total sample. Those participating in sports amount to 13,4 % and those in home chores being 30,5 % of the total sample. This study has therefore revealed that passive recreation prevails at Inanda.

The reason for the prevalence of passive recreation in this area may be due to that a great part of the population is immobile, 95,1 % of the total number of respondents. People are therefore not able to visit or patronize various outdoor recreation centres. There is also a correlation between the results of Schlemmer's (1977) theory that females are more inclined to home recreation than males because most females stated mostly sewing, reading and other home chores as activities in which they are usually involved.

Actual participation can be interpreted with the help of Figure 4.1 The intention here is to try and illustrate the differences in the perceptions of Inanda residents in so far as participation in, and visiting of some natural recreation resources in their immediate environment.



## KEY

- |                        |                                       |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 = not at all         | (a) = Wilderness passive visits       |
| 2 = once a year        | (b) = Picnic passive visits           |
| 3 = once in six months | (c) = Picnic actual participation     |
| 4 = once a month       | (d) = Wilderness actual participation |
| 5 = once a week        | (e) = Swimming actual participation   |
|                        | (f) = Beach passive visits            |

- - - - - Actual participation

———— Visits (passive recreation)

FIG 4.1: THE USAGE OF RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE INANDA AREA

Figure 4.1 shows percentages of visits (regarded as passive recreation) and participation seen as actual or active recreation in a few chosen activities and resources. Wilderness (a), picnic (b) and beach (f) areas are taken from table 3.4.5 as areas of passive recreation where people visit but do not participate actively in recreation. Wilderness (d), picnic (c) and Swimming (e) are abstracted from table 3.4.6 as areas and activities in which people of Inanda recreate actively.

The graph shows that swimming is the most frequented activity out of all the activities. The beach is also the mostly visited resource area but for passive recreation. Wilderness areas are preferred for passive recreation such as relaxation as it is shown in table 3.4.3. The graph also shows that picnic activities are the least preferred by the residents of Inanda. This reveals the perception of the people in this area, that they prefer and regard some resources as beaches and rivers as very important while they seem to see least significance in participating in wilderness areas. That may be attributed to the high summer temperatures.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter consists of two parts. These are: conclusion and recommendations. The conclusion entails the important findings in the study. The findings are tested against the hypothesis. The other part, recommendations, entails suggestions as to what can be done to improve and/or to encourage the utilization of the natural recreation resources or facilities at Inanda by the people of the area. Also, recommendations on which aspect of recreation perception should be looked at for further study.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The hypotheses for this study is that:

- (a) The Inanda youth prefers to travel to Durban for recreation rather than patronizing the abundant natural recreation resources existing in the area.
- (b) Parents, about thirty five years of age and above, prefer to stay at home or visit friends rather than go out for recreation.

The findings of this study showed that the majority of the Inanda people is aware of the existence of some of the natural recreation resources in the area but it seems not to utilize them to the fullest degree. The majority of the people predominantly involve themselves in passive recreation.

Females have been found to be on the majority in the category of passive recreation. This partly agrees with hypothesis (b) in that the majority of Inanda people stays at home and read books, knit, visit friends and do some home chores. What is interesting to note is that some residents of Inanda do recreate without being aware that they are recreating. Responding to the question "What would you use a wilderness area for?", one respondent replied

and said "I totally do not use it but I do take a walk to and from the area (referring to the Ntuzuma-Umzinyathi Wilderness) in the afternoon of a busy day".

The study has found that natural recreation resources are available at Inanda and the people in the area may utilize them as they please but their perception seem not to reflect a true representation of conditions. They predominantly would rather use public transport to visit the Durban beach for recreation. For this reason the first hypothesis of this study can be adopted,

The study revealed that the usage of various natural recreation resources is perceived differently by the Inanda people. For instance, they would rather use a lake mostly for irrigation and a river for simming than any other recreation activities these resources are used for. The study has also revealed that the majority of Inanda residents prefers to draw drinking water from lakes than drawing from rivers. Reasons for this observation could not be clearly established. However, what was shown in table 3.4.3 for example, is that 26,8 % of the total number of respondents preferred a lake and 17,1 % a river for drawing drinking water.

It appears from the findings of this study that the most preferred natural recreation resources are water areas that, according to table 3.4.5, are visited weekly by 19,5 % out of the total number of respondents. The cause may be that the most preferred activity by Inanda residents is swimming that is done weekly by 13,4 % out of the total number of the respondents. Also that this study was undertaken during a drought period and therefore the importance of water as a useful resource was exceedingly highlighted in the minds of the people of Inanda in general. This suggests that water areas as resources and swimming as an activity are regarded as the most important by the Inanda residents.

## 5.2 Recommendations

The residents of Inanda do not participate adequately in the natural recreation resources existing at Inanda and they do not perceive them widely. This is a problem that needs a solution. However, the study is not in a position to give a solution but recommendations.

The following are the recommendations which can be considered to help or alleviate the situation.

1. The Inanda residents must be supplied with adequate and accurate information on all existing recreation opportunities in the area.
2. The appearance and attractiveness of these existing resources and facilities must be improved.
3. Accessibility to the recreation resources must be improved.
4. Competitions should be organised and sponsors secured for prizes.
5. The engagement of experts to conduct information seminars for the general populace must be encouraged or instituted.
6. Educational significance of the natural recreation resources must be propagated.

Since this field of study is not a deeply researched one, this project has but only scratched the surface of what could be a deep reservoir of interesting information. Therefore, further research is recommended in the same area, relating to perception, usage, planning and other areas of recreation management and administration at natural recreation resources in Natal.

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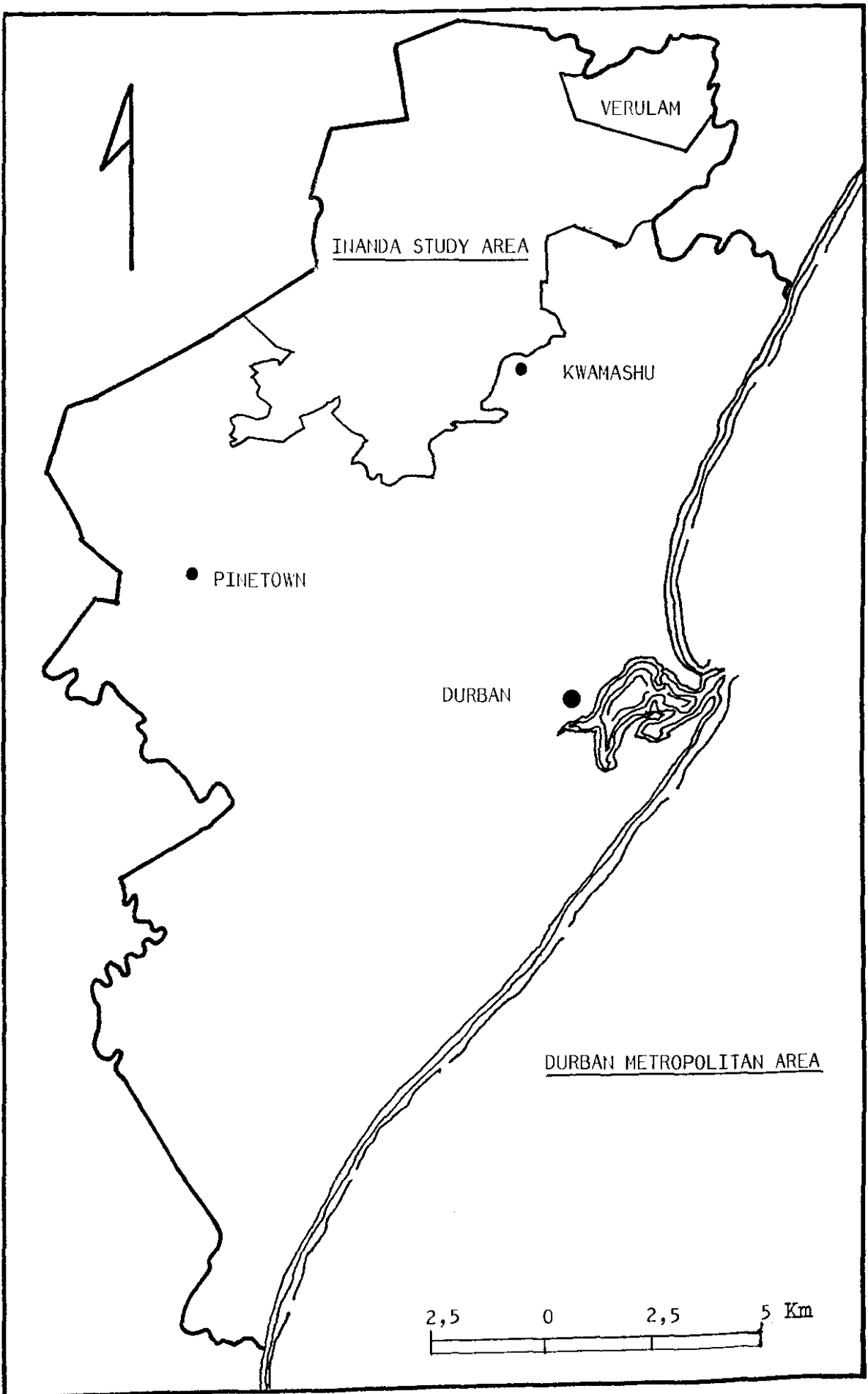
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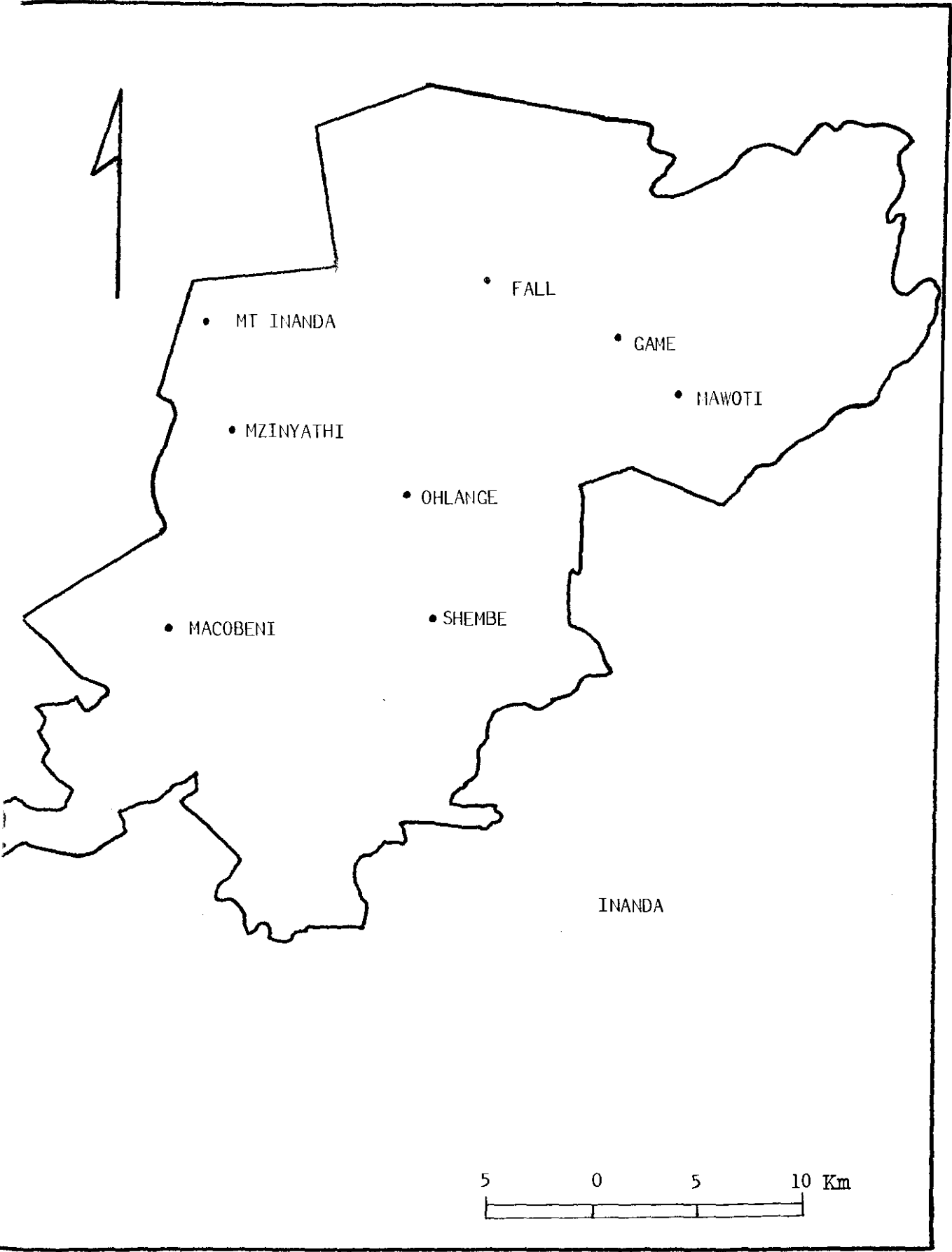
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APPENDIX A





APPENDIX B

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

DISTRICT: \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF INTERVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_

NATURAL RESOURCES

- |            |                     |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1. LAKE    | 4. GAME AREAS       |
| 2. RIVERS  | 5. FOREST AREAS     |
| 3. BEACHES | 6. WILDERNESS AREAS |

A. CONDITION OF RESOURCES

1. What do you do during your free time, when you are not working? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. What do your friends do when they are not working? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Think of a lake, river, beach, game area, forest and wilderness area:
  - a. What would you use a lake for? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. What would you use a river for? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. What would you use a beach for? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. What would you use a game area for? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. What would you use a forest for? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. What would you use a wilderness area for? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. How do your friends view natural places where they enjoy themselves? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. How do you view these places? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

6. What part of the natural areas (Izandawo zemvelo) form part of your sphere of recreation?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

7. What do you think of natural places where people enjoy themselves in your local area? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. How long would it take you to reach some of the following natural recreation areas?

	1	2	3	4
	0-30mins	30-60mins	1-2 hrs	2-5 hrs
Nearest beach	---	---	---	---
Nearest fishing area	---	---	---	---
Nearest picnic site	---	---	---	---
Nearest camping site	---	---	---	---
Nearest wilderness area	---	---	---	---
Nearest game area/park	---	---	---	---
Nearest river/lake facility	---	---	---	---

9. These are some of the recreation areas people visit. How often do you go to:

	1	2	3	4	5
	Not at all	Once a year	Once in 6 mths	Once a month	Once a week
the beach	---	---	---	---	---
a fishing area	---	---	---	---	---
a picnic area	---	---	---	---	---
a camping area	---	---	---	---	---
a game park	---	---	---	---	---
a wilderness area	---	---	---	---	---
a watersport area	---	---	---	---	---

10. Considering the following recreation activities people participate in, how often do you:

	1	2	3	4	5
	Not at all	Once a year	Once in 6 mnths	Once a mnth	Once a week
go swimming	---	---	---	---	---
go fishing	---	---	---	---	---
go picnicking	---	---	---	---	---
go camping	---	---	---	---	---
go hunting	---	---	---	---	---
go boating	---	---	---	---	---
go wilderness appreciation	---	---	---	---	---

11. What other areas and facilities do you visit?

<u>Area or Facility</u>	<u>How many days per month or year</u>
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

12. Are there any other areas and facilities that you do not visit but would like to?

MAJOR REASONS FOR NOT VISITING

<u>Area or Facility</u>	<u>Do not know how</u>	<u>Facility not available</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Restricted for Blacks</u>	<u>Other (specify)</u>
-----	---	---	---	---	-----
-----	---	---	---	---	-----
-----	---	---	---	---	-----
-----	---	---	---	---	-----

13. The following statement of value can be associated with the natural places where people enjoy themselves. Please indicate on the ladder how you feel about each statement.

Useful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Useless
Rewarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unrewarding
Available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unavailable
Restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted

## B. PERSONAL BACKGROUND

14. Where is your family home located?  
 a. Urban \_\_\_\_\_ b. Peri-urban \_\_\_\_\_ c. Rural \_\_\_\_\_
15. Where is your occupational home located?  
 a. Urban \_\_\_\_\_ b. Peri-urban \_\_\_\_\_ c. Rural \_\_\_\_\_
16. How long have you been staying at your family home place?  
 a. 0 - 2 years \_\_\_\_\_ c. 6 - 10 years \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. 3 - 5 years \_\_\_\_\_ d. 11 - 60 years \_\_\_\_\_
17. How long have you been staying at your occupational home place?  
 a. 0 - 2 years \_\_\_\_\_ c. 6 - 10 years \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. 3 - 5 years \_\_\_\_\_ d. 11 - 60 years \_\_\_\_\_
18. Place of birth:  
 a. Urban \_\_\_\_\_ b. Peri-urban \_\_\_\_\_ c. Rural \_\_\_\_\_
19. Sex: a. Male \_\_\_\_\_ b. Female \_\_\_\_\_
20. Age: a. 18 - 29 \_\_\_\_\_ b. 30 - 49 \_\_\_\_\_ c. 50 - 65 \_\_\_\_\_
21. Standard of education:  
 a. Less than Std 2 \_\_\_\_\_ e. Certificate without Std 10 \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. Standard 2 \_\_\_\_\_ f. Certificate with Std 10 \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. Standard 6 \_\_\_\_\_ g. Degree \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. Standard 10 \_\_\_\_\_ h. No formal education \_\_\_\_\_



## 22. Family head's standard of education:

- |                    |       |                               |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| a. Less than Std 2 | ----- | e. Certificate without Std 10 | ----- |
| b. Standard 2      | ----- | f. Certificate with Std 10    | ----- |
| c. Standard 6      | ----- | g. Degree                     | ----- |
| d. Standard 10     | ----- | h. No formal education        | ----- |

## 23. Occupation:

- |                 |       |                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| a. Unskilled    | ----- | c. Skilled      | ----- |
| b. Semi-skilled | ----- | d. Professional | ----- |

## 24. Family head's occupation:

- |                 |       |                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| a. Unskilled    | ----- | c. Skilled      | ----- |
| b. Semi-skilled | ----- | d. Professional | ----- |

## 25. At what place (town) do you work? -----

## 26. Means of transport used to go to work?

- |                |       |                     |       |
|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| a. Walk        | ----- | e. Taxi             | ----- |
| b. Bicycle     | ----- | f. Train            | ----- |
| c. Bus         | ----- | g. Own car          | ----- |
| d. Motor cycle | ----- | h. Others (specify) | ----- |

## 27. Size of family (including respondent):

- |           |       |            |       |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|
| a. 1 - 5  | ----- | c. 11 - 15 | ----- |
| b. 6 - 10 | ----- | d. 16 - 20 | ----- |