THE PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
FOR THE YOUTH IN UMLAZI TOWNSHIP:
A SOCIO-SPATIAL PERSPECTIVE

BY

NKOSI RAYMOND NGCOBO

1998
THE PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES FOR
THE YOUTH IN UMLAZI TOWNSHIP:
A SOCIO-SPATIAL PERSPECTIVE

BY

NKOSI RAYMOND NGCOBO

A dissertation of limited scope submitted to the Faculty of Arts in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the course-work degree of Master of Arts in the Centre for Recreation and Tourism at the University of Zululand

DURBAN-UMLAZI
OCTOBER 1998
APPROVAL

SUPERVISOR:  
PROF. L.M. MAGI  
Centre for Recreation and Tourism  
University of Zululand

EXTERNAL EXAMINER:  
PROF. U.J. FAIRHURST  
Department of Geography  
University of Pretoria
DECLARATION

I declare that this research study: *The provision of recreation facilities for the youth in Umlazi Township: A socio-spatial perspective*, except where specifically indicated to the contrary in the text, is my own work both in conception and execution. All the sources that have been used or quoted have been duly acknowledged by means of complete references.

By

Nkosi Raymond Ngcobo
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The completion and the final success of this research document cannot be attributed to the researcher alone, undoubtedly it can be acknowledged and stated that it was through the contribution and encouragement of different personnel who aspired to see it being a success. These personnel have contributed in this research, educationally, morally, spiritually, physically as well as financially. Consequently, I humbly and gratefully feel very much indebted to some of these personnel. To mention only a few:

(a) The Vice Rector of the University of Zululand, also the co-ordinator of the Centre of Recreation and Tourism in the University of Zululand (Durban-Umlazi campus), Professor L.M. Magi, for introducing me to the Recreation and Tourism Masters programme. In addition he also availed himself as the supervisor to this research study. I therefore, acknowledge his unfailing and dedication in reading all my draft and final work pertaining to this research document.

(b) My parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ngcobo who have always encouraged me to study further towards achieving great heights in this field of study.

(c) My wife, Thembi, who has given me moral support during my sleepless nights and whole-heartedly assisted towards the distribution, as well as, the collection of the questionnaires pertaining to this study.

(d) The full and part time staff for the Centre of Recreation and Tourism at the University of Zululand, (Durban-Umlazi campus), for their theoretical contribution in the research project.

(e) Mr. A.T. Mthembu, a lecturer in the Department of Geography at the University of Zululand (Main Campus), who has played a pivotal role
in equipping me with the methods of analysing the data of this research project.

(f) Ms. T. Mahaye who through her advice provided invaluable assistance in the shaping of this study.

(g) Dr. M. Ngobese, messrs N. Zuma, S. Chonco and Mrs. P Chonco who, besides encouraging me to study further towards this degree, have also served as the source of encouragement in pursuing this interesting programme.

(h) My fellow MRT students, (1997-1998), who through the class seminars contributed to making this project what it is.

(i) Ms. T. Mthembu, the Mayoress of Umlazi, who took her valuable time to discuss with me problems pertaining to the provision of youth recreation facilities and programmes in Umlazi township.

(i) Last but not least the youth respondents, who over and above all else they had to do gave their time to act as respondents to my questionnaires.

There is no doubt, that without the contribution of the people mentioned above, and many others, this research document would not have been fully completed. Thankyou very much.

In addition I need to say that I will be failing to express my acknowledgements if I can forget the financial assistance which I received from the Centre for Science Development (CSD, South Africa) towards the completion of and conducting this research. I therefore hereunder declare that opinions expressed and conclusions arrived at in this research report are those of the researcher, and are not necessarily to be attributed to the Centre for Science Development.
DEDICATION

It is with the greatest affection that I wish to dedicate this piece of work in its entirety to my parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ngcobo, as well as, Thembi, my wife. The above relations have been my backbone in encouraging me to work far more hard than I have worked before. This study is also dedicated to my late father-in-law Mr. Zeblon Msimang, who used to encourage me to study further should the opportunity avails itself.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL</td>
<td>(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td>(iii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>(iv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION</td>
<td>(vi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>(xiv)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY 1
   1.1 Introduction 1
   1.2 Statement of the problem 3
   1.3 Purpose of the study 4
   1.4 Significance of the study 6
   1.5 Delimitation of study 7
      1.5.1 Spatial Delimitation 8
      1.5.2 Conceptual Delimitation 8
      1.5.2.1 Recreation facilities 9
      1.5.2.2 Leisure Pursuit 9
   1.6 Definition of terms 9
      1.6.1 Blacks 10
      1.6.2 Recreation 11
      1.6.3 Leisure 13
      1.6.4 The youth 14
      1.6.5 Provision 16
   1.7 Statement of the hypotheses 18
   1.8 Conclusion 18
## THEORETICAL BACKGROUND ON RECREATION

### 2.1 Introduction

### 2.2 The meaning of recreation

#### 2.2.1 Recreation

- **2.2.1.1 International meaning of recreation**
- **2.2.1.2 African meaning of recreation**

#### 2.2.2 Socio-cultural functions of recreation

#### 2.2.3 Factors affecting recreation participation

- **2.2.3.1 Socio-economic factors**
- **2.2.3.2 Life style**

#### 2.2.4 Recreation as partial solution to delinquency

### 2.3 Community recreation

#### 2.3.1 Community recreation facilities

#### 2.3.2 Provision of community recreation facilities

- **2.3.2.1 Public recreation and park departments**
- **2.3.2.2 Voluntary social and recreation agencies**
- **2.3.2.3 Private recreation organizations**
- **2.3.2.4 Commercial recreation**

#### 2.3.3 Provision of community recreation facilities

- **2.3.3.1 Administration and politics**
- **2.3.3.2 Socio-economic factors**
- **2.3.3.3 Life-style**

#### 2.3.4 Location and accessibility of recreation facilities

#### 2.3.5 Community recreation programmes

### 2.4 Youth and community recreation programmes

#### 2.4.1 Youth recreation programmes

### 2.5 Conclusion
5. EXPOSITION, ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION OF DATA

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Exposition and analysis of data

5.2.1 Data from the youth

5.2.1.1 Personal background

5.2.1.2 Family economic status

5.2.1.3 The youth’s recreation interest

5.2.1.4 The under-utilization of leisure time and youth recreation

5.3 Interpretation of data

5.3.1 Recreation participation

5.3.1.1 Family background and recreation participation

5.3.1.2 Gender and recreation participation

5.3.1.3 Age and recreation participation

5.3.2 Recreation demand

5.3.2.1 Types of recreation facilities

5.3.2.2 Location of recreation facilities

5.3.3 Recreation supply

5.3.3.1 Provided Recreation facilities in Umlazi

5.3.3.2 Standards of provision

5.4 Testing and interpretation of hypotheses

5.5 Conclusion

6. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Summary and conclusion

6.2.1 The first hypothesis (a)
6.2.2 The second hypothesis (b) 143

6.3 Recommendations 145

6.3.1 Youth recreation facilities to be provided 145

6.3.2 Youth recreation programmes 146

6.3.3 Location of recreation facilities and programmes 146

6.3.4 Providers of recreation facilities and programmes 147

6.4 Conclusion 148

BIBLIOGRAPHY 150

APPENDICES 156

Appendix - A: Questionnaires 157
Appendix - B: Transmittal letters 178
Appendix - C: Maps of Umlazi Township 179
## FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Administration of Umlazi Prior to 1994</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Administration of Umlazi After 1994</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Recreation activities pursued by respondents’ families</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Distance travelled to recreation facilities</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Respondents’ leisure time</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 (a)</td>
<td>Recreation participation (Gender)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 (b)</td>
<td>Recreation participation (Age Group)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Recreation interest generating sources</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Travelling time to recreation facilities</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Preferred location of facilities in Umlazi</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Popularity of facilities needed by youth in Umlazi</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Perceived anti-social behaviors and the under-utilization of leisure time</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>Preferred tariff into recreation facility</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Umlazi Township youth population growth [1980-1991]</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Umlazi Township youth population [1991]</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Umlazi Township youth population projected growth [1996]</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>The demographic characteristics of respondents</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Perceived availability of leisure time</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Location of recreation facilities</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Recreation facilities conditions</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Preferred recreation activities by gender and age [%]</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>General standards of recreation facilities provision</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7 (a)</td>
<td>Recreation and deviant behaviour (opinions)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7 (b)</td>
<td>Inadequacy of recreation facilities in Umlazi (opinions)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT

THE PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES FOR THE YOUTH IN UMLAZI TOWNSHIP. A SOCIO GEOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE.

This study has been designed to investigate the detrimental effects that may result from the minimal provision of recreation facilities for the youth in Umlazi. The theme that has been addressed by the study is: "The constant growth of anti-social behaviour among the black youth in black townships is associated with the lack or neglect of provision, location and accessibility of recreation facilities and programmes in these townships". The study, therefore, seeks to inform stake holders who provide youth recreation opportunities about the role that recreation participation plays in positively contributing to youth character building.

More than one tool has been employed in the study for the collecting the data. These tools are questionnaires, interviews, field observation and available data. For soliciting the information about the youth's recreation participation and their opinions towards the provision of recreation facilities and programmes in Umlazi, questionnaires were used (n =226). Other methods mentioned above assisted the researcher in collecting data pertaining to the Umlazi youth total population, the number of provided recreation facilities, as well as the types of recreation programmes that are found in Umlazi. The collected data were manually analyzed using the available statistical methods of analyzing data.

The operational hypotheses of the study are:

(a) The inadequate provision of recreation facilities for the youth in the Umlazi township has a negative impact on their behaviour; and
(b) The lack of recreation programmes for the youth of Umlazi township leads to the youth neglecting the existing recreation facilities.

The study has 6 chapters. The first four chapters of the study orientates the reader about the research, its rationale and significance; the theory behind research of this nature; the history, and the present state of affairs of the provision of recreation facilities and programmes in the study area; and the detailed discussion of the methods that the study has employed in the collection and analysis of data. In chapter five the actual analysis and interpretation of data is fully treated. The last chapter, chapter six an overall summary, a conclusion and recommendations of the study are presented.

The broad findings of the research are the following:

(a) The youth like to participate in multi-faceted recreation activities but the recreation facilities and programmes in Umlazi are unavailable; and

(b) The provision of "new" recreation facilities for the youth in Umlazi must be accompanied by relevant recreation programmes. The availability of these recreation programmes will ensure the correct and constant usage of the recreation facilities.

The recommendations that are presented by the study take into consideration the following:

(a) For the provision of recreation facilities and programmes in Umlazi, a needs survey to be conducted among the youth is needed;

(b) A recreation office manned by qualified and experienced staff to see to it that youth recreation programmes that are relevant to the needs of the youth are being conducted must be established in Umlazi or in the Durban South Central Local Council.

(c) The location of recreation facilities and programmes must take into
consideration accessibility to the clientele intended to be served; and
(d) Private agencies as providers of recreation opportunities and facilities must be encouraged to invest in the recreation field in Umlazi.

The study implies that the once neglected field of the youth recreation among the blacks must be re-addressed. In re-addressing this field thorough surveys need to be conducted about the clientele needs, and how these needs must be addressed using the basic economic principle of demand and supply.
CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

Any consideration of recreation within towns is concerned not only with the idea of hierarchies in the location of facilities and with the factors that inhibit the individual's access to particular facilities, but also with the highly varied pattern of actual facility provision. An immediate problem is the frequent lack of sufficient evidence to establish that pattern in a precise and comprehensive manner (Patmore, 1983:100).

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The minimal provision of recreation facilities for the blacks in South African townships has in one way or another affected their exposure to various types of sporting and recreation activities. The existing recreation facilities in black townships 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 black community of the opportunity of engaging in recreation activities and programmes that are to be conducted in these facilities.

The youth believed to be the most active group, and also form a substantial percentage of the black population, find themselves with an abundance of leisure time. The possibility that the youth may in turn misuse this time, by engaging in activities that are regarded by their communities as undesirable and anti-social, is therefore unavoidable. The youth 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. Kraus (1978:35) confirmed this by saying: "Youth programmes which offer challenge and excitement might well fulfil the needs that motivate anti-social or criminal behaviour of many youth ".

1
The provision, location, and accessibility of recreation facilities for the youth to engage in various recreation and sporting activities within any community remains important, especially in black townships which have been robbed an opportunity of this nature in the past. There is no doubt that such opportunities among the Black communities, especially the youth, would have provided them, a chance to be exposed to different types of recreation activities during their leisure time. If youth’s leisure time can be occupied by exposing them to different types of recreation activities and programmes, a positive impact may be made on their antisocial and deviant behaviour.

The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of inadequate provision of recreation facilities and programmes for the youth in historically disadvantaged black townships like Umlazi. During the process of such an investigation, the researcher will also consider the following related aspects:

(a) The current provision of recreation facilities and programmes in Umlazi township;
(b) The location and accessibility of the existing recreation facilities;
(c) The attitude of the youth towards the existing facilities;
(d) The expected provision, location, and accessibility of recreation facilities and programmes in Umlazi township;
(e) The exposure of youth to different types of recreation facilities; and
(f) The social value of recreation as perceived by the youth and adults.

It is believed that this investigation will throw some light on the provision and location of recreation facilities in a black township, like Umlazi, as well as the attitudes of blacks towards the value of recreation.
1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The constant growth of anti-social behaviour among the black youth in black townships is associated with the lack or neglect of provision, location, accessibility of recreation facilities and relevant recreation programmes in these townships. The abundance of leisure time coupled with the lack of recreation facilities and programmes for the youth in Umlazi is thought to be one of the causes of youth's antisocial and deviant behaviour. It is believed that the exposure of youth to a variety of recreation activities through organised recreation programmes, a positive impact could be made on the incidence of deviant behaviour.

The above problem may also be the result of a life-style that neglects or lacks exposure to various types of sports and recreation, and the social value thereof. It is for this reason, that the researcher believes that the provision of adequate, attractive, challenging and intelligently planned recreation facilities, coupled with recreation programmes in black townships, that the youth can make use of, during their leisure time, can effectively supplement the work of the school, home, and church in reducing the youths' delinquent behaviour.

This study makes an attempt at evaluating the provision, location and accessibility of recreation facilities within the Umlazi township, as well as, the attitudes of both the black youth and Umlazi authorities towards the provision of more recreation facilities in Umlazi township. The use of present facilities by the youth will be investigated, as well as, youth's perceptions and expectations to these facilities. In addition, this study will look 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 Umlazi might slightly bring solution to the problem.
1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The provision of recreation facilities for the youth in the Black townships coupled with the usage of the existing facilities has been one sector that has been overlooked by the local authorities who serve as administrators in the black townships. Consequently, many black townships are inadequately provided with both relevant recreation facilities and programmes. The minimal existing recreation facilities within some of the black townships have deteriorated to such an extent that they have failed to attract the population, especially the youth, which they were intended to serve.

The above mentioned state of affairs in South African black townships cannot only be attributed to the Government of National Unity (GNU) that came into existence in 1994. Instead, such a state of affairs can be regarded to be one serious legacy of the once practised Apartheid policy in South Africa, which was spearheaded by the National Party (NP) government in the country from 1948. The inadequate provision of recreation facilities and programmes for the black youth in black townships, has ended up leaving the youth with abundant leisure time. Subsequently, the exposure of the youth to this abundant leisure time, has unavoidably tempted some of them, to engage in both deviant and unacceptable social behaviour.

The overriding purpose of this study, is to draw the attention of the KwaZulu-Natal provincial Government, as well as, the local authorities of Umlazi township to the consequences which can be brought about by the inadequate provision of recreation facilities and programmes for the youth within the township. The study further aims at educating the relevant personnel within the above structures in as far as the important role which recreation can play in providing partial solutions towards the youth’s deviant and anti-social behaviour in the township.
In addition to the above, it is the purpose of this study to inform the educational authorities the role that recreation can play, when youth are involved in various sporting and recreation activities in the continual process of moulding and upbringing the youth. The researcher holds the belief that the provision of recreation facilities and well planned recreation programmes in schools will not only expose the youth to different recreation activities, but this might also equip the youth with various skills that they might need in their future life. It is the researcher's view that if school going youth can be exposed to different types of recreation activities, a positive impact may be made in giving an opportunity to the youth to lucratively utilise their leisure time.

Basically, the researcher can categorically state that, this study purports in drawing the awareness of the local KwaZulu-Natal government, Umlazi township authorities, as well as other private recreation providers in the importance of recreation as a social system towards the acceptable social development of youth. As a result, the provision and correct location of recreation facilities together with the organised recreation programmes within the blacks' townships must be planned in such a manner that they are easily accessible to every individual who wishes to utilise them.

The value for providing recreation facilities and programmes for a community has long been identified by authors in the field of recreation. Torkildsen (1983) being one of these authors once said that the community-based recreation is concerned with reinforcing the prevalent value system and must, therefore, provide a structured and manageable service. From this statement the researcher deduces that Torkildsen was re-emphasising the role that recreation can play in reinforcing community value system, which serves as a guide in directing the youth's behaviour.
Consequently, it can be said that the provision of recreation facilities together with well-planned programmes in Black townships cannot be regarded as an end in itself, instead they are a means to an end. It is therefore, one of the aims of this study to bring to the fore a positive impact recreation can play in providing partial solutions to the prevalent youth's social problems.

Umlazi township and its residents is used by the researcher as a sample of what is believed by the researcher to be confronted by many black townships that find themselves sharing a similar problem to that of Umlazi township.

1.4 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The primary significance of the study is to make the authorities and administrators aware of the shortages of recreation facilities and programmes for the youth in Black townships like Umlazi. Consequently, such a shortage do not only end up in limiting the choices of youth of a recreation activity to pursue, in addition it results in youth sitting with abundant leisure time that might be badly utilised.

It is anticipated that the findings of this study might be used by the authorities of Black townships in appealing to the interested stakeholders to participate actively in the provision of recreation facilities and programmes for the youth in the townships. As the theme of this study is the provision of recreation facilities for the youth within Umlazi, its findings will also help in educating the potential recreation providers in as far as the expected location of recreation facilities. The correct location of recreation facilities will ensure their accessibility to the clientele they purport to serve.
The findings of the study further aim in recapturing the attention of local educational authorities about the importance and the social value of recreation among the youth. Indirectly this study is sounding a word of advice to the educational planners that in future they need to consider the provision of multi-faceted recreation facilities and programmes within educational institutions. If educational institutions regard themselves as the extension of home they are therefore expected to provide not only the school going youth with socially valuable recreation programmes, but such a provision must be made available to the general youth in a community.

It is hoped that the findings of this study will educate the communities of black townships in as far as the maintenance of the provided recreation within their individual vicinity. The researcher believes that if the communities understand the value of a recreation facility located in their vicinity, it is from there that the maintenance and protection of a facility can be ensured. Through such participation and responsibility from the community, the rapid deterioration of facilities conditions can be easily obviated.

Lastly, it can be mentioned that there is limited literature about recreation in South Africa. This being the case, the study of this nature will also make a literary contribution to the field of recreation.

1.5 DELIMITATION OF STUDY

According to Muller (1981), during the Apartheid era (from 1948 up to 1994) and the supporting Acts of Parliament like the Group Areas Act 41 of 1950 in South Africa, blacks in urban areas were settled in the townships. Umlazi is one area that was designated for being solely occupied by blacks. In this study, the researcher will only focus in Umlazi, as one township that is predominantly
occupied by blacks. Umlazi township is in Durban in the province of KwaZulu-Natal.

1.5.1 Spatial Delimitation

Umlazi as an area is vast in size. Umlazi is situated 23 km South of the Durban central business district. This township is mainly occupied by the Zulu speaking people. Within Umlazi one finds areas that are predominantly rural in character while others are urban in character. For the purposes of this study the researcher will only concentrate in the areas that are urban in character and which is known as Umlazi township.

This area is characterised by match box houses that were once built by the then ruling Government and the own built houses popular known as “Kwamazakhele”. Nowadays within this urban area of Umlazi township another type of own built houses have developed and they are commonly known as shacks “Imijondolo”. Throughout the study the term Umlazi and Umlazi township will be referring to this built up urban area. The whole history about Umlazi will be discussed in chapter 3 of this study.

1.5.2 Conceptual Delimitation

The operational concepts to be considered include blacks, the youth, recreation facilities and leisure. Some of these concepts are going to be fully defined in the study, because by not defining them the misinterpretation of the whole study might result. In this paragraph only recreation facilities and leisure pursuits are going to be briefly discussed.
1.5.2.1 Recreation Facilities

By recreation facilities, the researcher refers to physical structures that cater for both outdoor and indoor sporting and socio-cultural recreation activities. These physical structures among other things include soccer fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, rugby fields, golf courses, netball and athletic fields (outdoor), and gymnasium halls, dance studios, basketball fields, community halls, and many others (indoor). The researcher believes that if Umlazi township can be provided with different types of recreation facilities, as well as, exposing the youth to good and attractive recreation programmes, the problem of the youth misusing their leisure time, may be partly resolved.

1.5.2.2 Leisure pursuit

The term leisure in this study is treated as an adjective qualifying the word time. Leisure time will therefore, refer to free time meaning time when one is free from one's daily obligations. Leisure pursuit is therefore recreation activities that individuals pursue during their leisure time.

1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS

There are terms that will be used throughout this study. In order to remove any doubt as to the meaning of a term or terms used in this study, the researcher has decided to the operational meaning of the terms as they will be used throughout the study.

The terms that are going to be defined are blacks, recreation, leisure, the youth, and provision. Let us now look at the meanings of these terms and their operationally usage in the study.
1.6.1 Blacks

The term blacks refers to the aboriginal inhabitants of the African continent. Consequently, de Kadt (1979) refers to the term Blacks as natives of Africa. Blacks is generally used as the opposite of Whites (Europeans), Indians, and Coloureds in South Africa.

In the New South Africa or post Apartheid South Africa, the term Blacks refers to all races found in South Africa other than Whites, that is, this term includes Indians, Coloureds, and Africans. The usage of the term Blacks by the New Democratic South Africa does not take into consideration the general or rather the average affluence of the individual racial group. For the purposes of this study, by Blacks, the researcher will be referring to the Blacks who are the aborigines of South Africa and who according to Nesbitt et al. (1970) have been denied opportunities to develop to their fullest potential educationally, culturally, emotionally, socially or economically. Coloureds and Indians will therefore be excluded in the study as they are neither residents of Umlazi township, nor can they be regarded as the aborigines of the African continent. Correctly speaking the term Blacks in this study will be used in the same connotation as that which has been used by Mwandla (1995: 11), with reference to colour where he says:

"The term Black refers to the indigenous dark-skinned inhabitants of South Africa. The term is distinguishable from the Whites, Indians, and Coloureds. It is used synonymously with the term Africans and also relates to aBantu abansundu (Brownish coloured people), a term used in African communities".

10
1.6.2 Recreation

There have been various definitions which have been advanced by different authors within the field of recreation. Unfortunately not a single definition has been universally accepted. According to Kraus (1978) the term "recreation" stems from the Latin word "recreatio", meaning that which refreshes or restores. Consequently Kraus (1978) defines recreation as an activity that rests people from work, often by giving them a change (distraction, diversion) and restores (recreates) them for work. Corbin (1970: 8), on the other hand cites the following meaning of recreation, that is, "to refresh, restore, recreate, rejuvenate, to invest with vigour and strength, and to build anew physically, mentally and spiritually".

From the two definitions above it is easy to deduce that any type of activity which is done with the sole purpose of refreshing or restoring is regarded as recreation by the two authors. If that is the case one would simply deduce that even sleeping for the purpose of refreshing is recreation rather than resting. Not diverting so much from Kraus (1978) and Corbin (1970), Weiskopf, (1978:8), defines recreation as, "any enjoyable leisure experience in which the participant voluntarily engages, and from which he receives immediate satisfaction". Weiskopf (1978) in his definition stresses the point that the experience must be enjoyable and be taken during leisure time. The immediate goal of this experience must be satisfaction. Bucher (1983: 13), on one extreme concurs with Weiskopf (1978) where he defines recreation as, "those activities performed by an individual during non-working hours".

Recreation is frequently referred to as, leisure time activity. Bucher (1983) further mentions that, recreation can be characterised by terms such as leisure time, enjoyable, voluntary, constructive and non-survival. Bucher (1983),
further mentions for the first time in his definition of recreation that the activity though taken during leisure time must be constructive. Bucher’s (1983) definition of recreation is supported by Torkildsen (1983: 156) where the latter defines recreation as “an activity or experience carried within leisure, usually chosen by the participant, either because of satisfaction, pleasure or creative enrichment derived, or because he or she perceives certain personal or social values to be gained from them”.

Magi (1988) in adding to the above definitions about recreation brings to the fore the Blacks’ perspective of recreation. According to Magi (1988: 9) recreation is defined as “the engagement in any activity with the intention of achieving pleasure and personal worth”.

The common characteristic in all the definitions cited above is that recreation is an activity which is carried during leisure time. Authors like, Weiskopf (1978); Bucher (1983); and Torkildsen (1983), further qualify this activity by saying that it must be enjoyable, constructive, voluntarily undertaken and that pleasure and social values must be gained from such an activity. It is only from the Blacks’ point of view where such an activity must be engaged in by the participant with personal worth in mind.

For the purposes of this study recreation refers to a constructive and enjoyable leisure activity in which the participant voluntarily engages himself or herself because of satisfaction, or because of certain personal or social values to be gained from it. Briefly the term recreation in the study is interpreted in Zulu as ukuzithokozisa (making yourself happy), ukungcebeleka (entertaining yourself leisurely), and ukudlala (to play) (Magi, 1988:4).
Leisure

Leisure is one term that has brought about innumerable debates to the authors writing about this field. Like recreation, leisure has failed to have a universally accepted definition.

Etymologically the English word 'leisure' seems to have been derived from the Latin word 'licere' translated by Kraus (1978:31) as "to be permitted", or "to be free". Kraus (1978) further defines leisure as discretionary time, time we can spend as we choose. According to Murphy (1981), the concept leisure has been categorised into time, function, spatial- environment and an integrative synthesising perspective, holism. What is striking in Murphy’s (1981) categorisation 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 of view, the researcher deduces that leisure is free time related, that is, time at the disposal of the individual, during which the individual can spend it as he or she chooses. The idea that is held by Murphy of defining leisure as free time, is further confirmed / supported by Pigram (1983) where he says that leisure is non obligated time - hours free from work.

The French sociologist, Joffre Dumazedier, in Weiskopf (1978) on the other hand defines leisure as non-work activity that people engage in during free time. Dumazedier’s definition of leisure above is supported by Weiskopf (1978) where he says that leisure is an activity - apart from the obligation of work, family and society - to which the individual turn at will, for either relaxation, diversion, or broadening one’s knowledge and one’s spontaneous social participation, the free exercise of one’s creative capacity. Weiskopf’s (1978) definition suggests that activities engaged in during free time are regarded as leisure. Consequently, the
researcher notices that the above quoted authors have described leisure as both
time, and activity.

For the purposes of this study, the researcher has decided to adopt Magi's
definition of leisure. Magi (1988: 41) briefly defines leisure as “a break from
work”. His definition is based on the Africans perspective of leisure, which is,
'isikhathi sokuphumula emsebenzini' (the rest time from any type of work).
Although the majority of the youth are not working, Magi 's (1988) definition is
preferred by this study on the basis of having in it the Black’s perception and
interpretation of leisure. By using Magi’s (1988) definition of leisure in the
study, confusion from the respondents as to the meaning of leisure has been
eliminated. The terms leisure and leisure time in the study is used
interchangeably and is referring to one and the same thing.

Up to now this study has briefly defined the terms “blacks”, “recreation” and
“leisure”, let us now turn to the rest of the terms that have also caused
misinterpretations to their general and daily usage.

1. 6. 4 The youth

The term “youth” has been widely defined by different authors. According to the
Readers Digest Universal Dictionary (1987) youth is said to be synonymous to
young, juvenile, adolescent and teenager. The Dictionary further refers to youth
as the time of life between childhood and maturity. The definition of “youth” by
the Readers Digest Universal Dictionary shares almost the same idea with that
define youth as “the time when one is young, the early part or period of life, more
specifically the period from puberty till the attainment of full growth, that is,
between childhood and adult age”. Marsland (1987: 5) on the other hand regard
youth as "a transitional period between childhood and adulthood". He associated the term youth with young people who are involved in deviant behaviour.

The above definitions of youth seem to share one common factor, that is, youth are young people who are between childhood and adulthood. All the above mentioned definitions of youth are silent on the question of age. Even Roger (1985), in her definition of the adolescent, which is regarded to be synonymous to the term youth, is silent on the question of age, instead, she defines adolescent as a process rather than time period. She says that adolescent is a process of achieving the attitudes and beliefs needed for effective participation in society. Such attempts of defining youth leaves the researcher with a deduction that there is no clear yardstick to state the age at which an individual can be regarded as a youth.

The only author who makes an attempt in mentioning the youth age is Gesell in Sills (1968). Gesell refers to years 10 to 16 as that of youth. Stanley Hall in Sills (1968) on the other hand refers to ages between 14 and 24 years as adolescence, which he regards to as the beginning of puberty and cessation of physical growth. While referring to the question of age, Seligman and Johnson (1930) define adolescent as the period of human development from the beginning of puberty to the end of the maturation process. They say that this may include the ages from 8 to 25 years. According to Stanley Hall in Sills (1968) and Seligman and Johnson (1930) adolescent seems to fall between the ages of 8 and 25 years. Rogers, (1985), in her classification of adolescent provided the following categorisation of adolescent:

- 12 - 15 years; early adolescent
- 15 - 18 years; middle adolescent
- 18 - 22 years; late adolescent
What is striking the researcher about the age problem of the youth is the fact that the above quoted authors do not come to an agreement about the ages at which puberty starts and maturation ends. One common feature about their classification of the youth is that marital status is not considered. The question which then arises, is where does one classify a married couple which happens to fall between the above age group especially the age between 18 and 22 as the law of the country allows people falling within this age group to marry each other? Will the couple falling between these age groups be classified as adolescent? Because this is not a legal study this question will then be left to legal practitioners to come out with the solution.

In this study, the term youth, juvenile, and adolescent is used interchangeably. Throughout this study these terms will refer to any unmarried people who fall between the ages of 12 and 22. It is believed by the researcher that this is the most active group of any population in need of recreation facilities. The researcher thinks that it is the role played by the above age groups to recreation, which drove Burton and Noad (1968), to say that many recreation activities in the form of sports are largely the province of young persons between the ages of 12 and 25 years.

1.6.5 Provision

According to Stein (1966) provision is the noun derived from the verb “provide” meaning to supply, furnish or equip. Provision according to Sykes (1978) means the providing or supplying of something. Nash (1928: 10), on the other hand, specifically referring to the provision of play opportunities for children in a community stated the following guidelines that might be taken to characterise recreation provision:
(a) A safe place of sufficient size in which to play;
(b) The organisation of the in-school and the out-school time;
(c) Skilled leadership; and
(d) A well selected programme of activities.

Nash (1928) further mentions what can be regarded or taken to be the characteristics of provision. He asserts that provision of recreation facilities is based on play opportunities of which its characteristics are:

(a) Availability and safety of place;
(b) Time to play which is leisure;
(c) Skilled recreation manager; and
(d) Selection of recreation programmes according to the needs of the community.

On the other hand Torkildsen (1983) addressing the question of who must provide states that, the providers of recreation facilities need to come from three sectors, that is, the public, voluntary and commercial sectors. These different sectors are made of government and local authorities, recreation and leisure clubs, and commercial companies. Both the voluntary and public sectors seem to concentrate on the provision of active recreation facilities while the commercial sector mainly concentrate on the passive recreation facilities. For all these sectors provision seem to mean the supply of; providing of; and making available of recreation facilities.

For the purposes of this study the term provision, will be used as the supply of; and making available; of recreation facilities for purposes of letting the community to engage themselves in recreation activities. The term provision in this study will be weighed against the characteristics propounded by Nash (1928) above. In addition, it is worth mentioning that the researcher will also view
provision in this study as against location and accessibility of recreation facilities that are available.

1.7 STATEMENT OF THE HYPOTHESIS

The operational hypotheses throughout the study are structured in such a way that they attempt to provide an educated guess regarding the problems under discussion. The hypotheses of the study are:

1.7.1 The inadequate provision of recreation facilities for the youth in the Umlazi township has a negative impact on their behaviour; and

1.7.2 The lack of recreation programmes for the youth in Umlazi township leads to the youth neglecting the existing recreation facilities.

1.8 CONCLUSION

This chapter has attempted to expose the core problem underpinning the study. In the process of this exposition, the researcher has therefore been left with some specific questions to which answers are being sought. Consequently, the following chapters of this study report will make an attempt to seek answers to the question raised by the exposition of the problem. In seeking answers to the questions raised, the following chapters will explore the social values of recreation to the community as a whole.

This chapter has given the layout that will be followed by the study towards solving the core problem of this study. Having said this, let us now look at how the following chapters attempt to provide some basic information towards partly solving the problem of the study.
CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND ON RECREATION PROVISION.

*The fundamental truth that recreation is essential to the cultural, moral, and spiritual well being of our people has been reaffirmed........ The challenge to use leisure time effectively and constructively demands full development of our national, state, and local recreational resources (Knudsen, 1980: 10).*

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter serves to look at some of the literature that is related to this study. In this chapter the study starts by looking at the meaning of recreation as it is interpreted in both the international scene and in Africa. Secondly, the study in this chapter treats the social effects that are brought about by the ill provision of recreation facilities for the communities. Thirdly, the study focuses at the general trends followed for the location of recreation facilities. The two principles that will be treated under the location of recreation facilities are accessibility and catchment. Fourthly, the chapter will also discuss the socio-cultural functions of recreation. The area of focus here will be the value of recreation to individual and society. Fifthly, the factors that affect the general recreation participation are going to be treated in the chapter. Finally, the chapter will discuss the relationship that exists between recreation and delinquency. To what extent do participation in recreation activities serve as a partial panacea to delinquent acts among the youth?

Having said this it will therefore be proper to give you the general layout that will be followed throughout this chapter. This chapter will be discussed around two broad topics regarded by the researcher to be important. These broad topics are:
(a) The Meanings of Recreation; and  
(b) Community Recreation;  

Under the first topic (a) above, the study will be briefly looking at the concept "recreation" as it is viewed in countries around the world as compared to the Blacks in South Africa. It is also under this topic where the study will look at recreation as it relates to social issues like antisocial and delinquent behaviour among the youth.  

The second broad topic titled, Community Recreation, will focus on factors affecting community recreation. It is also under this topic of the study where the study will look at the types of recreation facilities that need to be provided; who is responsible for their provision; where these facilities need to be located; and what factors affect their provision. In addition, under this topic youth recreation will also be discussed as it forms the theme of the study. Thereafter a general conclusion of the chapter is going to be drawn. Let us now closely look at the different parts as they are contained in this chapter.  

2.2 THE MEANING OF RECREATION  

Under this broad topic the term recreation as it will be used throughout the study will be covered. Recreation will be discussed as against the socio-cultural functions it performs; what affects it; and how it relates to delinquency. The views from different authors about the broad meaning of recreation will be weighed in the topic. Having said this let us now turn to each subheading found under this heading in order to see what each entails.
2.2.1 Recreation

Recreation as a concept is one term that seems to have posed many problems in as far as its meaning is concerned. As a result this concept has attracted many meanings depending on the situation in which it is used. In this section the concept "recreation" will be closely looked at in as far as how it is interpreted to both overseas countries and in Africa, especially by Black South Africans.

2.2.1.1 International Meaning of Recreation

Although the concept recreation seems to have been in the minds of people a long time ago, the definition and the role it plays has been related to the cultural configurations of the different societies. According to Taylor and Jones (1964), in all societies, man has had some form of recreation or leisure. Recreation according to Taylor and Jones (1964) was a sporting activity as against labour. These activities included athletic sports and athletic events. In addition the above authors mentioned the fact that among other things recreation involved music, drama, dancing and dicing. All these activities according to the Christian faith that was prevalent at the time were considered as avenues to the devil. Basically during the Middle ages recreation by the working class was perceived as relaxation from work. The underpinning theme that is expounded by the above authors is that recreation was once interpreted as an activity to relax. Such an interpretation shares the same platform with Weiskopf (1978) where he said that recreation traditionally has been viewed as an activity carried on within one's free time primarily for relaxation and self-renewal for further work. During this age one can easily deduce that recreation was far being recognised as a life necessity.
Closely to the meaning of recreation as expounded by Taylor and Jones (1964) and Weiskopf (1982), is the meaning that was given by Butler (1968: 3) where he defined recreation as a “type of experience, an area of rich and abundant living, a specific form of activity, an attitude or spirit, an “off-the-job” living, an expression of the inner attitude of man, a social system, a phase of education, an outlet for the creative urge, a means for lifting the wings of the spirit”. The above author further goes on by describing recreation as “fun, refreshment, and diversion, and as the more serious and more passive type of playful activity”. John Finley in Butler (1968), states that recreation among other things include play in its very expression and also many activities that are not thought as play, for example, music, drama, crafts, and every free time activities and especially creative activity for the enrichment of life. Basically what John Finley in Butler (1968) above is saying about recreation is that it consists of both active participation, as well as, passive participation, like, quiet relaxation, listening, or watching. John Finley in Butler (1968) further goes on to summarise recreation as encompassing surplus-energy, recuperative, catharsis and self-expression theories. These theories are very useful in interpreting youth recreation activities, however, in this study they will be briefly discussed. Let us look at each of the above theories.

(a) Surplus-energy theory

According to Kraus (1978) the surplus-energy theory was advocated by an English philosopher, Herbert Spencer. In this theory it is believed that recreation, in the form of play, is the aimless expenditure of exuberant energy. Recreation provides an outlet for energies not used in productive activity. Consequently, recreation is needed to burn up excess energy.
(b) Recuperative theory

Recuperative theory is sometimes regarded as recreation theory. According to Carlson et al (1979) this theory was advocated Lord Kames. The belief behind this theory is that a recreation activity is needed for restoring one's energy. Recreation is taken as one means of recharging physical or psychic batteries for further work.

(c) Catharsis theory

This recreation theory according to Kraus (1978) can be traced back to the times of Aristotle. The fundamental principle of this theory is that recreation assists in purging or draining off that energy which could be interpreted as anti-social. Carr, an American psychologist had this to say about recreation as playing a cathartic role: "Catharsis implies the idea of purging or draining off that energy which has anti-social possibilities. The value of football, boxing, and other physical contests in relieving the pugnacious tendencies of boys is readily available as examples. Without the numberless well-organised set forms of play possessed by society which give a harmless outlet to the mischievous and unapplied energy of the young the task of the teacher and parent would be appalling" (Kraus 1978: 22).

(d) Self-expression theory

Self-expression theory is one of the theories that was advocated during the twentieth-century. According to Kraus (1978), the leading physical educators of this theory were Elmer Mitchell and Bernard Mason. The core principle in the understanding of this theory is that human beings, as active and dynamic species,
seek to express themselves, in order to fulfill their universal wishes. These universal wishes include the wish for new experience; the wish for participation in a group enterprise; the wish for security; the wish for response and recognition from others; and the wish for the aesthetic. By engaging in recreation activity these wishes are partially if not in full catered for.

The above briefly discussed recreation theories brought about a new fold to the understanding of recreation. It is this new fold which the researcher thought drove the two authors on leisure, Gray and Seymour, in Weiskopf (1982), to view recreation as a peak experience in self-satisfaction that comes from successful participation in any sort of personal enterprise. Their interpretation of recreation was that it is an emotional condition within an individual human being that flows from a feeling of mastery, achievement, exhilaration, acceptance, success, personal worth and pleasure. It reinforces a positive self-image. It is a response to aesthetic experience, achievement of a person's goals, or positive feedback from others. It is independent of activity, leisure or social acceptance.

The gradual growth to the understanding of recreation in countries abroad ultimately led Torkildsen (1983:146-147), to view recreation as need-serving; leisure time activity; value to an individual and society; and re-creation. Such an analysis of this concept by Torkildsen (1983) goes in line with the view propounded by Finley in Butler (1968) above where he was looking at the concept recreation as comprising the surplus-energy, recuperative, catharsis, and self-expression theories.

Although Finley in Butler (1968) and Torkildsen (1983) put their theories in two different ideas, when these ideas are closely scrutinised, a conclusion is drawn that these recreation theories mean one and the same thing. From these theories
recreation is both an active and passive activity that is socially constructive to man and which man engages himself or herself during his or her leisure time or time when one is free from work. From the international perspective the concept recreation and all its related activities cannot be related to work.

Now that the broad meaning and understanding of recreation has been discussed, let us make a close look to the meaning and understanding of recreation by Blacks, more especially the South African Blacks because the study pivots around them.

2.2.1.2 African Meaning of Recreation

The documentation pertaining to the interpretation of the recreation concept by the Blacks in Africa is one area that has not been thoroughly researched. The reason for this lack of documentation has been put forward by Magi, (1988:1), where he said that recreation debate in South Africa has not reached an advanced stage. This state of affairs in South Africa and in Africa as a whole leaves the recreation field lagging behind. Consequently, among many researchers who have attempted to undertake research about recreation among Blacks, Magi (1988), appears to be the only researcher who has attempted to explore the field that investigates the perception of recreation by Blacks. Although his investigation of assigning meaning on the concept 'recreation' by Blacks pivots around the Zulus, his contribution to this field is worth noting. It is for this reason that Magi 's (1988) work on the concept 'recreation' will be used in the larger portion of this very topic.

According to Magi (1988), the one important exception to the world wide accepted meaning of recreation, is that some recreation activities are work-related
and inherently obligated, as against the definition which suggest that no compulsion needs to be attached to recreation activities. This work-relatedness and inherent obligation of recreation activities is common among the Africans. Singing as an active recreation activity is sometimes found being performed by both African women and men simultaneously with work. It is also common to find people listening to music (the passive type of recreation activity) while they are working. Among the Africans it can be said that the understanding of recreation as an activity separated from work is likely to pose some problems in certain sectors. While the Western understanding of recreation moves along the separation of recreation from work, this does not hold true with the African understanding.

Another difficulty in assigning the African meaning to the concept ‘recreation’ is further caused by the lack of one African embracing word that might be taken to be equivalent to the English word ‘recreation’. Magi (1988) in his extensive exploration of the equivalent Zulu word for recreation resulted in people bringing words showing their perception of recreation but without coming out with a Zulu word. Instead, the author successfully ended up with micro words, all of them having the elements of recreation. The Zulu words consisting of some elements of recreation include ukudlala; ukuzithokozisa; ukuqabula umzimba noma ingqondo (which closely mean to refresh one’s body or mind); and ukungcebeleka (Magi 1988:4).

The ultramodern term ‘ukungcebeleka’, although regarded by Magi (1988), as the nearest to approximate the English equivalent of ‘recreation’ tends to denote the state of being, rather than being engaged in a recreation activity. To make one example, it is unlikely for an African individual to think of playing amateur football as ukungcebeleka, instead, ukuzithokozisa is likely to fit the situation. A
fine line of demarcation between *ukungcebeleka* and *ukuzithokozisa* is that the former is associated with doing things leisurely while the latter caters for both leisurely style of doing things and pleasure. *Ukuzithokozisa* as recreation seem to fit the exception that has been expounded by Magi above where he said that some recreation in the African context is work-related as against the Western understanding that stresses that recreation is work-unrelated.

In attempting to integrate the Western and the African understanding of recreation, Magi (1988:9) provided the following definition: “Recreation is the participation in engagement in or enjoyment of any activity for the purpose of attaining pleasure and personal worth in any space and time”.

Although Magi in his definition or Africans’ understanding of recreation did not mention the constructiveness and the acceptability of a recreation activity by the society, the general African culture and natural conventions imply that such an activity need to be morally correct and be socially approved by the community. The above statement is further confirmed by the White Paper on Sport and Recreation in South Africa (1995), where it states that participation in recreational activities presupposed a morally acceptable and meaningful or wholesome outcome and positive attitude or state of mind. The activity therefore has restorative effects for the individual and contributes to the quality of life.

From Magi (1988) and the White Paper on Sport and Recreation (1995), the African meaning of recreation can be understood as having the following qualities:

(a) An activity in which the individual participates or engages in for the purpose of attaining pleasure and personal worth;
An activity must have restorative effects for the individual and contributes to the quality of life; and

An activity might take place in any particular space and time.

Now that the study has attempted to expose the basic understanding and meaning of recreation from both the Western and the African thought, the following paragraph will now look at the functions of recreation in a community.

2.2.2 Socio-Cultural Functions of Recreation

Recreation as an activity seems to perform both the social and cultural functions within any community. Out of the four recreation theories propounded by Torkildsen (1983), one theory which attempts to address the social and cultural functions of recreation is the one which states that recreation has value to individual and society. In this theory Torkildsen (1983) highlights the fact that community recreation is a means for improving and maintaining societal cohesion and the quality of life; its development is dependent on social participation. According to Torkildsen (1983), community recreation is a system of services for wholesome, positively sanctioned activities. What is noted about recreation in Torkildsen’s theory is that recreation must be viewed by the society as contributing positively to the upliftment of values and culture of a society.

Such a stance by Torkildsen is reaffirmed by Kraus (1978), where he said that recreation needs to be seen as contributing significantly to the quality of life in the modern community by offering the opportunity for meaningful contact and social relationships with others. Consequently, Kraus (1978:329-330) formulated the following goals of recreation:

(a) To enrich the quality of life in the community by providing
pleasurable and constructive leisure opportunities for residents of all ages, backgrounds, and socio-economic classes;

(b) To contribute directly to the health, physical, emotional, and social growth and development of participants through a varied range of recreational experiences and involvement;

(c) To prevent or minimise antisocial or destructive use of leisure, such as delinquent gang behaviour, drug abuse, or alcoholism, by providing appealing and challenging programmes under leadership that offer young people desirable and enjoyable alternatives;

(d) To strengthen neighbourhood and community life by providing residents with the opportunity to work on special projects or programmes in a volunteer service role, thus promoting civic pride and morale and neighbourhood unity;

(e) To improve intergroup relations among residents of differing ethnic, religious, or social backgrounds, and to promote desirable human values, including respect for dignity and worth of all people, as well as tolerance for diversity and varying lifestyles,

(f) To enrich cultural life by presenting courses and special events in the fine and performing arts: arts and crafts, painting and sculpture, music, drama, dance and film making;

(g) To provide a release for tension, aggression, or hostility in crowded urban settings, and to channel antisocial drives and impulses into constructive and socially acceptable activities; and

(h) To meet the needs of people for ritual, ceremony, and a periodic release from social constraints and scheduled work, through holidays, mass celebrations, and traditional community events.
The above recreation goals by Kraus (1978), are an attempt to reveal to any authority what the youth or any member of a society is deprived off when recreation opportunities are not being provided for a society. Moving along the same idea with Kraus (1978) and Torkildsen (1983), the Department of National Education in South Africa (1985: 1) in its policy statement about the socio-cultural functions of recreation of which sport is an element had this to say:

"Sport is man's cultural asset. It relates to values that are particular to a community and it gives expression to these values. It is woven into the fabric of societies and is one of the important unifying factors that help to establish specific patterns of behaviour, conventions, codes, values and ideals. It helps to establish stable and sound communities and societies. Sport has in fact become an essential characteristic of modern culture and the modern way of life, and it contributes largely towards improving the quality of life. Sport and games at all levels unite people, promote spontaneous communication, create strong social ties, and foster sound human relations".

The Government of National Unity in South Africa in aligning itself with what other authors have written about the functions of recreation, and at the same time encouraging participation in recreation-related activities like sport had this to say:

"Sport pervades a country's life as part of its culture, economy, entertainment, education system and leisure activity and develops healthy life styles that translates into improved health well-being and self-esteem " (South African White Paper on Sport and Recreation, 1995:11).
From the White Paper on Sport and Recreation (1995), and what other authors have said about the socio-cultural functions of recreation, the researcher realises that there is much value attached to the involvement of an individual in recreation activities or sport because it is believed to promote the social and cultural ties of the South African community.

This completes the discussion on the socio-cultural functions of recreation. The study will now turn to look at the factors that need to be considered for recreation participation patterns in a community.

2.2.3 Factors Affecting Recreation Participation

Under this heading the study will basically concentrate on the general factors which influence participation in a recreation activity. These general factors are important in the sense that they attempt to explain why some communities or certain age groups within communities seem to prefer some types of recreation activities as opposed to others. In this section therefore, the study attempts to provide some general reasons for such differences in recreation participation patterns. The two most important factors that are responsible for such differences in recreation participation patterns are socio-economic and life styles. These factors are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

2.2.3.1 Socio-economic Factors

Socio-economic factors include education, income, age, sex, and family structure. According to Pigram (1983), socio-economic factors together with institutional and technological forces play an important role in determining the participation of any group within the given community in recreation activities. Socio-economic
factors not only influence participation in recreation activities but also play a role in exposing an individual to various types of recreation activities. It is this exposure together with an ability or potential to participate in a given recreation facility which in the long run characterises the provision of a recreation facility within any community. Nowadays in this technological world the majority of the youth find themselves exposed to different types of recreation activities as recreation facilities are provided in their educational institutions. The youth is one sector of the total population that is believed to have much leisure time. It is upon the socio-economic status of their parents to afford them opportunities to participate in different recreation activities. The only thing that the youth must evince is keen interest of involving themselves in recreation activities.

2.2.3.2 Life-Style

Life-style is one factor that influences different social groups in recreation participation. According to Murphy (1974), the term life-style is used as a synthesising, an important emerging sociopsychological indicator for delineating the nature of human behaviour in general, which is partly expressed through leisure interests and tastes. Basically, life-style represents a person's behaviour pattern. Participating in recreation activities by the youth is also likely to be influenced by life-style.

The influence of life style in recreation participation by the youth is associated with belonging. Where does the individual belong in terms of social class, ethnic-religious background, occupational characteristics and involvements, social and cultural affiliations, and family life cycle stage, age, and gender? All the above mentioned factors play a major role in recreation choice and participation among the youth. In emphasising the role that life-style plays in
recreation participation and provision Pigram (1983:12) said: "life-style as a social indicator determines leisure interests which serves as a basis to recreation and leisure agencies in structuring services". Edwards in Pigram (1983) extended what Pigram above said by stating that leisure counselling may even become necessary for the selection of appropriate leisure activities for particular life styles.

From what Murphy (1974) and Pigram (1983) said about life style one realises the role it is playing, not only in recreation participation, but also in determining the types of programmes that need to be provided for a certain type of community.

Having briefly discussed socio-economic and life style as factors that affect participation in recreation, this study will now look at the role that recreation can play towards providing a partial solution in some of the problems to the anti social and deviant behaviour commonly referred as juvenile delinquency. The main question that is going to be addressed by the following paragraph is to what extent does the recreation participation by youth divert or convert the destructive energy into constructive energy. Fundamentally, the following paragraphs look at the role played by recreation among the youth as against the surplus-energy, recuperative, catharsis and self-expression theories. These theories will be implied in the discussion to follow.

2.2.4 Recreation As Partial Solution To Delinquency

In this section of the study the researcher is looking at what recreation can do within the community to deter youth's delinquency or antisocial behaviour. This section will also look at the value of youth's recreation programmes in coping up
with the basic problems facing many young people that are ultimately interpreted as antisocial acts or delinquent in character. These problems, according to Nesbitt et al. (1970) have manifested themselves among youth indulging in impulsive antisocial acts associated with ghetto life, white or blue collar crime, and crime symptomatic of mental illness.

According to Weiskopf (1978), the involvement of children and adolescents in social activities that are recreational in character help them in finding some sort of excitement and satisfaction. He further mentions that young men and women need opportunities to meet and become acquainted with persons of the opposite sex. According to Weiskopf recreation is one way among others that avails such opportunities. Such an idea by Weiskopf is further supported by Carlson et al. (1979), where they assert that teenagers, disgruntled labourers and octogenarians alike, each with a diminished role in society, seek satisfaction in leisure to restore their positive self-image. Carlson et al. (1979) further mention that character-building agencies use recreation experience as a major tool for attaining their objectives. They further mention that institutions concerned with delinquency could well look to recreation for ways in which to satisfy the urges that, when uncontrolled, lead to destructive consequences. Carlson et al. (1979) shared the view that much of what is termed juvenile delinquency is based on misdirected urges for adventure and recognition that might be satisfied through exciting recreation experiences.

What Weiskopf (1978) and Carlson et al. (1979) were implying in the above paragraphs is that recreation activities can play a positive role towards deterring individuals from both antisocial and deviant behaviour which is so prominent among the youth. The views of Weiszkopf (1978) and Carlson et al. (1979) are in line with what Nesbitt et al. (1970) said was the view underpinning the role of
recreation in a social system. Nesbitt et al. (1970) said that the youth offenders resort to crime simply because they have nothing better to do. The above view by Nesbitt et al. (1970), was further supported Butler in Torkildsen (1983), where he said that recreation is a force influencing people’s lives and as a system of services which provide ‘wholesome’ experience to counteract disruptive social trends that tend to prevent individually self-selected pleasurable expression. The South Africa’s White Paper of National Department of Sport and Recreation (1998) in South Africa summarises the argument of the above authors by saying that the devil finds work for idle hands. The paper goes on saying that a child in sport is a child not in court. Delinquent behaviour is associated with low self-esteem, and success in sport and recreation act to improve self-esteem.

Having briefly discussed what recreation can do in counteracting delinquency, let us now look at what type of recreation facilities that each community should provide. Provision by each community will need to take into consideration gender and age differences but with the sole focus on the youth.

2.3 COMMUNITY RECREATION

Under community recreation the types of recreation facilities that should be provided for a community in general will be closely looked into. Other questions that will be treated under this section of the study are:

(a) Where the recreation facilities should be located?
(b) What factors should be taken into consideration when locating the recreation facilities?
(c) Who should provide the recreation facilities? and
(d) Who is responsible for both the safe keeping and maintenance of the provided recreation facilities?
In addition, this section will also discuss the broad types of recreation programmes that should be in place to ensure the effective use of the provided recreation facilities.

But before looking at the types of community recreation facilities and programmes from which it is assumed by this study that the youth can derive maximum benefit, let us start by looking at the guidelines that should be considered in community recreation. The guidelines as suggested by Kraus and Curtis (1986:209), are as follows:

(a) Community recreation should serve all elements in the community without discrimination on the basis of age, sex, race, religion, or social or economic class;

(b) Community recreation should meet significant social needs, should be couched within a framework of democratic social values, and should provide constructive and creative leisure opportunity for all;

(c) Community recreation should provide a varied range of activities and provide diversity and balance to meet varied needs of participants;

(d) Community recreation programmes should involve residents in planning and carrying out activities through advisory councils, needs assessment studies, and volunteer service opportunities;

(e) Special groups in the community, such as the mentally or physically disabled, should be served by recreation programmes that meet their diverse social, emotional, creative, and physical needs for satisfying leisure activity;

(f) Recreation programmes should be flexibly scheduled to meet the needs of participants most effectively;

(g) Recreation programmes should be planned to make the fullest and
most imaginative use of community facilities, including those belonging to other agencies;

(h) Recreation programmes should be supervised and administered by full-time, qualified professionals whenever possible, although much of the direct, face-to-face leadership may be performed by seasonal, part-time, or volunteer employees;

(i) Community recreation programmes should be meaningfully interpreted to the public at large through effective public relations media and community relations activities;

(j) Recreation program activities and events should be systematically evaluated to determine whether they have achieved their objectives and satisfied community wishes; and

(k) Dynamism is an essential part of programming; recreational activities should strive for novelty, excitement, and surprise whenever possible and should involve varied schedules, new locations and fresh leadership to achieve a needed change of pace.

Although the above guidelines by Kraus and Curtis (1986), are not specifically focussing on the provision of recreation facilities for the youth in a community, nevertheless they serve as a good springboard for the planning, provision, and location of recreation facilities within any community.

In the following paragraphs the study will discuss the types of recreation facilities that should be provided in a community for the benefit of all its members and sectors. Closely related to the types of facilities, the question of who must provide these facilities and where they must be located is also going to be covered by the argument.
2.3.1 Community Recreation Facilities

Recreation facilities that may be found in a community may differ owing to different factors. These factors may be social, economic, political, cultural or even geographic in character. The study conducted by Schlemmer in Durban (1988), revealed that recreation facilities provided for Blacks and Whites residential areas in South Africa differ greatly. In his study the recreation facilities were classified as follows (Schlemmer 1988:3-10):

(a) Planned Sports fields
(b) Parks
(c) Play lots
(d) Swimming Pools
(e) Golf courses
(f) Nature Reserves
(g) Beaches

Under planned sports fields, Schlemmer’s study (1988) revealed that Black townships speak of handful community recreation facilities which include community halls, soccer fields, soccer stadia, tennis courts, and netball courts. Their counterparts, the Whites, add to the above list the synthetic athletic track, cycling stadium, motor race track, cricket fields, rugby grounds, bowling greens, hockey fields, jukskei pitches, and skateboard tracks (Schlemmer, 1988)

Schlemmer’s study (1988) further revealed that even the number of the provided recreation facilities differs greatly. While White residential areas enjoy a lion’s share in provision, their counterparts, the Black townships, seem to be under provided. From Schlemmer’s study (1988) it was noticed that the only areas that have been catered for in the provision of recreation facilities in Black
townships is planned sports fields, golf courses and swimming pools. Besides the fact that the provided recreation facilities are few in numbers in these townships, it was also noticed that they have not been accompanied with relevant recreation programmes. In addition, the provision of recreation facilities in the South African Black townships has been a drop-in-format as against taking the route of the Needs Assessment Survey.

Irrespective of the adopted approach in the provision of community recreation facilities, Kraus and Curtis (1986) suggest that community recreation facilities need to cater for the following recreation activities, that is, active sports, active games, equipment and table games, physical fitness activities, outdoor recreation activities, aquatics, arts and crafts, music, drama, dance, hobbies, mental and linguistics activities, social recreation, programmes for the handicapped, volunteer programmes and human-service activities. According to Kraus and Curtis (1986), such provision of recreation facilities accompanied by relevant recreation programmes is seen as likely to satisfy community needs. They also suggested that facilities required to carry on the above activities are among others neighbourhood playgrounds, community centres, small parks, ballfields, courts, or other specialised facilities (Kraus and Curtis, 1986).

Adding to the types of community recreation facilities and programmes that need to be provided, Butler (1976) further stated that the provision of these must follow some criteria. The criteria according to Butler (1976: 232) are the following:

(a) Provide equal opportunity for both sexes and all ages, not forgetting the ill and handicapped;

(b) Include a wide spectrum of activities serving the interests and needs of all the people;
Take into account the widely different tastes and interests of individuals;

Offer activities affording varying and progressive degrees of skills and ability;

Carry over into adult life the skills and interest acquired in school and college;

Encourage individuals and groups to expand their interest and provide their own activities;

Involve the active participation of individuals and community groups in planning recreation programmes;

Utilise fully and wisely all available community resources—human and physical; and

Provide recreation opportunities within the financial abilities of all the people.

From the above criteria laid down by Butler (1976), as against the state of affairs in South Africa as revealed by Schlemmer's study (1988), it is obvious that most of these criteria were not taken into consideration when providing recreation facilities for the Blacks townships in South Africa.

Over and above the criteria laid down by Butler (1976) above, Carlson et al. (1979) suggested the minimal recreation facilities that could be provided for medium and large communities. The facilities suggested were softball diamonds, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, swimming facilities (indoor and outdoor), play fields, picnic areas, community centre, auditorium, golf course, outdoor theatre, basketball courts, playgrounds and undeveloped natural areas Carlson et al. (1979). Carlson et al. (1979) also stated that in applying their suggestion a variety of factors need to be considered. These factors are population size, age,
diversity, distribution, and ethnic character; the type and number of other public facilities available in the area; geographic location as it relates to climate; and available finances.

Considering what Butler (1976), Carlson et al. (1979), Kraus et al. (1986) and Schlemmer (1988) have said about providing community recreation facilities, the researcher realises that many areas in South Africa hardly meet the standard. For an area like a township to be provided with sufficient recreation facilities, it is not only the above criteria that need to be adhered to, but the approach of provisioning must as well be addressed.

Having discussed the theoretical situation pertaining to the provision of community recreation facilities, this study will make an attempt of looking into the question of who must provide the recreation facilities within a community.

2.3.2 Provision Of Community Recreation Facilities

In this section of the study a pivotal question revolves around the question of whose responsibility is the provisioning of community recreation facilities. Kraus et al. (1977) and Torkildsen (1983) suggest that community recreation facilities and programmes can be provided by voluntary, social and recreation agencies, private recreation organisations, national agencies and commercial agencies.

2.3.2.1 Public Recreation and Park Departments

These agencies are responsible for providing recreation facilities and programmes as a primary function. Public Recreation and Park Departments are a branch of
government. According to Torkildsen (1983), these agencies provide for recreation often indirectly through financial and other support, through planning decisions and by acting as an 'enabling authority'. Torkildsen (1983) suggested that some of the leisure and recreation provision and services that need to be under direct control of public organisations, whether national or local include:

(a) Sport and recreation (outdoor);
(b) Sport and recreation (indoor);
(c) Informal recreation (mainly outdoor);
(d) Countryside recreation;
(e) Cultural recreation;
(f) Education-related recreation;
(g) Library services;
(h) Tourism, conservation and heritage;
(i) Entertainment, catering and conferences; and
(j) Housing, community and social services.

In South Africa the public recreation and park departments are under the Department of Sport and Recreation (DSR) and other related departments. The Department of Sport and Recreation works hand in hand with the parastatal organisations like the National Sports Council (NSC), National Olympic Council of South Africa (NOCSA) and National Federations (NF’s). One of the primary functions of this department together with the mentioned parastatal organisations is to provide, create, and upgrade both recreation and sporting facilities, as well as, unlocking the resources (White Paper on Sport and Recreation: 1995).

Some of the several reasons for the public sector, especially the Government and its immediate authorities are to take an active role in the provision of both
recreation programmes and facilities. These have been summarised by Carlson et al. (1979:71) as:

(a) The primary function of government is to serve human needs, among which recreation is important;

(b) Government is the means whereby people in a democratic society may choose to make services available;

(c) Only government can provide services on an equal basis open to the entire population over a long period of time. Taxes provide the fairest way of making these services available; and

(d) Only government has the power to secure, hold, protect, and open for use the land, water, wildlife, and forests upon which much of our recreation depends.

It is likely that it is upon the above philosophy that many governments around the world have decided to play an active role in the provision of recreation facilities and programmes for their citizens. The Government of National Unity (GNU) in South Africa, has also followed suite. Therefore, it can be said that the responsibility for providing recreation facilities and programmes in South Africa is the government. One reason that has been stated by Williams (1995) for the government to take an active role in providing recreation facilities is that the government normally exercises direct control over key land resources. These key land resources include town parks and public gardens, recreation grounds and playing fields, children’s play areas, allotments, footpaths and cycle ways (Williams, 1995). In addition, Williams (1995) mentions that the government is likely to exert indirect controls over at least some of the actions of the other providing sectors through local authority regulation of the statutory planning process.
2.3.2.2 Voluntary Social and Recreation Agencies

According to Kraus et al. (1977), voluntary social and recreation agencies are sponsored and directed by private citizens. Such organisations tend to regard themselves as character building or youth-service bodies. These organisations, among other things, are responsible for movements such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, Boys' Clubs, Girls' Clubs and a host of similar agencies (Kraus et al. 1977:4). According to Torkildsen (1983:40), voluntary social and recreation agencies vary greatly from neighbourhood groups to national organisations. These agencies among other things cater for arts, community arts and cultural activities (Torkildsen 1983:41).

2.3.2.3 Private Recreation Organisations

According to Kraus et al. (1977) the private recreation agency that are responsible for community recreation are sometimes known as closed membership organisation. These agencies cater for the upper socio-economic classes and are more socially exclusive and expensive than public and voluntary agencies. Private Recreation Agencies according to Kraus (1988), include thousands of social, athletic, country, golf tennis, beach, or yacht clubs, as well as other special-interest groups that are not usually open to the public at large. A very good example of private recreation organisation is industrial recreation (Weiskopf, 1978). In industrial recreation the company sponsor a recreation program for its employees. The philosophy for company-sponsored recreation program is that participation helps the employee consume surplus energy, relieve pressure and motions, fulfill instinctive drives and reflexes, compensates for frustration and escape from reality (Weiskopf, 1978). Industries have also discovered that involving the worker and his family in recreation activities can be
an advantage to employees, the company and the community. As youth are members of both different families and community they are likely to benefit in such programmes provided their parents take full advantage of the scheme.

2.3.2.4 Commercial Recreation

Weiskopf (1978) said that commercial recreation is one sector that has played a major role towards contributing in meeting the mass leisure needs of modern society. In commercial recreation a recreation facility is privately owned and operated for profit. Commercial recreation offers both indoor and outdoor recreation. Commercial recreation agencies derive their income from admission fees, instructional charges, rental fees, memberships or registrations, sales of equipment, food service, and a variety of other charges. The growing importance of commercial recreation even in educational institutions has been summarised by Carlson et al. (1979:194) as follows: "Nowadays serious college preparation for leadership in commercial recreation enterprises is taking place, including both business and recreation courses, to prepare young people for careers in this promising field".

Kraus (1977) views commercial recreation as providing socially desirable, and constructive activity for all age groups, as well as for families as is the case with any other recreation agency. Carlson et al. (1979: 196) mentioned the following benefits that are derived from commercial recreation:

(a) Enlargement of recreation opportunities;
(b) Introduction of new ideas;
(c) Stimulation of public programmes; and
(d) Co-operation with public recreation.
What is basically noted about private and quasi-public recreation providers is that they have an aim of rendering a recreation service for the people thus trying to supplement what the public sector cannot provide or ill provide. For this reason, this study concurs with what Kraus (1977:5), put forward where he said: “What is common about the four different kinds of recreation agencies, is that they provide a zestful accent on life, a challenge, and an opportunity for personal, creative involvement in an increasingly depersonalised, technological society”.

2.3.3 Provision Of Community Recreation Facilities.

There are many factors that may affect the provision of community recreation facilities in any community. The four that have been identified by the researcher and which will play a role in the study are administration and politics; economic factors; social factors; and cultural factors. These factors are important in the sense that they can determine the reasons for the availability and unavailability of community recreation facilities and programmes in residential areas. In addition, it is from the above factors where causes for under or over recreation participation might be sought. Let us briefly look at what surrounds the above factors in the provision of recreation facilities.

2.3.3.1 Administration and Politics

The question of administration and politics is one factor that has played a major role in the provision of community recreation facilities especially in those countries that are characterised by the heterogeneity of their populations like South Africa. The provision of a community recreation service in many heterogeneous countries ended up being used as a weapon by politicians to fulfill their political goals. Such a state of affairs has been seen happening around the
world where heterogeneous populations are in existence. Some of the examples which are going to be cited in this study are those which have taken place in the United States of America and in South Africa.

The local authority as one of its many administrative functions is responsible for seeing to it that their constituencies are provided with necessary community recreation facilities. In South Africa, during the Apartheid regime this resulted in the ill provision of community recreation facilities for some areas especially those which were mainly occupied by Blacks. This is evidenced in the study conducted by Schlemmer (1988), and the report issued by the Human Science Research Council (HSRC) (1982). The existence in South Africa of the apartheid laws like the then repealed Group Areas Act 36 of 1966; Blacks (Urban) Consolidation Act 25 of 1945; and The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act 49 of 1953, (Human Science Research Council's Report: 1982), hindered the provision of many community recreation facilities for the Blacks in South Africa. The budget put aside to develop Black townships was very minimal. Having noticed the scarcity of the budget to provide community facilities, Putterill and Bloch (1978:33) said: “The need for community facilities is particularly acute and there is little doubt that this need will remain until the weak financial base of Black townships is structured”. The statement of this nature by Putterill and Bloch (1978) implied that the government was aware of the minimal budget afforded for the provision of Blacks’ community facilities, recreation facilities being not the exception.

After the Democratic elections of 1994, the Government of National Unity (GNU), has made an attempt to address the disparities caused by the National Party Government, but it seems as if such an attempt is still at foetus stage. Nevertheless the GNU has indicated the intentions of addressing such disparities through the different White Papers on many subjects including that of recreation
which have been drafted and tabled by different departments in parliament. The underlying principle of these White Papers is that of addressing the imbalances of the past more especially in community facilities provision.

Reading about the situation in the United States of America where administration and politics have played a role in the provision of community recreation facilities for African-Americans, the following words by Joe Charleston in Nesbitt et al. (1970: xx), say it all:

"Kids want to do something. We're part of America. We live in an American dream. We want to be part of this American dream. But we're not given the opportunity. When are we going to be helped? When are they going to listen to us? When are they going to start meeting our needs or even part of our needs?"

By so saying Charlestone in Nesbitt et al. (1970), was referring to the policy of the ruling government at the time with its detrimental effect on the provision of some community recreation facilities for the people, more especially, to recreate. As the years progressed in the United States of America guidelines were drawn for the provision of recreation and leisure service for the disadvantaged. In these guidelines category IV of the guidelines was on Policy Making and Administration. The core of this guideline was:

"The premise that the relationship between providers and consumers of recreation and leisure service is face-to-face. Absentee direction or control by governmental authorities, policy-making bodies and administrative executors is the first step in alienating the disadvantaged. In fact, the machinery of modern day governance has become alien to the disadvantaged person who is being governed. The remedy is face-to-face involvement. Recreation administrators serving
the disadvantaged should seek direct involvement with the persons they are serving. Policy making or advisory boards should include citizens of the community who represent the common and diversified interests of the total area to be served" (Nesbitt et al., 1970: 220).

Nesbitt et al. (1970); Putterill and Bloch (1978); Human Science Research Council’s Report (1982); and Schlemmer (1988), are summarily trying to show how administration and politics influence the provision of community recreation facilities. The local authority serving as administrators in any community is, in most cases, the organ of the existing government. Their actions directly or indirectly reflect the policies of the government of the day.

However, Mitchell and Mason (1934), suggested some safety valves for local authorities responsible for the provision of community recreation facilities. The author suggested that local authorities responsible for the provision of community facilities irrespective of politics blowing in a country, needs to have a responsible board of control; a trained executive; a definite budget; city-owned property; and provide varied and comprehensive recreation programmes. What Mitchell and Mason (1934) were suggesting is that there needs to be universal guidelines for the provision of community recreation facilities. Although administration and politics have a role to play in providing community recreation facilities, they need to be guided by certain principles. In some countries these principles have been successfully followed while in other not.

2.3.3.2 Socio-Economic Factors

One of many factors influencing the provision of community recreation facilities within a community is the socio-economic factor. The importance of this factor
is based on the findings by Adams et al. in Knudson (1980) who, in their research, discovered that with a rise in family incomes, there was an associated rapid rise of participation in expensive recreation activities. The findings by Adams et al. in Knudson (1980) align themselves with the findings of Christiansen and Lehmann; Knulst; and de Vink in Pigram (1983) who discovered that high socio-economic status people manifest higher participation rates and have a more varied pattern of leisure activity than those with low socio-economic status.

The findings of the above researchers are that communities with high socio-economic status should be provided with varied types of recreation facilities than those communities with low socio-economic status. Pigram (1983), reaffirming the findings of the above researchers came to the conclusion that the level of education, income, and mobility expose the individual to different types of recreational activities.

What the above authors are saying is that the provision of community recreation facilities must be determined by the socio-economic status of the community. People who have high level of education, earning more income and who possess cars are exposed to different types of recreation opportunities and as a result they need to be provided with different types of recreation facilities (Pigram 1983). The opposite is also true. Basically, people need to be provided with what they can economically afford.

2.3.3.3 Lifestyle

As much as lifestyle can affect the participation of an individual in recreation activity, lifestyle plays an important role in influencing the providers of recreation
facilities in a community. Recreation facilities providers need at some stage to take into consideration the various life styles found within a single community. Goodale and Witt (1980) viewed life style as an essential concept for planning and expediting various human delivery services, recreation included. These authors go on to say that different lifestyles and different life stages require different programmes and program approaches. From what Goodale and Witt (1980) are saying, it is deduced that, if programmes and approaches need to be different owing to life style and life stages so it is with the provision of community recreation facilities aimed at catering for people with different life styles and different life stages. Life stage is regarded as important in this topic because each life stage is characterised by a unique configuration of roles and dominant activities related to biological and/or psychological (developmental) changes (Goodale and Witt 1980). Therefore, the provision of recreation facilities must also take into consideration life stage as it suggests how recreation activities vary.

The provision of varying recreation facilities in a community is also important in the sense that sports preference changes with both life styles and life stages. A change in sports preference with a change in life style was discovered by Bramham et al. (1989). After noticing the trends of youth in sports participation in the Netherlands, Bramham et al. (1989) came to the conclusion that youth participation in sports continually changes and these changes relate to lifestyles. The authors also noticed that the lifestyle of the young people with its small households, flexible time-schedules, mobility, and orientation towards hedonism, has become more prominent in city life, and this certainly is one of the factors that has fostered changes in sports participation (Bramham et al.: 1989). For the providers of recreation facilities the message was that community recreation
needs to be multifaceted in order to cope with this change in sports participation by young people.

Having briefly discussed the influence of lifestyle in the provision of community recreation facilities, this study will now turn to look at where are these community recreation facilities need to be located.

2.3.4 Location and Accessibility of Recreation Facilities

The strategic location and accessibility of community recreation facilities for use by the community is very important in any planning. Some of the models and theories which have proved to work well with the location of services other than recreation service, for example, the von Thunen’s Concentric Model and the Central Place Theory have failed to gain success in recreation (Lieber and Fesenmaier: 1983). As a result recreation as a distinct service is expected to come up with a new model altogether which will, while fulfilling the principle of accessibility of a recreation facility, be cost effective in terms of its strategic location.

The location of community recreation facilities should according to Torkildsen (1983) be governed by access and catchment factors. Access factors according to Torkildsen include travel distance, travel time, location of alternatives and cost; while on the other hand catchment factors cater for population size and age structure, transport and location. Without mentioning where community recreation facilities need to be located Nesbitt et al. (1970) suggested that the location of community recreation facilities should be at a place where public transportation at little or no cost must be available to the disadvantaged. It is assumed by this study that Nesbitt et al. (1970), were propounding the idea that
recreation facilities need to be located in an area within easy reach to the recreator. Schlemmer (1988) in his study recommended that recreation facilities in Umlazi should be spread in each and every section. There is no doubt that Schlemmer was suggesting that recreation facilities should be located in areas that are easily accessible by the users. The South Africa’s White Paper on Sport and Recreation in South Africa (1995) re-emphasised accessibility of recreation or sport facilities. It stated that new facilities in South Africa must be built at the right places and should be accessible to the majority of the current and potential participants.

What is common with all the literature used for this topic is that not a single author wants to commit himself or herself by specifying the part of the residential area a community recreation facility should be located. Almost all the authors on this topic are stressing the question of the accessibility of the facility thus avoiding at all cost specifying the part of a residential area where the facility need to be located. What prevails about the quoted literature is the fact that when it comes to recreation service, accessibility and transportation cost dominate the arguments rather than exact area where recreation facilities need to be located.

In the above paragraphs under this topic the location and accessibility of community recreation facilities has been dealt with. For the optimal use of community recreation facilities to take place, the researcher believes that relevant recreation programmes need to be in place. The following section of the study will focus at the types of recreation programmes that ought to accompany the provided recreation facilities. It is in the following section where guidelines as suggested by Nesbitt et al. (1970) are going to be presented. The importance of these guidelines in the study is that they are specifically addressed to disadvantaged communities.
2.3.5 Community Recreation Programmes

Community recreation programmes are important especially where the youth are involved. It is through these recreation programmes that a positive impact may be made in shaping the youth's behaviour, as well as, exposing them to different types of recreation activities. This section therefore makes an attempt of looking at what type of recreation programmes can be in place for the ultimate benefit of the society more especially the youth.

For community recreation programmes to bear some meaning among Blacks or the disadvantaged, Nesbitt et al. (1970: 355) suggested the following guidelines:

(a) Recreation programmes in disadvantaged community should be related to the cultural background and interests of the individuals in the area;

(b) Disadvantaged persons should be given as many opportunities as possible to take advantage of recreation services offered outside disadvantaged areas, for example, regional parks and county programmes;

(c) Recreation programmes should whenever possible offer means of providing integrated experiences among disadvantaged, advantaged and various ethnic and racial groups;

(d) Recreation personnel should recognise that the development of meaningful cultural, recreational and leisure activity programmes call for an awareness of the psychological, sociological, cultural, economic and historic factors associated with specific disadvantaged persons;

(e) Persons who are members of various minorities should not be lumped together for programming since each ethnic group has
interests, needs and desires;

(f) Recreation personnel serving the disadvantaged should understand and respect the value systems of those with whom they are working;

(g) Recreation and leisure services should recognise the greater investments of time, effort, tact, skill, and money per unit of service are needed when dealing with disadvantaged groups as contrasted with advantaged groups; and

(h) Recreation should offer a balance of opportunities for structured and unstructured experiences for disadvantaged individuals, families, and groups.

Although the above guidelines appear to focus to the disadvantaged American population, they are informative enough to other recreation programmers/planners in the disadvantaged communities like Umlazi. The above guidelines by Nesbitt et al. (1970) surface some of the factors that need to be considered when putting a recreation programme in place for a community. They are empowering a recreation programmer about the pertinent factors that need to be taken in consideration when formulating a working community recreation programme. By adhering to these guidelines a recreation programmer may easily achieve what Torkildsen (1983: 354) once uttered: “Programming must achieve optimal use of existing resources- facilities, manpower and finance to meet community need and demand”.

If the provision of community recreation facilities does not take into consideration the above suggested community recreation programming guidelines, the consequences may be the under-utilisation of the provided facilities coupled with serious deterioration of the same facilities.
In many South African Black townships, the under-utilisation and the deterioration of some recreation facilities have been seen to be taking place. The reason behind their under-utilisation and deterioration has been the lack of relevant recreation programmes. The youth are not oriented or exposed to different types of recreation activities, recreation programming remains a necessity rather than a general service. These recreation programmes according to Torkildsen (1983), need to be planned and be directed professionally by officers or authorities. According to Carlson et al. (1979), the importance of community recreation programmes is to provide activities that embody the positive values as defined in the community mores. This study looks into what contribution can such a programme make in directing youth's behaviour. The types of recreation programmes that can be conducted for the benefit of a community including the youth have been classified by Weiskopf (1975: 231), into “Big Ten”, that is, Arts and Crafts; Dancing; Dramatics; Music; Hobbies; Sports and Games; Outdoor recreation; Social recreation; Clubs; and Special events. Recreation types falling under the above program are believed by Weiskopf (1978), to have one common characteristic, that is, they provide an important outlet for some basic urge or need.

2.4 YOUTH AND COMMUNITY RECREATION PROGRAMMES

Youth is the largest and most active group within any given community. In actual fact it can be said that they make the largest percentage of those using community recreation services and facilities (Butler: 1976). Consequently, in providing recreation facilities and programmes for any community, the youth are one group that needs much focus. The youth being an active group, recreation programmes aimed at encouraging their participation rather than being a spectator need to be promoted. In addition the youth within any community is one group
which finds itself with much leisure time at its disposal. Therefore, if this leisure time is not occupied with some constructive recreation programmes, chances of youth to involve themselves in anti social and delinquent behaviour are maximised rather than being minimised. This last statement is even supported by the saying that the devil finds work for idle hands. Consequently sport and recreation programmes are seen by the South Africa’s White Paper on Sport and Recreation (1998: 4), as countering the above saying. In countering the foregoing saying the same South Africa’s White Paper (1998) states that a child in sport is a child not in court. The South Africa’s White Paper on Sport and Recreation (1998) continues to state that delinquent behaviour is associated with low self-esteem, and success in sport and recreation act to improve self-esteem. What is fundamental here is that youth need to be encouraged to involve themselves in recreation and sporting activities therefore recreation programmes aimed at youth need not to be not only challenging but also to be appealing. The question is what type of recreation programmes?

2.4.1 Youth Recreation Programmes

Youth as a distinct group within the society need to be offered recreation programmes that relate well to their age group. Concurring with the above statement Butler (1976) said that young people desire programmes that demand ability and creativity as well as competition. Weispkopf (1978) adding to what Butler (1976) has suggested, stated that recreation programmes that can be offered for the youth need to encourage active participation, pleasure and satisfaction. Recreation is believed by the same author to give an individual a sense of belonging, so often lacking in today’s society of broken homes or working parents too busy to properly take care of their children. Weiskopf (1978:330) suggested the following guidelines of youth recreation programmes:
(a) The programme must provide youth with more exciting and challenging recreation and leisure experience.

(b) The programme must give youth something constructive to do, get them interested in a job, a hobby, a leisure pastime.

(c) It must provide youth with the sense of belonging that results from friendship and sociability.

(d) Youth's clubs and organisations must provide opportunities for the youth to learn to co-operate with others, accept group rules, and abide by the expressed desires of the group.

Another important feature about the youth recreation programmes as mentioned by Butler (1976) and Shivers (1978) is that it must be an extensive year-round programme. Shivers (1978) further mentions that the youth recreation programmes must provide equal opportunities for all. At the same time Shivers (1978) sounds a word of warning with regard to the youth recreation programmes by saying that these recreation programmes must be both cost effective and easily accessible. Although the offering of the youth recreation programmes is not a total solution to youths' antisocial and delinquent behaviour, however, Shivers (1978) and Brightbill (1961) share the view that such programmes are likely to provide partial solution to the problem, provided that the leadership is of high quality.

2.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter has made an attempt of exploring the meaning of recreation as it is understood in both the overseas countries as well as by blacks in South Africa. It has been discovered that although thorough research has been done about this concept of recreation in overseas countries, little has been done about the same
concept in South Africa, more especially among Blacks. Although the lack of research on recreation may not be taken as the reason for the ill provision of recreation facilities in South African Black townships, the literature cited indicates that disparity exists.

In this chapter it is not only the disparity of the provision of recreation facilities and programmes between the White and Blacks residential areas that has surfaced, but the role that their provision can play in providing partial solution to the youth’s social problems. This chapter has noticed that some of the recreation facilities that have been provided for the Black townships in South Africa could not be used by the youth owing to the lack of recreation programmes that could have accompanied them, and as a result they were regarded as ‘White elephants’. In some cases it has been observed by the researcher that these recreation facilities are left to deteriorate.

Also in this chapter, the role that recreation opportunities for the youth can play as a social force have been seen to be argued by different authors. Through personal experience has also been noticed in the chapter that Black townships have been left at the periphery when it comes to the provisioning of recreation facilities and programmes.

Nevertheless, this chapter has attempted by making use of various sources to discuss some general guidelines that ought to be considered when providing community recreation facilities and programmes. The guidelines as put forward by different authors seem to revolve around the question of accessibility and catchment. It is the intention of this study to weigh the suggested guidelines in the subsequent chapters as against the youth’s perception of the provided recreation facilities in Umlazi.

59
But, before weighing the guidelines as perceived by youth, it will be proper for the study, to start by looking at the history behind the study area in question, that is, Umlazi.
CHAPTER 3

THE ADMINISTRATION OF UMLAZI TOWNSHIP

The Secretary for Native Affairs wrote about the siting of urban African townships: "Sites selected should be sufficiently large to meet immediate housing needs and requirements for, say 50 years ahead. Wherever possible they should be away from developed areas (Horrell 1952:35).

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Without doubt it is imperative to undertake a brief overview of the administration processes of the Umlazi Township. The study of the infrastructural imperatives of Umlazi with regard to tourism and recreation is very important for the community in the study area. This physical setting is also important because it lays an essential foundation for a detailed investigation of the provision of recreation facilities for the youth in Umlazi Township.

This chapter therefore addresses some pertinent questions about the study area in question, that is, Umlazi Township. The questions that are addressed in this chapter about Umlazi Township include:

(a) Where the township is situated in relation to the Durban Metropolitan centre as well as KwaZulu-Natal as a whole?
(b) What is the history behind the development of the township? and
(c) What is the present state of affairs with regard to the provision of recreation facilities in the township?

The debate about the administration of the Umlazi township's recreation infrastructure and other related features, particularly since the repeal of Apartheid legislation, is assuming more enlightened and democratic procedures. Its
fundamental aim is possibly to resolve the recreation provision backlog within this black township. Such debate has been stimulated by new policies emerging from the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) which was introduced by the South African Government of National Unity.

3.2 THE LOCATION AND SITUATION OF UMLAZI TOWNSHIP

Umlazi Township is one of the many predominantly black townships found in the province of KwaZulu – Natal in Durban. Its geographical location is 29 degrees, 57 minutes latitude South; and 30 degrees, 52 minutes longitude East (Vlok and Van der Merwe 1994:84). Umlazi is located about 25 km south of the Durban city central business district (refer to appendix A1). Therefore the township falls under the South Central Local Council. The Umlazi Township is mainly occupied by Blacks. As the township is found in KwaZulu-Natal the dominant residential ethnic group residing in the township are the Zulu-speaking people.

Umlazi township is bordered by Umlazi river in the north-east and Ezimbodweni river in the south-west (see appendix A2). The Umlazi Township is further bordered by the adjacent rural area of the Cele Tribe in north-west and Isipingo, the Indian dominated township, in the south east (Townsend 1991). There are about five townships that neighbour Umlazi Township. These townships are Lamontville, Folweni, and KwaMakhutha that are for Blacks; and Chatsworth and Isipingo which are for Indians.

3.3 THE HISTORY AND ORIGINS OF UMLAZI TOWNSHIP

In this section a brief history of the study area is given. The importance of giving the history of the study area lies in the fact that this has implications for revealing previous provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi Township. While treating
the history behind the provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi, this section also hints at the development of Umlazi as an area belonging to the Cele tribe up to the time that it was developed into a township. To give a logical sequence of historical events, this section of the study is therefore discussed under the following subtopics: (a) Umlazi under the British rule; (b) Umlazi under the National Party government; (c) Umlazi under the KwaZulu government; and (d) Umlazi under the Government of National Unity.

In dividing Umlazi under the above mentioned type of governance periods, this study reveals the rate at which Umlazi Township has developed, coupled with the provision of recreation facilities in the township. Having said that, let us now look at each of the above subtopics of the section and see what valuable information can the researcher put at your disposal.

3.3.1 Umlazi Under The British Rule

Umlazi, before becoming a black township as it at the present moment, was a very large area stretching from Umlazi to the Umkhomazi rivers. Initially, Umlazi as an area, was occupied by many tribes. The dominating tribe among was that of the Cele tribe. The Cele tribe in particular occupied the area that was between Umlazi and Ezimbokodweni rivers. The area between the two above-mentioned rivers became known as Umlazi (Townsend 1991). During the time of Christianising mission of the British empire, some parts of Umlazi were demarcated as mission reserves. One of these parts is according to Townsend (1991), the Umlazi Mission Reserve where the present Umlazi Township is located. During this time, that is, around 1850s Umlazi mission station was put into place (Glasson 1987).
As the mission activity was introducing itself and extending into the medical field, St. Anne's Hospital (Emalandeni), was built. This hospital has of late been converted into a school for the physically disabled children of Umlazi Township. It needs to be mentioned at this stage that the concentration of the mission activities was basically on the entrance of Umlazi, the area presently known as Glebelands. The hinter area of Umlazi Mission Reserve of which some of its parts were developed into the present Umlazi township was still under the control of tribal chiefs, that is, Chief Cele and Chief Ngcobo (Townsend 1991).

The then scene at Umlazi under the British rule did not afford any recreation facilities. The tribes found at Umlazi Mission Reserve at the time were basically involved with recreation activities that were culturally oriented or aligned with the Zulu customs, as these tribes were Zulus. The researcher thinks that it is for this reason that the books quoted in this study do not mention of any provision of recreation facilities by either the British rule or the missionaries.

During the 1940s the policy of the government towards the blacks and their residential areas changed. Let us now look at what effect the policy of the then government brought to the Umlazi Mission Reserve.

3.3.2 Umlazi Under The National Party Government

It is generally known that the National Party Government in South Africa came into power on the basis of introducing apartheid to South Africa. To place the governance of Umlazi during this period in its proper perspective it is essential to briefly relate to the evolution of the apartheid administration in an attempt to link it with the recreation provision of facilities in the study area. Also to relate the historical recreation geography of South African urban space as it exposes the apartheid system as one of the major causes of spatial inequalities in the provision
of recreation in black areas. The emergence of the Umlazi Township is accounted for by Townsend (1991:23) when he writes:

"In the early 1940s the idea of converting the Umlazi mission reserve into a township was mooted by the government. Cator Manor, the government argued, was a slum and had to go. The nearest place to the south where the Cator Manor residents could find open land was at Umlazi."

The above argument by the government was the cause for the development of Umlazi Township. Soon after the Nationalist Party took over the reigns in South Africa in 1948, the following year, that is, 1949, the National Housing Board, commenced the nucleus of the township of Umlazi (Glasson Partners 1987). This development of Umlazi township was in line with the government's apartheid policy of the time which intended to develop African townships away from developed areas like the Durban City centre. At the same time the shortage of housing accompanied by the backlog in as far as African housing is concerned was a problem for the government (Horrell 1952). It was therefore ideal for the reigning government to put in place a dormitory area like Umlazi. Umlazi was intended to serve the purpose of housing people from Cator Manor, while at the same time providing accommodation for blacks working in industries found around Durban.

The idea of developing the area of Umlazi as a township from the then government was met with some opposition from the residents of Umlazi Mission Reserve. Delegations were sent to the then reigning National government to express the views of the people. Ultimately the government won the battle. It was therefore not surprising in 1950 when the Durban City Council acting as agent for the South African Bantu Trust (SABT), began the planning of the Umlazi township. In 1956 the construction of Umlazi Glebe and section V,
previously known as GG, started and was completed in 1957 (Townsend 1991). The housing construction program of the township of Umlazi started to take shape after 1960 when the removal of Cator Manor was well underway (Townsend 1991).

The housing construction programme in Umlazi was meant to provide accommodation for the families who had been removed from Cator Manor, as well as providing accommodation for people who were working around Durban. Consequently, Umlazi Township was seen as a dormitory city for the blacks than an ordinary developing urban area. It was therefore not surprising to find that some of community facilities were under provided or not provided at all. Among these facilities were recreation facilities. The few recreation facilities that were provided in Umlazi township during this period were soccer fields, a soccer stadium, a community hall, a swimming pool, tennis courts, an athletic field and a golf course. As new sections were being built in Umlazi Township the government augmented the number of soccer fields in some sections.

Nevertheless, not all sections in the township were provided with soccer fields, some sections within the township did not gain such an advantage. The only sections that happened to benefit from this type of provision were Sections D and A. In the case of Section D that was regarded at the time as the most central section and were the upper class society of Umlazi residents were living; more than one recreation facilities were provided. These include soccer fields, a community hall, swimming pool, soccer stadium and tennis courts. On the contrary section A were provided with an athletic field, soccer field and a golf course.

The provided recreation or sporting facilities in the township were so poorly maintained to such an extent that their conditions started to deteriorate. It was
therefore not surprising to find some facilities being abandoned by the participants. The reason for this abandonment may be ascribed to the fact that the conditions of these recreation facilities were gradually deteriorating. Other facilities like the golf course were regarded by the residents as 'white elephant' because only few residents of a certain class could use them because not a single recreation program was conducted in as far as its usage.

3.3.3 Umlazi Under The KwaZulu Government

The idea of giving blacks self-governing status in a form of homelands was one idea that was highly discussed in the Parliament of the National Party Government by the then Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd. It was therefore not surprising that in 1972 as part of the National Party government plan, KwaZulu became one of the partially self-governing homelands (Muller 1981). Umlazi therefore, as a black township, found under the area designated as KwaZulu partially fell under the KwaZulu Government.

While the KwaZulu Government encouraged the idea of the so-called 'self-built' planned houses for the residents of Umlazi Township, it also promoted the idea of establishing some recreation facilities for the community of Umlazi Township. It is during the KwaZulu Government period that some additions of certain recreation facilities were constructed in Umlazi Township. Some additional recreation facilities in Umlazi included the provision of more community halls as they are presently found in Sections AA, G, and V, as well as, a tennis court and a soccer field in Section AA (refer Figure 3.1).

Although the KwaZulu Government made an addition to the then existing recreation facilities, what seemed to be lacking was the introduction of other recreation facilities besides soccer fields, tennis courts, community halls which
limited the residents of Umlazi to few recreation activities. Nevertheless this
government could be commended on the idea that it is during its reign in the
township that it allowed the erection of privately owned recreation facilities like
Umlazi cinema and the hotel (Executive Hotel).

In 1994 the whole of South Africa was struck by the winds of change. The days
of the KwaZulu Government and the National Party Government came to an end.
The first democratic elected government was to be in place. The following
section aims to look at what the Government of National Unity had in mind in as
far as providing recreation facilities for black townships like Umlazi and, by so
doing, addressing the imbalances of the past.

3.3.4 Umlazi Under The Government Of National Unity

When the new democratic government took over the reigns in South Africa in
1994, it recognised the need for the provision of more recreation and sporting
facilities in underprivileged communities like Umlazi township. It is therefore
not surprising that the South Africa’s White Paper Department of Sport and
Recreation (1995: 47), had this to say:

“The development of facilities is central in the provision for sport. It
is further accepted that the creation and/or upgrading of indoor and
outdoor facilities should for the next decade be concentrated in
disadvantaged areas and these should be of the multi-purpose type”.

The concern of the above White Paper was more or less the same with the RDP
document that stated that the cruellest legacy of apartheid was its distortion of
sport and recreation in the society. It went on to state that the enforced
segregation of sport and recreation activities resulted in the gross neglect in
providing facilities for the majority of South Africa’s people (ANC 1994).
As against the above quotation from the White Paper of the Department of Sport and Recreation and what has been stated in the RDP document, the researcher has noticed during the field survey that in Umlazi township the construction of recreation facilities like soccer fields has started. The researcher has also noticed that miniature parks that could be used by the youth for recreation purposes have been developed in many sections within Umlazi.

What is interesting about such a development is that this is a deviation from the norm, where soccer fields and tennis courts were viewed as the only recreation facilities that could be provided for the Black townships. It needs to be mentioned also that during the reign of this government, the researcher has also seen the mushroom of basketball facilities although this was sponsored by a private agency to quote only one Pepsi Cola Company. One other thing worth mentioning at this stage is that during the reign of the Government of National Unity, the promotion or clinics of sport like basketball, rugby and cricket in schools found within the township has also improved tremendously. In addition the Government has also played an important role in renovating and maintaining the dilapidated recreation facilities in the township.

Having given you the brief historical development of the study area together with the provision of recreation facilities, the researcher feels that it is now time to expose to you to the brief history towards the administration of the study area. This is important in the sense that it will help in as far as determining the question of who was and is responsible for the provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi township.
3.4 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN UMLAZI TOWNSHIP

In this section a brief description about the administration of the study area is going to be briefly discussed. The underlying reason for the discussion of the administration of Umlazi Township in this study is that it addresses the question of who was responsible for the provision of public services in the township in the past, and who is currently responsible for such a provision.

The administration of Umlazi township is characterised by two important phases, that is, the Apartheid Era (before 1994), and the Democratic Period (after 1994). Let us now briefly look at these periods.

3.4.1 The Apartheid Era (Before 1994)

KwaZulu was granted the self-governing status in 1972. Umlazi Township as an area falling under KwaZulu, was also affected. According to a personal interview with Mr. Sibeko (1998), Umlazi during this period was administered in terms of the Black Administration Act 38 of 1927 and Proclamation of R293 of 1962. Both the Act 38 of 1927 and the Proclamation R293 of 1962 implied that KwaZulu government was going to administer Umlazi township on behalf of the Central government. Basically, it can be said that during this period Umlazi was indirectly under the Central government.

Owing to the above state of affairs, Umlazi Township Manager was supposed to report everything to the Department of Black Administration and Development in the Central government. Why? It was the Central government that was at the time looking into the provision of public services in the Umlazi. Umlazi, therefore, during this time can be said to have been partially under both the KwaZulu government and the central government.
Consequently, the mayor and his councilors during this period did not play an important role, in both the administration of the township, as well as, the provision of public services in the township. Emanating from the discussion between the researcher and the Mr. Sibeko, about the administration of Umlazi during this period, Figure 3.1 below was thought as being ideal in further clarifying the state of affairs.

**Figure 3.1  ADMINISTRATION OF UMLAZI PRIOR TO 1994**

- Black Administration Act38 of 1927
  - Proclamation R293 of 1962
  - Department of Black Administration and Development
    - Bantu Affairs Commissioner
    - Township Manager
    - Civic Bodies (Mayor and Ward Councillors)

The above state of affairs lasted up to 1985 where the township of Umlazi was fully incorporated under the KwaZulu government. This meant that the provision of public services which were initially under the central government were now to be transferred to the KwaZulu Government. Subsequently, matters relating to the provision of public services including recreation facilities in Umlazi during this period can be apportioned to both the Central Government and the KwaZulu Government.
After the democratic elections of 1994, there was an uncertainty about the administration of all the townships that previously fell under the KwaZulu government. One school of thought was that they needed to be administered by the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Local Government and Housing, while the other school of thought was that they belong to the Local Metropolitan Council. Umlazi as a township that previously belonged to the KwaZulu government was not an exception to this uncertainty. It was therefore not surprising that during the period of 1994 up to 1996 Umlazi township started by being under the administration of the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Local Government and Housing (Interview: Mr. Sibeko). During this period the provision and the supply of public service in Umlazi township was under the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Local Government and Housing.

When the Metropolitan Councils were established in 1996, the administration of townships like Umlazi was transferred to their local Metropolitan Councils, which in the case of Umlazi township was the Durban Metropolitan Council. This type of a transfer implied that the provision of public services were to be controlled by the Durban Metropolitan Council. In addition, the local mayor, (Durban South Central), and the ward councilors were going to have more power in the administration of Umlazi than the Township Manager as it was the case before 1994. Figure 3.2 below gives a clearer illustration of the present state of affairs in as far as the administration of Umlazi is concerned.

What is worth noting about the administration of Umlazi during the Apartheid era, and the post Apartheid era, is that in the former the Township Manager had more power than the Civic bodies, while in the latter the Civic bodies tend to have more power than the Township Manager.
Now that the administration Umlazi township has been discussed, this study will now turn to focus at the population figures of Umlazi with special reference to the youth as this group form the basis of the study.

3.5 THE DEMOGRAPHY OF UMLAZI TOWNSHIP.

The population of Umlazi township is an important aspect of this study because it will make one to see whether the general provision of recreation facilities for the population in Umlazi township is directly or conversely proportional to population growth. At this stage it needs to be mentioned that population figures which were presented by two sources referred to about Umlazi township could hardly reconcile with each other in some years. The two sources that were consulted are Townsend’s (1991) study and the information received from the Central Statistics Services through the telephonic interview with Mr. Sawyer, an employee of Central Statistics Services in Durban. The figures presented by the two sources are as per Table 3.1 below.

In this table it is noted with interest that that the growth of Umlazi population as depicted by the two sources shows some discrepancies. The period between 1989 and 1991 shows a difference between the two sources of up to 100 725
people. A discrepancy of this nature may have likely contributed to the provision of public infrastructures like recreation facilities in Umlazi. According to Townsend (1991) in Table 3.1 the population of Umlazi grows at an accelerating rate while figures from the Central Statistics services indicate that the growth is more or less mediocre. Townsend's (1991) Umlazi population figures reconcile with the estimates provided by the Daily News dated 11 February 1992. According to Gumbi (1995) the population statistics experts in the aforementioned newspaper estimated the population of Umlazi in 1992 to be in the range of a 1000 000. While the Central Statistics Services figure is far below the estimated figure, Townsend's (1991) on the other hand happened to be more or less 400 000. In Townsend's (1991) population figures both people living in formal houses and the shacks were considered while this seem to have not been the case with the Central Statistics Services.

### TABLE 3.1: UMLAZI TOWNSHIP POPULATION GROWTH (1960-1991)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOWNSEND'S 1991 STUDY.</th>
<th>CENTRAL STATISTICS SERVICES (DURBAN).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>11 196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>8 800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>43 700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>70 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>112 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>128 000</td>
<td>125 717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>137 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>149 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>152 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td></td>
<td>168 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>300 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>400 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td></td>
<td>299 275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consequently, this study will consider Townsend’s (1991) and Gumbi’s (1995) population figures as the one that gives a more or less true picture about the population growth of Umlazi.

Nevertheless the Central Statistics Services has provided the researcher with valuable information with regard to the youth population figures of Umlazi Township. Although the age groups used by the Central Statistics Services are not in line with the operational definition of youth in this study, they are worth to be taken into consideration because within them the age groups of youth according to this study are catered for. The population figures for the youth in Umlazi Township for the year 1980 and 1991 from the Central Statistics Services are as follows (Table 3.2):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>AGE GROUP</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>7635</td>
<td>8241</td>
<td>15876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>10222</td>
<td>9749</td>
<td>19971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>11250</td>
<td>9281</td>
<td>20531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>14193</td>
<td>12847</td>
<td>27040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>14825</td>
<td>13019</td>
<td>27844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>17265</td>
<td>14942</td>
<td>32207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>87091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above figures are important in the sense that they give us a general picture about the population figures of the youth in the township. In addition, it is against these figures that one could trace at which rate does the youth population grows in the township. Therefore the pivotal question around the youth population growth and provision of recreation facilities is whether Umlazi
Authority considers the youth population growth in the township when providing recreation facilities and programmes.

3.6 CONCLUSION

In this chapter the general exposition of the study area has been made. The main reason for such an exposition was to allow the reader to have the general picture of Umlazi Township in as far as its history is concerned together with the administrative development the township has undergone. Such a history about the study area in question was making an attempt to address the question in as far as which organ is responsible for the provision of recreation facilities in the township.

Now that the study area and the administrative organs functioning within the study area have been discussed, the next chapters will then concentrate at the extent these functional organs has undergone in providing recreation facilities and programmes for the youth in Umlazi.
CHAPTER 4

FIELD RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

"Facts do not simply lie around waiting to be picked up. Facts must be carved out of the continuous web of ongoing reality, must be observed within a specified frame of reference, must be measured with precision, must be observed where they can be related to other relevant facts. All of this involves 'methods'.", Arnold M. Rose in Black et al (1976: 6).

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The success and failure of any research entirely depends on the relevance and reliability of the strategy or method employed by the researcher in conducting a research. It is an undeniable truth that the majority of the methods employed in natural science research have no or little room in social science inquiry. Consequently, the reliability and validity of the findings of a research problem end up depending on the acceptability and compatibility of the methods or strategies employed in that research problem.

In this chapter therefore, a brief exposition is made of the methods or strategies which have been employed in order to arrive at the findings and recommendations contained in this research. It is not the intention of the researcher to give the whole research process of this study, but the emphasis of the chapter is on both data collection and data analysis. A justification for this procedure is that the exposition of both data collection and data analysis are the most important components of the research through which one can easily deduce the reliability and the validity of the method employed throughout the research process. Having said this, let us now go through the first part of this chapter, that is, data collection.
4.2 DATA COLLECTION

In this research there were four data collection instruments or tools that were employed. These instruments were questionnaires, interviews, observations and available data. The four instruments were preferred among others because of the nature of the research problem and the kind of information desired by the study. Let us now look at each of the tools employed by this study in collecting data.

4.2.1 The Questionnaires

In this research study the questionnaires constructed were distributed among the youth, as the main population under study. Due to the fact that some respondents in the population sample are in lower grades comprehending the language and the terminology used in the questionnaire, the researcher decided to use both English and Zulu in the questionnaire (Appendix A1).

But, before distributing the main questionnaire to the main sample, that is, the youth, a pilot study, or a pre-test had to be conducted. According to Black and Champion (1976:114) the importance of conducting a pilot study is to assist the researcher to:

(i) Discover and ameliorate mechanical problems associated with interviews, questionnaires, and the like;
(ii) Develop better approaches to target populations;
(iii) Develop meaningful methods of categorising data to be collected; and that
(iv) Determine whether or not a more substantial investigation of the same phenomena is warranted.
Consequently, in conducting a pilot study for this research, the researcher had the above points in mind.

4.2.1.1 Pilot Study Questionnaire Format

The pilot study questionnaire structure followed this format. In the first section the respondents were asked about their personal backgrounds which included gender, age, education, section in which they are living, structure of their homes, as well as, the duration in which they have lived in the township. The second section called for the information pertaining to their families. The third section was basically on their recreation interests and the last section on their personal opinions pertaining to recreation matters in the township as against the youth behaviour.

The pilot study questionnaires were distributed among 20 respondents. After conducting the pilot study, the researcher noticed that some changes in the questionnaires had to be effected. These changes were effected in the personal interest section of the questionnaire. In this section it became obvious from the researcher that not all recreation activities in which the youth participate have been catered for by the questionnaire. The changes effected were included in the main questionnaire.

4.2.1.2 The Main Questionnaire

The main questionnaire was a corrected version of the pilot study questionnaire. The corrected areas, based on the responses from the pilot study questionnaire, made the researcher to effect the following changes:

(a) to specify the recreation activities that the youth normally participate in, as against what appeared in the pilot questionnaire where they
themselves had to specify the recreation activities in which they involve themselves;

(b) over and above specifying the recreation activities in the main questionnaire, the space was also provided for the respondents to include those recreation activities in which they participate even though not provided in the questionnaire; and lastly

(c) an additional question that the researcher has felt necessary to include under personal interest is specifying by youth the source that generated their interests in recreation activities (Appendix A1). The underlying cause for such a question as perceived by the researcher is to determine the role that has been played by outside factors in promoting the involvement of the youth in recreation activities.

It must be stated at this stage that the use of pilot study by the researcher played a significant role in minimising the unforeseen errors that would have occurred in the design of the main and final questionnaire. Consequently, the final design of the main questionnaire avoided potential problems.

In addition, the researcher has also constructed two sets of questionnaires that were specifically designed for the interview of the respondents who are serving the authority in the township (Appendix A2). These respondents included both the Mayoress of the Durban South Central region and some of the Wards Councillors. The format of these questionnaires was more or less the same as that of the youth. The only exceptions are in the section in which information about the provision of recreation facilities found in the different wards or sections of Umlazi, as well as, the providers of recreation facilities within the wards, is solicited, (Appendix A2)
4.2.2 The Interview

One other tool that was used by the researcher in soliciting the information about the provision of recreation facilities and programmes for the youth in Umlazi has been to arrange a face-to-face conversational exchange with the youth. The interviews with some members of the youth were specifically based on the question of recreation programmes that are available in Umlazi. The main reason for conducting interviews on this question was a suspicion by the researcher that respondents might not be well versed with the term “recreation programmes” even though there is a Zulu version in the questionnaire.

The researcher visited some of the respondents in their homes. Other respondents were met at different recreation sites. The respondents were asked the questions from the questionnaire. As the respondents were responding to the questions, the researcher filled in their responses in the spaces provided in the questionnaire. Basically, most of the questions of the interviewed respondents were asked to them in Zulu and the responses filled in by the researcher in English.

Other interviews were conducted with people serving in authority. The Durban South Central Mayoress, Ms. T. D. Mthembu, was very helpful in giving some of the basic information about Umlazi.

4.2.3 Observation

One other instrument that was used in this study to collect data was observation. Observation was preferred by the researcher because it is one tool that could help the researcher to gather data about the behaviour of youth when exposed to different types of recreation facilities, as well as, the type of activities they are
involved in when not exposed to recreation facilities. In addition, this technique has helped the researcher in as far the location and provision of recreation facilities within the wards or sections and within Umlazi township as a whole.

The researcher in observing youth’s behaviour when exposed or not exposed to recreation facilities employed a non-participant observation procedure. According to Philliber et al. (1980), in the non-participant observation procedure the subjects remain unaware of the researcher’s role. Black and Champion (1976) also mentioned that this procedure allows the investigator to observe the subjects in a natural setting. By using the non-participant observation procedure, the researcher had an opportunity of getting an idea of what the youth normally do during their leisure time.

The sections or units in Umlazi that were visited for the application of the non-participant observation procedure were Sections AA, BB, L, Z, V and D. AA and D were selected because these sections were fortunate to be provided with some recreation facilities in Umlazi. The remaining sections, that is, L, Z, and V have two or less recreation facilities. The researcher visited these sections five times at an interval of one week. It must be mentioned at this stage that some of the visits to these sections coincided with school holidays where most of the subjects under study had abundant leisure time.

4.2.4 Available Data

It was also seen necessary for the researcher to make use of available data as an additional tool in collecting data for this study need to be employed. The reason for employing this instrument in the study was the realisation that statistical data with regard to the total number of youth was not easily obtainable. Available
data helped the researcher in gathering data about the number and types of recreation facilities found in Umlazi.

Regarding the total number of youth found in Umlazi, the researcher had to consult both the Central Statistics Services in Durban, as well as, the Human Science Research Council. The two bodies consulted have been in a position to supply the researcher with only the 1991 population census because the 1996 figures that are recent were not available at the time of the research. In addition the figures that were provided by the two bodies did not cater for the 12 to 22 years age group as the age group regarded as youth in this research. The age groups that were considered in the 1991 population census and could be interpreted as youth were 10 to 24 years of age. The available data for this age group was used by the study. One other reason that drove the study to use the figures of this age group to compute figures needed for this study, is that the intended research population, that is, the age group of 12 and 22, falls within the age group used for census purposes.

Table 4.1 below gives the 1991 population figures for the age group 10 and 24.

**TABLE 4.1:** UMLAZI TOWNSHIP YOUTH POPULATION (1991)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>TOTAL BY AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>14 193</td>
<td>12 847</td>
<td>27 040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>14 825</td>
<td>13 019</td>
<td>27 844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>17 265</td>
<td>14 942</td>
<td>32 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46 283</td>
<td>40 808</td>
<td>87 091</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Central Statistics Services 1991)

The Umlazi youth population figures appearing in Table 4.1 above were supplied by Mr. Sawyer who is employed as the Senior Administrator by the Central...
Statistics Services in Durban. Mr. Sawyer also indicated to the researcher that the population growth rate in Umlazi Township is 2.06% per annum. Using the 1991 figures and the annual growth rate of 2.06%, the researcher was put in the position to approximate the expected youth population figures for 1996 population census. The figures computed appear in Table 4.2 below:

**TABLE 4.2: UMLAZI TOWNSHIP YOUTH PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH FOR 1996.**

(NB: Population growth rate for Umlazi Township is 2.06% per annum)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SAMPLE</th>
<th>TOTAL POPULATION (absolute)</th>
<th>TOTAL POPULATION (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>29 943</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>30 832</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24</td>
<td>67-123</td>
<td>35 679</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>96 449</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to the population numbers of the target group, the available data as a method of collecting the above information seemed to be ideal.

The researcher did not only make use of available data technique to collect data pertaining to the census issue, but also this technique was used to solicit information about the types of recreation facilities available in the township, as well as, their location. Facilities targeted by the research were the following: soccer fields, netball fields, tennis courts, halls for different types of indoor recreation activities, cricket fields, rugby fields, parks, camping sites, cinemas, golf fields, athletic fields and hockey fields. The recreation facilities that were found to be common in many sections are soccer fields and halls. Although tennis courts and parks are also found, they are not common as the soccer fields and halls.
Having described the various methods that have been employed in this study for the collection of the required data, the researcher will now turn to the brief discussion of the research sample.

4.3 THE RESEARCH SAMPLE

The research sample that of 226 was arrived at by the researcher after using Magi's (1998) Table of Estimation of Sample Size. In this table Magi (1998) suggests that the sample needs to within $\pm 0.05$ of the population proportion, $P$, with a 95% level of confidence. In this study the population used was 96,449.

The researcher in this study also tried to eliminate exclusivity when it comes to the research sample. The main areas targeted for removing the exclusivity were sex, level of education and language. Consequently the study attempted to make the research sample as inclusive as possible by doing the following:

(a) The inclusion of both sexes as respondents at the ratio of 50 males and 50 females (0.5:0.5). In the total of 226 as the research sample 113 questionnaires have been distributed to male respondents; while the other half to females respondents;

(b) The removal of biases pertaining to the level of education the respondents attained. The questionnaires were therefore available to every youth within the sample size; and

(c) The removal of language barrier, by providing in the questionnaire both English and Zulu as the main languages that are used in the study area.

Consequently the areas of exclusivity were removed. This has made it possible for almost all youth in the research sample to respond to the questionnaire without any fear of bias which might have been brought about by sex, level of education and language. It was therefore easier for the researcher to make a
random selection from all the categories of youth. These include youth out of school and those who are still in school; youth from all the adolescent stages; and youth who might have a language problem.

At this stage the method of data collection and research sample employed by the study have been exhaustively discussed, the study will now turn to discuss the method that has been used in analysing data.

4.4 DATA ANALYSIS

According to Philliber et al. (1980: 127), the process of data analysis in a research study attempts to give answers to the following questions: what does the study show?; are the hypotheses supported?; and what are the implications for theory, practice, and future research? In the analysis of the collected data for this study, the researcher had the afore-mentioned questions in mind. In order to compute and analyse the data that were collected for this research, the researcher initially decided to make use of a personal computer available in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Zululand. Unfortunately the programme intended to be used, that is, Statistical Analysis System (SAS) was no longer available at the University of Zululand. The researcher decided to analyse the available data manually.

4.5 CONCLUSION

In this chapter the researcher has made an attempt to describe the research methodology which was employed in the gathering and analysis of data. Owing to the complexity of this research topic, coupled by the difficulties that has been faced by the researcher in collecting data, the researcher has employed various methods in the gathering of data. Also in addition, the unavailability of SAS
programme for the analysis of data proved to be a major challenge to the researcher. Nevertheless the researcher has managed to circumvent the obstacles that has been in front of the research and faced the challenges.

In the next chapter the researcher exposes the data collected, and further on analyses and interprets the gathered data. It is through data analysis that interpretation and the testing of the operational hypotheses will be done. Let us now look at the next chapter as it attempts to address some pertinent questions of this research study.
CHAPTER 5

EXPOSITION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

"Once data has been collected, they must be reduced by statistical analysis so that conclusions or generalisations can be drawn from them (that is, so that hypotheses can be tested)”, (Tuckman 1978: 14).

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The process of data analysis and interpretation is an important mechanism in the investigation and evaluation of statistical information towards making judgements about respondents being investigated. Interpretation of data in this instance is a useful method for addressing the questions and concerns that emerged from the data which was presented in the previous chapters. It is anticipated that this interpretation will further form an integrated link between the different sections of this study.

Data presentation, analysis and interpretation form an important section for any research work. Why? Because data are exposed, analysed and interpreted; and also findings, recommendations and possibly conclusions are deduced. In actual fact the success and failure of any research entirely depends on the skill and approach employed by a researcher in treating all the collected information.

In this section of the research, the study exposes, analyses and interprets the data collected during the data gathering phase. What needs to be remembered is that during this process of exposition, analysis and interpretation of data, the theme the research is addressing reads: The
The provision of recreation facilities for the youth in Umlazi township. Consequently, the data gathered from the respondents in the research is scrutinised as against this theme.

The topics under which exposition and analysis of data are treated in the study take into consideration personal social background; family socio-economic status; personal recreation interest; and personal opinion towards recreation.

The exposition and analysis of data with reference to the above topics is both in tabular and graphic forms. For graphical presentation of data histograms, pie chart and line graphs is used. Having given you an idea of what is contained by this chapter, let the researcher present to you the data collected.

5.2 EXPOSITION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA.

In exposing and analysing the data gathered from the respondents, the research begins by taking into consideration the data that surface recreation participation and all the related items. Thereafter the research moves on to consider the data on recreation supply, that is, provision. Let us now have a look on the data.

5.2.1 Data From The Youth

The questionnaire that required information from the youth had the following sections: personal background; family information; personal interest; and personal opinion. Seeing that not all of the sections give information on recreation participation and all its related items, the sections that are considered here are only those that provide the research with the necessary
data. Other sections of the questionnaire are used in the areas in which they fit.

5.2.1.1 Personal Background

In this section the respondents were required to give information on their socio-demographic background. The variables that were considered include gender, education and home location within Umlazi of the respondents. The broad outcomes of the collected and analysed data is depicted in Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.1: THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS. [N = 226]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>SUB-VARIABLE</th>
<th>ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY</th>
<th>RELATIVE FREQUENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>12 to 14 years</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 to 17 years</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 to 22 years</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Level</td>
<td>Less than grade 7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grade 7 to 9</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grade 10 to 12</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tertiary Institution</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure of home</td>
<td>Four roomed</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Own built planned</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Own built unplanned</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition to the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents as depicted by Table 5.1 above, the researcher has computed the mean based on question 5 of the questionnaire. Question 5 required the respondents to indicate the section in which their homes were located within Umlazi. The mean indicates that each section in Umlazi is represented by approximately about 8 respondents. The computation of the mean in this research is important in the following sense: To determine the approximate number of respondents per each section who have participated in the research.

5.2.1.2 Family Economic Status

Closely related to the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, this research has also gathered information about the economic status of the respondents’ families. Respondents also had to indicate whether they own private transport. The information about car ownership is deemed necessary by the research, in order to determine whether there is a relationship between car ownership and choice of recreation activity.

The data gathered with reference to the respondents’ families’ economic status indicate that 42 per cent as against 58 per cent families own cars. An interesting feature noted during the investigation was that 79.6 per cent of the families who own cars do not use them for going to recreation facilities. Instead, they prefer to use public transport. The dependency by the youth’s families on public transport in accessing recreation facilities they use to pursue their recreation activities is likely to suggest that car ownership has less bearing on their choice of recreation activities. The research in bringing to the fore the economic status of the youth’s families, as well as, their participation in recreation activities, intends to determine whether the family’s
choice of recreation activities has a bearing on the youth's participation of recreation activities or not.

Figure 5.1 below presents a clear picture of the types of recreation activities in which the respondents' families participate. The researcher in closely scrutinising these recreation activities notices that only one of the listed recreation activities has been provided with necessary recreation facilities, that is, soccer. The recreation facilities for the other recreation activities listed by the respondents fall under the following categories:

(a) Recreation facilities once provided for in the study area, for example, golf course, hotel, swimming pool and cinema;

(b) Recreation facilities that are home based like chess boards, televisions and wedding places;

(c) Recreation facilities that have been structured to cater for other recreation activities, for example, community and school halls;

(d) Recreation facilities that are rarely provided like basketball fields, netball fields, tennis courts and cricket fields; and

(e) Recreation facilities that are not provided for at all, like, bash, hockey and rugby.

From Figure 5.1 below it is noticed that recreation activities that have high patronage are those activities that have their corresponding recreation facilities being provided in Umlazi, for example soccer. Other recreation activities, like television watching and music, that happen to attract many participants have their corresponding home based recreation facilities. The majority of the recreation activities that are pursued by the youth's families are not provided with their corresponding recreation facilities in the study area.
The location of recreation facilities where the respondents' families pursue their recreation activities is another factor that is looked into by this research. The findings indicate that only 34 per cent of the families use recreation facilities that are in Umlazi. The rest, that is, 66 per cent use facilities found outside Umlazi. The families using recreation facilities located outside Umlazi travel a distance that ranges between 1 and 20 km in order to access these recreation facilities.
Respondents were requested to indicate the distances members of their families were willing to travel to recreation facilities outside the study area. The intention of finding out about travelling to outside recreation areas, was to assess the extent to which Umlazi residents actually engage themselves in recreation activities outside their residential area. Figure 5.2 below depicts a clearer view of the distance travelled by these family members.

**FIGURE 5.2: DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO RECREATION FACILITIES.**

In this figure, indications are that about 50 per cent travel distances between 16 and more than 20 kilometres. The same figure can also be analysed to mean that 63 per cent of the families using recreation facilities outside Umlazi are travel the distance ranging between 11 and 20km. The relationship existing between the location of a recreation facility and a recreator will be further discussed in the interpretation section of this research.

Now that data with reference to the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, their families economic status, as well as, the recreation
activities in which the youth’s families are involved have been presented and analysed, the research now looks at the youth’s recreation personal interest.

5.2.1.3 The Youth’s Recreation Interest

In this section data on the youth’s recreation participation and demand is both exposed and analysed. Youth’s recreation participation and demand is the most important section of this research. Therefore, the researcher has decided that the exposition and analysis of data for this section will in addition take also into consideration gender and adolescent stages as variables.

The areas in the exposition and analysis of data for this section that are closely looked into include:

(a) Availability of time to engage in recreation activities;
(b) Types of recreation activities the respondents are involved;
(c) Exposure to recreation activities;
(d) Provision, location and accessibility of recreation facilities; and
(e) Demand of present and future recreation facilities.

Let us now look at some types of questions that were asked the respondents for soliciting relevant information. The responses are presented in both tabular and graphical forms.

Question 14 in the questionnaire required the respondents to indicate whether they do have leisure time for engaging in recreation activities. Table 5.2 below gives the summary of the responses collated. From the responses collated from the table below, it is obvious that the availability of leisure time from all the categories of the youth ranges between 81 and 87 per cent.
While on the other hand males appear to have more leisure time than females when gender is considered, at the same time the age group of 12 to 14 years appears to be leading other age groups in the availability of leisure time.

TABLE: 5.2 PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF LEISURE TIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>YOUTH</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>12-14 YRS.</th>
<th>15-17 YRS.</th>
<th>18-22 YRS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>226</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Closely related to question 14 from which Table 5.2 was drawn, the related questions to question 14 was questions 15 and 16. In the latter questions the respondents had to indicate the amount of leisure time available to them during weekdays and weekends.

Figure 5.3 below indicates that during weekdays the number of respondents who have less than two hours leisure time is about fifty one per cent. This percentage decreases as the amount of leisure time increases. On the other hand, during weekends the majority of the respondents indicated that they have leisure time that ranges from two to seven hours. The highest percentage of the respondents, that is, about fifty one per cent indicated that they have two to four hours of leisure time during weekends. Only about thirty two per cent of the respondents who indicated that they have about five to seven hours of leisure time during weekends. While sixteen per cent of the respondents indicated that they are exposed to less than two hours leisure time during weekends, one per cent or less indicated that they are exposed to more than seven hours.
Analysing the data about the amount of leisure time at the exposure of the youth is deemed important by this research, because it is during leisure time that the youth can involve themselves in recreation programmes.

The respondents were further required to indicate the types of recreation activities in which they are participating. The picture that depicts the participation of the respondents in recreation activities is graphically presented by Figures 5.4 (a) and (b) below. Figure 5.4(a) compare the involvement of the respondents in recreation activities after taking gender into consideration. Figure 5.4 (b) graphically presents the engagement of the respondents in recreation activities considering the adolescent age groups.
Figure 5.4 (a) below indicates that the number of male respondents who participate in vigorous physical involving recreation activities is higher than among female respondents. These recreation activities appear to be soccer, karate, cricket, rugby and boxing.

On the other extreme female respondents in Figure 5.4 (a) appear to dominate male respondents in recreation activities that are fundamentally encouraging socialisation. These recreation activities are singing, dancing and park visiting. About 20 to 43 per cent of the female respondents indicated that they actively participate in singing, dancing and park strolling.

Besides the already analysed recreation activities television watching, reading, netball, athletics and tennis playing in Figure 5.4 (a) above appear to enjoy more patronage from female than male respondents. The only recreation activities that appear to be male dominated in terms of patronage are basketball, chess and gymnastics.

Figure 5.4 (a) below also exposes that the number of recreation activities that receives less patronage from both female and male respondents is almost the same. A recreation activity in the study is deemed to receive less patronage in this study if the number of participants is less than ten per cent.

While the extreme recreation activities in terms of patronage (recreation activities receiving less than 1 per cent) is high among female respondents, among males these recreation activities remain to be "female sports", for example netball or others that are not immediately been provided for in the study area.
Having exposed and analysed the data of recreation participation between the male and female respondents, the study will now look into recreation participation of the respondents in terms of age group. The recreation participation in terms of age group is depicted by Figure 5.4 (b) below.

From Figure 5.4 (b) below, it appears that the recreation activities that appeal to the age group 15 to 17 and 18 to 22 are more or less the same. These recreation activities are soccer, television watching, reading, singing, park visiting, dancing and basketball. The aforementioned recreation activities account for 10 to 45 per cent in terms of patronage from these age groups.

Soccer in the age groups 15 to 17 and 18 to 22 years is topping the list. The sport of soccer in the age group 15 to 17 is more popular and subsequently this age group leads the other age groups when it comes to soccer patronage.

What is noticeable from the age groups 15 to 17 and 18 to 22 is that the former has more recreation activities that attract less than 10 per cent than the latter. The poorly patronised recreation activities (those that attract one per cent and less) in the age group 15 to 17 are boxing, golf and others, while in the age group 18 to 22 are boxing and others.

Chess as a recreation activity that is mainly performed indoors and as a recreation activity that demand much thinking, according to Figure 5.4 (b) below receives more patronage from the age group 18 to 22, while in the age group 15 to 17 is receiving less than ten per cent patronage. Chess playing is the only recreation activity that appears to be popular from 18 to 22 age group and fails to demand the same respect in 15 to 17 age group.
FIGURE 5.4 (b) RECREATION PARTICIPATION (AGE GROUP)
From Figure 5.4 (b) in the previous page it also appears the age group 12 to 14 years is the most involved group in recreation activities. Although in this age group not a single recreation activity appear to be patronised by more than 40 per cent, the age group appears to engaged in multi-faceted recreation activities. The recreation activities that appear to be popular by scoring attracting 10 per cent and more participants from the respondents of this age group are tennis, athletics, karate, netball, singing, reading, television watching and soccer. While soccer in the age groups 15 to 17 and 18 to 22 years is topping the list, it appears that the popular recreation activity in the age group 12 to 14 years is television watching. Television watching account for 36 per cent patronage from this age group.

Also an area of interest that deemed necessary for inclusion in the study was to identify the sources that have generated participation among youth in recreation activities. Figure 5.5 below gives a clearer illustration of the role that each source is playing in exposing youth to different types of recreation activities.

From Figure 5.5 below it appears that television, friends and family are leading sources in generating recreation participation among the youth. These three sources alone contribute about 77 per cent as against the 23 per cent that is contributed by the rest. The role that the other sources are playing is very minimal.

It is surprising from the research that teachers do not come to the first three as a generating source. Initially the researcher had an assumption that teachers are likely to play a major role as a generating source among the youth recreation participation because the majority of the youth are scholars. The outcomes of Figure 5.5 above have rebutted such an assumption.
Up to now this research has exposed you to the data relating to the youth’s recreation participation and sources that have generated their participation. The following paragraph will take a closer look on the location of facilities that the youth are using in pursuing the above recreation activities as depicted by Table 5.3 below.

The data on the location of recreation facilities used by the youth in pursuing recreation activities is important in the sense that one is in a position to see whether their location is accessible to the youth or not. What percentage of patronage do the recreation facilities located within Umlazi enjoy as against those that are located outside Umlazi? What is the youth’s attitude towards the location of recreation facilities? Finally, the data of this nature may go to an extent of assisting the study in as far as determining future places in which recreation facilities must be located.
From Table 5.3 it is found that 67 per cent of the limited recreation facilities that are used by the youth are located within Umlazi. These recreation facilities are basically soccer fields and community halls. Community halls are basically used for both singing and dancing. Other recreation facilities that are provided in Umlazi are television and reading rooms because they are easily available within the home environment. Consequently recreation activities associated with these recreation facilities have high patronage as depicted by Figure 5.3 above.

Questions 19 and 20 required the youth to specify the amount of time they are spending (actual) or would like to spend (ideal), respectively, travelling to the recreation facilities. From Figure 5.6 below it appears that about 43 per cent of the respondents spend between 30 and 60 minutes to access recreation facilities. This figure is far below the figure that has been indicated by the respondents of the time they would like to spend travelling to a recreation facility. According to Figure 5.6, 62 per cent of the respondents indicated that they would prefer spending less than 30 minutes travelling to a recreation facility.

### Table 5.3: Location of Recreation Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION OF FACILITIES</th>
<th>ABSOLUTE FREQUENCIES</th>
<th>FREQUENCY PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within Umlazi</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside Umlazi</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools found in Umlazi</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools found outside Umlazi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table 5.3 it is found that 67 per cent of the limited recreation facilities that are used by the youth are located within Umlazi. These recreation facilities are basically soccer fields and community halls. Community halls are basically used for both singing and dancing. Other recreation facilities that are provided in Umlazi are television and reading rooms because they are easily available within the home environment. Consequently recreation activities associated with these recreation facilities have high patronage as depicted by Figure 5.3 above.

Questions 19 and 20 required the youth to specify the amount of time they are spending (actual) or would like to spend (ideal), respectively, travelling to the recreation facilities. From Figure 5.6 below it appears that about 43 per cent of the respondents spend between 30 and 60 minutes to access recreation facilities. This figure is far below the figure that has been indicated by the respondents of the time they would like to spend travelling to a recreation facility. According to Figure 5.6, 62 per cent of the respondents indicated that they would prefer spending less than 30 minutes travelling to a recreation facility.
In addition to the location of recreation facilities, and the time the youth wishes to spend travelling to a recreation facility, the respondents were further asked in question 31 to rate the conditions of the facilities they are using in Umlazi.

The recreation facilities that were being rated by the respondents in Table 5.4 below are those facilities that are presently found in the study area. These
recreation facilities include soccer fields, mini parks, tennis courts, community halls and soccer stadium. In doing this, the semantic differential scale type of question was used. The conditions were rated as follows:

**TABLE 5.4 RECREATION FACILITIES’ CONDITIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECREATION FACILITIES’ CONDITIONS</th>
<th>ABSOLUTE FREQUENCIES</th>
<th>RESPONSES (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>53.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>33.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>07.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>04.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>226</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strong feeling expressed by the respondents (about 87, 17 per cent) in this rating is that the conditions of the recreation facilities in Umlazi are poor. Few respondents (about 4.86 per cent) rate the recreation facilities as good or meeting the expected standards. About 7.97 per cent of the respondents indicated that the recreation facilities were in a fair condition.

Having looked at the question of location and the time travelled to recreation facilities, the research thereafter turns on to look into the question of accessibility of recreation facilities.

About 74 per cent of the respondents have shown a feeling that the recreation facilities in Umlazi are not easily accessible. In addition to the inaccessibility of facilities, 95 per cent of the respondents have expressed a feeling in the research that recreation facilities in Umlazi are inadequate.
In this next section the research looks at the youth’s recreation demand. Only location and types of recreation facilities are going to be considered in this section.

In question 23 of the questionnaire the respondents were asked to indicate the place where they would like recreation facilities to be located in Umlazi. In their responses the respondents were made to choose among the four locational areas: These locational areas were:

(a) The most central place in Umlazi;
(b) The most accessible place by transport in Umlazi;
(c) In each and every section; and
(d) In each and every school found in Umlazi.

By making the respondents to choose among the given locational areas was going to help the study in ascertaining the attitudes the respondents have towards the location of recreation facilities within the study area.

According to Figure 5.7 below it appears that the majority of the respondents prefer to see recreation facilities being provided in each and every section in the study area. The respondents who indicated that they prefer recreation areas to be located in each and every section of the study area account for 54 per cent as against less than 20 per cent who preferred the other locational areas. The second preferred locational area of recreation facilities was the area that appear to be accessible by transport. Respondents here were aware that this type of locational area could be in any place within the study area, that is, Umlazi.
FIGURE 5.7: PREFERRED LOCATION OF FACILITIES IN UMLAZI.

RESPONSES (%)

AREAS

(a) CPU = The most Central Place in Umlazi;
(b) APU = The most Accessible Place by transport in Umlazi;
(c) EES = In Each and Every Section; and
(d) EESc = In Each and Every School found in Umlazi.

The respondents were further asked about the types of recreation facilities to be provided in Umlazi, the responses were as per Figure 5.8 below. In the figure, it is evident that cinemas, swimming pools and soccer fields are heading the list.
Closely related to Figure 5.8 above the respondents were further requested to indicate any four recreation facilities that they think need to be urgently provided in Umlazi. Their responses are categorised in terms of age groups.
in Table 5.5 below. The rationale behind this categorisation in the study was to find out whether there is any difference in terms of recreation demand from the different age groups and members of different sex.

Table 5.5 below shows that certain recreation preferences exist as per gender and age. What may be regarded as needing urgent attention from males may not necessarily receive the same span of urgency from females as depicted by Table 5.5 above. An interesting thing in Table 5.5 below is that the provision of cinemas, soccer fields and swimming pools are regarded by the three age groups as the most preferable recreation facilities. The reason for such a state of affairs is dealt with in this research in the interpretation section.

**TABLE 5.5 PREFERRED RECREATION FACILITIES BY GENDER AND AGE [%].**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITIES</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>12-14 YEARS</th>
<th>15-17 YEARS</th>
<th>18-22 YEARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basketball fields</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinemas</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer fields*</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swim. Pools*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing halls</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Theatres*</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Recreation facilities that are more or less common to all categories of youth.

In the next section data about the types of recreation facilities found in Umlazi is closely looked into. The data on the youth's personal opinion about the under-utilisation of leisure time by colleagues also form part of the paragraphs to follow. It is the data on the youth's opinion that determine
whether some part of the hypotheses of this research holds or not. Let us therefore, make a closer look at the data that has been collected for this section of the study.

5.2.1.4 The Under-Utilization Of Leisure Time And Youth Recreation.

In this section the research looks at what are the respondents opinions about the under-utilisation of leisure time by the youth, as well as, the provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi. In order to elicit the views of the respondents about the under-utilisation of leisure time by the youth, as well as, the provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi, the researcher has made use of semantic differential scale types of question.

The first question to be treated in this section is question 30. Question 30 required the respondents to give their opinions in as far as the adequacy of recreation facilities in Umlazi. This question in the study was included to serve two purposes. On one hand it was intending to get the attitudes of the respondents towards the existing recreation facilities in Umlazi, while on the other extreme it was used as a direct test of one of the hypotheses of this study. In this question about 92.4 per cent of the respondents indicated that in Umlazi there is lack of recreation facilities. It is only 7.6 per cent who held the view that Umlazi is provided with sufficient recreation facilities. A response of this nature was common even taking age and gender into consideration.

Other questions that were intended to solicit the attitude of the youth were questions 27, 28 and 29. These questions were more or less related to each other in a way. The fundamentals of their relationships were in the sense
that, the respondents were requested to put forward their opinions, in as far as the youth under-utilisation of leisure time, and their probable involvement in: delinquent behaviour (Q27); usage of drugs (Q28); and involvement in criminal behaviour (Q29). The respondents were restricted to the following four point scales:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FULLY AGREE (FA)</th>
<th>AGREE (A)</th>
<th>DISAGREE (D)</th>
<th>FULLY DISAGREE (FDA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The responses gathered for these questions are clearly summarized in Figure 5.9 below. It can be deduced from this figure that the majority of the respondents full agree that the youth under-utilization of leisure time results into anti-social behaviour. Only less than 20 per cent of the respondents hold a different view. Those holding a different view do not relate the youth under-utilization of leisure time and consequential anti-social behaviour.

**FIGURE 5.9: PERCEIVED ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOURS AND THE UNDER-UTILIZATION OF LEISURE TIME**
5.3 INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Now that the researcher has both exposed and analysed the collected data, it will then be proper for this research to attach meaning by way of interpretation to the analysed data. The interpretation of data in this research pivots around the following questions:

(a) In what types of recreation activities are the youth currently participating (*recreation participation*)?

(b) What recreation facilities and programmes that are required by youth in Umlazi (*recreation demand*)?

(c) To what extent are the recreation facilities and programmes needed by youth have been provided in Umlazi (*recreation supply*)?

In addition to the above questions, the research in this section will also test the validity of the hypotheses postulated in chapter 1. To what extent are these hypotheses valid?

Having given you the general outline to be followed under this heading, let us now look at the interpretation of data in terms of recreation participation, demand, and supply.

5.3.1 Recreation Participation

An understanding into what the youth do during their leisure time is essential in determining what to provide in order to occupy the youth’s leisure profitably. Such an understanding is also important in the sense that the supplier of recreation opportunities is placed in a position of knowing areas where over and under-participation prevails.
When it comes to recreation participation, there are many variables that are taken into consideration. These variables are demographic, socio-economic, and situational in character. Because of the fact that this research deals with the youth of whom the majority are scholars, and also economically dependent, the researcher has limited himself to two variables, that is, demographic and situational variables.

Under demographic variables, the research takes into consideration family, sex and age; and the situational variables are residence, time and mobility. The latter variable in the study will mainly be used in context. Let us now make a closer look at these variables and see the role they play in the youth recreation participation.

5.3.1.1 Family Background and Recreation Participation.

Involvement and participation by the youth in both recreation activities and programmes cannot be easily divorced from the type of family the youth belong. This study reveals that 77.4 per cent of the youth’s families do participate in multi-faceted types of recreation activities. The participation by the youth’s family members in these recreation activities indirectly or directly exposes the youth to recreation activities. The existence of the relationship between the youth’s families and the youth in recreation participation is depicted by Figures 5.1 and 5.4 (a) and (b) above.

Comparing Figures 5.1 and 5.4 (a) and (b) the researcher deduces that the youth participate in almost the same activities to those patronised by their families. What has been further deduced from Figures 5.1 and 5.4 (a) and (b) is that the popularity and less popularity of recreation activities happens to be similar to the
youth's families and the youth themselves. A relationship of this nature in the study indicates that the family has an influence in the choice of recreation activities pursued by the youth.

There are many authors who have written about the role played by family in the youth recreation participation. Bucher et al. (1984), for instance said that the home environment is extremely important in terms of the individual's values, opinions, self-appreciation, and the way in which one looks at leisure and recreational participation. Smith and Theberge (1987:74) in reaffirming what Bucher et al. (1984), said above had this to add:

"Childhood participation in sport and outdoor recreation, in turn, seems clearly related to one's parents' participation in or encouragement of participation in sport and outdoor recreation, for the source of introduction to such activities is most frequently the family".

Carpenter and Howe (1985), adding to what the above authors had said stressed that there is a strong dynamic between leisure and family. They continued saying that the family is usually the first place in which leisure life-style is formed; it is also the launching pad from which the individuals begin to live life and search for meaning in their lives. As the youth grow, the search for meaning, sometimes involves their peers, frequently occurs during their leisure.

This existing relationship that prevails between family and the youth when it comes to recreation participation is further confirmed in the study by Figure 5.6. The youth's responses about the sources that have generated their interests in recreation participation were as follows: Television (35%); Friends (26%); Family (16%); Teachers (9%); Radio (6%); Magazines (4%); Newspapers (1%) and other sources (1%). These results reveal that the family influence in the youth's
recreation participation remains high although it doesn’t surpass television and friends.

It is not only family background in the research that seems to influence recreation participation, gender and different adolescent stages happens also to play their parts. This study will now turn to look at the other demographic correlates that influences the youth ‘s recreation participation.

5.3.1.2 Gender and Recreation Participation.

This study also shows the role that gender plays in the choice of recreation activities. From Figure 5.4 (a) above it appears that the youth males dominate vigorous physical demanding recreation activities, while young females happen to prefer those recreation activities that promote socialisation.

In Figure 5.4 (a) it is evident that the recreation activities that are highly preferred by the youth males are soccer, karate, cricket, rugby and boxing. According to Harris (1975) in van der Smissen (1975) the reason for this type of preference among the youth males is that for boys their whole entree into their socialisation is first through sport ability and physical prowess. The same author continues saying that the male’s self concept, his leadership opportunities, his masculinity, all emerge through physical activities and organised sport. Consequently, the above recreation activities happen to avail such an opportunity.

From the same Figure 5.4 (a) the young females happen to highly engage themselves in singing, dancing and park visiting. These recreation activities are less demanding in terms of physical power and at the same time they highly promote socialisation. A reason that can be attributed for the youth females to
prefer different recreation activities from that of their counterparts is traced to be both biological and cultural in nature. Harris (1975) in van der Smissen (1975) states that while the male child seeks recreation activities that build a concept of self-esteem based on accomplishments which are tangible and objective; the female child learns not to gratify impulses that adults find offensive and to rely on the judgement of others as to whether she has done well or poorly in any given situation; she learns to please, to defer-to wait for reinforcement. Subsequently, singing, dancing and park visiting, as popular recreation activities, among the youth female happen to fulfill the role.

The difference in the popularity of recreation activities between the youth females and males as it evinces itself in Figure 5.4 (a) happen to be one of the findings in the study that was conducted in the United States. In this study the researchers, De Grazia (1962); Ferris (1970); ORRRC (1962 (a), & 1992 (c)); Robinson (1977); and Sutton-Smith et al (1963) in Smith and Theberge (1987 surfaced that:

(a) Men participate much more actively (in terms of time spent and percentage engaging in an activity) in most active, vigorous sport and recreation; whereas

(b) Women tend to be more active than men in certain less active, less vigorous, less competitive, and less dangerous sport and recreational activities.

Consequently, the pattern of recreation participation in this figure is not away from the normal.

Also from Figure 5.4 (a) above it can be deduced that there are active recreation activities that appeals more to a certain sex as against the other. For example basketball happens to be pursued by the youth males, netball on the other hand is
mainly pursued by the youth females. Nevertheless, both the youth males and females happen to be passive participants in these recreation activities.

In Figure 5.4 (a) it is also noticed that television watching and reading are popular to both sexes. These types of recreation activities are home based. In addition, television watching and reading, as recreation activities, expose the youth to different types of other recreation activities.

Another area of interest that is noticeable in Figure 5.4 (a) is the gradual entry of the youth females in soccer, a recreation activity, that is traditionally known as male’s sport. The reason that can be attributed to this entry is the change of attitude towards the sport, as well as, the new Constitution of South Africa that presupposes the Bill of Rights and encourages equality. The gradual dwindling of the line of demarcation based on gender is likely to have an impact on the provision of recreation facilities.

One other area of interest that has been noticed by the study in Figure 5.4 (a) above is that the youth males in Umlazi have started to participate in other types of recreation activities like basketball and cricket. It is highly probable that participation by the youth males in these “new” recreation activities is caused by different awareness sources as indicated in Figure 5.5.

Under this topic, we have seen the role gender is playing in recreation participation. Also, the discussion in this topic has surfaced the gradual corrosion of the line of demarcation between female and male recreation activities. The corrosiveness of this line is likely to impact in provisioning of recreation facilities. Having briefly interpreted the data that relate to recreation participation and gender, in the following section the study will look at age and
recreation participation.

5.3.1.3 Age and Recreation Participation

Participation by three youth adolescent age groups will be considered in this section. These age groups are early adolescent (12 to 14 years); middle adolescent (15 to 17 years); and late adolescent (18 to 22 years).

It is the purpose of this research to look into the recreation participation of all the adolescent stages. The main reason behind looking in the youth adolescent stages is to determine the role played by progression from one adolescent stage into the other when it comes to recreation participation. Studies that have been conducted overseas show that recreational and sport participation tends to decline with age (at least from adolescence onwards), (Smith and Theberge 1987). The data collected in this research intends to make a close scrutiny at what happens to recreation participation of the youth in Umlazi as they progress from one adolescent phase into the other phases.

(A) Early Adolescent (12 to 14 Years)

The first variable that has been looked into under this age group is the availability of leisure time. Table 5.3 indicates that 89 per cent of this age group have leisure time. What has been noticed by this research in this age group is that participation in recreation activities ranges from 0 per cent to 36 per cent. The recreation activities that are popular within this age group because they attract 10 per cent or more of the participants include soccer (25%); netball (25%); singing (28%); reading (28%); television watching (36%); tennis (17%); athletics (13%); and karate (11%). From Figure 5.4 above an observation that has been made by
the researcher about this age group is that recreation activities like basketball, golf, chess, and gymnastics have zero to one per cent patronisation. With the exception of basketball that demand tall people, golf, chess and gymnastics happen to be expensive sport for this age group. The majority of them are still scholars.

According to Ibrahim and Cordes (1993), this age group likes team sports that are characterised by instant gratification. With the exception of basketball, all the other recreation activities that score 0% are not team sport. The likely reason for basketball not to be patronised by this age group although regarded as team sport might be attributed to the height of the youth at this age, lack of exposure and the unavailability of playing fields in Umlazi. Basketball is regarded as the sport of tall people. Most probably people who are not yet so much tall among this age group are not likely to be keen in participating in this sport. There are few members of this age group who are tall enough to play basketball and as a result this type of sport seems not to have an expected patronage.

What is worth noting about this age group is that all recreation activities in which participation is 10 per cent or more have the average participation of 22,9 per cent and the standard deviation of 7.9. Having interpreted the data gathered from this age group with regard to recreation participation, let us now look at the recreation participation of the next adolescent age group.

(B) Middle Adolescent (15 to 17 Years)

As in the above age group, the first variable that has been considered by the study in this age group is the availability of leisure time. Table 5.3 above depicts that 87 per cent of the respondents falling in this age group are exposed to leisure
time. The participation in recreation activities from this age group ranges from 08 per cent to 44,7 per cent. This means that almost all recreation activities enjoy a certain percentage of patronage from this age group.

The recreation activities that appear not to be popular from this age group as revealed by this study are: netball (5,7%); tennis (5,7%); athletics (6,5%); cricket (8,9%); rugby (4,1%); karate (5,7%); golf (2,4%); chess (2,4%); gymnastics (1,6%); and nothing (0,8%). All these recreation activities are hardly patronised by 10 per cent or more from the total population of this age group.

The study has revealed that the popular recreation activities among the members of this age group are soccer (44,7%); basketball (14,6%); dancing (23%); visiting parks (17,1%); television viewing (35%); and reading (25%). These recreation activities are popular in the sense that they receive a patronage of 10 per cent and above from the total population of this age group.

What is remarkable in the study is that recreation activities that are patronised by 10 per cent or more members of this age group are fewer in numbers than of the early adolescent group. The reason for this might be attributed to the fact that the youth belonging in the middle adolescent stage are more selective when it comes to participation in recreation activities than the youth of the early adolescent stage. Another reason that might be cited by this study is that the recreation activities and programmes in which the members of this age group wish to associate themselves with happen not to be available in Umlazi.

Nevertheless, an interesting feature that has been deduced by this study in the popular recreation activities of the middle adolescent, is that 50 per cent of the active recreation activities are group sports while the other is mainly classified as
passive recreation activities. This study further reveals that the popular recreation activities of this age group in Umlazi are soccer; basketball; and dancing. Basically all of these recreation activities are group sports. The involvement of this age group to group sports reaffirms what Ibrahim and Cordes (1993) said, that this age group is characterised by participating in group sport because of the fact that group influence to this age group plays a major role. In addition, it should be mentioned that soccer and basketball happen to be popular among this age group because they also demand vigorous physical activity is one additional characteristic of this age group let alone the fact that they are group sport. Dancing as a popular recreation activity among this age group is less demanding in terms of physical activity. What the study assumes to be the reason for it being popular in this age is that dancing besides being group sport, it also promotes socialisation.

An additional reason that can be cited by this research for soccer, basketball and dancing to emerge as popular recreation activities in this age group is that these recreation activities bring instant gratification. The importance of recreation activities that bring about instant gratification in this age group was put forward by Bammel et al in Ibrahim and Cordes (1993) when they said that recreation activities that appeal to this age group are those that bring about instant gratification.

Another recreation activity that seems to appeal in this age group is park visitation. The reason could be that park visitation has an element of socialisation. Parks visiting as a popular recreation activity among this age group is both a group and non-group oriented recreation activity. Parks visiting as a recreation activity provides a suitable setting for experimenting social relationships in this age group.
Television watching, and reading, are recreation activities that have appeared to be also popular in this age group. The rationale that can be cited by this research for the popularity of these recreation activities in this age group is that these recreation activities although regarded as passive they do expose the youth to other recreation activities. It must be noted that this age group is still in a learning curve, therefore, anything that will enhance exposure to different types of recreation activities is likely to capture the attention of this age group. Subsequently, television watching, and reading appear to fulfill this need.

Now that this research has made a discussion of the recreation activities in which this age group are actively participating, let us now look into the last youth age group, that is, the late adolescent (18 to 22 years).

(C) Late Adolescent (18 to 22 Years)

We have seen that the interpretation of data in the above age groups has revolved around the availability of leisure time and the use of leisure time, that is, participation. The interpretation of data collected from this age group is also going to follow the same format.

Table 5.3 above shows that 81per cent of the respondents from this age group do has leisure time. The question now is how do the members falling within this age group consume or expend their available leisure time.

The use of leisure time in this age group is by participating in multi-faceted recreation activities. Like in the early adolescent phase, the range of recreation participation in this age group is from 0 per cent to about 43.9 per cent. The range for the recreation participation among the youth that are in the late
adolescent stage in Umlazi indicates that while other recreation activities enjoy the participation of up to 43.9 per cent, other recreation activities remain not to be patronised at all.

The recreation activities that have participation patronage that is less than 10 per cent among the youth who are in this age group include golf (0%); netball (4.5%); swimming (4.5%); cricket (4.5%); tennis (6%); athletics (6%); karate (6%); rugby (6%); and gymnastics (7.6%). The staggering of participation in the above mentioned recreation activities have been mentioned by the respondents to be the unavailability of recreation facilities and programmes in Umlazi.

Turning to the recreation activities in which 10 per cent or more of the late adolescent youth participate what is included are soccer (43.9%); singing (31.8%); television viewing (28.8%); reading (27.3%); dancing (24.2%); parks visiting (18.2%); basketball (13.6%); and chess (10.6%). Some of these recreation activities happen are provided with relevant recreation facilities and programmes (coaching clinics). In this study it is noted that participation in recreation activities that have been provided with recreation facilities and programmes is higher when compared to those that lack facilities and programmes. The recreation activities that are provided with recreation facilities and programmes in Umlazi happen to be soccer, singing, and dancing. The programmes that are conducted for these recreation activities are run by voluntary organisations.

Recreation activities like chess and basketball although being popular among this age group seem not to be provided for in Umlazi. Consequently, participation in these activities is rather low. Viewing television, and reading also enjoy high participation. The reason that may be attributed to this is that their resources are
easily available in the community.

The popular recreation activities of this age group are characterised basically by two elements. The elements are intimacy and high risk. Gerson et al in Ibrahim and Cordes (1993) stated that this age group likes to involve itself in recreation activities that brings about intimate relationships as well as those that are classified to be high risk activities.

Another observation that has been made by this study about recreation participation of this age group is that this age group like the early adolescent participates in multi-faceted recreation activities. The difference that exists between the early and the late adolescent age groups is the rationale for participation in a recreation activity. While in the former group the reason for participating is exposure to different recreation activities, in the case of the latter age group the reason is basically that of self-identity as put forward by Ibrahim and Cordes (1993) supra.

The youth in the late adolescent age group believe that participating in recreation activities that will enhance self-identity is one tool that will carry them over into the adult world. One other deduction that this study has made about recreation participation of this age group is that they tend to prefer group oriented sports as against non group recreation activities.

This brings us to the end of the argument pertaining to the recreation participation of the different youth adolescent stages. The study will now turn to look at the data that address recreation demand of the youth. In the interpretation of this data, the study will not focus on the different stages of the youth but instead the general recreation demand of the youth will be closely scrutinised.
5.3.2 Recreation Demand

Before tackling the task of interpreting the data on recreation demand, it will be proper for the study to start by briefly describing what recreation demand is. Recreation demand is simply described as desires or requests of being provided with recreation facilities and relevant programmes with an intention of utilising leisure time. The term recreation demand is usually equated with an individual’s preferences or desires.

The US Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in Pigram (1983:16) had this to say about recreation demand: “Recreation demand is 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....” What is deduced by this study from the US Bureau of Outdoor Recreation definition about recreation demand is that recreation demand is basically the provision of recreation facilities and programmes that are needed by people in order to convert latent recreation activity into effective recreation activity.

The interpretation of data gathered for recreation demand is twofold. Firstly, the study starts by looking at the types of recreation facilities and programmes that are needed by the youth. Lastly, the study focuses on the location of recreation facilities in Umlazi.

Having given you the broad outline of the argument that will comprise the following section, let us now make a closer look of these broad outlines.
5.3.2.1 Types of Recreation Facilities

This paragraph will focus on the types of recreation facilities and programmes that the youth feel need to be provided in Umlazi. Popular and less popular demanded recreation facilities will once more be revisited by the study. 

Deducing from the data gathered in Table 5.4 in as far as the recreation facilities that have popular demand from the respondents, this study found them to be the following: basketball fields, cinemas, soccer fields, swimming pools, dancing halls, music theatres and hotels. What is striking about the required recreation facilities is that 25 per cent of them are already provided while the rest are not. 

In providing a reason for the demand of the already existing recreation facilities Knestch (1972) in Pigram (1983) stated that this is caused by the fact that people are already exposed to that type of a recreation opportunity. Another reason that this study can add is that the facilities although provided they will remain in demand as long as people feel that they are not enough. As a result, under normal condition consumption and demand in recreation need to be directly proportional to each other. Recreation consumption in this study means recreation participation.

Figure 5.8 above gives a global view of the recreation facilities that the youth have indicated to be provided in Umlazi. Some of these facilities are highly required by the youth. What is noticed in figure 5.8 above is that the recreation facilities that are demanded by 30 per cent and more of the respondents, are those facilities that they can easily make use of them. The underlying reason may be that they have been exposed to their accompanying recreation activities. In addition, these activities are seen to be cheap than the rest. Recreation facilities in which the youth have not been exposed to their accompanying recreation activities and that are perceived as expensive are demanded by less than 30 per
What is deduced by the researcher about this state of affairs is that the lack of exposure and recreation programmes in Umlazi remains to be a problem.

Table 5.5 above exposes the recreation facilities that are taken to be in high demand taking gender and age into consideration. These recreation facilities are cinemas, swimming pools, dancing halls, music theatres, soccer fields, basketball fields and hotels. Some of the recreation facilities that are in high demand were once provided in Umlazi but have been left to dilapidate. These include a cinema found in B section and a swimming pool in D section. Other recreation facilities because of under-utilisation were converted to serve other purposes, for example, the hotel converted an ordinary accommodation place. The other group of recreation facilities that are also in high demand in the Table 5.4 are provided in Umlazi but they happen to be few in numbers, for example, community halls, basketball fields and soccer fields. Music theatres are also highly demanded by the youth in Umlazi, unfortunately they have never been provided.

The likely reason for the demand of recreation facilities by youth may be the realisation of the benefits that are associated with recreation participation. In addition, sports television programmes like Top Sport and Mabaleng that constantly remind the youth of the values of participating in recreation activities are regarded by the researcher as having tremendous influence. In Figure 5.5 above we have seen that about 35 per cent of the youth are agreeable to television as generating their recreation interest. Consequently, the constant exposure of the youth to different type of recreation activities through television and other sources are likely to increase the youth recreation demand in Umlazi.
Lastly, the fundamental natural reason that may be cited as making the youth to demand recreation facilities of varying nature may be the desire to fulfill certain natural needs. These needs are according to Marlow in Torkildsen (1983) physical or biologic needs; safety and security needs; social needs; ego-esteem needs; and self-actualisation needs. As the youth passes from one growth phase to the other, these needs need to be catered for. One way of catering for the aforementioned needs is to make available recreation facilities for the youth where recreation programmes and activities can take place.

This topic has looked into the types of recreation facilities that are desired by the youth in Umlazi. The probable reasons for the demand of these recreation facilities have also been discussed. The remaining question is where must these recreation facilities need to be located. The following paragraphs will therefore concentrate into the location of the recreation facilities in Umlazi. Also to be discussed in the next paragraph will be whether the location of the existing recreation facilities do meet the expectations of the youth. What is the youth’s attitude towards the existing recreation facilities.

5.3.2.2 Location of Recreation Facilities.

This study has noticed that the recreation facilities demand by youth cannot be treated in isolation. Accessibility and location as related factors to recreation facilities and programmes provision also need to be considered.

Accessibility and location of recreation facilities in the study is reflected in Figure 5.7. Figure 5.7 indicates that 54 per cent of the respondents prefer the location of recreation facilities to be in each and every section found in Umlazi. The reason for such preference is that youth believe that recreation facilities need to
be located closer to the consumers as much as possible. The closer a recreation facility and accompanying programme is, the more accessible it is to the consumers. This type of reasoning in the study reaffirms one of the guides for recreation and park planning that was suggested by Kraus (1978:369) where he said: “Each recreation centre or park should be centrally located within the area it is to serve and should provide safe and convenient access for all residents....”

Closely related to the question of accessibility and location was the question of fee that the youth were prepared to pay in accessing a recreation facility. According to Figure 5.10 below it appeared that the majority of the youth in Umlazi are prepared to pay a fee ranging between R3, 00 and R6, 00. It is thought that this fee is preferred as against others because it is the normal fee that is charged mostly by taxis in Umlazi.

**FIGURE 5.10 PREFERRED TARIFF TO RECREATION FACILITIES**

![Diagram showing preferred tariffs for recreation facilities]

In this study therefore, it is assumed that the youth are implying that a recreation facility will still be regarded as being accessible to them if it can be located in an area that can be accessed by whatever means of transport. The guiding principle
in accessing a recreation facility is that an affordable fare has to be charged to the commuters. At the moment the fare that is regarded by the youth in Umlazi that is regarded to be affordable is between R3, 00 and R6, 00. A response of such a nature from the youth reaffirms one principle of economics that people aspire to the maximum possible satisfaction of needs using limited means.

In this study therefore, it is assumed that the youth are implying that a recreation facility will still be regarded as being accessible to them if it can be located in an area that can be accessed by whatever means of transport. The guiding principle in accessing a recreation facility is that an affordable fare has to be charged to the commuters. At the moment the fare that is regarded by the youth in Umlazi that is regarded to be affordable is between R3, 00 and R6, 00. A response of such a nature from the youth reaffirms one principle of economics that people aspire to the maximum possible satisfaction of needs using limited means.

One other interesting element that is deduced by this study is relating location to time. Figure 5.6 above indicates that 43.4 per cent of the respondents would like to spend between 30 and 60 minutes travelling to a recreation facility. This means that from the youth’s perspective a recreation facility is regarded as more or less accessible if the travelling time to it is between 30 and 60 minutes. Taking into consideration that the majority of the youth are also scholars, it is assumed by this study that even during weekdays the youth want to access the recreation facilities. In accessing the recreation facilities the youth from Figures 5.6 and 5.10 are prepared to travel a distance that is less than 60 minutes or preferably to pay between R3, 00 and R6, 00.

The time that the youth are prepared to travel to a recreation facility as against the provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi is regarded as one reason that has
driven 74.3 per cent of the respondents in question 22 of the questionnaire to say that the provided recreation facilities in Umlazi are not easily accessible. The 25.7 per cent who feel that the recreation facilities are easily accessible are likely to be those respondents who stay in sections where some of the recreation facilities are provided.

Now that this research has looked into the question of recreation participation and demand making use of the exposed data, let us now turn into recreation supply.

5.3.3 Recreation Supply

In this topic the research looks into the types of recreation facilities and programmes that are provided in Umlazi. The provision of recreation facilities in study area is measured against the international recreation space standards or standards of provision. The research attempts to determine the following: To what extent do the provided recreation facilities in Umlazi meet the international recreation space standards for serving the youth? At what stage can one say that the youth are over or under supplied with recreation facilities in Umlazi? Having said this, let us now make a closer look at the provided recreation facilities found in Umlazi.

5.3.3.1 Provided Recreation Facilities in Umlazi.

From the inception of Umlazi the main provider of community recreation facilities has been the government. Using the data collected from the youth, as well as, interviews and field observation conducted, the study discovered that only a handful of recreation facilities are provided in Umlazi. The recreation facilities provided are soccer stadium (1); soccer fields (10); community halls (8);
miniature parks (≠ 10); netball field (1); tennis court (1) and basketball field (1). Other recreation facilities that were in existence but no longer functional are swimming pool, golf course, athletic field and a cinema. One other thing that has been discovered by this study is that these recreation facilities are not evenly spread in Umlazi but they are concentrated in one or two sections. The recreation facilities that are more or less spread in Umlazi are soccer fields, community halls and miniature parks.

Before measuring the provision of the existing recreation facilities in Umlazi as against the standards of provision this study has made an attempt of calculating the average population of the youth per section. The average per section is 3,858. This calculation in this study is based on the figures indicated on Table 4.2 above as against the total number of sections found in Umlazi.

5.3.3.2 Standards of Provision

In order to determine whether Umlazi is sufficiently provided with recreation facilities or not, the standard of provision as propounded by Torkildsen (1983) is used by the study. By using Torkildsen's (1983) standard of provision, the study intends in:

(a) identifying the type of a recreation facility provided in Umlazi; and
(b) to determine whether that recreation facility meets the recommended population number that it must serve

It must also be noted that not all types of recreation facilities that are listed by Torkildsen (1983) are included in this study. The recreation facilities that are listed below are those that are more or less provided or in the process of being provided in Umlazi. These recreation facilities include:
(a) Public playing space;  
(b) Pitches, courts and greens;  
(c) Equipped play grounds;  
(d) Golf course;  
(e) Local parks;  
(f) Indoor sport centre;  
(g) Community centre; and  
(h) Swimming pools

In measuring the provision of recreation facilities against the accepted international standards this research found that the provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi is far below the expected international standards. The reason for this is suspected by this study to be politics that has dominated the country before the Government of National Unity (GNU) or the lack of knowledge from the providers of recreation facilities. As an example, between 1960 and 1970 Umlazi had a population of about 121 160 (Ngcobo 1984). During this period only one golf course was provided for Umlazi. According to Table 5.6 below, Umlazi should have been provided with 5 to 6 golf courses. Using the international standard of recreation facilities provision, this was a clear indication that Umlazi is under provided with golf courses. Such an under provision could be attributed to either politics or the lack of knowledge to the providers.

Table 5.6 below gives us a clear illustration of the minimum numbers of recreation facilities that should be provided for a given population. In this table the study is looking at what is provided as against what should be in place.
### TABLE 5.6 GENERAL STANDARDS OF RECREATION FACILITIES PROVISION
(Selected facilities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY/FACILITY</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED FOR UMLAZI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public playing space</td>
<td>24 300m² per 1000 population</td>
<td>4 per section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitches, courts and greens</td>
<td>16 200m² per 1000 population</td>
<td>4 per section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipped playgrounds</td>
<td>2 025m² per 1000 population</td>
<td>4 per section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf course</td>
<td>1 9-hole course per 18 000 population</td>
<td>5 per Umlazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local parks</td>
<td>20 250m² within 400m walking distance</td>
<td>4 per section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District indoor sports centres</td>
<td>1 per 40 000-90 000 population plus 1 for each additional 50 000 population (17m² per 1000 population)</td>
<td>1 in Umlazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community centres</td>
<td>1 per 10 000 population</td>
<td>9 to 10 in Umlazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming pools</td>
<td>1 25 m pool and 1 learner pool per 40 000—45 000 population (5m² per 1 000 population)</td>
<td>4 per section</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Table 5.6 above it can be seen that at the present moment the numbers of the provided recreation facilities is below the expected numbers, let alone the fact that their quality is questionable and some are no longer existing. The researcher thinks it is such a state of affairs which drove Putterill and Bloch (1976) before this era of the Government of National Unity to say: “In South African cities there are significant deficiencies in the quality and quantity of facilities for leisure activity particularly in the large concentration of Coloured and Black resident...”. Although such a statement was uttered during the apartheid era, when it comes to the provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi, the legacy of apartheid is strongly felt.

The under provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi in the research is also felt by the youth as deduced from question 30 in the questionnaire where 67% of the respondents feel that there is lack of recreation facilities in Umlazi. This type of response reaffirms what Ngcobo (1984:16) said about Umlazi: “While the township was rapidly developing, the provisions for recreation facilities was taking place at a snail’s pace”.

Under this topic the research has treated the question of the provision of recreation facilities in Umlazi. Besides making findings that the provided recreation facilities in Umlazi do not meet the required international standards, the research has also found that the youth of Umlazi are not happy with the number of the provided recreation facilities as stated by the research above. Lastly, this research has discovered that the types of recreation facilities that are presently provided are still far below the youth’s expectations.

Having made such basic findings, the research will now turn to the question of testing and interpreting its operational hypotheses as against the data collected from the respondents.
5.4 TESTING AND INTERPRETATION OF HYPOTHESES

This research has two hypotheses that were formulated on the basis of the general theory cited in chapter two. The hypotheses as they are outlined in 1.7.1 and 1.7.2 in chapter 1 are as follows:

(a) the inadequate provision of recreation facilities for youth in the Umlazi township has a negative impact on their behaviour; and

(b) the lack of recreation programmes for the youth of Umlazi township leads to the youth neglecting the existing recreation facilities within the township.

Having presented the hypotheses, the following paragraphs in this research looks at the data that were collected with regard to these hypotheses.

The basic testing of the hypotheses in the research has been done in section D of the questionnaire, that is, personal opinion questions. The pivotal question in this section reads: “The increase of criminal behaviour by youth is sometimes caused by the lack of recreation or sporting facilities which would have occupied them by engaging themselves in constructive things”.

In testing the first hypothesis (a) above the data analysis revealed that 86.1% of the youth responded positively to the above question. Their being positive responses are further confirmed by the fact that 92.4% agree that there is lack of recreation and sporting facilities in Umlazi. The above tendency seems to be constant in the research from both males and females, as well as, from the various age groups as it is shown in the following tables 5.7 (a) and 5.7 (b) below.
TABLE 5.7 (a): RECREATION AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR.

(OPINIONS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORIES</th>
<th>FULLY AGREE</th>
<th>AGREE</th>
<th>DISAGREE</th>
<th>FULLY DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 14 Years</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 17 Years</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 22 Years</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 5.7 (b): THE INADEQUACY OF RECREATION FACILITIES IN UMLAZI. (OPINIONS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORIES</th>
<th>FULLY AGREE</th>
<th>AGREE</th>
<th>DISAGREE</th>
<th>FULLY DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 14 Years</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 17 Years</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 22 Years</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The responses as they are depicted in table 5.7 (a) and (b) indicate that the majority of the respondents agree to the first hypothesis (a) of this study. This therefore makes the first hypothesis of this study valid.

The second hypothesis in the research has not been provided with a direct question in the questionnaire as it has been the case with the first hypothesis. In testing the validity of this hypothesis figure 5.4 above showing the youth’s participation in recreation activities, and personal interviews have been used by the researcher.

Figure 5.4 in the research determines the number of participants in recreation facilities that have been accompanied by relevant recreation programmes as against those that have not. In this research it has been discovered that facilities that have been accompanied by relevant recreation programmes for the youth in
Umlazi are soccer fields and community halls. Consequently, recreation activities that are offered in these facilities have a high number of participants, for example, soccer and singing. On the other hand facilities that have not been accompanied by relevant recreation programmes have failed to attract a large number of participants from the youth community. In addition, some of these facilities are presently defunct, for example, the tennis courts in D section, athletic field in A section and golf course in A section. The provision of these facilities in Umlazi without an accompanying recreation programme has been regarded by the youth as 'white elephants' as a result they were left to deteriorate. Besides the location and economic factors associated with recreation facilities, the youth in Umlazi are demanding recreation programmes using the term 'coaching clinics' that are associated with recreation facilities that are provided in the township.

Using the information gathered from figure 5.4 together with the responses of the personal interviews conducted by the researcher, the second hypothesis in the research has therefore been found to be valid.

5.5 CONCLUSION

In this chapter the research has made an attempt of exposing, analysing and interpreting the data collected during the research process. In the exposition and analysis of data, the researcher has noticed that the scope of participation by youth in various recreation activities has been hampered by many factors. But the basic factor that seems to have overpowered all other factors is that of the provision of recreation facilities and programmes. The youth in this chapter seem to realise the bad effects of not expending their leisure time. At the same time the youth feel that the authorities in Umlazi need to help them in expending their
leisure time in socially approved manner by providing recreation facilities accompanied by relevant recreation programmes.

One other thing that has been brought to the fore by this chapter is the question of consultation. In order for the authorities to provide what is needed by the youth when it comes to recreation, the youth feel that they need to be consulted. This feeling from the youth has been surfaced in this chapter under the topic recreation demand.

In this chapter, the researcher has also realized that the provision of recreational facilities for the youth in Umlazi is still at its infant stage. The provision of recreation facilities is not directly proportional to the growth of the population. Such a state of affairs makes Umlazi fail to meet the international standards of recreation facilities provision. An observation that has been made by the researcher in this chapter is that recreational facilities that are provided in Umlazi are not multi-faceted catering for the different recreation needs of the youth.

The present authorities in Umlazi are faced with many challenges when it comes to recreation. One challenge is that of addressing the imbalance of the past by providing multi-faceted recreation facilities and programmes. The researcher believes that through the provision of recreation facilities and programmes in Umlazi, the Umlazi youth is likely to be exposed to different types of recreation activities. In addition, the Umlazi youth’s leisure time is likely to be occupied in a more socially acceptable way.
CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Younger people, growing up with the new national curriculum, have greater sporting expectations across a much wider range of sports than previous generations (Fitzjohn et al. 1993: 150).

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The pivotal theme that has dominated the preceding chapters of this research was the provision of recreation facilities accompanied by relevant recreation programmes for the youth. This theme in the research has been viewed from both the geographic and social perspectives. The research has made an attempt to address the following question: What is likely to happen to the youth's character if their leisure time is not channeled into socially approved recreation programmes and activities by availing to them the recreation facilities. In the preceding chapters the general theory behind the consequences associated with robbing the youth the opportunity to utilize their leisure time effectively has been treated. In this chapter therefore, a summary of all the findings based on the main theme is being presented. In addition, the researcher is going to make some recommendations regarding the provision of recreation programmes and facilities for the youth.

6.2 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The summary and conclusion of the research revolve around the operational hypotheses put forward in 1.7 of the research. These hypotheses read as follows:

(a) the inadequate provision of recreation facilities for the youth in the Umlazi township has a negative impact on their behaviour;
and

(b) the lack of recreation programmes for the youth of Umlazi township leads to the youth neglecting the existing recreation facilities.

The brief re-exposition of what this research has done and the findings arrived at in surveying the validity of the above hypotheses is once more being treated. Let us now look in a nutshell at what this survey arrived at in treating the operational hypotheses of this study.

6.2.1 The First Hypothesis (a)

The method that has been used by the research to solicit the information pertaining to the first hypotheses was twofold. On one hand, the researcher used the questionnaire that was distributed among the youth, and on the other hand the researcher had to undertake the field observation. Field observation was undertaken in order to reconcile the information supplied by the youth with that of field observation. Summarily, the findings that has been arrived at by this research is that youth do like to involve themselves in different recreation activities. The main obstacle for participating in different recreation activities is the unavailability of some of the recreation facilities in Umlazi. Consequently, the youth in Umlazi find themselves involved in anti-social behaviour. The anti-social behaviour referred to in the study is characterized by the usage of drugs and criminal behaviour.

From the youth’s opinions it came out that if Umlazi can be provided with multifaceted recreation facilities, an impact can be made towards this incidence of delinquent behaviour. The views by the youth of seeing the provision of multifaceted recreation facilities in Umlazi as partly providing solution to the youth’s anti-social behaviour seem to be sharing the same
platform with that expressed by the Wolfenden Committee on Sport in Great Britain during the 1950s. This committee considered sport to be self-justified, although it became clear that sport also contributed to positive character development and health. In one of its report, the Wolfenden Committee in Kraus (1978: 199) had this to say about sport and juvenile delinquency:

"The causes of criminal behaviour are complex, and we are not suggesting that it would disappear if there were more tennis or running tracks; nor are we concerned to pressing for wider provision of opportunities purely on the ground that it would reduce the incidence of those various forms of anti-social activities which are lumped together as 'juvenile delinquency'. At the same time, it is a reasonable assumption that if more young people had opportunities for playing games fewer of them would develop criminal habits".

Consequently, it can be stated in this research that as the youth have indicated that they are capable of engaging themselves in multifaceted recreation activities, the provision of multifaceted recreation facilities in Umlazi is now a need. Blacks traditional sports facilities that were provided during the time when Umlazi was regarded as a dormitory city should be supplemented by more recreation facilities for the youth. The provision of such nature need not only be seen taking place in Umlazi but in all blacks residential areas that were once regarded as dormitory cities.

6.2.2 The Second Hypothesis (b)

In this hypothesis the focus was on the provision of recreation programmes as against the existing recreation facilities. The method that the researcher has
used to solicit information pertaining to this hypothesis is more or less the same as the one that has been used in the first hypothesis above. In addition to the method used in the above hypothesis the researcher has also conducted an interview for the sampled youth and the authority. The youth had indicated that if the provision of a "new" recreation facility is not accompanied by continuous coaching clinics they end up not knowing how to make use of a facility. This result in them thinking that those facilities are not provided for them but for a selected few. As a result, a facility ends by being neglected by the youth. The researcher noted that some recreation facilities in Umlazi are now defunct or have been left to deteriorate. The golf course once found in Umlazi is good example of a facility that is now extinct. Tennis courts and swimming pools that are found in D section have more or less experienced the same problem. Butler (1968: 264) in stressing the importance of a recreation programme had this to say: "It is not enough to hand leaders a bulging playground manual with directions for dozens of games. The important thing is to demonstrate these games and to point out techniques of presenting them, safety factors to be considered, variations to suit the number of players, et cetera." Butler here lay some ground rules of introducing a recreation facility to a community. If these ground rules were followed in the introduction of certain facilities in Umlazi, Umlazi will not be sitting with the problem of neglected facilities by the youth. Subsequently, this hypothesis was once more proved valid by the research. At this stage the summary and conclusion about the research hypotheses have been re-exposed, now the researcher will put forward some recommendations regarding the provision of recreation facilities not in Umlazi only but in all areas that have experienced the problem of inadequate provision.
6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The research has identified five areas that can address the problems of the youth under-utilization of leisure time, as well as, the provision of recreation facilities in areas like or similar to Umlazi. These areas are briefly discussed below.

6.3.1 Youth Recreation Facilities To Be Provided

In providing recreation facilities in Umlazi, authorities must take into consideration gender and the different adolescent stages. Males and females engage in different types of recreation activities. These differences should be taken into consideration when facilities are provided. The research has revealed that males like to participate in vigorous form of physical activity while females prefer activities that demand less vigorous physical activity. Provision of recreation facilities that take into cognizance the general physical built of the two sexes should be seriously considered by the providers to ensure that both sexes benefit from such a provision. Nevertheless such a provision must not rule out the fact that some facilities can be used by both sexes.

Another area that needs serious consideration in providing the types of facilities for the youth, is realizing that there are different stages of youth with different recreation needs. As youth move into different adolescent stages their recreation needs also change. In providing recreation facilities in a community that has youth, these needs should be taken into consideration. In order to know what are the current needs of the youth in as far as gender and different stages of youth development are concerned, it is recommended that an ongoing research needs to be conducted by the providers of recreation.
6.3.2 Youth Recreation Programmes

The research has shown that Umlazi lacks recreation programmes for the youth. It is therefore recommended that recreation programmes, taking into consideration various types of recreation activities, should be offered in Umlazi. These programmes should be led by people who have the know-how of particular recreation activities.

An office that will specifically look into the operation of these recreation programmes should be introduced in Umlazi. Personnel working in this office must be the people who understand the needs of the youth in Umlazi. The coordinator of such an office must be given an opportunity to sit in the local council meetings. This will give the Councillors of the different wards found in Umlazi, as well as, as the Mayoress an opportunity to have first hand information about the needs of recreation programmes for the youth.

It must be remembered that the media and other sources have made the youth aware of the recreation opportunities that can be offered. Unless recreation programmes designed in meeting the youth recreation needs are provided, Umlazi will always be viewed by the youth as lagging behind in the provision of recreation programmes.

6.3.3 Location Of Recreation Facilities And Programmes.

The central location of recreation facilities for the youth in Umlazi has been met with some problems. One of the problems that has been highlighted by this study is that of inaccessibility of these facilities to a larger section of youth. The study therefore recommends that accessibility of facilities and programmes be the factor that will supersede centrality. Facilities and programmes that involve youth recreation should be located in places that are easily accessible by various means of transport. Accessibility must not only
be considered in locating facilities and programmes in Umlazi at a macro level, but this factor must even be taken into account in locating facilities at a micro level, that is, per section. Centrality must only be considered when accessibility is not going to be a problem. Although recreation is a service, not all services can adopt models that have been propounded by people like Von Thunen, Greenhut and Christaller.

6.3.4 Providers Of Recreation Facilities And Programmes

In Umlazi the function of providing recreation facilities and programmes seem to be the duty of the public sector. The public sector working on its own cannot satisfy the desire of the larger youth population of Umlazi. It is therefore recommended that provision of recreation services as a whole be extended to other agencies. These agencies may come from the voluntary sector. The researcher believes that if incentives can be made available to the voluntary sectors for providing recreation services, a positive impact may be achieved on the inadequate provision of recreation facilities and programmes for the youth. The inclusion of voluntary sectors in recreation service is not only recommended for Umlazi, but for all areas experiencing the same problem to that of Umlazi. Provision of recreation facilities and programmes 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 area to see to it that maintenance of facilities do take place, as well as, the sustainability of recreation programmes. This means that such an office should be manned by people who understand all the dynamics related to the provision of recreation service.
In conclusion the researcher wants to highlight that Umlazi as an area that is predominantly occupied by Blacks has shown how the policy of apartheid affected the blacks' townships. The effects of apartheid are not only seen in the provision of recreation facilities and programmes. What has been noted by this study is that these effects have spilled over to the behaviour of the youth found in black townships. The researcher is of the opinion that it will be proper in addressing the providers of recreation service in the country by reiterating what the RDP documented:

“Particular attention must be paid to the provision of facilities at schools and in communities where there are large concentrations of unemployed youth. Sport and recreation are an integral and important part of education and youth programmes. In developing such programmes it should be recognized that sport is played at different levels of competence and that there are different specific needs at different levels” (ANC 1994:73).

In concluding the findings of this study, it will be proper to revisit what Harris in van der Smissen et al (1975: 126) said about the provision of recreation facilities for both boys and girls. She had this to say:

“Leaders will have to understand the difference in boys and girls in terms of growth and development. In addition, they will need to appreciate the great individual variation within a sex and understand how interest and involvements are pursued because of how they have been rewarded and reinforced for the individual. Once one knows and understands that there is
probably greater variation between the 97th percentile and the 3rd percentile of the male than there is between males and females in general, one must program for wider interest and involvements for both sexes. This understanding leaves no rationale for perpetuating double standards for expectations or two types of programs within recreation. Once you know better, it is unforgivable if you continue to perpetuate your own biases and insecurities upon those to whom you give leadership and assistance in the development of their selfhood".
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Putterill, M., and Bloch, C., (1978): *Providing for leisure for the city dweller.* Cape Town: David Philip, Publisher (Pty) LTD.


APPENDICES

Questionnaires to the youth (A1)
Questionnaire to the authorities (A2 & A3)
Transmittal letter ✓
Maps of Umlazi Township
THE PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES FOR THE YOUTH IN UMLAZI TOWNSHIP.

This questionnaire is to be answered by only those who are between the ages of 12 and 22 years. Please mark an (X) in appropriate places.

SECTION A: PERSONAL BACKGROUND

1. Gender: Ubulimi:
   - Female 01
   - Male 02

2. Age: Iminyaka yobudala:
   - 12-14 years 01
   - 15-17 years 02
   - 18-22 years 03

3. The educational institution level you are attending: Izinga lezikole lapho ufunda khona:
   - Primary School 01
   - Secondary School 02
   - Senior Secondary School 03
   - Tertiary Institution
   - Not attending
   - Other specify

4. Level of education already attained: Izinga lemfundo osuliphasile:
   - Less than grade 7 (std. 5) 01
   - Grade 7 (std. 5) - Grade 9 (std. 7) 02
   - Grade 10 (std. 8) - Grade 12 (std. 10) 03
   - Year 1-3 at Tertiary Institution 04
   - Other (Specify) 05

5. Indicate the section in which your home is situated. Indlu yakini yakhiwe kusiphi isigceme.
   - A: G 01
   - B: H 02
   - C: J 03
   - D: K 04
   - E: L 05
   - F: M 06

6. Structure of your home: Isakhiwo sendlu yakini:
   - Standard 4 roomed house 01
   - Converted 4 roomed house 04
   - Own built planned house 02
   - Other (Specify) 05
   - Own built unplanned house 03
7. How long has your family lived in Umlazi?:

| Less than 10 years | 01 | 10-20 years | 02 | More than 20 years | 03 |

SECTION B: FAMILY INFORMATION

8. Does your family have a car?:

| Yes | 01 | No | 02 |

9. What mode of transport do you use in your family?:

| Private transport | 01 | Public transport | 02 |

10. Does your family love to engage itself to sporting or recreation activities?:

| Yes | 01 | No | 02 | Not sure | 03 |

11. In what type of sporting or recreation activities does your family engage itself?:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Athletics</th>
<th>Golf</th>
<th>Netball</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>Wedding</th>
<th>19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bash</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>Hotel visiting</td>
<td>Singing</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Other:</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chess</td>
<td>Karate</td>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(Specify ...........)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>To swim</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Watching T.V.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. How does your family access the sporting or recreation facility?:

| Walking | 01 | Public Transport | 02 | Private Transport | 03 |

13. Is the sporting or recreation facility used by your family located?:

| Within the township | 01 | Outside the township | 02 |

13.1 If found within the township, how far?:

| 1-5 Km Away | 01 | 11-15 Km Away | 03 |
| 6-10 Km away | 02 | 16-20 Km away | 04 |
| More than 20 Km away | 05 |
13.2 If not found within the township, how far? *Uma zingatholakal k/o ngaphakathi elo kishini zikude kanga kana nani?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-5 Km away</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 Km away</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20 Km</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION C: PERSONAL INTEREST**

14. Do you get time to engage yourself in sporting or recreation activities? *Uyasithola yini isikhathi sokuzimbandakanya nezemidlalo noma nezokungcebeleka?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. How much time do you have at your disposal to engage yourself in sporting or recreation activities during weekdays? *Unesikhathi esingakanani sokuzihlanganisa nezemidlalo noma nezokungcebeleka phakathi nesonto?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2 hours</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 4 hours</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 7 hours</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. How much time do you have at your exposure to participate in recreation or sporting activities during the weekend? *Unesikhathi esingakanani sokuzihlanganisa nezemidlalo noma nezokungcebeleka ngezimpelasonto?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2 hours</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 4 hours</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 7 hours</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. What type of recreation or sporting activities are you involved in? *Zithola izinhlobo zemidlalo noma ezokungcebeleka ozenzayo noma ozihlanganise nazo?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singing</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chess</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting a park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watching TV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attending Gymnastics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting Library</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. Where are the facilities you use for the above recreation or sporting activities located? *Zitholakala kuziphi izindawo izizinda zokwenza lemidlalo yakho oyibalile ngenhla?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Within the township</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside the township</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. How much time do you spend travelling to the recreation facility/ies you use for your
sporting or recreation activities you mentioned above? Singakanani isikhathi osichithayo uya esizindeni osisebenzisayo uma ufuna ukudlala noma ukuzingcebeleleka ngezinto ozibale ngenhla?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30 minutes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 30 minutes and 1 hour</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1 hour</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. How much time would you like to spend travelling to the recreation or sporting facilities of your choice? Ungathanda ukuchitha isikhathi sokuhamba esingakanani uma uya esizindeni sezokungcebeleka noma semidlalo oyidlalayo?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30 minutes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 30 minutes</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1 hour</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Do you think in Umlazi there are enough recreation or sporting facilities for the youth? Ngokucabanga kwakho ucabanga ukuthi Emlazi izizinda zokungcebeleka noma semidlalo ezisingasetshenziswa yintsha zanele yini?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Do you think in Umlazi the location of the provided recreation or sporting facilities which are normally utilized by the youth is easily accessible? Ngokucabanga kwakho ungasho yini ukuthi izizinda zokungcebeleka noma zezemidlalo ezisetshenziswa yintsha Emlazi zakhiwe ezindaweni okufinyeleleka kalula kuzo?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. How much will you be prepared to pay to access a recreation or sporting facility in which you are participating? Ungazimisela ukukhokha malini ukufinyelela esizindeni sezokungcebeleka noma semidlalo owenzayo?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R3.00 to R6.00 per day return fare</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R7.00 to R10.00 per day return fare</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Specify).................</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Where would you like a recreation or sporting facilities to be used by youth to be located in Umlazi? Ungathanda ukuthi izizinda zokungcebeleka noma semidlalo ezisetshenziswa yintsha zakhiwe kuphi Emlazi?
The most central place in Umlazi: Indawo epakahathi nendawo noMlazi

The most accessible place by different types of transport in Umlazi: Indawo obushiweleka kalula kuyo uma usebenzisa izinto zokuhamba

In each and every section: Kuleso naleso sigceme.

In each and every school found in Umlazi: Kuzozonke izikole ezis 'Emlazi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Specify)</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 What has generated your interest in sport or recreation activities? Kube yini noma Kwaba yini ongathi yadala uthando lwakho kwezemidlalo noma wezokungcebeleka?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basketball Field</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boxing Halls</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping Sites</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinemas</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chess Halls</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket Fields</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing Halls</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf Fields</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnasium Halls</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey Fields</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Theatre</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball Fields</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 What type of recreation or sporting facilities would you like to be provided for in Umlazi? Mention any four which you think are you priorities? Yiziphi izindawo zokungcebeleka noma zemidlalo ongathanda ukuba zitholakale Emlazi? Bala zibezine ongathi uzithanda kakhulu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basketball Field</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rugby Fields</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Parks</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Fields</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volley Ball Fields</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. V. Rooms</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Specify)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

161
The under utilisation by youth of their leisure time in Umlazi makes them to involve themselves in delinquent behaviour. : "Ukungasisebenzisi ngokwemfanelo isikhathi sokuphumula kwenza intsha Emlazi izithola seyenzi okuningi okungukuganga noma okuphambene nomphakathi. Uthini wena?"

| Fully Agree | 01 |
| Agree       | 02 |
| Disagree    | 03 |
| Fully Disagree | 04 |

The usage of drugs by the youth in Umlazi is to an extent caused by the lack of involvement on their part to different recreation and sporting activities during their leisure time. : "Ukusetshenziswa kwezidakamizwa yintsha Emlazi kungadalwa wukungazi bandakanyi kwayo nezemidlalo noma ezokungcebeleka enhlobonhlolo ngesikhathi sokuphumula. Uthini wena?"

| Fully Agree | 01 |
| Agree       | 02 |
| Disagree    | 03 |
| Fully Disagree | 04 |

The increase of criminal behaviour by youth is sometimes caused by the lack of recreation or sporting facilities which would have occupied them by engaging themselves in constructive things. : "Ukukhuphuka kwezenzo ezinobugebengu phakathi entsheni kunzenza ukuthi kudalwa ukungabibikho kwezindawo zokungcebeleka noma zakudlala ezingabe zisetshenziswa yintsha ekwenzeni izinto ezakhayo. Uthini wena."

| Fully Agree | 01 |
| Agree       | 02 |
| Disagree    | 03 |
| Fully Disagree | 04 |
In my opinion there is a lack of recreation or sporting facilities in Umlazi.

Ngokubona kwami izizinda zokungcebeleka noma zokudlala ziyindlala Emlazi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fully Agree</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully Disagree</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How would you rate the conditions of existing recreation or sporting facilities in Umlazi? Ungathi isimo sezizinda zokungcebeleka noma izinkundla zokudlalela Emlazi sinjani?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very poor</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thank you: Kuyabongeka
THE PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES FOR THE YOUTH IN UMLAZI TOWNSHIP: A Socio-Geographic Perspective.

QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is designed for the interview of the ward Councillors of Umlazi township.

I. Personal Details

1.1 Name and Surname (Optional) : ............................................

1.2 Designation : .................................................................

1.3 Sex :

| 01 | Male | 02 | Female |

1.4 Ward you are responsible for


1.5 Your ward includes which sections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>09</th>
<th>J</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>CC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>BB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. General Information About Your Ward

2.1 What is the approximate total population number in your ward?
2.2 What do you think is the approximate percentage of youth, that is, people aged between 12 and 22, found in your ward?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Below 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>21% - 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>41% - 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Above 60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3.1 What type of recreation facilities are found in your ward?

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Athletic Field</td>
<td>Soccer Fields</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Cinema</td>
<td>Soccer Stadium</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Community Halls</td>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Miniature Parks</td>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Who provides recreation facilities in your ward?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metro Council</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durban South Central</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward Community</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Does the organ which provide recreation facilities also provide recreation programmes for the youth in your ward?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Of the following recreation facilities, which one that you are aware of are found in your ward provided by either public agency, private agency, schools or churches?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITIES</th>
<th>PUBLIC AGENCY</th>
<th>PRIVATE AGENCIES</th>
<th>CHURCHES</th>
<th>SCHOOLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Halls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinema</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket Fields</td>
<td>Cultural Activities Places</td>
<td>Hockey Fields</td>
<td>Golf Course</td>
<td>Miniature Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 In your own opinion do you think your ward has sufficient recreation facilities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>02</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3.6 Of the available recreation facilities that may be used by the youth in your ward, how would you rate their general conditions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3.7 Using the scale below how would you rank the general conditions of the following recreation facilities found in your ward:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
3.7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITIES</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Field</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinema</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Stadium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Halls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Parks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.8 How would you rate the accessibility of the recreation facility/facilities for the usage by the youth in your ward?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easily accessible by walking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily accessible by using one mode of public transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily accessible by using two modes of public transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easily accessible by using private vehicle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not accessible at all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.9 What would you think is the minimum fee the youth need to pay to access a recreation facility within your ward?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Range</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than R 2,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From R 2,00 to R 5,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From R 5,00 to R 10,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than R 10,00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.10 Where would you like the location of a recreation facility or facilities within your ward?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the central place of the whole ward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the place that is accessible using different modes of transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the periphery of the ward irrespective whether it is accessible or not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.11 Are there any open spaces in your ward which has been solely reserved for the creation of recreation facilities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
3.12 Who is responsible for the maintenance of the recreation facilities, if any, found in your ward?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Metro Council</th>
<th>Durban South Central Council</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Users of a recreation facility</td>
<td>Private Sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.13 Do you as a councillor has any future plans with regard to the provision of recreation facilities in your ward?

4. **Provision of Recreation Programmes for the Youth in Umlazi Township.**

4.1 Are there any recreation programmes that are provided for the youth in your ward?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 If yes, who provides these recreation programmes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Durban Metro Council</th>
<th>Durban South Central Council</th>
<th>Ward Community</th>
<th>Township Youth</th>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Private Sector</th>
<th>Other: Mention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Are the recreation programmes offered in your ward for the youth enough?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>To An Extent. Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>To An Extent. No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please motivate your response in 4.3:

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

168
4.4 Do you have any plans with regard to the provision of recreation programmes for the youth in your ward?

01 Yes 02 No

5. Self Opinion Questions.

5.1 As a Councillor of your ward do you think your ward need more recreation facilities than what it has at the moment?

01 Yes 02 No

5.2 Would you say that youth’s exposure to different types of recreation activities through media or attending schools outside the township, make them to expect to see the same facilities provided for them within the ward?

01 Yes 02 No

5.3 In your opinion would you say that the lack of involvement of youth in different recreational activities in the township partly contributes to youth’s antisocial and delinquent behaviour?

01 Yes 02 No

5.4 Do you think youth’s representatives need to sit in your ward meetings so that they can air up their views in as far as what they think need to be provided for them in the your ward?

01 Yes 02 No

5.5 In your ward do you have a structure which basically looks after the interest of the youth’s needs?

01 Yes 02 No

5.6 Do you think the ward need to have any plans pertaining to the provision of recreation facilities in the township are you willing to divulge it to the researcher?

01 Yes 02 No

5.7 If yes, what are the future plans in as far as the provision of both the recreation
facilities and programmes in the township?

5.8 The researcher would like to thank you for the time you have taken in answering this questionnaire. Your co-operation in this regard is highly appreciated.

Thank you very much. Kubongeka kakhulu.
THE PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES FOR THE YOUTH IN UMLAZI TOWNSHIP: A Socio-Geographic Perspective.

QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is to be answered by the Mayor/ Mayoress of the Durban South Central Council region under whom Umlazi township belongs.

1. Personal Details

1.1 Name and Surname: .................................................................

1.2 Designation: ...........................................................................

2. Central Information about Umlazi Township

2.1 How many sections do we have in Umlazi township?

2.2 How many wards do we have in Umlazi township?

2.3 What is the approximate total population number of Umlazi?

2.4 What do you think is the approximate percentage of youth, that is, people aged between 12 and 22, found in Umlazi?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 20%</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21%-40%</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41%-60%</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 60%</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Provision of Recreation Facilities in Umlazi Township

3.1 Which organ provides recreation facilities in the township?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Govt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durban South Central Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Does the organ which provide recreation facilities in Umlazi township also provide recreation programmes for the youth in the township?

| Yes | 1 | No | 2 |

3.3 Of the following recreation facilities, which one that you are aware of are found in Umlazi township provided by either public agency, private agency, schools or churches?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITIES</th>
<th>PUBLIC AGENCY</th>
<th>PRIVATE AGENCIES</th>
<th>CHURCHES</th>
<th>SCHOOLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Halls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinema</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Act. Places</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf Course</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Parks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi Purpose Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Ball Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Stadia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volley Ball Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Mention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 In your own opinion do you think Umlazi is provided with sufficient recreation facilities?

| Yes | 1 | No | 2 |

172
3.5 Of the available recreation facilities that may be used by the youth in Umlazi township, how would you rate their general conditions?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3.6 Using the scale below how would you rank the general conditions of the following recreation facilities found in Umlazi township:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3.6.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Field</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinema</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Halls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Parks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Stadium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 In which sections are the following recreation facilities located in Umlazi?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreation Facilities</th>
<th>Sections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinema</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Halls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Parks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Stadium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.8 How would you rate the accessibility of the following recreation facilities for the
usage by the general youth of Umlazi township, other than the youth who are residing in a section where the facility is found?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessible By</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Mode</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Modes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Vehicle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Accessible</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletic Field</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinema</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Halls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Parks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Stadium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.9 What would you think is the minimum fee the youth need to pay to access any recreation facility within the township?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Range</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than R 2, 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From R 2, 00 to R 5, 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From R 5, 00 to R 10, 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than R 10, 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.8 Where would you like a general recreation facility or facilities need to be located in Umlazi township?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the central place of the whole township.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the place which is accessible using different modes of transport.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the periphery of Umlazi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

174
3.9 Are there any open spaces in the township which has been solely reserved for the creation of recreation facilities?

Yes | No

3.10 Who is responsible for the maintenance of recreation facilities found in Umlazi township?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provincial Government</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metro Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durban South Central Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users Of Recreation Facility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.11 What are the council future plans with regard to the provision of recreation facilities in the township?


4. Provision of Recreation Programmes for the Youth in Umlazi Township.

4.1 Are there any recreation programmes that are provided for the youth in Umlazi township?

Yes | No

4.2 If yes, who provides these recreation programmes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Durban Metro Council</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durban South Central Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township Youth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: Specify.........</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Are the recreation programmes offered in the township for the youth enough?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>To an extent. Yes</th>
<th>To an extent. No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please motivate your response in 4.3:

4.4 Does the local council have any plans with regard to the provision of recreation programmes for the youth in Umlazi township?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1 As a Mayor/ Mayoress of Umlazi township do you think the township need more recreation facilities than what it has at the moment?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Would you say that youth’s exposure to different types of recreation activities through media or attending schools outside the township, make them to expect to see the same facilities provided for them within the township?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 In your opinion would you say that the lack of involvement of youth in different recreational activities in the township partly contributes to youth’s antisocial and delinquent behaviour?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 Do you think youth’s representatives need to sit in local council meetings so that the youth can air up their views in as far as what they think need to be provided for them in the township?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.5  In your local structure as the head of the council do you have a substructure which basically looks after the interest of the youth’s needs?

Yes  No

5.6  Should the local council have any plans pertaining to the provision of recreation facilities in the township?

Yes  No

5.7  If yes, what are the future plans in as far as the provision of both the recreation facilities and programmes in the township?

The researcher would like to thank you for the time you have taken in answering this questionnaire. Your co-operation in this regard is highly appreciated.

Thank you very much.
RECREATION FACILITIES IN UMLAZI TOWNSHIP
(AS PER EACH SECTION)

LEGEND

- Roads
- Railways
- Unit boundaries

- mp: Mini parks
- sf: Soccer fields
- sp: Swimming pools
- tc: Tennis courts
- c: Cinema
- h: Hotels
- ch: Community halls
- gc: Golf course
- nbf: Netball fields
- bbf: Basketball fields
- lb: Library
- ss: Soccer stadium
- mph: Multi purpose sport hall

KILometRES
RECREATION FACILITIES IN UMLAZI TOWNSHIP

(AS PER EACH SECTION)

LEGEND

- Roads
- Railways
- Unit boundaries

- mp Min parks
- sf Soccer fields
- sp Swimming pools
- tc Tennis courts
- c Cinema
- h Hotels
- ch Community halls
- gc Golf course
- nhf Netball fields
- bbf Basketball fields
- bl Library
- ss Soccer stadium
- mphi Multi purpose sport hall

KILOMETRES