RECREATION FACILITIES IN MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL: PLANNING, PROVISION, PARTICIPATION AND PROSPECTS

BY

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A dissertation of limited scope submitted to the Faculty of Arts in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Masters of Recreation and Tourism in the Centre for Recreation and Tourism at The University of Zululand

KwaDlangezwa
April 2006
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank various individuals and institutions for their assistance and support in the production of this work. I must stress my greatest indebtedness and gratitude to the study supervisor, Prof. L.M. Magi, for his invaluable suggestions and encouraging criticisms, which guided me throughout the course of this research.

Special thanks are also due to the study co-supervisor, Dr. A.T. Nzama, Head of the Centre for Recreation and Tourism, for her constructive encouragement, assistance and comments throughout the duration of the research project.

My gratitude also goes to Mr. A.T. Mthembu who has been responsible for teaching me statistical methods and research techniques.

In particular I wish to express my appreciation to my wife Zanele and my sons for their love, source of inspiration and support.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr S.E.Ngubane for the proof reading of this work.
DEDICATION

This document is dedicated to my wife Cynthia Zanele Khambule, my kids Khehla, Sipho and Lwazi. My family was a pillar of strength during the examination and research period. To my mother Agrineth Mamile Khambule and my father Eric Phelamandla Khambule this work is presented with love, honour and gratitude.
DECLARATION

I declare that this research study: *Recreation Facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal: Planning, Provision, Participation and Prospects* 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.
ABSTRACT

The greatest difficulty in the realm of recreation and tourism particularly in South Africa is the scarcity of the current and relevant research information. Furthermore, the planning and provision of recreation facilities coupled with the usage of the existing facilities has been one sector that has been overlooked by local authorities in KwaZulu-Natal and more specifically in the study area.

In recent years, more exciting forms of recreation including skiing, snowboarding, bungee jumping, sky diving, hang gliding, paintballing, rock climbing, backpacking, caving, and adventure tourism have been developed and introduced to the public. Notwithstanding the existence of such sophisticated recreation facilities, the study area seems to lack some of the basic recreation infrastructure. As such, this study seeks to establish some of the following objectives:

a) To find out whether there are any policies and guidelines followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities.

b) To investigate whether recreation facilities are adequately provided in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area.

c) To establish the extent to which local people utilise the existing recreation facilities in the study area.

d) To find out who is responsible for financing the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.
e) To reveal the demographic variables that play a role in the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni.

The research established that there were inadequate recreation policies and guidelines followed, and that these were not implemented. It further discovered that there were inadequate recreation facilities in the study area. Further that the provision of new facilities was seriously inadequate. In terms of utilisation of recreation facilities the study established that there was non-participation by the majority of respondents. Finally the study revealed that the local government was perceived as the main body responsible for the provision and management of recreation facilities in the study area.

The study brought forward the following recommendations. Mthonjaneni Municipality must:

a) Develop a policy framework for the governance of sports at local level that is in concert with the national provincial sports and recreation policy.

b) Make sport and recreation accessible to all people in the local area authorities are important link in value chain.

c) Create the infrastructure required for delivery of sports and recreation.

d) Ensure that the existence of programmes that develop human resources potential in sports and recreation.
In the New South Africa recreation should be planned to promote nation building or unity rather than segregation. Hence, it is through recreation that the heterogeneous society of South Africa can truly begin to merge and develop a new positive identity. Melmoth town must continue to be centre that provides the people of Mthonjaneni with all amenities including recreation facilities.
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CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Social scientists, recreation and tourism experts, in particular, agree that research is an essential instrument for matching theory with spatial reality for the improvement of our society. In modern society research is used to provide humanities with a reliable tool for gauging the needs and excesses for existence (Magi 2004).

Leisure and recreation are made possible by means of a range of services and facilities, both indoors and outdoors, in and around the home, in the urban environment, in rural and in countryside. A range of services and programmes are provided by the public, institutional, voluntary and commercial sectors to meet the diverse needs and demands of the individuals, families, groups, clubs, societies and businesses. (Torkildsen, 2005).

The greatest difficulty in the realm of recreation and tourism particularly in South Africa is the scarcity of the current and relevant research information. Furthermore, the provision of recreation facilities coupled with the usage of the existing facilities has been one sector that has been overlooked by local authorities in KwaZulu-Natal and more specifically in the study area.
Hence, this chapter attempts to present a detailed outline to be followed and the mode of operation to be employed in stating, analysing and concluding the research problem pertaining to recreation provision. The research exposition bears the title: - *Recreation Facilities in Mtionjaneni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal: Planning, Provision, Participation and Prospects.*

1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

There is considerable evidence that rising income levels and standards of living in society lead to increased participation in recreation activities. This participation, in turn, is accompanied by greater life satisfaction (DSR, 1998). However; in Melmoth and its surroundings, it has been observed that there is a lack of full participation in recreation activities. It is therefore thought that undertaking this study would assist in bringing clarity towards resolving this problem. In addition, this study would encourage more engagement in sports and other recreation activities especially with regards to the youth. In this study the notion that people are willing to be engaged in recreation is upheld.

The other motivating factor is that in 2004 South Africa won the 2010 World Cup Soccer bid for the first time in the history of football in this country and Africa as a whole. As such, there is a distinct possibility that there will be an increase in tourist activities and the need for recreation facilities. It therefore stands to reason that there will be an increasing need for the planning and provision of recreation facilities in KwaZulu-Natal. There is no doubt that erecting of sport and recreation facilities, in most communities, would possibly bring about more participation in recreation and tourism activities.
In considering the planning and provision of recreation, sport facilities and activities, it is important to draw into focus the views expressed in some literature. According to Gibson (1997) recreation can be considered as an activity-based pursuit, with the activities undertaken in one's leisure time as the key concept underpinning recreation and leisure. Gibson (1997) further states that the Municipal Council must work to improve recreation facilities by:

- Encouraging the development of new or improved sports facilities through advice and financial assistance.
- Preparing standard design solution for sports building and recreation systems.
- Developing innovative facilities and systems such as artificial playing surfaces.
- Identifying examples of good practice in facilities and activities management.
- Funding research into local and national recreation facility requirement.

These guidelines mentioned above suggest that each municipality should strive to acquire funding locally and nationally to ensure that there is sufficient provision of recreation facilities for the local community. Furthermore, acceptable standards in practice should be maintained so that full participation and utilisation of the existing recreation facilities in the study area is encouraged.

According to Gibson (1997: 30) “people participate in physical recreation for a variety of reasons such as health and fitness or the challenge of competition.”
This notion is summarised in Figure 1.1 given below. This model attempts to clarify the factors that affect participation and classify them into external and internal categories.

**FIGURE 1.1: FACTORS OF PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND RECREATION**

![Diagram of factors](image)

[Source: Gibson (1997:30)]

The above given model shows that there are benefits and reasons why people participate in recreation activities. Social grouping, disposable income and health fitness are some of the external factors that play a role in participation in sports and recreation, and on the other hand, internal factors just to name a few include, facilities, accessibility and educational experience.
However, in terms of preliminary observations the majority of the people in Mthonjaneni Municipality seem to be not fully participating in sports and recreation. This research is therefore undertaken with the view to investigate whether it is the lack of recreation facilities that causes people not to participate in recreation activities. Alternatively, the study has to find out whether there are any factors that are involved.

It is also worth noting that anyone driving through South Africa nowadays would be amazed at the number of projects underway, which include construction of recreation facilities like sports fields. One of the examples is in Mthonjaneni Municipal area through its Integrated Development Programme (IDP, 2002).

Like many other towns, Melmoth and its surrounding area, has signboards for road, electrification, water, waste, telecommunication, recreation and sports facility projects. These undertakings are done with the intention to significantly enhance the quality of life of the people through their earnings and proper use of their leisure time in sports and other recreation activities. Historically, public participation in providing recreation opportunities was based on two issues, that is, equity and resource scarcity. In industrial cities, public recreation was a response to acute deprivation of both children and adults. Hence, in the past, ordinary people were deprived the opportunities to participate in recreation activities.

Furthermore, poverty combined with crowding in the cities of the late 19th century cut off access to areas for play. At about the same time, the first national and urban parks were opened in an effort to preserve unique and special
areas designated for outdoor recreation (Lieber and Fesenmaier, 1993). Hence, this study investigates the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality. Melmoth is an old town including its surrounding areas, as in the past it is likely to have suffered in terms of access to recreation.

The local community has a lot to gain from adequate provision of recreation facilities. Unused leisure time due to lack of facilities especially in Black residential areas brings about untold criminal problems, high use of drugs and other anti social behaviour especially amongst the youth. But on the other hand, if there is adequate provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality that will encourage more participation in recreation activities and thus avert or reduce participation in social evils.

Real recreation is something, which will not only give the participants pleasure but will also helps to renew, or recreate the mind and the body. Hence, engagement in recreation activities, if exercised properly will be of great value to the people. Proper provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality and encouraging the development of new or improved sports and recreation facilities is therefore very essential.

1.3 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The present study firstly, investigates whether recreation facilities provided in Mthonjaneni Municipal area are sufficient. Secondly, it seeks to answer the question of quality in the provision of recreation facilities. Thirdly, the study also intends to reveal the problems that are encountered by the Mthonjaneni
Municipality in the provision of recreation facilities. Fourthly, it seeks to reveal how recreation provision can be stimulated in the area.

Engagement in recreation activities, if done properly, is great value to the people and it should in fact be way of life for many people including those living in Mthonjaneni Municipal area. Recreation continues to be short-changed with regard to the allocation of resources because of the lack of knowledge on decision making and its role in the society, as well as its potential as the instrument of transformation.

The researcher holds the notion that Mthonjaneni community has a lot to gain from adequate provision of recreation facilities. Unused leisure time due to lack of facilities especially in both urban and rural residential areas, causes untold criminal problems. It is therefore an undeniable truth that if adequate recreation facilities are not provided in Mthonjaneni Municipality its inhabitants are losing out on the benefits that recreation could provide if facilities were available, adequate and accessible to the local community. The statement of the problem in the study is that which seeks to get the community of Mthonjaneni to recreate, not only in thought but also in deed.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The primary significance of the study is to make a scrutiny of recreation facilities that are found in Mthonjaneni Municipal area and to investigate the possibility of providing additional facilities in the area. The study further investigates the usage of the existing recreation facilities, and through its
findings makes recommendations to the authorities of Mthonjaneni Municipality.

Melmoth town and its surroundings as Mthonjaneni Municipal area, has a potential to grow. Its accessibility and nodality as connected by road network of Eshowe–Empangeni and Vryheid is of great significance in this regard. Mthonjaneni Municipality should therefore, be able to provide the sufficient recreation facilities for its population.

In recent years, more exciting forms of recreation including water-skiing, bungee jumping, skydiving, hang gliding, paint balling, rock climbing, backpacking, caving, and adventure tourism have been developed and introduced to the public. However, some people enjoy forms of recreation that are considered immoral by others, for example drug use, gambling, nudism and prostitution. Some people also believe that there are restrictions in time for certain forms of recreation for example, not on Sunday or Sabbath or Ramadan. These forms of recreation are also important for Mthonjaneni Municipal area.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The key objectives of Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA), (DSR, 1998) are to increase participation in sport and recreation activities, raise the profile of sport and recreation particularly among all communities. The SRSA also aims at increasing the probability of success by South Africa's sportspersons and teams in major international competitions.
In an attempt to address the research problem, this study aims at focusing on the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality, with special emphasis on perceptions, perspectives and future prospects. The study actually seeks to reveal how the recreation facilities are planned, supplied, utilised, distributed, financed and managed. In other words, are there any demographic variables influencing the utilisation of recreation facilities for the benefit of local communities. The study also identifies areas with shortcomings and suggests recommendations thereafter. To achieve its targets, the study, therefore has been narrowed down into the following objectives:

a) To find out whether there are any policies and guidelines followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities.

b) To investigate whether recreation facilities are adequately provided in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area.

c) To establish the extent to which local people utilise the existing recreation facilities in the study area.

d) To find out who is responsible for financing the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

e) To reveal the demographic variables that play a role in the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni.

The above-mentioned objectives are structured on the basis of recreation provision, participation, perspective and prospect in terms of recreation perceived through the research study. Recreation facilities therefore form the cornerstone for recreation activities to take place in order that an individual gains the desired recreation experience and satisfaction. Recreation experience
cannot possible be guaranteed (Torkildesen, 1995). However recreation managers in Mthonjaneni Municipality must strive to create an environment conducive to recreation experience through participation like in other municipalities of KwaZulu-Natal and the rest of South Africa.

1.6 OBJECTIVES AS HYPOTHESES

In this sub-section of the study it is appropriate to clearly state that objectives are mainly used to stand as hypotheses of this study. The objectives as such also assume the role of estimating the outcomes of the study. Hence, through its objectives and findings, the study is believed to contribute towards the proper provision and management of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality. Among these objectives that have been mentioned, there are those that are essentially concerned with the provision of educational, health and recreation service, which best furnish opportunities whereby Mthonjaneni inhabitants may obtain recreation experience of their choice at an appropriate time and place.

In this research study, the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality are assessed by determining whether the desired objectives stated above, also used as educated conjectures, are accomplished. These educated conjectures may also be associated with the following statements:-

a) The adequacy of policies and guidelines followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

b) The adequacy of recreation facilities in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area as seen by residents.

c) The utilisation of the existing recreation facilities in the study area.
d) The perceived local financial responsibility and obligation for the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

e) The demographic variables that play strong role in influencing the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in the study area.

The above-mentioned statements provided and an educated guess on the prevailing circumstances that needs to be taken into cognisance in answering the question whether recreation facilities provided in Mthonjaneni municipality meet the demand of the local community. Alternatively, intimate or suggest ways and means to enhance the adequacy and utilisation of the existing facilities.

Hence, it is envisaged that through the outcome of this research, recreation managers will create an environment conducive to satisfactory recreation experience of the local people. The recreation authorities must therefore extend the range of activities to ensure that facilities offer a wide and diversified recreation choice to age groups, gender, race and income variables.

1.7 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

In narrowing the scope of the research problem delimitation of this study is focused on spatial and conceptual delimitation. The precise and clear delimitation of the study area plays the significant role in assisting the researcher to collect the data in time be in the position to analyse the data, put forward the findings and make sound recommendations.
1.7.1 Spatial Delimitation

The study is specifically based on Mthonjaneni Municipality [See Figure 1.2] found in Zululand in the Northern part of KwaZulu-Natal and falling under Uthungulu District Municipality. Mthonjaneni is one of the 52 municipal districts determined in terms of the Local Government; Municipal Demarcation Act, No. 27 of 1999 (MDA, 1999).

FIGURE 1.2: LOCATION MAP OF MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

The geographical grid of Mthonjaneni Municipality is 28 degrees 38 minutes South and 31 degrees 24 minutes east. Mthonjaneni Municipality falls under
one of the 52 Mthonjaneni magisterial districts found in KwaZulu-Natal. Mthonjaneni Municipality therefore refers to Melmoth town and the surrounding areas. Mthonjaneni Municipality consists of 6 Wards with 11 Councillors and the geographical area of 1096 square kilometres. Mthonjaneni Municipality came into being on 05th of December 2000 during Local Government Elections.

Mthonjaneni as the name of the municipality own it’s originates from the village of Mthonjaneni which is 25 km north of Melmoth. This village is situated on a ridge overlooking the Valley of Mkhumbane River, which was for the personal use of Zulu kings only and more especially King Shaka (Erasmus, 1995:149).

Mthonjaneni Municipality comprises the former Transitional Local Council (TLC) areas of Melmoth; former uThungulu Regional Council’s Umlalazi sub-region, and portion of Zululand Regional Council’s Emakhosini sub-region; areas of commercial farmlands, Entembeni and Yanguye and the portions of settled state land to the South of the Municipality (IDP, 2002).

Mthonjaneni Municipality is situated in a favourable position in terms of Melmoth as the nodal point with accessible route to the Northern inland to Vryheid and its proximity to Ulundi, which is one of the international recognised National historical heritage sites and the heart of Zulu Kingdom.

1.7.2 Conceptual Delimitation

Municipality refers to a geographical area, which is a municipal area with its own local government determined in terms of the Local Government Municipal
Demarcation Act, No. 27 of 1999, (MDA, 1999). In the study Municipality and Municipal area are therefore used synonymously but it does not refer to the cooperative body, which is the Municipal Council as described in section 2 of the Municipal Systems Act. (MSA, 2002).

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS

To understand the terminology used in this study it is very essential to define the terms, so as to avoid unnecessary ambiguities and contradictions. In this section the key concepts are explained and defined in the context of this study. A more detailed explanation of these concepts is also given in Appendix A. What is given here is an abridged definition of terms.

1.8.1 Recreation

According to (Carlson, et al. 1979) the term recreation is any leisure experience voluntarily chosen by the participant with the expectation of positive, enjoyable satisfaction from that participation. The researcher partly agrees with this definition because initially sometimes one is compelled to participating in the school’s sports activities and eventually at later stage it becomes an enjoyable activity. As such, Corbin (1970: 9) sees recreation as meaning to “refresh, restore, recreate, rejuvenate”, to invest with vigour and strength and to build a new physically, mentally and spiritually.

On the other hand, Magi (1999: 148) defines recreation as “engagement in any activity with an intention of achieving pleasure and personal worth”. The researcher argues that in most cases initially, one might not voluntarily
participate and enjoy satisfaction but it is in later stage that such pleasure is attained. Recreation means an enjoyable leisure activity or an activity of recreating, an emotional condition, a social institution, a means for restoring our energies for work or voluntarily chosen experience within one’s leisure. This definition emphasises that an activity must be enjoyable to qualify as recreation. In most cases this true but in some instances it can bring about disappointment and the feeling of dissatisfaction in a soccer match if one’s team is defeated.

In this study recreation relates to the type of experience one views as a recuperative activity, required for restoration of physical and mental energies and providing rest and relaxation. However, most definitions of recreation stress the point that the experience must be enjoyable and be taken during leisure time. Most definitions stress that the recreation activity is non-profitable. Whilst this is true in most cases but sometimes reading a book in the library might benefit the individual in improving one’s language skills which leads to better qualification and remuneration there of.

1.8.2 Leisure

In this study the term recreation is not synonymous to the term leisure. Recreation and leisure are used independently to each other. Leisure refers to free-time meaning time when one is free from one’s daily obligations. According to Carlson, et al. (1979:9) “any activity carried out freely without restraint or compulsion may be considered to be leisure”. Leisure is that portion of time not obligated by subsistence or existence demands.
Leisure can be defined as the state of mind (Weikopf, 1979). It deals with leisure as a self-mediation and self-improvement. Leisure is therefore something that an individual chooses to do of his or her own will. Hence, leisure represents discretionary or free time in which one may make voluntary choices of experience. Leisure in the study is used with related but different meaning to recreation. Leisure time refers to time free and recreation on the other is an activity where everyone can be engaged in irrespective of using leisure time or work time.

1.8.3 Recreational Facility

Recreation facility includes a wide range of resources, services and environments such as indoors, outdoors, in and around home, in urban, rural environment, or countryside, on land and on water. For purposes of this study recreation is viewed as a social system and it embraces all those actions that involve the pursuit of play and pleasure (Nesbitt, et al. 1970). The recreation facility therefore, denotes the physical and non-physical structures that cater for both the outdoors and indoors leisure and sporting activities for socio-cultural necessities. In planning for recreation provision planners and local authorities have to provide a wide range of recreation facilities for both indoors, out-of-doors, and outdoors recreation facilities for community participation in social and cultural activities.

1.8.4 Recreation Planning

According to Murphy (1985) the concept planning is concerned with anticipating and regulating change in a system, to promote orderly development so as to
increase the social, economic, and environmental benefits of the development process. In other words it is the orderly development of recreation facilities for the benefit of society. On the one hand, Gold (1980: 5) describes recreation planning as "a hybrid of physical and social planning that has evolved from professional fields of city planning, landscape architecture, recreation, and park administration," which has the main objective of serving the recreation needs of society. On the other hand, Getz (1987: 3) sees "recreation and tourism planning as a process based on research and evaluation, which seeks to optimise the potential contribution of recreation and tourism to human welfare and environmental quality." This definition by Getz (1987) is adopted for the purposes of this research inquiry.

1.8.5 Recreation Provision

An activity of supplying or providing the recreation or the cognitive process of thinking about what you will do in the event of anything happening in recreation. Provision means to provide meaning to supply, furnish or equip. Hence, recreation provision, recreation supply and recreation demand as terms are interlinked. The provision of recreation also relates to the recreation planning and management of facilities.

1.8.6 Recreation Participation (Utilisation)

For purposes of this research study the concepts of participation and utilisation are used synonymously and interchangeably. Participation can be defined as those activities by which members of the society share in the selection of rulers and directly or indirectly in the formation of public policy which directs their
involvement in recreation activities (Pigram, 1983). In this context the concept is used to determine the level of community engagement, participation and the way in which they share certain activities offered by the local recreation authority. According to Torkildsen (1995) participation is the core of the experience, the times of encounter with the resource and activity opportunities offered to the local community members or visitors.

1.8.7 Perspective in Recreation

Perspective can be described as an inner viewpoint, which deals with the inner feelings that are projected through the physical world, which eventually manifests itself to an outer reality (Bruyn, 1996). Perspective relates to a mental view or a particular way of perceiving the recreation facilities. A socio-cultural perspective is used in this study and it refers to the understanding of the differences in man's perception of the world as the basis for recreation. Any well-planned facility is expected to be fully utilised by its community instead of becoming recreation facilities that are the so-called white elephants.

1.8.8 Prospects in Recreation

Prospect refers to the possibility of future success in the provision of recreation facilities. The provision of recreation facilities is coupled with the usage of the existing facilities as well as present and future shortages that need to be attended to by the local authorities. According to Kraus (1978) one of the goals of recreation is to enrich the quality of life in the community by providing pleasurable and constructive leisure opportunities for the residents of all ages, background and socio-economic classes. This clearly means that for the future
development and provision of recreation facilities proper planning is very much essential on the part of the local authorities, and more specifically for the Mthonjaneni environment.

1.9 METHODOLOGY

The research study has selected the method that is ethically acceptable to include related issues such as confidentiality of the respondents, results and the reliability of the sample. For any research to accomplish its objectives the detailed methods to be employed, as mode of operation to be followed should be well spelled out. The quantitative survey method and collection of data through a person-to-person survey technique has been adopted. Consultations with the municipal officials, the town planners, and local people residing in the area have been made through the scheduled interviews.

1.9.1 Instrumentation

An appropriate and reliable research instrument for collecting data is an important research mechanism to have and utilise. The questionnaire was used as the main tool for collecting data. An interview schedule using the pre-designed questions, using direct and indirect questions, were used in the study to collect data. Both open-ended and closed-ended questions were employed in a designed interview schedule. All questions were designed and coded to suite the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) computer programme, available at the Centre for Recreation and Tourism, University of Zululand. The analysis of data was presented in the form of frequency tables, frequency percentages, columnar graphs and pie graphs, as well as cross-tabulations.
1.9.2 Sampling

The Stratified Random Sampling was employed whereby the population was divided into a number of parts or strata according to some characteristics chosen to related to the major variables being studied. In the case of this study the sample was stratified according to 6 Municipal Wards, age and gender. This means that in this study random samples were selected from each stratum.

Furthermore, a sample of the respondents interviewed did not solely concentrate on the general population of the Mthonjaneni Municipality, but rather on the focus groups comprising the municipal authorities, officials, local agencies and local community involved in recreation activities and facility provision.

The total parent population of Mthonjaneni Municipality is 56 532. The selection of the sample from the population was carried out with the assistance of a sampling formula. The formula for estimating a randomly selected sample from the given population has been applied: -

\[
S = \frac{X (NP)(1-P)}{D (N-1) + X P (1-P)}
\]

\[
S = \frac{(3,941)^2 (56532 \times 56532) (1-56532)}{(1,96)^2 (56532-1) + (3,941)^2 56532(1-56532)}
\]

\[
S = \frac{-26 654 366}{215262}
\]

\[
S = 123,9
\]

\[
S = 124
\]

20
The study, therefore, worked on the sample size of 150 respondents, which is within the minimum required estimated sample population of 124 respondents. The sampling technique selected was the stratified random sampling technique, which was utilised in conducting the survey.

**1.9.3 Data Analysis and Interpretation**

The data was analysed and interpreted using two types of research techniques, namely, qualitative and quantitative methods. The interview schedules from the Mthonjaneni municipal authorities, officials, local agencies and some local community leaders involved in recreation activities were analysed qualitatively. The questionnaires directed to the local community were analysed quantitatively using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The study therefore, used a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods.

The data collected was analysed and interpreted to make meaning of the findings. Frequency-percentage tables, graphs and cross-tabulations were used to analyse the information. These statistical representation media such as frequency-percentage tables were then interpreted to reveal respondents' views and perspectives.

**1.9.4 Pilot Study**

Pilot work was conducted as a preliminary investigation the survey. The pilot study was conducted to about 10 percent of the total sample of 150, which is 15 respondents. All the respondents that were interviewed resided within Mthonjaneni Municipal area under study. The primary aim of the pilot study
was to test whether the questions solicited in the questionnaire acquired the expected responses and also to reveal the consistency in terms of meaning and expression attached to them. In other words the pilot study was done in order to test the reliability and validity of questions.

About 15 respondents completed the questionnaires administered by the researcher. It took approximately 10–15 minutes to complete a questionnaire. Through the pilot study the research instrument evaluated to ascertain whether it covered the objectives of the study. Furthermore as the questionnaire was coded and open-ended, more other possible answers came out and they were then added and included as coded-possible answers. The pilot study also sought to verify whether the instrument used present a justification of the objectives, as well as provoked other ideas and clues to increase the chances of obtaining unambiguous responses.

1.10 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

This study consists of five chapters, that is, the introduction chapter, theoretical background chapter, physical setting chapter, data analysis and interpretation chapter, and a summary and conclusion chapter.

Chapter 1: The orientation to the study serves as a prelude to other chapters and describes the overall character of the study. In other words, in this chapter a tentative orientation of the study is revealed. Terminology that is prevalent in this study is explained and conceptualised. It also deals with the objectives and significance of the study.
Furthermore it introduces concepts that are central to the study and these terms are defined and conceptualised. One of the most important components of this chapter is the statement of objectives and related educated conjectures, which are a projection of the possible outcomes of the research. This chapter has exposed the core problem underpinning the study. It has given the layout and procedure that has been followed in the study towards solving the core problem of the study.

Chapter 2: The theoretical framework focuses on some of the literature that relates to the study. This chapter reflects what other scholars or researchers in the field of recreation have written in relation to the topic. It provides a conceptual framework for purposes of generating objectives and outcomes for the study. It actually looks at the existing literature works and investigates how previous scholars addressed the concepts that are covered in this study. It is upon the basis of these literary works that authentic generalisations can be made.

This chapter in turn forms the theoretical foundation on which the study is build. It explores other studies that have been undertaken on recreation provision. Firstly, definitions of recreation and other related concepts are presented. Secondly, it scrutinises the provision of recreation facilities. Thirdly, it focused on the prospects of recreation facilities and; lastly, it reflects on peoples' perspective towards recreation facilities that are provided in the study area.

Chapter 3: Description of the study area is provides as general background, the history of the study area, and the actual location map of the area is give, that is, of Mthonjaneni Municipality. The chapter focuses on the nature of the study area in Mthonjaneni, such as geographical features and geomorphological
landscape, climate conditions and vegetation. The infrastructure in Mthonjaneni Municipal area is also highlighted. This includes roads, educational facilities, recreation facilities, tourism facilities and cultural tourism facilities. This chapter also focuses on the geology, climate, natural vegetation and wild life in the area. Accessibility to the study area is given some attention.

Chapter 4: The data analysis and interpretation of the study is presented in this chapter. More importantly the analysis of data is presented in the form of tables and graphs. Analytic and interpretive discussions of data collected are presented, attempting to produce judgements emanating from the analysis. In this chapter an attempt was also made to discuss some general guidelines that ought to be considered when providing community recreation facilities and programmes.

This chapter is regarded as the core of this research investigation in that the empirical analysis and synthesis of data and ideas are put into effect. It is at this point in the analysis of information that inferences are made about findings of the study. Importantly, the objectives of the study are fully assessed at this point.

Chapter 5: Conclusions and recommendations. This chapter gives the summary of the findings and make recommendations pertaining recreation provision to the relevant authorities and the need for further research in the study.

The study also contains a comprehensive bibliography of the literature, the books, journals and websites consulted during the theoretical research of the
study. Also included are the questionnaires and transmittal letters used for purposes of collecting data.

1.11 CONCLUSION

The increasing significance of the recreation outputs of public resources management options, mounting attention to benefit-cost analysis and improvements in recreation benefit estimation methodology argue strongly for increased efforts to estimate recreation benefits (Lieber and Fesenmaier, 1993).

Provision of recreation facilities is rooted in the shared responsibilities for and commitment to economic and social development of the municipality. This clearly means that provision of recreation facilities requires co-operation, public, private partnerships joint decision-making and joint investment at all levels within the municipal government and the local communities.

Today recreation and leisure services are recognised as a means of correcting social and cultural inequities. The recreation experience contributes to individual growth and fulfilment, and to social development.

The chapter, on the whole, has therefore made an attempt to show the clear path to be followed in collecting, analysing data and concluding the research problem. It is believed that the research highlights certain recreation trends and then make recommendations to foster and kick start the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality, if necessary.
CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Recreation is a worthwhile, socially accepted leisure experience that provides immediate and inherent satisfaction to the individual who voluntarily participates in the activity (Kraus, 1978). Although the primary motivation for recreation participation is personal enjoyment as implied in the above given definition of recreation, recreation usually results in intellectual, physical and social growth.

Hence, it should be emphatically stated that when recreation planning and management policies are formulated for the provision of recreation facilities as part of the community service, it must meet appropriate standards of morality and give healthy and constructive experience.

Recreation planning and management policy in South Africa should be framed to satisfy the recreation needs of all South African people. Unlike the policies of the past, where management of recreation was strongly influenced by apartheid policies, today management in the recreation services is undertaken so that those who are recipients of the process may live better life. Of course, one of the cruel legacies of apartheid in South Africa was its distortion of sports and recreation in the society (ANC, 1994).
The Reconstruction and Development Programme (ANC, 1994) forms the cornerstone of the government efforts to improve the living conditions of South Africans and to rectify socio-economic imbalances of the past which have denied the millions of people and particularly the Black youth the right to the normal and healthy life.

Hence, it was very significant that in the New South Africa more attention should be given to the proper equitable distribution of recreation facilities through the effective recreation planning for the present and the future. This distribution should facilitate provision in the best location at the right time, as well as for the right people and at an acceptable reasonable cost.

2.2 POLICIES AND GUIDELINES IN PLANNING FOR RECREATION PROVISION

The democratisation of the state and society in South Africa has seen the empowerment of the communities especially those living under the community-based land tenure. This democratised land tenure system has stimulated responses regarding resource use, land rights, management policies, participation and control of recreation facilities. The decision that managers take, influence the future direction of the organisation of recreation facilities.

The decision-making takes place within a specific time-scale and it is mobilised around key strategic objectives. A key dimension of planning is a scenario planning whereby managers explore possibilities of future opportunities and threats. The decision needs to be taken about what resources need to be utilised, and who is going to do it and how the outcomes are going to be measured.
This kind of process is important for the proper establishment, provision and utilisation of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality.

2.2.1 Recreation Planning Approaches and Methods

Recreation planning is the dynamic process, which is concerned with the provision of facilities for the people at the right time and at an acceptable cost. What is implied here is that planners identify the recreation needs of people and locate facilities according to planning principles. New approaches and methods for recreation planning should be adapted to a common policy (Kraus, 1978).

In recreation demand, the policy is based on the demand preferred by local government and decision-makers who try and address the wishes of communities. What is meant in this aspect is that government agencies must produce guidelines and standards for recreation. In planning recreation, it should be taken into account that recreation provides social control to alleviate anti-social behaviour. This is particularly true when nation building is promoted through sports and recreation.

A people-approach to recreation planning emphasizes the people orientation where recreation involves social relationships (Torkildsen, 1995). In South Africa a need based recreation planning policy is essential so that people become involved in the planning process that is putting people into plans for effective utilisation of recreation facilities. Systematic planning for recreation services must be found on the needs of those living within the community. Planning as process should be the activity of the government, the non-governmental organizations and private agencies having the primary
involvement with health, education and recreation activities in communities (Shivers, 1987). Existing facilities and services necessary for recreation activities should be ascertained and taken into account in terms of any proposed physical recreation facility development. Recreation planning should therefore be based on the overall needs of the population for recreation service. Recreation planning and management policy for South Africa must consider the following factors:

- Use of school facilities for self-directed activities should be part of any planning outcome, which will allow facilities to be utilized by learners or by others during time when they are not scheduled for school purposes.

- Facilities should be so situated that all those who wish to participate will have accessibility without difficulty.

Recreation facilities should be situated at the most appropriate and attractive location. Recreation facilities should provide public convenience to include safety. The building of multi-purpose hall and grounds should be encouraged. However, it should be emphasized that in order that the above factors are featured in planning the team approach to planning policy must be a priority.

On the other hand, the question of the planning and provision of facilities, and the team-approach to planning policy is an important element, which needs to be established in Mthonjaneni Municipality. On the other hand it must be understood that the management of facilities may be accepted to refer to the hands-on process of maintaining and restoring recreation facilities where necessary or appropriate, and administering and regulating human activities, which may have impact on these facilities (DEAT, 1998).
2.2.2 The Recreation Planning Process

The need for recreation planning has grown significantly over the last few years. Recent public sector reform, combined with fiscal restraint has necessitated that local government deliver facilities and services in a more effective way. As shown in Figure 2.1 with the new Local Government Act 1995 it is vital that local authorities have a strategic focus; consult the public in the planning process; are accountable for capital expenditure and works undertaken; and deliver services in an efficient and cost effective manner.

FIGURE 2.1: THE FACILITY PLANNING PROCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECREATION PLAN</th>
<th>NEEDS ASSESSMENT</th>
<th>DECISION</th>
<th>FEASIBILITY STUDY</th>
<th>DECISION</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>CONSTRUCTION</th>
<th>EVALUATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Values</td>
<td>Corporate Aims and Objectives</td>
<td>Abandon Proposal</td>
<td>Market Analysis</td>
<td>Management Plan</td>
<td>Construction and Handover</td>
<td>Facility Operational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Consultation</td>
<td>Review of the existing Provision</td>
<td>Upgrade the existing Facility or Develop New Facility</td>
<td>Draft Management Plan</td>
<td>Design Brief</td>
<td>Project Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Formulation</td>
<td>Community Consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concept Design and Financial Viability</td>
<td>Design Team</td>
<td>Post Construction Analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations and Strategies</td>
<td>Determine Needs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Schematic Design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development Proposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Design Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [http://www.dsr.wa.gov](http://www.dsr.wa.gov)
In this study the following model is adopted as it clearly explains how comprehensive planning using the holistic approach should be done. This model therefore shows that preparation of a recreation resource or facility is the joint responsibility of most local planning and recreation agencies. These agencies are also responsible for processing, approving, or preparing public or private recreation development proposals, land use changes, environmental impact statements and the capital improvement budget that can affects the quantity and quality of recreation opportunities.

2.2.3 Planning for Recreation Facilities

Before any new project is begun or renovation work is attempted, it is paramount that the staff of an organisation must have a clear picture of what use the facility will serve. There are many excellent resources on how to design lands or building from the technical standpoint. Recreation agencies are faced with a number of programmatic considerations when planning areas and facilities (Torkildsen, 1995:74):

- What level of quality do we need and can afford?
- How many multiple uses should a single facility be asked to carry?
- Should facilities be clustered by like kind, or should they be decentralised into various functional sections under the jurisdiction of the given agency?
- Which facility development should be given priority?
- As facility development growth decreases and schools become vacant or the public sale, should we renovate them and make do, or is it wiser to build our own facilities?
Some recreation agencies have cut corners by sacrificing quality in the development of areas and facilities. In some cases this has been done with little damage to the program. But high maintenance expenses have occurred as a result. Perhaps the serious problem in the sacrifice of quality has been the over development of areas where the use impact has ruined the very substance of amenity (Farrell and Lundegren, 1988).

Management Practice appears to be based on the classical movement, which is concerned with the efficient design and structure of organizations (Torkildsen, 1995). However, in recent years, many management systems have been influenced by behavioural view on management, which has a greater concern for people involvement.

Management by objectives should be used in recreation planning for the new South Africa for the provision of facilities. Management by Objectives (MBO) is a common sense approach, which is preceded by objective through its participative style, in recreation planning. People are given an opportunity not only to state what is to be done, but they also determine how it is to be done. Consequently Management by Objective style has proven greater positive results at all levels of management. The major principles of management that should be embodied in the recreation managing policy are the processes used in managing which include planning, organizing, staffing and managing resources, direction, co-ordinating and evaluating (Shivers. 1987). Planning, as the process of formulating objectives and developing alternative strategies for achieving them is very essential especially when one looks at the South African situation. In South Africa, a greater challenge under the new
dispensation is expected to have a significant contribution to benefit all the citizens in the provision of recreation and sports facilities (Jubenville, 1978).

In South Africa the organising aspect is envisaged through the Reconstruction and Development Programme policies (ANC, 1994), which reflect more equitable distribution of benefits among all South Africans. This equitable distribution can be achieved through proper organisation of recreation facilities, in the democratic society.

Staffing is the process of selecting training and assigning personnel who work in recreation. Recruiting is also related to directing, which is done in supervising, which include delegation, commanding and making follow up. Co-ordinating is also important in the managing process of recreation to ensure harmony in activities performed by different personnel. Controlling or evaluation include setting standard, measuring performance and correcting deviations, are very essential especially for the existing recreation facilities in South Africa in checking for their duplication in the society.

The management policy for recreation in South Africa should depict how management process through its key principles should be made effectively for the provision of both indoor and outdoor facilities in the urban and the rural areas in the country side. This notion is particularly important for processes that take place in the study area, in Mthonjaneni District Municipality.
2.2.4 The Role Players in Recreation Planning

Recreation provision is about meeting people’s needs. But recreation implies freedom of choice, so the recreation the recreation planner has to be aware of the current trends and understanding influencing choices. The major role players in the provision of recreation services are the public sector (government) and the private sector (commerce and business). Since all recreation providers must operate within the law, it follows that the state impinges on everyone to some extent.

(a) The Public Sector

The central government further should not play a direct role in the organisation and administration of recreation. It should in fact provide some funding and legislation, which may assist or constrain local authorities, commercial enterprises and voluntary groups in carrying out whatever services and facilities they deem necessary.

Local authorities including the Community Based Organisations (CBO’s) and Non Governmental Organisation (NGO’s) should work in a democratic manner in providing facilities to the municipal area it controls. As the country operates under a democratic government all traces of discrimination should be removed so as to ensure fair and adequate provision of recreation facilities.

(b) The Private Sector

The private sector exists to make profit from the services and facilities it provides. In fact the private sector can be in a position to provide quality services with the hope of making huge profits. Torkildsen (1996) confirms that
millions of people buy sports equipments and cinema tickets, eat out socially, drink, smoke, gamble, watch television and are entertained in their leisure time through services and products provided commercially. In South Africa, more specifically in KwaZulu-Natal the private sector plays an important role in promoting sport and recreation.

2.2.5 Government Policy in the Provision of Recreation

In National Department of Sport and Recreation White Paper (DSR, 1998), it is clearly stated that the main beneficiaries of government resources in the past were the establishment sector, which accounted for our country’s population. Sports and recreation sectors continue to be short-changed with regards to the allocation of resources because of the lack of knowledge at the decision-making level.

The Department of Sports and Recreation (DSR, 1998) has set the following objectives for itself, which gave rise to the “getting the nation to play” slogan:

- Increasing the levels of participation in sports and recreation activities.
- Raising sports profile in the face of conflicting priorities.
- Maximising the probability of success in major events.
- Placing sports in the forefront of efforts to reduce the level of crime.

The “getting the nation to play” principle is the pervasive theme of the White Paper. The realisation of this goal requires a conscious effort and firm commitment from the government. Non-governmental organisations (NGO’s),
the private sector and South African society in general within this triad, each stakeholder has a particular role in laying the foundation for culture of sport and recreation. In realizing the importance of this philosophy or goal, “getting the nation to play”, cognisance must be taken of factors that begin to negatively affect its operation. These include the following factors:

- The imbalances between advantaged, predominantly urban communities, and disadvantaged, local communities.
- The lack of a strategic vision and policy for the development of sport and recreation.
- The need for South Africa to take the rightful place in the global sporting community.
- The expectation that the DSR will cater for the needs of the entire population (DSR, 1998: 2).

The above-listed shortcoming must be recognised as a list of factors that would play an important role in challenging and point a way towards the outcomes of the objectives of this research study. Indeed, it would be interesting to note what would be the views of the respondents from the study area, the Mthonjaneni Municipality.

2.3 RECREATION PROVISION AND THE POPULATION

One of the truly greatest challenge of the next century lies on our ability to accommodate unprecedented population increase as well as cultural diversity in a non-divisive and socially beneficial manner. Leisure as a means of cultural expression and a mechanism for cultural assimilation has a potential to both assist and hinder the processes associated with meeting this challenge in any society. (http://www.wordiq.com/definition/leisure recreation, 2005)
It should be noted that understanding this potential is becoming more and more essential in South Africa, and more specifically at Mthonjaneni Municipality. Interestingly, previous research has shown that discrimination on the basis of racial and ethnic groups can affect leisure choices and compromise benefits that would otherwise be realised if discrimination was absent.

2.3.1 Discrimination in Leisure and Recreation

A number of research studies locally and internationally (Magi, 1986, 1989b, 1992b; ANC, 1994; Stoldolks and Jackson, 1998) have focused solely on problems of race and ethnicity among various groups. In the study entitled “Discrimination in Leisure and Work Experience by White Minority Group” Stoldolks and Jackson, 1998: 23) where issues related leisure and discrimination among the Whites ethnic minority group, the Polish community in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada were examined (Stoldolks and Jackson, 1998).

The findings show that well established racial minorities both terms of the types of discriminatory treatment and the locations where such treatment is found, does take place. In particular White ethnic minorities tend to experience markedly less discrimination in leisure settings than in other locations.

The low incidence of discrimination in leisure can be partly attributed to ethnic enclosure, which serves to alienate the potential for contact with members of other groups and therefore form the occasions in which discrimination in leisure might be experience (Stoldolks and Jackson, 1998). The study shows that there are important differences between ethnic and racial minorities and emphasises the need to distinguish between race and ethnicity when conducting research.
The findings of studies cited above do suggest that there is need to revisit or address the question of persisting matters of discrimination in KwaZulu-Natal and within Mthonjaneni Municipality, in particular. Notwithstanding that the question of race is an important one for a study undertaken in South Africa, for purposes of this research study it has not been given particular attention, because the Mthonjaneni Municipal Area is predominantly occupied by one racial group, the Blacks or Africans.

2.3.2 Human Needs and Recreation Provision

Human beings have certain physiological needs that are intrinsic to the make up and satisfied in the variety of identifiable, definable ways. These needs are well documented and are illustrated by such things as need for food, air and water. Along these needs are others that psychologists have labelled as psychogenesis or psychological needs, which are characterized by lack of focus or dependence on the organic system, are categorised as secondary, and are not satisfied by physical means (Farrell and Lundegren, 1988)

Health and fitness clubs play very important role in preventing hypo-kinetic conditions and particular importance are the modifiable risk factors for coronary hearth disease (CHD). In the study entitled, An assessment of the physical fitness and Coronary heart diseases risk factors of White females in Zululand area that attend health and fitness clubs conducted by Coetsee (2003) shows that the South African population is, especially in urban areas, increasingly becoming aware of the benefits of physical exercise (for improvement of health and the quality of life (Coetsee, 2003).
Hence, provision of recreation facilities is one of those means, which address those secondary needs that need to be satisfied in all communities especially in the developing countries like South Africa. As such, the study area is one of those ideal areas at which an investigation pertaining to such needs, provision, utilisation and participation must be carried out.

2.3.3 Recreation Provision in South Africa

Recreation planning is the first step in the Facility Planning Process where it identifies the recreation needs of the community, what opportunities currently exist in the community, and what action is necessary to meet the needs identified. In essence, strategic recreation planning involves answering three questions:

- **Where are we now?**
  What facilities and services are available at present and do they fulfil the identified needs of the community?

- **Where would like to be**
  What facilities and services are required to meet the needs of the community?

- **How are we going to get there?**
  How are these facilities and services to be provided in future and who is responsible for providing them? (http://www.dsr.wa.g)

In the management of recreation for the New South Africa it is very important to review the recommendations of the studies (Magi, 1986, 1989b, 1992b, 2002; Mwandla, 2002) undertaken in South Africa. Most studies revealed and
highlighted that planning and provision of recreation facilities should be the co-operative venture between the public and the private sectors.

This is clearly supported by Mkhize (1994) when he states that there should be co-operation between the community and the authorities so that the recreation projects in the townships and rural areas can be carried out successfully.

Butler-Adam (1981) in a recreation study of Albert Falls Public Resort concluded that the yesterday practice of segregation of people with colour has been and has continues to be replaced by a need for segregation of activities on the basis of human preferences. What is suggested above is that the government policy must encompass the changes in people’s attitudes. This is particularly true with regards to the different people participation patterns.

Wilson and Hattingh (1988) revealed that the South African government policy for urban Black communities had a significant influence on their recreational patterns and the effect of the lack of facilities. In fact, Blacks who were living as employees in rooms in the back yard of White homes were in many cases totally deprived of recreation facilities.

What is implied here is that Black peoples participation in recreation activities is revealed to be limited. This is because of the lack of facilities in their disposal, which leads to adverse effects of improper use of leisure time, which eventually leads to crime especially amongst the youth.

Magi (1986) states that recreation planning plays a critical role in effective planning and management both at present and future. Through the study of people’s perception and cognition of natural resources, better contribution for
the better planning and management decision can be envisaged. In the New South Africa recreation should be planned to promote nation building or unity rather than segregation. Hence, it is through recreation that the heterogeneous society of South Africa can truly begin to merge and develop a new positive identity.

In an article for recreation planning, land management and local connection it is revealed that people usually think that parks are places for enjoyment. Actually, they are also economic necessities. Consequently, in Virginia Department of Conservation and recreation helps local parks and recent departments through funding, expertise and training. Through partnership more than 50 000 acres have been purchased for parks and recreation. Since 19967 the Department has provided more than $300 million have been generated for local parks. The Department of Conservation and Recreation also provide policy and direction to public and private sector for better management of recreation resources, outdoors and open spaces (http:www.dcr.Virginia.gov/lanm-sum.htm, 2006).

In view of the discrepancy in the recreation facility provision especially for Blacks in South Africa, the management policy must be formulated along the specific guidelines to ensure that there is: (DEAT, 1996:12).

- An integrated provision and utilisation of recreation facilities.
- Greater community involvement.
- Development of recreation areas and facilities.
- Spatial standards for the provision of recreation areas and facilities.

In addition to the above given guidelines, inclusion of South Africans with disabilities in public space including recreation facilities is very significance. In the recent past, access for people with disabilities to public buildings and
facilities in cities has become an important part of political agenda and many public authorities internationally are promoting strategies for accessible built environment. Because people with disabilities find it difficult to come into their own world that focuses mainly on the needs of the able-bodied individuals, greater care should be taken to adapt the built environment to this disadvantaged group of society (Kotze, 2003).

As much as recreation providers ensure that they provide recreation facilities for other life stages of man, including the physically challenged, it is unfortunate that the stage of the aged and people with disabilities have remained a grey area in the provision of recreation facilities, mainly in the less developed and developing countries. In this study an attempt to understand the role recreation provision in such circumstances is closely investigated.

2.3.4 Cohort Analysis and Lifestyles in Recreation

Recreation participation is expected to be affected by major population and economic shifts that include fertility and family size, marriage and divorce patterns, aging longevity, service sector employment and schedules, women’s employment, the distribution of income and the overall strength of the economy (Kraus, 1978)

Recreation choices and investments are made in the context of more general lifestyles that are related to age, family status, education level, and income. Recreation preferences and engagements change through the life course for the most adults. Age itself may be misleading in future projections because those
who are now in their 30's may have different patterns in twenty years from those now in their 50's (Kelly, 1996).

This clearly means that recreation activities are seldom fixed for any individual moving through the life course. There are almost always alternative activities and environments, sometimes in direct competition for time and other resources. Recreation trends are embedded in habits, lifestyles, resource opportunities, and economic and social contexts. Recreation demand, therefore, cannot be estimated in quite the same way as the future demand refrigerators or frozen vegetables. Recreation choices are therefore, subject to the influence by countless factors. This kind of variable change is expected to play an important role in the study area.

2.3.5 Equitable Space Rational for Recreation

A good relationship between recreation and community is best achieved by a wide range of programmes and services suited to the true needs of the community resident. South Africa needs a recreation strategy, which will be unbiased, community-driven and authorities delivering facilities to the people. Such a policy will have to make a clean break with the past where recreation facilities were provided differently (DEAT, 1996).

Torkildsen (1995) supports the statement given above by declaring that public recreation is made possible by means of resources and management. A range of facilities is needed both in door and outdoor, in and around home, in the urban environment, in rural areas and in the country side. Recreation activities require general and specialist facilities in the form of halls and meeting rooms, libraries,
theatre, museum, sports and leisure centres, swimming pools, community centres, entertainments centres, pubs, clubs, cinemas, concert halls, craft rooms and workshops. Recreation in the country side requires a good road network, maps and sign posting, stopping- of points, picnic sites, camping, nature reserves and many others.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme, policy document (ANC, 1994), argues that sporting and recreation facilities must be made available to all South African communities. Participation in sports and recreation should reflect the make-up of the population. The removal of obstacles that preclude specific participation is crucial. Sports and recreation are major components of developing and building healthier society. Sports and recreation should cut across all developmental programmes, and be acceptable and affordable for all South Africans, including those in rural areas, the young and elderly.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme in 1994 was introduced to facilitate the mobilisation of resources in both the public and private sectors, to redress inequities and enhance this vital aspect of our society. It argues that there should be provision of facilities at schools and in communities where there are large concentrations of unemployed youth. This provision is expected to go a long way in eradicating the menace of crime in South Africa, and KwaZulu-Natal in particular (ANC, 1994).
2.3.6 The Impacts of Sports and Recreation on Society

Several attempts have been made to define sports and recreation. No consensus has ever been reached. However, for purposes of the White Paper (DEAT, 1996) and this study, the following definitions suffice.

SPORTS may be defined as any activity that requires a significance level of physical involvement and in which participation is either a structured or unstructured environment, for the purpose of declaring a winner, though not solely so; or purpose of personal satisfaction, physical health, emotional growth and development (DEAT, 1996).

RECREATION is a guided process of voluntary participation in any activity, which contributes to the improvement of health, the well-being and the skills of both the individual and society (DEAT, 1996).

The observation is certainly made that there is a general illiteracy in the country about the role played by sports and recreation. Commonwealth Heads of Government Working Group in 1995 in Harare (DSR, 1998) made the following observation with regards of sports on the society. It is time that the integral role, which sports in the process of nation building, is fully recognised multifaceted investment.

It is firstly an investment in the health, vitality and productivity of one’s people. It is secondly an investment for the future. The social benefits include an overall improvement in the quality of life and physical, mental and moral well being of the population. Sports play an enormous part in redressing gender
inequalities and discrimination against the disabled and minorities. But the most important of all is the role of sports in fostering national unity (DSR, 1998).

The impact of sports and recreation extends beyond the confines of participation. Before participation sets in, policy and provision has to be accomplished. This notion is well supported among many other spheres of education; economy: crime, safety and security agencies; nation-building philosophy and international relations. Some of the notions expressed above may be clearly illustrated in Table 2.1 below. Illustrated is the relationship between sports and recreation vis-à-vis other sectors.

**TABLE: 2.1 THE IMPACT OF SPORTS AND RECREATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPORTS AND RECREATION</th>
<th>IMPACT</th>
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| VERSUS HEALTH         | (i) Many illnesses like high blood pressure either depend on the treatment and/physical activity to be controlled.  
                        | (ii) It is believed that in developing countries for each rand spent on sports and recreation, health bill is lowered by one hundred rand. |
| VERSUS EDUCATION      | (i) Studies show that sports present the child with life skills in a way that is unsurpassed by any other activity.  
                        | (ii) There is also evidence that demonstrates that increased physical education leads to improved scholastic performance. |
| VERSUS ECONOMY | (i) Through its positive impact on health, physical activity has a favourable effect on productivity level  
(ii) The minimum reduction in absenteeism associated with healthy lifestyles of 23% results in savings of 1.5 days per worker year.  
(iii) Sport’s contribution to the GDP is estimated at 1.7% (UK); 1.9%RSA). |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| VERSUS CRIME   | (i) The counter to the saying that devil finds work for idle hands is that a child in sport is a child not in court.  
(ii) Delinquent behaviour is associated with low self-esteem, and success in sports and recreation act to improve self-esteem. |

(Source: DSR, 1998)

According to the Department of Sports and Recreation Local authorities like municipal councils are a direct contact with the sites of delivery of sports and recreation and their primary functions are as follows (DSR, 1998: 6).

- Develop a policy framework for the governance of sports at local level that is in concert with the national provincial sports and recreation policy.
- Make sport and recreation accessible to all people in the local area authorities are important link in value chain.
- Create the infrastructure required for delivery of sports
- Ensure that the existence of programmes that develop human resources potential in sports and recreation.
- Effect international agreements in concert with provincial DSR, for the purpose of sharing technology, skills transfer and development of sports and recreation.
The recreation planning and management policy must allow greater participation in recreation especially with regards to rural communities as they have been grossly neglected during the apartheid era in South Africa.

2.4 UTILISATION OF EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

The effective recreation planning can manifest itself through the development of sports and recreation facilities that are accessible to all communities. It is the primary function of the local authorities to make sports and recreation accessible to its entire local people and to design programmes to promote full participation in sports and recreation activities within the municipality. The utilisation of recreation facilities in the Mthonjaneni District Municipal area is one of the central objectives of this research investigation.

2.4.1 Socio-economic and Environmental Impacts of Commercial Recreation

According to Torkildsen (1995:25) commercial recreation has been defined as restoration and most focus on it as a form of activity and has many positive impacts on a given community, and these include:

- Employment opportunities
- Stimulation of local economy through increased commerce.
- Attraction of outside capital (new businesses, new investors for existing business).
- Increased property values.
- Increased tax revenues- property, sales and hotel room taxes.
- Increased recreation opportunity for local residents.
- Commercial recreation can also have negative impacts.
- Many types of commercial recreation have high failure rates, short life cycles, which result in unemployment and economic deficiency.
- The local infrastructure (roads, sewers, utilities, etc.) can become overburdened, thus requiring expensive capital improvements.
- Crime can increase since tourists can be easy prey and transient type employees may be more crime prone.
- Increased land value backfire on young residents wishing to buy property for the first time.
- Natural resources can be overused to the point of ruining the attraction that is the centre of the commercial recreation industry.
- Undesirable types of commercial recreation may appear, trying to capitalise on increased traffic to the prime commercial attraction.

Ultimately, each community must assess both the pros and cons of commercial recreation development. Zoning regulations, control and pricing of business permits and licenses, and other local government regulations can encourage or discourage a commercial recreation enterprise.

As mentioned in the previous section, government is concerned with the success of commercial recreation because of its economic impacts on the community. In addition to assessing property taxes, sales taxes, and fees for license and permits, government at all levels is involved in the regulation of private enterprise.

Government has a duty to protect the public interests and therefore establishes standards and regulations for business operation while taxes and regulations are necessary evils for commercial recreation. There are many positive relationships possible between government and private enterprise. Epperson
(1977) has suggested numerous relationships, which could be grouped into three categories: complementary relationships, cooperative arrangements, and planning relationships.

(a) **Complementary Relationships**

Crossely (1996) argues that Government is not structured to meet all the recreation needs of all the people. Also, the resources of government are stretched too thin, and conditions are not getting better. Therefore, government should act to complement the efforts of private enterprise in order to provide the maximum recreation opportunity for its residents. Specific complementary actions by government can include (Crossely and Jamieson 1988: 5).

- Provide, maintain, and/or regulate the infrastructure (roads, waterways utilised, etc) that supports commercial recreation.
- Promote tourism and commercial development.
- Provide public facilities where residents used recreation equipment that was purchase at retail outlets.
- Provide low cost introductory programs; advanced levels can be offered by commercial enterprise.
- Refer people to commercial recreation opportunities.

These complementary actions by government are not only good for developed economies or countries, but also for developing countries such as South Africa, and more specifically KwaZulu-Natal and the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality.
(b) Co-operative Arrangements

There are many types of cooperative arrangements where government and private enterprise can interact directly to provide recreation felicities or programmes (Crossley and Jamieson, 1988: 15) Examples include:

- Public programs conducted at commercial facilities.
- Commercially organized programs conducted at public facilities.
- Co-sponsorship of promotional events.
- Loans or sharing of equipment, supplies, or staff expertise.
- Lease concession for food, beverage, or other amenities.
- Contracted management of entire facilities or entire programs.
- Cooperative facility development.
- Financial assistance such as low cost loans or property tax abatements
- Lease of land for commercial development.

(c) Planning Relationships in Recreation

Long-range planning for recreation is best served when government and private enterprise work together. Unfortunately, this does not always happen. Nevertheless, the following guidelines indicate areas where mutual planning efforts can be beneficial. Commercial recreation representatives should be involved in public hearings concerning recreation and natural resources.

Commercial recreation representatives should be active in the community, serving on advisory boards, planning commissions, and so on. Comprehensive recreation plans should include commercial recreation in the planning process.
Recreation activities are manifold and extensive in expression that they represent nearly every form of approved human behaviour. Standards are immediate and direct outgrowth of principles. A standard is a commonly held practical procedure for the implementation of principle. Standards are developed as precise means for executing generalised rules of action. The standard is the action taken in attempting to reach the ideal implementation (Torkildsen, 1995).

The need for standard is discovered in the requirement for organization, constituency, reliability, identification, and the sense of security and endurance in the conduct of social institutions. Standards are particular significant to the purposes, range, and instability of recreational services. Principles of recreation cannot operate without effective standards for their implementation (Torkildsen, 1995).

If on the other hand, standards are developed which forthrightly provide the *modus operandi* for producing services that comply in every respect with the principle, then recreation service and the persons who constitute its clientele will be well served (Shivers, 1987).

2.5 PROVISION AND FINANCE OF RECREATION FACILITIES

In Britain where the community is diverse origin, is instrumental in bringing about provision and maintenance of recreation facilities. This approach based on partnership with the community produced a pragmatic solution to the deteriorating recreation resources. A second discrete stimulus to the use of community action in the development of open space from early 1980's principally in urban areas. This triggered more by the threat of development as
the result of freeing up planning system, than by a need for management of smaller scale per se (Curry, 2000).

2.5.1 Participation in Recreation and its Benefit

Some of the benefits of planning for sports and recreation facilities in the manner proposed in panning include:-

- The costly duplication of facilities and services will be avoided.
- Community ownership of facilities and services will be fostered through community having input into planning and decision making processes.
- Opportunities for joint provision and shared use of sport and facilities may be identified.
- Facilities will be provided in a rational, equitable and efficient manner.
- Improvements in the quality of life of the community as sports and recreation needs of the community are addressed. (http://www.dsr.wa.g)

Real recreation is something, which not only gives participants pleasure, but also helps to renew, or recreate the mind and the body (Sessoms, Meyer, and Brightbill, 1975). Engagement in recreation activities, if done properly, is of great value to people and it should in fact be a way of life for many people.

In view of the importance of recreation for the well-being of community, it should be provided and planned very carefully so as to satisfy the needs of the people. Recreation planning and management in South Africa was all along strongly regulated by the apartheid policy. The provision of recreation facilities
in Black residential areas is therefore lagging behind and hence Black participation in various forms of recreation activities leaves much to be desired (Wilson and Hattingh, 1988):

According to Campbell (1981) evidence exists which indicates that rising income and standard of living are not inevitably accompanied by greater satisfaction and sense of well-being. Economic factors are important as a base from which non-material values like enjoyment of life (recreation) emanate. It is in fact leisure that makes people enjoy life to their satisfaction. Campbell (1981) continues to state that leisure is significant for its contribution to our primary relationships. These relationships, which are a hallmark of quality life, include: trust, communication, stability, life enjoyment and experience. According to Lieber and Fesenmaier, (1983) recreation offers personal benefits to participants based on the immediate experience of participation. A family, for example, emerges from participating in a recreation activity, for example, beach walking, with some changes in communication and interaction patterns.

There is also evidence that participants in outdoor recreation believe that both mental and physical health are enhanced by engaging in recreation activities. According to Lieber and Fesenmaier (1983) mental health problems include types of stress related to urbanization and the pressures of in involvement with urbanized social and economic institutions. Other benefits of recreation include societal cohesion. The community may meet to engage in witching an exciting rugby or soccer match and may engage in traditional dance. All these activities bind the community together.
The community has a lot to gain from adequate provision of recreation facilities. Unused leisure time due to lack of facilities especially in Black residential areas causes untold criminals problems for the concerned community. The study by Hugo (1974) confirmed that Black people’s participation in recreation activities is limited. This means they lose out on the benefits that the recreation could provide if facilities were provided for adequately.

2.5.2 Recreation Programme and Participation

The popularity and diversity of recreation in modern society have been well documented. Millions of people engage in sports and fitness programs, cultural activities, outdoor recreation and travel, the arts, hobbies and numerous other forms of leisure activities (Kraus, 1978). Hence, on every level of government, recreation and park facilities and programs have captured popular interest and involvement.

It is a common notion that a sound recreation program is designed to meet the needs and the desires of all potential participants. Activity for everyone who wishes to participate is a goal for professional programmers (Farrell and Lundegren, 1988). Communities in the study area, within the Mthonjaneni Municipality, are well poised to benefit from recreation programmes, if the municipal authorities are in a position to introduce or provide such programmes. Some of the objectives of this study are establish the possibility of introducing such programmes in the context of policies, planning, provision, utilisation and financing in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area. Hence, in seeing what elements are necessary and what ingredients are required to facilitate a sound programme.
for all, the use of model that assists the programmer to see the gaps that exist in the programme planned is suggested.

The model representing the programme structure for participation is shown in Figure 2.2, and is based on the behavioural design in which people are seen as participants who can be grouped together. The grouping of participants, with some refinement regarding how broadly based the groups are, is represented below.

**FIGURE 2.2: PROGRAMME STRUCTURE FOR PARTICIPATION**

![Programme Structure Diagram](source: Farrell and Lundegren, (1988)]

If the position is taken in any large operation, programme interests will be as varied as people themselves, then this model should be examined that would help clearly to pinpoint gaps in a solid, diverse, and balanced programme as the model in Figure 2.1 presented above.

Highly skilled leadership is basic to a successful operation of the programme on recreation for the aged. A leader may be successful with the youth and unsuccessful with this group. Specialised knowledge, skills, and techniques are
essential. This further means that the limitation of the aged must all times be considered with respect to programme, facilities and finances. Some activities should be conducted which enable the aged to retain contact with younger people and complete segregation is undesirable.

FIGURE 2.3: THE PROGRAM PROCESS: AN ACTIVITY MODEL

[Source: Farrell and Lundegren, (1988)]

In order to participate effectively in recreation activities, it is necessary and appropriate to introduce a program process plan. As shown in Figure 2.2 the model on programme process is as follows: defining objectives, activity analysis, activity experience, evaluation assessment, and so on. This procedure is that which should be able to guide the recreation authorities towards providing recreation facilities in the study area.
2.5.3 Needs Assessment and Recreation Provision

Related to the programme process and activity model shown above, is the necessity to understand the procedure for a needs assessment and recreation provision process. There are generally four types of needs assessment techniques in recreation programming.

- Firstly is the collection of activity interests or participation records. In this techniques, the survey provides a long list of activities and the respondents is encouraged to check all those in which he or she has the interest has been a participant.

Although the results from such a survey are relatively easy to handle, the data may be spurious. It is difficult for respondents to show interest in activities to which they have had no exposure.

- Secondly, the programmer could survey general, descriptive data about users already participating in the program. Responses to such items as age, hours of participation per week, income level; distance of residence from specific recreation facility can be collected. This method of survey focuses on the participant for whom the program has an appeal. This data will be most helpful as a cross tabulation with general area data.

- A third type of a survey is to solicit evaluation of services and programs that is, crowdedness, safety, satisfaction, and so on. The survey will then be focused on the answers to items that ask respondents to make value judgment or state an awareness...
viewpoint. The respondent is typical given for each survey question, four or five value-type statements. This is the Likert type scale.

- A fourth possible way to survey needs would be to use the instrument to assess constituency attitudes towards the proposed services or opinions on priorities.

Structuring a survey instrument to put the available choices in front of the constituency can accomplish a feedback loop as well as public involvement in the decision-making process (Farrell and Lundegren, 1988).

2.5.4 Studies on Recreation Facility Provision

Racial segregation was the policy pursued by the former South African government. This policy meant that different racial groups in South Africa had to develop separately and provision of resources by the government had to happen both racially and ethnically. To maintain equally high standards in providing amenities become impossible. According to Davenport (1987:25):

- The grand pillars of segregation were the group areas act of 1950 and the separate amenities act of 1953.

- The two pieces of legislation meant that standards of providing recreation facilities and other sources in Black areas dropped significantly.
The new democratic policies in South Africa advocate that recreation opportunities and facilities should be made available to all the people of South Africa. Recreation is a social service and as such should cater for all the needs of the people. In South Africa, however, segregationist legislation severely affected all aspects of recreation, as it was government policy to service areas unequally with recreation facilities. A number of studies have been done and they focused on the supply and demand of physically aspects of recreation. These are discussed below.

Geographers like Hugo (1974) Steyn (1982), Butler-Adam (1982) and Wilson and Hattingh (1988) formed the basis for the study of recreation in South Africa. Most of the studies are resources-based and can therefore give a picture of provision of recreation facilities.

Schlemmer (1966) thought not a geographer conducted a revealing study on the participation of Whites, Indians and Coloureds in recreation activities in Pietermaritzburg. He found that White engage more in recreation, have facilities of high standard and have money or disposable income. Other groups did not have enough of all these. This just shows that recreation-planning policy did not cater for all racial groups equitably.

Hugo (1974) found that Blacks had few facilities for outdoor recreation, their income is lower comparatively and their experience of participation was limited. This study conducted in four Black townships, that is New Brighton, Ga-Rankuwa, Soweto and Kwa-Mashu did much to patterns of out doors recreation participation by urban Blacks in South Africa. The study by Hugo (1974:45) showed that:
• Actual participation is just as much a function available resources as of inherent population.
• As a basis of planning it must be determined what people want as well as where they wish to go and which activities they prefer, rather than accepting as correct existing recreation pattern.
• There are few recreation facilities for Black.
• Blacks usually have lower incomes than Whites.
• Blacks have limited experience of participation in recreation facilities.

Mkhize (1986) conducted the study with interesting findings, that recreation facilities of Esikhawini were very inadequate and do not satisfy the community needs. There are few out doors facilities and there is no structure for in door recreation. There is also a need for recreation hall wherein various recreation activities like dancing could be engaged in.

In the recreation study of Albert Falls Public Resort, Butler-Adam (1982) made a comparison of perception of these facilities by Blacks and other races. He found that White had that ample recreation opportunity because they had economic and legislative freedom throughout South Africa. The study further revealed that the problem is equitable provision of amenities, their financing and quality. Access, utilization and management were also a real problem.

The above-mentioned studies all underscore the fact that recreation facilities have not been provided for, in an equitable manner. In the light thereof, any future recreation planning policy should be strive for spatial provision of
recreation facilities and that recreation planners should involve communities concerned as to what they actually need in terms of recreation facilities.

2.5.5 Community Participation in Outdoor Recreation

A growth in community participation in outdoor recreation and maintenance emerged from the post-war voluntary movement but from the 1970’s discrete initiatives were spawned in the context of management experiments, threats to urban open space from development, the enhancement of forestry recreation opportunities and European finding to remote areas. A shift in the style of government from executive to an enabling role in the 1980’s has formalised community participation in public policy. This has exploited in community participation for the rights of way, system and in the provision of new recreation areas.

As a result, this approach based on partnership with local authorities and voluntary groups produced a pragmatic solution to the deteriorating recreation resources. The notion of deterioration in recreation provision is important for the study area, mainly in places like Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, which far more rural than urban. The question of community participation in provided recreation resources is important in this study, as it is one of the central objectives of the study.
2.6 DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN RECREATION MANAGEMENT

Population numbers, ages, profiles and life styles affect recreation provision. Recreation provision has to respond to the demographic changes and projections in order to be strategic and effective. Age is the key determinant of participation rates in various forms of recreation activities. The youth and the ageing population must be catered according to their needs. More men are likely to participate in sports and recreation activities than women. Female must also be taken into account in the provision of recreation facilities and their proper utilisation. Furthermore there is decline in sports and physical activities, as people get older.

In a study by Cobley (1975), where analysis of the extensive growth of modern sports in Johannesburg’s African communities disclosed how the marginalisation of sport in South African historiography has left out rich areas of inquiry and explanation. In the late 1930’s and early 1940’s rising popular demand for sports forced local municipalities to provide the first sports grounds for Africans, an implicit concession to the permanence of urban Black residents.

In the study of leisure and recreation among women of selected hill farming families in Bangladesh pin-points that women work is of a routine and compulsory in nature and they hardly have any time free. Nevertheless, leisure and recreation is seen to be a part of their day-to-day survival strategies. Women have developed the skill to carve out pleasure from their meeting during everyday work, their social visit and festivals, their handcrafts and their dressing and food preparation (Khan, 1997)
An increasingly diverse population also raises recreation policy issues that transcend day-to-day management. Democratic trends show that day is fast approaching in the South Western U.S.A. when the phrase minority group may lose much of its significance as a social label. Undeniable leisure will both shape and be shaped by this democratic reality. In a study conducted by Shaw (1994) entitled, “Gender, leisure and constraint: towards a framework for the analysis of women in leisure”, it is revealed that the first and dominant approach in understanding women’s leisure is analysis of how leisure is constrained. In this perspective leisure is conceptualised as a desirable experience, and constraints to leisure participation are seen as to arise out of the structured gender relations.

The second approach focuses on how leisure activities themselves, can be constraining through reinforcement of traditional gender relations. A third emerging approach examines ways in which women leisure can be seen to have a potential for resistance to societal imposed constraints. On the other hand Sinclair argues that men are considered to be rational, active, intelligent and strong.

Women on the other hand are viewed as secondary, less intelligent and less confident than men. Females always submit to males even with their leisure time. This phenomenon serves as discrimination, which affects the freedom of women in using their leisure time. The recent approaches adopted relating to women and leisure, in South Africa include: government policy; recreation participation; impact of socio-demographic factors; and physical obstacles to outdoor recreation participation (Shaw, 1994).
In this research study, it is therefore beneficial, then to attempt to integrate the ideas and concepts from these approaches into a broader conceptual framework, which would facilitate the meeting of the objectives of this study.

2.7 CONCLUSION

The planning of social recreation should be a co-operative venture. Committees representing those who will participate can be of inestimable value to the leader. The grassroots programming approach can help to the failures caused by choosing activities above or below the participants' interest and ability levels. Whenever possible, the activity should stem from the needs and interests of the group.

Literature indicates that various constraints in the women's lives limit their access to leisure participation and limit their expressed preference for certain recreation activities as well. The function of recreation lies more in the experience derived from activity than the activity itself. Recreation development must be demand driven and community based. Communities must therefore be empowered to participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of recreation programs so that policies are developed from participant's perspective.
CHAPTER 3

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Local Government is the key role-player in the development process of South Africa. The local government elections of 5 December 2000 saw the end of the Transitional Local Government Council’s (TLC’s) and the start of the local government with its new democratic and development role.

As indicated in Figure 3.1 Mthonjaneni Municipality is composed of Melmoth, which forms the core of this Municipality and its surrounding areas. Melmoth is the rural town of which is situated 44 km North of Eshowe and 124 km east of Vryheid and 102 km North West of Richards Bay. Melmoth is located on the road between Empangeni, Richards bay and Gauteng via Vryheid.

In addition to its location on the main road linkage between the above-mentioned areas, Melmoth largely functions as a commercial, administrative, educational and recreational service centre for the surrounding rural communities within Mthonjaneni Municipality. Melmoth has always played a central administrative role during the period of the erstwhile KwaZulu Government. It is strategically and centrally located between Empangeni, Ulundi and St Lucia Town. These three places are major tourist destinations.
FIGURE 3.1: RELATIVE LOCATION OF MELMOTH IN MTHONJANE NIL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The Kingdom of the Zulu

[http://www.zulu.org.za (2005)]
3.2 A GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE AREA

Mthonjaneni Municipality in 1991 had about 23.9 percent of its inhabitants living in urban areas. This figure should, however, be seen in the context of the total population of the Mthonjaneni Municipality which is 56,532.

Mthonjaneni area is focused on the commercial agriculture. The location of Melmoth as the core of Mthonjaneni Municipality on the road linking Ulundi and Vryheid with Richards Bay and Durban providing it with the potential for economic growth including the recreation facilities development (Melmoth Town Board, 1987)

The Town of Melmoth is the home to a low-income housing project, but the impact of this on the future growth is difficult to establish. In the past the town served as the dormitory town for people working at Ulundi, but it is expected that this role will decrease over time. Because of the location of Melmoth in terms of the transport routes it is anticipated that the town has economic growth potential. It is therefore expected that the town will continue to show an average population growth rate.

3.3 THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MELMOTH

Historically, Melmoth was one of the several magistracies established after Britain annexed Zululand in 1887. It was named after Sir Melmoth Osborn, a resident commission and the chief magistrate. In due course the hills around the town were found to be ideal for wattle plantations and 1926 a factory was built
to process the wattle bark. The economy of the town is largely based on wattle timber and sugar plantations (Erasmus, 1995).

Sir Melmoth Osborn had proved his worth as a competent official. He had grown up in the settler’s community and had gained administrative experience in Natal. He had the hamlet Osborn and the town of Melmoth named in his honour and two important streets in Eshowe, Osborne road and Melmoth road are indeed his Zulu name Malimethe”, Melmoth. (Melmoth Town Board, 1987)

3.4 GEOLOGY OF THE STUDY AREA

Variations in the geology of the country surrounding the town of Melmoth have had a direct influence on the development the varied and attractive landscape of the Municipal area.

One of the most impressive features is the remarkable contrast between the upland plateau around Melmoth and deeply dissected and rugged country in the surrounding lowlands. From the geological point of view, the Melmoth plateau at an average elevation of 1000m above the sea level, is a structural controlled upland surface. This means that the plateau surface was formed on the flat-lying strata that are more resistant to erosion than other formations in the local geographical succession (Melmoth Town Board, 1987):

In Melmoth plateau, the resistant underlying horizontal strata are quartz sandstone of Natal Group sequence. In addition to their role as the plateau forming sequence, the resistant Natal Group sandstone also form the steep flanks of the Melmoth plateau, often in the form of a highly indented
escarpment. Elements of this peripheral escarpment to north of Melmoth are represented by the high and spectacular Krantzes that can be seen to the East (Right) of the road to Ulundi. Similar high Krantzes can be seen to the South of Melmoth on either side of the steep Nkwalini pass that descends into the Mhlathuze Valley en route to Eshowe (Melmoth Town Board, 1987):

3.5 CLIMATE, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE

The plateau on which Melmoth is situated falls within what is usually classified as the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands but nearer the sea and has a mild climate. Summer day temperatures tend to be high while the evening and nights are relatively cool. Winters can be very cold, especially when high winds are blowing, but the temperature seldom falls as low areas further towards the interior. Frost is common but snow is unknown.

The whole areas lies in the summer rainfall region, that of the plateau being approximately 1000 mm per annum, while that in the valley is about 600 mm. Thunderstorms are common but the higher region lies in the mist belt. This has also had an effect on the economic development of the area. It is interesting to note that the East and South facing slopes such as those dipping down to Nkwalini valley, the Mthonjaneni area, the ridges running towards Nkandla and Babanango slopes receive much extra relief rain, which again has influenced natural vegetation and the pattern of human occupation. The plateau areas and hilltops are typical grassland areas where the very nutritional red grass is dominant (Melmoth Town Board, 1987).
3.6 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Demography of Mthonjaneni Municipality has been analysed according to the total population, Male and Female Ratios and Age Cohorts. This is information is important for the purpose estimating the various demographic characteristics influencing the provision and utilisation of recreation resources in the study area.

3.6.1 Total Population

The first report indicates that there is a possible inaccuracy of the statistics provided by the 1996 census. The census indicates that there is an estimated 35 322 people living in Mthonjaneni, however, the Municipal council disagrees with this and estimates the population to be approximately 56 532 people living within its boundaries. The table below provides population estimates obtained from various sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>ESTIMATED POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistics South Africa (Census, 1996)</td>
<td>35 322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demarcation Board (December 1999)</td>
<td>36 848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni Municipality (July 2001)</td>
<td>56 523</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Source: Udidi (1996)]

It is interesting to note that the various authorities shown in Table 3.1 reflect varying population figures within the same period of time. For purposes of this study the population statistics provided by the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality
are used in this investigation. The estimated population census provided by the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality have been counter-checked with the population data provided by Statistic South Africa (1996) and protracted into the year 2001 and have been found to be reasonably accurate.

**TABLE 3.2: REVISED POPULATION STATISTICS FOR MTHONJANENI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARD NO.</th>
<th>REGISTERED VOTERS</th>
<th>DWELLING HOUSES</th>
<th>ESTIMATED POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52805001</td>
<td>3116</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52805002</td>
<td>2858</td>
<td>NOT KNOWN</td>
<td>8574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52805003</td>
<td>4821</td>
<td>NOT KNOWN</td>
<td>14463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52805004</td>
<td>2591</td>
<td>NOT KNOWN</td>
<td>7773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52805005</td>
<td>3033</td>
<td>NOT KNOWN</td>
<td>9099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52805006</td>
<td>2338</td>
<td>NOT KNOWN</td>
<td>7014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>18757</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>56523</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Source: Mthonjaneni Municipality, 2001]

The statistics provided in Table 3.2 above have been extracted from the 2001 municipal voters roles provided by the municipality. The statistics are revised population statistics for the Municipality per ward. There are 6 wards that have been identified for investigation.

**FIGURE 3.2 MTHONJANENI POPULATION STATISTICS BY WARD**

[Source: Mthonjaneni Municipality, 2001]
The above given pie chart shows that in Mthonjaneni Municipality; Ward 3 (Edubeni and Emfanefile) has the highest population of 26% and Ward 1 (Melmoth and Ethubalethu) comes the second with 17% population.

16% of the population stay in Ward 5 (Makhasaneni and the surroundings), 15% being Ward 2 (KwaMagwaza and Emfule), 14% of the population resides in Ward 4 (Yanguye) and the least with the population is Ward 6 with only 12%. It is therefore believed that Mthonjaneni Municipality has considered these population figures in the provision of recreation facilities in different Wards.

**TABLE 3.3: MTHONJANENI POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMALGAMATED ENTITIES</th>
<th>AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 9</td>
<td>10 - 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melmoth</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of the Municipality</td>
<td>6 342</td>
<td>10 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthonjaneni Municipality</td>
<td>6 756</td>
<td>10 692</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Source: SSA, (1996)]

The table given above [Table 3.3] provides population dynamics within the Municipal boundaries of Mthonjaneni. The table indicated above clearly shows that about 9% of the population stays in Melmoth whilst, the rest of 91% stays in the surrounding municipal areas. This has the bearing on the Municipality when it comes to distribution of resources especially the recreation facilities. Furthermore the above statistics indicate that the majority of the population in Mthonjaneni Municipality is concentrated between the ages of 10 to 60 with the
teenagers [10-19 years] constituting the largest population concentration. It can therefore be inferred that the youth and young adults would need more recreation facilities than other age groups. The latter would then suggest that the Mthonjaneni Municipality should make provision for the supply of recreation facilities largely preferred by the youth and young adults.

3.6.2 Male/Female ratios

In terms of the population census figures there are more females (55%) than males (45%) within the Mthonjaneni Municipality (SSA, 1996). The KwaZulu-Natal gender average population figures are almost similar to those of the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, which are 53 percent females and 47 percent (SSA, 1996).

These population census finding suggest that it is reasonable to assume that the balance in males and females in the study area is equivalent to the KwaZulu-Natal average. Furthermore, it is interesting that the empirical finding of this study, which is the total sample size of 55 percent being females and 45 percent male respondents, are very much similar to both the gender statistical figures or averages offered by the Statistics South Africa (SSA, 1996.).

3.6.3 Age Cohorts

It is important to note that the distribution figures for the study area, are essential for determining the provision and utilisation of recreation facilities for the present and the future. According to Torkildsen (1995) the planning and management of recreation facilities and programmes is highly dependent on the nature of the population and age distribution of a particular area.
In terms of Figure 3.2 shown below, citing the Statistics South Africa figures, there is indication that the majority (42.36%) of the Municipal population fall within the economically active age cohort of 19-64 years, while approximately 19 percent of the population are pre school age group, while approximately 30% are at school. These figures indicate that approximately 57 percent of the total population is dependant on the 42 percent of the population, who are in the economically active age-group of 19-64 years.

FIGURE 3.3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

The findings indicated in Figure 3.2 also suggest that a significant number [58%] of the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality population is economically inactive or unemployed on the basis of age, education, social status and employment availability in the area. This outcome has important implications for the planning, provision, participation or utilisation and prospects of recreation facilities and programmes in the study area.
3.7 PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES IN MTHONJANENI

Mthonjaneni has a number of places for recreation and tourism in and around. These places also contribute to the provision of employment opportunities. They are namely, Albertheim, Greythor, Jenny’s country club, KwaNzimela Mission Centre, Maroela Bush Camp, Melmoth Inn, Simumye Lodge, Mthonjaneni Guest House and Qwibi Horse Trials and Bush Camp.

3.7.1 Outdoor Recreation Facilities in Mthonjaneni

The concept of outdoor recreation refers to all recreation activities engaged in or taking place in the natural environment (McIntosh, 1995). Outdoor recreation facilities are therefore regarded features where man interacts with the natural environment in order to recreate himself. These could involve swimming, hunting, ice-skiing, water skiing, game viewing and angling. In some instances the term natural recreation is used synonymously with the term outdoor recreation.

In Mthonjaneni there are no remarkable outdoor recreation resources except the rivers like Umhlathuze River where the interested people can do their fishing for recreation purposes. The disadvantage of not using this river more effectively for recreation purposes, is that it moves across the remote rural and mountainous areas of Melmoth, which is not accessible as there are no roads at all in this part of the environment.
3.7.2 Out-of-Door Recreation Facilities in Mthonjaneni

By out-of-door recreation we are referring to the leisure activities taking place outside built structures. This is in contra-distinction to outdoor recreation facilities which refer to nature-based facilities. In Mthonjaneni the out-of-door recreation facilities are provided according to Wards. The total of 5 Wards out of 6 Wards are provided by Mthonjanani Municipality, except for KwaMagwaza which is owned by the local community. What we have is 6 sport fields as recreation facilities to be utilised by the population of 35 322. This without doubt is an inadequate provision of recreation facilities within the study area investigated.

TABLES 3.4a MTHONJANENI OUT-OF-DOOR RECREATION FACILITIES BY WARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARD 1</th>
<th>MELMOTH</th>
<th>ETHUBALETHU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sport field Complex</td>
<td>2 Soccer fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 Rugby field</td>
<td>1 Netball field/ Basket ball</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 Golf course</td>
<td>1 Tennis court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 Tennis court</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARD 2</th>
<th>KWAMAGWAZA</th>
<th>IMFULE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Soccer field (community)</td>
<td>1 Soccer field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Netball field/ Basket ball</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

77
WARD 3
EKUTHULENI

1 Soccer field
1 Netball field/ Basket ball

What is reflected in Table 3.4a/b is the provision of out-of-door recreation facilities in terms of Wards within the Mthonjaneni Municipality. The Wards reflected are from Ward 1 to Ward 6, and are as follows:

TABLES 3.4b   MTHONJANENI OUT-OF-DOOR RECREATION FACILITIES BY WARDS

WARD 4
YANGUYE

1 Soccer field
1 Netball field/ Basket ball

WARD 6
NDUNDULU

1 Soccer field
1 Netball field/ Basket ball

It should be noted that Ward 5 in Mthonjaneni District does not have sport fields and recreation facilities, except those provided by the schools in their vicinity. On the whole Table 3.4a/b show that most of the Wards do not have adequate recreation facilities. It therefore stands to reason that the Wards are obliged to use distant sports and recreation facilities that are available in other places.
### 3.7.3 Indoor Recreation Facilities in Mthonjaneni

On the whole Mthonjaneni District does not have indoor facilities. There are no recreation facilities such as gymnasiums or indoor sports facilities provided at Mthonjaneni in all the 6 Wards. Hence, for this purpose people only rely upon the few halls that exist in different Wards.

Mthonjaneni Municipality has provided only 4 halls that are situated in only 3 wards so that indoor recreation activities can take place. In Mthonjaneni community halls are the only indoor facilities available for modern dancing and cultural events. These community halls are found in Melmoth, Ethubalethu, Ndundulu and Yanguye. This means that there are 2 halls for Ward 1, which is Melmoth and Ethubalethu, 1 for Ndundulu and the last one for Yanguye. However, other 3 Wards do not have even these halls as recreation facilities.

### 3.8 LEVEL OF CRIME IN MTHONJANENI MUNICIPALITY

The notion that idling hands leads to the wrong doings and instead of recreating using the existing facilities might lead to crime is strongly upheld. It is therefore imperative to investigate how people participate in recreation during their leisure time and show the rate crime in the area under study.

In Mthonjaneni, crime statistics indicates that high rate of crime are taking place in the Ethubalethu Township as more population is densely populated and most people especially the youth is unemployed. Most of this crime is related to theft and burglar. It is also noted that even the existing recreation facilities found in
township are not accessible to everyone as some fees are required before using the facilities.

Most Wards in Mthonjaneni are found in rural areas that are still lacking physical structures like proper roads, telephones and electricity. Hence, other areas and Wards are not left behind when it comes to crime and most crime in these areas is related to rape, which is perpetuated by the remoteness of rural place and lack of streetlights.

3.9 CONCLUSION

As previously stated the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality is located on a strategic route from Gauteng, and with Melmoth serving as a commercial hub for the region. Melmoth as the service centre for the farming community and its proximity to the numerous tourists’ attractions is playing a meaningful role in the development of Mthonjaneni Municipality. Lack of adequate recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni as reflected in these chapter is likely to impact negatively in the social development of the area.

However, the lack of integrated plan and the policy for trade and business establishment, amongst other factors, also contribute towards economic stagnation and less growth of the town. Consequently, the economic decline in Melmoth is expected bring about a negative impact on the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality. It may therefore be hypothesised that this stagnation may affect negatively the planning, provision, participation or utilisation and prospects of recreation facilities and programmes in the study area.
The actual analysis, synthesis and interpretation of research data offered in the next section, Chapter 4, will seek to empirically assess the objectives of this research enquiry.
CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

"Research is a tool for change and an essential instrument for matching theory with spatial reality for the improvement of the society" (Magi 2005:86). The provision of recreation facilities has been one aspect that is overlooked in our society. Furthermore the local authorities have neglected the provision of recreation facilities coupled with the usage of the existing facilities.

In this chapter data are subjected to analysis, synthesis and interpretation with the outcomes presented in the form of graphs and tables. An analytic and interpretive exposition based on the data collected has been carried out. The research study seeks to answer the question as to what type of recreation activities are people of Mthonjaneni Municipal area currently participating in and what recreation facilities and programmes are in place or needed.

The significance of the study is to make a scrutiny on the recreation facilities that are found in Mthonjaneni Municipal area and to investigate into the possibility of providing additional facilities if it is necessary. The study further investigated on the usage of the existing recreation facilities, and through its findings makes recommendations to the authorities of Mthonjaneni Municipality.
4.2 RESTATEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES

It should be recognised that the objectives of this study sought to serve as guidelines to what is to be analysed and interpreted, as well as addressing the research question. It should be understood that the research objectives refer to what the researcher wants to achieve at the end of the research study. Furthermore, the objectives also refer to the statement of what the researcher deems to be the most probable answer to the research question. In other words, it is a tentative statement of solution to the research question, which is subject to verification through actual research.

In order to address the intentions of the research objectives, it is necessary to restate them, for purposes of easy reference and analysis. The restated the objectives are:

**Objective 1:** To find out whether there are any policies and guidelines followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities.

**Objective 2:** To investigate whether recreation facilities are adequately provided in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area.

**Objective 3:** To establish the extent to which local people utilise the existing recreation facilities in the study area.

**Objective 4:** To find out who is responsible for financing the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.
**Objective 5:** To reveal the demographic variables that play a role in the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni.

Furthermore, this study also reflects how the following mission of Mthonjaneni Municipality is being accomplished through the service delivery to its local people served. The mission of Mthonjaneni Municipality states that

*Mthonjaneni Municipality strives to promote local economic development through commercial farming, focused investments, and establishment of partnerships; to provide at least a minimum level of quality services to all residents; and to increase its effectiveness through establishment of proper communication channels, improved infrastructure and equipment, and maintenance of its financial viability.* (Integrated Development Plan, 2002):

This can be considered as a sound mission if it is accomplished in bringing about more benefits such as improved infrastructure including recreation facilities to the local communities. Hence, through this research investigation seeks to reveal this endeavour by using the set of objectives as stipulated in this section.

### 4.3 PERSONAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

In the study personal background deals with the gender, level of education and age distribution aspect as they have significance impact in the provision of recreation activities in the area. In this analysis, personal background entails gender, age and education level of the respondents for the area under study.
4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

There are more females than males in Mthonjaneni, and this is mainly a result of migrant labour. Women are left behind to take care of the families whilst men find work outside and far from the area to support their families.

**TABLE 4.1: GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of 150 respondents, which is the total sample size, 55 percent were female and 45 percent were male respondents. The table above indicates the frequency and percentages for the respondents according to gender. Although female respondents are 5 percent more than males and this indicates that the sample is balanced as it reflects more response for female as they were previously neglected especially with regards to the recreation activities. The sample size is also justifiable, if one takes into account the population of Mthonjaneni Municipality, which is 55 percent female, and 45 percent, male.

**TABLE 4.2: AGE LEVELS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE LEVEL</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-20 years</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30 years</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40 years</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50 years</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60 years</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above given table indicates the age distribution of Mthonjaneni Municipal area of the study. Most respondents are between 15 to 20 years of age, which constitutes 39 percent of the respondents. Mthonjaneni Municipality, in its provision for recreation aims at keeping the youth out of the streets and empowers the community through sports. However, this can only be achieved if the recreation facilities provided accommodate the youth as its priority.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP, 2002) of Mthonjaneni reflects the need for erection of the recreation facilities at school level for exposure and ease access to the recreation centres. Participation in sports and recreation should reflect the make-up of the population. The removal of obstacles that preclude specific participation is crucial. Sports and recreation are major components of developing and building healthier society.

Sports and recreation should cut across all developmental programmes, and be acceptable and affordable for all South Africans, including those in rural areas, the young and elderly.

4.3.2 Level of Education and Literacy

The majority of the respondents (53%) of the respondents have the Secondary education. This implies that the majority of the population have up to the secondary level of education where there are supposed to be exposed in different recreation facilities before they seek employment or further their studies in the tertiary institutions.
The majority of the people have the secondary level of education and are to an extent restricted to complete effectively in the job market. This is linked to the general lack of education facilities and poverty which forces people out of the school to participate in household economic at an early stage. The majority of illiterate adults are poor, Black and reside in rural area. They are vulnerable to diseases and abuse by the society.

Level of education plays an important role in recreation participation as in institutions like the schools and colleges more recreation exposure and experience on the part of the individual through recreation activities that are taking place is expected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATION LEVEL</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Mthonjaneni 53 percent of the population has the secondary education and 25 percent reached the tertiary education. Hence, if in school around Mthonjaneni Municipality there is no proper provision in recreation facilities and exposure in relevant recreation activities, it is unlikely to have a positive impact on the participation of the community.
4.4 POLICIES FOR RECREATION PLANNING

The first objective of this research study was to find out whether there are any policies and guidelines followed in planning for provision of recreation. On the other hand, the main objective of Mthonjaneni municipality is to have recreation facilities in their respective wards and to capacitate the community to be equipped with relevant skills so that they can take part in different recreation and sports activities. Hence the policies for recreation planning need to incorporate these objectives in order to keep the youth out of the streets and to empower the community through sports and recreation.

The next Table 4.4 reflects how the people in Mthonjaneni municipal area are inspired to participate in recreation activities. The participation of people in recreation is either actual or anticipated (Magi, 1992b).

**TABLE 4.4: PEOPLE'S INSPIRATION TO PARTICIPATE IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSPIRATION TO PARTICIPATE</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attractive and good situation of sport fields</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well designed programmes and clubs for participation</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional mentors on different sport codes</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being a part of designers of recreation programmes</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding Table 4.4, about 57 percent of the population of Mthonjaneni are inspired to use recreation facilities like sports field because they are attractive
and good, 23 percent it is because of well designed programmes and clubs for participating in recreation activities, 11 percent due to professional mentors on different sport codes and 09 percent are inspired through being a part of designers of recreation programmes for any sport code.

The inspiration of people as shown in the above-mentioned table should be reflected in the policies for Mthonjaneni recreation planning. When recreation planning and management policies are formulated for the provision of recreation facilities as part of the community service, it must meet appropriate standards of morality and give healthy and constructive experience. However, in Mthonjaneni Municipality there are no space standards that are followed in the provision of recreation facilities.

The integrated development programme is used in the provision of all infrastructures within municipality. Recreation activities are manifold and extensive in expression that they represent nearly every form of approved human behaviour. Standards are immediate and direct outgrowth of principles. A standard is a commonly held practical procedure for the implementation of a recreation principle. Standards are developed as precise means for executing generalised rules of action. The standard is the action taken in attempting to reach the ideal.

The next table (Table 4.5) indicates the municipal ward, which is mostly used for recreation activities in Mthonjaneni that must be taken into account when making policies and guidelines in planning recreation. About 48 percent population of Mthonjaneni have reflected that the recreation facilities they use
the most are those found in Melmoth, 25 percent use recreation facilities in KwaMagwaza and 10 percent in Ethubalethu and the rest 06 percent and less.

TABLE 4.5: USAGE OF RECREATION FACILITIES IN WARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPAL WARDS</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melmoth</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaMagwaza</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethubalethu</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emfanefile</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanguye</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekuthuleni</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eduben e</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imfule</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emkhindini</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The need for standard is discovered in the requirement for organization, constituency, reliability, identification, and the sense of security and endurance in the conduct of social institutions. Standards are particular significant to the purposes, range, and instability of recreational services. Principles of recreation cannot operate without effective standards for their implementation.

Recreation planning and management policy in the South Africa should be framed to satisfy the recreational needs of all South African people. The Department of Sports and Recreation (DSR) has set very clear objectives for getting the nation to play. However, in Mthonjaneni the levels of participation in sports and recreation activities are not increased as they should be done and placing sports in the forefront of efforts will definitely reduce the level of crime.
In the research study the following responses were found when the question was imposed as how does the Mthonjaneni Municipality promote the use of the existing recreation facilities. The analysis indicates that 52 percent of the population of Mthonjaneni responded and indicated that there is nothing done by the municipality to promote the use of the existing recreation facilities. About 26 percent of the respondents indicated that workshops were used as a promotion medium. Whereas 12 percent pointed to advertising and finally 10 percent thought it was through monitoring. The majority (52%) thought there was no promotion mainly because there was no local newspaper where recreation activities could be publicised. In addition, many of the local respondents were not highly educated.

### TABLE 4.6: PROMOTION OF USE OF RECREATION FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROMOTION OF RECREATION FACILITIES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New approaches and methods for recreation planning should be adapted to a common policy, which will ensure that equity for the location and distribution of recreation services and the use of space standards. In recreation demand, the policy is based on the demand preferred by local government and decision makers who try and address the wishes of local communities.
What is implied in this aspect is that government agencies produce guidelines and standards and do not apply them as much as it is necessary. In planning recreation, it should be taken into account that it provides social control to alleviate anti-social behaviour. This is particularly true when nation building is promoted through sports and recreation.

In this study, Objective 1 sought to find out whether there are policies and guidelines followed in planning for the provision of recreation facilities. From the arguments discussed earlier, it is evident that there are inadequate policies and guidelines followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

The majority [52%] of the population depicted that nothing is done by the Municipality to promote the use of the existing recreation facilities. It is therefore important to suggest that the Mthonjaneni Municipality is highly challenged to transform the recreation landscape for the better, as it is required by the national and provincial policy guidelines.

4.5 THE PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

The second objective of this study was to investigate whether recreation facilities are adequately provided in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area. When the respondents were asked whether the recreation facilities are adequate in the area or not, the analysis of research responses has revealed the outcomes shown in Figure 4.1. The outcomes are based on three types of responses: ‘adequate’, ‘inadequate’, and ‘not sure’.
About 52 percent of the population in Mthonjaneni consider recreation facilities as not adequately provided. Whereas only 21 percent of the respondents felt they were adequate and 27 percent were not sure whether the recreation facilities are adequate or not. It is can inferred that the few recreation facilities that were perceived to be adequate, were nonetheless run down and poorly maintained.

In order to confirm the inadequacy response, respondents were asked to indicate whether the recreation facilities need improvement or not. The Figure 4.2 below indicates that revealed the responses that were obtained.
A sizable amount [78%] of respondents in the study area indicated that recreation facilities in their respective wards need serious improvement. A very few respondents [10%] consider recreation facilities as not requiring improvement, whilst 12 percent of the population is not sure whether improvements are required or not. The main reason for this response is that most existing facilities are not in good condition, as the local people or the Municipality does not take care of them.

The social benefits include an overall improvement in the quality of life and physical, mental and moral well being of the population. Sports play an enormous part in redressing gender inequalities and discrimination against the
disabled and minorities. But the most important of all is the role of sports in fostering national unity. These suggestions point to the need for improving the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.

The impact of sports and recreation extends beyond the confines of participation. It is felt in many other spheres of education; economy; crime; nation-building and international relations, should contribute to the improvement of recreation facilities and the upliftment of communities in the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality.

The integrated development plan (IDP, 2002) of Mthonjaneni Local Municipality forms the basis for policy and guidelines upon which all resources need to be provided. In addition, Mthonjaneni like all other local municipalities strictly operates according to Public Finance Management Act [PFMA] imperatives, which are in place to see to the effective and efficient usage public finances in the management of recreation facilities. Notwithstanding, the respondents [78%] felt that there is need for improvement of recreation facilities in the study area. It may be inferred that both the IDP and PFMA are not effective at encouraging recreation facilities provision in the study area.

A further justification for the finding in Figure 4.2 is that the majority of the population of Mthonjaneni Local Municipality stays in ward 3, consisting of Edubeni and Emfanefile, which poorly supplied with recreation facilities. As such, most of the population is now moving from all surrounding areas within Mthonjaneni to settle in or nearer to Melmoth at Ethubalethu, which is better supplied with recreation facilities. Hence, population dynamics in the provision
of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipal area are directly affected by the provision of recreation resources.

The Objective 2 of the study investigates whether recreation facilities are adequately provided in Mthonjaneni Municipal area. It is evident from the findings that recreation facilities in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area are inadequately provided as perceived by residents.

This is further emphatically endorsed by the fact that 78 percent of the population even consider the existing facilities as needing improvement and proper maintenance by Mthonjaneni Municipality. The transformation of recreation policy and planning plays a critical role in effective planning and management of resources for the present and the future. Through testing the perceptions of people it is possible to assess the execution and implementation of policy on the provision of recreation facilities. In this regard, the findings suggest that there is neither effective following of policy and guidelines and that recreation facilities in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area are inadequately provided.

In view of the discrepancy in the recreation facility provision, especially for Blacks in Mthonjaneni Municipality, the management policy must be executed along the specific guidelines, which seek to ensure that there is an integrated provision and utilisation of recreation facilities to promote greater community involvement. Hence, development of recreation areas and facilities must be vigorously pursued so as to improve the provision and utilisation of recreation facilities in the study area.
Finally, the objective that recreation facilities in the Mthonjaneni Municipality are adequately provided as seen by residents is rejected, because of the negative findings. Furthermore, respondents not only revealed that recreation facilities are not adequately provided, but that even the existing recreation facilities need improvement, as shown in the rejection of Objective 2 where 78 percent supported the need for improvement in the area under study.

4.6 UTILISATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

The third objective of the study was to establish the extent to which local people utilise or participate in the existing recreation facilities in the study area. As indicated in theoretical background chapter, there are two most important factors that are responsible for the difference in recreation participation patterns, namely: socio economic and fife styles factors. Socio economic factors include education, income, age, sex and the family structure. Furthermore, some of the studies cited earlier revealed that Black people’s participation in recreation activities is limited by various factors. Some of these include the lack of facilities at their disposal, which leads to adverse effects and improper use of leisure time, which eventually leads to crime especially amongst the youth.

In this regard respondents were asked to reveal how they either utilised or participated in the existing recreation facilities and programmes in the study area. What is important to note is that respondents are asked to respond on utilisation, with the background that a sizable number [78%] of respondents felt that recreation facilities in their respective areas or wards need serious improvement. What became evident as shown in Figure 4.3 is that there were
respondents who utilised [utilisation] and those who did not utilise [non-utilisation] the recreation facilities.

**FIGURE 4.3 UTILISATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES IN MTHONJANENI**

The graph [Figure 4.3] shows that 72 percent of the respondents indicated that they utilised recreation facilities, whereas only 28 percent indicated they did not participate and did not utilise recreation facilities. However, when it comes to utilisation of the existing recreation facilities according to specific areas Melmoth has 67 percent utilisation and only 33 percent non-utilisation which indicates that people in Mthonjaneni prefer to use the main town as their centre for recreation. Ethubalethu has 24 percent utilisation and 66 percent non-utilisation and this is where recreation facilities are provided. KwaMagwaza has
no facilities provided by the Municipality but has 32 percent utilisation and 68 percent non-utilisation.

In relation to the utilisation of recreation facilities in the study area, respondents were also asked to reveal the extent to which they participated in recreation activities in the study area. This approach was adopted as a probing mechanism, to relate recreation utilisation with recreation participation in specific activities.

On the whole, what is shown in Table 4.7 is that there is a distinct separation of recreation activities into clusters. What is evident in Table 4.7 is that very few respondents who participate in a full range of recreation activities. There is a clustering of activities into four clusters, and these are. The first cluster, which may be called “high-participation cluster”, consists of Soccer, Music, Netball, dancing and passive recreation, totalling 75 percent. The second cluster, which may be called “moderate-participation cluster”, consisting of boxing, visiting the library, partying, bash, swimming, tennis, athletics, karate and golf, totalling 20 percent. All these activities attract moderate and limited participation.

The third cluster, which may be designated “poor-participation cluster”, can hardly be regarded as worth mentioning since very few respondents recognised their existence. These are chess, rugby, table tennis, volley ball, and picnicking, totalling 5 percent. Finally, the forth cluster called “no-participation cluster” comprises activities which are totally not participated in, perhaps because of lack of knowledge about them, unknown to locals and none existent in the area. These include basketball (American), cricket, stick-fighting, camping and fishing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECREATION FACILITIES</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive recreation</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting library</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partying</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bash</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chess</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Tennis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volley ball</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stick Fighting</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is important to note that some of the “no-participation cluster” activities are regular activities, yet the locals do not participate in them because of ignorance and unavailability. The local youth do not participate in stick fighting since it is perhaps regarded as too rural and traditional.
According Pilgrim (1983:53) socio-economic factors together with institutional and technological forces play an important role in determining the participation of any group in recreation activities within any given community. Socio-economic factors do not only influence participation in recreation activities but also play a significant role in exposing the individual to various types of recreation activities. This research has therefore revealed that in areas where most unemployed people especially the youth are found like Ethubalethu, people tend not to participate in recreation activities. The inactivity then leads to the high rate of the use of alcohol and other drugs which has significant bearing on the high rate of crime in the area.

Life-style is also another factor that influences different social groups in recreation utilisation and participation. According to Murphy (1975:25) the term life style is used as synthesising and an important emerging socio-psychological indicator for delineating the nature of human behaviour in general, which partly expressed through leisure interests and tasks. Basically life-style represents a person's behaviour patterns. As Table 4.7 above has shown, non-participation and non-utilisation are high in the study area, and more specifically at Ethubalethu Township. Here there the lack of interest in sports and recreation activities is predominant.

In Mthonjaneni Municipal area participating in recreation activities is also likely to be influenced by life style. In Mthonjaneni Municipality a significant number of residents [32%] are now living in urban areas. This figure should, however, be seen in the context of the total population of the Mthonjaneni Municipality which is 56 532. Hence, as the most population stays in the rural surrounding, provision of recreation facilities in these rural and remote areas is very essential.
In the Interim Integrated Development Plan (IIDP) the provision of sporting facilities in the area was identified amongst the number one priority projects for most areas and wards. A total of 12 potential projects were identified. In Figure 4.3 above it was depicted that Town of Melmoth is an exception. In Melmoth utilisation of existing facilities is 67 percent utilisation and 33 percent non-utilisation, whilst in the rest of the areas in Mthonjaneni Municipality there is less utilisation. This can be attributed to the fact that most facilities are not available and even the existing ones in some of the areas are not up to standard for use. The facilities they need improvement and proper maintenance by Mthonjaneni Municipality.

On the basis of the preceding analysis and discussion, Objective 3 sought to establish the extent to which the local people utilise the existing recreation facilities. The findings conclusively indicate that the local people are not utilising the existing recreation facilities in the study area to a large extent. In areas of Mthonjaneni Municipality where the majority of residents was found, there is far more less utilisation of recreation facilities than otherwise.

4.6.1 Recreation Facilities Patronised According to Gender

Following from the analysis of utilisation and non-utilisation of recreation facilities, respondents were asked to indicate the existing facilities they patronised most in terms of gender. As shown in Figure 4.4 below it transpired that recreation facilities that were gender oriented, like soccer and netball were predominantly patronised by males and females, respectively.
In Mthonjaneni Municipality 37 percent of males participate in Soccer, 11 percent of female visit the library and 14 percent participate in netball. The question of gender does not have any varying influence on the utilisation of existing recreation facilities in the study area.

4.6.2 Recreation Facilities Patronised According to the Wards

As indicated earlier in Figure 4.3 there was a general non-utilisation of recreation facilities in the study area by ward categorisation. In support of this viewpoint Table 4.8 below shows that in Ward 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 most respondents indicated that they patronise soccer. In other words soccer is patronised in all wards save one. In Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respondents indicated that they patronise the library. Essentially soccer and the library seem to be the only two facilities that were generally patronised by almost all the wards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities Patronised</th>
<th>Ward 1</th>
<th>Ward 2</th>
<th>Ward 3</th>
<th>Ward 4</th>
<th>Ward 5</th>
<th>Ward 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freq</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Freq</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Freq</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ward 1 = Memoth-Ethubalethu
Ward 2 = Emfule-KwaMagwaza
Ward 3 = Edubeni-Emfanefile
Ward 4 = Yanguye
Ward 5 = Makhasaneni-Mkhindini
Ward 6 = Ndundulu

The concentration of the patronisation of soccer is large in Ward 1 and Ward 2, which are Memoth-Ethubalethu [16%] and Emfule-KwaMagwaza [26%]. These two wards followed by Ward 3 Edubeni-Emfanefile [11%] compared to other distant Wards which are far away from Memoth. Regarding netball it became evident that Ward 2 that is Emfule-KwaMagwaza has 7 percent and Ward 5 has 2 percent of the respondents patronising this netball. Wards 2 and 3 are the only wards showing interest in athletics. It is of course surprising that Memoth where most netball and fully fledged sports field are erected according to the respondents does not feature in netball and athletics.

It is therefore further concluded, as suggested earlier, that the local people are not utilising the existing recreation facilities in the study area to a large extent. It
would seem proper to conclude that the Mthonjaneni Municipality’s sport and recreation plans are not carried out in a manner which covers all sections of the municipal district. Soccer field seems to be the most supplied and patronised recreation facilities at the expense of other facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipal area.

4.6.3 Recreation Facilities Patronised According to Age groups

In an attempt to establish how respondents patronised recreation facilities by age, they asked questions which sought to reveal their perception of facilities. In terms of Table 4.9 it was discovered that soccer field is the most patronised [45%] by two main age groups, the 15-20 years age group [24%] and the 21-30 years age group [21%]. Next in line was the library which was patronised by [20%] of the two main age groups, the 15-20 years age group [10%] and the 21-30 years age group [10%]. As in other facilities the age groups from 31-40 and 60 and above, did not significantly patronise any other of the many facilities.

With regard to netball, a similar outcome was detected, that two main age groups patronised netball. The 15-20 years age group [06%] and the 21-30 years age group [06%] were the most dominant participants. The rest of the age groups [40 to +60] were not significantly participating in this facility and many other not listed in this analysis. It should be noted that other facilities such as hall for dancing, boxing ring, swimming pool, tennis court, athletic track, golf course, rugby field, and so on, were not significantly categorised in terms of age groups. In other words, the variable of age did not have any significant influence of the utilisation of facilities.
TABLE 4.9: SOME RECREATION FACILITIES UTILISED IN TERMS OF AGE GROUPS [%].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>Soccer field</th>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Netball field</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-20 years</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30 years</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40 years</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50 years</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-60+ years</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apparently, the most favoured sports and recreation facilities by the majority of the population in Mthonjaneni are soccer; library and netball activities. These are shown by the number of peoples indicating their visits to such facilities, where such sporting activities are taking place. On the whole the soccer field was patronised by 58 percent, library by 24 percent, netball field by 14 percent and other by 04 percent of the respondents. The majority of the people visiting facilities compared to the rest of other facilities that are provided within Mthonjaneni Municipal boundaries. The above given table indicates how the people of Mthonjaneni Municipality patronise and are limited to the soccer field, library and netball field according to age groups.

The majority of the people between ages 15-30 years make up 42 percent of the respondents that are patronising the soccer field. In Mthonjaneni there are a number of soccer clubs that have affiliated with the KwaZulu-Natal Local Government Association (KWANALOGA) Games.
Notwithstanding the soccer biased situation, the point must be made that sporting and recreation facilities must be made available to all South African communities. Participation in sports and recreation should reflect the make-up of the population. The removal of obstacles that preclude specific participation is crucial. Sports and recreation are major components of developing and building healthier society. Sports and recreation should cut across all developmental programmes. Role models in sports are amongst the top opinions makers in many countries. Successes in sports like soccer, rugby and boxing have led to a reduction in instances of racial prejudice in this country.

Accessibility to all sports is not yet envisaged in the study area. Municipality has no programme to promotion of sports activities like swimming and rugby across the racial barriers especially among the youth. The study has revealed that even the youth in the Mthonjaneni is not utilising the existing recreation facilities in the study area to a large extend. The age variable does not have any varying influence on the utilisation of existing recreation facilities in the study area.

There is a very strong positive correlation between the recreation facilities provided and the different age groups. Studies have shown that sports present the child with life skills in a way that is unsurpassed by any other activity. There is also evidence that demonstrates that increased physical education leads to improved scholastic performance. As the local people are not utilising the existing recreation facilities in the study area to a large extend, it is therefore imperative for the Municipality programmes to be designed to engage schools
for the promotion of the nation to play by involving local schools to participate in different sports and recreation facilities within the municipality.

4.6.4 Time Spent at Recreation Facilities in Mthonjaneni

Recreation is the employment of time in a non-profitable way, in many ways also refreshment of one's body or mind whilst leisure refers to free-time meaning time when one is free from one's daily obligations. It is therefore significant to look into how much of their leisure time do people of Mthonjaneni spend for the recreation purposes.

The graph in Figure 4.5 clearly illustrates the leisure time visits to recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality on daily, weekly, week-ends, monthly, yearly and occasionally basis.

**FIGURE 4.5 LEISURE TIME VISITS TO RECREATION FACILITIES**
From the same Figure 4.5, it is evident that the majority [38%] of the respondents spent their leisure time during weekends visiting recreation facilities. The time period was selected because the majority of people are not working during week-ends.

The next popular leisure time period was that 20 percent of the respondents visit recreation facilities once a week. The rest of the respondents reflected 19 percent on a daily basis, 14 percent on a monthly basis, 7 percent occasionally and 2 percent on a yearly basis. These findings clearly suggests that in Mthonjaneni weekends are mostly used for recreation and weekly usage is almost equivalent to the daily usage whether for participation or watching sports and games.

On the basis of these findings it may be concluded that a significant number of people in Mthonjaneni utilise their leisure time during week-ends and weekly. It may therefore be accepted that the local people are utilising the existing recreation facilities in the study area to a large extend. Thus in this instance we may accept Objective 3. The utilisation of leisure time during week-ends and weekly may also imply that this usage of leisure time is not necessarily devoted to recreation activities alone. It may be that minor chores and piece jobs for making extra money for subsistence are regarded as a way of using extra time.

It is therefore important for the local municipality to make recreation and sport more understood and appreciated in the study area. They should recognise that it is their primary function to make sports and recreation accessible to its entire local population and to design programmes that will promote full participation recreation activities within the municipality. Commercial recreation has many
When people were asked the question as to who is responsible for improving recreation facilities in their area. The possible responses that were given are Local Government, Provincial Government and Local Community. About two in three [65%] of the respondents in Mthonjaneni perceive the local municipality as most responsible authority for providing and financing the recreation facilities in their area.

TABLE 4.10: PERCEIVED RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECREATION PROVISION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERCEIVED RESPONSIBILITY</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Government</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Community</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Government</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Sector</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A distant second [16%] was perceived to be the provincial government, with local community [10%] taking the third position and the national government [06%] assuming the forth position. Interestingly, the business sector [3%] was regarded as not worthy of the responsibility, the reason being that the majority of the population do not witness any contribution that has been made by the business sector in the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality.
The majority population of Mthonjaneni perceive the financing of the recreation facilities as sole responsibility of the local Municipality. As stated earlier on, it is primary function of the local authorities to make sports and recreation accessible to its entire local people and to design programmes which would promote full participation in sports and recreation activities within the Mthonjaneni Municipality.

Hence, like in the most municipalities, to counteract the lack of funds especially in small rural municipalities with less revenue from tax and rates, provision of recreation facilities should be a co-operative venture between the government, the private sector as well as the local community for which the service is provided. In many instances if the community is involved in the development of any facility in their area it is valued and protected against vandalism because of its community belonging.

Mthonjaneni Municipality gets funding through its IDP and also seek sponsorship for people to be trained. The service providers to train the people that have been identified are used because of lack of capacity in some local municipalities. The Uthingo Lotto Company and the Department of Sports and Recreation are some of the targeted sponsors by the Mthonjaneni Municipality. Sometimes when sponsors are approached funding is not provided due to the fact that finances have been exhausted.

Considering the findings discussed above for Objective 4 of the study, which sought to find out who is responsible for financing the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality, a conclusion has been reached. From the above, it may be concluded that Objective 4, which sought to establish whether
the residents of Mthonjaneni perceive the local municipality as responsible for financing the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. The objective was supported and suggested that the people of Mthonjaneni consider the municipality as the ultimate responsible authority for providing recreation infrastructure.

4.8 DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES INFLUENCING RECREATION MANAGEMENT

Recreation provision has to respond to the demographic changes and projections in order to be strategic and effective. Population numbers, ages, profiles and life styles affect recreation provision. The fifth objective of the study sought to reveal the demographic variables that play a role in influencing the management, provision and utilisation of recreation facilities. Furthermore, it should be noted that there is decline in sports and physical activities, as people get older.

4.8.1 Gender and the Management of Recreation Facilities.

It is generally accepted males and females have an equal opportunity to participate and manage recreation facilities in any society. Males and female must also be taken into account when the provision of recreation facilities and their proper utilisation are planned. It is a general accepted theory that more men are likely to participate in sports and recreation activities than women (Schlemmer, 1988).
Out of the total sample size of 150 respondents, 55 percent were female and 45 percent were male respondents. The sample size is therefore justifiable, if one takes into account the population of Mthonjaneni Municipality, which is 55 percent female, and 45 percent male.

The demographic statistics of Mthonjaneni municipality also reflects female 5 percent more female than males and this indicates that the sample is balanced as 5 percent more of respondents are females as they were also previously neglected especially with regards to the recreation activities. It is an undeniable fact that today after more than 10 years of democracy in South Africa most local communities are now demanding service delivery in terms of housing, electricity, water and even recreation facilities.

To a large extent local municipalities are forced to provide the sports grounds for Black communities. In this study, it has been unfolded that women work is of a routine and compulsory in nature and they hardly have any time free for leisure. Nevertheless, leisure and recreation are seen to be a part of their day-to-day survival strategy. Women have developed the skill to carve out pleasure from their meetings during everyday work, their social visit and festivals, their handcrafts and their dressing and food preparation.

However, as indicated earlier on, in Mthonjaneni most women visit the library as their main recreation activity. In a study conducted by Shaw (1994) entitled “gender, leisure and constraint: towards a framework for the analysis of women’s leisure”, it is revealed that the first and dominant approach in understanding women’s leisure is analysis of how leisure is constrained. In this
study it is therefore beneficial, then to attempt to integrate the ideas and concepts from these approaches into a broader conceptual framework.

This survey also reflects the perspective of Mthonjaneni people. The following is their responses based on some of the Likert-type questions presented to the respondents. The analysis and interpretation shown in Table 4.11 reflecting on the perceived recreation provision in the study area, suggests that 45 percent disagreed that recreation facilities have been adequately. About 24 percent of the females and 21 percent of the males disagreed. A significant number of the respondents [36%] were undecided that about the provision, 19 percent of the females and 17 percent of the males. Only a negligible number [19%] of the respondents agreed that recreation of facilities was adequate.

**TABLE 4.11: RESPONDENTS’ PERCEPTION OF THE PROVISION OF RECREATION BY GENDER [%].**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECREATION FACILITIES</th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agreed</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagreed</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is reflected in the above analysis is that there was no significant variation between males and females regarding the provision of recreation facilities within the study area. From the discussion and the previous analysis of data undertaken earlier in this section, it is evident that Objective 5 is not supported. It may be concluded that the demographic variables do not necessarily play a
role in the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni. It may further be concluded that various demographic variables play strong role in influencing the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in the study area, were not taken into account in the provision of recreation facilities.

In this instance the question of gender does not have any varying influence on the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in the study area. The male or the females do not vary significantly in their perception of the provisions and utilisation of recreation facilities in the study area.

4.8.2 Age and the Management of Recreation Facilities.

Age is the key determinant of participation rates in various forms of recreation activities. The youth and the ageing population must be catered for according to their needs. From what was discussed earlier under paragraph 4.6.3 it became evident that the youth and older people in Mthonjaneni are not utilising recreation facilities in the study area to a large extent. Therefore, this analysis suggesting, that the age variable does not have any varying influence on the utilisation of recreation facilities in the study area.

The provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni was found not to cater for the different age groups. The latter was evident in both out-of-door and indoor recreation facilities. Consequently, in Mthonjaneni various demographic variables that play strong role in influencing the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities, especially when it comes to age were no
considered. In this regard the question of age does not have any varying influence on the management of recreation facilities in the study area.

4.8.3 Education and Management of Recreation Facilities.

Level of education and people's perception of recreation facilities have an important and indispensable role to play in the management of recreation facilities. Previous analysis indicated that the majority of respondents in the study area have secondary school educational standard. The level of education plays an important role in recreation participation as in institutions like the schools and colleges more recreation exposure and experience on the part of the individual through recreation activities that are taking place is expected.

Notwithstanding, it may be concluded that the education variable does not have any varying influence on the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in the study area.

4.8.4 Place of Origin and Management of Recreation Facilities.

It is important to know the origins of respondents, since they play a role in the preferences of respondents. It has been argued that people who originate from rural areas perceive and participate in recreation facilities differently from people who originate from urban areas. Furthermore, to understand the recreation needs of the people in the area of study, it is very important to point out the places where the interviewed people stayed at the time.
In this regard, Table 4.12 shows that one in three of the respondents [34%] came from urban areas. These include Melmoth [21%] and Ethubalethu [13%]. The majority of the respondents [66%] come from rural and have been to a large extent influence by rurality. These include the following places: KwaMagwaza, Ndundulu; Emfanefile; Yanguye; Ekuthuleni; Edubeni; Hlabathini; Emfule; Mkhindini and Makhasaneni as shown in Table 4.12. A significant majority [40%] of the respondents indicated that Melmoth was preferred as the main centre for recreation facilities and activities.

**TABLE 4.12: SPECIFIC AREAS WHERE RESPONDENTS LIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>FREQUENCIES</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KwaMagwaza</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melmoth</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethubalethu</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndundulu</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emfanefile</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanguye</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekuthuleni</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edubeni</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hlabathini</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emfule</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkhindini</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makhasaneni</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All respondents coming from both urban and rural environments considered Melmoth as the most preferred area of recreation development for the future. On the basis of findings stated above and discussion engaged in earlier, it stands to reasons that there no various demographic variables that play a strong role in influencing the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in the study area.
In this regard, the question of place of origin and place of stay do not have any varying influence on the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in the study area. It is possible that the people of Mthonjaneni know nothing more urban than Melmoth, where most of the facilities social, economic, educational, commercial and recreational were to be found. It is the responsibility of the local authorities to reverse this one-sided view of facilities.

4.8.5 Duration of Stay and Management of Recreation Facilities.

The length of stay in any area tends to influence the manner in which facilities are perceived. The longer the stay, the less the demand for change and improvement of facilities in the study area. The shorter the stay, the more amenable to change and improvement of facilities, being influenced by contact with other places. The majority of the respondents [47%] indicated that they have stayed less than 10 years in Mthonjaneni area. Second was that 27 percent of the respondents have stayed between 10 and 20 years in the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of stay</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10 years</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20 years</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30 years</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40 years</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 and above</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non response</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population mobility has an implication on the provision of recreation facilities. Most people have stayed in the area for the period of less than 10 years. However, whilst one is expected to take into account the age, gender, level of education and other demographic variable one must also note that the population is very dynamic as the case with Mthonjaneni. The population of Mthonjaneni Municipality is 55 percent female, and 45 percent male, the gender variable has not been crossed in terms of duration of stay in Mthonjaneni. It is therefore, also expected that duration of stay will not play a significant role in influencing the provision and utilisation of recreation facilities in the study area.

On the basis of the various demographic variables: gender, age, education, place of origin (urbanity and rurality) and duration of stay. In essence, no demographic variables in the study area seem to have had an influence in the provision, utilisation and management of recreation facilities in the study area.

4.9 PROSPECTS OF RECREATION FACILITIES

The possibility of future success in the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni entirely depends on proper recreation planning, management and execution of processes. The provision of recreation facilities is coupled with the usage of the existing facilities as well as present and future shortages that need to be attended to by the local authorities. Unless adequate policies and procedure guidelines are followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities in the area good prospects will not be envisaged.

This proposition clearly suggests that for the future development and provision of recreation facilities, proper planning is very much essential on the part of the
local authorities, and more specifically for the Mthonjaneni environment. According to Table 4.13, the majority [40%] of population reflected that they preferred that the new recreation facilities should be located in the Town of Melmoth. It is good though that about 30 percent opted for the location in KwaMagwaza and 12 percent preferred Ethubalethu. The rest of the respondents [18%] suggested the facilities could be placed in the 6 remaining places.

**TABLE 4:14 PEOPLES' PERCEPTION OF LOCATION OF THE PLANNED FACILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECREATION FACILITIES</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melmoth</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaMagwaza</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethubalethu</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emfanefile</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>04.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yanguye</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>04.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edubeni</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>02.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekuthuleni</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>02.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imfule</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkhindini</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The apparent preference of locating the planned recreation facilities in Melmoth and other places in Mthonjaneni Local Municipality is a matter that needs further investigation by the local authorities.
4.10 CONCLUSION

This study has attempted to map out the various elements playing a role in the provision and utilisation of recreation facilities within Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, the main focus of this study. In addition to the relatively high population numbers in Mthonjaneni Municipality, there are also high levels of poverty and unemployment in the area. These confounding situations urgently suggest that there is need for local governmental intervention to improve the situation. Furthermore, there is need for promoting the role of women in recreation and in the economy as a whole, which might is a very important measure in alleviating poverty. This research investigation has revealed that in Mthonjaneni Municipality there is no sound co-operation among organisations, towards making joint-ventures for recreation facilities provision between the community and local authorities.

Recreation facilities should provide public convenience to include safety. The building of multi-purpose hall and grounds should be encouraged. The youth and the ageing population must be catered according to their needs. Female and the disabled people must also be taken into account in the provision of recreation facilities and their proper utilisation more men are likely to participate in sports and recreation activities than women.

It should therefore be emphatically stated that when recreation planning and management policies are formulated for the provision of recreation facilities as part of the community service, it must meet appropriate standards of morality and give healthy and constructive experience. Furthermore there is decline in sports and physical activities, as people get older.
To sum up this chapter, it must be emphasised that in Mthonjaneni Municipality there are inadequate policies and guidelines followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities in the study area. Furthermore, the local community perceives the local municipality as responsible for financing the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. The more pertinent recommendations regarding the findings of this study are presented in greater detail in the next chapter.
CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

The provision of recreation facilities is one of the means through which the government can fulfil its reconstruction and development programme and facility delivery objective (ANC, 1994). This approach is a means through which authorities can addresses those secondary needs that need to be fulfilled in all communities especially those in developing countries like South Africa. This chapter therefore, gives a summary of the findings and recommendations pertaining recreation provision in the study area, as proposed in this research investigation.

Conclusions and recommendations that pertain to recreation facilities are presented with a view of improving quality and accessibility of recreation facilities in the study area. This is also with a view to empower local communities through the provision sports and recreation facilities. It is anticipated that the Mthonjaneni Municipality monitors will identify people to be trained in taking the lead in the promotion and utilisation of recreation facilities.

The recreation basic needs and desires for the people of Mthonjaneni are to have the recreation facilities in their respective wards and to be equipped with
relevant skills so that they can take part in particular sports activities especially those that are unfamiliar to them. The significance of participation in recreation is that of keeping the youth out off the streets and to refrain from the use of harmful drugs.

5.2 PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

In order to determine whether Mthonjaneni area is adequately provided with recreation facilities, this research study was undertaken. The study has reached some findings and is making important recommendations. It therefore stands to reason that Mthonjaneni Municipality has to strive towards providing adequate recreation facilities for its population.

According to the officials responsible for the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni area, all existing recreation facilities are well managed and are user-friendly. The respondents from the local community do not necessarily feel like the officials. The officials argue that the facilities, such as the swimming pool, cater for all age-groups, specifically for the young and old, such as the ages 1-5, small size pool, age 6-10 medium size pool and then the large pool all those who can swim 10 to over 60 years. The study is recommending that there should be additional provision of such facilities.

The basketball field, netball and volleyball are considered to be inadequately provided and needed in Mthonjaneni area. Mthonjaneni Municipality has attempted to fulfil the needs and desires of the people by communicating with communities for the importance of sports and recreation facilities by asking them how the Municipality assist in improving the current recreation facilities.
It is also understood that Mthonjaneni is also endeavoured to redress the gender age and racial imbalances in the provision of recreation facilities in the study area, through initiating awareness programmes that are made to rectify the problems carried forward from the apartheid era.

The sponsors are another source of providing recreation facilities in the study area. These sponsors have been approached and attracted to participate in sponsorship programmes in Mthonjaneni. The most targeted organisations for funding recreation facilities are the Uthingo Lotto, Department of Sports and Recreation and other Service Providers. If the responses for soliciting funding are negative, the Municipal Council makes an attempt to provide funds from the Municipal treasury or provincial treasury.

It is believed that Mthonjaneni Municipality invests in recreation facilities through the people that are trained and given expertise in particular sports and recreation programmes. It is also believed that the trained people come back and plant the information and expertise learned to the communities. Through affiliation with organisations such as the KwaZulu-Natal Local Government (KWANALOGA) the local community is able to get assistance from such bodies.

5.3 THE ASSESSED OBJECTIVES

In this chapter the following objectives as educated conjectures pertaining Mthonjaneni Municipality have been assessed. All the prevailing circumstances have been taken into cognisance in answering the question whether recreation facilities provided in Mthonjaneni municipality meet the demand of the local
community. Consequently, if not suggest ways and means to enhance its adequacy and utilisation of the existing recreation facilities found in Mthonjaneni.

Hence the following objectives are essentially concerned with the provision of educational, health and recreation service, which best furnish opportunities whereby Mthonjaneni inhabitants may obtain specific experience of their choices at an appropriate time and place. In this study of the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality, the following objectives are assessed for a better clarification.

**Objective 1**
There are inadequate policies and guidelines followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities in the study area. In Mthonjaneni Municipality there are no space standards that are followed when it comes to the provision of recreation facilities. The IDP is followed as an attempt to deliver in general a minimum service for all essential needs of the local people. In Mthonjaneni there are inadequate policies and guidelines followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities in the study area

**Objective 2**
The residents see that recreation facilities in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area are inadequately provided. In Mthonjaneni Municipality 50 percent of the population responded and stated that recreation facilities are not adequate, 21 percent said the recreation facilities are adequate and 27 percent were not sure whether they are adequate or not.
Objective 3

The local people are not utilising the existing recreation facilities in the study area to a large extent. In Mthonjaneni 34 percent of the population is mainly participating in soccer, 11 percent in music, another 11 percent in netball and 10 percent in dancing.

Objective 4

The residents of Mthonjaneni perceive the local municipality as responsible for financing the provision of recreation facilities in the study area. 65 percent of the population thinks that local government is responsible for the provision and improvement of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni.

Objective 5

The various demographic variables that play strong role in influencing the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in the study area are taken into account. 44 percent of the population stated that provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni is not according to gender, age and other social and economic traits liking into account the high rate of unemployment and poverty in the area.

5.4 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

This study has successfully accomplished its main objectives; firstly, to find out whether there are any policies and guidelines followed in the planning for provision of recreation facilities. Secondly, to investigate whether recreation
facilities are adequately provided in the Mthonjaneni Municipal area. Thirdly, to establish the extent to which local people utilise the existing recreation facilities in the study area. Fourthly, to find out who is responsible for financing the provision of recreation facilities in the study area? Lastly, to reveal the demographic variables that play a role in the management, supply and demand of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni.

Provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni is mainly according to 6 municipal wards. Hence, it is envisaged that through the outcome of this research the recreation managers more especially, Mthonjaneni local authorities will benefit and environment conducive to satisfactory recreation experience of the local people of Mthonjaneni. The recreation authorities must therefore extend the range of activities to ensure that facilities offer a wide and diversified recreation choice to accommodate all races, gender including the disabled people in the area.

Along side with other investigations done in the past, when it comes to gender, firstly recreation should perceived and conceptualised as a desirable experience, and constraints to recreation participation are sometimes seen as arising out of the structured gender relations.

The second approach focuses on how leisure activities themselves, can be constraining through reinforcement of traditional gender relations. A third emerging approach examines ways in which women leisure can be seen to have a potential for resistance to societal constraints in participating in recreation.
5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

As now that various questions have been answered in this chapter, it significant to make recommendations, which might assist the local authorities to improve the provision of recreation facilities. In participation in the recreation activities attention must be paid to the provision of recreation facilities in schools in and around Mthonjaneni Municipal area for exposing the community to the different recreation activities.

It is true that approximately 95 percent of the population in the area is living in rural areas where recreation facilities unavailable and even those available are not in good conditions and therefore they do not encourage people to participate. Recreation planning and management policy for Mthonjaneni Municipality must consider the following factors:

Use of school facilities for self-directed activities should be part of any planning outcome, which will allow facilities to be utilised by learners or by others during time when they are not scheduled for school purposes. Facilities should be so situated that all those who wish to participate will have accessibility without difficulty.

Recreation facilities should be situated at the most appropriate and attractive location. Recreation facilities should provide public convenience to include safety, health and comfort. Ensuring comprehensive planning can avert duplication of areas and facilities. The building of multi-purpose hall and grounds should be encouraged. However, it should be emphasized that in order
that the above factors are featured in planning the team approach to planning policy must be as a priority.

Through this research it has been discovered that most people have limited exposure to recreation activities including sports in particular. Hence, in the provision of recreation facilities by Mthonjaneni Municipal Council through the Interim Integrated Development Programme (IIDP), caution must be taken not to confine people especially those living in rural areas to only one common type of sports code like soccer and thus provide more soccer field for the people.

The promotion campaigns must be undertaken in schools within the municipality. This will definitely necessitate the comprehensive provision of recreation facilities that are fully utilised by the people.

To ensure that there is full participation and utilisation of the existing recreation facilities in the area, a comprehensive programme for the skills training and not just awareness programme must accompany provision of any recreation facility for each and every recreation activity that is introduced.

Furthermore, whilst decentralisation of recreation facilities according to wards for the ease access to them, Mthonjaneni Municipality must guard against the promotion of amongst the racial groups in the area. In the New South Africa recreation should be planned to promote nation building or unity rather than segregation. Hence, it is through recreation that the heterogeneous society of South Africa can truly begin to merge and develop a new positive identity. Melmoth must continue to be centre that provides the people of Mthonjaneni with all amenities including recreation facilities.
In conclusion, it is true that decentralisation of recreation facilities has the significant role in bringing service to the people. However the peoples' perspective is very dynamic. Hence, in the distribution of facilities in different wards careful consideration must be ascertained not make the decentralised facilities white elephants as people might still prefer to use Melmoth as their centre for recreation and other services. It is therefore recommended that the municipality need to review its Interim Integrated Development Programme (IIDP) in the future and also ensure that recreation centre and other main facilities are located in Melmoth.

For example to clarify the recommendation, erection of soccer field in wards will not necessary mean that people would prefer to be confined to their wards for recreation purpose as the case with other activities. But will definitely opt for Melmoth. In this study it is highly recommended that Mthonjaneni Municipality must:

a) Develop a policy framework for the governance of sports at local level that is in concert with the national provincial sports and recreation policy.

b) Make sport and recreation accessible to all people in the local area authorities are important link in value chain.

c) Create the infrastructure required for delivery of sports and recreation given that the club is the base for sports and recreation, the local authorities are important link in the value chain.
d) Ensure that the existence of programmes that develop human resources potential in sports and recreation.

Finally, it is recommended that a comprehensive study for recreation and tourism prospects to be done in area of Mthonjaneni to boost the economy of the local community.

5.6 CONCLUSION

The counter to the saying that devil finds work for idle hands is that a child in sport is a child not court is upheld. Delinquent behaviour is associated with low self-esteem and success in sports and recreation act to improve self-esteem

In Mthonjaneni, crime statistics indicates that the high rate is taking place in Ethubalethu as more population is increasing and becoming densely populated place in the Ethubalethu Township as more population is densely populated and most people especially the youth is unemployed.

Provision of recreation facilities requires co-operation, public, private partnerships joint decision-making and joint investment at all levels within the municipal government and the local communities. Today recreation and leisure service is recognized as a means of correcting social and cultural inequities. The recreation experience contributes to individual growth and fulfilment and to social development.

An analytic and interpretive discussion of data collected was presented, attempting to produce judgements emanating from the analysis. An attempt was
also made to discuss some general guidelines that ought to be considered when providing community recreation facilities and programmes. Furthermore the summary of findings and recommendations pertaining recreation provision were presented for consumption to the relevant authorities study. Further research in Mthonjaneni Municipality is recommended to look into the participation of Females in recreation and their education engagement as in this study it was revealed that most patronise the library as their main activity during leisure time.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Butler, G. (1976): Introduction to Community Recreation. New York:


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***************
QUESTIONNAIRE 1

To members of the community

Recreation Facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality KwaZulu-Natal: Planning, Provision, Participation and Prospects

Researcher: L.B. Khambule MRT
Supervisor: Prof. L.M. Magi: Department of Recreation and Tourism
University of Zululand

Kindly complete this questionnaire, which pertains to the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality. Your views will be confidentially handled.

Your co-operation in this regards will be highly appreciated

Please make a tick where it is applicable

1. Please indicate your Gender: Female (01) Male (02)

2. Please choose your Age Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Level</th>
<th>(01)</th>
<th>(02)</th>
<th>(03)</th>
<th>(04)</th>
<th>(05)</th>
<th>(06)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-20 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40 years</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Please indicate your Level of Education

Primary (01) Secondary (02)

College (03) University (04)

4. In which Ward do you live?

Ward 1: Ethubalethu and Melmoth (01)
Ward 3: Edubeni and Emfanefile (03)
Ward 5: Mkhandini, Makhasaneni and Hlabathini (05)
Ward 2: Imfule and KwaMagwaza (02)
Ward 4: Yanguye (04)
Ward 6: Ndundulu (06)

5. Please specify the area you live in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>(01)</th>
<th>(02)</th>
<th>(03)</th>
<th>(04)</th>
<th>(05)</th>
<th>(06)</th>
<th>(07)</th>
<th>(08)</th>
<th>(09)</th>
<th>(10)</th>
<th>(11)</th>
<th>(12)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edubeni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekuthuleni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emfanefile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethubalethu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hlabathini</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imfule</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. How long have you stayed in the area where you live?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10yrs</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20yrs</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30yrs</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40yrs</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 40 yrs</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. What do you do during your spare time?

a) Dance
b) Drink beer
c) Play
d) Run / Jog
e) Watch TV
f) Sing
g) Swim
h) Visit Friend
i) Camping
j) Picnicking

8. Which recreation facilities do you patronise or go to?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletics field</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball field</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing arena</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket course</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf course</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnasium</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation centre</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball field</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic area</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby field</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer field</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming pool</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis court</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball field</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach area</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping site</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing area</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (specify)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. What inspires you to participate in recreation activities?

- Attractive and good situation of sport fields 01
- Well designed Programs and Clubs for participating in recreation activities 02
- Professional mentors on different sport codes 03
- Being a part of designers of recreation programs for my sport code 04
- Other (specify) 05

10. In which area do you use the recreation facilities the most?

a) Ethubalethu (01)
b) Melmoth (02)
c) Imfule (03)
d) KwaMagwaza (04)
e) Edubeni (05)
f) Ekuthuleni (06)
g) Emfanefile (07)
h) Yanguye (08)
i) Mkhundini (09)
11. In which recreation activities do you participate?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chess</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karate</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partying</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bash / Party</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stick Fighting</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Tennis</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting Library</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. How far are most recreation facilities situated from the area where you live?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5 km</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 km</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11+ km</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. What mode of transport do you use to go to recreation facilities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. How often do you use recreation facilities?

a) Daily       
   - Yes       (01)
   - No        (02)
   - Not Sure  (03)

b) Weekly      
   - Yes       (01)
   - No        (02)
   - Not Sure  (03)

c) Week-ends   
   - Yes       (01)
   - No        (02)
   - Not Sure  (03)

15. Do you think that recreation facilities are adequate in your Ward?

- Yes       (01)
- No        (02)
- Not Sure  (03)

16. Do the existing recreation facilities in your Ward need improvement?

- Yes       (01)
- No        (02)
- Not Sure  (03)

17. Do you think that provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality has an influence on delinquent behaviour?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Influence</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fully disagree</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Sure / Undecided</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully agree</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. The use of drugs/ intoxicating substances by people in Mthonjaneni area is also caused by improper planning provision of recreation facilities.

| Fully disagree | 01 Disagree | 02 |
| Not Sure / Undecided | 03 Agree | 04 |
| Fully agree | 05 |

19. The lack of adequate recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni area contributes and promotes the spread of sexually transmitted infections and the HIV/ Aids.

| Fully disagree | 01 Disagree | 02 |
| Not Sure / Undecided | 03 Agree | 04 |
| Fully agree | 05 |

20. In your opinion the abuse of leisure time in Mthonjaneni area is caused by the inadequate and improper planning provision of recreation facilities.

| Fully disagree | 01 Disagree | 02 |
| Not Sure / Undecided | 03 Agree | 04 |
| Fully agree | 05 |

21. What is the condition of the present/ existing sport field in Mthonjaneni area?

| Excellent | 01 Very Good | 02 |
| Good | 03 Satisfactory | 04 |
| Poor | 05 Very Poor | 06 |

22. In your opinion Mthonjaneni area has high crime rate and juvenile delinquent due to the improper planning provision of recreation facilities.

| Fully disagree | 01 Disagree | 02 |
| Not Sure / Undecided | 03 Agree | 04 |
| Fully agree | 05 |

23. Who do you think is responsible for improving the recreation facilities in your area?

| National government | 01 Residents/community | 04 |
| Provincial government | 02 Business sector | 05 |
| Local government | 03 Other specify |

24. What should be improved in the existing facilities?

| Quality | 01 | Quantity | 02 | Accessibility | 03 | Safety | 04 |
25. Do you think that the existing facilities are well distributed in all Wards accordingly?

| Agreed | 01 | Disagreed | 02 | Undecided | 03 |

26. Do you think that the gender issue has been considered in the provision of recreation facilities in this area?

| Agreed | 01 | Disagreed | 02 | Undecided | 03 |

27. Which recreation facility do you think should be planned as the priority for Development?

| Athletics field | 01 |
| Basketball field | 02 |
| Boxing arena | 03 |
| Cricket course | 04 |
| Golf course | 05 |
| Gymnasium | 06 |
| Hall | 07 |
| Recreation centre | 08 |
| Library | 09 |
| Netball field | 10 |
| Picnic area | 11 |
| Rugby field | 12 |
| Soccer field | 13 |
| Swimming pool | 14 |
| Tennis court | 15 |
| Volleyball field | 16 |
| Camping Site | 17 |
| Fishing Area | 18 |
| Beach Area | 19 |
| Others (specify) | 20 |

28. In which area should the new recreation facilities be situated? (Please specify the area)

- a) Ethubalethu
- b) Melmoth
- c) Umfulle
- d) KwaMagwaza
- e) Edubeni
- f) Ekuthuleni
- g) Emfanefile
- h) Yamuyey
- i) Mkhandini
- j) Other (specify)

29. How does the Municipality promote the use of the existing recreation facilities?

| Advertising | 01 |
| Monitoring | 02 |
| Workshops | 03 |
| Nothing | 04 |

30. Are there any recreation facilities that are unused?, if yes, What do you think is the reason for not being utilised?

| Old and dilapidated | 01 |
| Not Accessible | 02 |
| Improper planning | 03 |
| Other reason (specify) | 04 |

THANK YOU
QUESTIONNARE 2

To Municipal officers

Recreation Facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality KwaZulu-Natal:
Planning, Provision, Participation and Prospects
Researcher: L.B. Khambule MRT
Supervisor: Prof. L.M. Magi: Department of Recreation and Tourism
University of Zululand

Kindly complete this questionnaire, which pertains the provision of recreation facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality. Your views will be confidentially handled.

Your co-operation in this regards will be highly appreciated

1. How do you go about monitoring people or providing them with skills to utilize existing recreation facilities

2. What are the recreation needs and desires for people in Mthonjaneni Municipal area
3. Why would you consider the recreation facilities as important

4. Which facilities are provided in Mthonjaneni Municipality to cater specifically for aged groups

5. Are all recreation facilities use-friendly to accommodate the disabled people in the area

6. What recreation facilities would you consider necessary in the area
7. Are there any recreation facilities that are unused or under utilised also specify the area where there are found.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

8. If Yes, What are the reasons for recreation facilities to be unused or under utilised

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

9. How do you fulfil the recreation needs and desires for people of Mthonjaneni Municipal area

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

10. What endeavour is made to redress the gender and racial imbalances in the provision of recreation facilities in the area.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
11. What are the space standards followed in the provision of recreation facilities in the area

12. How do you encourage equal involvements in sports, in spite of gender, age and race

13. How do you attract sponsors/ funders for recreation facilities in the area

14. Who or what are the most-targeted organizations/companies in funding recreation in the area
15 How usually is the response from those approached for funding recreation facilities. If negative, what are their normal reasons for not funding recreation facilities in the area

16. How do you invest through recreation facilities in your Municipal area

17. Which recreation facilities are planned for in future in the area and why they have been selected.

18. How many people are now well respected nationally or internationally through recreation provided in Mthonjaneni Municipal area, (if any). If no one what are the plans to go about to uplift the standards of performance in recreation.

THANK YOU
APPENDIX - C

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

University of Zululand:
CENTRE FOR RECREATION & TOURISM

1 August 2005

To whom it may concern

Dear Sir /Madam

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

Mr I.B. Khambule is full-time student of the Centre for Recreation and Tourism at the University of Zululand. He is doing the Masters in Recreation and Tourism [MRT]. The attached questionnaire is part of his research project seeking to establish the promotion and development of recreation facilities at the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, as well as whether the authorities can empower local communities with the promotion and development of recreation facilities and activities. The title of the research project is:
"Recreation Facilities in Mthonjaneni Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal: Planning, Provision, Participation and Prospects"

This research inquiry is undertaken mainly for academic purposes among the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality stakeholders. It is hoped that the findings of the study will make a meaningful contribution to the fields of recreation, as well as the understanding of this industry among local people and KwaZulu-Natal as a whole.

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

Your assistance in this regard will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

[Signature]

L.M. Magi (Prof.)
Co-ordinator MRT-PDRT Programme
Centre for Recreation and Tourism
University of Zululand

cc. Mr. I.B. Khambule (Researcher)
APPENDIX - D

DEFINITION OF TERMS

To understand the terminology used in the study is very essential so as to avoid unnecessary ambiguities and contradictions. However, different concepts have different meanings to different people and at different times. It is therefore important to define the key concepts as used in the study, so as to achieve some level of clarity and precision of meaning. The following list of terms that are frequently used in the study, are now defined.

1. Recreation

In most recent years recreation is defined as the employment of time in a non-profitable way, in many ways also refreshment of one's body or mind. Recreation is often distinguished from leisure. Where is, or ought to be, restful, recreation is refreshing and diverting. As we lead more and more sedentary life styles, the need for recreation has grown. The rise of the so-called active vacations exemplifies this. Recreation, play and fun are not the preserve of humans; nearly all creatures indulge in this to some extent. (http://www.wordiq.com/definition/recreation, 2005).

The weekend is typically a time for recreation, perhaps (in Judeo-Christian and Muslim cultures) because the Sabbath weekend and the Sabbath is "the day of rest." Holidays are also a common time for recreation. Traditionally music and dance serve as recreation in many cultures, do sports, hobbies, games and tourism and listening to music are common forms of recreation or rather leisure. (http://www.wordiq.com/definition/recreation, 2005). Many activities may be functional and or recreational:
• Eating and drinking
• Shopping
• Hunting, fishing and travel
• Using the internet and telephone and talking with people face to face
• Reading a book.

As recreation is a very broad concept all the facets that are discussed in under terminology will be used in this study. Torkildsen (1995) in defining recreation supports that recreation means different things to different people and that could generate some confusion if used haphazard and non-specific manner. However a generally used definition of recreation states that recreation refers to all those activities undertaken during leisure time or time when one is free from work.

Furthermore, in recreation activity like gambling the positive and enjoyable satisfaction might not be accomplished at the end when the participant has lost a lot of money. Weiskopf (1979) defines recreation as an enjoyable leisure experience in which the participant voluntarily engages and from which he receives immediate satisfaction. However, as more people are unemployed suffer from poverty, and the concept of time free from obligations and restoration of energy for work is not applicable in this instance.

In this study recreation relates to the type of experience one views as a recuperative activity, required for restoration of physical and mental energies and providing rest and relaxation. However, most definitions of recreation
stress the point that the experience must be enjoyable and be taken during leisure time. Most definitions stress that the recreation activity is non-profitable. Whilst this is true in most cases but sometimes reading a book in the library might benefit the individual in improving one’s language skills which leads to better qualification and remuneration there of.

2. **Leisure**

In the study the term recreation is not synonymous to the term leisure. Recreation and leisure are used independently to each other. Leisure refers to free-time meaning time when one is free from one’s daily obligations. According to Carlson, *et al.* (1979:9) “any activity carried out freely without restraint or compulsion may be considered to be leisure”. Leisure is that portion of time not obligated by subsistence or existence demands.

Leisure can be defined as the state of mind (Weikopf, 1979). It deals with leisure as a self-mediation and self-improvement. Leisure is therefore something that an individual chooses to do of his or her own will. Hence, leisure represents discretionary or free time in which one may make voluntary choices of experience. Leisure in the study is used with related but different meaning to recreation.

3. **Recreation Facility**

Recreation facility includes a wide range of resources, services and environments such as indoors, outdoors, in and around home, in urban, rural environment, or countryside, on land and on water.
In this study recreation is viewed as a social system and it embraces all those actions that involve the pursuit of play and pleasure (Nesbitt, et al. 1970). The recreation facility therefore, denotes the physical and non-physical structures that cater for both the outdoors and indoors leisure and sporting activities for socio-cultural necessities.

4. Recreation Planning

According to Murphy (1985) the concept planning is concerned with anticipating and regulating change in a system, to promote orderly development so as to increase the social, economic, and environmental benefits of the development process. In other words it is the orderly development of recreation facilities for the benefit of society. On the one hand, Gold (1980: 5) describes recreation planning as "a hybrid of physical and social planning that has evolved from professional fields of city planning, landscape architecture, recreation, and park administration," which has the main objective of serving the recreation needs of society.

On the other hand, Getz (1987: 3) sees “recreation and tourism planning as a process based on research and evaluation, which seeks to optimise the potential contribution of recreation and tourism to human welfare and environmental quality.” This definition by Getz (1987) is adopted for the purposes of this research inquiry.

5. Recreation Provision

An activity of supplying or providing the recreation or the cognitive process of thinking about what you will do in the event of anything happening in recreation. Provision means to provide meaning to supply, furnish or equip.
Hence, recreation provision, recreation supply and recreation demand as terms are interlinked.

The provision of recreation also relates to the recreation planning and management of facilities. The researcher holds the notion that proper research is essential in bringing about success in planning and management of recreation facilities. However, most local authorities avoid recreation research to minimise expenses, which eventually leads poor utilisation of the recreation facilities that have put in place.

6. **Recreation Participation (Utilisation)**

For purposes of this research study the concepts of participation and utilisation are used synonymously and interchangeably. Participation can be defined as those activities by which members of the society share in the selection of rulers and directly or indirectly in the formation of public policy which directs their involvement in recreation activities (Pigram, 1983).

In this context the concept is used to determine the level of community engagement, participation and the way in which they share certain activities offered by the local recreation authority.

According to Torkildsen (1995) participation is the core of the experience, the times of encounter with the resource and activity opportunities offered to the local community members or visitors. It is of paramount importance to define this particular concept, because it plays a central role in the execution of planned policies and the provision of recreation facilities in the study area.
7. **Recreation Demand**

The concept recreation demand refers to the conscious or unconscious need or desire by an individual for participation in recreation activities. Recreation demand can further be categories into effective, deferred and latent recreation demands (Torkildsen, 1995). Effective recreation demand is reflected in the active participation in recreation activities. Deferred recreation demand involves a need that is not satisfied because those who could and would participate lack the means or knowledge or both (Weiskopf, 1982).

Latent recreation demand concerns recreation needs of potential users who cannot at present participate in the recreation activities and require an improvement in the social and economic circumstances to do so. In most communities both recreation needs are found especially in Black communities, as they have been disadvantaged during the apartheid era.

8. **Recreation Supply**

According to Nash (1929) recreation supply specifically refers to the provision of play opportunities for children in a community with certain guidelines that might be taken to characterize recreation provision.

In the study recreation supply means to provide, furnish or equip with recreation activities or facilities. Recreation provision, supply and demand terms are used as interlinked. In this study it is highlighted that in the provision of recreation the term demand and supply are synonymous and
related. As the demand for recreation influences the recreation supply, the recreation supply also influences recreation demand as well.

9. **Perspective in Recreation**

Perspective can be described as an inner viewpoint, which deals with the inner feelings that are projected through the physical world, which eventually manifests itself to an outer reality (Bruyn, 1996).

Perspective relates to a mental view or a particular way of perceiving the recreation facilities. A socio-cultural perspective is used in this study and it refers to the understanding of the differences in man’s perception of the world as the basis for recreation. People’s perceptions are very significance in the provision of recreation facilities because the local community outlook in life will have in impact on the participation in the various recreation activities provided in area. Any well-planned facility is expected to be fully utilised by its community instead of becoming recreation facilities that are the so-called white elephants

10. **Prospects in Recreation**

Prospect refers to the possibility of future success in the provision of recreation facilities. The provision of recreation facilities is coupled with the usage of the existing facilities as well as present and future shortages that need to be attended to by the local authorities.

According to Kraus (1978) one of the goals of recreation is to enrich the quality of life in the community by providing pleasurable and constructive leisure opportunities for the residents of all ages, background and socio-
economic classes. This clearly means that for the future development and provision of recreation facilities proper planning is very much essential on the part of the local authorities, and more specifically for the Mthonjaneni environment.

11. Development

Development implies change. Development is described as the process of economic and social transformation within the society. This involves the basic needs approach to development. No town or society can be regarded as fully developed, if it can not provide its people with such basic needs like housing, clothing, food, education and recreation, hence development in this research study means the improvement in basic needs. Development is inevitably a normative concept, almost synonymous with improvement (Thirlwall, 1989)

This research study therefore seeks to focus extensively on both quality and quantity provision of the recreation facilities with particular reference to the perspectives and the prospects in terms of the present and future development.

The key terms in the study, which form the essential pillars, have been defined operationally to suit this survey and to avoid ambiguity. Recreation as an illusive concept has been unfolded in conjunction with other relevant terms which are the corner stone for the set objectives to be clearly understood and met in this study.

In these definitions it became clear that recreation is carried on with the intention to gain pleasure and satisfaction, which in most cases it is a positive outcome or negative outcome some times.