

**A RECREATIONAL NEEDS  
ANALYSIS  
OF ESHOWE**

**BY**

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It is hereby declared that this is my own work, both in conception and execution and that the opinions expressed or conclusions reached are not to be regarded as reflecting the views of the above-mentioned persons or institutions.

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## CHAPTER 1 THE PROBLEM

### 1.1. INTRODUCTION

In the case of the African areas they are recreational deserts (author's underlining) and no time should be wasted in taking steps, possibly on a joint basis between Natal and Kwazulu, to develop appropriate amenities in or near these areas. (Schlemmer, 1988:26)

Schlemmer was referring to Durban when he wrote these words but, the same statement is equally applicable to Eshowe. One of the prime causes for the disparity that exists between the recreation facilities provided for the different population groups was the implementation of the Separate Amenities Act in 1953.

In 1991 more than four decades of apartheid rule was brought to an end when President de Klerk signed the documents that were to repeal the Group Areas Act of 1950 and the Separate Amenities Act of 1953. This action meant that at last the people of South Africa could now live and play wherever they chose to.

The uncountable injustices that have resulted from these laws cannot be ameliorated, but planning for and developing a new future for all South Africans is in the mind of everyone. The idea of a "New South Africa" is globally becoming accepted as a probability and no longer a hopeless pipe-dream.

The most visible effects of apartheid are found in the rural and urban settlements on the South African landscape. In these, peoples are clustered in differing localities within settlements according to their skin colour because the law decreed it so.

Within these racially based residential areas there exists a huge disparity between the facilities provided for the different groups. White residential areas are generally very well equipped with well developed infrastructures, adequate health and social services and a plentiful supply of high quality sport and recreation facilities. Coloured and Indian residential areas are far more poorly provided for and by far the most neglected, are the Black residential areas.

Town and Regional planners all over the country have an enormous task ahead of them - that of taking apartheid designed urban settlements and making them spatially functional and equitable. Black townships that were functionally related to the "white" towns were administered separately and this will also have to change. This task of deregulating urban settlements and reestablishing shared administration will take a long time and in the interim many of people in South Africa will still live in townships isolated on the distant fringes of the once "white" towns and cities. These townships do not have acceptable infrastructures and the people living in them have lived deprived lives since the introduction of the Group Areas Act of 1950 and other related legal restraints. A crucial area for restructuring in future urban rationalisation will be that of sport and recreation facilities.

In incorporating the Black urban areas into towns and cities, much will have to be done to redress the legacy of inequity in the provision of facilities, including recreation facilities, and the municipality of Eshowe will have to face this task.

#### 1.2. **ESHOWE : THE DIVIDED CITY SET ON A HILL**

In January 1988 the Eshowe Town Council resolved to have a Structure Plan drawn up by a group of Town and

Regional planners. The company that subsequently presented "Eshowe Structure Plan : 1988 - 2008" were Brandt Crous Steyn & Burger. In their introduction Brandt, et al. (1988:2) state that although they were not requested to do so, they decided to include Gezinsila as part of the Eshowe urban area. Gezinsila is the Black township located approximately one kilometre from the Eshowe municipal borders and falls under the jurisdiction of KwaZulu.

The exclusion of Gezinsila by the Eshowe Town Council is possibly indicative of the thinking that prevails in most towns occupied by Whites- the adjacent townships reserved for Blacks are "someone else's" responsibility. In a recent article in the Natal Mercury, Colin Vineall makes the comment : "Eshowe's retailers depend heavily on the power of the black purse;..." (1991:13) and this observation is certainly no revelation : anyone living in the town is only too aware of this fact. It is, therefore, an omission that the Eshowe Town Council did not consider Gezinsila in its twenty year plan.

The inclusion of Gezinsila by the town planners is therefore commendable and their document made many suggestions with regard to the development of various aspects of the township of Gezinsila: employment potential; the need to take cognisance of the future population growth of Gezinsila; the need to attend to the "drastic housing shortage"(Brandt, et al., 1988:52) in Gezinsila; the need to correct the shortage of commercial facilities in Gezinsila; and the need to attend to the general lack of community services in Gezinsila - sport and recreation facilities being one aspect of community services that are greatly lacking.

It was as a result of the findings and proposals

detailed in the Eshowe Structure Plan, together with the impending changes urban settlements will undergo, that it was decided by the author to investigate the sport and recreational landscape of Eshowe.

### 1.3. RECREATION AND LEISURE IN THIS STUDY

Most townships for Blacks in this country have a dire lack of standard facilities such as water, electricity, tarred roads, waste disposal, and of course, housing. Along with, and often considered secondary to, the shortage of these facilities is the shortage of welfare and social services (Kies, 1982; Butler-Adam & Franke, 1986; Wilson & Hatting, 1988; Wilson & Ramphele, 1989). Brandt, et al (1988) have already pointed out the need to attend to the general lack of community services and one element of these services that is sorely lacking is that of recreation and leisure.

It is the author's contention that in the light of the changing face of South Africa, both physically and socio-culturally, it is imperative that planners take into consideration the incredibly important role that recreation and leisure will have to play in the future. It will play a dual role in firstly, facilitating inter-cultural harmony in the towns and cities of the "New South Africa" and secondly, stabilising the ferment in the Black townships which are likely to remain predominantly Black for some time to come. As Wilson and Ramphele (1989:310) concur in that :

Abolition of these laws (Group Areas Act and Urban Areas Act) will enable those black South Africans who can afford it to live in the white, higher income suburbs, but it will do nothing to alter the fact that those who are poor will continue to live where apartheid has dumped them in impoverished ghettos, miles distant from their work.

There is another, possibly more urgent, role that

recreation and leisure will play in South Africa: that of dealing constructively with the time of the ever-increasing numbers of unemployed in this country. National predictions are that the present unemployment rate will not be immediately reduced with the demise of apartheid. In 1988 the rate of unemployment amongst the African population was 13% (SAIRR Survey:1988/89) according to the South African Institute of Race Relations Survey. Unless there is massive foreign investment and job creation in the near future these figures are bound to rise. Du Plessis and Spies (1988:37). in their work on the Natal/Kwazulu of the future, state that:

There will be the "lucky minority" at most 40% who would have found employment in the developed economy and there would be the "unlucky majority" who would be virtually unemployed and very poor.

According to Terry Rosenberg, the chairman of Operation Jumpstart in Durban, unemployment of that city will almost double by the year 2000, rising from the current 700 000 to 1,8 million. (Sunday Tribune, 28.4.91) In a recent telephone interview with Mrs Bason of the Central Statistical Service, she quoted the unemployment figures for Blacks, in 16 - 65 year age group, in the Eshowe municipal area in mid 1989 as being 63%! Although she was unable to give the expected percentage increase of this unemployment trend, it is expected that the figure was unlikely to decrease.

There are many social problems associated with unemployment, and much of the unrest in the townships at present has been ascribed to the high unemployment rate and the boredom of the youth. It has been shown that by providing readily available and easily affordable recreation and leisure facilities these social problems can be alleviated and the unemployed

can be given a sense of purpose rather than despair (Godbey, 1985; Goodale & Witt, 1985; Moller, 1991).

#### 1.4. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

With the Group Areas Act being a spectre of the past and the advent of institutions such as the Joint Services Boards (hereinafter referred to as JSBs), there is likely to be a frenzy of planning and restructuring taking place in most South African towns and cities. The provision of sport and recreation facilities in those areas in need will be a part of this process.

Eshowe, like other small South African towns, is growing rapidly. The Town Council have shown their concern that planning should take place in a controlled and logical fashion and hence the request for the twenty year plan. Many of the recommendations made by Brand Crous Steyn & Burger are being implemented by the Town Council. One of the ways in which this is being done is with the expansion of the Industrial area, with land being offered to developers at the exceedingly low price of R1 per square metre (Vineall:1991). There are also new retail developments underway in the CBD and the installation of a multimillion rand sewerage system has begun.

It is likely and hopeful, therefore, that the Town Council will also attend to the numerous problems existing in Gezinsila outlined earlier, including the provision of desperately needed sport and recreation facilities along with other community needs.

According to Mr Andy Craig, a town councillor of Eshowe, the Town Council of Eshowe was instructed mid-1991 by the JSB of the Zululand region, that, second only to the provision of potable water, recreation is

to take priority in future development plans. In a telephonic interview on 03.07.91 with Dr L H Ngobese, Chairman of the Zululand Joint Services Board, she stated that the Board was most concerned that young people had virtually no sport or recreation facilities. She stated that, although the rural areas were in the most dire need, it was essential that high priority should also be given to provide facilities in the Black townships in the Zululand region.

In view of the factors discussed so far it was therefore decided by the author to conduct a survey, to determine the recreational needs of all population groups in Eshowe. More attention was given to the residents of Gezinsila because this is where the needs are by far the greatest and need to be more urgently addressed. It was envisaged that the results obtained would enable the Town Council to have some idea of what sort of facilities are needed by the people. All too often recreation facilities provided in Black townships have been decided on by Whites with no regard for the needs of the people being taken into account. This lack of regard has been mooted as the reason for both underutilization and misuse of facilities provided in townships (Hugo : 1974, Wilson & Hattingh:1988).

The aims of this study may therefore be summarized as follows :

1. to establish the value placed on recreation and leisure environments by different population groups;
2. to establish the recreation and leisure needs of the different population groups of Eshowe;
3. to make suggestions about the extent and place of need of the recreation and leisure facilities in the study areas according to the views of the respondents.

## 1.5. DELIMITATION OF STUDY

Before further discussion it is essential to define concepts used in this research paper, delimit the study area and outline the scope of the study.

### 1.5.1. CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATION

Recreation can have vastly different meanings to different people. For the purposes of this study, the definition used throughout was that recreation is any activity that is undertaken when one is free from work and/or is unobligated in all senses. (Wilson & Hattingh, 1988)

Active recreation (as against passive recreation) is defined in the study as all recreation activities which require physical activity or exertion, whether competitive or not. (Wilson & Hattingh, 1988)

Leisure time activities are defined as all activities undertaken by the respondent during free time which were not physical by nature but include religious, social and all passive forms of recreation. (Wilson & Hattingh, 1988)

The term Black will be used as opposed to African to refer to the indigenous people of South Africa because much of the literature written today uses the term (Wilson & Hattingh, 1988; Magi, 1991; Moller, 1991).

Apartheid separated people according to their racial classification and Eshowe's residential areas reflect this classification. The terms which will be used in this paper to differentiate the population groups are: whites, who live in "White" section of Eshowe; Indians, who live in Mpushini Park; Coloureds, who live in Sunnydale and Blacks, who live in Gezinsila.

For the purposes of this paper it is presumed that the municipal area of Eshowe will certainly include Gezinsila and that a joint municipal authority representing all the residents of the town will exist in the near future. When, therefore, it is suggested that the municipality undertake a course of action, the author does not refer to the existing municipality as such, but one which would have the power to implement any such proposals.

There is a body called the Greater Eshowe Liaison Committee (GELC) which has been created as a forum of discussion, planning and control for the residents of Eshowe, Sunnydale, Mpushini Park and Gezinsila. It would appear that up until very recently there has been little communication between the Gezinsila town management and the other residential representatives. Because Gezinsila is administered by the KwaZulu Government there has been little real purpose in concrete liaisons between Gezinsila and Eshowe.

However, on October 15, 1991 the first meeting of the Eshowe Negotiating Forum took place. At this meeting were four representatives from Gezinsila. According to Mrs Ida Gartrell, one of Eshowe's town councillors of Eshowe, the Town Council has been given a directive by the State President to establish a negotiating forum. The ultimate goals of this forum have not yet been fully identified but it is clearly a beginning. Many obstacles have appeared even in this embryonic stage of negotiation. For example, the residents of Gezinsila pay no rates whatsoever after purchasing their land. The people of Eshowe, Sunnydale and Mpushini Park pay % of the value of their land annually in rates. If there is to be an unification of the different sections of our town, and if shared recreation facilities are to be planned for - this inequity in contribution to the

Municipal coffers will have to be addressed. As it stands the mayor of Gezinsila has to fund his official duties largely from his own pocket: he must buy his own stationery and pay for his own petrol to attend official functions. But until the residents of Gezinsila are expected to contribute to the running of their residential area, then the mayor will continue his work financially unsupported and the basic infrastructure of the suburb will remain in the neglected state that it is today. Funding and the arrangement of management functions are two of the problems that will need to be addressed before Eshowe functions smoothly as one multicultural unit with the various population groups sharing recreational facilities.

#### 1.5.2. PHYSICAL DELIMITATION

The respondents who participated in this study were from the residential areas of Eshowe exclusively. These were Gezinsila, Sunnydale and the residential areas of "white" Eshowe. A more detailed physical description of the study area is given in Chapter 3.

It was decided that no questionnaires would be administered to the Indian residents of Mpushini Park owing to the fact that only four residences existed in the suburb at the time of the survey and, furthermore that the residents had only been resident in Eshowe for less than two years. However an interview was held with Mr Derrick Pillay, the Mpushini Park representative, to try and establish the views of the residents of this suburb.

#### 1.5.3. SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

This study is an investigation into the recreational and leisure needs of the people of Eshowe. As the white population of Eshowe is very well catered for in

terms of recreation facilities, and as the black community in Gezinsila is extremely poorly catered for, this survey was based predominantly on investigating the needs of the people of Gezinsila. The exact sample structure will be discussed later.

**TABLE 1 :**  
**URBAN AND NON-URBAN POPULATION IN ESHOWE :**  
**1985**

POPULATION GROUP	ESHOWE POPULATION	1985
WHITES	URBAN	2 697
	NON-URBAN	560
	TOTAL	3 257
COLOUREDS	URBAN	1 139
	NON-URBAN	36
	TOTAL	1 175
INDIANS	URBAN	99
	NON-URBAN	400
	TOTAL	499
BLACKS	URBAN	1 945
	NON-URBAN	5 506
	TOTAL	7 451
TOTAL	URBAN	5 880
	NON-URBAN	6 502
	TOTAL	12 382

Source : Brandt *et al* (1988:12) based on 1985 census figures.

The population structure of Eshowe, shown in Table 1, reveals comparatively low numbers of both Indians and Blacks. It must be remembered that up until a few years ago, Indians were not allowed to live north of the Tugela and therefore were not able to reside within the municipal borders of Eshowe. The figures of the black population group are misleading as the 'non-urban' figures quoted are for those people living in Gezinsila: evidence once again that black townships were not considered part of the urban landscape.

#### 1.6. METHODOLOGY

A discussion of the methods used to design the

instrument, collect and analyze the data of this study is now given.

#### 1.6.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

A questionnaire was drawn up based on that used by Wilson & Hattingh (1988)(See Appendix 1). This questionnaire was modified in such a way that it should establish the respondents' recreation and leisure preferences and needs. It was decided to use most of the items in the Wilson and Hattingh questionnaire because it had been tested for validity and reliability. The testing could not have been achieved by this author within the time constraint and other academic bounds of this study, as the validity and reliability of the questionnaire was tested at a much higher academic level than could have been achieved by the author within in the bounds of this study.

This questionnaire, although designed for Black respondents, was administered to all population groups as the author thought no part of it was culture-bound.

#### 1.6.2. RESEARCH SAMPLE

A random stratified sample was drawn using random tables and maps with lot numbers. The number of respondents interviewed in the different residential areas were as follows:

Gezinsila	110
Eshowe	18
Sunnydale	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	<u>136</u>

The author had the help of more than thirty students who conducted the interviews, based on the structured questionnaire, in Gezinsila and Sunnydale. The author has no knowledge of Zulu and the students who volunteered to help are all Zulu speaking. The

interviews conducted in Gezinsila were actually conducted in Zulu.

The questionnaires completed by respondents in "white" Eshowe were mainly left with the respondents to complete and a few were conducted personally by the author.

### **1.6.3. COLLECTION OF DATA**

The questionnaires were administered over a period of a five weeks during the months of May and June 1991. Each questionnaire was numbered and a record kept of which questionnaires were issued to which interviewer. Once the interviewers returned the questionnaires, completed or not, these were recorded against the original record. Each interviewer was given a letter of introduction, a map of the area on which sample houses were indicated and three questionnaires (See Appendices 2, 3 and 4, respectively). The questionnaires administered by the researcher were collected over a period of a few weeks.

The interviewers were each asked to complete a brief assessment of their experiences whilst conducting the interviews (see Appendix 5).

A discussion of the data analysis and interpretation of both the questionnaire data and the interviewers' personal experiences and opinions will be given in Chapter 4.

### **1.6.4. LIMITATIONS ENCOUNTERED IN DATA COLLECTION**

There were a number of problems encountered as a result of the structure of the questionnaires, the translation of the questionnaire by the interviewers and the pervading suspicion of the Gezinsila respondents.

#### 1.6.4.1. LIMITATIONS OF QUESTIONNAIRE STRUCTURE

Although the questionnaire administered was considerably shorter than the original used by Wilson & Hattingh, it nevertheless consisted of twenty-eight questions. This proved to be far too many questions and had a negative effect in that, firstly, a small number of questionnaires left with people to complete was never returned. Secondly, on average, an interview session per questionnaire took half an hour, which proved to be too long. Respondents fatigued and many of the last questions were poorly answered and often left unanswered.

#### 1.6.4.2. LIMITATIONS RESULTING FROM TRANSLATION

Despite a thorough briefing of the interviewers before they went out into the field, a number of concepts were misunderstood and this only became evident once the processing of the data began.

For example the interviewers neglected to differentiate between a facility and an activity. An example is : in response to Question 10, "In your opinion which sport/physical recreation facility is most urgently needed in your neighbourhood?" one of the many incorrect answers given was "sport" or "library". The converse occurred when asked in Question 13, "In your opinion for which leisure time activity (that is non-physical recreation) are facilities most urgently needed in your neighbourhood?" one of the many incorrect answers given was, "tennis court". A lot of data had to be ignored as a result of this type of error.

#### 1.6.4.3. LIMITATIONS OWING TO THE SUSPICIONS OF THE GEZINSILA PEOPLE

Many of the interviewers reported that the people they interviewed were suspicious of their motives. Many

thought that the interviewers, who are perceived in Gezinsila as having left wing political leanings, had the intention of stirring up dissatisfaction and trouble in the township.

Many of the respondents thought that the students were government officials and were reluctant to talk to them.

Some of the respondents refused to answer the questionnaire because they stated that they were tired of always being promised improved facilities without anything ever having materialised. They felt, therefore, that the completion of the questionnaire was a waste of their valuable time.

#### **1.6.5. DATA SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS**

Although the responses to all 28 of the questions were processed on the computer, only those which gave directly relevant data to the topic were selected for interpretation. This was as a result of the unworkable size of the questionnaire and as a result of the misinterpretations mentioned above.

Each questionnaire was processed using the Lotus computer programme spread sheet. Once totals and percentages were computed the data was fed into Harvard Graphics and graphs produced for select questions.

#### **1.7. CONCLUSION**

Gezinsila will ultimately be the direct responsibility of Eshowe and it is clearly evident that there is a dire shortage of recreation facilities in this suburb. By concentrating on Gezinsila in this piece of research it was hoped that a realistic view of the Gezinsila people's needs could be found. Despite the limitations discussed above, it is the view of the researcher that

sufficient commonality was found in those areas chosen for discussion, to be able to make confident assumptions and recommendations based on the data analyzed.

CHAPTER 2  
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. INTRODUCTION

As Magi (1986) has stated, it is ironic that there has been little research into the recreation and leisure needs and perceptions of the people who constitute more than 86% of the South African population - the Black population. Some research has however been conducted in this field and a brief overview of this literature will now take place, chronologically, followed by a literature-based explanation of the social value of recreation and leisure.

2.2. RESEARCH INTO RECREATION AND LEISURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

A brief discussion on some of the limited literature that has been written on the recreation and leisure needs and perceptions of black people will now follow.

Hugo (1974) investigated the nature and magnitude of demand for outdoor recreation amongst the black communities living in cities. His findings were generally that blacks had adopted Western recreation patterns and that at least 10% of blacks were participating in recreational activities that they chose to but the options available had been extremely limited by the facilities available. Hugo's research showed, almost twenty years ago, that there needed to be urgent attention given to the provision of recreational facilities in view of the fact that the population was going to double within three decades. It would appear that his warning was left unattended to as most of the subsequent authors have repeated this appeal for the supply of facilities - in twenty years not much has changed!

Steyn (1978) conducted research into the recreational

behaviour of the major racial groups in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area (PWV), from a spatial perspective. His research showed that "....a surprisingly large percentage (of all racial groups) prefer to stay at home." (1978:2) when they have recreational time available. He found that black recreation participation was curtailed by the very high dependence on public transport. Steyn also found that there is a great deal of "unofficial informal" (1978:5) recreation taking place by blacks within white areas as a result of the shortage of facilities provided for blacks. The most popular form of recreation for all populations groups was visiting friends and family.

Van der Wal and Steyn (1981) investigated the problems and patterns of recreation within some of South Africa's urban areas. Inter alia, they found that before any decisions are made about the allocation of facilities the ethno-linguistic differences particularly amongst Blacks must be incorporated. When discussing longer, family excursions they had the following to say,

"In fact, the situation with regard to Blacks in both Urban nodes is particularly alarming.....Until the beginning of the year, not a single area existed within a 50km radius, and in some cases even a 100km radius from the PWV, where Blacks could satisfy their nature-oriented recreational needs." (1981:88)

Van der Wal and Steyn concluded their discussion by recommending that recreational facilities be planned for Blacks with the fact that they are spatially more limited than other population groups because of their high dependence on public transport.

Kies (1982) investigated problems relating to the use

of leisure in Soweto. His findings revealed that facilities for leisure were sorely lacking as revealed by the following quote given by an informant, "If the question where I can take my family for a Sunday outing, is based on local conditions, then I must say there is no place...." (Kies: 1982:21-22)

In 1979 the Minister of national Education requested the Human Sciences Research Council to conduct a comprehensive investigation into sport in South Africa. The results of this investigation were published in 1982. The report was extensive and concluded by making two recommendations to "...ensure that real sport is provided in the proper way..." (HSRC : 1982 (b) :46). These recommendations may be seen in Appendix 8. The committee did find that sports facilities were lacking for all population groups but particularly for the coloured, Indian and, to the largest degree, the blacks. The percentage of all sports facilities in the country that are for whites is illustrated in Figure 1. (HSRC:1982 (a):88)

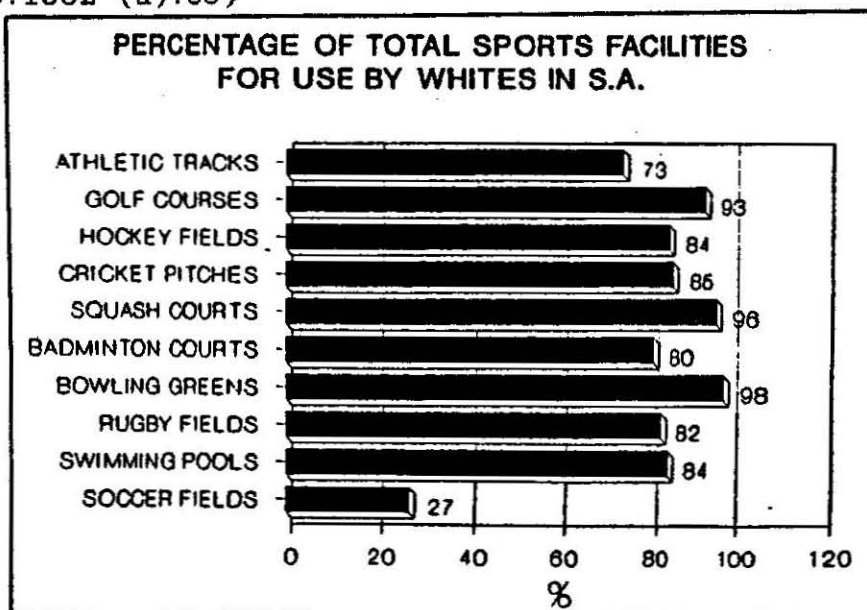


FIGURE 1 : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SPORTS FACILITIES FOR USE BY WHITES IN S.A.

Magi (1986), in his Doctoral Thesis, states that further studies need to be urgently conducted into the socio-cultural and philosophical influences on the cognition of natural recreation resources amongst black people, in order that proper and meaningful recreation planning can take place in the future.

Scholtz & Meyer (1986) conducted research primarily on the manpower in sport, parks and recreation in 1 028 local authorities in South Africa and Namibia. Although their research was not directly concerned with the perceptions of different population groups, they did make some conclusions relevant to this study. They found that provision of manpower for sport, recreation and parks in White local communities was adequate whereas in Black and Coloured local communities the shortage was critical. They further stated that the backlog was so critical that it had a negative effect on "...social and leisure stability..." (1986:91). What is even more pertinent to this study is that Scholtz and Meyer found that most local authorities are either uninformed or unaware about the leisure needs of their communities and that this, in turn, results in a low priority rating concerning leisure services which are urgently needed.

Schlenmer (1988) conducted research into the trend of outdoor sport and recreation needs in Greater Durban in which all race groups were included. His research revealed, inter alia, that South Africans of all population groups had become more interested in outdoor activity since 1971. He also found that, although Durban is relatively well served with outdoor recreation facilities, the Black townships were in "critical need" (1988:26) of recreation facilities.

Wilson and Hattingh (1988) conducted a study on recreation within the black townships of the PWV

region. Their findings were that the role of recreation in the lives of urban Blacks would increase with urbanisation and that providing for their recreational needs was important and would be difficult as a result of the expected population growth rate and the lack of available land. The study also found that traditional forms of recreation amongst Blacks were gradually being replaced by Western style recreation. Their survey uncovered the vast shortage that exists of sport and recreation facilities in the townships and that the residents identified at least 88 facilities considered by them to be needed urgently.

Magi (1989) conducted research into the perspectives of Blacks on the Natal North Coast on outdoor recreation. His findings, inter alia, were that Blacks in the study area generally view outdoor recreation positively but do not rate it, either as an activity or facility, as a high priority. Basic needs such as education, housing and farming are still rated as more important.

Taljaard (1989) investigated the recreational activity pattern, preferences and needs of the various population groups in the metropolitan areas of the Cape Province. Taljaard's sample was disproportionate in respect of the different population groups : 66,2% were Whites, 12,0% Coloureds, 9,7% Blacks and 12,0% Indians. His study revealed that the most popular form of activity amongst all population groups was "Visiting family and friends".

Valerie Moller (1991) edited a series of pieces of research into the leisure time of Black youth in the townships of South Africa. The findings clearly indicate that leisure has a crucial role to play in preparing South African youth for their role in society. It was also found that leisure resources are

underdeveloped in the townships and virtually non-existent in the peri-urban areas. Youth clubs and centres were found to play an integral role in serving the entire community, cutting across age, gender, class and religious and political affiliations. An interesting "inversion" of leisure preference was that, as a result of the decades of deprivation resulting from apartheid, the youth consider improving educational standards and acquiring work skills as being "leisure".

Magi (1991) conducted research to establish whether or not the perceptions of Black recreators had changed since the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act. The sample used was drawn from what Magi describes as "privileged blacks" (1991:7). The findings were that there is still a reluctance amongst Black recreators to take advantage of the recently opened facilities for a number of reasons, including fear of retaliation from Whites, and the general feeling that the facilities are still "White" facilities.

### 2.3. THE SOCIAL VALUE OF RECREATION AND LEISURE

Butler-Adam and Franke(1986:80) state that recreation is "...an essential and vital aspect of human activity and social or physical experience." In the cities of the United States of America and Europe huge social problems are being experienced as a result of boredom : Russell (1982) describes boredom as America's most prevalent disease and says that it "...causes both mischief and destruction." (1982:4). She goes on to say that in essence boredom is simply

...a thwarted desire for events, not necessarily pleasant ones, but just occurrences that will enable the victim of boredom to know one day from another. (1982:4)

In the introduction of Moller's study entitled "A lost Generation Found - Black Youth at Leisure", she echoes the danger of boredom to society and states that their research found that a quarter to one-third of the Black youth interviewed nation-wide admitted that they suffered "excessive boredom and restlessness"(1991:12). Moller also states that occupying the time of the youth with just any activity is not good enough - activities must be seen to be "worthwhile and fulfilling"(1991:11).

It is therefore the responsibility of South African municipal planners to make as many worthwhile recreation opportunities available as possible in order to prevent the inhabitants of the urban area succumbing to the pitfalls of boredom.

Recreation, as an activity or an experience, forms an integral part of any societal structure. Its value in an urban context has been seen to be of great importance in reducing vandalism, crime and juvenile delinquency. (Russell:1982, Torkildsen:1986, Wilson & Hattingh:1988). In his study of recreation and leisure in Soweto, Kies (1982) states that if a person is denied recreation, disharmony within himself results and that recreation is essential, not only for rest, but also for the opportunity of developing character and creativity and possibly more importantly, for the opportunity to play a role in the community.

Butler-Adam and Franke (1986) point out that recreation is one area in South African society in which the inequalities of apartheid are most clearly seen. They contend that recreation, as a need, is neglected and that in South Africa it is viewed more as a privilege than a right and thus the provision of recreation facilities is neglected.

#### 2.4.

#### CONCLUSION

It is evident from the comments of the above mentioned researchers that there is a very real and urgent need for research into black recreation and leisure perspectives and needs in order that the decades of neglect of this basic human need be redressed. The town and regional planners of this country need sound academic research on which to base their proposals for the towns and cities of the "New South Africa".

## CHAPTER 3

### THE PHYSICAL SETTING

#### 3.1. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter a brief history of the town of Eshowe, and a discussion of the spatial aspects of the town is given.

#### 3.2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The original settlement of Eshowe was in the form of a mission station, that of Reverend Ommund Oftebro, who was persuaded to build his mission here by prince Cetswayo in 1860. The mission was subsequently used by the British army. The British army built Nongqai Fort in 1883 and once the Anglo-Zulu War was over they decided to use Eshowe as their administrative capital of Zululand in 1887. This obviously led to the growth of governmental functions and these in turn attracted commerce. (Moberly: 1970)

According to the Eshowe Tourist Guide (1990), There has always been controversy over the meaning of the name Eshowe. It may have been the name given to the place by Cetswayo describing the cool winds which blow through the trees - "*ishoza*" or "*ishazi*" are Zulu words meaning a cold wind. There is also a herb which flourishes in the area referred to by the original Qwabe residents as *iShowe* or *iTshowe* and this may have given the town its name.

Eshowe also experiences warm temperatures and a high and evenly distributed rainfall and this made agriculture and a lucrative sugar industry flourish in the hinterland. Eshowe thus developed into the service centre that it is today. (Moberly: 1970, Brandt et al: 1988) A more detailed physical analysis of the

town will be given in the following section.

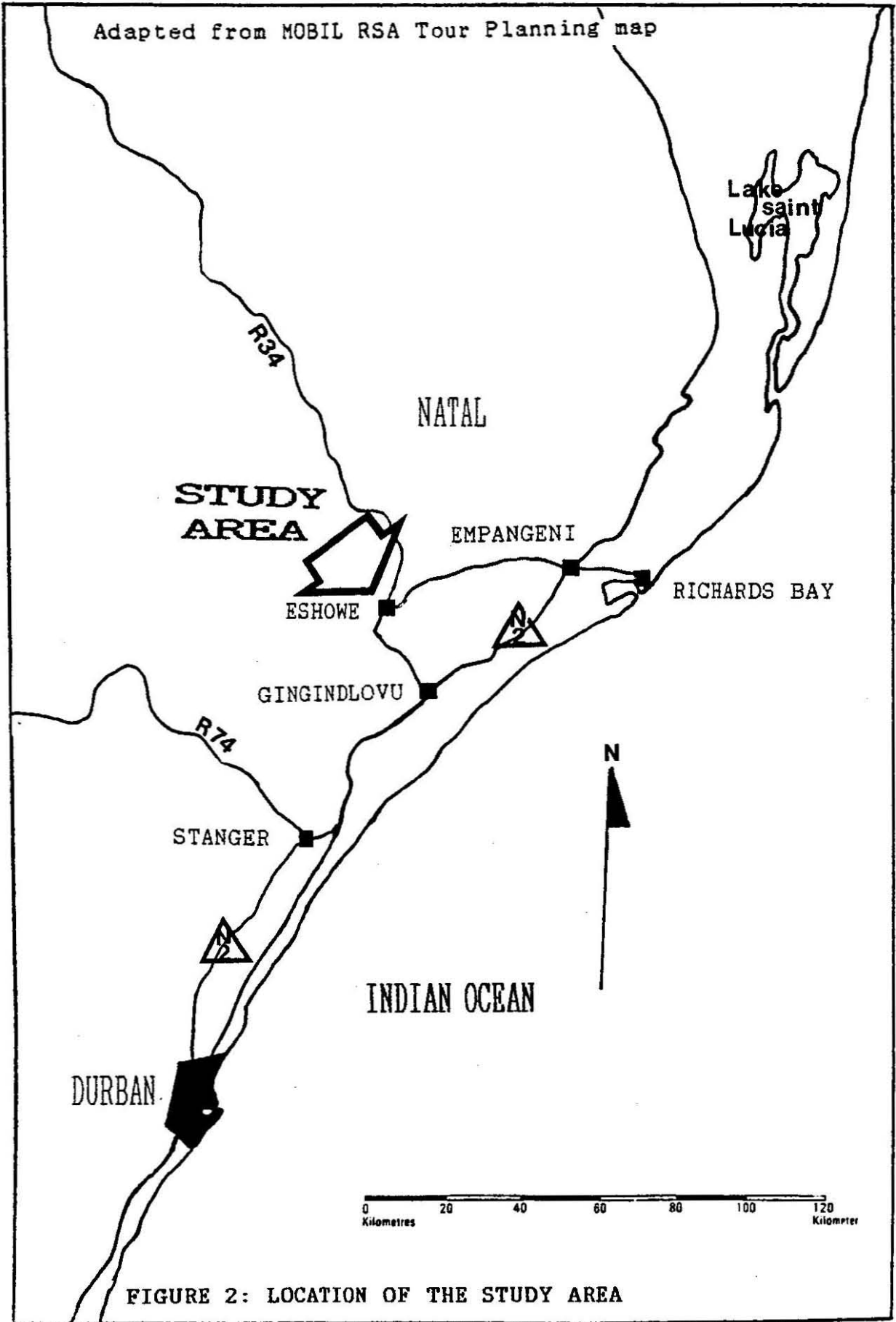
After the implementation of the Group Areas Act in 1950 Sunnydale was developed for the Coloured community and Coloureds living in Eshowe were forcibly removed into the new segregated residential area. Gezinsila was developed by KwaZulu for the Black community in the 1960's. As has been mentioned already, it was only in the late 1980's that Indians were allocated land and were permitted to reside within the municipal borders of Eshowe.

### 3.3. THE STUDY AREA

The town of Eshowe lies approximately 150 kilometres north of Durban and 20 kilometres inland from Gingindhlovu (See Figure 2). Eshowe is situated at an altitude of 500 metres in the sub-tropical region of Natal, giving it a perfect climate for all year outdoor sport and recreation.

Eshowe is situated in an area with deep, fertile soils, which are characterised by a humic topsoil horizon with an underlying geology comprising mainly of sandstone with smaller quantities of shale and quartzite of the Table Mountain Series (Thorington et al., 1978). The general topography may be described as that of rolling hills which are interspersed with valleys, giving the town a most attractive aspect (Brandt et al., 1988).

As already mentioned, Eshowe has a warm climate experiencing little variation in temperature : the minimum temperature experienced is 9,9 C in June and the maximum 26,7 C in January and February (Brand et al., 1988). The average annual rainfall for the town is 1 200 - 1 400mm with a low variability of less than 20% (DWA, 1986 : 1.3.)



As a result of the soils, temperatures and rainfall Eshowe has large areas of sub-tropical climax indigenous forest in and around the town. The forested areas of the town may be seen in Figures 3 and 4. The Natal Parks Board have declared the Dhlinda Forest, which is located in the central part of the town, as a nature reserve. The Dhlinda forest has a wide variety of vegetation associate with a climax forest and thus has a wide range of fauna. In the Dhlinda forest some rare birds may be found : the bronzenaped pigeon and the spotted thrush are at least two. The Dhlinda forest offers birdwatchers the rare opportunity of viewing forest species that are difficult to gain access to normally. For example a permit is required to enter the Ongoye forest to view birds which may be seen readily in the Dhlinda forest. There is also a wide range of mammals and reptiles living in the forested areas of Eshowe with many buck such as duiker, and bush buck, bushbabies, nagapies, monkeys, mongese, snakes, tortoises and lizards to name but a few.

The Municipal boundaries of Eshowe shown in Figure 3 are based on those delimited in the Eshowe Structure Plan (Brandt, et al : 1988) which includes Gezinsila. Larger scale maps of townships or suburban areas namely Gezinsila and Sunnydale are shown in Figures 5 and 6 respectively. These townships constitute the main area of study. The maps of both Synnydale and Gezinsila have been constructed from 1:2 000 orthophotomaps of the area.

The existing physical and non-physical recreation facilities addressed in this study are indicated on each of the figures cited above. Those facilities located in "white" Eshowe are shown in Figure 4.

Adapted from Brandt et al. (1988)

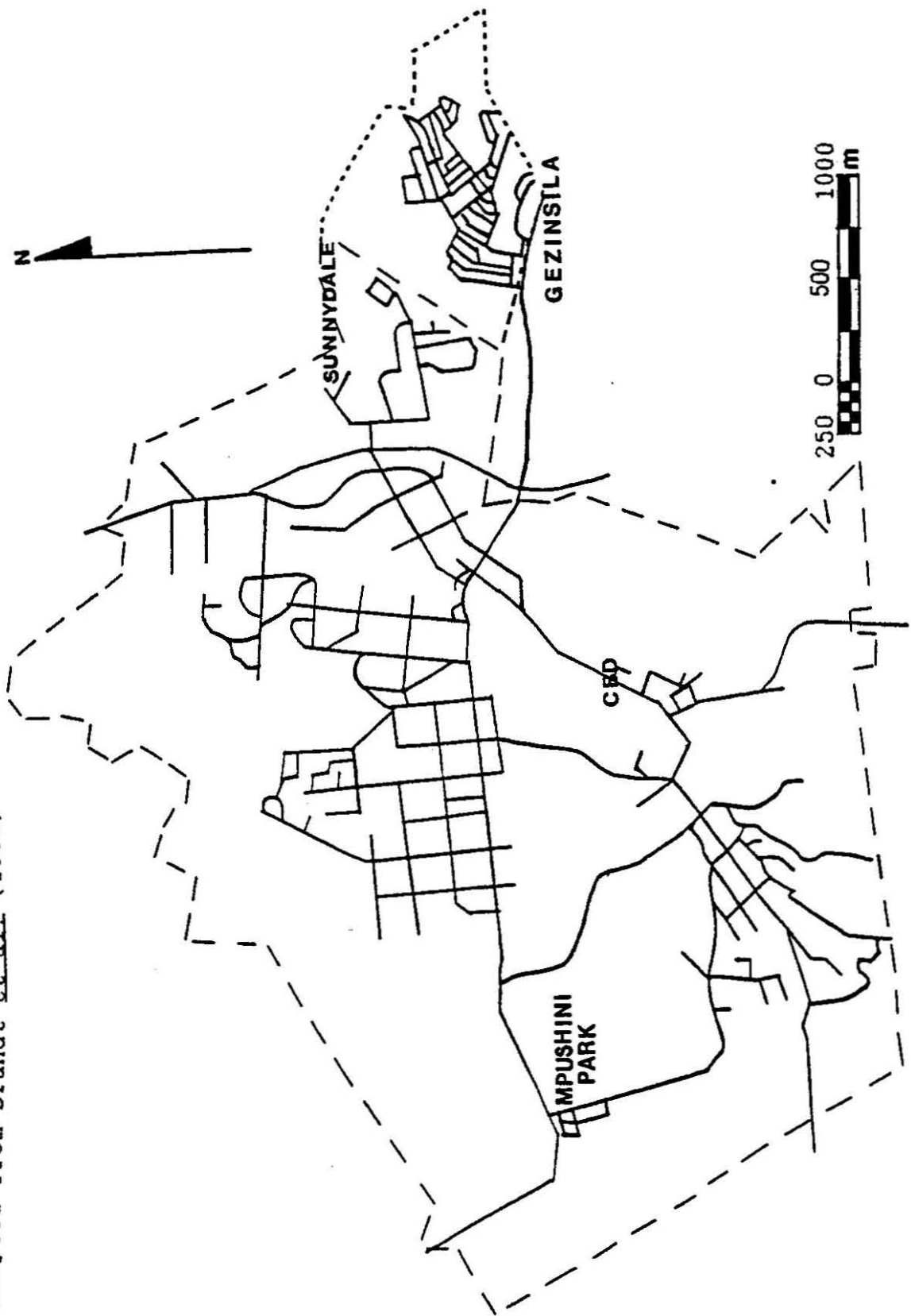
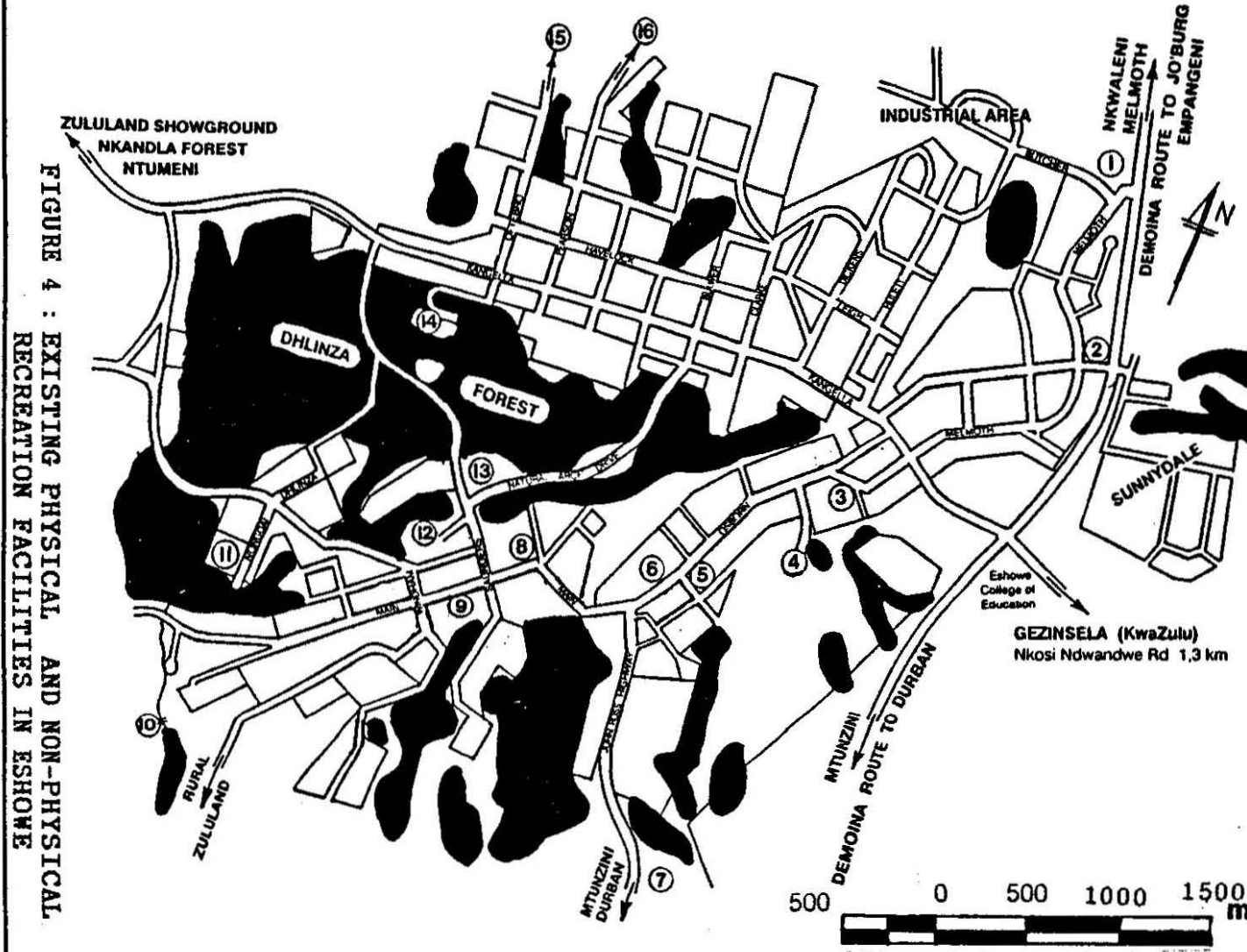


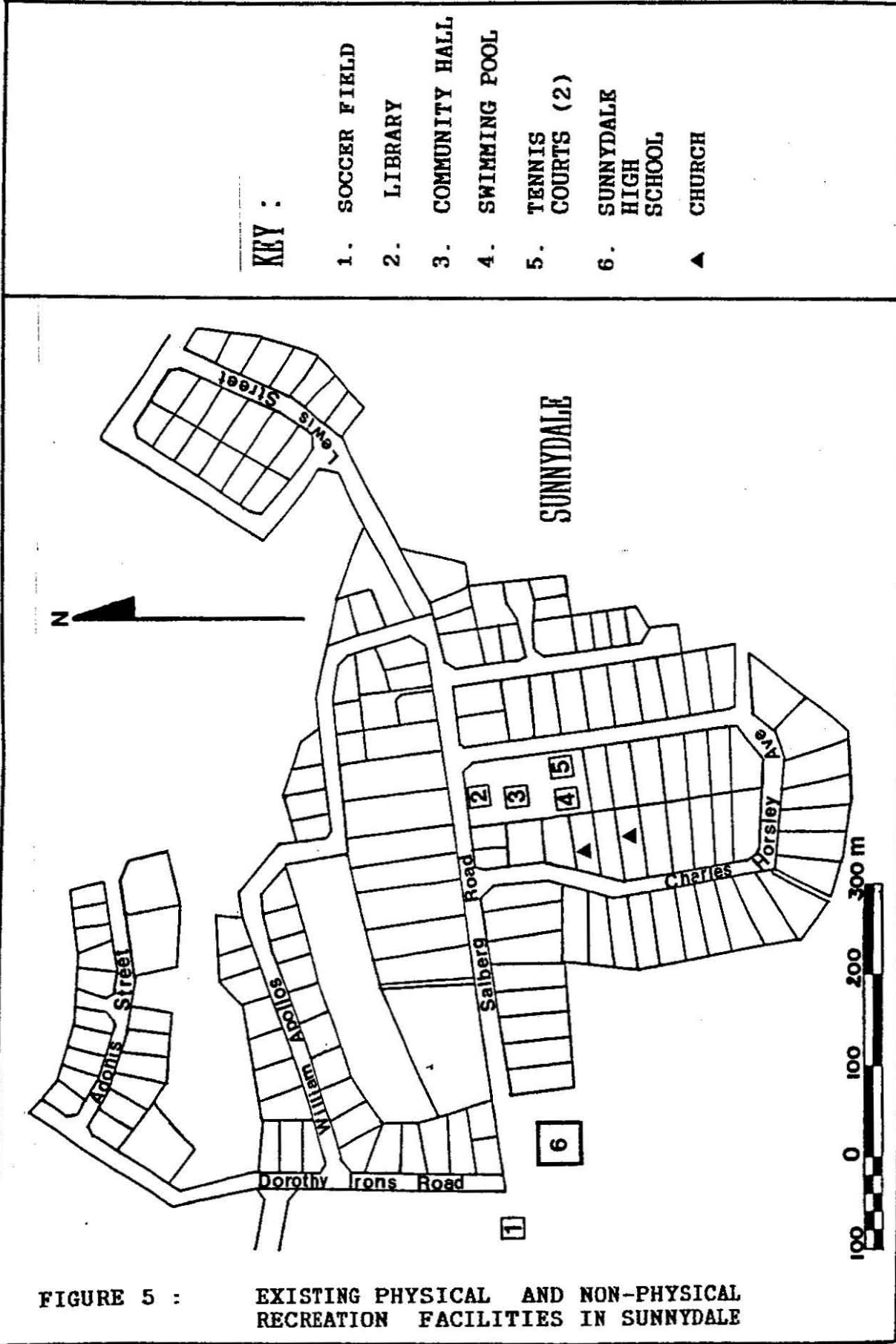
FIGURE 3 : MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES OF ESHOWE

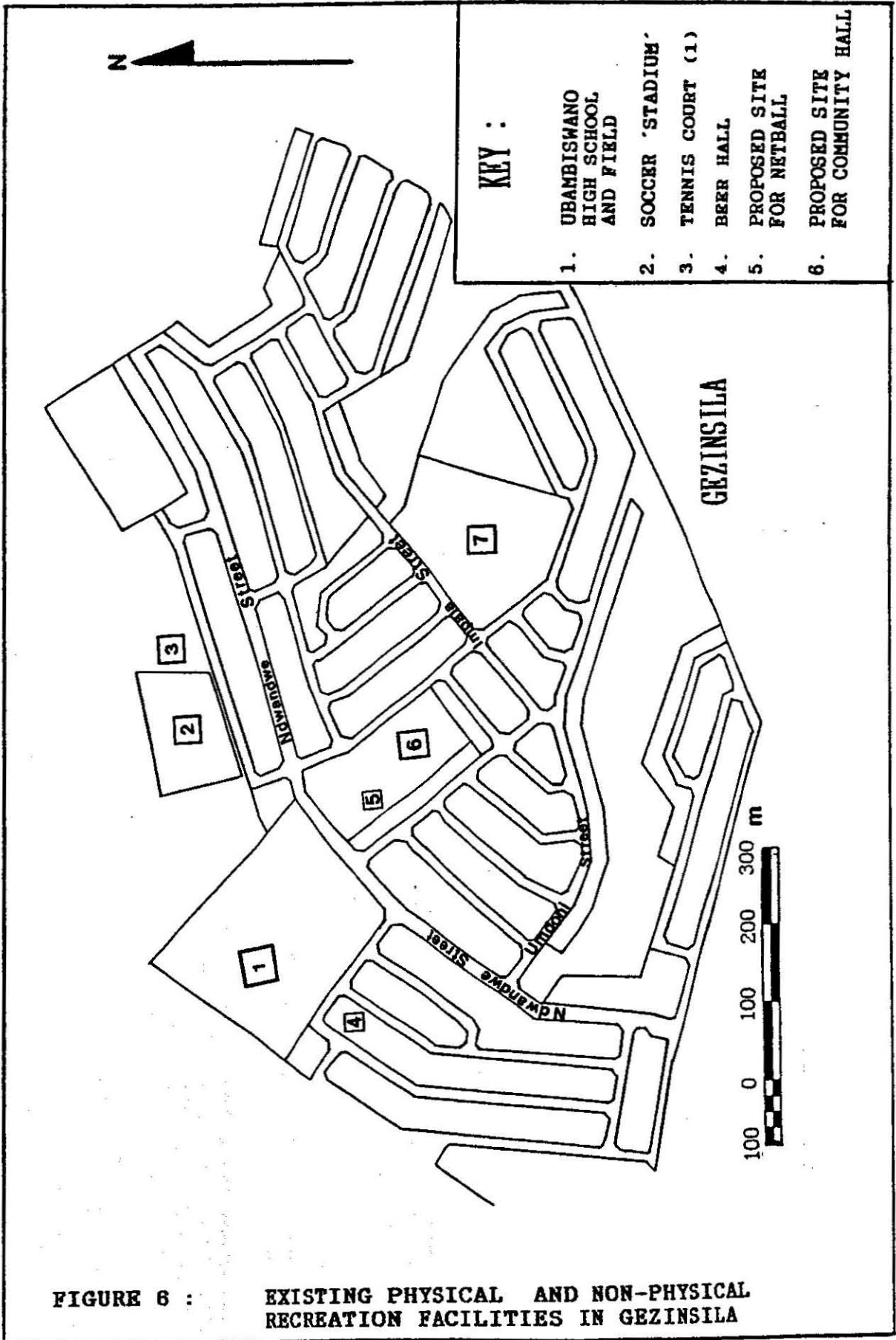
Adapted from Eshowe Tourist Guide



- KEY**
1. SPORTS CLUB (MUNICIPAL)
  2. BOWLING CLUB
  3. HOLY CHILDHOOD CONVENT
  4. COUNTRY CLUB
  5. TOWN HALL / LIBRARY
  6. ROYAL HOTEL
  7. OCEAN VIEW GAME PARK
  8. GEORGE HOTEL
  9. ESHOWE JUNIOR SCHOOL
  10. MPUSHINI FALL & PICNIC SITES
  11. NONGQAI FORT / MUSEUM
  12. SWIMMING POOL / CARAVAN SITE / PARK
  13. JUNIOR SCHOOL OVAL
  14. DHLINZA FOREST PICNIC SITES (NFB)
  15. ESHLAZI DAM
  16. RUTLEDGE PARK DAM
- FOREST

FIGURE 4 : EXISTING PHYSICAL AND NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITIES IN ESHOWE





### 3.3. CONCLUSION

Eshowe has many advantages for making it ideally suited for recreational activities. The weather allows outdoor recreation even during winter, the climate allows lush vegetation to predominate and thus the opportunity to enjoy the natural environment is very good in the town. The presence of the Natal Parks Board in the town will ensure that Eshowe's natural heritage will be protected for generation to come and that the community of Eshowe can make use of this valuable recreation resource.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### THE FINDINGS

#### 4.1. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the data revealed in the questionnaires will be presented, analyzed and discussed.

#### 4.2. LEISURE PLACE PREFERENCE

In order to plan effectively for the provision of physical and non-physical recreation facilities it is necessary to evaluate where people like to spend their leisure time.

When asked to rate various leisure places as important or unimportant there was a general pattern of similarity between the responses of the different population groups. It was decided to illustrate and discuss only those leisure areas which the respondents rated as either important or very important, the illustration of this may be seen in Figure 7.

##### 4.2.1. SIMILARITY OF LEISURE PLACE RATING

The data reveals a fairly high correlation of responses among the different groups. The most notable areas of agreement are as follows:

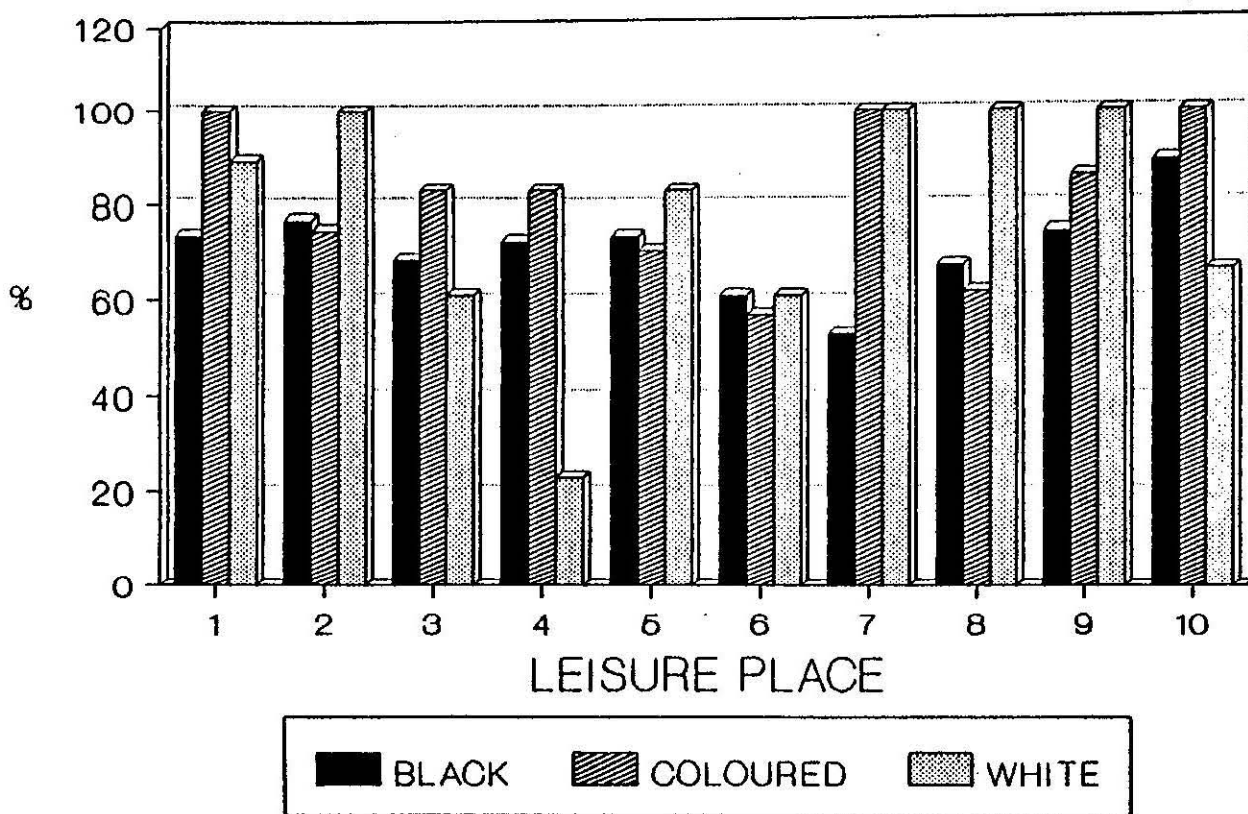
74% of Blacks, 100% of Coloureds and 89% of Whites stated that being at home for leisure purposes was important or very important.

An entertainment venue such as a bioscope, concert or show was considered by 74% of Blacks, 71% of Coloureds and 83% of Whites as being important. It must be pointed out that there is at present no cinema in Eshowe and a cinema was considered one of the most urgently needed facilities by all population groups as will be discussed later.

## LEISURE PLACE PREFERENCE BLACK, COLOURED AND WHITE

**KEY :**

1. *AT HOME*
2. *OUT OF DOORS*
3. *ON A SPORTSFIELD*
4. *AT AN INDOOR GAMES CENTRE*
5. *AT AN ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE  
E.G. MOVIES ETC.*
6. *IN A SOPHISTICATED ENVIRONMENT:  
E.G. A CLUB OR RESTARAUNT*
7. *IN A NATURAL ENVIRONMENT*
8. *NEAR WATER*
9. *SOMEWHERE QUIET & PEACEFUL*
10. *AMONG PEOPLE HAVING FUN*



BLACK
  COLOURED
  WHITE

IMPORTANT OR VERY IMPORTANT

**FIGURE 7 : LEISURE PLACES CONSIDERED IMPORTANT BY THE PEOPLE OF ESHOME.**

Concerts and shows occur very infrequently and the venues are limited to the City Hall and the Sunnydale Community Hall (the latter being very small), and in the halls of various educational institutions.

61% of Blacks, 57% of Coloureds and 61% of Whites considered a sophisticated environment such as a club or restaurant as being an important leisure venue. Eshowe has had a history of restaurants that open, operate for a brief period and then close a few months later. At the time of interviewing there was a restaurant at each of the two hotels, one steak bar and a restaurant at the Golf Club which is a private club. Both hotels and their restaurants closed down, but during October 1991, a refurbished Royal Hotel was opened and a restaurant is now open for business. There are two other restaurants in Eshowe: one at the Golf Club, and another in the central business district. There are no night-clubs of any description in the town.

#### 4.2.2. DISSIMILARITY OF LEISURE PLACE PREFERENCE

There were a few areas where there was a distinct difference of opinion amongst the population groups:

When asked to rate an indoor centre for games, for example a recreation hall, both the Blacks and the Coloureds rated this venue highly : 73% and 83% respectively. However, only 23% of Whites who answered the questionnaire rated this as an important venue.

Only just over half of the Blacks interviewed rated the natural environment as being an important leisure venue compared with 100% of Whites and Coloureds. Possibly this disparity could be ascribed to the different perception that Blacks have with regard to the natural environment as a recreation or leisure resource.

(Magi:1989) It must also be remembered that not only have Blacks been denied access to many of the game reserves, nature reserves, dams and general picnic sites for many years, but they are heavily dependent on public transport and this limits access to such places.

Just over two thirds of Blacks and Coloureds rated being near water such as a dam or river as being an important leisure environment, compared with 100% of Whites. Possibly the difference here could be ascribed to the fact that limited water resources were open to all races before the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act in 1990, and that Whites are familiar with spending leisure time at such venues.

Almost all the Blacks and Coloureds (89% and 100% respectively) rated being amongst people having fun higher than Whites (67%).

#### 4.2.3. GENERAL

With only one exception, the majority of all respondents rated each of the leisure environments as being important places to them for leisure. The exception was that a mere 23% of Whites rated an indoor games centre highly compared with the majority of Blacks and Coloureds.

#### 4.3. URGENTLY NEEDED SPORTS FACILITIES

There were two separate questions asked here :

"In your opinion which sport/physical recreation facility is most urgently needed in your neighbourhood?"

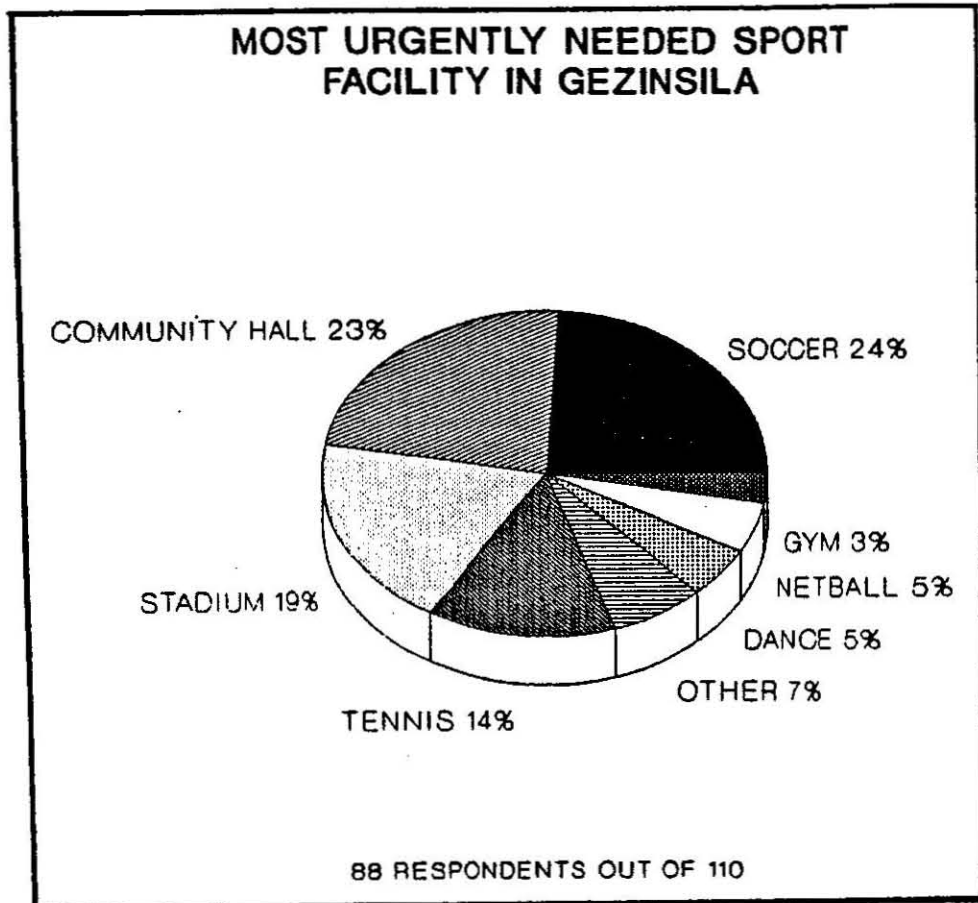
and

"List up to a maximum of 10 other sport/physical recreation facilities which in your opinion should be provided in your neighbourhood."

The responses to these questions did vary greatly according to the perceptions of the residents in the different areas.

**4.3.1.1. MOST URGENTLY REQUIRED SPORTS FACILITY : GEZINSILA**

Of the 110 respondents 88 completed this question. The results may be seen in Figure 8.

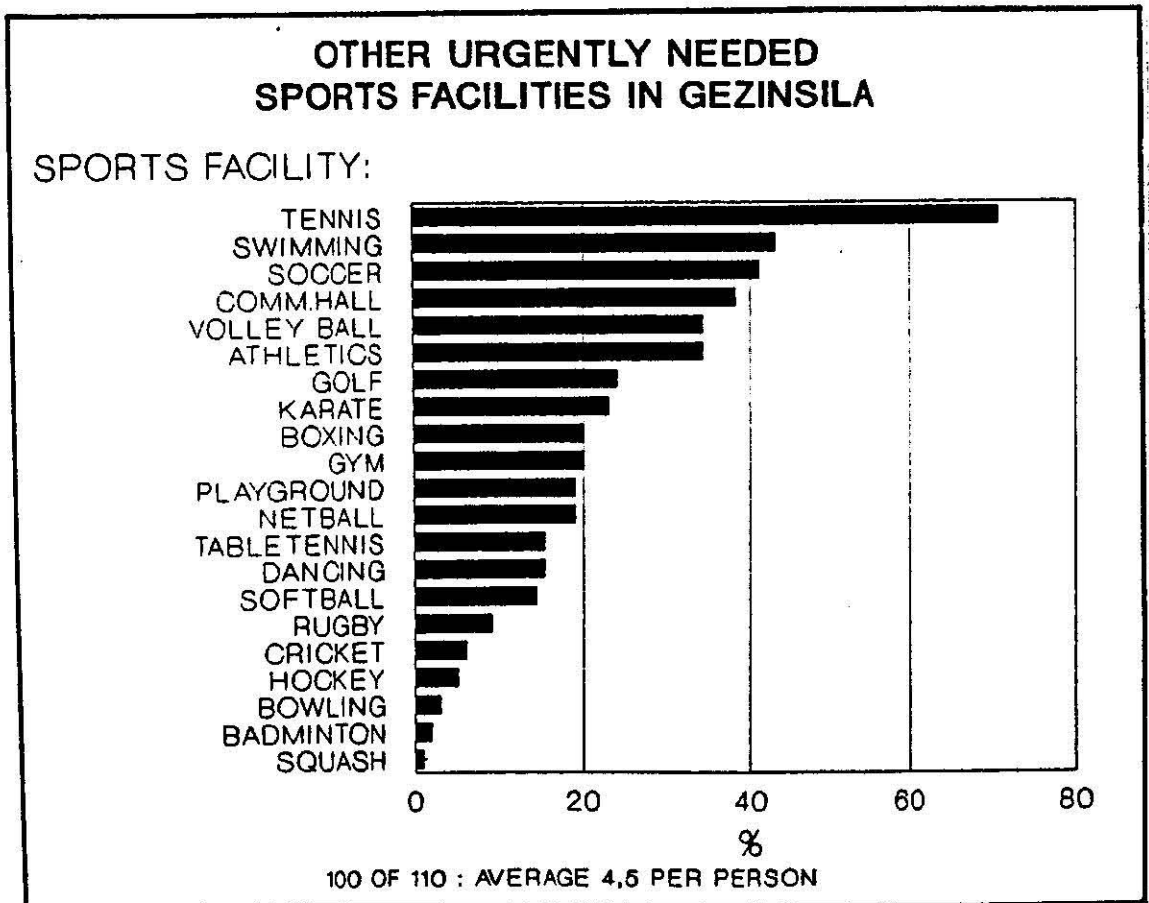


**FIGURE 8: MOST URGENTLY NEEDED SPORTS FACILITY IN GEZINSILA**

A soccer field was considered to be the most urgently needed sports facility by 24% of the respondents followed closely by the need for a community hall (23%). Of the 23% of respondents who stated that a community hall was needed, few mentioned a specific sport but felt that a community hall would serve a large variety of sports. 19% of the respondents simply used the word "stadium" which could be seen to be referring to soccer although soccer was not specifically mentioned. If this was the case then

almost half of the respondents could be seen to be stating that soccer facilities are the most urgently required facilities. A variety of other sports were mentioned each by one or two respondents and are indicated as "other" on the pie graph (Figure 8) these include : softball, golf, swimming, cricket, volleyball, hockey and a playground.

**4.3.1.2. OTHER URGENTLY REQUIRED SPORTS FACILITIES : GEZINSILA**  
 Of the 110 Gezinsila respondents 100 answered this question. The results may be seen in Figure 9.



**FIGURE 9: OTHER URGENTLY NEEDED SPORTS FACILITIES IN GEZINSILA**

Each respondent was able to name a maximum of ten other urgently required sports facilities the average response per person was 4,5. Many people named ten sports and the author feels that it was probably

misunderstanding on the part of the respondents that the average response to the question was not higher than 4.5 per person. As is evident from the graph, by far the most popular request for facilities was for tennis facilities (71%), followed by swimming 43%, soccer 41%, a community hall 38% and volley ball and athletics each 34%.

A variety of other sports were listed as can be seen in Figure 9. One or two respondents mentioned one of each of the following sports but constituted less than a percentage of the population : dojo, tenniquoits and basketball.

#### 4.3.1.3. EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES : GEZINSILA

There is a soccer field in Gezinsila but it is in poor condition and has no facilities, as can be seen in Plates 1 - 3 below.



PLATE 1 : GEZINSILA SOCCER "STADIUM".



PLATE 2: GEZINSILA SOCCER FIELD



PLATE 3 : SOCCER FIELD TICKET OFFICE

It must be pointed out that there is no hall of any sort for the Gezinsila community and the soccer field, as stated above, has no stadium facilities. There is a tennis court but it is also in a very poor state. (See

Plate 4 and 5 below.)

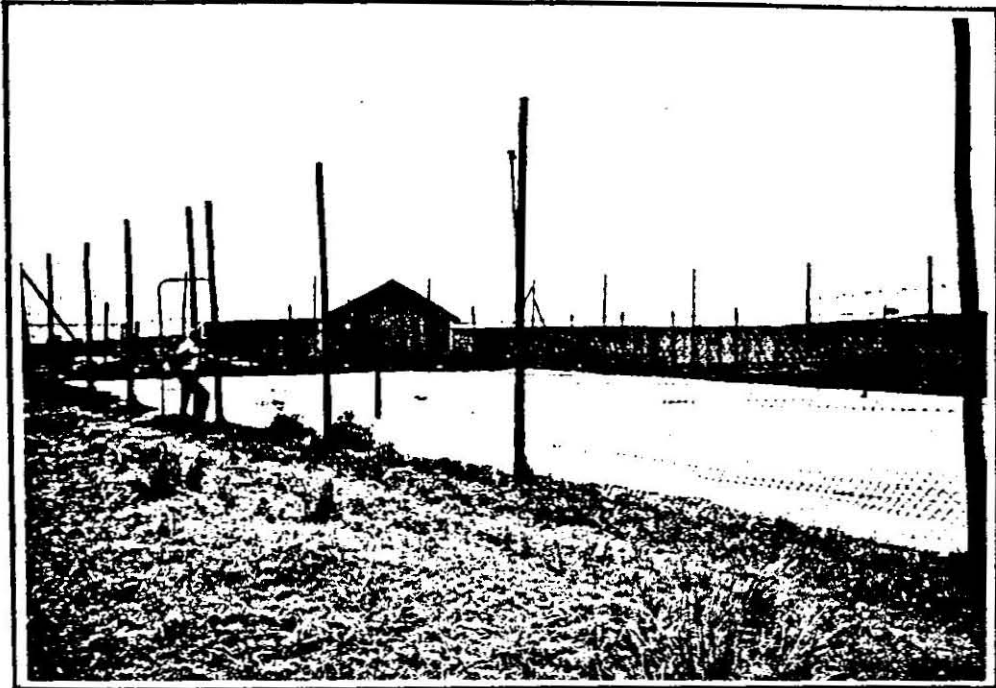


PLATE 4 : GEZINSILA TENNIS COURT

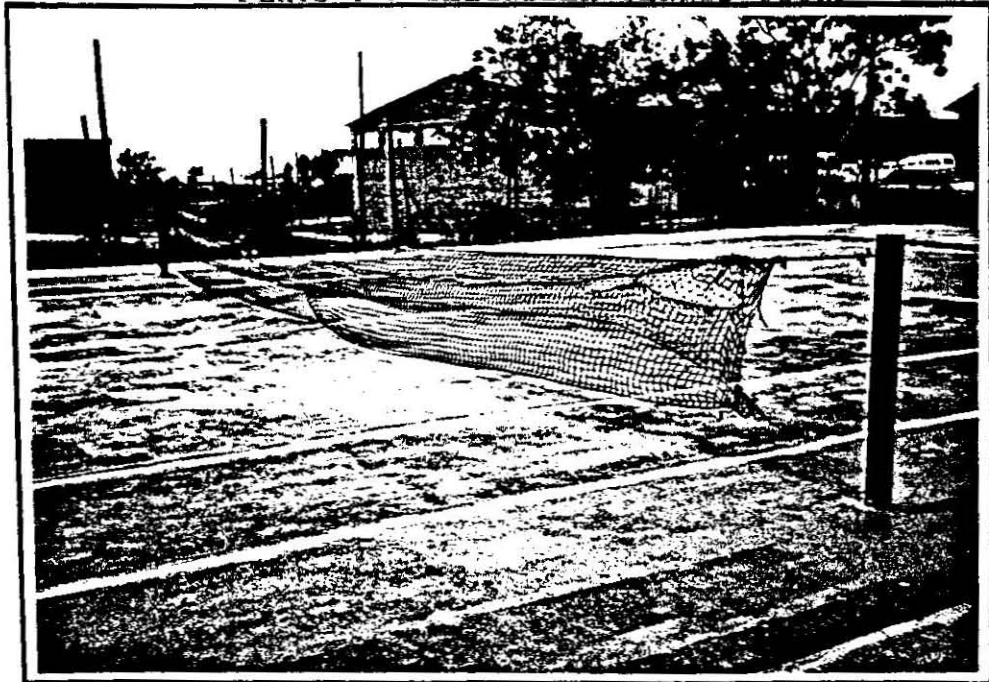


PLATE 5 : GEZINSILA TENNIS COURT

There are no other sports facilities of any description in Gezinsila. In a telephone interview with Mr Mbhele, the Gezinsila township manager, he stated that there was an official in Ulundi who was responsible for the sport and recreation facilities in many townships in KwaZulu, including Gezinsila. Because of the size of

this official's region of control he visits Gezinsila seldom. There are no immediate plans that Mr Mbhele is aware of for the upgrading or addition of facilities in Gezinsila by KwaZulu. A private sponsor has applied to construct a netball court and permission for this has been given. The court will be placed next to the shopping centre.

There are two high schools in Gezinsila and only one of them has a sports field which is in very poor condition. (See Plates 6 and 7 below)



PLATE 6 : UBAMBISWANO SCHOOL AND PLAYING FIELD

This school, Ubambiswano High School has an enrolment of approximately 900 pupils. The other school, Zwelithini High School has an enrolment of approximately 650 pupils and has no sports facilities whatsoever. There is a primary school, Bonamuva Primary, with a small field also in poor condition.



**PLATE 7 : UBAMBISWANO HIGH SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD**

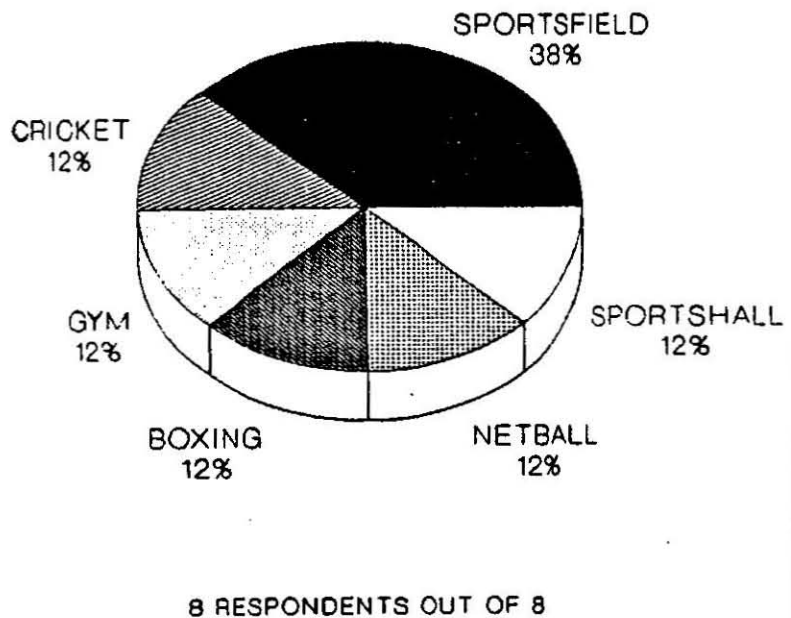
**4.3.2.1. MOST URGENTLY REQUIRED SPORTS FACILITY : SUNNYDALE**

It has already been pointed out that only eight respondents from Sunnydale were interviewed. All eight of these respondents answered this question and the sports facility considered to be most urgently needed was a sportsfield (38%) (See Figure 10). Those respondents who stated that a sportsfield was urgently needed did not state any specific sport but it would appear that the facility was probably seen to be required for athletics. Cricket, gym, boxing, netball, and a sportshall each received an equal percentage of responses - 12%.

**4.3.2.2. OTHER URGENTLY REQUIRED SPORTS FACILITIES : SUNNYDALE**

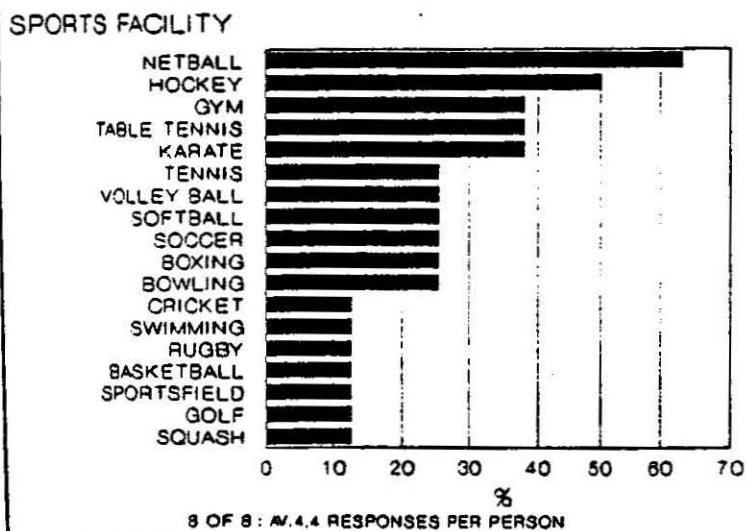
All eight respondents answered this question (See Figure 11). There was an average of 4,4 responses per person. The results of this question can be seen in Figure 11. Netball was mentioned as the sport for which facilities are urgently needed by the majority of respondents: just under two thirds, or 63%. This was followed by hockey 50%, and gym table, tennis and

**MOST URGENTLY NEEDED SPORT FACILITY IN SUNNYDALE**



**FIGURE 10: MOST URGENTLY REQUIRED SPORTS FACILITY IN SUNNYDALE**

**OTHER URGENTLY NEEDED SPORTS FACILITIES IN SUNNYDALE**



**FIGURE 11: OTHER URGENTLY REQUIRED SPORTS FACILITIES IN SUNNYDALE**

and karate at 38%. A variety of other sports were mentioned as can be seen in Figure 11.

at 38%. A variety of other sports were mentioned as can be seen in Figure 11.

#### 4.3.2.3. EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES : SUNNYDALE

There are tennis and swimming and soccer facilities in Sunnydale. There are two tennis courts, each of which has new nets. One of them has been resurfaced and the other is in fair condition (See Plate 8 below).

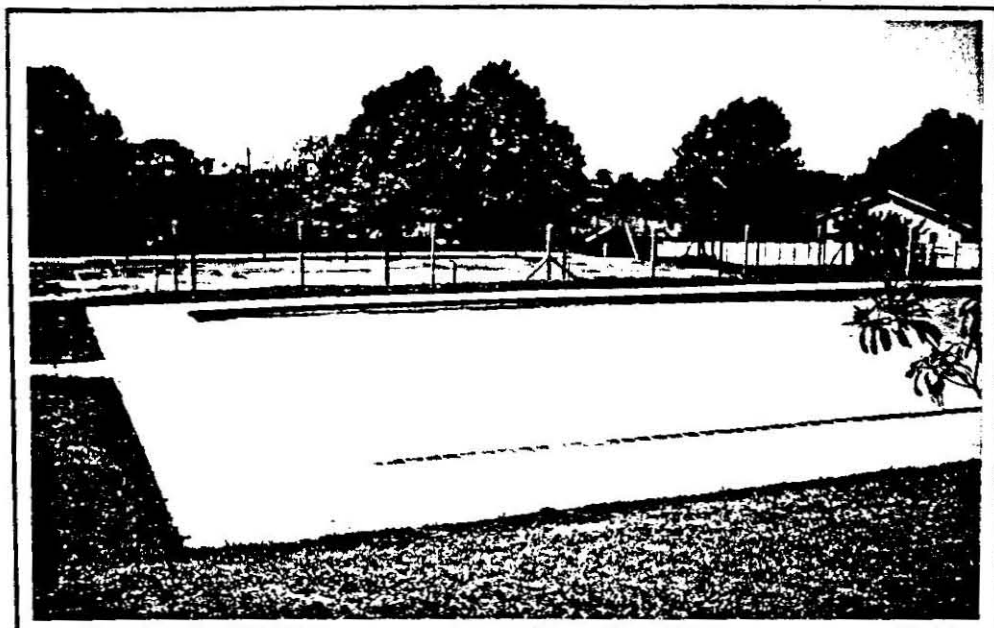


PLATE 8: SWIMMING POOL AND TENNIS COURTS IN SUNNYDALE

There is also a municipal swimming pool. The swimming pool is very small and as a result of the abolishment of the Separate Amenities Act in 1990, the residents of Gezinsila have been making use of this facility which is denied them in their own neighbourhood. As a result there has been chronic overcrowding which has already resulted in the drowning of one teenager. The pool is marginally large enough for the residents of Sunnydale. As a result of the drowning tragedy a limit of 100 people has been placed on entrance to the pool, one this number has been reached the pool is closed to further entrants. There is a R10 per year membership levy or a daily charge of 20cents. The pool is in good

condition (See Plate 8 above) but there is no shade. The municipality is planting trees in the hopes of establishing some shade.

The soccer field has no facilities and needs upgrading (See Plate 9 below). At present there has been an amount of money set aside by the Eshowe Municipality for the provision of soccer fields and facilities. The various soccer authorities have still to decide whether to upgrade the existing field and to build a practise field and club-house facilities or to relocate to the Eshowe Sports Club where two soccer fields and toilets would be added to the existing sports facilities.

There is a small community hall in Sunnydale and it has limited facilities. There are no other sports facilities in Sunnydale.

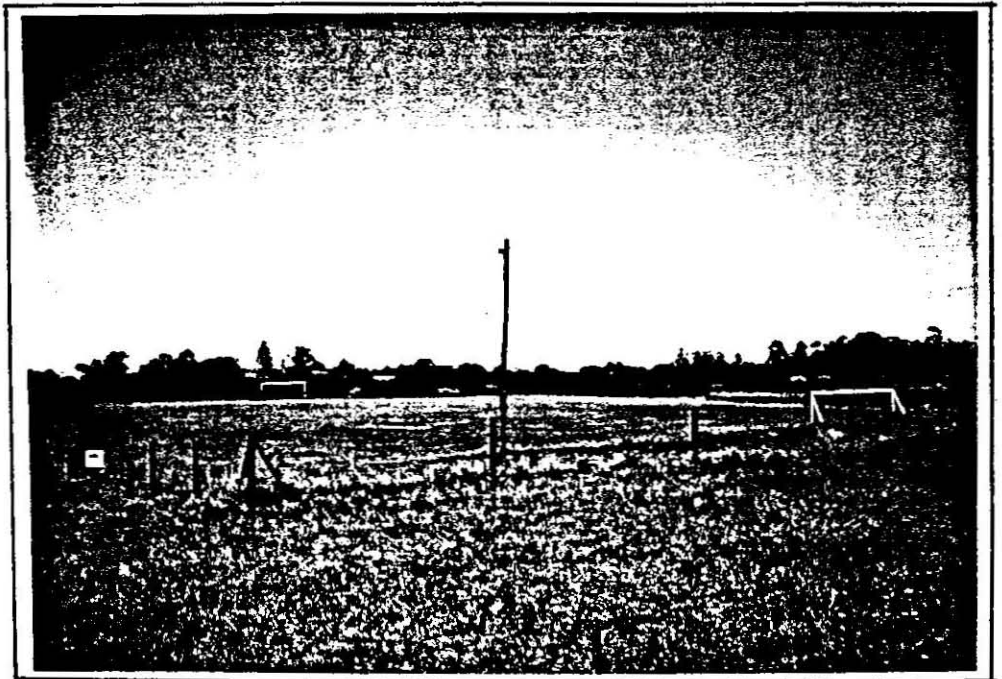
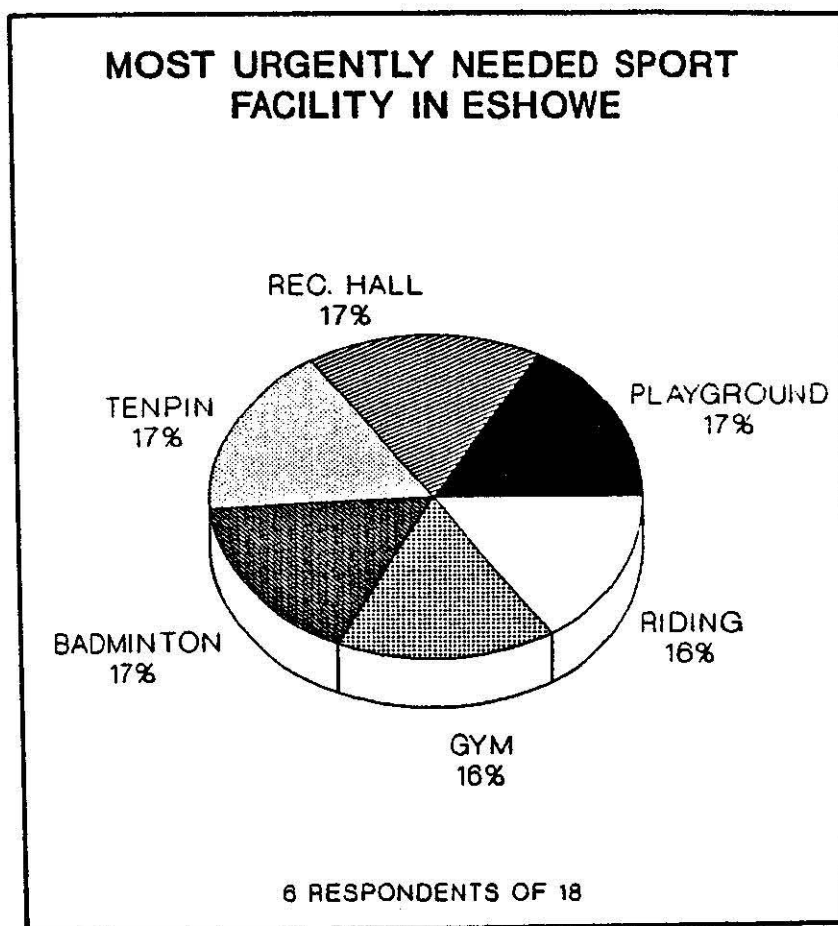


PLATE 9: SUNNYDALE SOCCER FIELD

**4.3.3.1. MOST URGENTLY REQUIRED SPORTS FACILITY : ESHOWE**

Of the eighteen respondents only six actually felt that there was any sports facility needed urgently. Many expressed the feeling that Eshowe had an ample

sufficiency of sports facilities and that, although there were sports facilities needed, none were urgently needed. The results seen in Figure 12 therefore, are not truly reflective if it is taken into consideration that for each sport mentioned only one person stated that this was urgently needed.



**FIGURE 12: MOST URGENTLY REQUIRED SPORTS FACILITY IN ESHOWE**

**4.3.3.2. OTHER URGENTLY NEEDED SPORTS FACILITIES : ESHOWE**

Not a single respondent listed any other sports facility as being urgently needed.

**4.3.3.3. EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES : ESHOWE**

There is a Municipal Sports Club which provides for a variety of sports : rugby, hockey, netball, squash, cricket and volley-ball, see Plate 10 below.



PLATE 10: ESHOWE MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB

The Eshowe Bowling Club provides facilities for bowls.  
The Eshowe Country Club provides for tennis, golf and  
squash, see Plates 11 and 12 below.

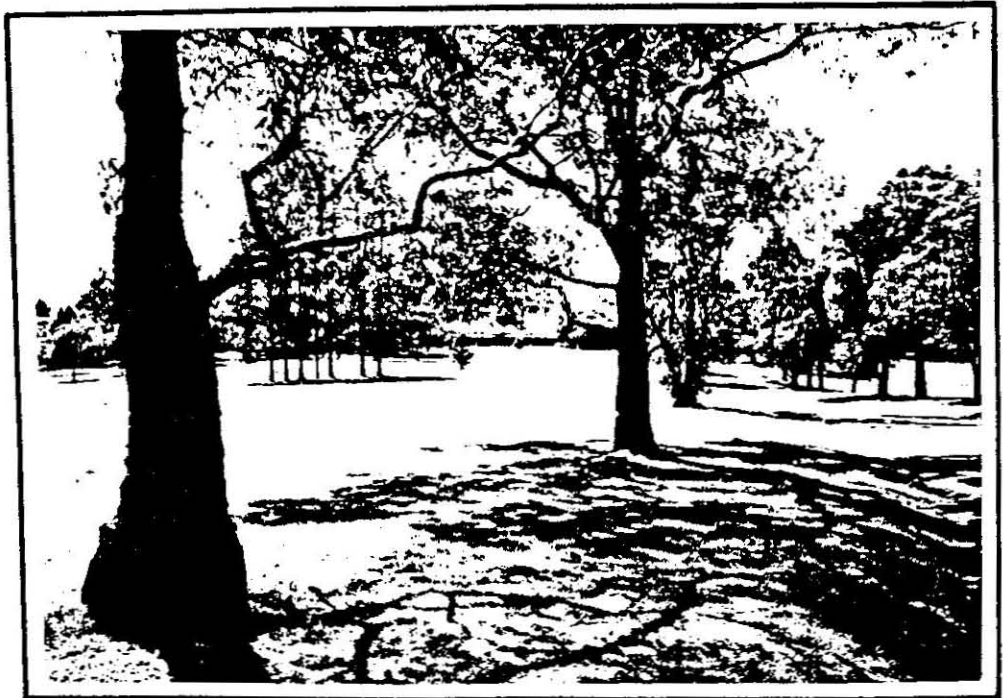


PLATE 11 : ESHOWE COUNTRY CLUB - GOLF COURSE  
AND CLUB HOUSE.

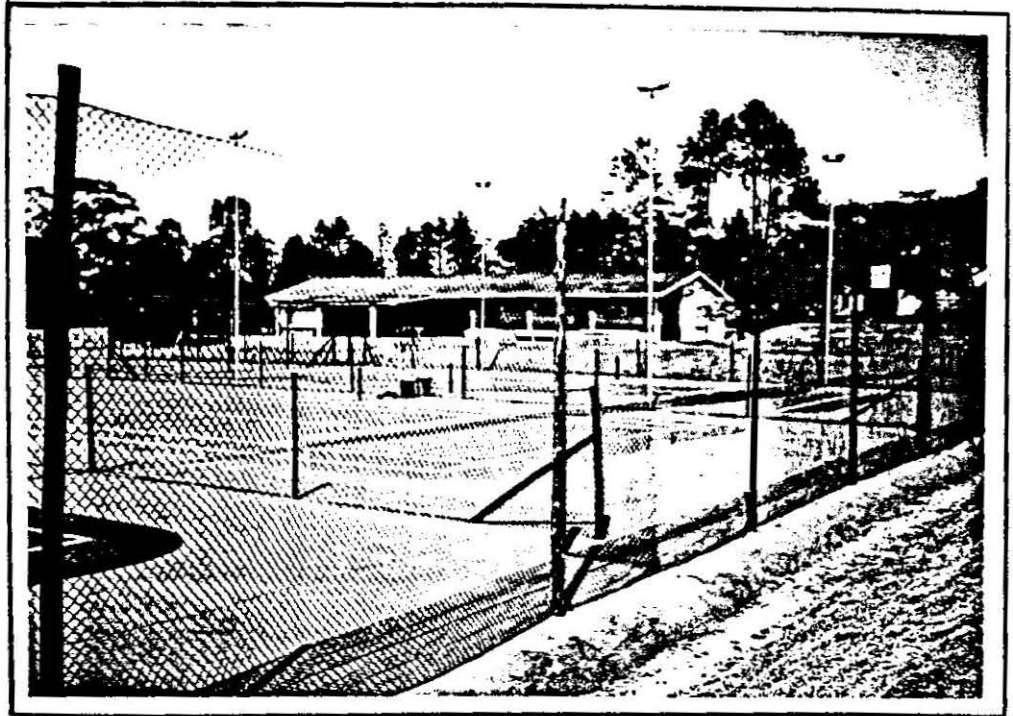


PLATE 12 : ESHOWE COUNTRY CLUB : TENNIS PAVILION

There is an Olympic sized municipal swimming pool (See Plate 13 below).



PLATE 13: ESHOWE MUNICIPAL POOL WITH 6 BRAAI FACILITIES

This pool has been opened to all races for more than a year now and there is a R10 per year membership fee or

R2.00 per day. The pool was repainted during the month of September 1991 and the baby pool was fixed. There have been six braai stands built in the hope that families will use the venue for an entire day and the pool will be opening again at the end of October 1991.

Aerobics and calisthenics take place in the Junior School Hall and the Lutheran Church hall. There are stables on the outskirts of town where horse riding takes place. There are also a motor-cross and BMX track and shooting range situated on the perimeter of the town near the showgrounds.

Although not presently open to the general public for use, the various schools in Eshowe have a variety of facilities that could be utilized by the Eshowe community. More will be discussed about this prospect in the final chapter.

However, the Eshowe High School is well-endowed with sports facilities including a swimming pool, squash court, rugby, hockey and cricket fields (See Plates 14.15 and 16 below).

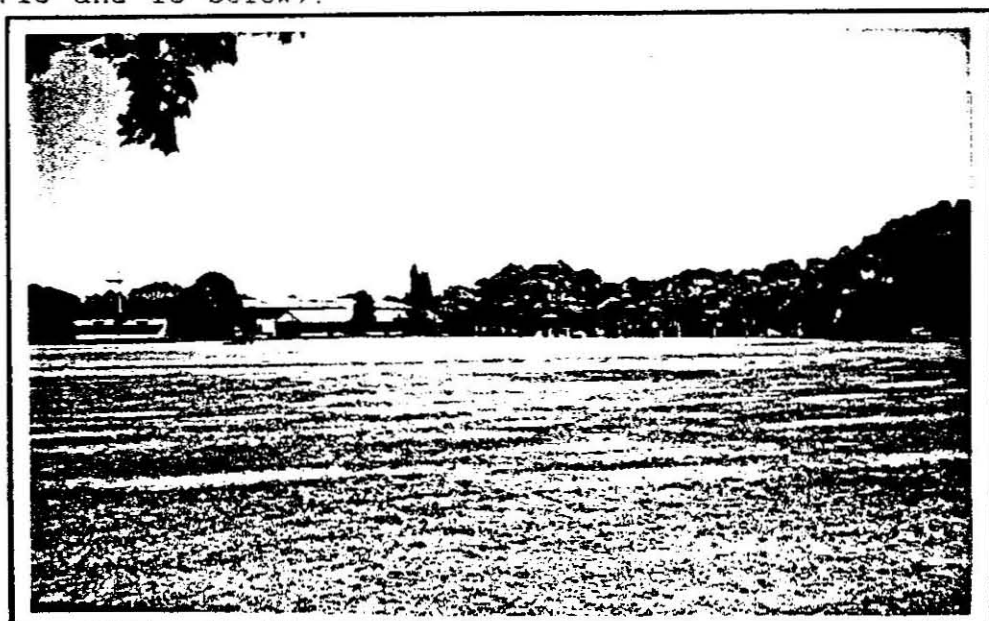


PLATE 14: ESHOWE HIGH SCHOOL RUGBY FIELD & STADIUM

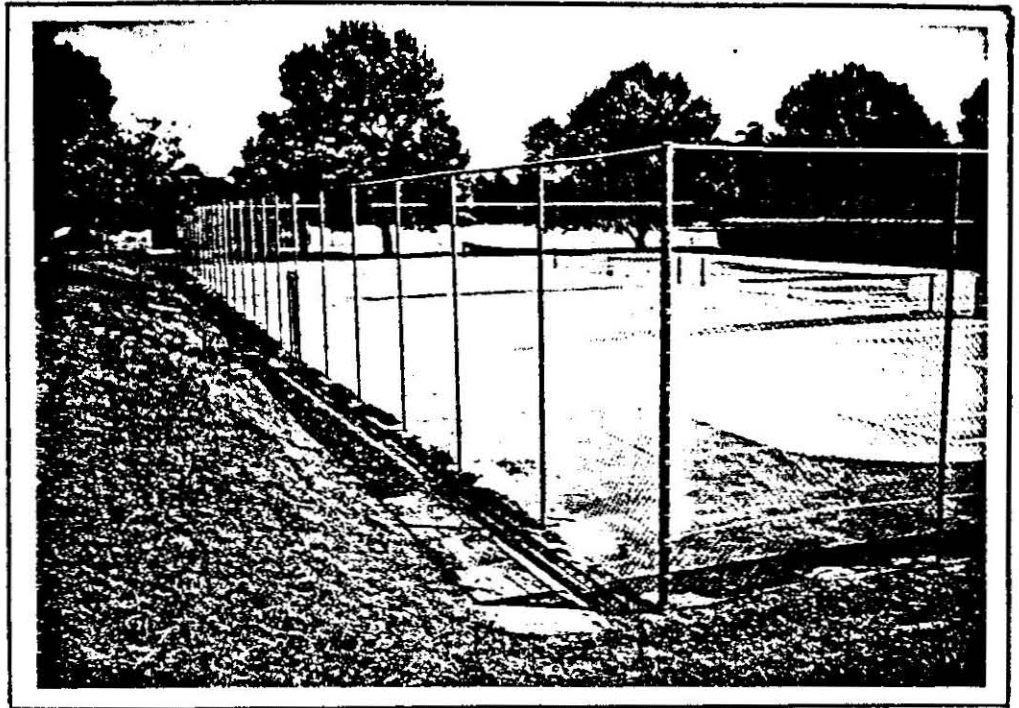


PLATE 15 : ESHOWE HIGH SCHOOL SQUASH COURT AND TENNIS COURTS

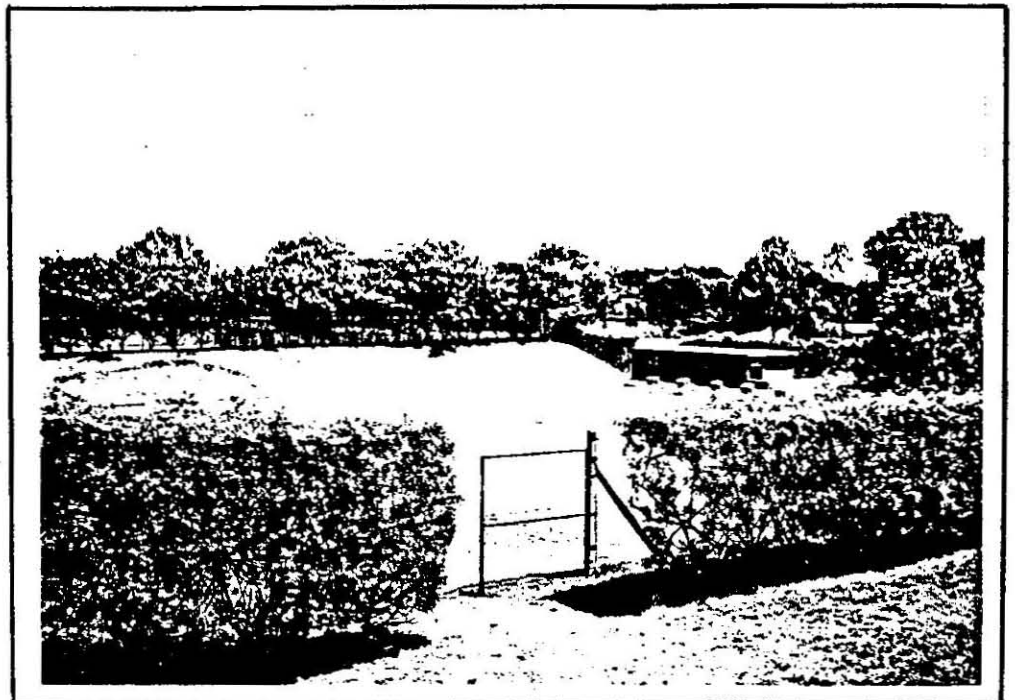
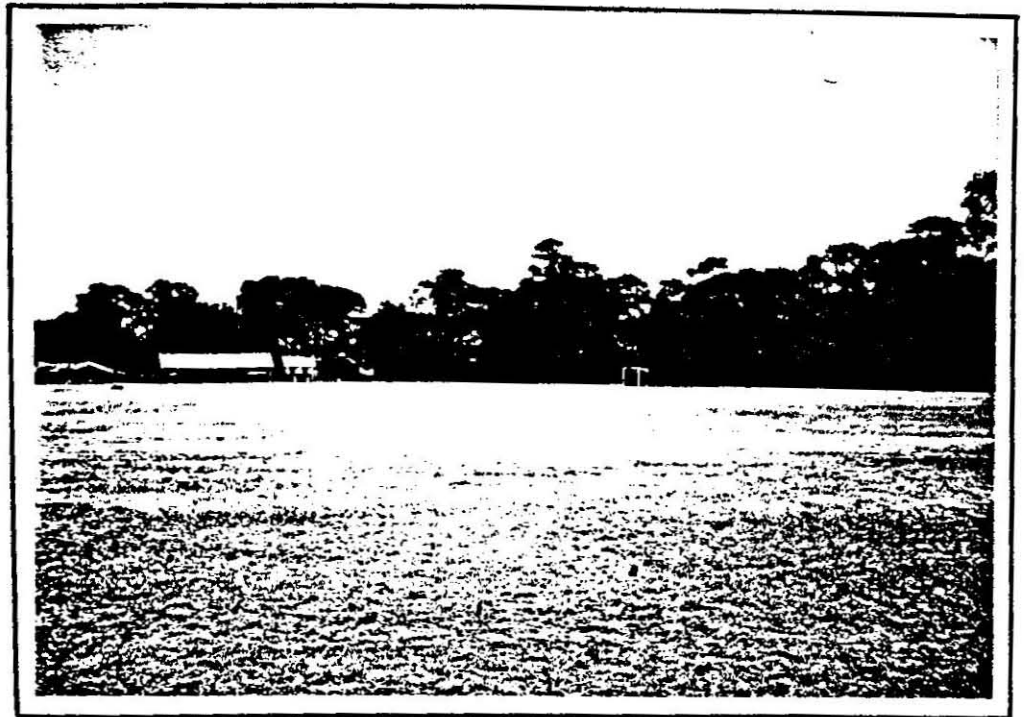


PLATE 16 : ESHOWE HIGH SCHOOL SWIMMING POOL

The Eshowe Junior school also has a swimming pool, tennis courts, and a field used for cricket, soccer, hockey rugby and athletics referred to as the Oval(See Plate below 17).



**PLATE 17 : ESHOWE PRIMARY SCHOOL OVAL**

The Holy Childhood School for primary school children also has tennis courts a swimming pool and general purpose fields (See Plate 18 below).



**PLATE 18: HOLY CHILDHOOD CONVENT PLAYING FIELD AND TENNIS COURTS**

Sunnydale High School has sports fields and Little Flower Primary School has a small sportsfield and a

tennis court. Eshowe College of Education has a general purpose field in poor condition and two tennis courts also in poor condition (See Plate 19 below).



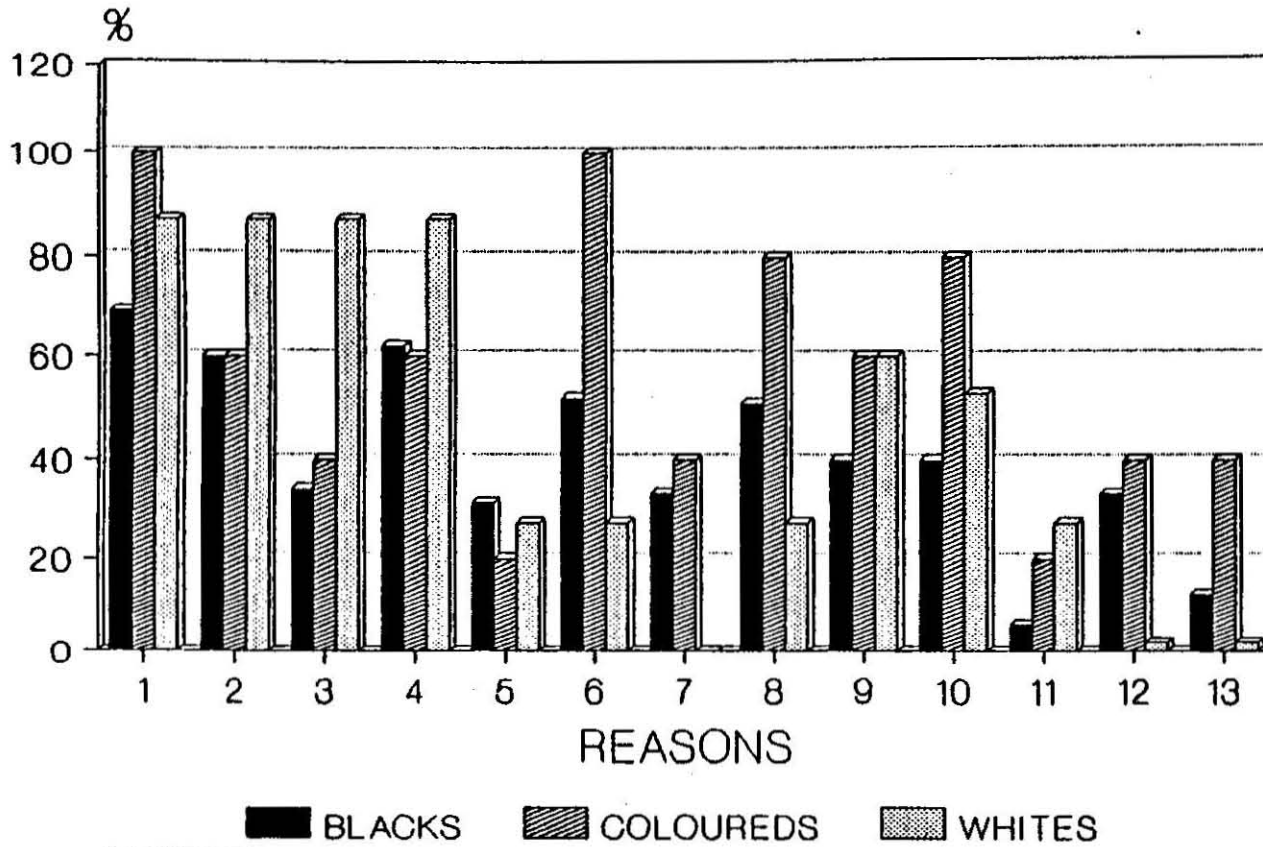
PLATE 19: ESHOWE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION TENNIS COURTS

#### 4.3.4. REASONS FOR PARTICIPATION IN SPORT

When asked to give their reasons for participating in sport, those respondents that do participate or have in the past had mixed responses (see Figure 13). The two reasons given by the majority from all three population groups were "For health and fitness." (blacks 69%; coloureds 100% and; whites 87%) and "To socialize with people." (blacks 60%; coloureds 60% and; whites 87%). Of the remaining reasons which were given more than half of an one population group listed the reasons indicated in Table 2 below :

FIGURE 13 : REASONS FOR PARTICIPATING IN SPORT

# REASONS FOR PARTICIPATION IN SPORT



**KEY :**

1. HEALTH AND FITNESS
2. SOCIALIZE WITH PEOPLE
3. ATTRACTION OF THE SPORT ITSELF
4. RECREATION AND RELAXATION
5. COMPETITION
6. TO BE ACTIVE AND BUSY
7. TO WIN
8. TO HAVE A WELL-BUILT BODY
9. FOR THE PLEASURE IT OFFERS ME
10. RELIEF OF TENSION
11. TO BENEFIT FAMILY LIFE
12. TO BE PART OF A GROUP
13. TO GET RECOGNITION

TABLE 2 : REASONS FOR PARTICIPATING IN SPORT		
REASONS	GROUP	%
"Attraction of sport itself"	Whites	87%
"Recreation and relaxation"	Blacks	62%
	Coloureds	60%
	Whites	87%
"To be active and busy"	Blacks	52%
	Coloureds	100%
"To have a well built body"	Blacks	51%
	Coloureds	80%
"For the pleasure it offers me"	Coloureds	60%
	Whites	60%
"Relief of tension"	Coloureds	80%
	Whites	53%

#### 4.3.5. INTERPRETATION

The data clearly reveal that white Eshowe is well catered for in terms of sports facilities to the extent that only less than half the respondents felt that there was in fact a facility urgently needed, and not one respondent listed any other facility under "other urgently needed sports facilities". When this is compared with the overwhelming response from the Gezinsila respondents it clearly indicates that the people of Gezinsila truly do live in a recreational desert. All respondents in Sunnydale stated that there was a most urgently required sports facility and all respondents listed more than one other urgently needed facility. Sunnydale is slightly better provided for, in terms of sport and recreation facilities, than Gezinsila.

The repeal of segregationary laws has of course taken place since the initiation of this research activity. People from Gezinsila, Sunnydale and Mpushini Park are free to use sport and recreational facilities anywhere within in the municipal boundaries of Eshowe. There

is, however, the problem of distance when people from Gezinsila, Sunnydale and Mpushini Park wish to use the facilities situated in Eshowe. The residents of Sunnydale are less disadvantaged in that the Eshowe Sports Club is situated relatively close to them. The residents of Mpushini Park are on the very outskirts of the municipal area with no facilities in their vicinity. For the people of Gezinsila however, the distances are much greater : with the lack of regular transport, and the cost of transport when available, it is, for example, a long walk of approximately 5 kms to the public swimming pool.

It is important to note that not only do the majority of respondents see sport as important for health, but that they also see sport as an important form of socializing. In the New South Africa forums for cross-cultural mixing will have to be found. Sport has always been seen to be one of the forums that has succeeded in bringing different people together long before the crumbling of the apartheid structure.

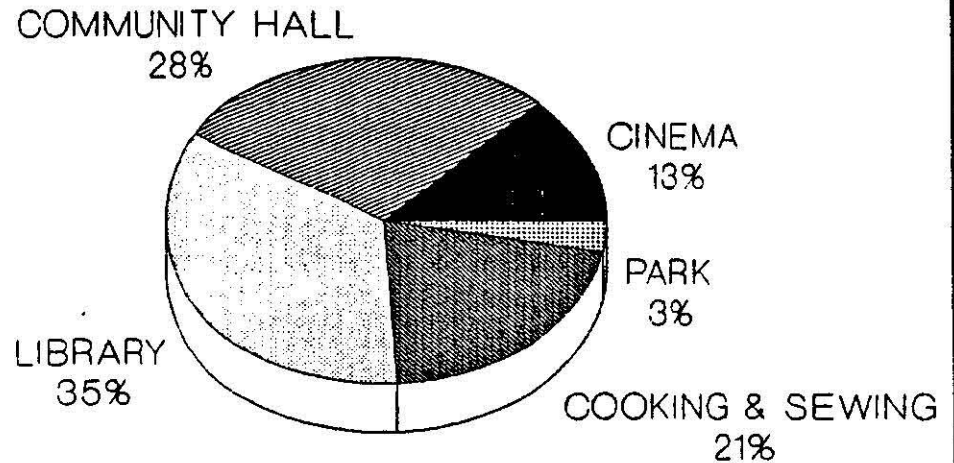
#### **4.4. URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL LEISURE FACILITIES**

The two questions asked of the respondents here were : "In your opinion for which leisure time activity (that is, non-physical recreation) are facilities most urgently needed in your neighbourhood?" and "What other leisure time facilities do you think should be provided in your neighbourhood?" There was also a varied response from the residents of the different residential areas in respect of these questions.

##### **4.4.1.1. MOST URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITY : GEZINSILA**

Seventy nine of the one hundred and ten Gezinsila respondents answered this question. The results of this questions are shown in Figure 14. Of those more

**MOST URGENTLY NEEDED LEISURE FACILITY  
IN GEZINSILA**



79 RESPONDENTS OUT OF 110

**FIGURE 14: MOST URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITY IN GEZINSILA**

than one third (35%) stated that a library was urgently needed in Gezinsila. 26% of the respondents felt that a community hall was the most urgently needed facility. The need for a place in which cooking and sewing practise and lessons could be given was shown by 21% of the respondents. 13% stated that a cinema was the most urgent facility and 3% that a park was the most needed facility.

**4.4.1.2. OTHER URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITIES : GEZINSILA**

Each respondent was allowed to give a maximum of ten responses to this question and on average each of the ninety three who did respond gave three responses each.

The results of this question are illustrated in Figure 15 below.

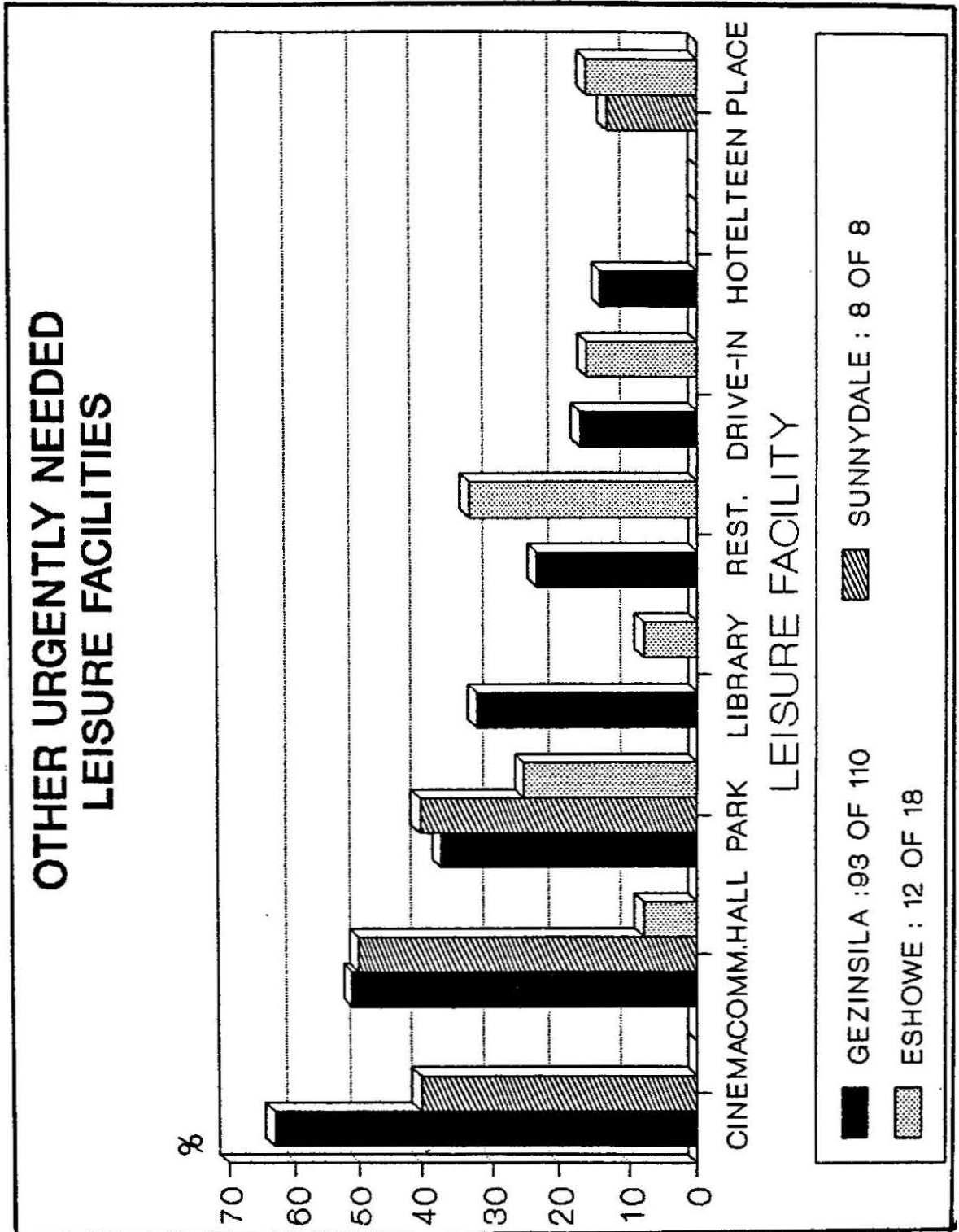


FIGURE 15 : OTHER URGENTLY REQUIRED NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITIES IN GEZINSILA, SUNNYDALE & ESHOWE

The responses were varied, and often difficult to determine for the reasons stated in the limitations above.

The facility which was considered by far the most urgently required (63%) was a cinema. More than half of the respondents (51%) felt that a community hall was urgently needed. Other facilities listed include : a park (37%), a library (32%), a restaurant (23%), a drive-in (17%) and a hotel (14%). Many of the responses had to be ignored as a result of the fact that they were not possible to interpret without greatly subjective presumptions by the author.

#### **4.4.1.3. EXISTING NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITIES : GEZINSILA**

It has already been stated that there is no community hall of any description in Gezinsila. According to the Township Manager, Mr Mbhele there has been a plot of land, next to the clinic, set aside for the construction of a community hall. However, before they can consider constructing a hall a sponsor must be found as there are no funds forthcoming from KwaZulu. There is a beer hall run by the breweries in Gezinsila but as you can see from Plates 20 and 21 below, it is small and in need of renovation.

There are no other non-physical recreation facilities whatsoever - not even a small park or a basic library. An attempt at establishing a library was pioneered by a lady from Eshowe who established a very small library in one of the classrooms at Zwelithini High School in Gezinsila. The books catered for the primary school-level child.

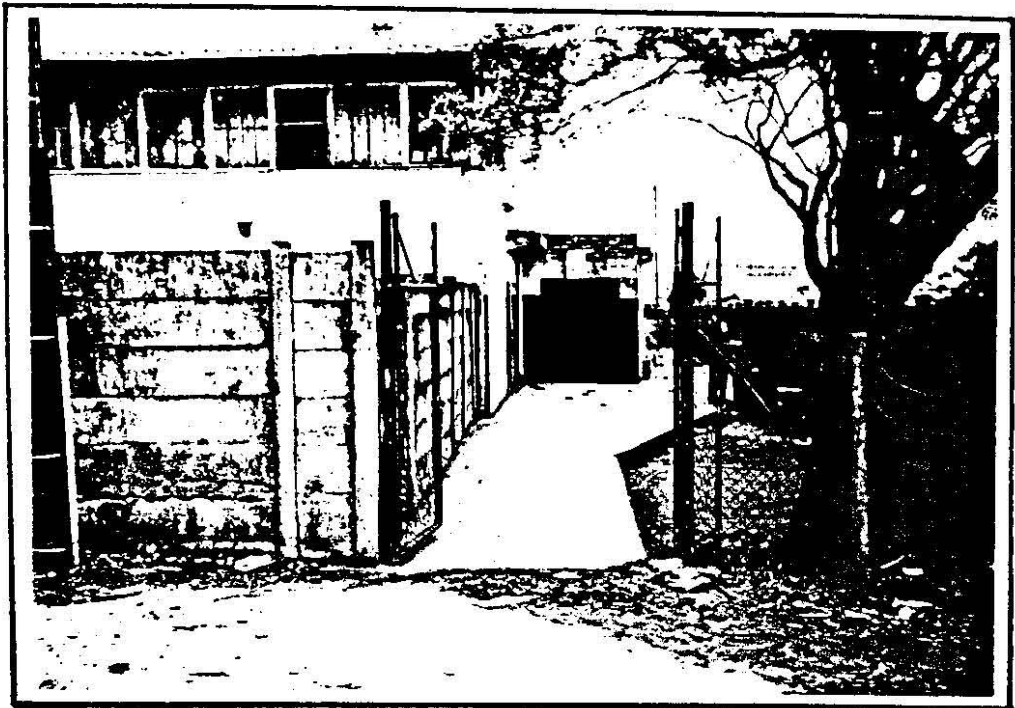


PLATE 20: ENTRANCE TO THE GEZINSILA BEERHALL

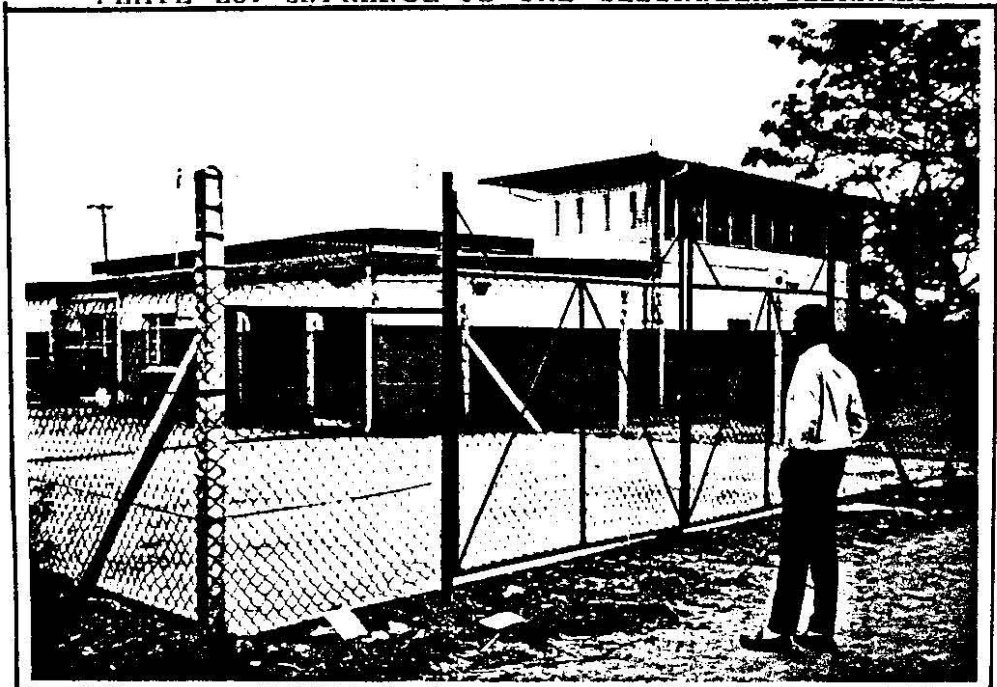
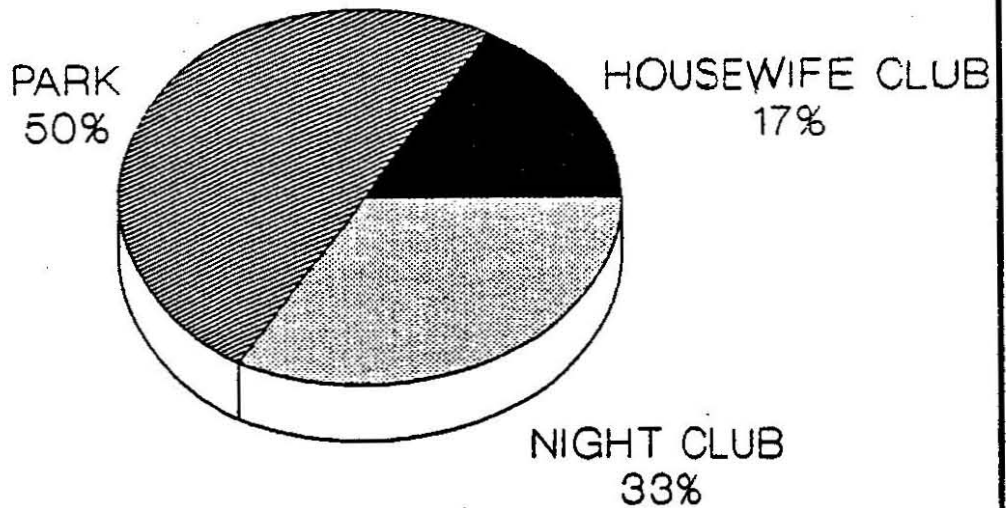


PLATE 21: SIDE VIEW OF THE GEZINSILA BEERHALL

4.4.2.1. MOST URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITY :  
SUNNYDALE

Of the eight respondents only six answered this question. Half of these respondents said that a park was the most urgently required facility. A night club (33%) and a housewives' club (17%) were the only other options named (see Figure 16)

**MOST URGENTLY NEEDED LEISURE  
FACILITY IN SUNNYDALE**



6 RESPONDENTS OUT OF 8

**FIGURE 16: MOST URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL  
RECREATION FACILITY IN SUNNYDALE**

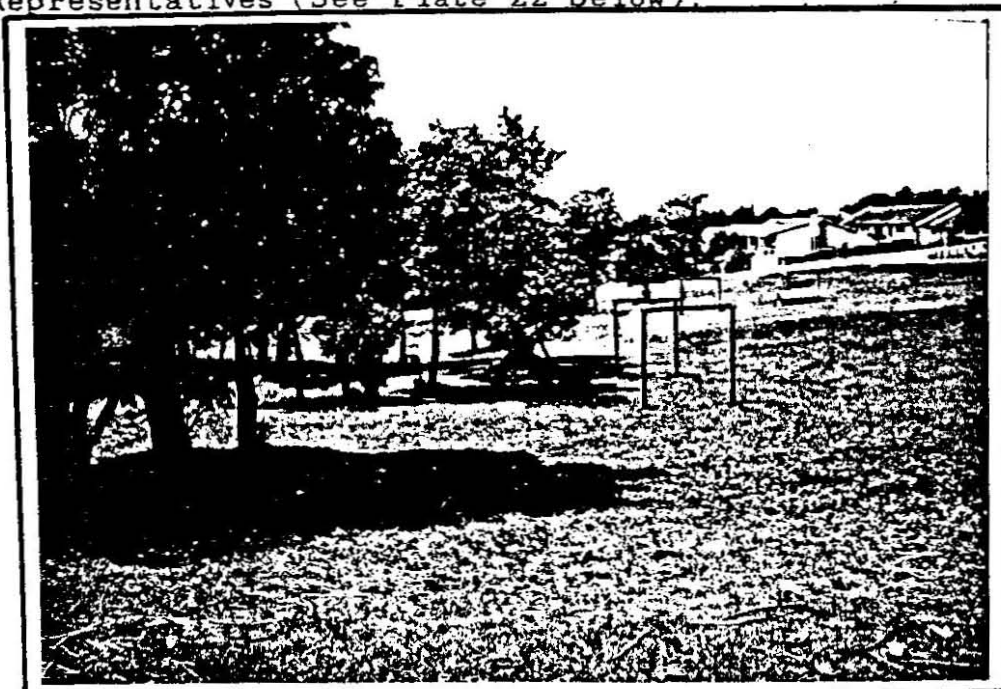
**4.4.2.2. OTHER URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITIES : SUNNYDALE**

All eight respondents answered this question with an average of 1,75 responses each. Half of the respondents stated that a community hall was urgently required. 40% of the respondents stated a park and a cinema were urgently required. 13% of the respondents stated that a "teenage place" was urgently required (see Figure 15).

**4.4.2.3. EXISTING NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITIES : SUNNYDALE**

Other than a small church hall, there are no non-physical recreation facilities in Sunnydale. There is a very small library.

A small park was established during 1991 as a result of a competition offered nation-wide by the House of Representatives (See Plate 22 below).



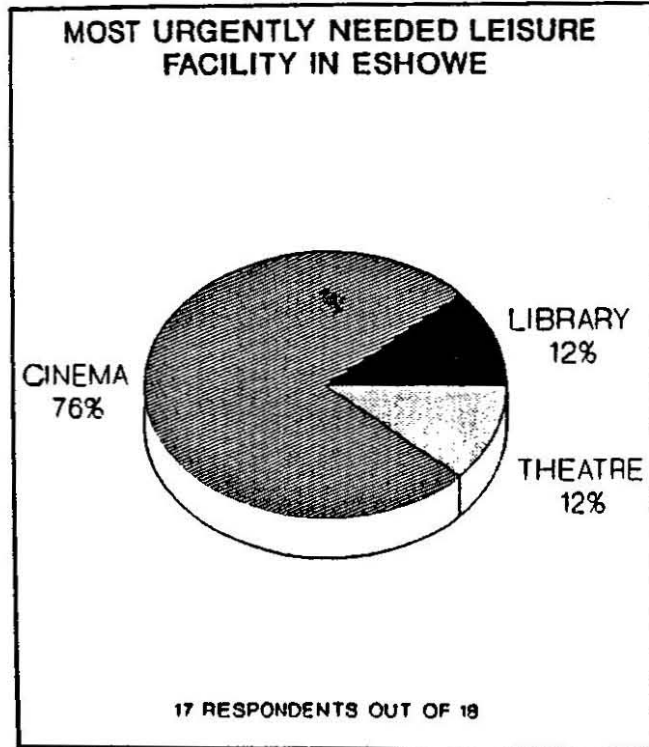
**PLATE 22 : SUNNYDALE PARK**

A sum of R250 000 was offered to the community who developed the best park. Unfortunately the offer was withdrawn after the completion of the park. The municipality has subsequently made R10 000 available to

the Sunnydale community for the completion of the park. There has however been an investigation into the appropriateness of the site of the park as it is situated on top of a sponge zone. Once an environmental impact study has been completed the park will either be completed or repositioned.

**4.4.3.1. MOST URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITY : ESHOWE**

Of the eighteen respondents seventeen answered this question. The results of this question may be seen in Figure 17. The overwhelming majority (76%) stated that a cinema was the most urgently required facility. Both a library and a theatre were stated as being most urgently needed each by 12% of the respondents. It must be pointed out that there is a library in Eshowe but the respondents stated that the library urgently needed to be extended.



**FIGURE 17: MOST URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITY IN ESHOWE**

#### 4.4.3.2. OTHER URGENTLY NEEDED NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITIES : ESHOWE

Of the eighteen respondents twelve answered this question (see Figure 15). There was an average of 1,75 responses per respondent. Two thirds of the respondents stated that a restaurant was urgently needed. A quarter stated that a park was needed, 16% stated that a teenage place and drive-in were needed and 8% stated that a community hall and an extended library were needed.

#### 4.4.3.3. EXISTING NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITIES : ESHOWE

Eshowe has a Town Hall which is often used for plays, ballet, musical and dance events. There is a Town Library but this is considered too limited by the townspeople. There are a number of private individuals who offer sewing, cooking, art, pottery and weaving lessons at their homes. There is a small park at the municipal swimming pool and there are parks at each of Rutledge Park dam and Eshlazi dam.

#### 4.4.4. INTERPRETATION

It is the opinion of the author that far more Gezinsila respondents would have responded to this question (only 72% in fact answered) if there had been no misunderstanding as a result of translation from English to Zulu. Many Gezinsila respondents incorrectly stated that a library or park or some other non-physical recreational facility was needed when they completed the questions in connection with physical activities. The author had to ignore these replies for the sake of validity.

However, there is a great deal of consensus with regard to the needs of the respondents of the three residential areas: a community hall, parks and a cinema were listed by the respondents of all three groups of

respondents as being urgently required leisure facilities.

The people of both Gezinsila and Eshowe agreed that a drive-in theatre, a restaurant and a library or extended library were urgently required. The people of both Sunnydale and Eshowe agreed that a place for teenagers was urgently needed.

Facilities listed as urgently needed by only one of each of the three residential groups are as follows : Eshowe people stated that a theatre was urgently needed; the people of Gezinsila stated that facilities for learning and practising cooking and sewing and a hotel were urgently needed; the people of Sunnydale stated that a night club and a housewife club were urgently needed.

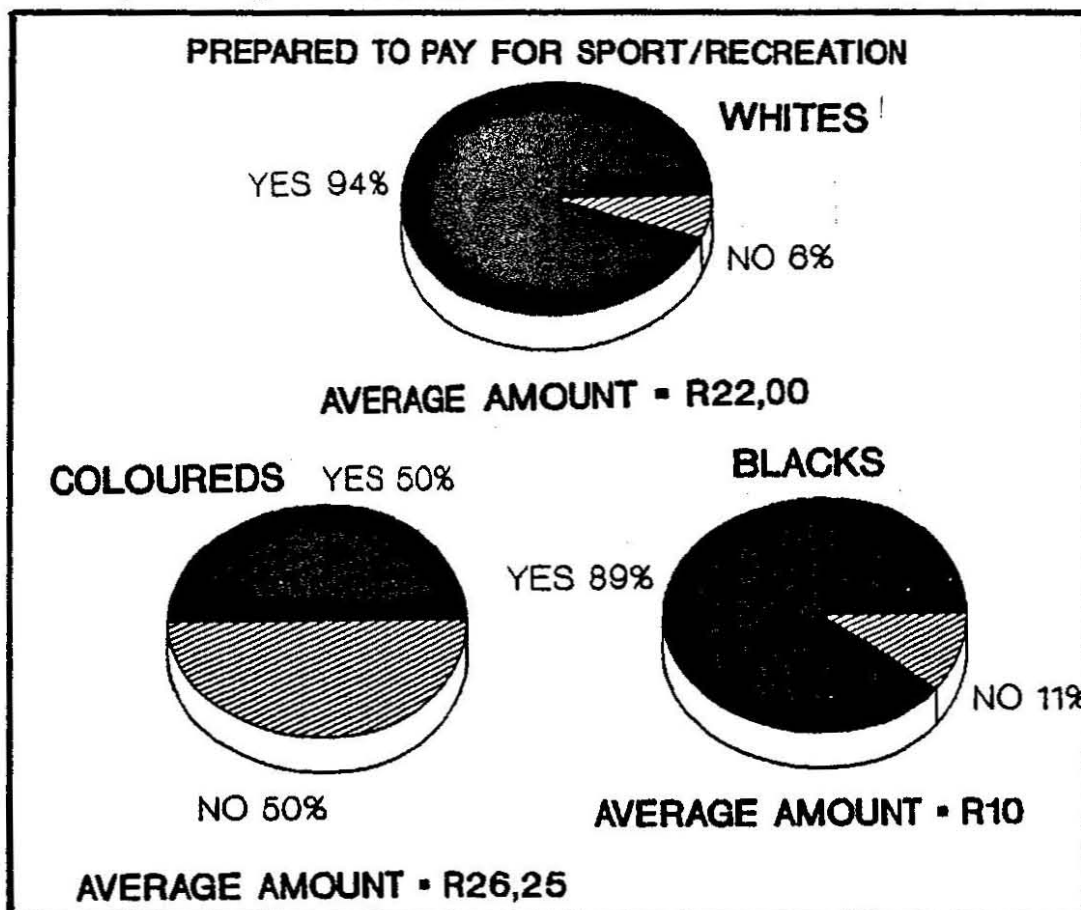
If we look at some of these facilities there could well be some area of consensus. The housewives' club request by the people of Sunnydale could be seen to cover the request by the people of Gezinsila for sewing and cooking facilities. Those respondents in Gezinsila who stated that a hotel was urgently required often used the term Holiday-Inn in place of hotel, and mentioned Holiday-Inn facilities such as night-clubs bars and so on. The request for a night club by Sunnydale respondents could be seen therefore as being compatible with the request for a hotel. At the time of interviewing there were in fact two hotels in operation in Eshowe, both required upgrading and have subsequently closed. The Royal Hotel has recently reopened.

In general it can be said that the requests by the people of Gezinsila are more fundamental, for example a library, community hall and a park, when compared with

Eshowe residents who have all the basic leisure facilities that they require and have requested upgrading of their existing facilities (the library for instance) and non-basic facilities such as a theatre. Although there is no community hall as such for the residents of Eshowe the interesting fact that they have not stated that one is urgently required is, in the author's opinion, as a result of the fact that the schools and churches in Eshowe are well provided with such facilities and they are easily available to the Eshowe residents.

**4.5. PAYMENT FOR SPORT OR RECREATION**

When asked the question "Are you prepared to pay for sport or recreation?" the following responses were made (See Figure 18 below):



**FIGURE 18: PREPARED TO PAY FOR SPORT OR RECREATION & MONTHLY AMOUNT**

Of the Gezinsila and Eshowe respondents the overwhelming majority said that they were prepared to pay for sport or recreation. Only 11% of Gezinsila respondents and 6% of Eshowe respondents said that they were not prepared to pay for sport and recreation. However half of the Sunnydale respondents said that they were not prepared to pay. The average amount that people were prepared to pay per month was calculated and was as follows : Gezinsila R10 per person (standard deviation R17,26), Eshowe R22,00 (standard deviation R24,60) per person and Sunnydale R26,25 (standard deviation R18,80) per person.

#### 4.6. ATTITUDES OF INTERVIEWERS ON FACILITIES IN BOTH GEZINSILA AND SUNNYDALE

Obviously the responses to the questionnaire given to the students regarding their interviewing experiences (See Appendix 5) were very varied. However a few common comments could be identified:

Most interviewers found the respondents suspicious. Once they had explained their purpose the respondents relaxed and were happy to talk about the situation. Many of the interviewers commented on the fact that the more educated people were more receptive and interested. Many of the interviewers commented on the fact that, because there was nothing to do in Gezinsila, the youth roamed the streets and were prone to crime. All of the students agreed on the fact that Gezinsila has a dire shortage of facilities and the two that exist, that is the soccer field and the tennis court, are in very poor condition. To summarize the general attitude of the interviewers to the provision of facilities in Gezinsila the following quote from one of the interviewers is relevant : "As far as I could see the township has nothing for recreation."

Those students that interviewed residents of Sunnydale commented that the area was much better provided for and made mention of the good roads and overall condition of the suburb.

#### 4.7. CONCLUSION

The data clearly reveals, inter alia, two things :

1. The Whites of Eshowe have been provided for most adequately in terms of both physical and non-physical recreation facilities and the Blacks have been provided for the least.
2. There are facilities needed that, if provided, would satisfy the needs of all population groups.

Eshowe needs to redress the imbalance of the provision of facilities and needs to do so with some urgency. Some suggestions as to what is required and how they could be provided will be proposed in the final chapter of this paper.

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1. INTRODUCTION

In this final chapter of the research paper general conclusions and some attempt at providing recommendations will be made.

#### 5.2. CONCLUSIONS

A number of conclusions can be made from, both having studied the data, and from on site investigations, with regard to the recreation and leisure needs of the people of Eshowe.

First, Gezinsila is urgently in need of a variety of facilities, both for physical and non-physical recreation. The minimal facilities that do exist in Gezinsila are in dire need of attention.

Second, there are adequate sports facilities for the majority of sports in the town, with the exception of soccer, volley and basket ball; and indoor sports. These facilities are however not accessible spatially to the majority of the people.

Third, the people of Eshowe have unanimously stated that they want a cinema, more parks, improved or additional library facilities, some form of community hall which could cater for indoor activities, both physical and non-physical, for teenagers to meet, for theatre, dancing, and many other recreation activities.

Fourth, there is little difference in terms of where the people of Eshowe like to spend their leisure time. The Eshowe people generally rate outdoor activities highly, either in terms of sport participation and

spectating, or for enjoying the natural environment.

Fifth, the separate authorities, for various reasons, are not yet able to pool their resources and work and plan together.

### 5.3. IMPLICATIONS

As stated in the first chapter, we must presume that the fragmented management structure of the municipal area of Eshowe will cease in the future, and that Gezinsila will be considered as simply another residential area of the town. The existing municipality, as we have seen from the discussion in chapter four, is busy with various ventures for the town's sport and recreation. There are however, no plans at present which will directly benefit the people living in Gezinsila.

As was pointed out in chapter one, the infra structure in Gezinsila is very poor: most of the roads are not tarred and are in very poor condition (see Plates 23 and 24 below); the streets are badly lit and the electricity supply erratic. Many of the respondents, although not asked to, commented on the state of the roads and street lighting. There is also a serious housing shortage in Gezinsila. Most residents in black townships would place the improvement of the infra structure at the top of their development priority list, with sport and recreation facilities taking a much lower place (Kies, 1982; Wilson and Hattingh, 1988; Magi, 1991).

It is evident that money needs to be allocated to the upgrading of Gezinsila, and that improving the infra structure alone will not suffice.



PLATE 23 : ROADS BADLY IN NEED OF REPAIR IN  
GEZINSILA



PLATE 24: ONE OF THE FEW OPEN SPACES IN GEZINSILA.  
IN BAD NEED OF ATTENTION.

#### 5.4. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is not within the scope of this paper to establish the precise nature and number of facilities according to sports space standards and so on. But from the evidence at our disposal it is clear that there are

glaring shortages and the inequity in the distribution of facilities must be addressed.

It is also without the scope of this paper to suggest ways of financing of the various recommendations that will now be made.

#### 5.4.1. SPORTS FACILITIES

As discussed earlier, in chapter four, there are plans underway for the provision of soccer fields, the various soccer associations are still to decide on a site. It is recommended however, that the Gezinsila soccer association also be consulted before a final decision is taken.

The data revealed clearly that tennis courts were badly needed. Although there is no shortage of tennis courts in Eshowe, they are all situated some distance from the residents of Gezinsila and with their high dependence on public transport, it is suggested that tennis courts be built in Gezinsila. The single court provided in Gezinsila is hopelessly inadequate, in poor condition and situated in a part of the suburb which is not at all central and is in fact surrounded by KwaZulu Works Department buildings.

The second most urgently required facility according to the data, was a swimming pool. Once again, the municipal pool together with the pool in Sunnydale are more than adequate for the total Eshowe community but Sunnydale's pool, as already discussed, has a limit of one hundred people and the municipal pool is very far from Gezinsila. For the same reasons as given for the building of tennis courts in Gezinsila, it is recommended that a swimming pool be built in Gezinsila.

In the 1982 HSRC Sports Investigation (HSRC, 1982 (b))

the committee recommended that school sports facilities be shared with the local community and that local authorities should accept co-responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of such facilities. In a survey of 5 878 members of the general public they found that 56,7% were strongly in favour of sharing school facilities. The number opposed to sharing was minimal. Countries such as the USA and Britain have been operating in this manner for more than fifteen years (HSRC, 1982(b)).

The provision of facilities for the various, other, indoor sports will be discussed in a separate section.

As a concluding paragraph on the provision of sports facilities the following quotes from the HSRC document on sport in the RSA are particularly relevant :

Sport can, in fact, be regarded as a catalyst for the elimination of tension and conflict, and it is a factor of real importance in a heterogeneous community such as that in South Africa. However, opportunities for sport are created through the availability of sports facilities, and sport can only flourish if the necessary facilities exist. (HSRC, 1982 (b):87)

and :

What is more, sport is one of the important instruments whereby values, norms and other intellectual qualities can be internalised and refined by the individual. The role of play in general and sport in particular as a cultivating and community function can thus never be underestimated. (HSRC, 1982 (b): 15)

#### 5.4.2. NON-PHYSICAL RECREATION FACILITIES

It is recommended that a library be built in Gezinsila, and that before stocking it, there should be a survey of needs of the people of Gezinsila and possibly of the levels of literacy, in order that appropriate reading material is supplied. The main reason for the failure

of the "library" established at Zwelithini High School was that there had been no clear idea of what the people needed. Although the concept was excellent and the efforts on the part of the individuals concerned commendable, the people of Gezinsila had no part in the planning of the venture.

It is recommended that a park be built in Gezinsila in which a children's playground facility be provided together with braai facilities and of course toilets. As already discussed, the Sunnydale park has been allocated funds by the municipality and completion of the existing park or developing an alternative site will take place soon.

The provision of a cinema (which was requested by the overwhelming majority of the Eshowe people) will be dealt with in the next section.

#### 5.4.3. PROVISION OF A MULTI-PURPOSE HALL

It has become evident, throughout the processing, analysis and discussion of the data, that the provision of a multi-functional hall for the Eshowe community would satisfy the vast majority of the sport and recreation needs that have been identified.

Not only would the actual facilities be provided for in this way, but the building of a brand new hall would symbolize the long awaited for unity in a post-apartheid Eshowe. Recent research has shown that black people are still reluctant to use "opened" facilities despite the fact that apartheid legislation prohibiting the use of shared facilities is gone. An open swimming pool, for example, is still considered to be "whiteman's territory" and fear of rejection from such a facility still runs high amongst black people (Magi, 1991).

In 1979 new Civic Hall, called Westridge Hall, was opened for the community of Mitchells Plain. It is a multi-purpose hall able to seat 1 200 people, and can cater for a wide variety of uses from "flower shows to boxing matches" (Architecture SA, 1979). The hall basically consists of a central area 20m x 20m surrounded on four sides by raised galleries for stages, seating or storage (see Figure 19). As can be seen from this figure, the hall can be readily converted for at least nine different functions: a theatre for 780 people, dance or wedding, cinema for 650 people, club theatre for 550 people, concert for 1 100 people, a moslem wedding, indoor sport and boxing. The elevation of this building may be seen in Figure 20.

It is clear that a large number of both physical and non-physical recreation activities could be provided for in a hall such as this including the much requested cinema. It has been stated that there is not enough support to justify the development of a multi-million national cinema, such a Seer-Kinekor, but a weekly film shown in such a hall would satisfy the needs of the community with minimal cost. The disco, ballroom dancing, teen-place, sewing and cooking, judo, badminton needs, to name but a few, could be satisfied in such a hall.

One of the reasons given by a large number of Gezinsila residents for wanting a community hall was for funerals and this type of hall could readily provide for such a purpose.

# Function Layouts

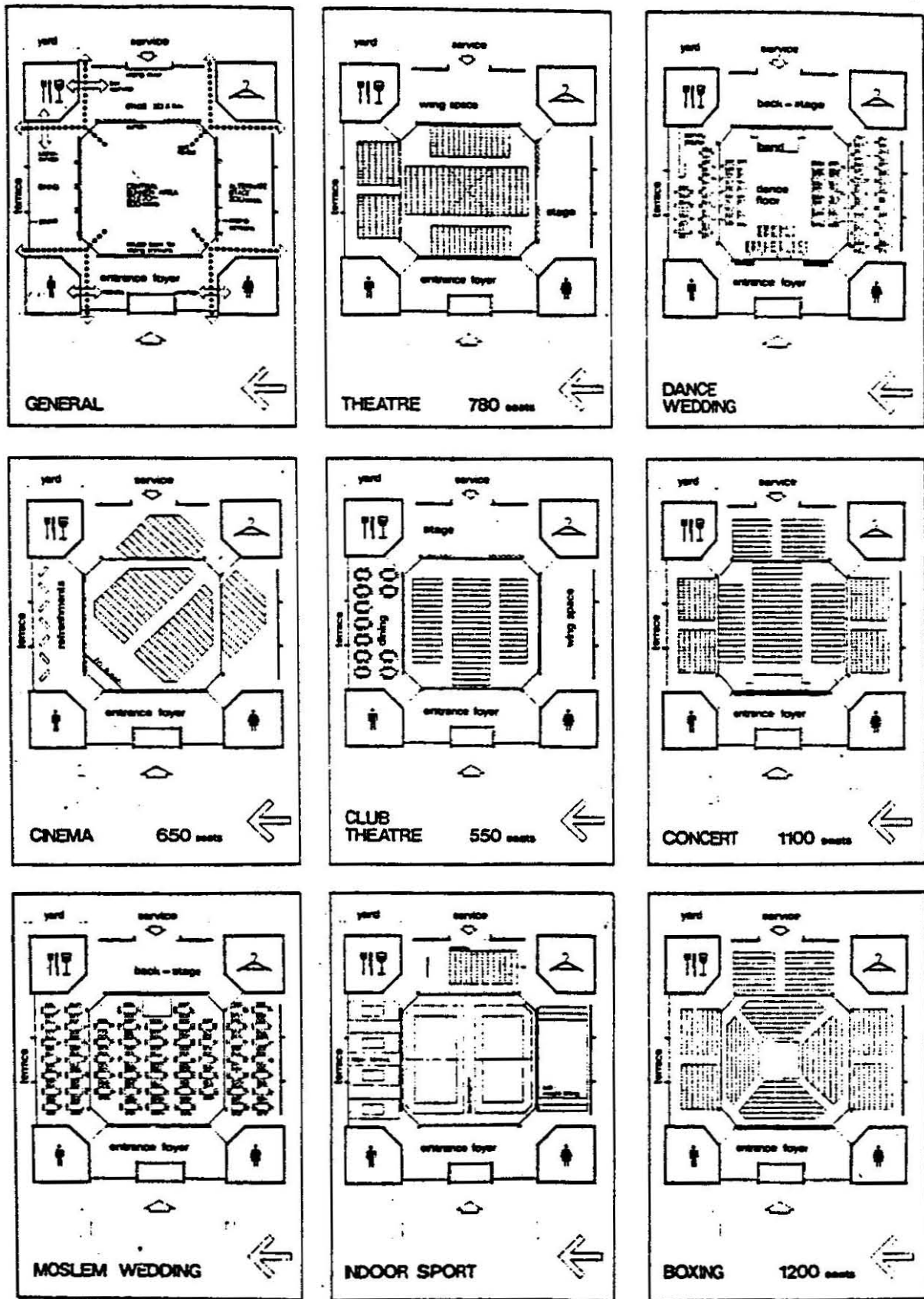


FIGURE 19 : FUNCTION LAYOUTS OF WESTRIDGE HALL  
(Source : Architecture SA, 1979:15)

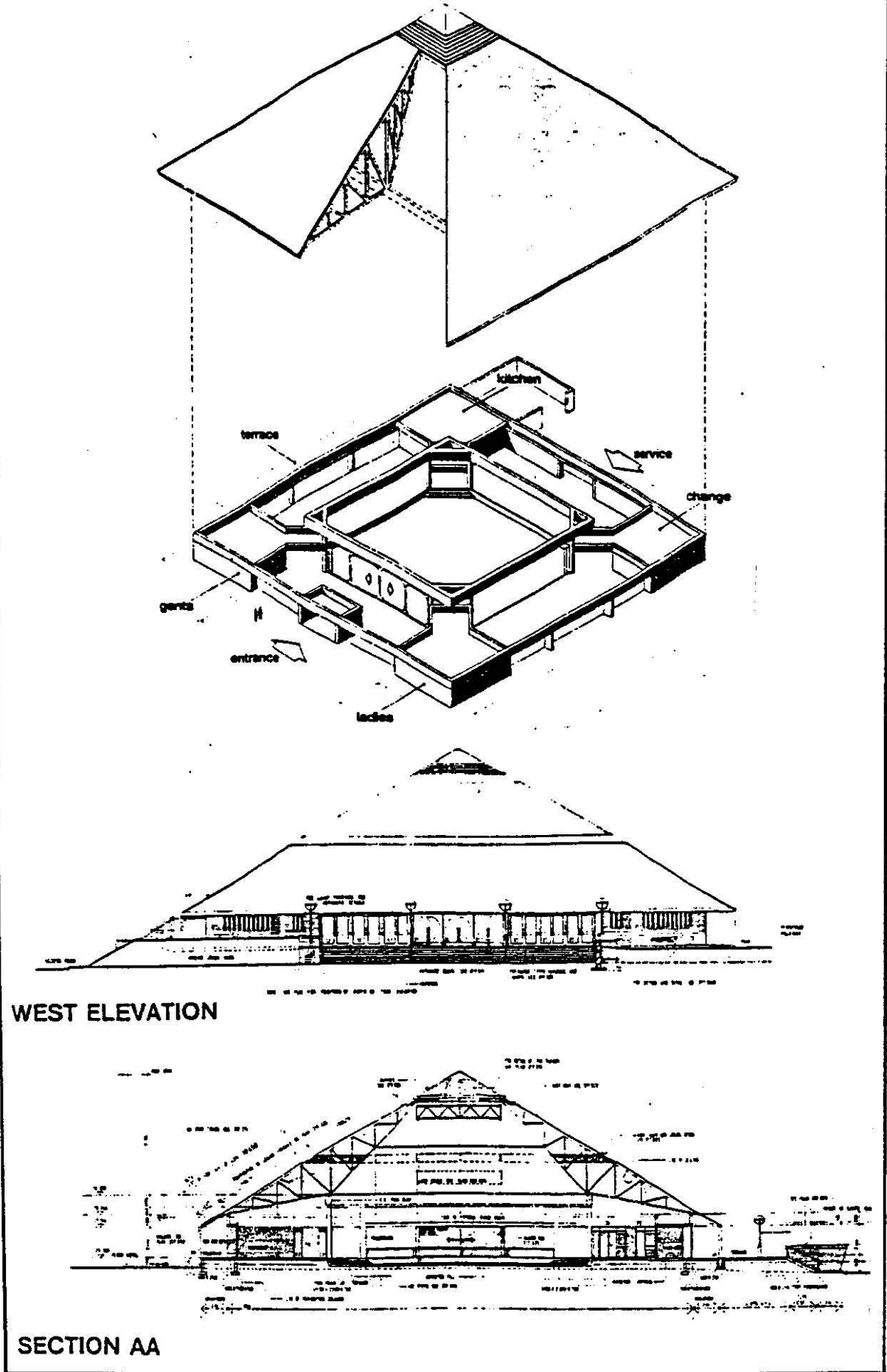


FIGURE 20 : ELEVATIONS OF WESTRIDGE HALL  
 (Source : Architecture SA, 1979:11 & 14)

Some interesting points to note regarding the design of this hall are that, firstly, the community was consulted.

The Westridge Hall, from its inception, was different: the operator's views were sought and, working on the brains trust principle, these views and observations were distilled: the knowledge of local requirements, likes and dislikes were given cognisance of. (Architecture SA, 1979:13)

The manager of the building, Mr B.J. Wilson, has stated that, because the community completely accepted the building before it was built, he has received no complaints.

Secondly, at the time of construction this hall cost a third of the cost of a conventional civic hall - R331 500 compared with approximately one million rand.

The main virtues listed by Mr Wilson of the Westridge Hall are :

1. The complete flexibility.
  2. Amazingly low maintenance factor.
  3. Ease of operational security.
  4. The pleasing approach into the hall.
- (Architecture SA, 1979:13)

It is recommended that serious consideration be given to the construction of such a hall with the funding being decided on by the entire community of Eshowe.

## 5.5. CONCLUSION

Many people comment, after visiting Eshowe for the first time, that there is a feeling of true multi-racialism and racial harmony. Certainly Eshowe is possibly far more integrated than many South African towns and mixing in sport, the cinema before it closed, and other cultural events did take place long before the repeal of the Group Areas and Separate Amenities

Acts. However this multi-racial contact is limited by the entrenched segregated values and habits which are the legacy of apartheid and the people of Eshowe generally recreate separately - according to the colour of their skin. The whites have magnificent and plentiful facilities, the coloureds have limited, although fair facilities, and the blacks have, to all intents and purposes, nothing. The Eshowe Council has been proud of the fact that in the past it has been a leader in attempting to normalise the town in an abnormal apartheid South Africa: Eshowe was one of the first municipalities to apply to be declared a "grey" area and to attempt to ensure that peoples "of colour" could stand as town councillors. It is hoped that the Eshowe Town Council can continue with this record and seriously attend to the dire shortages of sport and recreation facilities in the town.

This paper has shown the value of sport and recreation not only to the individual but also to the community and thus society as a whole. Through recreation this heterogeneous society of South Africa can truly begin to merge and develop a new, healthy and positive identity. This can only happen when the years deprivation through inequity in the provision of basic requirements for a happy and healthy lifestyle are redressed. This paper has also shown how in this small town, great disparity exists between the provisions of sport and recreation for the different population groups. Once, and only once, this sort of inequity is redressed can we truly talk about "The New South Africa".

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#### PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

1. Mrs Bason : Central Statistical Service, Durban. Telephonic interview.
2. Councillor Andy Craig : personal and telephonic interviews.
3. Mr D. Pillay : Mpushini Park Representative, telephonic interview.
4. Dr L.H. Ngobese : Chairman, Zululand Joint Services Board. Telephonic interview on 03.07.91.

SECTION A TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL RESPONDENTS

1. Respondent Number \_\_\_\_\_
2. In which township do you live? \_\_\_\_\_

13. What is your sex? (TICK THE APPROPRIATE BOX IN ALL CASES)

Male	Female
1	2

4. What is your age? 

--	--

5. What is your highest educational qualification?
- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Primary             | 1 |
| Secondary           | 2 |
| Post-Matric Diploma | 3 |
| Degree              | 4 |
| Post graduate       | 5 |
| None                | 6 |

6. Indicate your occupational group. (Mark one only.)
- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Professional          | 1 |
| Skilled (Certificate) | 2 |
| Semi-skilled          | 3 |
| Unskilled             | 4 |
| Unemployed            | 5 |
| Housewife             | 6 |
| Scholar/Student       | 7 |

7. How much leisure time do you have at your disposal to participate in sport/physical recreation?
- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Once a day       | 1 |
| Once a week      | 2 |
| Once a fortnight | 3 |
| Once a month     | 4 |
| Once a year      | 5 |
| Never            | 6 |

9. Do you feel that the time at your disposal as leisure time is:

More than enough	1
Just enough	2
Not enough	3

9. How important is each of the following places for spending your leisure time?

	Very important	Important	Unimportant
At home	1	2	3
Anywhere out of doors	1	2	3
On a sportsfield	1	2	3
At a centre for indoor games e.g. a recreation hall	1	2	3
At an entertainment venue such as a bioscope, concert or show	1	2	3
In a sophisticated environment such as a club or restaurant	1	2	3
In a natural environment such as the veld	1	2	3
Near water such as a dam or a river	1	2	3
Somewhere quiet and peaceful	1	2	3
Among people having fun	1	2	3

10. In your opinion which sport/physical recreation facility is most urgently needed in your neighbourhood?

Sport/physical recreation facility	
------------------------------------	--

11. List up to a maximum of 10 other sporting/physical recreation facilities which in your opinion should be provided in your neighbourhood.


12. Write the name (s) of the types of leisure time activities (that is non-physical recreation) in which you participate. Also indicate how often you usually participate in each. e.g. Sewing, gardening, reading etc.

Activity	3 or more times a week	Twice a week	Once a week	2-3 times a month	Once a month	Less than once a month
	1	2	3	4	5	8
	1	2	3	4	5	8
	1	2	3	4	5	8

13. In your opinion for which leisure time activity (that is, non-physical recreation) are facilities most urgently needed in your neighbourhood?

Activity
----------

14. What other leisure time facilities do you think should be provided in your neighbourhood? No more than 10 please.


15. Judge the quality of the facilities provided in your township/neighbourhood for the following activities:

Activity	Good	Reasonable	Poor	No facility	I don't know
Going to the cinema	1	2	3	4	5
Going to a drive-in theatre	1	2	3	4	5
Visiting a hotel/bearhall	1	2	3	4	5
Visiting a shebeen	1	2	3	4	5
Dining in a restaurant	1	2	3	4	5
Dancing	1	2	3	4	5
Attending meetings of a club or society	1	2	3	4	5
Attending musical performances/shows	1	2	3	4	5
Attending plays/concerts	1	2	3	4	5
Taking part in performances as member of a choir/band etc.	1	2	3	4	5
Visiting museums or places of cultural interest	1	2	3	4	5
Relaxing in a park	1	2	3	4	5
Reading (library)	1	2	3	4	5
Playing (in a children's playground)	1	2	3	4	5
Picnicking	1	2	3	4	5

16.1. Are you prepared to pay for sport/recreation?

Yes	No
1	2

7.2. If so, how much per month?

R

7.1. Do you sometimes go on family outings?

Yes	No
1	2

7.2 If you have answered YES, what do you usually do?

Any activity/s

8.1. TO BE ANSWERED BY ALL RESPONDENTS

Are there any forms of leisure time activities (that is, non-physical recreation) in which you don't take part at present but would like to?

Yes	No
1	2

8.2. If so, what?

Activity

Indicate the reasons why you don't take part in this activity.

Reason	Tick
Cannot afford it	1
Lack of time	2
No such facilities available	3
Inadequate transport	4
Facilities too far from home	5
Too little competition	6
Intimidation	7
Facilities overcrowded	8
Poor condition of facilities	9
No partner	10
Restrictions based on colour	11

TO BE ANSWERED BY ALL RESPONDENTS.

19. Do you agree with the following statements about the recreational facilities in your township?

	Yes	No	No facilities
The recreational facilities are mostly of good quality	1	2	3
They are seldom used	1	2	3
They are near enough to my home	1	2	3
They can be easily reached by public transport	1	2	3
They are of the kind that I want	1	2	3

20. Spectatorship means personal attendance of sports gatherings, to watch a competition, match, etc. Do you attend sports gatherings as a spectator?

Often	Sometimes	No
1	2	3

If you have answered NO (Code 3), start again at question 24.

If you have answered OFTEN OR SOMETIMES (Code 1 OR 2), do questions 21 - 23.

21. How long would you be prepared to travel for in order to watch a match, competition etc.?

Type of transport	Time
By foot	
By public transport	
By taxi	
Own transport	

2. State the most important types of sport/physical recreation you usually attend as a spectator and indicate how often you attend each.

Type of sport	Once a week	2 - 3 times a month	Once a month	Once every six months	Seldom
	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5

23. Judge the quality of the facilities at the club/stadium/sports ground in your township where you usually watch your favourite sport/physical recreation.

Favourite sport/physical recreation	
The place	

	Good	Average	Poor	No Facility
Facilities/service	1	2	3	4
Admin/organisation	1	2	3	4
Officials/umpires/referees	1	2	3	4
Track/field surface	1	2	3	4
Toilets	1	2	3	4
Floodlights	1	2	3	4
Exits	1	2	3	4
Refreshment stalls	1	2	3	4
Entrances	1	2	3	4
Parking	1	2	3	4
Accessibility by public transport	1	2	3	4

24. To be answered by respondents who DO NOT ATTEND SPORTS GATHERINGS.

Why DON'T you attend sports gatherings as a spectator?

Cannot afford it	1
Lack of time eg work or domestic obligation	2
Do not approve of spectator behaviour	3
No transport	4
It is unsafe	5
Too old	6
Poor health	7
Watch on TV	8
Lack of companions	9
Poor condition of pavilion	10
Crowds too large	11
Too far from my home	12
Not interested	13
Poor condition of toilets	14

SECTION B : TO BE COMPLETED ONLY BY RESPONDENTS WHO ARE ACTIVELY TAKING PART IN SPORT/PHYSICAL RECREATION

25. Write down the names of the types of sport/physical recreation in which you participate. Indicate how often you participate in each type.

Type of sport	Once a month	Once a fortnight	Once a week	Twice a week	Once a day
	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5

26. Where would you prefer your sport/physical recreational facilities to be in your township?

	Yes	No
Near my house	1	2
Near to a bus stop	1	2
At a school in my township	1	2
Near a school in my township	1	2
Near a shopping centre close to my home	1	2
Near my place of work	1	2
Near to a main road in my township	1	2
Near the centre of the township	1	2

27. For how long would you be prepared to travel in order to participate in sport/physical recreation.

	Time
By foot	
By taxi	
By public transport	
Own transport	

28. You are participating in sport/physical recreation or did so in the past. Indicate which of the following are reasons for your participation.

Health and fitness	1
Socialize with people	2
Attraction of the sport itself	3
Recreation and relaxation	4
Competition and achievement	5
To be active and busy	6
To win	7
To have a well-built body	8
For the pleasure it offers me	9
Relief of tension	10
To benefit family life	11
To be part of a group	12
To get recognition	13

APPENDIX ii

3 May 1991

9 Milne Road  
ESHOWE  
3815

Tel : 43151 (H)

Dear Respondent

This letter serves to introduce you to the student who has asked you to complete a questionnaire.

This student is a geography student at the Eshowe College of Education and has offered to assist me with my research assignment entitled "A Recreational Needs Analysis of the People of Eshowe." I am undertaking this research as part of my Honours course in geography with the University of Zululand.

I would be most grateful if you could find the time to complete this questionnaire with the help of the student.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely



Mrs Gail Maytham

3 May 1991

Dear Respondent

Thank you for giving your time to participate in my research assignment.

I am an Honours student with the University of Zululand and, as part of my course, must undertake to complete some independent research. My research topic is "A Recreational Needs Analysis of the People of Eshowe." I intend to survey all population groups of greater Eshowe : Eshowe, Gezinsila, Sunnydale and Mpushini Park.

The Town Clerk, Mr Chris Gerber has shown interest in my proposals, so has Counsellor Andy Craig, and once my findings are complete they will be made available to the Municipality in order to contribute to future planning in this developing town of ours.

By completing this questionnaire, you are being given the opportunity to communicate your recreational and leisure needs to the planners of your town.

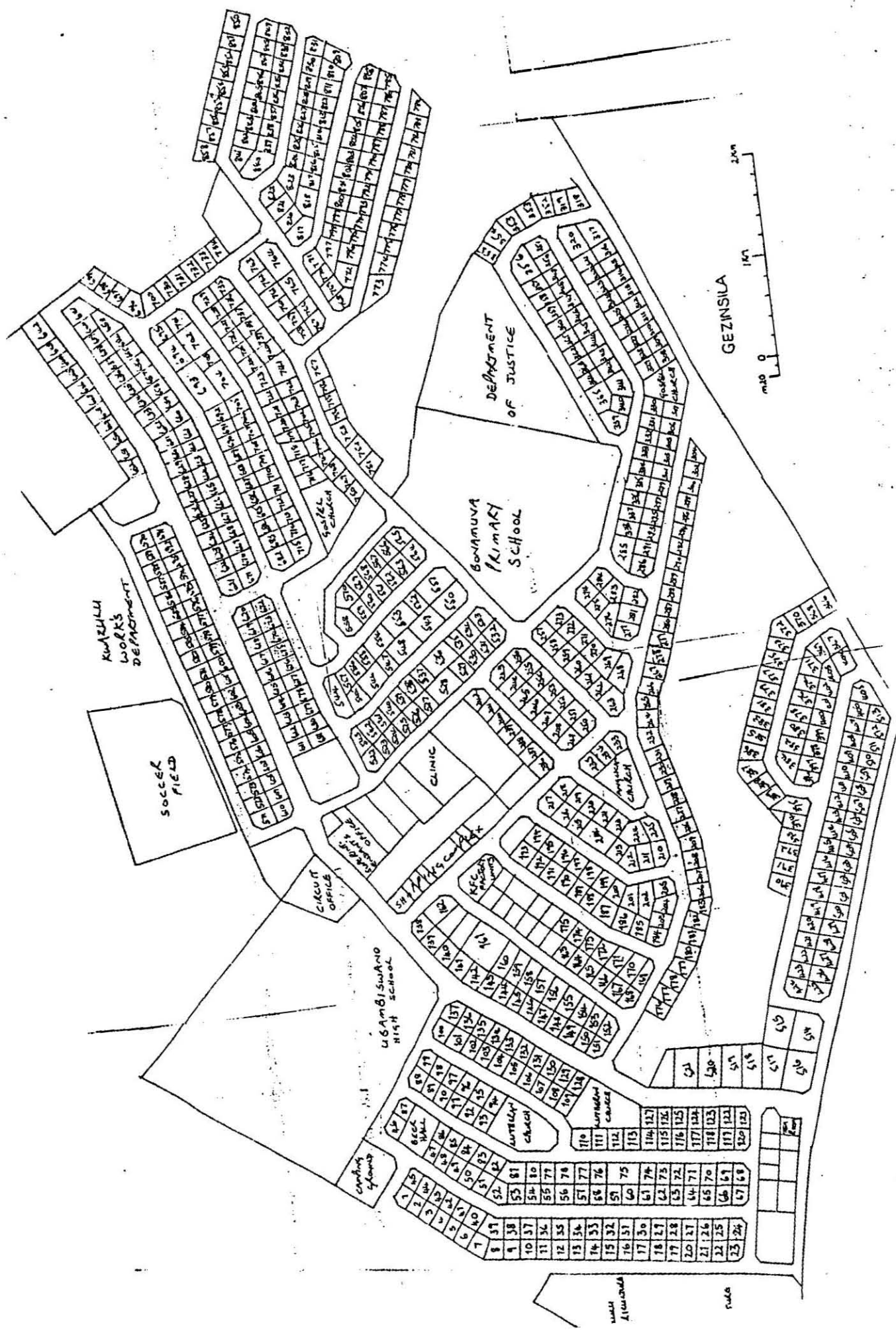
Thank you once again.

Yours sincerely



Gail Maytham (Mrs)

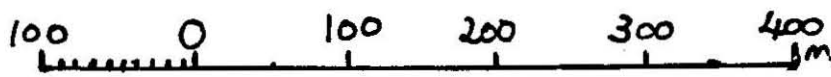
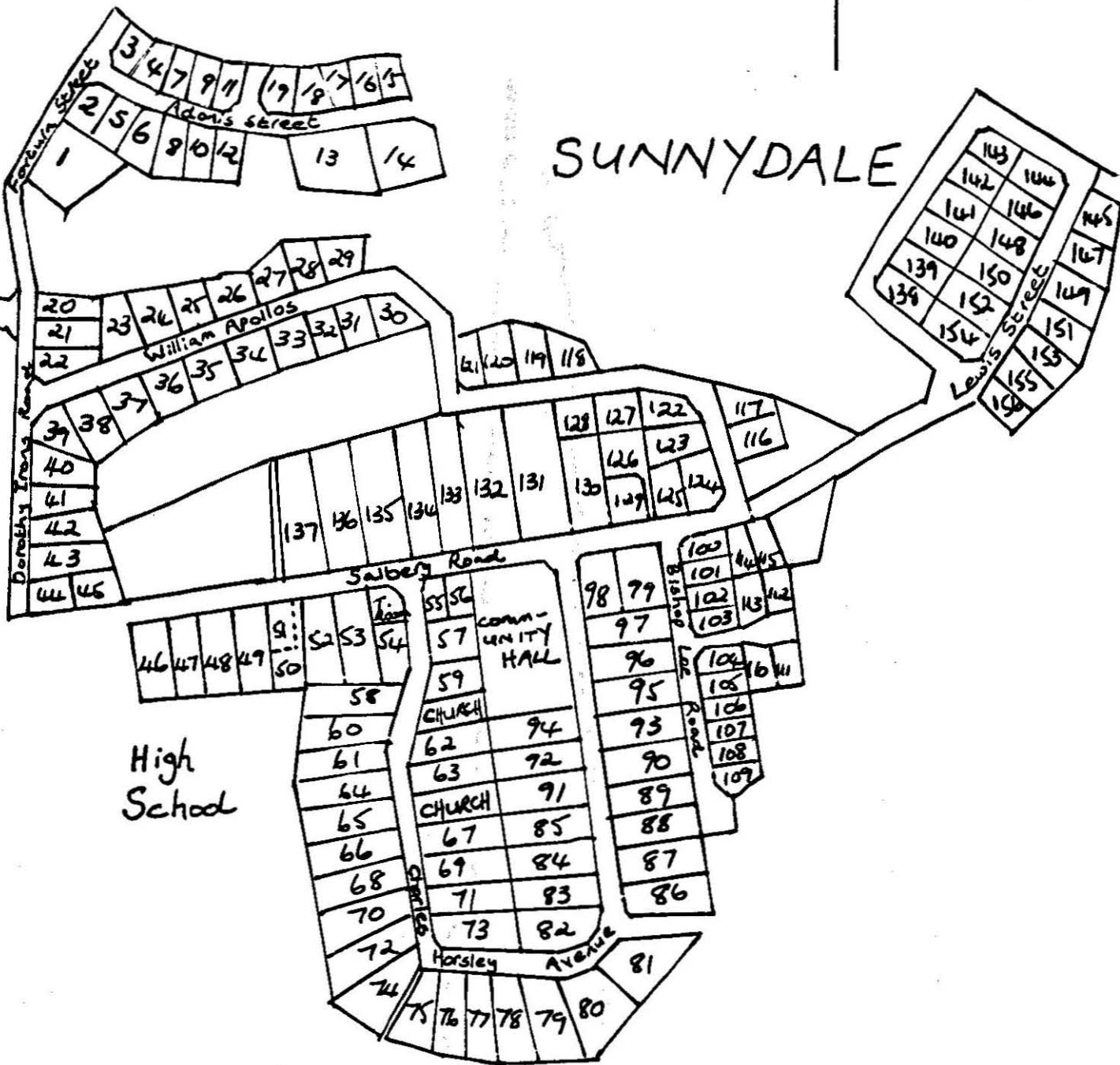
APPENDIX iii



APPENDIX iv



SUNNYDALE





## APPENDIX vi

### Recommendation 1

"To establish a just, comprehensive and generally acceptable sports dispensation of South Africa, those persons concerned with sports provision should give positive recognition to and strive for the following principles and guide- lines:

- Principle 1: Fundamental freedom of individuals and groups in participation in play and sport.
- Principle 2: Freedom of association and choice in sport.
- Principle 3: Equal opportunities in sports provision irrespective of race, colour, creed, sex or age.
- Principle 4: The power and responsibility of sports bodies and institutions in having an exclusive and decisive say in their own domestic affairs.
- Principle 5: Responsible maintenance, protection and advancement of public interest in sports provision.
- Guideline 1: The joint responsibility of the community, authorities, private business sectors, sports bodies and individuals towards sports provision.
- Guideline 2: Balanced provision of sport with due allowance for geographical and demographic considerations.
- Guideline 3: Community and diversity in the South African sports situation.
- Guideline 4: Balanced provision of recreational sport and highly competitive sport.
- Guideline 5: Continued research as an essential requirement for balanced sports provision."

Mention has already been made of the fact that South Africa does not have a comprehensive philosophy of sport of its own. Although this report is an attempt to make a contribution in this regard, at this stage one cannot really speak of completeness. The committee is of the opinion that this shortcoming of a comprehensive philosophy of sport is detrimental to South African sport and that positive steps will have to be taken to stimulate research.

### Recommendation 2

That the institutions promoting research in the human sciences should pay particular attention to promoting research on aspects of a philosophy of sport.