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NEIL VANG

Sport and Recreation South Africa
National Heritage and Cultural Studies
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In recent years the interest in the
patterns and policies of South African
sport has grown. This book examines the
increasingly complex issue of race, class
and sport in the context of South African
social relations. The author disputes
evaluations made purely on the question
of race, maintaining that it is important
to examine the complex interaction
between racial and class dynamics as a
background for understanding the South
African way of life. The book
demonstrates that sport must be
understood in the context of the
ensemble of social relations
characterizing the South African social
formation.

South African Sports Federations

Routledge

This publication is the first of its kind,
and the focus on sport and development
policy is a new and exciting initiative
towards developing a Global Policy Index
in the future.ÿ

National Sport and Recreation Plan

AFRICAN SUN MeDIA

There is growing concern about the
future of today s youth. Concerns result
from an increase in adolescent problem
behaviours which are related to
delinquency, drug use and alcohol abuse

and also due to changing social forces,
both parents working, single parent
homes and increases in youth
unsupervised time at home alone. Youth
development is part of the government,
and various other stakeholders
portfolios, and priority. Sport and
recreation youth camps could serve as a
vehicle for youth development for young
people across South Africa to come
together and use the power of sport and
recreation to tackle the complex issues
which challenge them and explore
various initiatives to overcome multiple
youth challenges (SASR, 2012). The
overall aim of this study was to explore
the perceived contribution of sport to
youth development at sport and
recreation youth camps in rural
communities in South Africa. A literature
review in sport-for-development and
youth development was used to identify
and draw comparisons between good
practices and sport and recreation youth
camps perceived outcomes. This study
used a qualitative, descriptive approach
to pose the following research question:
Does sport in sport and recreation youth
camps contribute to the perceived
personal development of rural youths in
South Africa? Based on the
abovementioned research question, it
was hypothesised that youths perceive
sport as contributing to personal
development and sport and recreation
youth camps reflect good organisational
practices. Results of the study included
perceived personal development
outcomes, social development skills

resulting from participating in sport and recreation youth camps and good practices for effective utilisation of sport as a vehicle to achieve youth development. Overall results obtained from the interviews revealed that sport in sport and recreation youth camps provided rural community youth with opportunity to develop personal and social skills. The conclusion of the study confirmed that youths perceive sport as contributing to personal development during sport and recreation youth camps and indicated that a number of good practices for youth development were not reflected. The study concludes with recommending that Sport and Recreation South Africa examine barriers that may unintentionally exclude individuals and groups eligible to participate in sport and recreation youth camps and developing strategies to address those barriers, develop strategic partnership with other government departments, sport organisations, NGOs and private sector to achieve desired outcomes. Implications for further study focus on sustainability of sport and recreation youth camps; support of ongoing learning and continuous programme improvement; monitoring and evaluation of sport and recreation youth camps: and quality of youth camps leadership.

Sport and Development Policy in Africa
A&C Black

Research has shown that participation in sport and recreation is beneficial in numerous ways. Some of these benefits include physical and health benefits; behavioural and social benefits; cognitive benefits and psychological benefits. However, barriers to physical activity participation for persons with disabilities exist. Sustainable sport and recreation interventions have the

potential to address and eliminate various barriers to physical activity participation for persons with disabilities. Current service provision approaches for persons with disabilities in Tshwane focus on individual treatment of disabilities and excludes most disabled individuals. Expanding individual intervention to community intervention will ensure the inclusion in physical activity participation in marginalised communities such as Mamelodi. A great number of potential participants are excluded from interventions as marginalised communities are at risk of fragmented interventions. The social and environmental context in middle and higher socioeconomic communities allow for participation as opposed to lower socioeconomic communities. South African policies associated with sport and recreation participation for persons with disabilities do not allow for continuous participation in sport and recreation intervention programs as it is inadequate and is not applied in marginalised communities like Mamelodi. The overall aim of the study was to evaluate sport and recreation service delivery for persons with disabilities in the marginalised community of Mamelodi using a socio ecological approach as a theoretical lens. This study utilised a qualitative approach to ask the research question: How can a socio ecological approach to sport and recreation service delivery for persons with disabilities in the marginalised community of Mamelodi assist in providing a more comprehensive application of policy? Results of the study included the limitation of sport and recreation participation opportunities for persons with disabilities present in marginalised communities such as Mamelodi. Despite

the described inclusion of persons with disabilities in policies such as the National Sport and Recreation Plan (2012), sport and recreation participation opportunities remain nonexistent. The conclusion of the study confirmed that policies related to sport and recreation participation for persons with disabilities in South Africa are not implemented on community level despite its existence. The study concludes by recommending that the lack of sport and recreation service delivery for persons with disabilities can, and should, be addressed through the use of a socio ecological approach.

Afrikaans: Navorsing het getoon dat deelname aan sport en rekreasie op talle maniere voordelig is. Van hierdie voordele sluit in fisiese en gesondheidsvoordele; gedrags- en sosiale voordele; kognitiewe voordele en sielkundige voordele. Daar is egter hindernisse vir fisieke aktiwiteit deelname van persone met gestremdhede. Volhoubare sport- en rekreasie intervensies het die potensiaal om verskeie hindernisse vir fisieke aktiwiteitsdeelname vir persone met gestremdhede aan te spreek en uit te skakel. Huidige diensverskaffingsbenaderings vir persone met gestremdhede in Tshwane fokus op individuele behandeling van gestremdhede en sluit die meeste gestremde individue uit. Uitbreiding van individuele intervensies na gemeenskapsintervensie sal verseker dat insluiting in fisieke aktiwiteit deelname aan gemarginaliseerde gemeenskappe soos Mamelodi beskikbaar word. 'n Groot aantal potensiele deelnemers word van intervensies uitgesluit aangesien gemarginaliseerde gemeenskappe die risiko loop van gefragmenteerde

intervensies. Die sosiale en omgewingskonteks in middel- en hoër sosio-ekonomiese gemeenskappe maak voorsiening vir deelname, anders as laer sosio-ekonomiese gemeenskappe. Suid-Afrikaanse beleid wat verband hou met sport- en rekreasie deelname vir persone met gestremdhede, maak nie voorsiening vir deurlopende deelname aan sport- en rekreasie-intervensieprogramme nie, aangesien die beleid onvoldoende is en nie in gemarginaliseerde gemeenskappe soos Mamelodi toegepas word nie. Die algemene doel van die studie was om sport- en rekreasie dienslewering vir persone met gestremdhede in die gemarginaliseerde gemeenskap van Mamelodi te evalueer deur 'n sosio-ekologiese benadering as teoretiese lens te gebruik. Hierdie studie het 'n kwalitatiewe benadering aangewend om die volgende navorsingsvraag te vra: Hoe kan 'n sosio-ekologiese benadering tot sport- en rekreasie dienslewering vir persone met gestremdhede in die gemarginaliseerde gemeenskap van Mamelodi help om 'n meer omvattende toepassing van beleid toe te pas? Uitslae van die studie sluit in die beperking van sport- en rekreasie-deelname geleenthede vir persone met gestremdhede wat in gemarginaliseerde gemeenskappe soos Mamelodi voorkom. Ten spyte van die omskrywing van persone met gestremdhede in beleide soos die Nasionale Sport- en Rekreasieplan (2012), bly sport- en rekreasie-deelname geleenthede onbestaanbaar. Die gevolgtrekking van die studie het bevestig dat beleide wat verband hou met sport- en rekreasie-deelname vir persone met gestremdhede in Suid-Afrika nie op gemeenskapsvlak geïmplementeer

word ten spyte van sy bestaan nie. Die studie sluit af met die aanbeveling dat die gebrek aan sport- en rekreasie dienslewering vir persone met gestremdhede moet aangespreek word deur die gebruik van 'n sosio-ekologiese benadering.

Draft Kluwer Law International B.V. National Department of Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA), as outlined in their National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) and the South African White Paper on Sport and Recreation focuses on three pillars namely, 1) an active nation; 2) a winning nation and 3) an enabling environment. The need for sport and recreation facilities is further emphasised in Priority Two of the South African White Paper on Sport and Recreation. This priority focuses specifically on the provision of sport and recreation facilities and states that the challenge in the provision of facilities is not simply about a shortage, but also the location of the facilities as well as the effective management thereof. Local government has the responsibility of providing an enabling environment through the provision of existing sports and recreation facilities and building of new facilities. Effective sport and recreation provision relies on the effective management of these facilities (SRSA, 2012). Facility Managers need various administrative skills in order to operate facilities efficiently and effectively. The coordination of these management principles and standard operating procedures is critical in the effective and efficient management of sport and recreation facilities today. This study presents a first attempt to determine the level of management capacity of sport and recreation facilities by local government in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in the

Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture. The research question for this study was therefore formulated as: "What is the management capacity of Sport and Recreation Facility Managers in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality?" Based on this particular research question, it was hypothesised that: H0: The management capacity of Sport and Recreation Facility Managers employed in the City of Tshwane is satisfactory/ high. H1: The management capacity of Sport and Recreation Facility Managers employed in the City of Tshwane is unsatisfactory/ low. The aim of the study was to determine a management capacity profile of sport and recreation facilities in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. Specific objectives of the study were to: - Explore and analyse the existing management capacity of Sport and Recreation Facility Managers according to the dimensions of the Capacity Analysis Tool; - Identify potential problem areas in the operations of sport and recreation facilities related to management capacity; and - Formulate recommendations to the appropriate decision makers in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to create enabling environments for sport and recreation facilities of the local authority under study. Data were gathered by means of a self-administered Capacity Analysis Tool completed by full time Sport and Recreation Facility Managers of the City Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality's Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture. A purposive research sample of eight (n=8) was used. The study critically analysed and evaluated the perceptions of the level of management of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and its capacity to manage its sport and

recreation facilities. The results are not generalised but specific to the research sample. Effective management and possible ineffectiveness were identified to formulate guidelines for increased management capacity. The research was quantitative in nature and data interpretation and analysis was therefore made by use of tables, graphs and statistics. Results for the study indicated that sport and recreation facilities are geographically decentralised over the five regions in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, namely the South region, the North West region, the North East region, the Central West region and the East region. Part-time, full-time and voluntary staff work at these sport and recreation facilities, all of whom perform different roles and responsibilities and management tasks. An overall collective mean score of $x = 2.11$ ($SD = 1.34$) was recorded for all eight management dimensions of management capacity as evaluated by the Capacity Analysis Tool. These results, therefore, confirms the stated H1 for this study. It is, therefore, concluded that sport and recreation managers at the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality perform below average in the majority of elements over the eight management dimensions of management capacity. This result suggests that sport and recreation facilities are most likely not managed optimally to the benefit of all stakeholders. Recommendations for this research centred around improving those dimensions of management capacity that needed to be improved as they performed below average, which included clearly defined duties and responsibilities of employees guided by policies and a departmental constitution that is agreed upon by all members of

the department, hiring of adequate staff and personnel in the right positions, increasing networking and fundraising capacity, revisiting job descriptions, provision of adequate and continuous training, regular maintenance of sport and recreation facilities and hiring of skilled contractors, provision of adequate resources to staff members to perform duties effectively and advocacy of employees and community members. The effective and efficient management of sport and recreation facilities, including a high capacity to manage sport and recreation facilities is essential and therefore, the following aspects are suggested for the undertaking of further research: A three year review of the status of management of sport and recreation facilities in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality could be conducted to determine the management capacity of Sport and Recreation Facility Managers to manage sport and recreation facilities; Investigate the community's perception of sport and recreation facilities with regard to service delivery and meeting the community's overall needs for sport and recreation participation and quality of life enhancement; Investigate the management capacity of middle and higher management level employees with regard to sport and recreation facility management in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality; Conduct a comparative study of the management capacity of Sport and Recreation Facility Managers in different municipalities across Gauteng; and Conduct a needs analysis in communities in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to gather information of what communities need with regard to development of new sport and recreation facilities.

Department AFRICAN SUN MeDIA
Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this practical analysis of sports law in South Africa deals with the regulation of sports activity by both public authorities and private sports organizations. The growing internationalization of sports inevitably increases the weight of global regulation, yet each country maintains its own distinct regime of sports law and its own national and local sports organizations. Sports law at a national or organizational level thus gains a growing relevance in comparative law. The book describes and discusses both state-created rules and autonomous self-regulation regarding the variety of economic, social, commercial, cultural, and political aspects of sports activities. Self-regulation manifests itself in the form of by-laws, and encompasses organizational provisions, disciplinary rules, and rules of play. However, the trend towards more professionalism in sports and the growing economic, social and cultural relevance of sports have prompted an increasing reliance on legal rules adopted by public authorities. This form of regulation appears in a variety of legal areas, including criminal law, labour law, commercial law, tax law, competition law, and tort law, and may vary following a particular type or sector of sport. It is in this dual and overlapping context that such much-publicized aspects as doping, sponsoring and media, and responsibility for injuries are legally measured. This monograph fills a gap in the legal literature by giving academics, practitioners, sports organizations, and policy makers access to sports law at this specific level. Lawyers representing parties with interests in South Africa will welcome

this very useful guide, and academics and researchers will appreciate its value in the study of comparative sports law.

South African Sport Directory
The meanings attached to sports in South African societies, past and present, are explored in this book, which focuses particularly on the part played by the prominent team sports of rugby, soccer and cricket in the creation of social divisions and unities over the course of South African history. In the past, only white South Africans could represent "South Africa" in international sport. Now, formerly white-dominated sports have been promoted as unifying forces for a nation in the process of forging a new national identity. The book considers the history and changing meanings attached to particular sports in the old and new South Africas, and how sport is being used and abused today.

Case for Sport and Recreation
Sport and the arts may compete for sponsors and for public interest, but do they necessarily stand in opposition to one another? Why is it so often assumed that sport is popular because it is an unintelligent endeavour? And why is it apparently inevitable that there is an element of elitism in the arts? Have we drawn a false dichotomy between the two pursuits? What do we make of arts practitioners and "intellectuals" who are passionate about sport? Or sports buffs who take a keen interest in literature, music, theatre, dance, and the visual arts? Sport versus Art is a collection of essays, commentaries, personal memoirs, and humorous pieces attempting to answer these and other questions about a fraught relationship at the heart of South Africa's public life. There has never been a publication of this kind--it brings together a range of contributions from sport and arts

journalists, arts practitioners, academics, and other writers.

White Paper

The importance of Sport Tourism as a developing science and Sport Events specifically is on the increase. This is especially true when experts say that sport tourism is big business. South Africa, like most other countries, hosts thousands of sport events each year. Therefore, destinations compete fiercely not only to host these events but also to offer quality events. All this is happening despite the fact that there is a lack of properly trained sport and event managers. Therefore, the purpose of this book is to equip the reader with specific knowledge and skills about the sport and events tourism phenomenon. The book deals with a wide variety of topics, stretching from the history of sport tourism to new and globally important issues such as the greening of sport events. The book is a useful tool for both students and practitioners alike, since it also provides guidelines and case studies.

National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 as Amended

This book provides an interpretation of sport in contemporary South Africa through an historical account of the evolution and social ramifications of sport in the twentieth century. It comprises chapters which trace the growth of sports such as football, cricket, surfing, boxing and rugby, and considers

their relationship to aspects of racial identity, masculinity, femininity, political and social development in the country. The book also draws out the wider geo-political significance of South African sport, placing it in the context of the development of sport both elsewhere on the African continent and internationally. The history of sport has seen significant international growth over the past few decades. For the most part, however, the history of sport in Africa has remained largely untraced. By detailing the way in which sport's development in South Africa overlapped with major socio-political processes on the wider African continent, this volume seeks to narrow the gap. This book was previously published as a special issue of the International Journal of the History of Sport.

Introduction to Sports Law in South Africa

Sport, Cultures, and Identities in South Africa

Green Paper for Sport and Recreation; Arts, Culture and Heritage; Library and Information Services

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