



**NOTICE 7 OF 1998**

**DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**GREEN PAPER ON SPORT AND RECREATION, 1998**

The Public are invited to respond to the Green Paper on Sport and Recreation. Written responses should reach the Ministry of Sport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology at the address below not later than 4 June 1998.

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## **FOREWORD**

The Free State Province can pride itself for being the first province to develop its own policy on sport and recreation within the parameters of the national policy framework.

This policy document addresses all issues that impede the transformation and development of sport and recreation in the Free State, not only in the provincial but also national interest. It should be clear to all that sport is a national asset and an integral part of societal life from cradle to grave. It is for this reason that sport bodies should always view themselves as public organisations always committed to act in the public interest for the honour and glory bestowed upon them by the people of our province as sports ambassadors.

This policy focuses mainly on young people who are the future of our province and country by inculcating values upon which a new identity, patriotism and winning nation can be built. The power of sport in doing so can best be summarised by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth III, in her message on Commonwealth Day 1998, as follows:

*"I believe that sport will always play a very important part in social welfare of all generations. Sport and team games in particular , teaches young people many valuable social lessons. It demonstrates the value of co-operation, team-work and team spirit; it teaches the need to abide by rules and regulations; it emphasises the importance of self control and how to take victory or defeat with good grace"*

Furthermore, this policy will also help showcase the centrality of sport in economic development, job creation, human resource development and the transformation agenda of the Free State government.

The policy issues addressed in this document can only come into fruition through the commitment and concerted effort of all stakeholders in sport and recreation in our province. One of the important stakeholders for the delivery of sport and recreation in our province is the private sector/ business through sponsorships. One of the key questions that will always confront sponsors in our transforming society is, "Whether the financial resources being ploughed into sport by sponsors are contributing to the furtherance of provincial and national interest or are they merely helping maintain the status quo of uneven development and representation, born of apartheid policies of yester-year?"

Lastly, I hope that this policy will instil confidence of all Free Staters in their Government on how sport and recreation will be run in our majestic province which has an abundance of talented men and women of all ages.

**HON. WEBSTER MFEBE**  
**MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

## CHAPTER ONE

### Preamble

"Getting the nation to play" is the main theme of the National Department of Sport and Recreation white paper. In real terms the application of this theme rests with the provinces. It is the intention of Ministry of Sport and Recreation in the Free State to get this province to play for recreational and elite purposes. Therefore the main theme of this policy is "Getting Free State Active". The Ministry of Sport and Recreation also seeks to use sport as an economic regenerator for the province.

Whilst the overall responsibility for policy provision and assistance in the delivery of sport and recreation shall reside with the Department of Sport and Recreation (DSR), the realization of this goal requires a conscious effort and firm commitment from Government, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's), the private sector and the Free State province, in general.

Whilst our approach to sport and recreation has to be based on Free State and South African values and beliefs – its geography, its communities, its history and heritage – our provincial sport and recreation policy has to be responsive to global influences.

Furthermore, the effects of political, social and economic forces, such as the role and influence of multinational corporations, commercialisation of sport and proliferation in the media sector, cannot be undermined.

### *Sport and Recreation and its Impact*

**All over the globe sport and recreation has been part of human life, it is increasingly being realised that sport and recreation has many tangible benefits that impact on other parts of life.**

Several attempts have been made to succinctly define sport and recreation. No consensus, however, has ever been reached, in that regard. For the purposes of this Policy Paper, the following definitions of sport and Recreation, from the National Department of Sports and Recreation White Paper, will suffice.

**Sport** may be defined as any activity, which requires a significant level of physical involvement and in which participants engage in either a structured or unstructured environment, for the purpose of declaring a winner, though not solely so; or purely for relaxation, personal satisfaction, physical health, emotional growth and development.

**Recreation** is a guided process of voluntary participation in any activity, which contributes, to the improvement of general health, well being and the skills of both the individual and society.

The impact of sport and recreation extends beyond the confines of participation and is felt in many other spheres of life like Health; Education; Economy; Safety and Security; Nation-building and International Relations. The table below illustrates the relationship between sport and recreation vis-à-vis other sectors:

SPORT AND RECREATION	IMPACT
VS HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Many illness like high blood pressure either depend on treatment and/or physical activity to be controlled.</li><li>(ii) It is believed that in developing countries that for each rand spent on sport and recreation, the health bill is lowered by one hundred rands.</li></ul>
VS EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(iii) Studies show that sport presents the child with life skills in a way that is unsurpassed by any other activity.</li><li>(iv) Sport and physical education will certainly contribute the culture of learning in schools.</li><li>(v) A healthy body is a healthy mind – a good physical education program will lead to improved scholastic performance.</li></ul>

VS ECONOMY	<p>(vi) Through its positive impact on health, physical activity has a favourable effect on productivity levels.</p> <p>(vii) The minimum reduction in absenteeism associated with healthy lifestyles of 23% results in savings of 1.5 days per worker year.</p> <p>(viii) Sport's contribution to the GDP is estimated at 1.7% in the United Kingdom; 1.9% in South Africa.</p> <p>(ix) Unemployment rate in the country has reached high proportions in South Africa. Sport directly employs about 47 000 people.</p>
VS CRIME	<p>(x) The counter to the saying that the devil finds work for idle hands is that a child in sport is a child not in court.</p> <p>(xi) Delinquent behaviour is associated with low self-esteem and success in sport and recreation acts to improve self-esteem.</p>
VS NATION-BUILDING	<p>(xii) Role models in sport are amongst the top opinion-makers in many countries.</p> <p>(xiii) Successes in sports like rugby; soccer and boxing have led to a reduction in instances of racial prejudice in this country.</p> <p>(xiv) Rehabilitation and integration of victims of human rights abuse</p>
VS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	<p>(xv) Achievements in sport come with recognition even for small countries.</p> <p>(xvi) Countries of the world increasingly drive their foreign policy via cooperation in the field of sport and recreation.</p>

- c) To provide sports facilities together with local government.
- d) To ensure the existence of programmes that develop the human resource potential in sport and recreation.
- e) To co-ordinate the involvement of the various departments of the provincial government, to ensure congruence with provincial sport and recreation policy.



But, perhaps the most important of all is the role of sport in fostering national unity.

- f) To provide mechanisms for unlocking resources, so as to extend the budget for the provisioning of sport and recreation eg. **Phakisa Major Sports Events and Development Coporation** (Phakisa), credits for Joint Economic Development (JED) programmes, etc.
- g) To enter into national agreements for the purpose for sharing technology, skills transfer and the development of sport and recreation for its agencies, provincial governments and local authorities within national norms and standards.
- h) Together with the NSC, monitor sports governance and development and intervene in the interests of sport and recreation and the public whenever necessary.
- i) To co-ordinate input to the Department of Education on the physical education curriculum at school and tertiary level
- j) To provide incentives for excellence in sport and recreation
- l) Ensure the existence of programmes that develop the human resource potential in sport and recreation

*In its execution of its duties the MEC and the Department will work very closely with Local Government whose primary focus in Sport and Recreation shall be:*

- a) To develop a policy framework for the governance of sport at local level, that is in line with the provincial sport and recreation policy
- b) To make sport and recreation accessible to all people in their local area of government.
- c) To ensure the existence of local sports structures and programs to develop the human resource potential in sport and recreation
- d) To effect international agreements in line with the Department, for the purpose of sharing technology, skills transfer and the development of sport and recreation.
- e) Ensure the building and maintenance of sports facilities at local level.

#### **B. National Sports Council (NSC)**

The National Sports Council is a central partner of the Department in relation to policy development and implementation, program implementation, creating an enabling environment for sport. The National Sports Council is also the recognized co-ordinating and controlling body for sport in the Province. In executing the above the NSC has to perform the following functions:

- a) Ensure that sport development and promotion in the Free State takes place, amongst others, in the following areas:



- Talent identification and development through the Free State Academy of Sport and the Provincial Sports Federations.
  - Capacity building.
  - Junior Sport development.
  - Promotion of indigenous sport of the Free State.
- a) Representation of its affiliates at all relevant Provincial Forums and Structures.
  - b) Implementation of Government policy on sport and recreation at Provincial level.
  - c) To ensure unity in sport in the province and the existence of internal dispute handling mechanisms within its affiliates, prior to mediation by itself, any subsequent involvement of the Department.
  - d) Advise the MEC on sport policy matters.
  - e) Act as custodians of provincial symbols.

#### **B.1 Provincial Sports Federation (PF's)**

The core business of Provincial Sports Federations is to act as the principal delivery agents for their respective sports disciplines. This is executed through guaranteed equitable access to its sport, proper representation of their sport at relevant structures, talent identification programmes, and increased participation.

- a) Pro-active promotion of their sport to ensure maximum participation.
- b) To represent their sport within macro bodies (NSC), to government, and within their National Sports Federation.
- c) To ensure that the Free State competes at national level and is on par with national competitive standards in their sports discipline.
- d) To ensure that they comply to accepted provincial boundaries, as per government policy.
- e) To develop internal dispute handling mechanisms within their sports disciplines and to invite macro body mediation when necessary.
- f) To form clubs in local areas.

#### **B.2 School and Tertiary**

The recognized co-ordinating body for the organisation of school sport is USSASA (United School Sports Association of South Africa), whereas SASSU (South Africa Students Sports Union) is the recognized body for tertiary sport. These two bodies are recognized as affiliates of the NSC.

- a) Implementation of government policy on sport and recreation at school level.
- b) Making representations to macro-bodies and relevant government departments, with respect to school and tertiary sport.
- c) Liaison with national and provincial federations with respect to their core business.
- d) Their core business is to ensure maximum participation in terms of inter-school and inter-tertiary sport respectively.

### **C. Corporate Sector**

It is not possible for Government alone to meet all the demands of sport and recreation. For this reason, the partnership between government, sport and recreation and business is vital in unlocking resources for the development of sport and recreation. The Ministry and the Department is aware of the economic impact of sport, and its rapid commercialisation. Sport has, indeed, become a burgeoning industry sector, and contributes about 1.9% to the GDP. This trend will continue into the new millennium, with shorter working hours yielding more leisure time, and the concomitant growth to service and leisure sectors in the world economy.

The corporate sector has played a key role in the development of Sport in South Africa, it has become important that their funding to sport should be in line with the vision of RDP and the sport policy. Sponsors must not be seen to be acting tangential to this policy. Is the money the sponsors are putting into sport contributing to the furtherance of provincial and national interests?

The Department shall continuously look at possible ways in which they can attract new corporate funding to sport and/or enter into partnerships with business for the benefit of sport, (for example Phakisa).

### **D. Provincial Recreation Council**

The Provincial Recreation Council is an agency of the Department in relation to policy development, co-ordination of Recreation bodies, and program implementation for recreation. In executing the above PROREC shall perform the following functions:

- a) Ensure that Free State citizens engage in a physical active lifestyles in the form of:
  - Encouraging and recruiting young and adult citizens to participate in active physical activity.
  - Designing and developing programs to encourage Free State citizens to participate in recreation.

- a) Implementation of Government policy on recreation at Provincial level.

## **SECTION TWO: GOVERNANCE**

### **A. Provincial Sports Forum**

The MEC and the Department shall have regular meetings with the National Sports Council as the only recognized Macro-body for sport in the province to discuss policy and sport related matters. These Provincial Forum meetings shall act as an advisory and sounding body for the MEC on sports issues

### **B. Provincial Sports Parliament**

This will be a forum or a meeting of all interested parties to deliberate on sports issues in the Province. Such a meeting will involve the parties listed above and will include, but not limited to, SANCO, Provincial Youth Commission, WASSA, FRELOGA, PROREC, and the Sport for the Disabled and any other relevant organisation with a provincial character and duly recognised by the MEC. The MEC shall have the prerogative to determine the need and regularity of such a Parliament which shall act as broad consultative forum on matters of sport, matters that affect sport and matters that sport has effect on.

## **CONCLUSION**

In executing their responsibilities the above parties shall take cognisance of the following factors:

- a) The need to redress the imbalances between the advantaged and the disadvantaged; urban communities and rural communities; abled and disabled men and women.
- b) The need for Free State to take its rightful place in the global sporting community.
- c) The low budget of sport versus the need to cater for entire population.
- d) The National Government is in a process of drafting a number of sports laws to ensure effective governance of sport (such as the Sports and Recreation Act or the Sports Commission Act), the Free State Province shall be flexible in its policy application and from time to time have to adapt to accommodate the laws.

### CHAPTER THREE

#### Facilities Development and Access

**Policy Intent:** To provide for the creation or upgrading of basic and/or multi-purpose sports facilities in disadvantaged areas and procure equitable access to facilities in general.

The challenge in the provision of facilities in South Africa is not simply about a shortage of facilities, but rather, the location of the facilities – they are just not where the majority of the people are. Facilities are key to the transformation of sport in the province, people cannot practice sport and recreation without facilities, nor can they have the honor of representing the province and the country.

The Department shall ensure that the following principles are adhered to in the creation or upgrading of multi-purpose facilities and equitable access to facilities in general.

- Basic and/or multi-purpose facilities should be the focal point of sports development for each community. This community-centered approach is to ensure that communities take ownership of the facilities, and assist in their maintenance and management.
- The Department shall endeavor to utilize local resources in the creation/upgrading of facilities in order to ensure job creation.
- The focus of the Department will be rural areas and disadvantaged urban communities as informed by research such as the Sports Information and Science Agency (SISA) Report on Sports Participation and Facility Profile.
- All facilities should allow for easy access for users who have disabilities and women.
- The location of facilities should, wherever practicable, be within easy reach of as many schools as is possible.
- All public facilities shall be made accessible to all on an equitable basis.
- Procure equitable and unfettered access to private facilities.
- New technologies designed to reduce lifecycle costs of facilities will be pursued, wherever practicable.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE/PROVINSIALE KOERANT 21 MAY 1998/21 MEI 1998

The following table shows the roles of each tier of government in the provision of facilities:

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<i>Build and Upgrade</i>	<i>Local Authorities</i>
Multi-purpose indoor/outdoor facilities that are community centered	Target: Schools, clubs, recreation Organisations Functions: 1. Needs analysis via a consultative forum 2. Location decision on local facilities 3. Secure funding 4. Create and manage 5. Maintenance
<i>Build and Upgrade</i>	<i>Provincial DSR</i>
Facilities for provincial and national events	Target: Provincial sports federations, recreation organisations, and macrobodies Functions: 1. Needs analysis 2. Design 3. Funding 4. Upgrade and manage 5. Maintenance 6. Tracking and control of all facilities 7. Location decisions on regional and provincial facilities for national and international use.
<i>Funding and Policy Formulation</i>	<i>National DSR</i>
Facilities for national and international events	Target: National sports federations and macro-bodies Functions: 1. Research and audit 2. Provide a design prototype for a basic facility 3. Secure funding 4. Provide incentives for private initiatives 5. Co-ordinate the provisioning of facilities, through liaison with other government departments 6. National facility plan

The Ministry and the Department shall be responsible for the functions as outlined in the above table whilst they will work very closely with the other tiers of government.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **Human Resources Development**

**Policy Intent: To develop the human resource potential required for the effective management of sport and recreation in South Africa.**

Human Resources Department is one of the key priorities of the Free State Government. This policy spells out how sport and recreation will contribute towards this priority.

Sport and Recreations is generally an industry of voluntary association, which is geared towards providing a service to the country's citizens. This service deliver has become professionalised and as such demands of volunteers and professionals to have specific skills to deliver a quality service.

It is the aim of this Department to ensure that these volunteers and professionals are skilled and recognized within a national accreditation framework not only in sport and recreation but also across other sectors of industry, through the National Qualifications Framework (NQF).

International trends also point to a "crisis in voluntarism" in developing countries; South Africa is no exception to this. In partnership with other sports agencies as identified in chapter the department shall focus it education and training on the areas of coach education, administrators, facility managers, and technical officials.

Focus shall be given to the recruitment, training and recognition of volunteers in the area of recreation.

The National Sports Development Framework of the National Sports Council of South Africa (as agreed with the National Department of Sport and Recreation) provides adequate guidance for the training sport administrators, facility managers, sports coaches, and technical officials from the level of a community sports leader, through to highly specialized personnel of provincial, national and international level.

The Department will ensure the implementation of this framework within the province.



It is important to note this area forms the backbone of sport and recreation, and such without it there can be no sports and recreation development in the province. The training and education of sport and recreation volunteers and officials is in essence building of capacity for the Free State Province to be able to sustain its investment in sport and recreation whilst at the same time maximizing the potential that this province has. The skills learnt in sport and recreation education are not only applicable to this industry alone but are life skills that can be used across a broad spectrum of industry sectors.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### Active Free State

**Policy Intent:** To ensure that Free State has physical active lifestyles and to channel those with talent for development into the competitive areas of sport.

The fundamental objectives are to:

- Recruit and encourage youth and adults to participate in physical activities
- Motivate the Free State population to develop physically active lifestyles
- Mobilise non-participants and convert them to participants in physical activities

There are two primary areas of focus, within this priority viz. Recreation and development sport.

#### A. Recreation

The Department is firmly committed to the principle of "providing positive recreation opportunities for all". Our fundamental aim here is to harness racial and ethnic harmony, leadership opportunities and the development of a healthy society, whilst at the same time promoting greater understanding amongst Free Staters of their lifestyles.

Sport and recreation are linked in a symbiotic relationship. The Department recognises that recreation is much more than participation in physical activity and general fitness, but an important contributor to participation in sport. This is articulated in the holistic and strategic importance of the sports development continuum. The provision of recreation opportunities is a vital prerequisite for sport and recreation development programmes.

This recreation policy based on four key principles:

1. Recreation development must be demand-driven and community-based

Communities must be empowered to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of recreation programmes, so that policies are developed from the participant's perspective. Furthermore, communities must be responsible and accountable for their own development.

2. Recreation participation is a fundamental right.

Affordability and accessibility of recreation programmes and facilities to all Free State people, irrespective of gender, age, race, language, culture, political persuasion, affiliation, disability or status.

3. Equitable resource allocation.

Priority will be given to disadvantaged areas in the provisioning of new programmes.

4. Co-ordinated effort and integrated development.

It is vitally important to create synergy and economies of scale through networking with all public and private sector organisations, to ensure efficiency in the delivery of programmes.

In pursuance of these policies, the Department has established the Provincial Recreation Council (PROREC), which has been entrusted with the functions as defined in chapter two. Above all PROREC has to ensure that the above policy is implemented.

## **B. Sport Development**

It is estimated that only about 10% of the country's population participates in competitive sport. This compares unfavourably with other developed countries, where ratios are in excess of 50%.

The basic unit of sport and provision of recreation is a club. A club's functions include the following:

- a) to increase participation through pro-active recruitment programs
- b) being the primary vehicle for the identification, development and nurturing of talent

The Department, and the lead agency for sports development, the NSC, shall develop and implement programmes in the following areas in order to enhance the formation of clubs.

- B.1 Laying the foundation for sports participation - "Let the children of Free State play".

**Youth and Junior Sport:** Very little provision has been made in the past to ensure greater participation by young people (in and out of school) in sport. Very little time has been allocated for the provision of physical education and sport during school hours. At worst some of the schools do not even have physical education teachers. There is no monitoring by the department of education on the practising of physical education in schools.

The Department of Sport and Recreation together with the NSC shall:

- See to the development and implementation of programmes targeted at introducing young people (both in and out of school) to physical active play in our province.
- Lobby for the teaching and monitoring of physical education as a subject in every school for a minimum of 60 min per week, in the Free State.
- Lobby for the further development of children in school through sport by exposing them to three hours of sport per week.

**B.2 Ensure mass participation - "One person, one physical activity"**

**Senior citizens:** The Department shall through PROREC establish senior citizen programmes in order to encourage senior citizen to active lifestyles. Provincial Federation will be encouraged to establish veteran's programmes, as these will be an important resource for volunteer programmes.

**Worker sport:** Sport ought to be harnessed to add value to the workplace, as a large portion of our time is spent at work. Sport can contribute to lowering tension, fatigue and general anxiety in the workplace, and increasing productivity. It is proposed that workers clubs be introduced to facilitate participation. Worker sports programmes could also serve as forums for talent identification, and further development into competitive sport.

## CHAPTER SIX

### High Performance

**Policy Intent: To develop a high performance programme that is geared towards the preparation and training of athletes with elite potential and elite athletes.**

South Africa's successes in international competitions, since its return from isolation, have been well documented. Well known leading sportsmen and women have emerged from the Free State during this period. The challenge for the Department and its partners is to sustain and improve on these achievements through a coherent and co-ordinated strategy.

In order for this to happen a well-structured talent identification and development program is necessary in the Free State to act as a finishing school for our talent. Such a program needs to also help sustain and improve the skills of those that have reached the pinnacle as provincial and national representatives.

To this end the Department and the NSC have established the Free State Academy of Sport. The purpose of this Academy is to:

- Identify and accelerate the development of talented and potentially talented athletes.
- Ensure that a performance sport is representative of the Free State population.
- Provide a professional and scientific support service to athletes
- Providing Life Skills Training
- Act as catalyst to ensure further sports education with respect to coaching and sports administration training.

This Provincial Academy is currently located at the University of Free State but will have three Satellite Academies in the Southern Free State, Northern Free State, and Eastern Free State.

This Academy system will ensure a scientific, holistic and educationally sound approach to the development of talented athletes, provide opportunities for emerging talent from development programs, whilst at the same time providing a systematic process for the identification, selection and development of talented athletes.

*"The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part. Just as in life, the aim is not to conquer but to struggle well"* – Baron Pierre de Coubertin

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **Sports Equity**

**Policy Intent:** To ensure that all sport and recreation bodies meet the affirmative action objectives.

Sport as an institution has been greatly impoverished by the gross under representation of women and girls, disabled and black at all its levels of participation. Currently club and provincial teams do not reflect the racial demographics of the Province and South Africa. Clearly the concept of "sport for all" is based on values of equity and access, which can only be realised through a concerted effort to develop previously disadvantaged sports people. Free State sport will not be able to realise its true potential, unless it reaches its entire people. The process of transformation, reconstruction and development of sport into a truly equal opportunity institution and environment is a logical pursuit of our noble goal to make a difference in the lives of all Free State people.

All Provincial Federations, Multi-coded sports bodies and Macro-bodies shall be expected to implement strategies relevant to their situation to achieve equity in their sports.

#### **A. Black People**

A target of 40% minimum representation of black people within three years is the Department's desired end. In the meanwhile sports and recreation will be expected to visibly show how they are working towards these targets. Whereas three years is the time span given for the implementation of this policy cognisance will be taken of the fact there are sports that can meet these targets at a relatively shorter period. Such sports will be encouraged to do so.

Specific resources will be allocated for the development of sports skills and facilities for black people to encourage sports to invest in this area.

**B. Women and girls**

The Department acknowledges the important role that women and girls can play in 'Getting Free State Active' so as to facilitate positive, healthy lifestyles. Gender equality and the right of women to participate is paramount. Provincial federations will be encouraged to devise training and development programmes to facilitate participation of women with a view to having 40% representation of women within three years. At the same time sports bodies will be encouraged to remove barriers that may prevent women from vocations in training, administration, coaching and sport and recreation management.

Specific resources will be allocated for the development of sports skills and facilities for women and girls. Suitable candidates will be identified and introduced to leadership training and coaching in sport and recreation. Role models in sport and recreation will encourage participation of women and girls in sport and recreation.

**C. People with disabilities**

The Department acknowledges the importance of sport and recreation in the well being of people with disabilities and will encourage the organisation and presentation of sport and recreation activities for the constituency – from community level through to excellence. Currently 26 codes of sport cater for the specific needs of people with disabilities, in six age groups; it is expected that there shall be a pro-rata representation of disabled people in such sports.

This policy shall be applicable to the following areas of sports participation:

- Office Bearers
- Selection and appointment of coaches, managers, technical officials (including selectors) and administrators.
- Recruitment, selection and fielding of athletes
- Education and training of athletes, coaches, officials (including selectors), managers, administrators and facility managers.



**D. Rural Communities**

The Free State Province is largely a rural province. Sport and recreation has historically been an urban activity, this department is committed to ensuring that within the next three years there will be organised sport and recreation activities in at least 60% of the rural communities.

**Affirmative Action is not a choice. It is a necessity. It is about transforming sport as an institution.**

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### Nation Building

**Policy Intent: To define the role of sport in nation building.**

Sport has long been an object of change, if fact so much so that it was a contested terrain by Liberation movements and the apartheid government. During and after the Second World War it was a means of demonstrating the balance of power between the east and the west. After all, who shall ever forget the 1969 Munich Olympics when two Afro-American Athletes John Carlos and Tommie Smith climbed the winner's rostrum and raised their clenched fists in black power salute.

Such has been the role of sport in society, that even though somewhat controversial at times, sport has always been at center of change, it has been a reflection of society. More importantly though is that sport prides itself of having been a central pillar of the progressive forces in society. Sport (particularly in South Africa) is an important factor in building bridges across the racial, language, religious, and gender divide. In the words Honorable Steve Tshwete (National Minister of Sport and Recreation) "Sport speaks the language that all can understand".

The Ministry of Sport and Recreation will ensure that with sport the Free State Province has the opportunity to:

**Bring its people together towards a provincial identity:** Sport should offer the symbols of provincial identity so that the people of this province should see that they belong to it. These should be symbols of provincial unity to which every citizen of the Free State shall claim ownership and guard jealously

**Ensure we, all of us, work towards common good:** The citizens of this province need to work towards the common good of the province, for once let the people of our province to work towards one common goal. Sport must be the unifying factor and symbol of provincial unity.

**Restore national pride:** As cited earlier sport has always been used to restore and demonstrate national pride, this is its role, to make a nation assert its being and sovereignty. Sport provides a form of symbolic action, which states the case for the nation. This province (Free State) must make its (critical) contribution in ensuring that our country is counted amongst the nation of the world.

**Ensure that even the poorest of the poor have chance:** In and through sport even the poorest of the poor have a chance to gain personal pride and recognition. Take the case of Josia Thugwane, an illiterate young mine laborer from a squatter camp in Mpumalanga, turned Olympic Marathon champion. He has since moved from the rags to riches, is now studying and own a house of his own, is a hero to friends and foe alike. This is the role of sport.

By facilitating improved group relations, mutual understanding, national and personal pride, recognition and achievements sport promotes reconciliation and patriotism.

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **Funding, and recognition**

**Policy Intent: To provide general guidelines for government recognition, funding and assistance to sport in the Province.**

Ensuing from the previous chapters is tacit indication that government will need to recognize and work with several sports organizations and interest groups to ensure proper delivery. Further, the government of the Free State recognizes that it will have to provide funding and assistance to sport if it to achieve its objectives. It is important to set out parameters for doing so.

The following guidelines should be the basis for funding, recognition and assistance to sport and projects by the Provincial Government. They shall also form the basis for formulation of specific criteria for the above.

#### **A. Recognition**

The Department shall recognize organizations that are responsible for the activities of sport and recreation as defined in chapter one of this policy.

Such organizations are those that are

- Responsible for the overall co-ordination and control of all sport and recreation and foster unity and development of sport in the province (being the National Sports Council and PROREC).
- Affiliated to the NSC and/or recognised by PROREC as the main body taking responsibility for developing and governing a specific code of sport or recreation.
- Voluntary association incorporated not for gain and has been in existence since 1994.
- Accept and implement this policy as the overall guiding policy framework for the Province of the Free State.

The MEC may, in consultation with the Provincial Sport Forum and notwithstanding the above, choose to recognize a sports or recreation organization if such is in the furtherance of the interest of government and sport as set out in this policy.

## **B. Funding and Assistance**

The Department shall only consider funding those organizations that are responsible for the activities of sport and recreation as defined in chapter one of this policy paper and meet the recognition criteria outlined above.

Such organizations are those that

- Enter into a co-operation arrangement with the Department on project basis for the period of the grant, or finance or assistance.
- Provide the Department with audited financial statements at the end of the project financial year.
- Have a proper administration system to accurately record and manage all the activities of the organization including the number of participants in the sport.
- Have in place a satisfactory development plan covering a three-year period, incorporating performance indicators.
- Provide the Department with periodical updates and an annual report on the development plan as per performance indicators.
- Identify what measures are being taken in its development program to implement affirmative action as defined in the Sports Equity chapter.

## **C. Conclusion**

Note that an organization can be recognized but may not necessary be eligible for funding and assistance.

## CHAPTER TEN

### Sports Economic Impact

**Policy Intent:** To define the role of sport and Recreation in Economic Development and job creation.

Economic development and job creation is one of the key priorities of the Free State Government. This policy aims to make a contribution towards that priority.

The Sports Information and Science Agency report on Impact of Sport on the South African Economy (1998), estimated that "sport has a direct impact of nearly R11.3 billion and created employment for 47 000 people during the 1997 financial year. As such sport accounts for 1.9% of the GDP in South Africa, compared to 1.7% in the United Kingdom". Apart from this, during the same year Motor Sport in South Africa had a staggering contribution to the economy. A total of R 474 300 000 was spent on the South African economy, whilst 6 925 people were directly employed as a direct result of motor racing. An amount of R 5 million was spent on capital projects for motor racing.

**Sport and Tourism:** Sport is lifeblood of any booming tourism industry. That sport is a major contributor to tourism is a world wide accepted phenomenon, hence sport is used as the major drawcard for people to visit any country. Whilst people normally visit countries for the sports events, they also stay longer than the duration of the event and usually come back later, resulting in more money being injected into the economy.

**Sport and economic development and job creation:** The new trend in countries with foresight is to move away from conventional ways of economic development towards more creative means. As such countries like Australia, United Kingdom, Malaysia, have begun using sport as means of economic development. This explains why these countries, amongst others, have found it necessary to bid to host major international events such as the Olympics, Rugby World Cup, Soccer World Cup, The Motor Sport Grand Prix, etc. Such events have a profound positive impact on the country's economy.

Noting the above benefits and global trends, this department will pursue the undermentioned policies:

- Creating an enabling environment to use sport as a vehicle to market the province for tourism and investment opportunities, e.g. the Phakisa Major Sports Events and Development Corporation Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 1997).

- The Department of Sport and Recreation will work in co-operation with the Departments of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, and Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs, to ensure that sport in the Province benefits tourism and brings new investment opportunities, and that tourism in the province benefits sport.
- Co-operate with the department of Finance, Expenditure and Economic Affairs to promote SMME's in sport.



### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

FRELOGA:	Free State Local Government Association
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
MEC:	Member of Executive in the Free State Legislature. In this document refers to the MEC for Sports and Recreation, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology
NDSR:	National Department of Sport and Recreation
NOCSA:	National Olympic Committee of South Africa, a body responsible for all Olympic matters in South Africa
NQF:	National Qualifications Framework.
NSC:	National Sports Council of Free State, which is the Provincial branch of the NSC of SA, charged with similar duties at provincial level.
NSC of SA:	National Sports Council of South Africa a co-ordinating and controlling body for all sports in South Africa.
Phakisa:	Phakisa Major Sports Events and Development Corporation Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 1997).
PROREC:	Provincial Sports and Recreation Council a Recreation agency for the Free State Province established by the Department to co-ordinate all recreation activities in the Province.
Provincial Sports Federation:	Any Federation of Sport charged with the function of governing a specific code of sport within the Provincial boundaries of the Free State Province.
Provincial Youth Commission:	Youth Commission of the Free State Province under the Premier's Office

- SANCO: South African National Civics Organisation
- SASSU: South African Students Sports Union. In this policy refers to the Provincial Structure of this body in the Free State Province.
- SISA: **Sport Information and Science Agency is an agency of the National Department of Sports Recreation composed of the National Department of Sports and Recreation, National Sports Council of South Africa and the National Olympic Committee of South Africa.**
- SMME's: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.
- Sports Development Continuum: An international accepted sports participation framework that explains the systematic levels of involvement and progression of people in sport. (See illustration bellow figure 11.1)
- The Department: The Provincial Department of Sport and Recreation answerable to the MEC.
- USSASA: United Schools Sports Association of South Africa. In this policy refers to the Provincial Structure of this body in the Free State Province.
- WASSA: Women and Sport South Africa

**FIGURE 11.1**



Sport is an on-going activity that covers the total life-span i.e. cradle to grave concept.

The human being reacts by resorting equilibrium whenever disequilibrium exists. Once a need has been created, for example, the human being will try to satisfy that need. This principle can be applied in encouraging participants to move to higher levels on the Sports Development Continuum.

Role models play a significant role in shaping behaviour.

Every human being is potential participants and the creation of a culture for sport depends on the magnitude of the conversions of non-participants into participants.

**Free State Provincial Government**

***GREEN PAPER***

***ON***

***SPORT AND RECREATION***

***"Getting Free State Active"***

**Department of Sport, Arts, Culture,  
Science and Technology**

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

(Published every Friday)

All correspondence, advertisements, etc. must be addressed to the Officer in charge of the Provincial Gazette, P.O. Box 517, Bloemfontein. Free Voucher copies of the Provincial Gazette or cuttings of advertisements are NOT supplied. If copies of the Provincial Gazette are required, R2,70 must be sent for each copy.

### Subscription Rates (payable in advance)

The subscription fee for the Provincial Gazette (including all Extraordinary Provincial Gazettes) are as follows:

Half-yearly (post free) .....	R 50,18
Yearly (post free) .....	R 101,15
Zimbabwe and Overseas (post free) .....	R 107,89
Price per single copy (post free) .....	R 2,70

Stamps are not accepted

### Closing time for acceptance of copy

All advertisements must reach the Officer in Charge of the Provincial Gazette not later than 12:00, seven workings days prior to the publication of the Gazette. Advertisements received after that time will be held over for publication in the issue of the following week, or if desired by the advertiser, will be inserted in the current issue as a "Late Advertisement". In such case the advertisement must be delivered to the Officer in Charge not later than 10:30 on the Thursday of the week preceding the publication of the Gazette and double rate will be charged for that advertisement.

A "Late Advertisement" will not be inserted as such without definite instructions from the advertiser.

### Advertisement Rates

Notices required by Law to be inserted in the Provincial Gazette: R16,86 per centimeter or portion thereof, single column. Repeats, half price. Double column advertisements to be charged in proportion.

Advertisement fees are payable in advance to the Officer in charge of the Provincial Gazette, P.O. Box 517, Bloemfontein, 9300.

## PROVINSIALE KOERANT

(Verskyn elke Vrydag)

Alle korrespondensie, advertensies, ens. moet aan die Beampte Belas met die Provinsiale Koerant, Posbus 517, Bloemfontein, geadresseer word. Gratis eksemplare van die Provinsiale Koerant of uitknipsels van advertensies word NIE verskaf nie. Indien eksemplare van die Provinsiale Koerant verlang word, moet R2,70 vir elke eksemplaar gestuur word.

### Intekengeld (vooruitbetaalbaar)

Die intekengeld vir die Provinsiale Koerant (insluitend alle Buitengewone Provinsiale Koerante) is soos volg:

Halfjaarliks (posvry) .....	R 50,58
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Zimbabwe en Oorsee (posvry) .....	R 107,89
Prys per los eksemplaar (posvry) .....	R 2,70

Seëls word nie aanvaar nie.

### Sluitingstyd vir die Aannee van Kopie

Alle advertensies moet die Beampte Belas met die Provinsiale Koerant bereik nie later nie as 12:00 sewe werksdae voordat die Koerant uitgegee word. Advertensies wat na daardie tyd ontvang word, word oorgehou vir publikasie in die uitgawe van die volgende week, of as die adverteerder dit verlang, sal dit in die Koerant wat op die pers is as 'n "Laat Advertensie" geplaas word. In sulke gevalle moet die advertensie aan die Beampte oorhandig word nie later nie as 10:30 op die Donderdag van die week voordat die Koerant gepubliseer word en dubbeltarief sal vir dié advertensie gevra word.

'n "Laat Advertensie" sal nie sonder definitiewe instruksies van die Adverteerder as sodanige geplaas word nie.

### Advertensietariewe

Kennisgewings wat volgens Wet in die Provinsiale Koerant geplaas moet word: R16,86 per sentimeter of deel daarvan, enkelkolom. Herhalings, halfprys, Dubbelkolomadvertensies word na verhouding bereken.

Advertensiegelde is vooruitbetaalbaar aan die Beampte belas met die Provinsiale Koerant, Posbus 517, Bloemfontein 9300.