



Human Rights

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS DEMOKRASIE EN MENSEREGTE





UNIT 1: RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP

EENHEID 1: VERANTWOORDELIKE BURGERSKAP



1. Responsible citizenship

- Responsible citizenship means that you do your duty as a citizen, you fulfil your responsibilities, and do what is right or expected of you as a citizen.
- As a responsible citizen you:
 - are aware of, respect, and promote human rights
 - are concerned about the welfare of others
 - take part in campaigns, projects and events that fight against the violation of the human rights
 - obey the law
 - participate in civil and political activities
 - vote in elections
 - pay your taxes



1. Verantwoordelike burgerskap

- Verantwoordelike burgerskap beteken dat jy jou pligte as burger en jou verantwoordelikheid nakom en doen wat reg is en wat van jou verwag word.
- `n Verantwoordelike burger is:
 - Bewus van, respekteer en bevorder menseregte
 - Besorg oor die welstand van ander
 - Iemand wat deelneem deel aan veldtogte, projekte en gebeurtenisse wat veg teen die skending van menseregte
 - Iemand wat die wat gehoorsaam
 - Iemand wat deelneem aan burgerlike en politieke aktiwiteite
 - Iemand wat vir verkiesings stem
 - Iemand wat belasting betaal



1.1. Evaluate your position on discrimination and human rights violations

- If you evaluate your position on discrimination and human rights violations, you analyse your own viewpoints, behaviour, opinions and attitudes towards these issues. You consider your position by taking the Bill of Rights into account. You participate in:
 - discussions,
 - projects,
 - campaigns
 - and events that address discrimination and human rights violations.



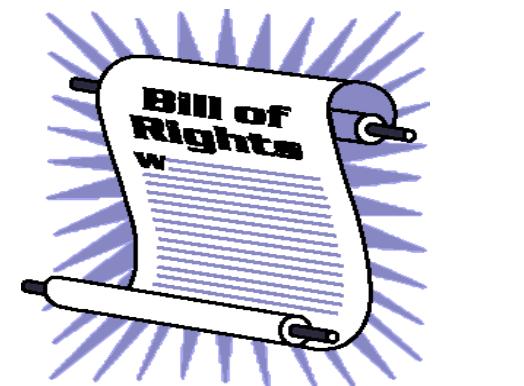
1.1. Evalueer jou posisie t.o.v. die diskriminasie en skending van menseregte

- As jy jou standpunt oor diskriminasie en menseregteskending evalueer, ontleed jy jou eie gedrag, mening en houding teenoor hierdie kwessies. Jy oorweeg jou standpunt deur die Handves van Menseregte in ag te neem. Jy neem deel aan:
 - Besprekings
 - Projekte
 - Veldtogene
 - En gebeurtenisse wat diskriminasie en menseregteskending teenstaan.



Bill of Rights

- This Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It is the rights of all people in our country. The Bill of Rights are basic human rights that all people, not only South African citizens, should enjoy and respect. Examples of some of the rights are:
 - to be treated equally;
 - to have dignity and self-respect;
 - to have your own opinion and views and to follow any religion you chose;
 - to express your ideas,
 - views and opinions freely, as long as they don't violate the rights of others;
 - to live and work in a healthy environment;
 - to be treated fairly at work;
 - to speak any language, you choose
 - to have access to basic health care



Bill of
Rights

Handves van Menseregte

- Die Handves van Menseregte is die hoeksteen van demokrasie in Suid-Afrika. Dit is die regte van alle mense in die land. Dit is die basiese menseregte van alle mense, nie net in SA nie, en moet geniet word en gerespekteer word. Voorbeeld van menseregte:
 - Om gelyk behandel te word.
 - Om menswaardigheid tê he en gelyk behandel te word.
 - Om jou eie mening en siening en geloof te hê en te volg;
 - Om jou idees uit te druk,
 - Siening en opinie vrylik uit te leef solank dit nie die regte van ander skend nie.
 - Om te leef en te werk in ‘n gesonde omgewing
 - Om by die werk regverdig behandel te word
 - Om die taal van jou keuse te praat.
 - Om toegang te hê tot basiese gesondheidsorg



**Bill of
Rights**

Discrimination

- If you discriminate against others, you treat them unjustly, unfairly, and unequally because they are, or you think they are, different from you.
- Examples:
 - Calling people insulting names because of their:
 - Race
 - Age
 - Religion
 - Physical or mental disability



Discrimination

Diskriminasie

- As jy teen ander diskrimineer, behandel jy hulle onbillik, onregverdig en ongelyk omdat hulle anders as jy is, of omdat jy dink dat hulle anders as jy is. Voorbeelde:
 - Om mense beleidende name te noem weens hul:
 - Ras
 - Ouderdom
 - Geloof
 - Liggaamlike of geestelike gestremdheid



Discrimination



Human rights violations

- Human rights violations mean hurting, disrespecting or acting against someone's rights. Examples:
 - If you call someone names –
 - You are being disrespectful to that person- You are violating her/ his rights to dignity.
 - If you kill someone-
 - You are violating her/ his right to life.
 - Posting other people's private information on Facebook
 - You are violating other people's rights to privacy.





Menseregteskending

- Menseregteskending beteken om iemand se regte skade aan te doen, nie te respekteer nie of daarteenop te tree.
Byvoorbeeld:
 - As jy iemand name noem-
 - Is jy disrespekvol teenoor daardie persoon – jy skend sy of haar reg tot waardigheid.
 - As jy iemand vermoor-
 - Skend jy haar of sy reg op lewe.
 - As jy ander mense se private inligting op Facebook plaas-
 - Skend jy ander mense sereg op privaatheid.

1.2. Participate in discussions, projects, campaigns and events which address discrimination and human rights violation

Discussions

- Are dialogues, talks and conversations in which people share information, ideas, experiences and options.
- Can be formal or informal.
- Examples:
 - Online discussions and forums on websites
 - Social media –Twitter, Facebook
 - Radio programmes
 - Talks and workshops
 - Organisations – Human Rights Commission



1.2. Deelname aan besprekings, projekte, veldtogte en gebeurtenisse wat diskriminasie en menseregteskending teenstaan.

Besprekings

- Dialoë, onderhandelings en gesprekke waartydens mense inligting, idees, ervarings en menings deel.
- Kan formeel of informeel wees.
- Voorbeeld:
 - Aanlyn-besprekings en forums op `n webwerf
 - Sosiale media - Twitter en Facebook
 - Radioprogramme
 - Gesprekke en werksessies
 - Organisasies - Menseregtekommisie



Projects



- Help people whose human rights have been violated over long periods.
- They may be run by non-government organisations (NGO's), universities, or faith-based organisations. Projects always look for volunteers to help them. Examples:
 - Orange Farm Human Rights Advice Centre
 - Youth Rights Projects

Youth Rights





Projekte

- Help mense wie se menseregte geskend is oor lang tydperke. Dit kan deur nieregeringsorganisasies (NRO's), Universiteite of geloofgebasseerde organisasies georganiseer word. Projekte soek altyd na vrywiliges om te help.
- Voorbeeld:
 - Orange Farm Menseregte-adviessentrum
 - Jeugreregteprojek



Campaigns

- A series of actions intended to change something. Can be for or against something. Examples:
 - More clinics in rural areas or anti-drug abuse campaign.
 - Peermont School Support Programme
 - Demand Dignity campaign



Veldtogte

- `n Reeks aksies wat ten doel het om iets te verander. Kan vir of teen iets wees.
Byvoorbeeld:
 - `n Veldtog vir meer klinieke in landelike gebiede of `n anti-dwelmveldtog.
 - Peermont School Support Programme
 - Demand Dignity campaign



Events



A planned occasion or activity. It may be part of a larger human rights campaign or project. An event may be organised for an anniversary of something (Sharpeville) or on a particular public holiday (Human Rights Day, Women's Day). Examples of events:

- Marches
- Parades
- Festivals
- Prayer services
- Laying wreaths to honour the dead
- Celebrations talks – Youth Celebrations
- Conferences
- Congresses – Youth Family Congress
- Concerts by famous people



Gebeurtenisse



‘n Beplande gelegenheid of aktiwiteit. Kan deel van ‘n groter menseregte-veldtog of – projek wees. ‘n Gebeurtenis kan ter herdenking van iets gereël word (Sharpeville) of vir enige openbare vakansiedag (Menseregdedag en Vrouedag). Voorbeeld:

- Optogte
- Parades
- Feeste
- Biddienste
- Lē van kranse om die gebeurtenis te eer
- Onderhandelings - Jeugvieringe
- Konferensies
- Kongresse – Youth Family Congress
- Konserte deur beroemde mense



1.3. Evaluation of outcomes of campaigns and events

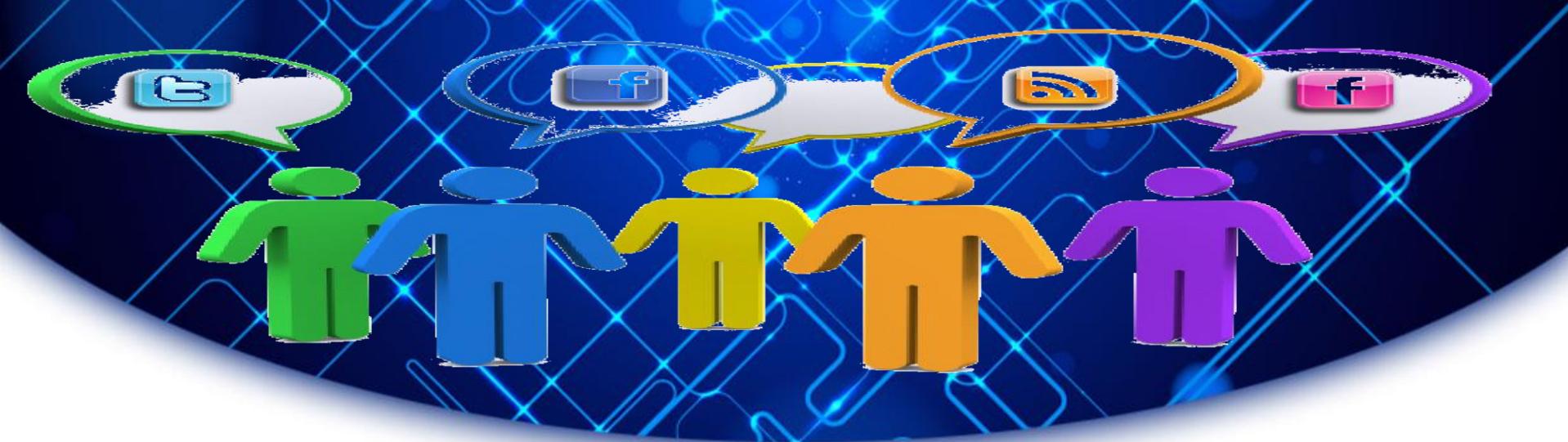
- Apply evaluation criteria that include:
 - Identify the aims of the campaign or event
 - Find out if the aims were achieved by:
 - Observing,
 - Asking questions
 - Doing research
 - By comparing the problem before the campaign or event, to the problem after it has been solved.



1.3. Evaluering van uitkomste van veldtogte en gebeurtenisse

- Maak van die evalueringstegnieke gebruik:
 - Identifiseer die doelwitte van die veldtog of gebeurtenis
 - Vind uit of die doelwitte bereik is. Doe dit deur:
 - Waar te neem,
 - Vrae te vra,
 - Navorsing te doen
 - Die probleem voor die veldtog of gebeurtenis te vergelyk met hoe dit na die veldtog of gebeurtenis opgelos of verbeter is.





UNIT 2: THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY: ELECTRONIC AND PRINT MEDIA

EENHEID 2: DIE ROL VAN DIE MEDIA IN `N DEMOKATIESE SAMELEWING: ELEKTRONIESE EN GEDRUKTE MEDIA



Keywords



- Electronic media are any media that need electricity or batteries, such as the Internet and emails, websites, blogs, Facebook, Twitter, radio, TV, film and DVDs.
- Print media include books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, brochures, posters and billboards

Sleutelwoorde

- Elektroniese media is enige media wat batterye of elektrisiteit nodig het soos internet, emails, webwerwe , blogs, facebook, twitter, radio TV, film en DVD's
- Gedrukte media sluit in boeke, koerante, tydskrifte, pamphlette, brochères, plakkate en kennisborde.



2.1. Role of the media in a democracy:

- The role of the media is to inform society about daily events that are newsworthy, and to entertain.
- In a democracy, the media's core role is to communicate, inform and educate.
- The media play an important role in informing citizens about their government, their rights and freedom and their health and safety.



2.1.

Rol van die media in ‘n demokrasie:

- 
- Die rol van die media is om die gemeenskap in te lig oor daaglikse gebeure wat nuuswaardig is en om te vermaak.
 - In ‘n demokrasie is die media se kernrol om te kommunikeer, in te lig op te voed. die media.
 - Die media speel ‘n baie belangrike rol om die burgers in te lig oor die regering, regte en vryhede, asook hul gesondheid en veiligheid.

The media's role is important in a democracy for:

- Expose violations of human rights
- Report unlawful activities
- Expose corruption and mismanagement
- Communicate, inform and educate
- Entertain
- Give political information to inform voters
- Identify problems in communities
- Promote debate and discussions
- Promote nation building
- Give publicity to successful people who are inspiring
- Shape public opinion



Die media se rol in `n demokraie is belangrik om:

- Stel oortreding van menseregte bloot.
- Rapporteer ongeregtige aktwiteite, die howe en hofsake.
- Ontbloot korruksie en wanbestuur.
- Kommunikeer, lig in en onderrig en vermaak.
- Vorm die publiek se mening.
- Gee politieke inligting wat die stemgeregtiges inlig.
- Identifiseer probleme in ons land en gemeenskappe.
- Moedig debat en besprekings aan.
- Moedig nasiebou aan, deur toegang te gee tot verskeie sieningspunte, wereldsieningspunte en ook sport decking.
- Publisiteit aan suksesesse en inspirerende mense te gee
- Die openbare mening te vorm



The role and responsibility of the media in a democratic society includes being:

- Fair
- Honest
- Reliable
- Freedom of expression comes with the responsibility to use this freedom with care, and note the limitations of this freedom. The media reflect and influence public opinion and are powerful policy drivers. Media coverage can make or break a person's or a company's reputation.

FREEDOM OF
EXPRESSION
IS A
HUMAN RIGHT



Die rol en verantwoordelikhede van die media in ‘n demokratiese samelewing sluit in om:

- Regverdig te wees
- Eerlik en
- Betroubaar te wees.
- Vryheid van uitdrukking loop hand en hand met die verantwoordelikheid om hierdie vryheid met sorg uit te leef en kennis te neem van die beperkings van hierdie vryheid.
- Die media weerspieël en beïnvloed openbare mening en is kragtige drywers van beleid.

FREEDOM OF
EXPRESSION
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The media

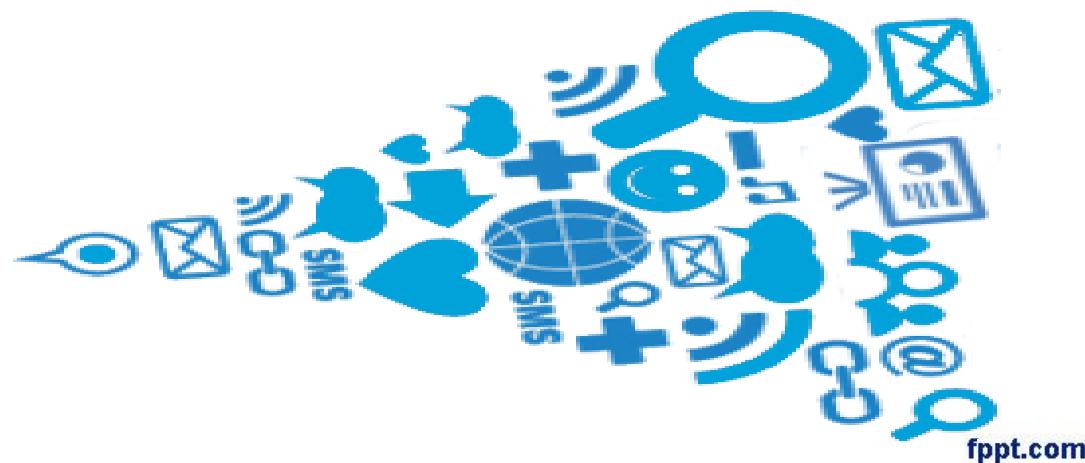
- Should explain what is happening and give enough information to explain why it is happening
- Must explain issues without being sensational or trying to shock
- Should focus not only on scandals or use untrue headlines just to sell papers.
- Should promote free and fair elections
- Need to differentiate between facts and opinions
- Could be leaders in debates on what can and should be done
- Must train reporters to check sources carefully before reporting
- Should publish corrections if they make mistakes
- The media sometimes harm, misinform and publish inaccurate versions of events and half-truths.

Die media

- Verduidelik wat aangaan en genoeg inligting verskaf om te verduidelik hoekom dit gebeur
- Kwessies verduidelik sonder om sensasie te ontlok of te probeer skok
- Nie net op skandale focus of onwaar opskrifte gebruik net om hul koerant te verkoop nie
- Vry en regverdige verkiesings bevorder
- Differensieer tussen feite en menings
- Leiers in debat wees oor wat gedoen moet word
- Verslaggewers oplei om bronne noukeurig na te gaan voordat hulle berigte skryf
- Regstellings publiseer as hulle foute gemaak het
- Die media rig somtyds skade aan, en verskaf die verkeerde inligting of onakkurate weergawes van gebeure en halwe waarhede.

Examples of when the media do not fulfil their roles responsibly include:

- Most media make money from advertisements and sponsors. The media therefore aim to satisfy the interests of their advertisers. These may not be the same as the interests of the public. They may withhold information or give biased reports, to satisfy their sponsors.
- News entertains rather than informs. Some media are filled with gossip, scandals, sex and violence rather than facts.
- Political news is often more about personalities, than about politicians' work and contributions. Media publicise the scandalous private lives of politicians and their families, which have nothing to do with their work.



Voorbeeld van wanneer media nie hul rol verantwoordelik vul nie, is:

- In die media word meestal geld gemaak deur borgskappe en advertensies.
- Daarom wil die media hul adverteers se belang vul. Dit mag dalk nie dieselfde as die publiek se belang wees nie. Hul mag moontlik inligting weerhou of berigte skryf wat bevooroordelik is.
- Nuus fokus op vermaak in plaas van inligting. Sommige media is oorlaai met 'n geskinder, skandale, seks en geweld inplaas van feite.
- Politieke nuus is soms meer oor persoonlikhede as wat dit oor politici se werk en bydraes gaan. Media publiseer die skandalige privaat lewe van politici en hul familie, wat niks met hul werk te doen het nie.



Examples of when the media do not fulfil their roles responsibly include:

- The lives of famous stars are made difficult by the paparazzi who invade their privacy. The media are like vultures when celebrities are in trouble; they persecute rather than protect them.
- The media sometimes exaggerate dangers and make people afraid for no reason.
- News and interpretations of events may be biased, incomplete or incorrect.
- The information in the printed press, radio and TV has been selected from a large pool of information. Somebody, somewhere, made a decision on what was necessary to tell the public and what not. What is not told may be just as important as what is told.



Voorbeeld van wanneer media nie hul rol verantwoordelik vul nie, is:

- Die lewe van bekende sterre word moeilik gemaak deur paparazzi wat hul privaatheid indring. Die media is soos aasvoëls wanneer bekendes/beroemdes in die moeilikheid is; hul vervolg hul in plaas van hul beskerm.
- Media vergroot soms gevare en maak mense bang vir geen rede.
- Nuus en die interpretasie van gebeur is soms bevooroordeeld, onvolledig en verkeerd.
- Die inligting in gedrukte media, radio en TV word gekies uit 'n groot aantal inligting. Iemand, érens, het 'n besluit geneem wat nodig is om aan die publiek te vertel en wat nie.



2.2. Freedom of expression and limitations:

- Freedom of expression means that you can express your ideas and opinions freely through speech, writing, and other forms of communication.
- Freedom of expression is a basic right in a democratic society, and it applies to everyone, including individuals and the media.
- People may not express viewpoints that violate the rights of others.
- During Apartheid there was severe censorship – means that the media were banned from reporting on certain issues or events



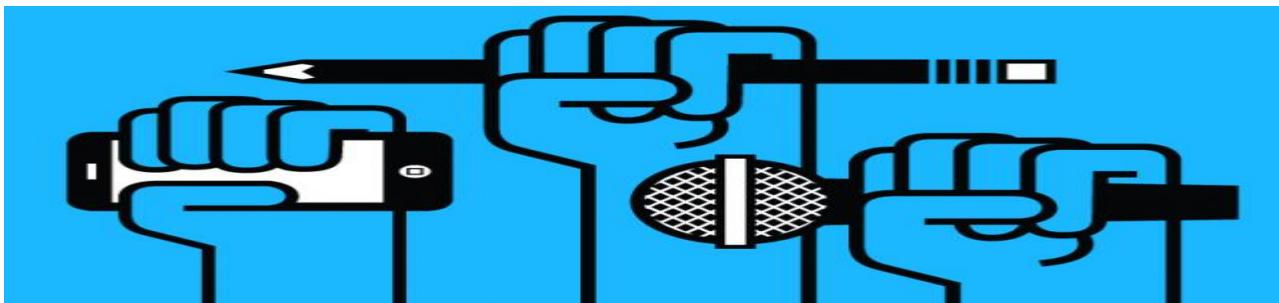
2.2. Vryheid van uitdrukking en beperking:

- Vryheid van uitdrukking beteken dat jy jou idees en opinies mag uitdruk vrylik deur spraak, skryf of enige ander vorm van kommunikasie.
- Vryheid van uitdrukking is ‘n basiese reg in ‘n demokratiese samelewing, en het betrekking tot almal, insluitend die media en individue.
- Mense mag nie hul sienswyses uitdruk indien dit die reg van ‘n ander persoon vernietig /te na kom nie.
- Gedurende apartheid was daar streng sensuur – beteken dat die media verbied is om oor sekere gebeure te skryf.



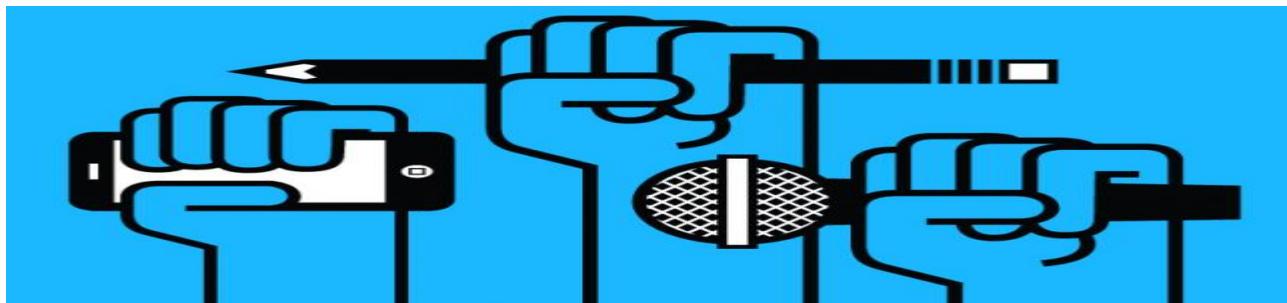
Constitutional freedom of expression

- In SA our Constitution guarantees us freedom of expression – means people can express their viewpoints, even if they differ from others
- The act 108 of 1996 states in section 16:
 - Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, which include:
 - Freedom of the press and other media
 - Freedom to receive or impart information or ideas
 - Freedom of artistic creativity
 - Academic freedom and freedom of scientific research



Grondwetlike Vryheid van uitdrukking

- In SA waarborg ons Grondwet Vryheid van uitdrukking
 - beteken mense kan hul menings gee al verskil dit van ander se menings.
- Afdeling 16(1) vandie Grondwet van SA (wet 108 van 1996) lui as volg:
 - Elkeen het die reg op Vryheid van uitdrukking wat insluit:
 - Vryheid van pers en ander media
 - Vryheid om inligting of idees te ontvang of mee te deel
 - Vryheid van artistieke kreatiwiteit
 - Akademiese vryheid en vryheid van wetenskaplike navorsing



Constitutional limitations to freedom of expression

- The right in the constitution does not include:
 - propaganda for war
 - incitement of imminent violence
 - advocacy of hatred that is based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion
 - Incitement to cause harm.

LIMITATION



Grondwetlike beperkings op Vryheid of uitdrukking

- Die reg in die grondwet sluit nie die volgende in nie:
 - Propaganda vir oorlog
 - Aanmoediging van dreigende geweld
 - Aanmoediging van haat wat gebaseer is op ras, etnisiteit, geslag , geloof
 - Aanmoediging om skade te veroorsaak

LIMITATION



Constitutional limitations to freedom of expression

- This means you have freedom of speech, but cannot use hate speech.
- You cannot use racist language, or discriminate against anyone.
- You cannot encourage people to take part in violent acts, or to hurt or hate others.
- The media may not publicise and distribute anything that is of a criminal nature, or that can damage or harm people.

Grondwetlike beperkings op Vryheid of uitdrukking

- Dit beteken jy het vryheid van spraak, maar kan nie haatspraak lewer nie.
- Geen rassistiese taal gebruik of diskriminasie nie.
- Jy kan nie mense aanmoedig om geweld te pleeg nie, of ander te haat nie of ander seer te maak nie.
- Die media mag nie enige iets wat krimineel in aard is of skade of beserings aan ‘n persoon kan veroorsaak publiseer of versprei nie.

The Protection of State Information Bill

- Is also known as the Secrecy Bill because it proposes long jail sentences for journalists or whistle blowers (a person who reports illegal or immoral activities) or anyone who makes state secrets public.
- The negative aspects are that this legislation may harm investigative journalists, because it may gag or silence opinions.



Die Wetsontwerp op die Beskerming van Staatsinligting

- Ook bekend as die Muilbandwet omdat dit lang tronkstrawwe voorstel vir joernaliste of fluitjieblasers (iemand wat onwettige/ immorele aktiwiteite aanmeld) of staatsgeheime openbaar maak.
- Die negatiewe aspek is dat hierdie wetgewing aan ondersoekende joernalistiek skade sal berokken omdat dit menings kan stilmaak of muilband.





Zlandan
WEEKEND ARGUS 2012/11/04

SECRECY
BILL

JACOB ZUMA
CWELE



2.3. Extent to which media reporting reflects a democratic society

- You can analyse the following information to decide the extent / level to which the media reflect a democratic society:
 - topics covered:
 - What will sell the newspaper or make people want to watch the TV station?
 - Is it relevant to the audience?
 - positions/ viewpoints taken by editors:
 - Editors give short opinion about the issue
 - Mostly use for good like drive safely
 - space/ airtime allocated:
 - Not always fair as they compete to make their products what readers, viewers and advertisers want
 - geographical distribution:
 - Accessibility of information to different groups living in different areas
 - Media do not reach everybody



Die mate waartoe die mediaverslaggewing 'n demokratiese samelewing weerspieël:

- Jy kan die volgende inligting analyseer om te bepaal tot watter mate/vlek die media 'n demokratiese samelwing reflekteer:
 - Onderwerpe wat gedek word
 - Wat sal die koerant verkoop of mense na die TV-stasie laat kyk?
 - Wat is relevant vir die gehore?
 - Standpunte wat ingeneem word deur die redakteur
 - Redakteurs gee gewoonlik kort menings oor die gebeurtenis
 - Meestal gebruik om goed te doen soos om veilig te bestuur
 - Spasie toeglaat vir onderwerpe
 - Nie altyd regverdig nie omdat hul moet meeding om hul produkte te skep wat lesers, kykers soek.
 - Geografiese verspreiding
 - Toegangklikheid vir verskillende groepe in verskillende gebiede.
 - Media bereik nie almal nie.



2.4. Critical analysis of the media

- Is important to evaluate their balance and fairness in reporting.
- The media can be evaluated according to the SA Press code, which includes:
 - reporting of news
 - gathering of news
 - independence and conflict of interest
 - privacy
 - dignity and reputation
 - discrimination and hate speech
 - advocacy
 - comment
 - children
 - violence
 - headlines, posters, pictures and captions
 - confidential and anonymous sources
 - payment for articles



2.4. Kritiese ontleding van die media

- Belangrik om die balans en bilikheid van verslaggewing te evalueer
- Die media kan geëvalueer word volgens die SA Perskode, wat die volgende insluit:
 - verslaggewing van nuus
 - insameling van nuus
 - onafhanklike belang en konflikte
 - privaatheid
 - waardigheid en reputasie
 - diskriminasie en haatspraak
 - voorspraak
 - kommentaar
 - kinders
 - geweld
 - hoofopskrifte, plakkate, foto's, onderskrifte
 - vertroulik en anonieme bronne
 - betaling vir artikels



Critical analysis of campaigns

- Campaigns are movements, drives or crusades that push, fight or advocate for an issue.
- Examples are:
 - Mandela Day campaign
 - Equal Education's campaign



Kritiese ontleding van veldtogte

- Veldtogte is bewegings, kampanjes of kruistogte wat vir `n saak voorspraak doen of veg.
- Voorbeelde is:
 - Mandeladag-veldtog
 - Equal Education's-veldtog



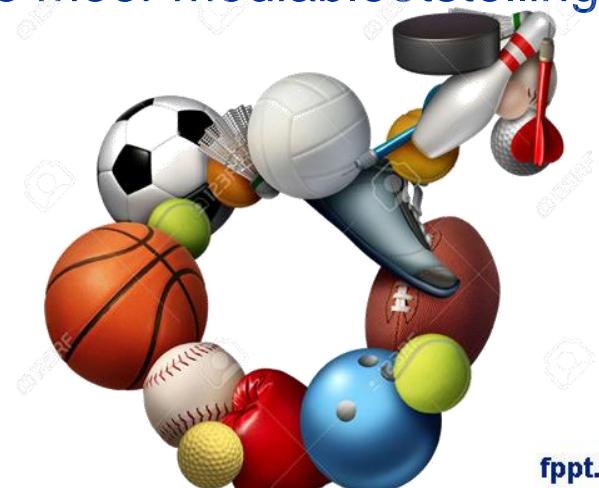
2.5. Coverage of sport, sports personalities and recreation activities

- Varies in the media
- Focus on the big five sports –men soccer, rugby, cricket, golf and motor racing
- Sportsmen dominate the media over sportswomen
- Women are often referred to in sexist terms as girls and attractive and not how well they do
- The more famous a sport star the more media exposure he or she gets



2.5. Dekking van sport, sportpersoonlikhede en rekreasie- aktiwiteite

- Verskil in die media
- Fokus op die groot vyf sportsoorte – sokker, rugby, krieket, gholf en motorwedrenne vir mans
- Sportsmanne domineer die media oor sportvroue
- Vroue word dikwels seksistiese terme gegee soos meisies en in terme van hul aantreklikheid eerder as hoe goed hulle vaar, beskryf
- Hoe meer beroemd `n sportster is, hoe meer mediablootstelling kry hy of sy





UNIT 3: IDEOLOGIES, BELIEFS AND WORLD VIEWS ON RECREATION

AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ACROSS CULTURES AND GENDERS

EENHEID 3: IDEOLOGIEË, GELOWE EN WÊRELDUITGANGSPUNTE T.O.V.
REKREASIE EN FISIESE AKTIWITEITE OOR KULTURE EN GESLAG HEEN





3.1. Cultures

- Ideologies – Principles, philosophies, dogmas or ideas
- World views – collection of beliefs about life

IDEOLOGY





3.1. Kulture

- Ideologieë – beginsels, filosofieë, dogmas of idees
- Wêrelduitgangspunte – iemand se versameling oortuigings oor die lewe

IDEOLOGY



Eastern and Western cultures

- In some Eastern countries forms of martial art or self-defence are practised by many people because these activities are part of their ideologies, belief systems and religions.
- In the Western culture, sport is a way to make money. Lots of money is spent on sporting activities, events and sponsorships. Sport is a huge industry, with many job opportunities. The focus of sport is developing champions with very specific skills.



Oosterse en Westerse kulture

- In sommige oosterse lande vorm gevegskuns of selfverdediging deel van hul ideologieë , en geloofsisteme.
- In die westerse kulture is sport 'n manier om geld te maak. Baie geld word spandeer op aktiwiteit, geleenthede en borgskappe. Sport is 'n groot industrie, met baie werksgeleenthede. Die fokus op sport is om kampioene te skep met baie spesifieke vaardighede.



South African Culture

- During apartheid rugby was seen as a white male sport and soccer as for black men.
- With democracy all people allowed and encourage to play the sport they would like to play.



Suid-Afrikaanse kultuur

- Gedurende Apartheidis rugby gesien as `n sport vir wit mans en sokker as sport vir swart mans.
- Demokrasie laat alle mense toe en moedig almal aan om die sportsoort te beoefen wat hulle wil



Traditional culture and indigenous games

- Culture plays an important part in the choice of recreation.
- In many traditional cultures, if you are good in sport, it boosts your social status.
- Sport is usually a social or recreational activity and not seen as a way to make money.
- Sport also teaches young people the values of their culture.
- Sport is a way of bringing the community together.



Tradisionele kulture en tradisionele speletjies

- Kulture speel 'n belangrike rol as dit kom by die keuse van vermaak.
- In baie tradisionele kulture, as jy goed in sport is, verhoog of gee dit jou sosiale status 'n hupstoot.
- Sport is gewoonlik 'n sosiale of vermaaklike aktiwiteit en word nie gesien as 'n manier om geld te maak nie.
- Sport leer ook jongmense die waarde van kultuur
- Sport is 'n manier om die gemeenskap nader aan mekaar te bring.



Ideologies, beliefs and world views on recreation and physical activities

- Olympic Games held every 4 years that encourage all nations to participate in and have equal access to physical activity and learn about other cultures



Ideologieë, gelowe en wêrelduitgangspunte t.o.v. rekraise en fisiese aktiwiteite

- Olimpiese Spele word elke 4 jaar gehou om alle nasies aan te moedig om daraan deel te neem en gelyke toegang te hê tot fisiese aktiwiteite en te leer oor ander



3.2. Gender

- Sport is still dominated by men because people belief that men are more competitive and aggressive and that this is necessary to play sport or to be a winner.
- Some cultures restrict women to what they can wear to play sport.
- Gender discrimination limit women participation in sport due to the belief that women should run the household.
- Male children more opportunities to play sport than female children.



3.2. Geslag

- Sport word nogsteeds deur mans gedomineer omdat mense glo dat mans is meer kompeterend en aggressief end at hierdie einskappe nodig is om sport te speel en `n wenner te wees.
- Sekere culture beperk vroue t.o.v. hul kleredrag as hulle aan sport deelneem.
- Geslagsdiskriminasie beperk vroue se deelname aan sport omdat daar in sekere culture geglo word dat vroue na die huishouding moet omsien.
- Seuns kry meer geleenthede om sport te doen as meisies.



