Vuk'uzenzele

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Fighting corruption is everyone's business



South Africans can work together with government to help rid the country of the scourge of corruption.

CORRUPTION has no place in South Africa and government is calling on all citizens to act decisively to end dishonest and fraudulent conduct.

orruption has taken centre stage in South Africa over the last few months in the wake of allegations of state capture and corruption scandals from private sector.

country, especially with investors.

In his State of the Nation Address President Ramaphosa said "we must fight corruption, fraud and collusion in the private sector with the same purpose and intensity".

"We must remember that The allegations created every time someone receives a negative outlook for the a bribe there is someone who is prepared to pay it. We will make sure that we deal with

both in an effective manner."

However government cannot fight corruption alone and is committed to rooting out corruption in all forms in the private and public sector while calling on all citizens to play their part.

Corruption is the abuse of public resources or public power for personal gain.

While the police and other arms of government are at the forefront in the fight against corruption, ordinary South Africans have their own role

Several ongoing investigations and a number of arrests show that government wants

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Anthem, flag, orders, coat of arms and symbols celebrate diversity



Top educator makes maths a part of life

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"For to be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others."

Nelson Mandela





Ihubo lesizwe, iflegi, izindodo zesizwe, isiphandla sesizwe kanye nezimpawu zezwe kugubha ukwehlukahlukana

AMALUNGELO AMANINGI abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abawathokozela namhlanje, ahlanganisa nokuvumeleka ukuvota kwezakhamuzi ezineminyaka yobudala eyi-18 noma ngaphezulu, azuzwa kanzima. Siwagubha minyaka yonke ngoMbasa.



UMbasa uyiNyanga yeNkululeko eNingizimu Afrika.

Igale nyanga kunosuku olubekelwe ukugubha ukufika kwenkululeko kanye nentando yeningi labantu kanye nokuzuzwe yibo bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika ngokuphathelene nokusuka enzondweni, ukwehlukana kanye nomlando obuhlungu ukuze sakhe ikusasa lethu sonke ndawonye.

I-Vuk'uzenzele ibheka ukubaluleka kwalolu suku nokuthi luchaza ukuthini kithina bantu baseNingizimu Afrika.

Mhla zingama-27 kuMbasa ngowe-1994 iNingizimu Afrika yaba nokhetho lokuqala lwentando yeningi labantu olungacwasi ngokwebala. Kwakhethwa uhulumeni omusha owawuholwa uMongameli ongasekho uNelson Mandela. Kuningi osekuzuziwe eminyakeni edlule, kodwa kuningi okusadinga ukuthi kwenziwe ukuze kwenziwe ngcono izwe lethu futhi kuguqulwe nezimpilo zabo bonke abantu baseNingizimu

Le nyanga kaMbasa akuyona kuphela eyokuthi sibheke ukuthi sesizuzeni njengezwe, kodwa yisikhathi futhi lapho iNingizimu Afrika igubha khona amaqhawe kanye namaqhawekazi ayo ngokuwanikeza Izindondo Zezwe. Lokhu ukuklonyeliswa ngezindondo okusezingeni eliphezulu kakhulu izwe, ngoMongameli walo, elikwazi ukuziklomelisa izakhamuzi zalo kanye nabahlonishwa abavela emazweni angaphandle.

UMthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika

UMthethosisekelo wabhalwa ngokuphathelene Nesigaba 5 soMthethosisekelo wesikhashana (uMthetho 200 we-1993) futhi wemukelwa okokuqala Yisigungu soMthethosisekelo mhla ziyi-8 kuNhlaba 1996. Wasayinwa waba ngumthetho mhla ziyi-10 kuZibandlela 1996.

Izimpawu zethu zezwe

INingizimu Afrika ihlukile ngenxa yokuthi siyakwazi ukugubha ukwehlukahluka kwethu ngezimpawu zezwe kanye neflegi lesizwe, ihubo lesizwe laseNingizimu Afrika kanye nesiphandla sesizwe.

Iflegi laseNingizimu Afrika lihlukile. Ladizayinwa i-State Herald saseNingizimu Afrika, uFred Brownell, futhi laqalwa ukusetshenziswa ngomhla zingama-27 kuMbasa we-1994.

Imibala yeflegi ayinancazelo ethile ngakho-ke akukho ngqikithi jikelele okumele iyamaniswe nemibala yeflegi.

U-'V' eflegini ukhombisa ukuhlangana kwabantu abahlukene baseNingizimu Afrika kanye nokuthatha indlela ephambi kwethu ndawonye ngobunye.

Ukundizisa iflegi

Uma iflegi limiswa liqondane nodonga, indawo ebomvu kumele ibe kwesokunxele solibukayo bese umphetho wentambo ube ngaphezulu. Uma limiswe lavundla, umphetho wentambo kumele ube kwesokunxele solibukayo bese umbala obomvu uba phezulu.

Uma iflegi libekwe eduze noma ngemva kwesikhulumi emhlanganweni, kumele libe kwesokudla sesikhulumi. Uma libekwe kwenye indawo endaweni okuhlanganyelwe kuyo kumele libekwe kwesokudla sezethameli.

Isiphandla Sezwe

Isiphandlwa sezwe, siphinde saziwe ngokuthi uphawu lombuso, siwuphawu lombuso olubonakalayo olusezingeni eliphezulu kakhulu.

Isiphandla sezwe siyingxenye esemqoka yophawu lezwe olukhulu. Incwadi enomnyatheliso wophawu olukhulu inegunya eliphelele ngoba igunyazwe uMongameli waseNingizimu Afrika.

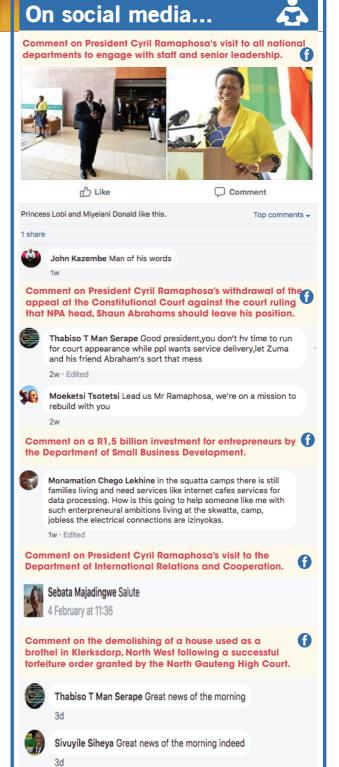
Isiphandla sezwe sethulwa Ngosuku Lwenkululeko ngowezi-2000. Izinto ezikuso zihlelwe ngendlela ekhombisa ukuzinza kanye nenhlonipho.

Isiqubulo sesiphandla sezwe, !ke e: /xarra //ke" esibhalwe ngolimi lwamaKhoisan, sichaza ukuthi abantu abehlukene ababumbane.

Ihubo Lesizwe

Ihubo lethu Lesizwe lihlukile futhi liculwa ngezilimi ezine.

Ihubo Lesizwe limenyezelwe ngowe-1997. Isihumusho esifushane, esihlanganisiwe samahubo esizwe amabili (u-'Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika' ne-'The Call of South Africa'/'Die Stem van Suid-Afrika'); elaculwa phakathi kowe-1994 nowe-1997.



Izimpawu zethu zezwe yilezi ezilandelayo:

- · Isilwane sesizwe, insephe
- Imbali yesizwe, isiqalaba esikhulu
- · Isihlahla sesizwe, umkhoba
- · Inyoni yesizwe, indwa
- · Inhlanzi yesizwe, inhlanzi yehlalijuni