# III TIZENZE E INSIDE

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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

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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** 



## Umhobe, iflegi, iimbasa, imbasa yesizwe kunye neempawu zibhiyozela iyantlukwano

UNINZI LWAMALUNGELO axhatshazwa ngabantu baseMzantsi Afrika, kuquka elokuba bonke abemi abaneminyaka yobudala eli-18 okanye ngaphezulu bavunyelwe ukuvota, alwelwa nzima. La malungelo siwabhiyozela ngoTshazimpunzi minyaka yonke.

**UTshazimpunzi yiNyanga** yeNkululeko eMzantsi Afrika.

gexesha lale nyanga usuku lubekelwe bucala ukubhiyozela ukuqala kwenkululeko kunye nolawulo lwentando yesininzi kunye nemisebenzi eyimpumelelo yabo bonke abemi base-Mzantsi Afrika ekushenxeni kwinzondo, ekwahlukaneni nakwimbali ebuhlungu ukuze kwakhiwe ikamva elifanayo

I-Vuk'uzenzele ijonga ukubaluleka kolu suku kwanokuba lithetha ntoni ngathi njengabantu baseMzantsi Afrika.

Ngomhla wama-27 kuTshazimpunzi kowe-1994 uMzantsi Afrika wabamba unyulo lwalo lokuqala lolawulo lwentando yesininzi olungacaluli ngokobuhlanga. Urhulumente omtsha wanyulwa phantsi kobunkokheli bukaMongameli uNelson Mandela ongasekhoyo. Mninzi umsebenzi owenziweyo kule kule minyaka idlulileyo, kodwa kusekuninzi okusadingeka ukuba kwenziwe ukwenzela ukuphucula ilizwe lethu kunye nokuguqula ubomi babo bonke abemi baseMzantsi Afrika.

Le nyanga ayiyiyo nje eyokubonisa ngomgama osele siwuhambile ukuza kuthi ga ngo njengelizwe, kodwa ikwalixesha lokuba uMzantsi Afrika ubhiyozele amaqhawe kunye namaqhawekazi alo ngeeMbasa zeSizwe. Ezi zezona mbasa ziphezulu kakhulu apho ilizwe, lisebenzisa uMongameli walo, lizinikezela kubemi balo kunye nabemi bamazwe angaphandle abadumileyo nabahlonitshwayo.

#### UMgaqo-siseko woMzantsi **Afrika**

UMgaqo-siseko waqulunqwa ngokweSahluko sesi-5 soMgaqo-siseko wexeshana (uMthetho uNombolo 200 wowe-1993) kwaye wamkelwa kuqala yiNdlu yoQulunqo loMgaqo-siseko ngomhla wesi-8 kuCanzibe kowe-1996. Watyikitywa waba ngumthetho ngomhla we-10 kweyoMnga kowe-1996.

#### limpawu zethu zesizwe

UMzantsi Afrika wohlukile ngenxa yokuba sinokubhiyozela ukwahlukana kwethu ngee-Mpawu zeSizwe nangeFlegi yeSizwe, ngoMhobe woMzantsi Afrika nangembasa yesizwe.

Iflegi yoMzantsi Afrika yohlukile. Yayilwa nguFred Brownell, owayesakuba kwiSouth African State Herald, kwaye yasetyenziswa okokuqala ngomhla wama-27 kuTshazimpunzi kowe-1994.

Imibala yeflegi ayinayo intsingiselo ethile ngoko ke ayikho into eyimeleyo evunywa jikelele ekufuneka idityaniswe nemibala vale flegi.

U-'V' kwiflegi ubonisa ukuhlangabezana kwezinto ezahlukeneyo zoMzantsi Afrika kwanokuhamba kunye indlela eya phambili ngokusingisele kwimanyano.

#### Ukuxhoma iflegi

Xa iflegi ixhonywe eludongeni ngobude, umgca obomvu kufuneka ube ngasekhohlo kulo mntu ujiyongileyo uze umphetho ongqindilili okanye eli cala lingena intambo libe phezulu. Xa imiswe ngokuxwesileyo, umphetho ongqindilili okanye eli cala lingena intambo kufuneka libe ngasekhohlo kulo uyijongileyo uze umgca obomvu ube ngaphezulu. Xa ixhonywe ecaleni okanye ngasemva kwesithethi entlanganisweni, kufuneka ibekwe ngasekunene kwesithethi. Xa ibekwe kwenye indawo kwindawo yentlanganiso, kufuneka ibe ngasekunene kwabaphulaphuli.

#### Imbasa yeSizwe

Imbasa yesizwe, ikwaziwa njengomqondiso wesizwe, lelona phawu lesizwe libonakalayo nelihlonitshwayo.

Imbasa yeSizwe iluphawu olubonakalayo lestampu sesizwe. Uxwebhu olunophawu lwestampu sesizwe kuthetha ukuba elo xwebhu lisuka kwabasemagunyeni abaphezulu kwaye alunakutshintshwa kuba ligunyaziswe laze lavunywa nguMongameli waseMzantsi Afrika.

Imbasa yesizwe yaseMzantsi Afrika yaphehlelelwa ngoSuku lweNkululeko ngowama-2000. Izinto ezikuyo zilungiselelwe ngendlela ebonisa ukuzinza kunye

Umngqele okwimbasa yesizwe, !ke e: /xarra //ke" ubhalwe ngolwimi lwesiKhoisan, futhi uthetha ukuba abantu abohlukeneyo bayamanyana.

#### **UMhobe weSizwe**

njengoko uculwa ngeelwimi ezine. UMhobe weSizwe waziswa ngowe-1997. Yinguqulelo emfutshane yemihobe emibini edityanisiweyo (u-'Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika' kunye ne-'The Call of South Africa'/'Die Stem van Suid-Afrika'); eyayiculwa phakathi kowe-1994 kunye nowe-1997.



### limpawu zesizwe sethu zezi zilande-

- Isilwanyana sesizwe, ibhadi
- Intyatyambo yesizwe, isiqwane
- Umthi wesizwe, umkhoba
- Intaka yesizwe, indwe
- Intlanzi yesizwe, i-galjoen