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English\isiNdebele

| USihlabantakana 2018 UmGadangiso 1

# 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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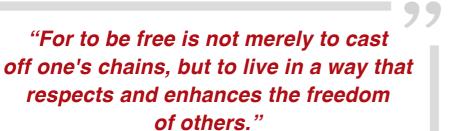


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**ALSO AVAILABLE ON:** 







## Ingoma yesiTjhaba, iflarha, abonongorwana belizweloke, itshwayo lombuso namanye amatshwayo zizinto ekugidingwa ngazo ukuhlukahlukana.

AMALUNGELO AMANENGI athatjelwa maSewula Afrika, afaka phakathi ukuvumeleka ukuvowuda kwezakhamuzi ezineminyaka eli-18 namkha ngaphezulu, afunyanwa budisi. Siwagidinga gobe ngomnyaka ngoSihlabantakana.

USihlabantakana yiNyanga yeTjhaphuluko eSewula Afrika.

hakathi kwenyanga le kunelanga elibekiwe-ko lokuthabela ukufi-ka kwetjhaphuluko nentando yenengi kunye nepumelelo yamaSewula Afrika woke ekusukeni ekuhloyaneni, ukuhlukana kunye nomlando obuhlungu ngokuthi kwakhiwe ingomuso elilodwa sisoke.

I-Vuk'uzenzele yakhe umkhanyo yaqala ukuqakatheka kwelangeli nokuthi litjho ukuthini kithi simaSewula Afrika.

Mhlana ama-27 kuSihlabantakana we-1994 iSewula Afrika yaba namakhetho wokuthoma wentando yenengi angabandlululi ngokombala. Urhulumende omutjha wakhethwa ngaphasi koburholi behloko leya uMengameli uNelson Mandela. Kunengi esele kufikelelweko eminyakeni edlulileko, kwaphela kusese kunengi ekusafuze kwenziwe ukwenzela bona kuthuthukiswe ilizwe lekhethu bekwenziwe ngcono amaphilo wamaSewula Afrika woke.

USihlabantakana lo akasiyinyanga yokuqala kwaphela bona sibuya kude kangangani sililizwe, kodwana kusikhathi lapho iSewula Afrika igidinga khona iinkutana neenkutanakazi ngaboNongorwna beli-Zweloke. Laba bonongorwana bezinga eliphezulu lapho ilizwe, ngesandla sikaMengameli, lithokoza izakhamuzi nabosaziwako bamanye amazwe.

### UmThethosisekelo weSewula Afrika

UmThethosisekelo watlanywa ngokweSigaba sesi-5 somThethosisekelo wesikhatjhana (umThetho Nomboro 200 womNyaka we-1993) bewamukelwa kokuthoma liBandla lokuTlanywa komThethosisekelo mhlana abu-8 ku-Mrhayili we-1996. Watlikitlwa bona ube mthetho mhlana ali-10 kuNobayeni we-1996.

#### Amatshwayo Welizwe Lethu

ISewula Afrika ihlukile kamanye amazwe kangangokuthi sigidinga ukuhlukahlukana kwethu ngamaTshwayo welizwe ngeFlarha yelizwe, ngeNgoma yesiTjhaba yeSewula Afrika kunye nange-Tshwayo lomBuso.

IFlarha yeSewula Afrika ihlukile. Yatlanywa nguFred Brownell owayesebenzela i-State Herald yeSewula Afrika, begodu yathoma ukusetjenziswa mhlana ama-27 kuSihlabantakana we-1994.

Imibala yeflarha ayinikeli ihlathululo ekhethekileko ngalokho-ke akunalitho nanyana itshwayo ekumele lithathwe njengehlathululo yemibala yeflarha yelizwe lekhethu.

U'V' eflarheni utshwaya ukuhlangana kwabantu abahlukahlukeneko beSewula Afrika nokuthatha indlela eragela phambili sisoke sibumbene.

#### Ukuphatjhiswa Kweflarha

IFlarha nayijanyiswe thwi malungana neboda, umbala obomvu kufanele ube ngesinceleni somuntu oyiqalileko bese umphetho ekufakwa kiwo isigodo kufanele ube ngaphezulu. Nayibekwe yavundla, umphetho ekufakwa kiwo isigodo kufanele ube ngesinceleni somuntu oyiqalileko bese umbala obomvu uba ngaphezulu. Lokha iflarha ijanyiswe hlanu namkha ngemva

kwesikhulumi emhlanganweni, kufanele ibe ngesigomeni sesikhulumi. Nangabe ibekwe kenye indawo endaweni yomhlangano, kufanele ibe ngesigomeni sababukeli namkha abalaleli bomhlangano.

#### ITshwayo lomBuso leliZwe

ITshwayo lomBuso leSewula Afrika, elibuye laziwe ngokuthi litshwayo eliqakathekileko lelizwe lekhethu, lilitshwayo elikhulu nelingaphezulu kwawo woke elizweni.

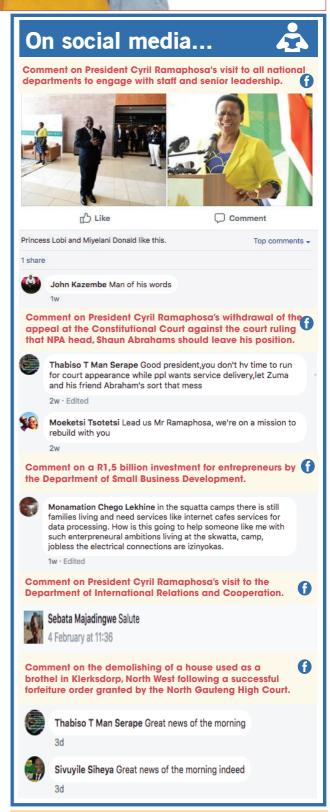
ITshwayo lomBuso liyingcenye yesiTembu somBuso. Umtlolo onomgadangiso wesiTembu somBuso utjho igunya eliphezulu njengombana ungophasiswe nguMengameli weSewula Afrika. ITshwayo lomBuso leSewula Afrika lahlonywa ngeLanga leTjhaphuluko ngomnyaka wee-2000. Amatshwayo wayo ahleleke ngendlela yokuthi aveza inzinzo, ukuhlonipha nokuqakatheka kwalo.

Isiqubulo seTshwayo lomBuso sithi: "!ke e: |xarra ||ke" esitlolwe ngelimi le-Khoisan, esitjho ukuthi abantu abahlukahlukeneko ababumbeneko.

#### INgoma yesiTjhaba

INgoma yesiTjhaba yelizwe lekhethu ikhethekile njengombana ivunywa ngamalimi amane.

INgoma yesiTjhaba yethulwa ngomnyaka we-1997. Itlanywe ngokusebenzisa iingcenye ezithileko zeengoma ezimbili zesitjhaba ('i-Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika' ne- 'The Call of South Africa'/'Die Stem van Suid-Afrika'); ezazivunywa hlangana komnyaka we-1994 newe-1997.



### Amatshwayo welizwe lekhethu angalendlela elandelako:

- Inyamazana yeliZwe, itsephe
- Ithuthumbo leliZwe, isiqalaba
- IsiHlahla seliZwe, umkhoba
- INyoni yeliZwe, udoyiIHlambi yeliZwe, i-galjoen