



EMzantsi Afrika, uSuku lweNkululeko lungomhla wama-27 kuTshazimpuzi.

Eli libali loSuku lweNkululeko.

Uza kufunda ngembali yolu suku nokubaluleka kwalo.



Ngonyaka we1994, uMzantsi Afrika wafumana inkululeko ngomhla wama27 kuTshazimpuzi.

Yayikokokuqala ukuba abantu abamnyama bavote kukhetho lwaseMzantsi Afrika.

Sabhiyozela ukupheliswa kobandlululo, nesiqalo sedemokhrasi.



IDemokhrasi yinqubo apho athi ubani avote akuba sexabisweni lokwenza njalo ngokobudala.

Abantu baye bavotele ukukhetha iinkokheli zabo kwanorhulumente.

Ngexesha localucalulo, urhulumente waseMzantsi Afrika wayengabavumeli abantu abamnyama ukuba bathathe inxaxheba kuvoto.



Amaqhawe amaninzi enkululeko ayesilwa norhulumente wobandlululo.

UNelson Mandela wayengomnye wamaqhawe enkululeko adume kakhulu. Wayesilwela amalungelo alinganayo kubo bonke abantu baseMzantsi Afrika.

Urhulumente wocalucalulo wamvalela entolongweni iminyaka engama27 ngenxa yokulwela idemokhrasi.



Ngomhla wama27 kuTshazimpuzi 1994, abemi baseMzantsi Afrika baqala ukuma kwimigca yezikhululo zokuvota kwakusasa kwilizwe jikelele.

Isikhululo sokuvotela yindawo esivotela kuyo.

Xa sivota, sikhetha abantu esifuna ukuba baphathe kurhulumente wethu.

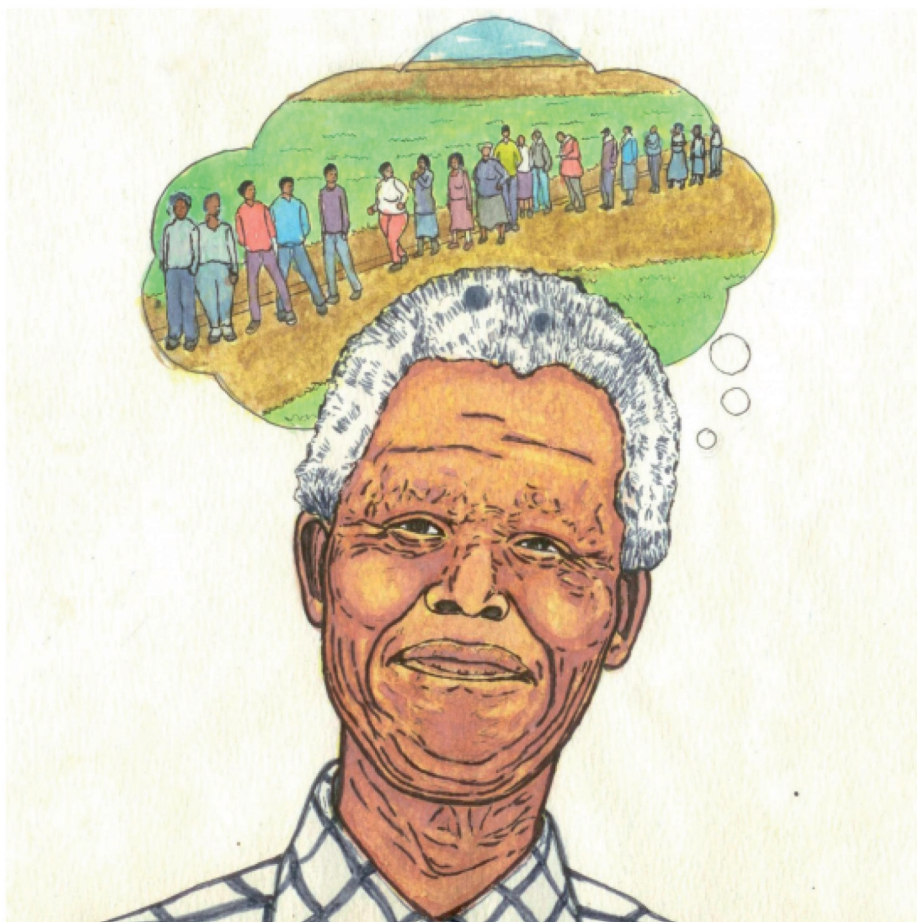


Wonke umntu wayenemincili yokuvota okokuqala kunyulo lwedemokhrasi eMzantsi Afrika.

Imigca yaya isiba mide ngokuba mide.

Imini yaye isiba shushu ngakumbi.

Kodwa wonke umntu wayegcobile ngoba wayeziva ekhululekile.



UNelson Mandela wayikhumbula ngokuncomekayo le mini intle.

Wayengakwazi ukuliyibala imigca yabantu ezitalatweni.

Wabakhumbula abantu abaninzi ababelindele ukuvota okukuqala kunyulo lokuqala olukhululekileyo.

Ezi nkumbulo zazisoloko zihleli engqondweni yakhe.



Le yimini athi wonke umntu waseMzantsi ongaphezu kweminyaka eli18 avote.

Kwilizwe jikelele, salinda ngomonde ukuze singene kwizikhululo zokuvotela.

Safola kwade kwaba sebusuku, wada wonke umntu ofolileyo wavota.



Kwakugqitywa zavalwa izikhululo zokuvotela. Yayilixesha lokubala iivoti.

Yayilixesha lokufumanisa ukuba abantu bafuna bani alawule eMzantsi Afrika.

Bamalunga nezigidi ezingama20 abantu abavotayo ngomhla wama27 kuTshazimpuzi ka1994. Savotela urhulumente omtsha.

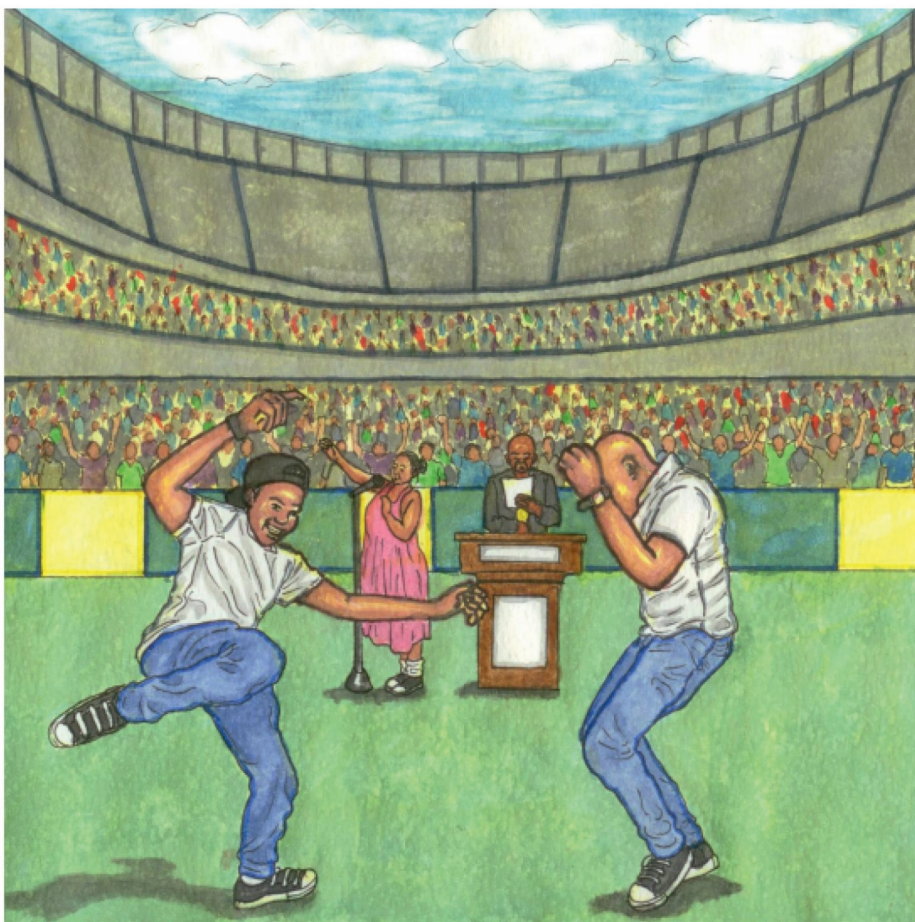


Umbutho iAfrican National Congress yaba nguwo owafumana ezona voti zininzi.

IAfrican National Congress yaluphumelela emagqabini uvoto lokuqala lwedemokhrasi.

UNelson Mandela wayeyinkokheli yeANC.

Waba ngumongameli wokuqala wedemokhrasi eMzantsi Afrika.



Urhulumente omtsha walwenza iholide usuku lwama27 kuTshazimpuzi, ukuze abantu baseMzantsi Afrika balubhiyozele rhoqo ngonyaka olu suku.

Sibhiyozela idemokhrasi nemithetho emitsha.

Sibhiyoza ngokuthi sihlangane kumabala emidlalo sivuyela iziganeko ezikhethekileyo. Sibhiyoza ngomculo, imibongo nangeentetho.

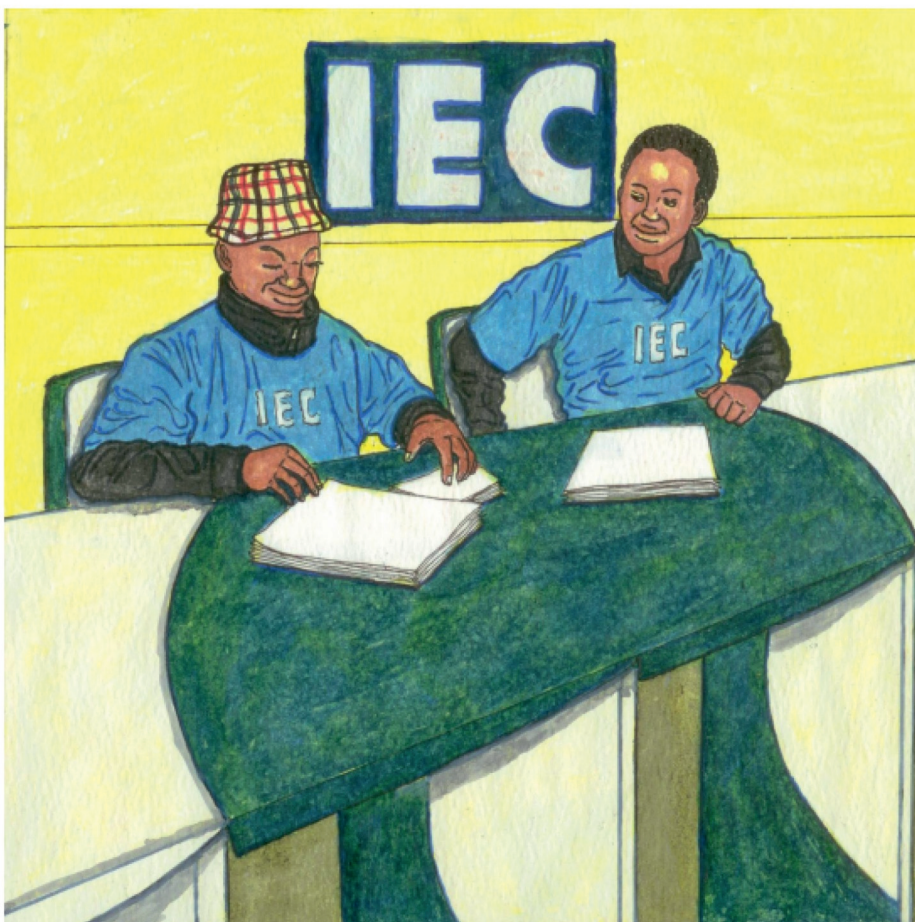


NgoSuku lweNkululeko, sibonisa intlonipho kumaqhawe omzabalazo.

Sibhiyozela ukupheliswa kocalucalulo.

Sibhoyozela ukuba wonke ubani enelungelo lokuvota.

Sithembisa kwaye siqinisekisa ukuba bonke abantu bayalingana kwaye bakhululekile. Yidemokhrasi ke leyo!



Unyulo eMzantsi Afrika luququzelelwa yiKomishoni yoNyulo eZimeleyo (IEC).

Lo mbutho uqinisekisa ukuba ukhetho “alunamkhethe kwaye lukhululekile”.

Ucinga ukuba ithetha ntoni loo nto?

Phanda ngeKomishoni yoNyulo eZimeleyo.

(Ungafunda ngokubanzi kwiwebhusayithi yabo.)



—Imibuzo

1. Kwenzeka ntoni eMzantsi Afrika ngomhla wama27 kuTshazimpuzi ka1994.
2. Ngubani onelungelo lokuvota kwidemokhrasi?
3. Kutheni le nto umhla wama27 kuTshazimpuzi uyiholide?
4. Yintoni idemokhrasi?
5. Ngubani uMongameli wokuqala wedemokhrasi eMzantsi Afrika



—Iincwadi ezikolu luhlu

- USuku loLutsha
- USuku looMama
- USuku loXolelwaniso
- USuku lwaBasebenzi
- USuku lwamaLungelo oLuntu
- USuku lweNkululeko
- USuku lwezaMafa



Le ncwadi yabhalwa ngeSipedi, njengenxalenye
yeprojekthi yezixhobo zokufunda yeZenex Ulwazi
Lwethu ka2020.