



Lapha eNingizimu Afrika usuku lweNkululeko zingama-27 kuMbaso luyiholide.

Le ndaba ixoxa ngalo lolu suku.

Uzofunda ngomlando walo nokuthi kungani lubalulekile.



Ngonyaka ka-1994 mhla zingamashumi amabili nesikhombisa kuMbasa iNingizimu Afrika yathola inkululeko.

Abantu abansundu bavota okokuqala okwethweni lwentando yeningi.

Sagubha ukuphela kobandlululo nokuqala kombuso wentando yeningi.



Umbuso wentando yeningi uhlelo oluvumela noma ngubani onobudala obufanele ukuvota.

Abantu bavota okhethweni ukuze bakhethe abaholi kanye nohulumeni.

Ngesikhathi sobandlululo, uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika wayengabavumeli abantu abansundu ukuba bavote.



Amaqhawe amaningi ayelwa nobandlululo alwa nalo hulumeni.

UNelson Mandela nguyena oyiqhawe elaziwayo elalwela inkululeko. Walwela amalungelo alinganayo kuwo wonke umuntu waseNingizimu Afrika.

Ngenxa yokulwela amalungelo abantu umbuso wobandlululo wamvalela ejele iminyaka engamashumi amabili nesikhombisa.



Mhla zingamashumi amabili nesikhombisa kuMbaso ngonyaka ka-1994, abantu baseNingizimu Afrika babemi emigqeni okukoqala kuzo zonke izikhungo zokuvota ezweni lonke.

Isikhungo sokuvota yindawo lapho abantu bevota khona.

Uma sivota sikhetha abantu esifuna babe abaholi bombuso.

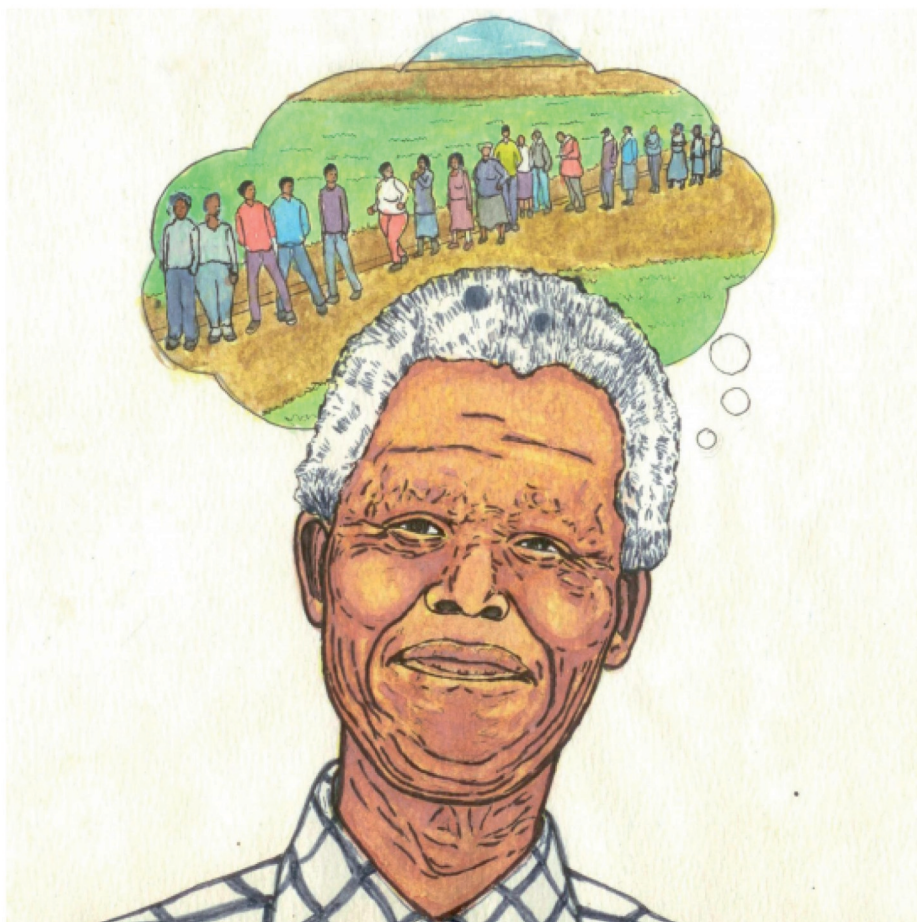


Bonke abantu babekujabulele ukuvota okokuqala bevotele uhulumeni wentando yeningi.

Imigqa yayilokhu yeluleka nje.

Ilanga laliqhubeka nokushisa.

Kodwa bonke abantu babejabule ngoba babezizwa bekhululekile.



UNelson Mandela wayejabula kakhulu uma ekhumbula lolu suku.

Wayengakhohlwa abantu bemi imigqa emide ezitaladini.

Wayekhumbula abantu abaningi belinde ukuvota okokuqala ngqa okhethweni olukhululekile.

Wayehlale njalo elukhumbula lolu suku.



Wonke umuntu waseNingizimu Afrika oneminyaka eyi-18 nangaphezulu wayevumelekile ukuvota.

Ezweni lonke, sasimi emigqeni ngesineke silinde ukungena ezikhungweni zokuvota.

Sama kwaze kwahlwa silindele ukuthi wonke umuntu osemgqeni avote.



Zathi zingavalwa izikhungo zokuvota kwase kuqala ukubalwa kwamavoti.

Kwase kuyisikhathi sokuthola ukuthi abantu bafuna iNingizimu Afrika iholwe ngubani.

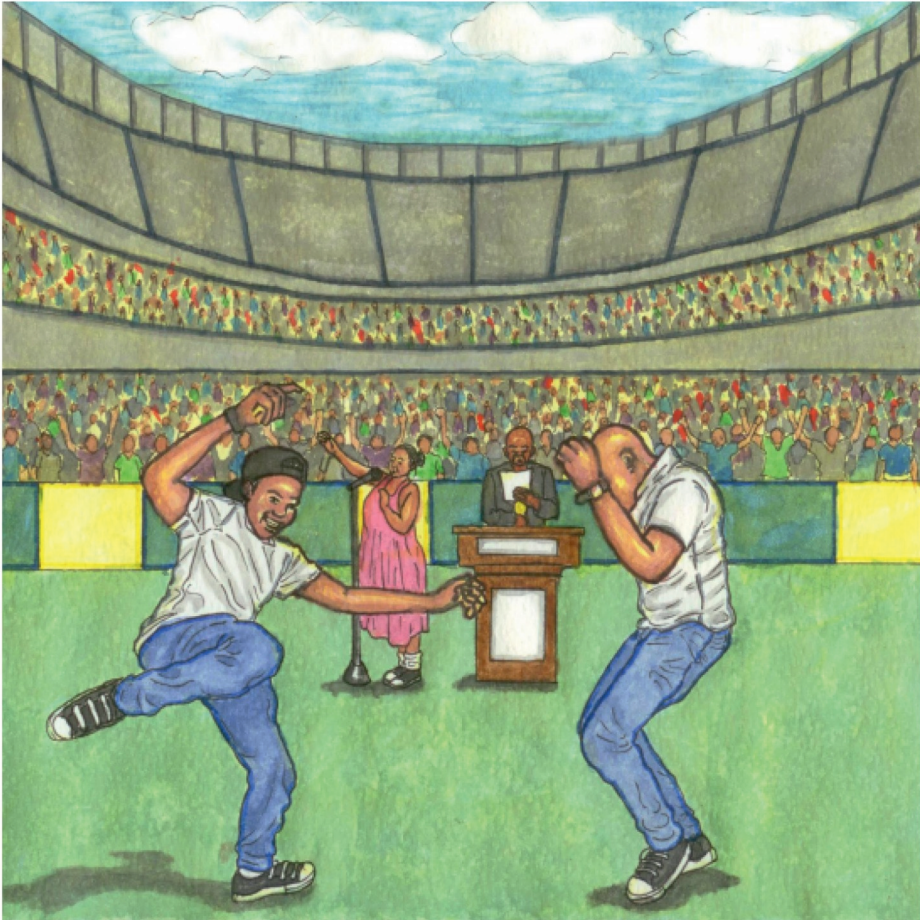
Kwavota abantu abalinganiselwa kuzigidi ezingamashumi amabili bevotes uhulumeni omusha.



Iqembu elathola amavoti amaningi kwaba i-ANC.

Iyona eyanqoba ukhetho lokuqala lwentando yeningi ihamba phambili.

UNelson Mandela owaye ngumholi we-ANC waba nguMongameli wokuqala wombuso wentando yeningi eNingizimu Afrika.



Uhulumeni omusha wamisa lolu suku lomhla zingamashumimamabili nesikhombisa kuMbasalwaba yiholide ukuze abantu baseNingizimu Afrika balukhumbule minyaka yonke.

Sikhumbula ukuzuza umbuso wentando yeningi nemithetho emisha.

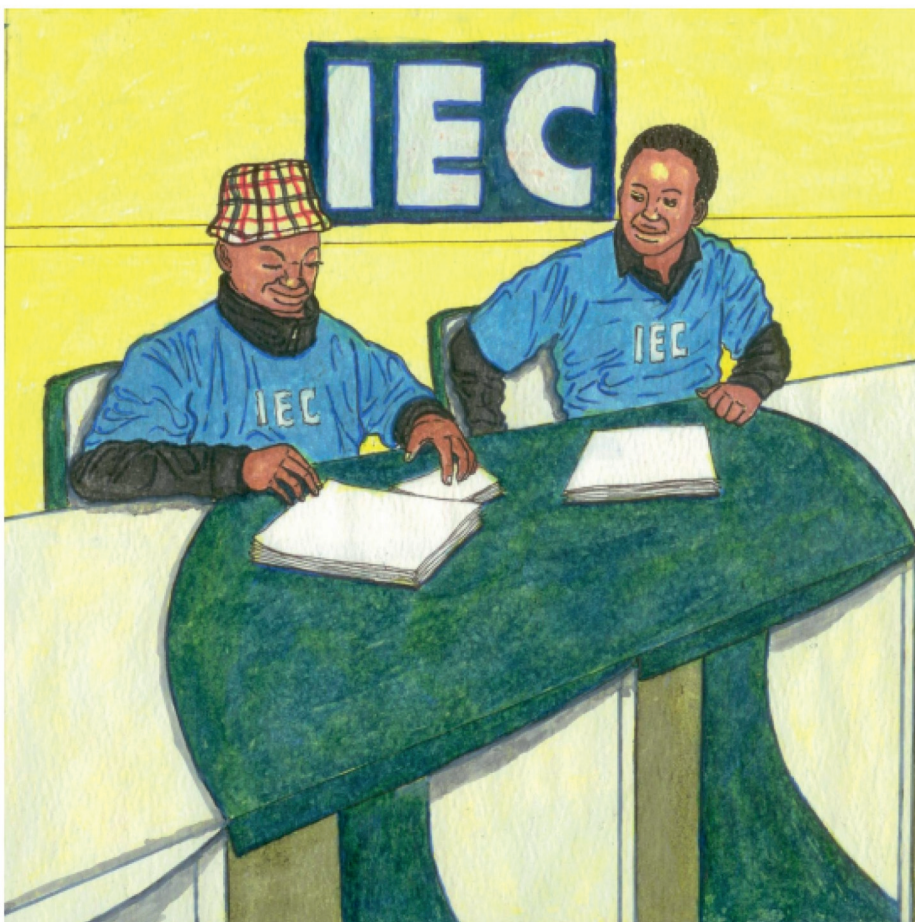
Lolu suku silugubha ngokubuthana ezinkundleni zemidlalo emicimbini ekhethekile. Silugubha ngomculo, izinkondlo nezinkulumo.



Siphinde sihloniphe namaqhawe ethu alwela inkululeko.

Sigubhe nokuqedwa kobandlulo nokuthi wonke umuntu unelungelo lokuvota.

Sithembisa ukuqinisekisa ukuthi wonke umuntu uyalingana futhi ukhululekile. Lowo ngumbuso wentando yabantu.



Ukhetho eNingizimu Afrika luhlelwa yinhlangotho ezimele i-Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).

Le nhlangano iyona eqinisekisa ukuthi ukhetho “lukhulekile futhi luhamba ngendlela eyiyo.” Ngabe ucabanga ukuthi kusho ukuthini lokho?

Funda kabanzi nge-Independent Electoral Commission (ungafunda okuningi ngabo kuyi website yabo).



—Imibuzo

1. Kwenzekani eNingizimu Afrika mhla zingamashumi amabili nesikhombisa kuMbasa ngonyaka ka-1994?
2. Ngubani ovumeleke ukuvota embusweni wentando yeningi?
3. Kungani umhla zingamashumi amabili nesikhombisa kuMbasa uwusuku oluyiholide?
4. Yini umbuso wentando yeningi?
5. Ngubani umongameli wokuqala wombuso wentando yeningi eNingizimu Afrika?



—Izincwadi ezikulolu chungechunge

- Usuku lwenkululeko
- Usuku lwamagugu
- Usuku lwamalungelo abantu
- Usuku lokubuyisana
- Usuku lwabesifazane
- Usuku lwabasebenzi
- Usuku lwentsha



Le ncwadi ibhalwe ngolimi lweSepedi nje ngenye yezinsiza zokufunda zeprojekthi yeZenex Ulwazi Lwethu ngo-2020.