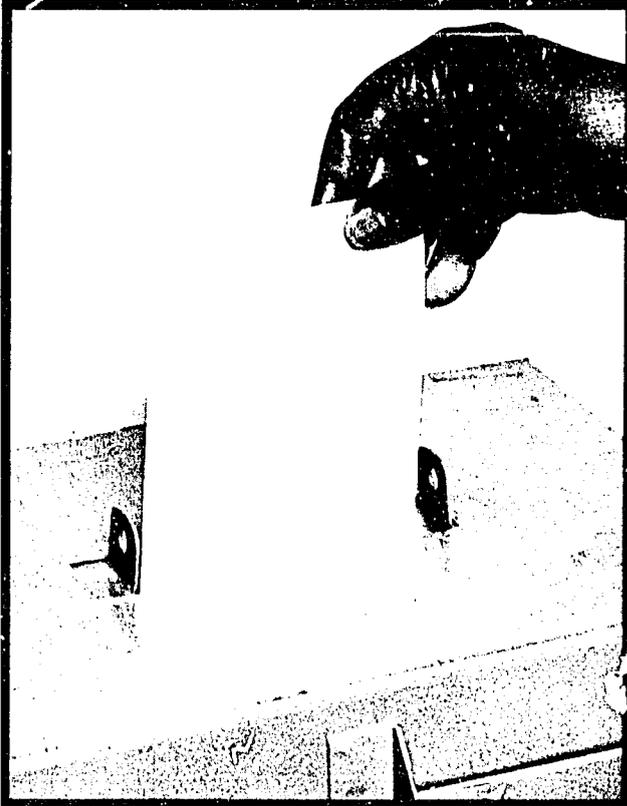


PA-4BR-691

**UKWENZA  
INTANDO YENINGI  
ISEBENZE**



**MAKING  
DEMOCRACY  
WORK**

# UKWENZA INTANDO YENINGI ISEBENZE

*Ibhulwe*

u Jeya Wilson

*no*

Andy Mason

*ngokuhlanganyela no*

Carole A Baeky, Janine Hicks no Charles Ndlovu

*Izithombe ngu*

Cedric Nunn

*Imifanekiso ngu*

Adele O'Connell

*Yahunyushelwa esiZulwini*

u Tutu Cele

## MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

*Written by*

Jeya Wilson

*with*

Andy Mason

*and*

Carole A Baeky, Janine Hicks and Charles Ndlovu

*Photography by*

Cedric Nunn

*Illustrations by*

Adele O'Connell

*Translated into Zulu by*

Tutu Cele



1993

Published by the Community Law Centre (CLC)  
Berea Centre, Seventh Floor  
249 Berea Road  
Durban, 4001.  
Tel: 202-7190 Fax: 210-140

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the copyright owner.

Designed and produced by Artworks, the Desktop Publishing Agency, Durban.

Editor, Art and Photographic Director: Andy Mason

Production: Tracy Brownlee, Shakilo Vishnu, Gaylene Jablonkay, Steve Kheswa, Belinda Mason.

**Characters played by:**

- Saraphina Mabaso .....Mrs Mpati
- Bheki Nkumbuzo.....Sipho
- Nonhlanhla Shabalala .....Phumzile
- Charles Ndlovu .....Mr Dladla
- Nemvuyo Bahlekazi.....Nomsa
- Jeya Wilson .....Dr Ethel Obansajo
- Jon Gould .....Roy

Other roles were played by members of the KwaNyuswa community.

The characters in this book are fictional. The views expressed by the characters in this book are not necessarily those of the people who acted as the characters.

*Ukwenza Intando Yeningi Isebenze/Making Democracy Work* has an accompanying video, which can be used with the book. The book and video are available in Zulu, Sotho, Xhosa and English, and can be obtained by writing the Community Law Centre, Berea Centre, Seventh Floor, 249 Berea Road, Durban 4001, or calling (031) 202-7190.

Ikhishwe iCommunity Law Centre,  
Berea Centre, Seventh Floor  
249 Berea Road  
Durban, 4001.  
Tel: 201-7190 Fax: 210-140

Wonke amalungelo agodliwe. Akukho ingxenye yalencwadi eyobuye ikhiqizwe noma ibuye ikhishwe noma ingayiphi indlela, ngogesi, ngemishini, ngokukopishwa, ngokuqoshwa noma ngaphandle kokuthola imvume kuqala kubanikazi bombhalo.

Yalungiswa yakhishwa yi Artworks, iDesktop Publishing Agency, eThekwini.

Umhleli omkhulu: Andy Mason

Abakhuqizi: Tracy Brownlee, Shakila Vishnu, Gaylene Joblonkay, Steve Kheswa, Belinda Mason

**Abadlali:**

- Saraphina Mabaso .....Nkkz Mpati
- Bheki Nkumbuzo.....Sipho
- Nonhlanhla Shabalala .....Phumzile
- Charles Ndlovu .....Mnz Dladla
- Nomvuyo Bahlekazi.....Nomsa
- Jeya Wilson .....Dkt Ethel Obansajo
- Jon Gould .....Roy

Abanye abadlali amalunga omphakathi wa KwaNyuswa.

Amagama abadlali abakulencwadi asuselwe ekhanda. Imibono evezwa abadlali kulencwadi akuraele ithathwe njengemibono yalabo abebedlala lezozindawo.

*Ukwenza Intando Yeningi Isebenze /Making Democracy Work* inesithombe sevideo ehambisana nayo, esingasetshenziswa kanye nencwadi. Kokubili isithombe kanye nencwadi kuyatholakala ngesiZulu, isiSuthu, isiXhosa nangesiNgisi, kanti zingatholakala ngokubhalela eCommunity Law Centre, Berea Centre, Seventh Floor, 249 Berea Road, Durban 4001, noma ucingo (031) 2027190.

# OKUQUKETHWE

## CONTENTS

<b>AMAZWI OKUBONGA .....</b>	<b>(IV)</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>(IV)</b>
<b>ISANDULELO .....</b>	<b>(V)</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>(V)</b>
<b>ISIGABA SOKUQALA: UKULINDELA INTANDO YENINGI .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>PART ONE: WAITING FOR DEMOCRACY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Ishadi 1: Amaphuzu Entando Yeningi .....	13
Chart 1: Elements of a Democracy .....	14
Ishadi 2: Imbangela Yokwehluleka Kwentando Yeningi .....	15
Chart 2: Why Democracies Fail .....	16
Ishadi 3: Amanye Amalungelo asoGunyazweni Lwamalungelo .....	24
Olunto Jikelele .....	24
Chart 3: Some of the Rights and Freedoms in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights .....	25
Ishadi 4: Ukuthola Umazisi (I.D.) .....	26
Chart 4: How to get an Identity Document (I.D.) .....	27
Ishadi 5: Indlela Yokuziphatha Yokhetho Olukhululekile Noluneqiniso .....	32
Chart 5: Code of Conduct for Free and Fair Elections .....	33
<b>ISIGABA SESIBILI: UKWENZA INTANDO YENINGI ISEBENZE.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>PART TWO: MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK .....</b>	<b>35</b>
Ukuzuzwa Ukulingana .....	37
Achieving Equality .....	37
Ukuvikela Amalungelo Nenkululeko .....	48
Protecting Rights and Freedoms .....	48
Ukuqinisekisa Umsebenzi Kahulumeni .....	53
Ensuring Responsible Government .....	53
Ukunika Indawo Amasiko Endabuko .....	64
Accommodating Traditions .....	64
Inselelo .....	68
The Challenge .....	68
<b>ISIGABA SESITHATHU: UMHLANGANO WOKUBONISANA NGENTANDO YENINGI .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>PART THREE: DEMOCRACY WORKSHOP .....</b>	<b>69</b>
Isifundo Sokuvota .....	72
Learning to Vote .....	72
Ukuqhuba Umhlangano Wokubonisana Ngentando Yeningi .....	76
How to run a Democracy Workshop .....	76
Umhlangano Wokubonisana .....	80
The Workshop .....	80
Iphepha Lokuvota Okungelona Langempela .....	91
Mock Ballot Paper .....	91
<b>INCAZELO YAMAGAMA .....</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>GLOSSARY .....</b>	<b>92</b>

# AMAZWI OKUBONGA

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For almost five years the Community Law Centre (CLC) has been working with communities in rural Natal, KwaZulu and Transkei. Like all CLC publications, *Ukwenza Intando Yeningi Isenzenze Making Democracy Work* is based on the aspirations and concerns of the rural communities the CLC has the privilege to serve. The CLC appreciates the significant contribution of these communities to the development of publications which are appropriate and useful to rural South Africans.

This book and accompanying video would not have been possible without the active involvement of the community of KwaNyuswa, located in the Valley of a Thousand Hills. The dedicated KwaNyuswa Paralegal Committee, with the support of the community's traditional leadership, was responsible for coordinating the involvement of community members in the filming of the photo story and video.

Text and pictures in this book were tested with rural paralegals affiliated with the CLC and in KwaNyuswa, as well as other communities in Natal, KwaZulu and Transkei, to ensure clarity of content and appropriateness of illustrations. The CLC is grateful for the unselfish dedication of all those who participated in the development of *Ukwenza Intando Yeningi Isenzenze Making Democracy Work*, and in particular, KwaNyuswa Paralegal Committee member Saraphina Mabaso, KwaNyuswa Paralegal Nonhlanhla Shabalala, KwaNyuswa Tribal Court employee Mathilda Shabalala and Mpukunyoni Paralegal Bheki Nkumbuzo, all of whom played characters in the book and video.

CLC staff who participated in the development, editing and production of the book include Publications Coordinator Charles Ndlovu, Research Assistants Janine Hicks and Andrew Peens, Administrative Assistant Fathima Essay, and Trainers Nomvuyo Bahlekazi and Lucy Voss. Law Professor Jon Gould, an American working with the CLC as an International Intern, also played an important role in the production of the book.

The editorial and artistic skills of Artworks Director Andy Mason, photographer Cedric Nunn, illustrator Adele O'Connell, translator Tutu Cele and Artworks production staff Shakila Vishna, Gaylene Jablonkay, Steve Kheswa, Tracy Brownlee and Belinda Mason are reflected in these pages. Their patience and devotion are deeply appreciated by the CLC staff and the author Jeya Wilson.

Without generous contributions from our funders, including Richards Bay Minerals and Shell South Africa (Pty) Ltd., this book would have remained a dream. On behalf of the communities served by the CLC, we thank all our funders for their tangible contributions to the making of a democratic South Africa.

While it deeply appreciates the contributions of all the people who made this book possible, the CLC accepts full responsibility for any flaws or errors.

Cishe sekuyiminyaka etatshani iCommunity Law Centre (CLC) isebenza neziphakathi yase maphandleni eNatali, kwaZulu, nase Transkei. Zonke izincwadi ezishicilelwa yi CLC zisekelwa phansi kwemibono namaphuzu aphakanyiswa abantu basemaphandleni i-CLC eneqhelo lokuyisebenzela. I-CLC isithokozela kakhulu isandla esitakwe imiphakathi ekuthuthukiseni imibhalo etanele futhi enomqondo kubantu basemaphandleni.

Lencwadi kanye nesithombe sevideo esihambisana nayo bekungeke kuphumelele ngaphandle kokuzibandakanya ngokuzinikela komphakathi wa KwaNyuswa, laphaya eValley of Thousand Hills. IKomiti Labaluleki bezomthetho KwaNyuswa elizinikele yilo eladidiyela amalunga omphakathi kuthathwa isithombe sevideo nangenkathi kuthathwa izithombe, ngokubambisana nabaholi bendabuko bakuyo lencwadi.

Lencwadi ike yahlolwa ngokufundisa ngemifanekiso kanye nekuqukethe imiphakathini yase maphandleni engaphansi kwe CLC na KwaNyuswa, kanye neminye nje imiphakathi eNatali, KwaZulu nase Transkei, ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi okuphakathi kuyo kuyezwakala nemifanekiso iyaqondakala.

I-CLC ibonga iyanconcoza kuSaraphina Mabaso, oyilunga leKwaNyuswa Paralegal Committee, uNonhlanhla onguMeluleki wezomthetho KwaNyuswa, uMathilda Shabalala osebenza eNkantolo yeSizwe saMaNyuswa kanye noMeluleki wezomthetho waseMpukunyoni uBheki Nkumbuzo, yibo ababengabahlali abavelele kulencwadi nakuvideo.

Abasebenzi baseCLC nabo bazibandakanya ekubhalweni kwalencwadi, ekuyihleleni nokuyishicilela kakhona uCharles Ndlovu, onguMdiyeli wezokuShicilela, Umcwani ngumelekeleli uJanine Hicks no Andrew Peens kanye noMsiyi wezokuPhatha eCLC, uFathima Essay noMqeqeshi waseCLC uNomvuyo Bahlekazi kanye no Jane Voss. Uphulofesa wezoMthetho uJon Gould ovela kwelaseMelika futhi obesebenza eCLC, naye wazinikela kakhulu ekwenziweni kwalencwadi.

Ubuciko boMqondisi we-Artworks u Andy Mason, umthwebuli wezithombe, uCedric Nunn, umdwebi wemifanekiso, u Adele O'Connell, umhumushi, uTutu Cele, nabasebenzi base Artworks bonke abayikhiqizile oShakila Vishnu, Gaylene Jablonkay, Steve Kheswa, Tracy Brownlee no Belinda Mason bonke buyazibonakalela nje emakhasini alencwadi. Ukubekezela kwabo nokuzinikela kwabo kuncomeka kakhulu kubasebenzi base CLC kanye nakumbhali wayo uJeya Wilson.

Ngaphandle kwemimikelo evela kubaxhasi lencwadi ibizogcina iyiphupho nje. Egameni lemiphakathi esetshenzelwa yi CLC siswele imilomo eyizinkulungwane ngeminikelo yabaxhasi kuNingizimu Afrika yentando yeningi.

Yize i-CLC yemukela ngezandla ezimhlophe isandla esifakwe yibonke abantu abenze lencwadi ibe impumelelo, i-CLC iyakwemukela futhi ukubhekana nakho konke okungaba unonakalo kulencwadi.

# ISANDULELO

## INTRODUCTION

### ***"Is democracy going to make us all equal?"***

*Nonhlanhla Shabalala, KwaNyuswa Paralegal*

Throughout South Africa "democracy" is the buzz word surrounding the 1994 election. For some, the word represents an opportunity to participate in the country's first non-racial election on the basis of "one person, one vote". For others, it means majority rule without respect for the rights of those outside the ruling party. There are unrealistic expectations that one election will magically solve South Africa's political and economic problems, turning the country overnight into a democracy.

Democracy is not just one election held in 1994. The first election will not mystically give birth to democratic government. It is only the starting point for regularly scheduled elections at local, regional and national levels. Elections are about choosing individuals and political parties whose values and actions reflect the aspirations of the electorate. Politicians and leaders must be forced by an active electorate to realise the limits on their power, along with their responsibility to represent fairly all South Africans. In a democracy all South Africans must be able to voice their convictions and walk the streets without fear from political parties or local, regional and national governments.

Democracy is not a spectator sport, where South Africans can sit on the sidelines and watch others play the game. After more than forty years of apartheid, the devastating legacy of this destructive system has left South Africans with a society that has to be reconstructed at every level. South Africans within every layer of society will have to become involved in the reconstruction of the country.

On 10 December 1992 the CLC published *Ukulindela Intando Yeningi/Waiting for Democracy*, a book designed to demystify the political process and address the mechanics of voting. Now, a year later, *Ukwenza Intando Yeningi/Isenzenze/Making Democracy Work* has been updated in response to the rapid political and social developments in the last year. In particular, the first two sections seek to move beyond the mechanical "ballot-box" approach to voter education, and to raise issues and concerns which will come sharply into focus once the first election is over and the task of reconstructing South African society begins in earnest. The final section of the book is designed to enable community members to run their own voting, democracy and civil society education workshops.

South Africans subscribe to a wide variety of different, and often opposing, values and ideas. Readers

### ***Ngabe Intando Yeningi izosenza silingane sonke na? uNonhlanhla Shabalala, uMehluleki wezomthetho KwaNyuswa.***

ENingizimu Afrika Yonke "intando yeningi" undabuzekwayo enkulumweni ephathelene nokhetho luka 1994. Kwabanye leligama li baza ukhetho lokuqala olungakhethi bala kanye "nevoti eyodwa ngomuntu oyedwa". Kwabanye li baza ukubusa kweningi ngaphandle kokuhlonipha amahungelo abanye abantu abangaphandle kweqem'la elibusayo. Kunokulindela okungelona iqiniso kokuthi ukhetho olulodwa nje luzovele luziqede nva izinkinga zezomnotho kanye nezombangazwe zaseNingizimu Afrika, bese izwe liba ngelentando yeningi nje ngokuphazima kweso.

Intando yeningi okulona ukhetho olulodwa nje oluzoba ngo 1994. Ukhetho lokuqala nje ngeke luzale ngomlingo uhulumeni wentando yeningi. Ukhetho lokuqala luvisinyathelo sokuqala sokhetho olwenziwa njalo ezindaweni ezifundeni nasemazingeni kazwelonke. Ukhetho lungolokukhetha abantu kanye namaqembu ezombusazwe izinkolelo kanye nemigomo yawo ekhombisa izifiso zabantu. Abezombusazwe kanye nabaholi kutanele baphoqwe abantu babo ukuthi bazi ukuthi amandla abo aqina kuphi kanye nomsebenzi wabo wokumela bonke abantu ngokulinganayo eNingizimu Afrika. KuNingizimu Afrika yentando yeningi bonke abantu kutanele bakwazi ukaveza ilaka labo futhi bahambe ngokuthanda kwabo ezweni labo ngale kokwesaba amaqembu ezombusazwe noma uhulumeni bezindawo, bezitunda noma bezwe lonke.

Intando yeningi akusiwo umdlalo wokubekelwa lapho abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bezoma ngaphandle babukele abanye bedlala. Ngemva kweminyaka engamashumi amane embuso wobandlululo kanye nobuhlungu obalenza kubantu abehlukene nasemphakathini, umphakathi waseNingizimu Afrika ubhekene nomsebenzi omkhulu wokwakha kuwowonke amazinga omphakathi. Bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika kuwowonke amazinga omphakathi kufanele bahlunganyele ekwakheni kabusha lelizwe.

Ngomhlaka 10 Disemba 1992 i-CLC yethula incwadi *Ukulindela Intando Yeningi/Waiting for Democracy* eyayihlose ukucacisa umsebenzi wezombusazwe futhi ikhuluma ngezindlela zokuvota. Manje ngenxa konyaka, *Ukwenza Intando Yeningi/Isenzenze/Making Democracy Work* seyenziwe kabusha yashicilelwa ukubhekana nezigidaba zakamuya nje ezenzeke kusukela onyakeni odlule. Ikakhulukazi iqonde okungale "kwebhokisi lokuvota" ngemfundiso yokuvota, nokwembula ama-

may not agree with some or all of the ideas put forth in *Ukwenza Intando Yeningi Isebenze Making Democracy Work*. The CLC recognises that constructive disagreement helps to define democracy, and hopes that the debate stimulated by this book will contribute to the reconstruction of a democratic South Africa.

To answer Ms Shabalala's question, democracy will only make us all equal if we, as individuals and communities, become part of the political process and take responsibility for accountable government. Democracy is too important to be left to politicians. It requires all of us to commit ourselves to participation and active involvement in the political process.

**Carole A Baekey, Director**  
*Community Law Centre*  
December 1993

phuzu ayoqubuka ngemva kokhetho kanye nomsebenzi wokubumba kabasha iNingizimu Afrika. Ingenye yokugcina yaleniwadi ihlose ukwenza imiphakathi ikwazi ukuzibambela imihlangano yokubonisana ngokuvota, intando yeningi kanye nezimhlangano ezinqekho phansi kukahulumeni.

Abantu baseNingizimu Afrika banemibono eyehlukene. Abatunda lenwadi *Ukwenza Intando Yeningi Isebenze Making Democracy Work* bangase bangavumelani neminye imiqondo noma yonke nje imiqondo eku-lenwadi. I-CLC iyavumelana nokuthi ukungavumelani okwakhayo kuyasiza ekuchazeni intando yeningi kumuntu ngomuntu kanye nasemphakathini, futhi inethemba lokuthi lenwadi izoba nesandla ekwakheni kabasha intando yeningi eNingizimu Afrika.

Ukuphendula umbuzo kaNks Shabalala, intando yeningi iyosenza sonke silingane uma thina umuntu ngamunye noma siyimiphakathi siba yingxeny yomshikashika wezombusazwe futhi kube ngumsebenzi wethu ukubona ukuthi uhulumeni usibhekile sonke. Intando yeningi isemqoka kakhulu ukuba ingavele ishiywe ezandleni zabombusazwe nohulumeni. Idir. ga wonke umuntu azinikele ekuzibandakanyeni ngokuzinikela okugcwele emshikashikeni wezombusazwe.

**ngu Carole A Baekey, uMqondisi**  
*I Community Law Centre*  
Disemba 1993

## MISSION STATEMENT OF THE CLC

The Community Law Centre (CLC) is an independent, non-profit, privately funded non-governmental organization affiliated with the University of Natal. The CLC is non-partisan. The CLC is dedicated to the empowerment and self-sufficiency of rural communities through development of rule of law and equality before the law.

## INKULUMOMGOMO

I Community Law Centre (CLC), esizinda esizimele esingenzi nzuzo, esixhaswe ngasese asikho phansi kukahulumeni, singaphansi kwe Yunivesithi yaseNatali. I CLC ayikhethi qembu. I CLC izimisele ekukhuthazeni nasekuzisizeni kwemiphakathi yase-maphandleni ngokuthuthukisa umthetho nokulingana phambi kwawo.

**ISIGABA SOKUQALA  
UKULINDELA  
INTANDO YENINGI**



**PART ONE**

**WAITING  
FOR DEMOCRACY**

# UKULINDELA INTANDO YENINGI WAITING FOR DEMOCRACY

## Abadlali / Characters



UNkksz Mpati: Owesimame oneminyaka engu 66

Mrs Mpati: 66 year old housewife



USipho: Umzukul ka Nkksz Mpati

Sipho: Mrs Mpati's 22 year old grandson



UDkt Ethel Obasanjo: UPhulofesa kwezombangazwe oneminyaka engu 41

Dr Ethel Obasanjo: 41 year old professor of Politics



Phumzile: Umeluleki wezomthetho oneminyaka engu 27

Phumzile: 27 year old paralegal!



UMnz Dladla: Umeluleki we Nkosi oneminyaka engu 46

Mr Dladla: 46 year old advisor to the Chief



uNomsa: Ummeli wase CLC oneminyaka engu 34

Nomsa: 34 year old CLC lawyer

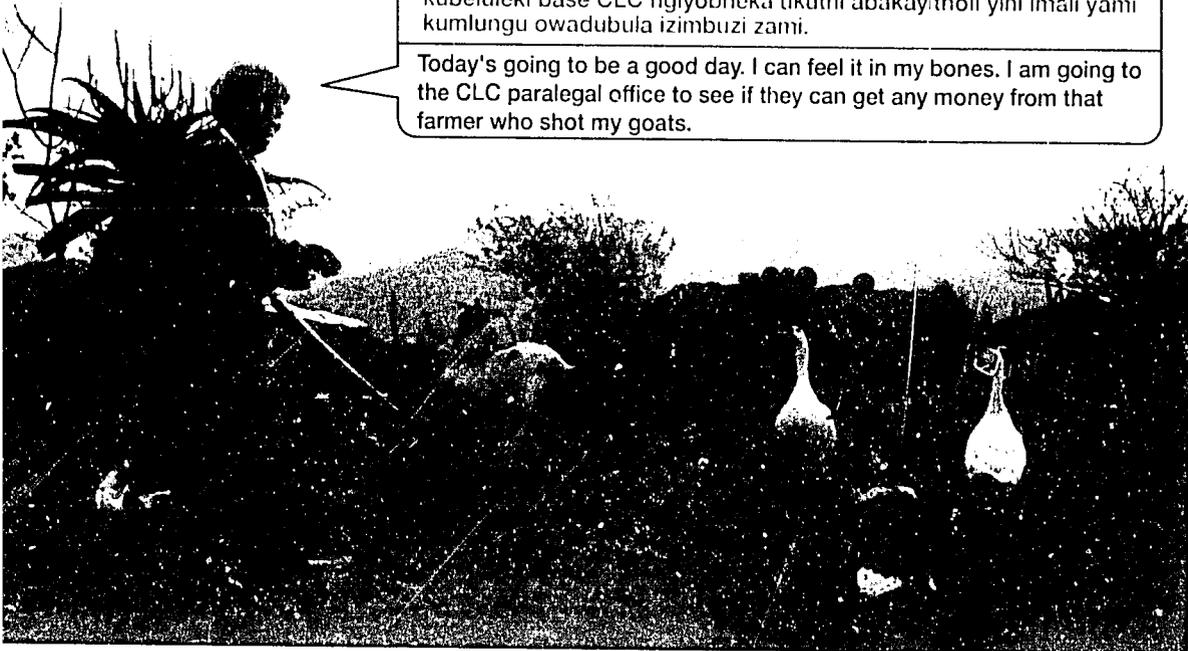


uRoy: Ummeli wase CLC Oneminyaka engu 38

Roy: 38 year old CLC lawyer

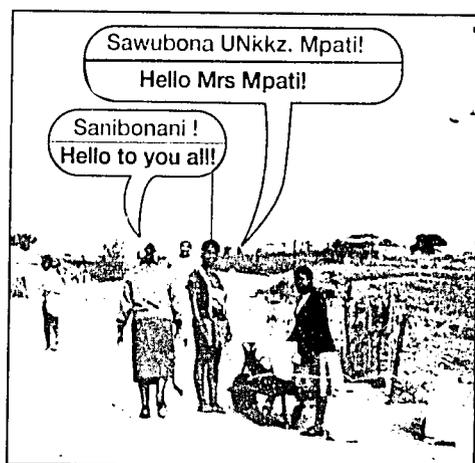
Namuhla kuzoba wusuku oluhle. Ngizwa nasegazini nje. Ngizoya kubeluleki base CLC ngiyobheka ukuthi abakayitholi yini imali yami kumlungu owadubula izimbuzi zami.

Today's going to be a good day. I can feel it in my bones. I am going to the CLC paralegal office to see if they can get any money from that farmer who shot my goats.



Kuyindlela ende ukuya eHovisi labeluleki beCLC.

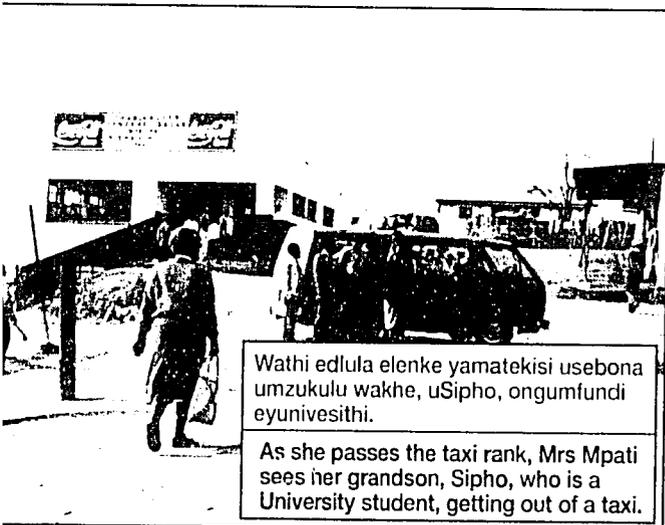
It is a long way to the paralegal office.



Sawubona UNkkz. Mpati!

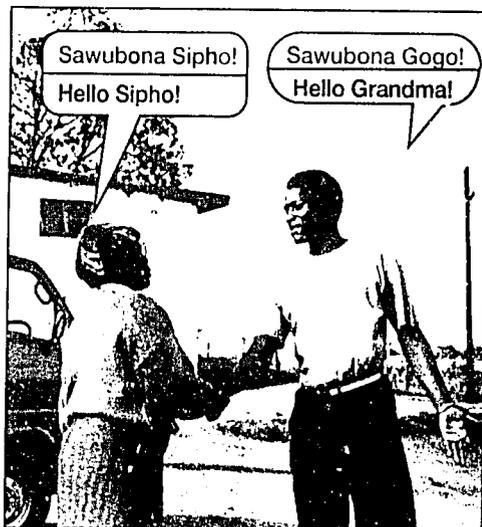
Hello Mrs Mpati!

Sanibonani!  
Hello to you all!



Wathi edlula elenke yamatekisi usebona umzukulu wakhe, uSipho, ongumfundi eyunivesithi.

As she passes the taxi rank, Mrs Mpati sees her grandson, Sipho, who is a University student, getting out of a taxi.

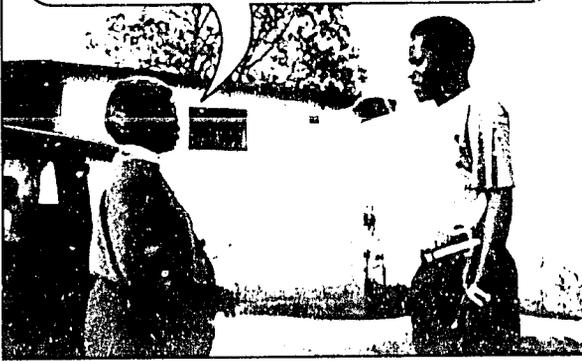


Sawubona Sipho!  
Hello Sipho!

Sawubona Gogo!  
Hello Grandma!

Sipho, bengicabanga ukuthi usesikoleni mfana wami. Uzokwenzani ekhaya? Abanakho okwenele ukuha bakufundise kule yunivesithi yakho enkulu?

Sipho, I thought you were at school, boy. What are you doing back home? Don't they have enough to teach you at your big university?



Hayi lutho. Mina nsukuzonke ngizihlalela nezimbuzi, ngizicabangele izinyoni zami bese ngizibukela amabhasi edlula.

No, my child. I just sit with the goats, think of things, and watch the buses go by.



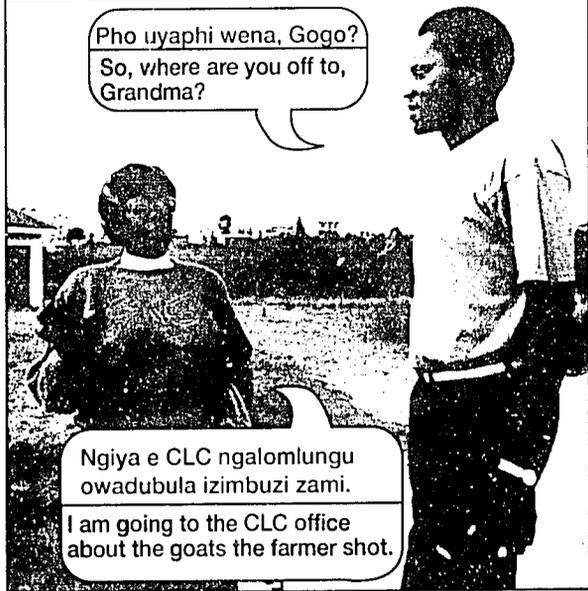
Gogo awuzwanga ukuthi abafundi badube amakilasi?

Grandma, haven't you heard? The students are on boycott.



Pho uyaphi wena, Gogo?

So, where are you off to, Grandma?



Ngiya e CLC ngalomlungu owadubula izimbuzi zami.

I am going to the CLC office about the goats the farmer shot.

Owu! uchitha isikhathi sakho. Bazoba ngakumlungu. Abelungu vele banjalo.

You are wasting your time. They will support the farmer. It always happens that way.



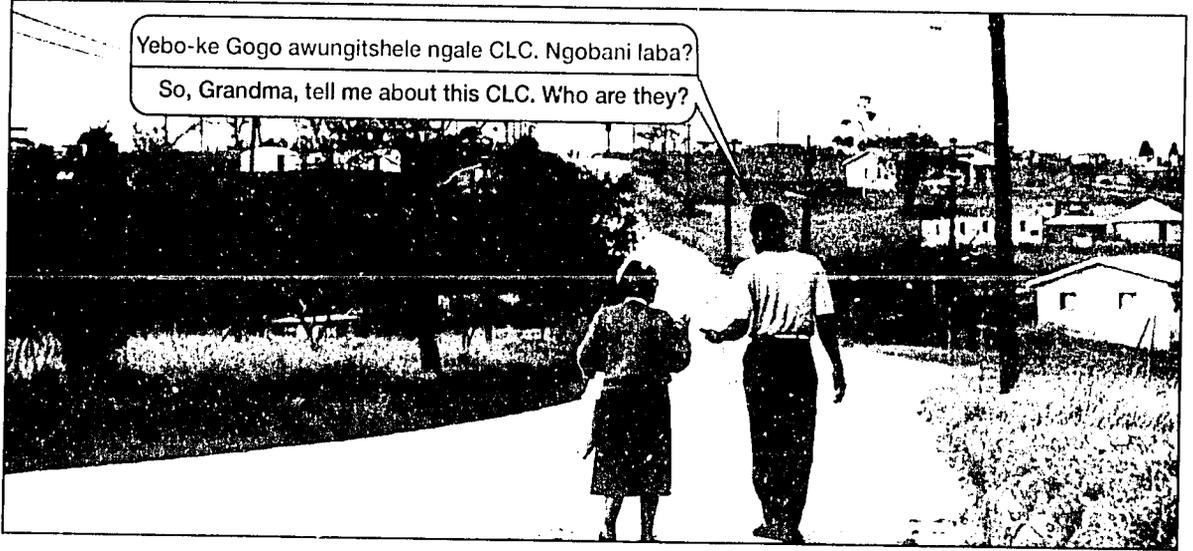
Uyaphazama mntanami. I-CLC kayinjalo. Awuzingani uzozibonela?

You're wrong, my child. The CLC isn't like that. Why don't you come and see?



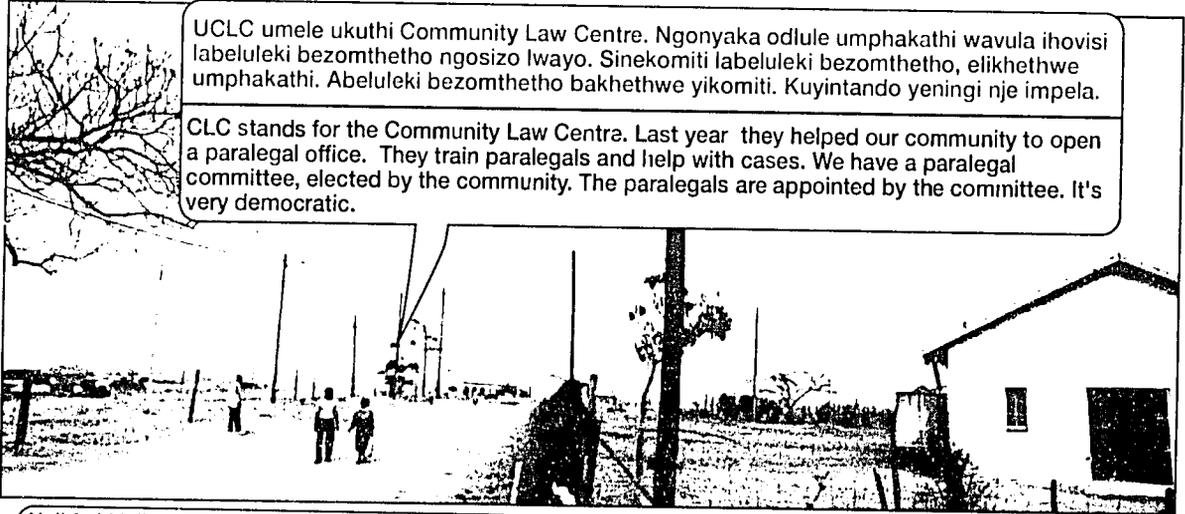
Yebo-ke Gogo awungitshela ngale CLC. Ngobani laba?

So, Grandma, tell me about this CLC. Who are they?



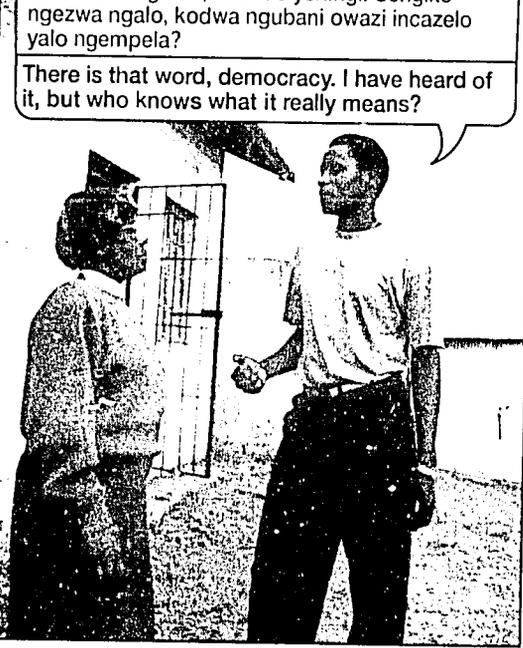
UCLC umele ukuthi Community Law Centre. Ngonyaka odlule umphakathi wavula ihovisi labeluleki bezomthetho ngosizo lwayo. Sinekomiti labeluleki bezomthetho, elikhethwe umphakathi. Abeluleki bezomthetho bakhethwe yikomiti. Kuyintando yeningi nje impela.

CLC stands for the Community Law Centre. Last year they helped our community to open a paralegal office. They train paralegals and help with cases. We have a paralegal committee, elected by the community. The paralegals are appointed by the committee. It's very democratic.



Nali futhi leligama, intando yeningi. Sengike ngezwa ngalo, kodwa ngubani owazi incazelo yalo ngempela?

There is that word, democracy. I have heard of it, but who knows what it really means?

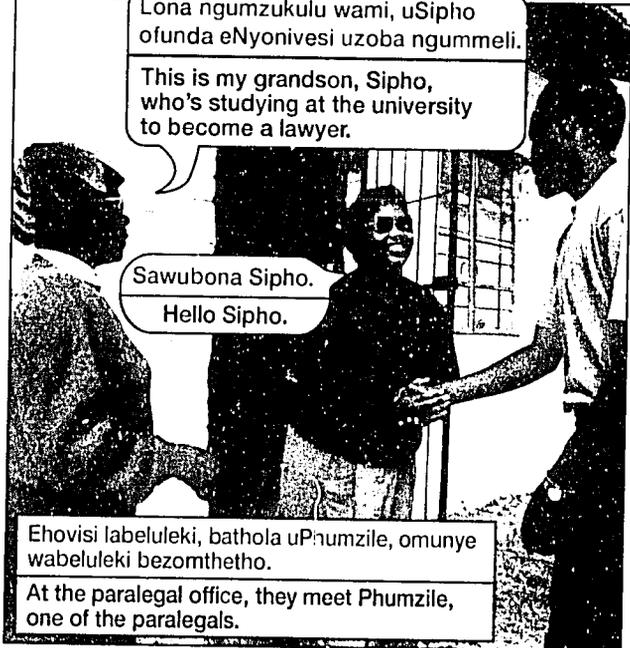


Lona ngumzukululu wami, uSipho ofunda eNyonivesi uzoba ngummeli.

This is my grandson, Sipho, who's studying at the university to become a lawyer.

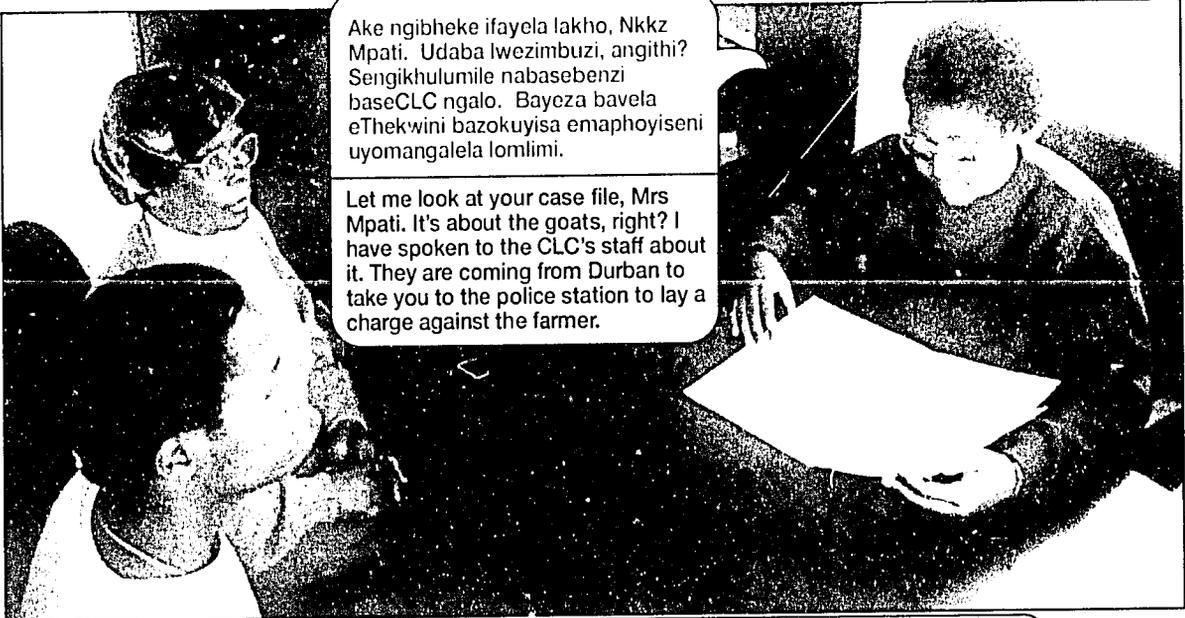
Sawubona Sipho.

Hello Sipho.



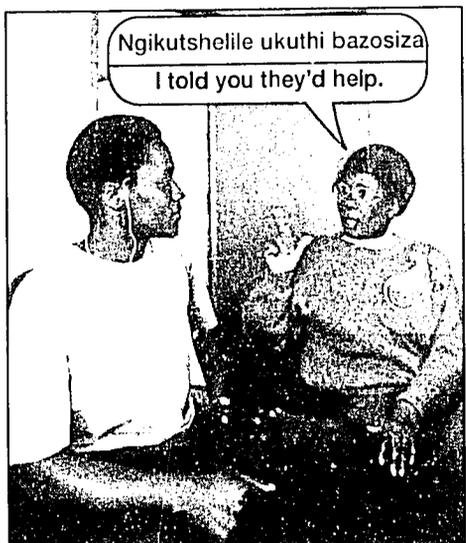
Ehovisi labeluleki, bathola uPhumzile, omunye wabeluleki bezomthetho.

At the paralegal office, they meet Phumzile, one of the paralegals.

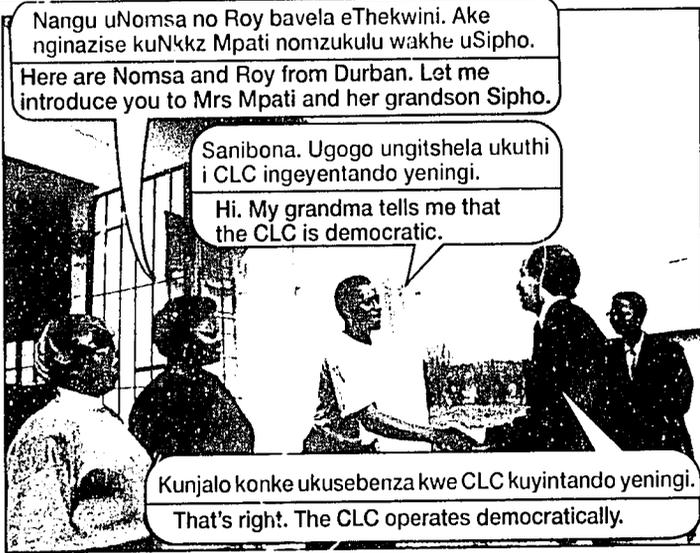


Ake ngibheke ifayela lakho, Nkkz Mpati. Udaba lwezimbuzi, angithi? Sengikhulumile nabasebenzi baseCLC ngalo. Bayeza bavela eThekwini bazokuyisa emaphoyiseni uyomangalela lomlimi.

Let me look at your case file, Mrs Mpati. It's about the goats, right? I have spoken to the CLC's staff about it. They are coming from Durban to take you to the police station to lay a charge against the farmer.



Ngikutshelile ukuthi bazosiza  
I told you they'd help.



Nangu uNomsa no Roy bavela eThekwini. Ake nginazise kuNkkz Mpati nomzukululu wakhe uSipho.  
Here are Nomsa and Roy from Durban. Let me introduce you to Mrs Mpati and her grandson Sipho.

Sanibona. Ugogo ungitshela ukuthi i CLC ingeyentando yeningi.  
Hi. My grandma tells me that the CLC is democratic.

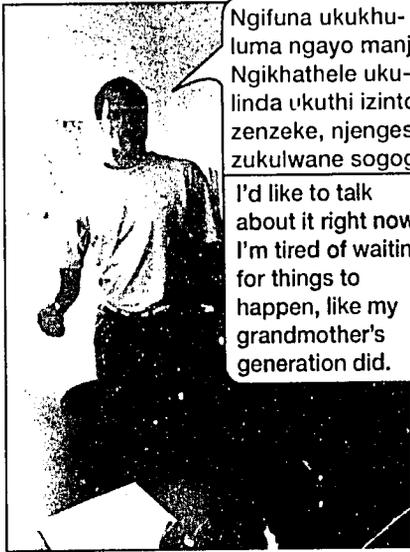
Kunjalo konke ukusebenza kwe CLC kuyintando yeningi.  
That's right. The CLC operates democratically.



Bahlala phansi ehovisi ukuze baxoxe.  
They sit down in the office to talk

Kuyathokozisa ukuthi uthinta isihloko sentando yeningi. Emhlanganweni wethu wokugcina, amalunga ekomiti athi afuna ukwazi ngentando yeningi, ukuvota kanye nokhetho. Ngakhoke ngoLwesibili oluzayo sizoba nomhlangano woku-cobelelana ngolwazi. Mhlawumbe uzothanda ukubakhona nawe Sipho usicobelele ngovo lwakho.

It's interesting that you bring up the topic of democracy. At our last paralegal committee meeting, the committee members said they'd like to know about democracy, voting and elections. So we're having a workshop next Tuesday. Maybe you'd like to come Sipho, and tell us what you think.



Ngifuna ukukhuluma ngayo manj Ngikhathele uku-linda ukuthi izinto zenzeke, njenges zukulwane sogco  
I'd like to talk about it right now I'm tired of waiting for things to happen, like my grandmother's generation did.



Kodwa Siphiso, ubani owazi ngentando yeningi? Asikaze siyizwe. Ngazi igama nje. Ukuthi yenzani? Iyongisiza ngani mina? Anginalwazi.

But Siphiso, who knows what democracy is? We have not experienced it. I only know the word. What does it do? How will it help me? I have no idea.

Ngezwa kuthiwa iwuhlelo lapho abantu benamalungelo afanayo. Akukho kubandlululwa ngokwebala. Wonke umuntu uyazibandakanya kuhulumeni, futhi noma ngubani unezwi. Abantu banalungelo lokuguqula imithetho eyenzelelayo.

I have heard that it's a system where people enjoy equal rights. There is no discrimination or racism. Everybody takes part in government, and everybody has a say. People have rights to change laws that are unfair.



Iqonde lokho intando yeningi?  
Is that what democracy means?

Kufanele kube ngaphezu kwalokho.  
There must be more to it than that.

Kunamakhulu ezincwadi esezabhalwa ngentando yeningi. Kafishane nje, kuchaza ukuthi uhulumeni wabantu.

Hundreds of books have been written about democracy. Basically, it means government by the people.



Kodwa ngeke wonke umuntu abe ngu hulumeni.

But not everybody can be in the government.

Uqinisele. Sikhetha abantu abazosimela.

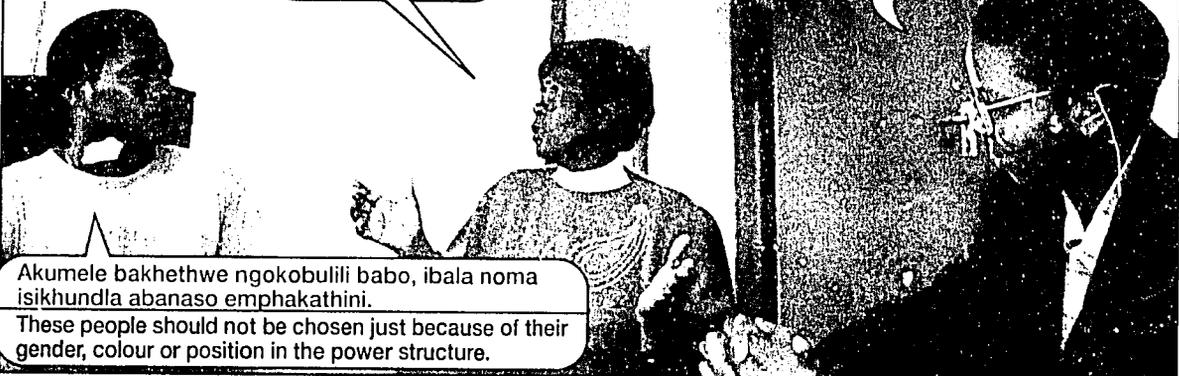
You are right. So we elect people to represent us.

Sibakhetha kanjani abazosimela?

How do we choose who'll represent us?

Lokho kuyoya ngokuthi sivota okhethweni lwezindawo, lwezifunda noma lukazwelonke. Okwejwayelekile ukuthi okhethweni lwezindawo, sivotela abantu emphakathini abangakwazi ukumela izifiso zethu.

That depends on whether you are voting in local, regional or national elections. Normally at local level, we vote for people from the community who are able to represent our interests.



Akumele bakhethwe ngokobulili babo, ibala noma isikhundla abanaso emphakathini.

These people should not be chosen just because of their gender, colour or position in the power structure.

Okhethweni lukazwelonke sivotela amaqembu ezombusazwe. Yiwo akhetha abazosimela kuhulumeni.

In national elections we vote for political parties. They choose who will represent us in the government.



Siyokwazi ngani ukuthi ilona liph iqembu esiyolikhetha.

How will we know which party to choose?

Okokuqala sidinga ukwazi imigomo eyehlukene yezinhlango, nokuthi thina izosithinta kanjani leyomigomo. Kufanele baqale bezwe esikufunayo, ngaphambi kokulindela ukuthi sibavotele.

First we need to know what the policies of the different parties are, and how they affect us. They should find out what we want, before expecting us to support them.



Ziningi izinhlango. Yiziphi engingakhetha kuzo?

There are so many parties. Which ones can I choose from?

Ziningana. I-ANC, i-AZAPO, i-CP, i-DP, i-IFP, i-NP, i-PAC, i-SACP kanye nezinye ezincanyana.

Several. The ANC, AZAPO, CP, DP, IFP, NP, PAC, SACP and lots of other ones.



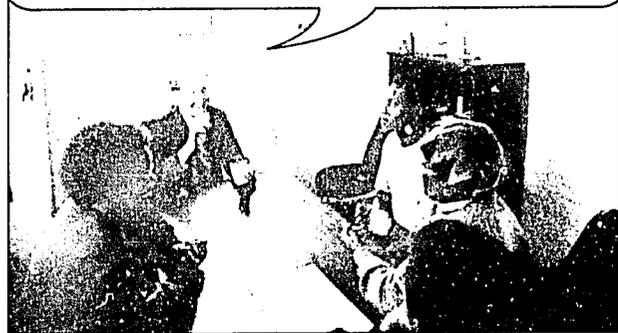
Intando yeningi izwakala idida.

Democracy sounds confusing.



Empeleni ilula kabi uma usuyiqonda ukusebenza kwayo. Intando yeningi inikeza izwi kuwovonke umuntu kuhulumeni.

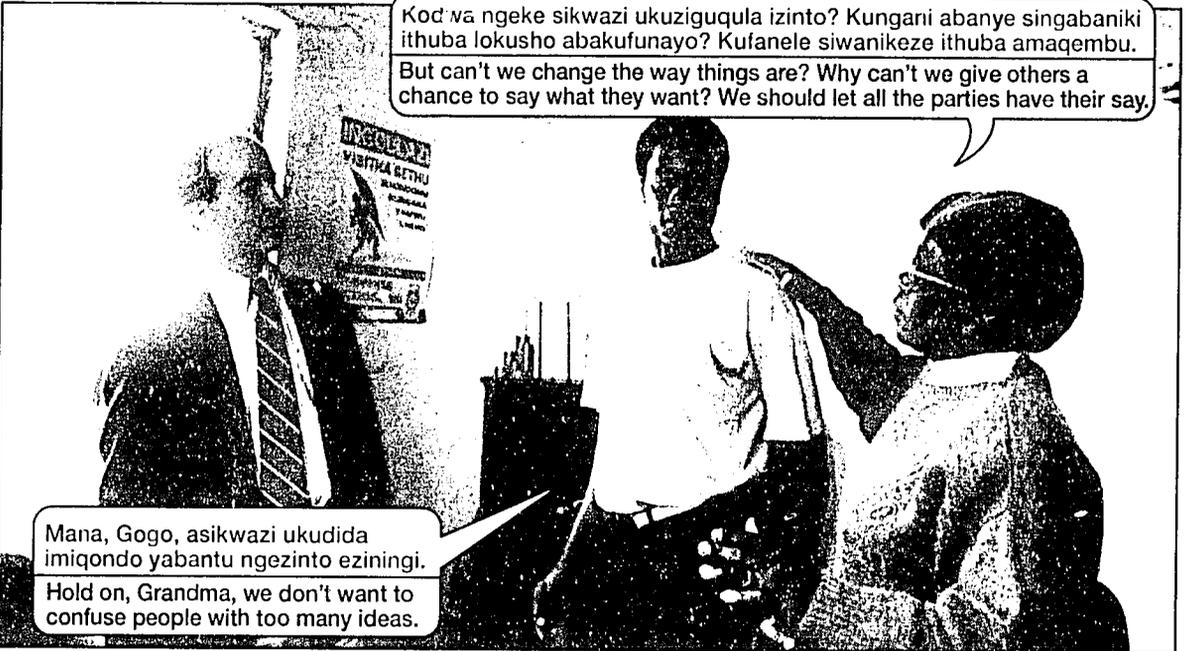
Actually it's fairly easy once you understand how it works. Democracy gives all people a voice in the government.





Lokho kulungile uma uhlala edolobheni labamhlophe njengo Roy, futhi unevoti. Akufani nasemalokishini noma lapha emaphandleni. Abantu abakhululekile ukusho abakuthandayo.

That's fine if you live in a white suburb like you do Roy. It's not the same in the townships or here in the rural areas. People aren't free to say what they want.



Kodwa ngeke sikwazi ukuziguqula izinto? Kungani abanye singabaniki ithuba lokusho abakufunayo? Kufanele siwanikeze ithuba amaqembu.

But can't we change the way things are? Why can't we give others a chance to say what they want? We should let all the parties have their say.

Mana, Gogo, asikwazi ukudida imiqondo yabantu ngezinto eziningi.

Hold on, Grandma, we don't want to confuse people with too many ideas.

Kodwa akuyikho okushiwo intando yeningi lokho? Uma singenalwazi ngamaqembu ahlukenene, singaba kanjani namandla okunquma ngesikwaziyo?

But isn't that what democracy is about? If we don't have knowledge about the different parties, how can we make an informed choice?



Ngeyani lengxoxo engiyizwayo? Izwakala imnandi.

What is this discussion I've been hearing? It sounds interesting.

Lona uMnz. Dladla ungumeluleki weNkosi. Angisho ukuthi senake nabonana noRoy ngaphambili. Abanye uyabazi.  
This is Mr Dladla. He's the Chief's advisor. I don't think you've met Roy before Mr. Dladla. The others you know.

Sawubona Roy. Yebo kunezinkulimo eziningi kulezizinsuku. Okungikhathazayo abantu abaziqondi izinto eziningi. Intando yeningi, amaqembu ombangezwe, ukhetno kuningi okufanele kufundwe.



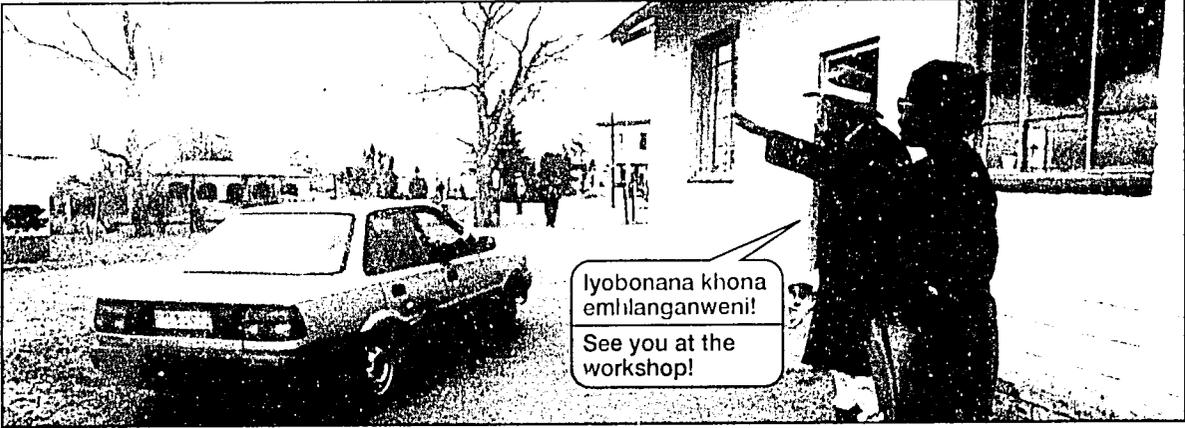
Kunjani Mnz. Dladla. Sixoxa ngentando yeningi nokhetho.  
How do you do, Mr Dladla. We are discussing democracy and elections.

How do you do, Roy. Yes, there's a lot of talk these days. What worries me is that people don't understand a lot of concepts. Democracy, political parties, elections. There is so much to learn.

Ngicabanga ukuthi konke sikuxoxe emhlanganweni wokucobelelana kunjani lokho?  
I think we should discuss all this at the workshop, don't you think?

Njalo uma izinto ziqina nina niyaye nihlethe.  
You guys always back off when things get difficult.

Kunomunye umhlangano futhi? Owokugcina ngezimpesheni wawumuhle kakhulu. Phumzile ungazise ngalona. Ngiyoba khona.  
You're having another workshop? The last one on pensions was very good. Phumzile, let me know about this one. I'll be there.



Iyobonana khona emhlanganweni!  
See you at the workshop!

Bengiwindlede ngabomvu lomhlangano. Ngiyethemba ukuthi labantu base CLC bayazi ukuthi bakhuluma ngani.

I'm looking forward to this workshop. I hope these CLC people know what they're talking about.



Ngosuku lomhlangano wokubonisana...

The day of the workshop...

Ngizwa kuthiwa i-CLC imeme uPhulofesa ozokhuluma nathi. Bangicele ukuthi ngimethule lomnumzane, ongu Dkt. Ethel Obasanjo.

I am told that the CLC has invited a professor to come and speak to us. They have asked me to introduce him. His name is Dr. Ethel Obasanjo.

U Ethel? igama lowesifazane nje!

Ethel? That is a woman's name!



Umfazi? Uzokhuluma nathi ngezombusazwe nange ntando yeningi? Kuyathokozisa lokho.

A woman? To talk to us about politics and democracy? That's interesting.

Baba, ungamangala ngokwenziwa abafazi kulezizinsuku.

Baba, you'd be surprised what women are doing these days.



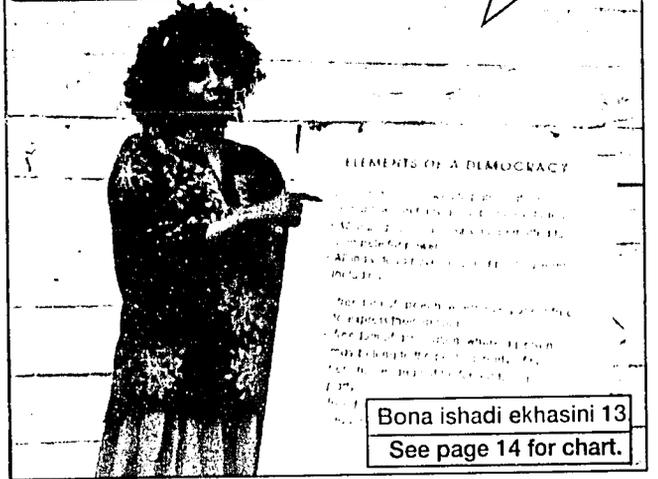
Siyanimukela nonke kulomhlangano wentando yeningi, ukuvota kanye nokhetho sinengcwetwi ekhona. Igama lakhe ngu Dkt. Ethel Obasanjo uPhulofesa kwezombangazwe. Uzosithela qaphuqaphu ngentando yeningi, ukuvota kanye nokhetho siyakwemukela Dkt. Obasanjo.

Welcome everybody to this workshop. We've an expert with us. Her name is Dr Ethel Obasanjo, a Professor of Politics. She is here to tell us about democracy, voting and elections. Welcome, Dr. Obasanjo.



Ngiyabonga Mnz. Dladla. Sanibonani nonke. Ngizoqala ngokusho ukuthi ayikho incazelo eyodwa ngentando yeningi. Yakhelwe phezu kokulingana nenkululeko. Nazi izinto ezimqoka ngentando yeningi.

Thank you, Mr. Dladla. Hello everyone. I'll start off by saying that there isn't one definition of democracy. Democracy is based on equality and freedom. Here on this chart are some of the main elements of a democracy.



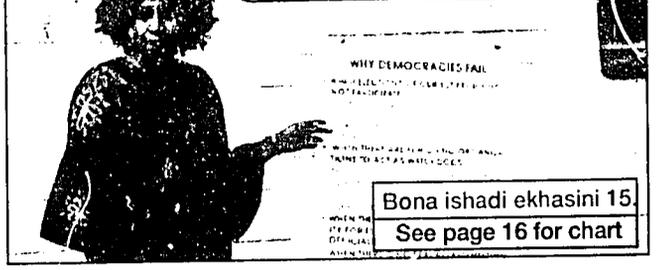
Bona ishadi ekhasini 13  
See page 14 for chart.

Ngizwa kuthiwa intando yeningi ayisebenzi e-Afrika. Yini imbangelala?  
I hear that democracy doesn't work in Africa. Why is this?



Kuyiqiniso intando yeningi ayizange iphumelele e-Afrika. Kodwa amazwe ananinge manje asebanayo intando yeningi. Nazi ezinye izizathu ezibangela ukwehluleka kwentando yeningi.

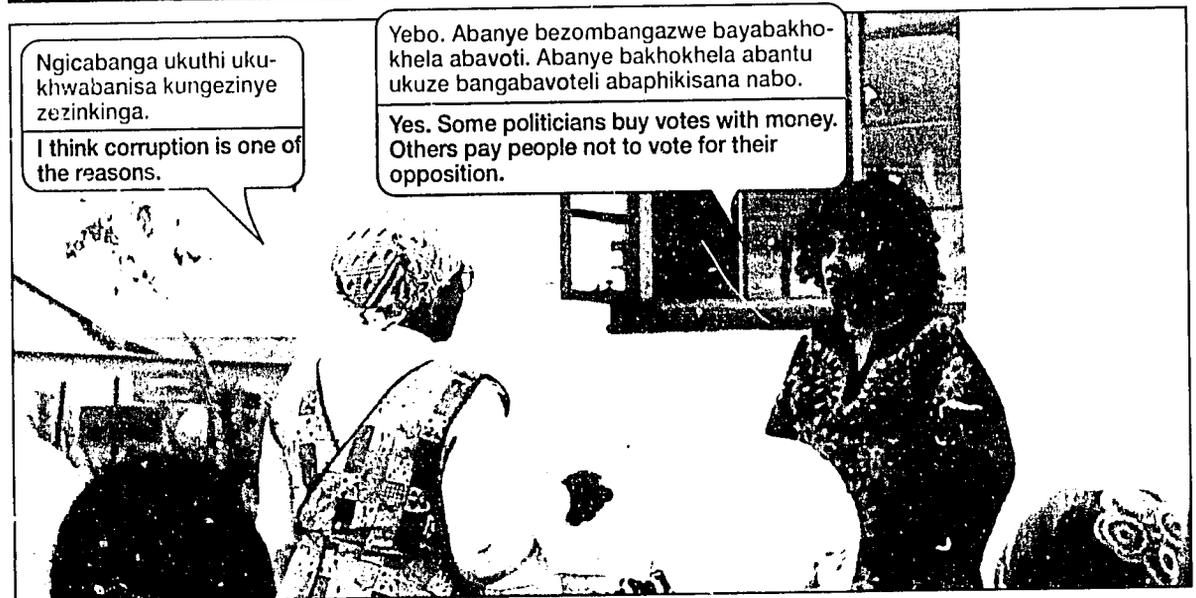
It's true that democracies have had trouble in Africa. But many African countries are now becoming democratic. Here are some of the reasons why democracies fail.



Bona ishadi ekhasini 15  
See page 16 for chart.

Ngicabanga ukuthi uku-khwabanisa kungezinye zezinkinga.  
I think corruption is one of the reasons.

Yebo. Abanye bezombangazwe bayabakho-khela abavoti. Abanye bakhokhela abantu ukuze bangabavoteli abaphikisana nabo.  
Yes. Some politicians buy votes with money. Others pay people not to vote for their opposition.



# ISHADI 1

## AMAPHUZU ENTANDO YENINGI

- Bonke abadala bavunyelwe ukuzibandakanya njengabalinganayo, ngale kokukhishwa inyumbazane kwelinye iqembu.
- Bonke abantu kanye namaqembu avunyelwe ukuncintisana ngamandla.
- Bonke abantu banamalungelo okuhlala nawezombusazwe ahlanganisa:
  - Inkululeko yokukhuluma, lapho wonke umuntu ekhululekile ukuveza uvo lwakhe;
  - Inkululeko yokuhlanganyela, lapho umuntu engaba ilunga leqembu lezombusazwe alithandayo, angaphoqwa ukungena kuleloqembu;
  - Inkululeko yokubuthana, lapho wonke umuntu ekhululekile ukugqugquzela noma ukwethamela imihlangano.

# CHART 1

## ELEMENTS OF A DEMOCRACY

- All adults are allowed to participate as equals, without any group being excluded.
- All individuals and groups are permitted to compete for power.
- All individuals have civic and political rights, including:
  - freedom of speech, where everyone is free to express their opinions;
  - freedom of association, where a person may belong to the political party of his or her choice, and not be forced to join a party; and
  - freedom of assembly, where everyone is free to organise and attend meetings.

# ISHADI 2

## IMBANGELA YOKWEHLULEKA KWENTANDO YENINGI:

- **Lapho kukhona ukhetho kodwa abantu bangazimbandakanyi kulo.**

Lokhu kwenzeka uma abantu benga fundiswanga ngentando yeningi nangokhetho. Lokhu kufana nokutshela abantu ukuthi badlale umdlalo ungabatshelelanga imithetho yawo.

- **Lapho kungekho zinhlangano noma ziyingcosane ezizoba izingqapheli.**

Amaqembu nabantu abaphethe kufanele bamukele ukugxekwa noma ukubuzwa. Labo abasemagunyeni bangavunyelwa ukuphula amalungelo nenkululeko yabantu.

- **Lapho kunokwehluleka kwezikhulu ezikhethiwe ukubika kubantu.**

- **Lapho kungekho ukumelwa okuphelele.**

Abantu kufanele bafinyelele kubakhulumeli babo futhi balalelwe. Abaningi bezombusazwe bacabanga ukuthi uma sebekhethiwe, akusadingekile baqhubeke nokuthintana nabavoti.

- **Lapho udlame noma ukukhwabanisa kusetshenziselwa ukugcina amandla.**

# CHART 2

## WHY DEMOCRACIES FAIL

- **When elections occur but people do not participate.**

This happens when people are not educated about democracy and elections. It is like asking people to play a game without telling them all the rules.

- **When there are few or no organisations to act as watchdogs.**

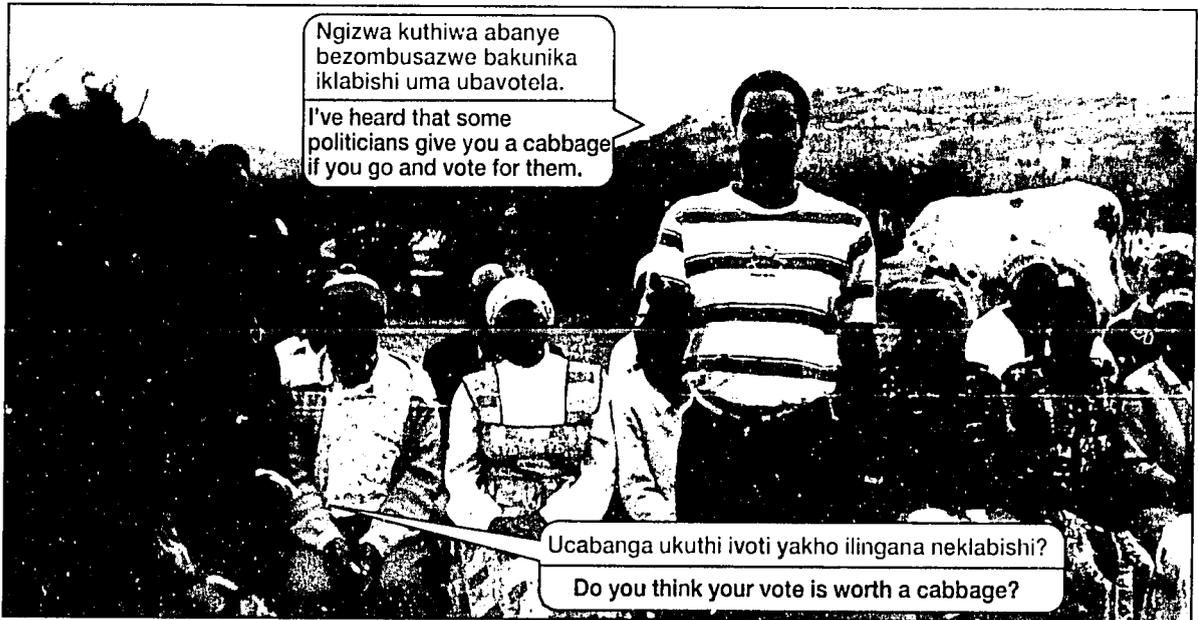
The party and people in power must be open to criticism and questioning. Those in power should not be allowed to violate rights and freedoms.

- **When there is a lack of accountability for elected and appointed officials.**

- **When there is no real representation.**

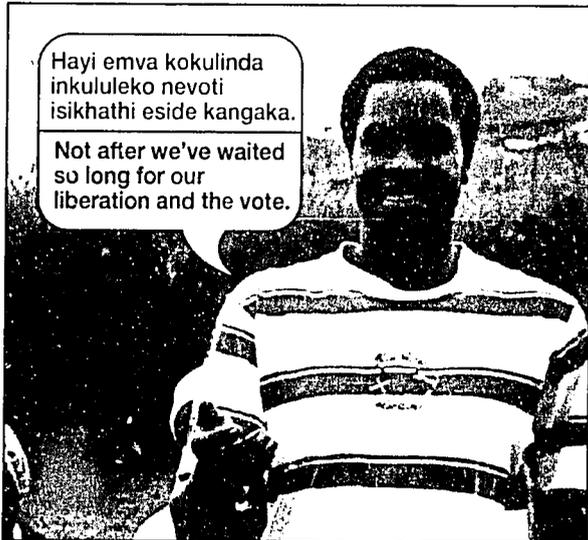
People must be able to reach their representatives and be heard. Many politicians think that once they are elected, they do not need to maintain contact with voters.

- **When violence or corruption is used to maintain power.**



Ngizwa kuthiwa abanye bezombusazwe bakunika iklabishi uma ubavotela.  
I've heard that some politicians give you a cabbage if you go and vote for them.

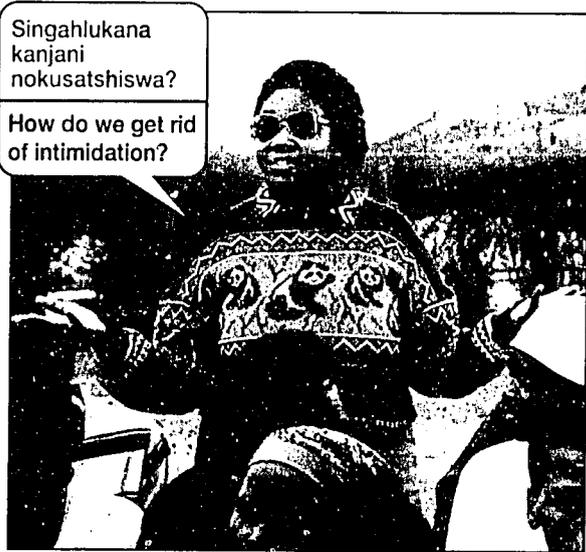
Ucabanga ukuthi ivoti yakho ilingana neklabishi?  
Do you think your vote is worth a cabbage?



Hayi emva kokulinda inkululeko nevoti isikhathi eside kangaka.  
Not after we've waited so long for our liberation and the vote.

Yebo, abanye bezombusazwe banemibutho yezempi yangasese yokuqinisekisa ukuthi abantu abavoti. Noma ukubaphoqa ukuvotela iqembu noma umuntu othize. Ubani ongabeka impilo yakhe engozini ngevoti.

Yes. Some politicians have private armies to make sure people don't vote. Or to force them to vote for a particular party or person. Who wants to risk their lives to vote?



Singahlukana kanjani nokusatshiswa?  
How do we get rid of intimidation?

Ayikho impendulo eqondile. Ukwesatshiswa nenkohlakalo impilo emhlabeni wonke. Kwesinye isikhathi ngiyengicabange ukuthi ubuntu bobu Afrika iyonampendulo.

There's no simple answer. Intimidation and corruption are facts of life all over the world. Sometimes I think our African *ubuntu* is the answer.



Buyini ubuntu?  
What's ubuntu?

Buyisiko lwesintu lobu Afrika.  
Kuchaza ukuba yingxeny  
yomphakathi. Singasebenzisa

amagugu obantu ekuthembekeni, ekubekezeleni  
nasehloniphweni ukuze nabanye bakwazi  
ukubhekana nokwesatshiswa nokukhwabanisa.

It's the African tradition of humanism. It means  
being part of a society. We should use the *ubuntu*  
values of integrity, tolerance and respect for  
others to deal with intimidation and corruption.



Lokho kunomqondo kimina. Yebo,  
sidinga ukufunda lawomagugu futhi.

That makes a lot of sense to me. Yes, we  
need to learn these values all over again.

Ngizoya kothola kabanzi ngobuntu.

I'm going to find out more about *ubuntu*.



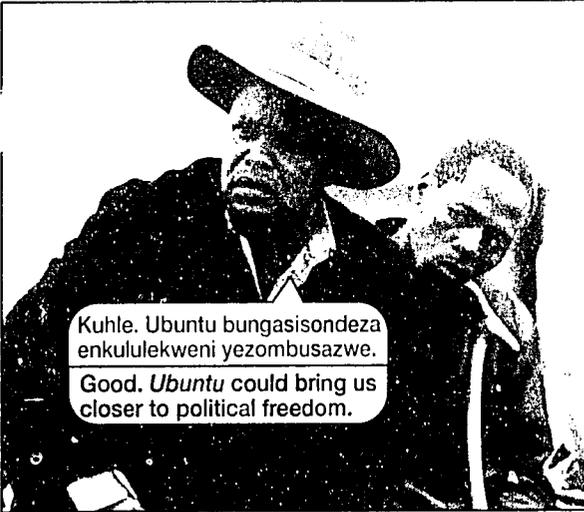
Ngeke ube nentando yeningi ungenayo inkululeko  
yezombusazwe. Inkululeko yezombusazwe ichaza  
ilungelo lokwenza ngokwenkolelo yakho.

You can't have democracy without political freedom.  
Political freedom means  
the right to act according  
to your beliefs.



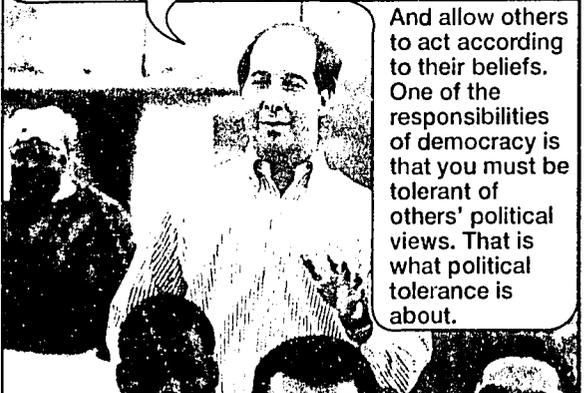
Kuhle. Ubuntu bungasisondeza  
enkululekweni yezombusazwe.

Good. *Ubuntu* could bring us  
closer to political freedom.



Futhi sivumele nabanye benze ngokwezinkolelo zabo.  
Eminye yemithwalo yentando yeningi ukuthi kufanele  
uyibezelele imibono yabanye kwezombu-  
sazwe. Yilokho ukubekezelelana kwezombusazwe.

And allow others to  
act according to  
their beliefs.  
One of the  
responsibilities  
of democracy is  
that you must be  
tolerant of  
others' political  
views. That is  
what political  
tolerance is  
about.



Ngifisa ukwazi  
kabanzi ngama-  
qembu ezombu-  
sazwe. Angaba  
kanjani ngawe-  
ntando yeningi?

I'd like to know  
more about  
political parties.  
How can they be  
democratic?

Kulula. Kufanele avuleleke kubobonke  
abantu hayi ukuthi amele amaqembu athize.  
It's simple. They must be open to all people  
and not just represent certain groups.



Uyayazi inkinga yami? Angilazi ilunga lami lesishayamthetho. Lihlala kude le! Angikaze nje ngilibone.

Do you know what my problem is? I don't know my member of parliament. He lives far away, and I've never seen him.

Kubi lokho. Ngokulandelayo ungalivoteli.

That's bad. Next time don't vote for him.

Angilivotelanga. Akekho owalivotela. Asizange sivote.

I didn't vote for him. Nobody did. We didn't have any voting.

Amalunga esishayamthetho amaningi ezabelweni akhethwa engaphikiswanga ngoba lilinye iqembu. Abantu basemalokishini abakwazanga ukuvota ngoba bekuvota abelungu kuphela. Kamumva kwasekuvota namaNdiya namaKhaladi.

Many MPs in the homelands were elected unopposed because there was only one party. People in the townships couldn't vote because only the whites had the vote. And later the Indians and coloureds.

Lokho kwehlukana kakusho lutho. Kufanele siqale ukuzicabangela thina njengabaseNingizimu Afrika entsha.

These classifications shouldn't matter. We must start thinking of ourselves as all being new South Africans.

Dadewethu, sesihambe kakhulu ukuba singamane sikhohlwe nje. Buka nje abantu kabazi lutho ngokuvota nangenando yeningi.

Sisi, we've a long way to go before that. Look, people don't know anything about voting and democracy.

Yikho kanye esizokuxoxa lapha. Kodwa mhlawumbe kufanele kesihlabe ikhefu.

That's what we are here to discuss. But maybe we should take a break now.



Ngesikhathi sekhefu, abanye abantu bawelela esitolo.

During the break, some of the participants walk across to the community store.

Sengiqala ukuyiqonda intando yeningi

I'm beginning to understand democracy.

Kodwa abantu abanjengo gogo wami basamesaba uhulumeni.

But people like my grandmother are still too scared of governments.



Kulula ukuba usho njalo, ngane yami. Isizukulwane sethu sawalwela amalungelo aso. Asizange sigoqe izandla nje. Kodwa uhulumeni wenzani? Wavalela abantu ezabelweni. Basinikeza izwe elincanyana, futhi elimbi.

That's easy for you to say, my child. Our generation did fight for our rights. We didn't just stand around and wait. But what did the government do? They put our people into bantustans. They gave us so little land, and the worst land at that.

Abanye abahlobo bami balahlekelwa ubuzwe base-Ningizuma Afrika ngenkathi bephoqwa ukuya eTranskei. Bayiswa endaweni ababengayazi nokuthi ikhona.

Some of my relatives lost their South African citizenship when they were forced to move to the Transkei. They were taken to a place they never knew existed.



Yebo. Uhulumeni wazama ukwenza bonke abantu abaNundo izakhamizi zezabelo ezizimele, abantu abanengi abahlala kulezozindawo balahlekelwa ubuzwe babo.

Yes. The government tried to make all Africans citizens of the bantustans, and many people living there lost their South African citizenship.

Konke lokhu ingenxa yobandlululo. Kwathi uma sesephu-cwe ubuzwe bethu uhulumeni akabe esazikhathaza ngokuthi asinike ivoti, izindlu, imfundo kanye nezempilo.

It's all to do with apartheid. Once we were denied citizenship, then the government didn't have to worry about giving us the vote, housing, education or health.



Kanti asizange sithintwe futhi. And we were never consulted.

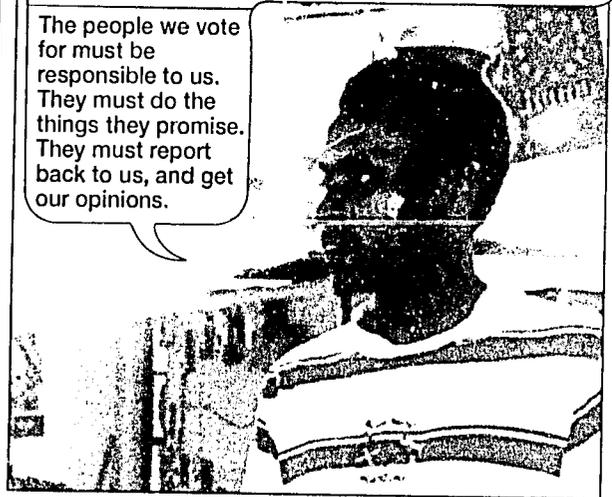
Uma sifuna intandoyeningi, abantu kumele bathintwe. Seziphelile izinsuku zokuba abaholi bazithathele bodwa izinqumo. Isikhathi sokuba abantu bazinqumele.

If we're heading towards democracy, people must be consulted. The days of leaders making decisions on their own are over. It's time the people decided.



Abantu esibavotelayo kufanele basibheke. Kufanele bazenze izinto abazithembisa. Kufanele basibuyisele imibiko, futhi bathole nemibono yethu.

The people we vote for must be responsible to us. They must do the things they promise. They must report back to us, and get our opinions.



Uqinisele. Kuyilungelo lethu ukuba siqiniseke ukuthi abasimele bawenza ngendlela umsebenzi. Kufanele senze okufanayo nakuzikhulu zikahulumeni ezingawenzi umsebenzi wazo, noma abezombusazwe abanenkohlakalo.

You're right. We have the right to demand that our representatives do their jobs properly. We must do the same with government officials who don't do their jobs, or politicians who are corrupt.



Njengalaba abathenga amavoti ngamaklabishi.

Like those who buy votes with cabbages.

Khumbula ukuthi uma esibakhethile bengazifezi izethembiso zabo, okhethweni olulandelayo kasibavoteli.

Remember if representatives don't do what they promise, then at the next election we don't have to vote for them.



Kuyoba ngokokuqala ngqa abantu beyovota bonke ezweni lakithi.

It will be the first time the people in our country will vote together.



Futhi siyobe sivota njengabalinganayo.

And, we will be voting as equals.



Emumva emhlanganweni

Back at the workshop

Sengizwe izinkulumbo eziningi ngomthethosisekelo weNingizimu Afrika entsha. Yini leyo.

I've heard much talk of a new South African constitution. What is it?



Umthethosisekelo yiwo oklama imithetho kahulumeni. Yiwo oshoyo ukuthi ngubani onamandla okushaya imithetho nokuthi amandla angasetshenziswa kanjani. Uhulumeni kanye nabantu kufanele bawuhloniphe umthethosisekelo.

A constitution sets out the rules for government. It says who has the power to make laws and how that power may be used. The government as well as the people must obey the constitution.



Amanye amazwe ane Bill of Rights kumthethosisekelo wawo. Some countries have a Bill of Rights in their constitutions.

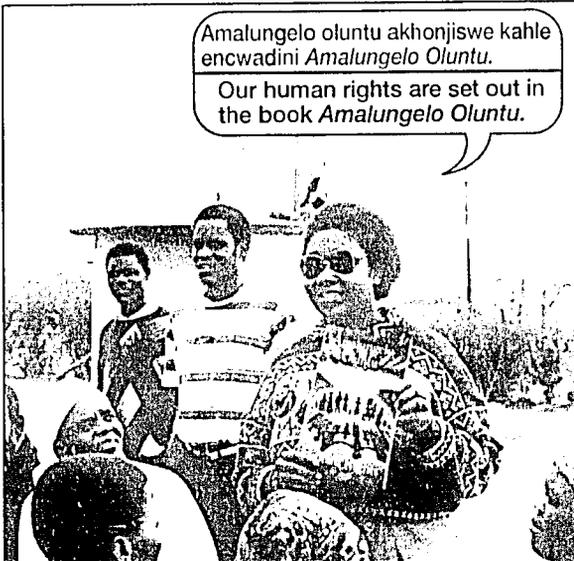
I-Bill of Rights umqulu onohla lwamalungelo kanye nemisebenzi yabantu ezweni. Icishe ifane nemisebenzi namalungelo esoGu.nyazweni lwamaLungelo Oluntu.

A Bill of Rights is a document which lists the rights and duties of all people in a country. It's very similar to the rights and duties in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Yini-ke futhi iBill of Rights? What's a Bill of Rights?

Yebo, kodwa siyowathola nini amalungelo ethu obuntu na? Yes, but when will we get our human rights?

Amalungelo oluntu akhonjiswa kahle encwadini *Amalungelo Oluntu*. Our human rights are set out in the book *Amalungelo Oluntu*.



Uma esefakwe ku Bill of Rights.  
Once our rights are entrenched  
in the Bill of Rights.

Akhona amazwe engiaziyo aneBill of Rights kodwa izakhamizi zawo zisacindezelwe.

I know of countries which have Bills of Rights, but citizens are still oppressed

Iphuzu elimqoka lelo. Amalungelo ku-  
fanele asetshenziswe. Izincwadi kazivele  
zibe isiqinisekiso sentando yeningi.

That's an important point. The rights have  
to be put into practice. Documents don't  
automatically guarantee democracy.

**SOME OF THE RIGHTS AND  
FREEDOMS IN THE  
UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF  
HUMAN RIGHTS**

- 1. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- 2. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- 3. Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations.
- 4. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- 5. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
- 6. Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.
- 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.
- 8. Everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations.
- 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations.
- 11. No one shall be held guilty of any crime until he has been proved guilty according to the law.
- 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
- 13. Everyone has the right to free movement and residence within the frontiers of each state.
- 14. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.
- 15. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor of his family or his home.
- 16. Everyone has the right to marry and to found a family, which is the natural basis of society.
- 17. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- 18. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
- 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to receive and impart information and ideas without any interference by public authorities, by direct or indirect means, orally, in writing or in print.
- 20. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- 21. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- 22. Everyone has the right to equal participation in the administration of the country.
- 23. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.
- 25. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to education.
- 26. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and vocational education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- 27. Everyone has the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
- 28. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- 29. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
- 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as authorizing any state, group or person to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein, or at their impairment or non-fulfilment.

Bona ishadi ekhasini 24.  
See page 25 for chart.

Ngaleyondlela kakulula ukufinyelela  
kuntando yeningi. Nanjengoba sixoxa nje  
bakhona abethukayo uma kuphathwa  
igama lamalungelo alinganayo.

So you're saying there's no easy road to  
democracy. Even as we speak there are  
groups of people who are threatened by  
the concept of equal rights.



Uqinisele impela. Yingakho kuse-  
mqoka kilhi sonke ukuhlonipha  
intando yeningi, nokuyizabalazela.

You're absolutely right. That's why  
it's critical for all of us to respect  
democracy, and fight for it.



Ake sikhulume ngokuvota manje. Ivoti  
ukuzikhethele kwakho umuntu noma  
iqembu elizokumela. Noma ngubani  
ono 18 eyisakhamuzi angavota.

Let's now talk about voting. A vote is  
your choice of a person or party to  
represent you. Anyone over 18 who is  
a citizen can vote.



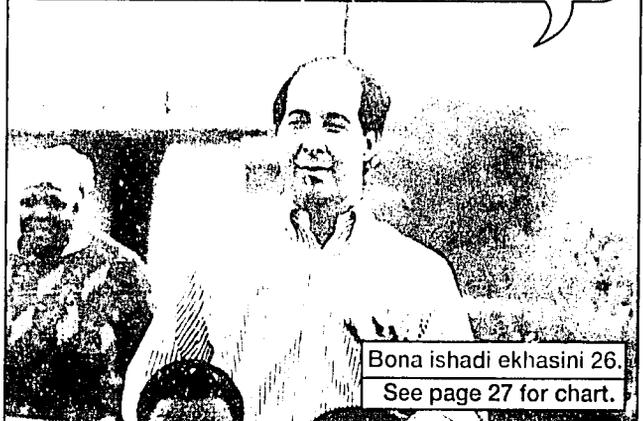
Kodwa ngibukeka ngino 16 nje  
ningakhombisa kanjani ukuthi  
sengikhule ngokwanele ukuze  
ngivote?

But I only look 16. How will I prove  
that I'm old enough to vote?



Kubonakala sengathi siyodinga ama ID ukuze  
sikhombise ukuthi singavota.

It seems we'll need an ID to prove that we're entitled to vote.



Bona ishadi ekhasini 26.  
See page 27 for chart.

# ISHADI 3

## AMANYE AMALUNGELO ASO GUNYAZWENI LWAMALUNGELO OLUNTU JIKELELE

- Ilungelo lokulingana
- Ukukhululeka kokungabandlululwa
- Ilungelo lempilo, inkululeko kanye nokuphepha
- Ilungelo lokulingana phambi komthetho
- Inkululeko yokunyakaza
- Ilungelo lokuba nempahla
- Ilungelo lokushada
- Ilungelo lokuzibandakanya kuhulumeni  
nasokhethweni olukhululekile
- Ilungelo lokukhuluma
- Ilungelo lokuphepha komphakathi

# **CHART 3**

## **SOME OF THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS IN THE *UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS***

- Right to equality
- Freedom from discrimination
- Right to life, liberty and personal security
- Right to equality before the law
- Freedom of movement
- Right to own property
- Right to marriage and to a family
- Right to participate in government and in free elections
- Freedom of expression
- Right to social security

# ISHADI 4

## UKUTHOLA UMAZISI (I.D.)

1. Into yokuqala okufanele uyiveze ubufakazi bokuzalwa kwakho. Lokhu ungakwenza ngokuveza lokhu okulandelayo:

- umazisi omdala
- isitifikethi sokuzalwa
- isitifikethi sombhabhadiso
- amakhadi asemtholampilo usemncane
- izincwadi zasesikoleni
- incwadi yomuzi endala enegama lakho
- incwadi evela eNkosini yalapho wazalelwa khona
- incwadi evela kumnikazi wepulazi owazalelwa kulo

2. Hamba uye ehovisi lezaNgaphakathi (noma kumahambanendlwane uma ufika endaweni yangakini) uphathe ubufakazi bokuthi wazalwa nini. Abamahambanendlwane boMnyango wezaNgaphakathi bayokuthatha izithombe ngesihle. Ngeke ukhokhe ngisho indibilishi.

3. Uyogxiviziswa iminwe

4. Uyonikezwa incwadi ukuba uyigcwalise. Uma ungakwazi, umabhalane uyokusiza.

# CHART 4

## HOW TO GET AN IDENTITY DOCUMENT

The first thing you will have to do is to submit proof of your birth. You may do this by producing one of the following items:

- an old Reference book
- birth certificate
- baptismal certificate
- clinic cards from when you were a baby
- primary school letters
- an old house permit showing your name
- a letter from the inkosi of the area in which you were born
- a letter from the owner of the farm on which you were born

2. Go to the nearest office of Home Affairs (or a mobile unit if one comes to your area) with proof of your birth. The mobile unit of the department of Home Affairs will arrange for photographs of you to be taken. This will not cost you any money.

3. Your fingerprints will be taken.

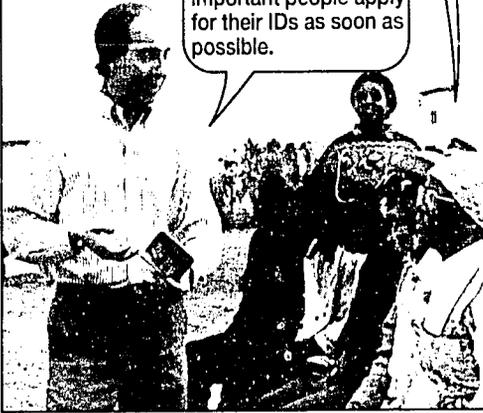
4. You will be given a form to fill. If you are unable to do this, then a clerk will help you fill it in.

Uyazi ukuthi kunezigidigidi zabantu abangenawo ama-ID?

Do you know there are millions of people without IDs?

Yebo yikho kusemqoka ukuba bonke abantu bathole ama-ID ngokushesha.

Yes. That's why it is important people apply for their IDs as soon as possible.



Kulula ukuthi usho njalo. Uyazi kulukhuni kanjani kubantu abahlala emaphandleni bengenazo izinto zokuthutha nemali?

That's easy for you to say. Do you have any idea how difficult it is for people who live in the rural areas with no transport and no money?



Yiqiniso lelo Siphho. Kodwa kufanele sizame.

That's true Siphho. But we must still try.



Ngivote kanjani?

How do I vote?



Ngosuku lokuvota uya lapho kufakwa khona amavoti. Lezizindawo kuthiwa izikhungo zokuvota. Kungaba yizikole, amasonto noma amaholo omphakathi anjengaleli. Siyotshelwa lapho ziyoba khona izikhungo zokuvota.

Well, on election day you go to the place where you cast your vote. These places are called polling stations. They can be at schools, churches, or a community hall like this. We will be told where polling stations will be.



Uma ufika esikhungweni uyobona abantu bamaqembu ehlukenene. Asikho isidingo sokuthi ukhulume nabo, uma ungathandi.

When you arrive at the polling station, you'll probably see people from the different political parties. You don't have to talk to them, if you don't want to.



Izikhulu zokhetho yizo eziyohlola i-ID yakho. Mhlawumbe kuyodingeka ufake isandla sakho phansi kwelambu elithizeni ukuze kubonakale ukuthi usuke wavota yini. Kuyoba khona uphawu esandleni sakho uma usuvotile.

The election officials will check your IDs. You'll probably have to put your hand under a special lamp to see if you've already voted. There'll be a mark on your hand if you have.



Uphawu luhlala kanjani esandleni sami?

How does the mark get on your hand?

Ubeka isandla sakho oqwembeni oluthize okushiya uphawu olungabonakali. Loluphawu luvela phansi kwelambu elithize. Loluphawu ngeke likulimaze nakancane. Ube usunikwa iphepha lokuvota.

You put your hand into a special pad which leaves a mark only a special lamp can see. The mark will not hurt you in any way. You're then given a ballot paper.





Nanku umfanekiso wephepha lokuvota oyisifanekiso, amagama ezilwane amele amaqembu ehlukenene. Ubeka u-X eduze komuntu noma iqembu olivotelayo. Uphawu olufaka ephepheni lokuvota u-X kuphela.

Here's a picture of a mock ballot paper with names of animals for different parties. You put an X next to the party or person you are voting for. The only mark you should make on your ballot is the X in the box.



Uma ubhala enye into, noma uphawu ulufake ezindaweni ezingaphezu kwcyodwa, ngeke ibalwe ivoti yakho. Kuyoba iphepha elonakele.

If you write anything else, or put more than one mark anywhere else, your vote won't count. It will then be a spoilt ballot.

Kubonakala sengathi siyobe sivota ngokumelwa ngobuningi, kunjalo? Kodwa angiqinisekile ukuthi ngiyizwa kahle lento.

It seems we'll be voting on the basis of proportional representation, right? But I'm not sure I understand it.



OK. Ake sibone ukuthi ngingayibeka yini kalula lento. Uma, isibonelo, Isilo sithola amavoti angu 40 kwangu 100, u-40% wabameli oyovela kuleloqembu. Uma Ukhozi luthola amavoti angu 30 kwangu 100, leloqembu liyoba nabameli abangu 30%. Uma Indlovu ithola amavoti angu 20 kwangu 100, iyothola ukumelwa ngo 20%. Lelishadi lingase linisize ukuqonda kahle lokhu.



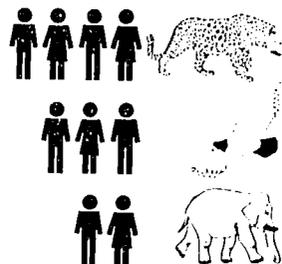
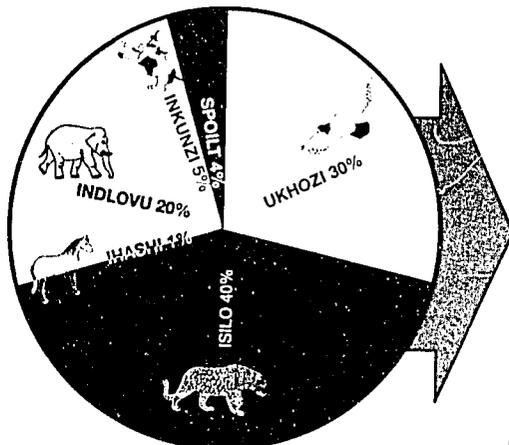
OK. Let's see if I can put it simply. If, for example, Isilo gets 40 out of every 100 votes, 40 per cent of the representatives will be from that party. If Ukhozi gets 30 out of every 100 votes, then that party will get 30 per cent of the representatives. If Indlovu gets 20 out of every 100 votes, it will get 20 per cent of the representatives. This chart may help you understand better.

AMAVOTI  
VOTES

UKWEHLUKANISWA KWAMAVOTI  
HOW THE VOTES ARE DIVIDED

ABAKHULUMELI  
REPRESENTATIVES

-  ISILO 40
-  UKHOZI 30
-  INKUNZI 5
-  INDLOVU 20
-  IHASHI 1



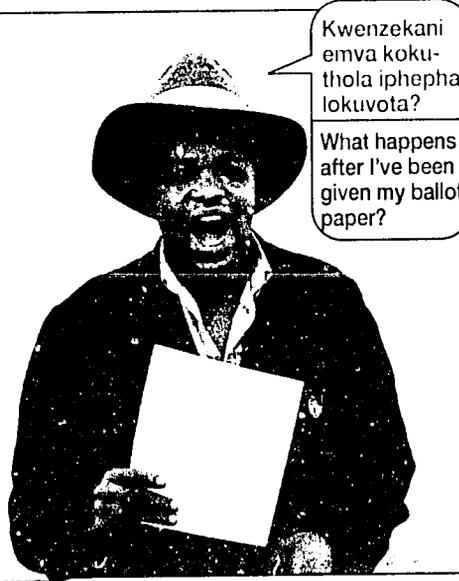
Amaqembu athole amavoti angaphansi kwangu-10 akamelwe lapha. The parties who got below 10 votes are not represented above.

AMAPHEPHA ONAKELE 4  
SPOILT PAPERS 4

INCAZELO YOKUMELWA NGOBUNGAKO  
AN EXPLANATION OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Ungavumeli muntu akutshela ukuthi ngeke usayithola impesheni yakho noma akwesabise noma ingani uma ungabavoteli. Ngisho ungasho ukuthi umuntu uzomvotela, usengamvotela omunye. Ivoti imfihlo yakho. Akekho ongazi ukuthi uvote kanjani ngempela.

Don't let anybody tell you that you won't get your pension or threaten you in any way if you don't vote for them. Even if you say you will vote for a person, you can still vote for someone else. Your vote is your secret. No one can know how you really voted.



Kwenzekani emva kokuthola iphepha lokuvota?

What happens after I've been given my ballot paper?

Uya engosini yokuvota. Kuvunyelwa umuntu oye-dwa ngesikhathi, ngakho akekho ongabona ukuthi uvota kanjani.

You go into a voting booth to fill in your ballot. Only one person is allowed inside, so no one can see how you're voting.

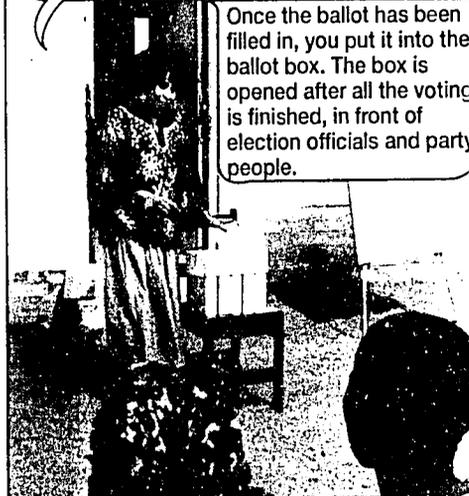


Uyabona kodwa Roy, ukuthi isizathu sokuthi wazi kangaka ngokuvota yingoba umevoti thina singenayo?

Do you realise Roy, that the only reason you know how to vote is because you have had the vote and we haven't?

Uma iphepha lokuvota seligcwalisiwe, ube usulifaka ebhokisini lokuvota. Lelibhokisi lize livulwe sekuqedwe ukuvota, ngaphambi kwezikhulu zokhetho kanye nabantu bamaqembu.

Once the ballot has been filled in, you put it into the ballot box. The box is opened after all the voting is finished, in front of election officials and party people.



Yebo. Kodwa iNingizimu Afrika entsha ingeyokuba wonke umuntu abenevoti, luthi wonke amavoti abe nesindo esifanayo.

Yes. But in the new South Africa everyone will have the vote, and all votes will have the same value.



Ngabe lokho kusho ukuthi ivoti yami iyalingana neyomyeni wami neye nkosi na?

Does this mean that my vote is worth the same as my husband's or the Chief's?

Noma ikanjani iyalingana nse. Yikho lokhu okuchaza ukuthi "umuntu oyedwa ivoti eyodwa".

Absolutely. All votes have equal value. That is what "one person, one vote" means.



Ngabe lokho kusho ukuthi unkosikazi ngeke avote njengoba etshelwe indoda yakhe?

Does that mean that a wife doesn't have to vote as her husband tells her?

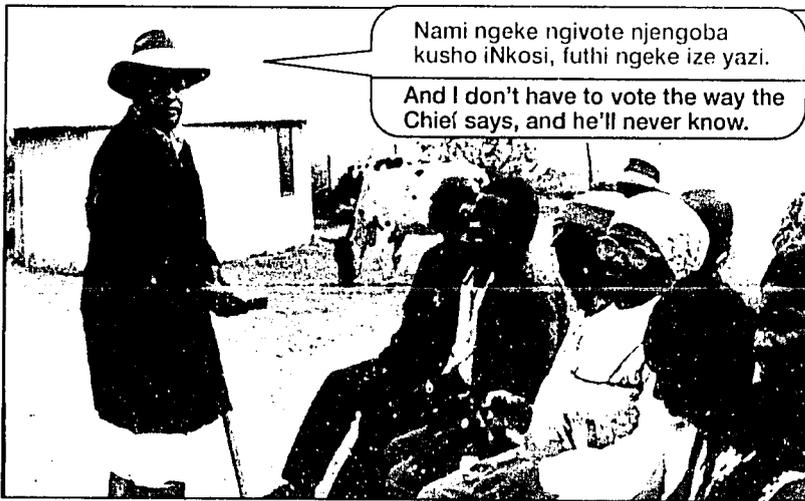
Kunjalr. Baba. That's right, Baba.



Kanye nomsebenzi ngeke avote njengoba etshelwa ubasi wakhe.

And a worker doesn't have to vote as the boss says.





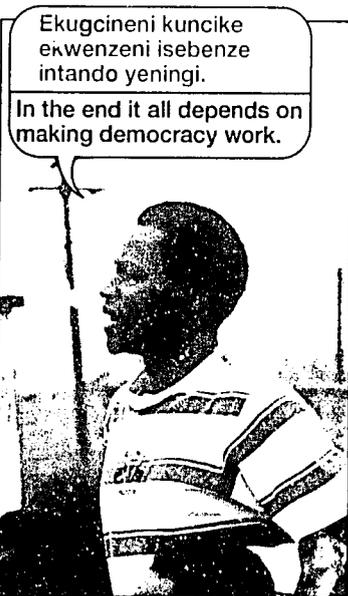
Nami ngeke ngivote njengoba kusho iNkosi, futhi ngeke ize yazi.

And I don't have to vote the way the Chief says, and he'll never know.



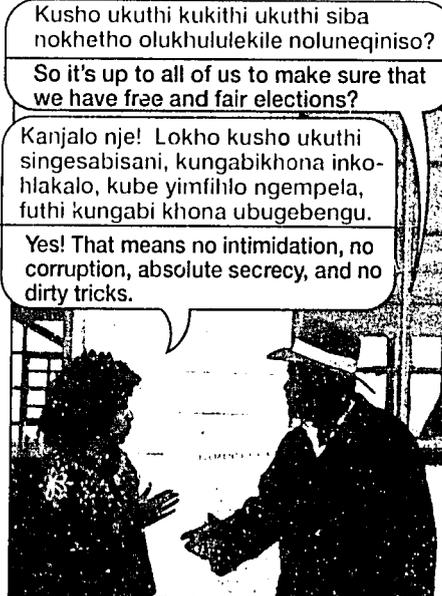
Nje! Olukhululekile oluyiqiniso. Yingakho je silinde intando yeningi.

Yes! Free and fair. That's why we are waiting for democracy.



Ekugcineni kuncike ekwenzeni isebenze intando yeningi.

In the end it all depends on making democracy work.



Kusho ukuthi kukithi ukuthi siba nokhetho olukhululekile noluneqiniso?

So it's up to all of us to make sure that we have free and fair elections?

Kanjalo nje! Lokho kusho ukuthi singesabisani, kungabikhona inkohlakalo, kube yimfihlo ngempela, futhi kungabi khona ubugebengu.

Yes! That means no intimidation, no corruption, absolute secrecy, and no dirty tricks.



Kufanele kube nendlela yokuziphatha yamaqembu ombusazwe. Lolu uhla lwemithetho amaqembu avumelana ngokuyilandela.

There must be a code of conduct for political parties. This is a set of rules that all parties agree to follow.

Lelishadi linikeza inkomba engalandelwa ngaleyondlela yokuziphatha. This chart gives some guidelines for such a code.

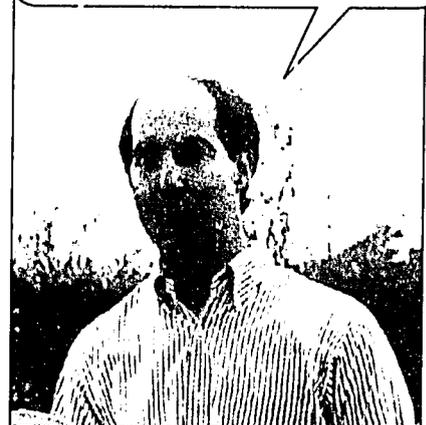
Bona ishadi ekhasini 32. See page 33 for chart.

Kwenzekeni uma amaqembu noma abantu beyephula lendlela yokuziphatha?  
What happens if parties or people violate the Code of Conduct?



Kufanele kubenokujeza kuleba abephula lendlela yokuziphatha. Uma kungebona bonke abathobela imithetho efanayo, ukhetho ngeke lube okukhululekile noluneqiniso.

There should be penalties for people who violate the Code. Unless everyone obeys the rules, the election will not be free and fair.



## ISHADI 5

# INDLELA YOKUZIPHATHA YOKHETHO OLUKHULULEKILE NOLUNEQINISO

- Ukufinyelela kwawo wonke amaqembu kubavoti. Akufanele kubekhona iqembu eliphethe indawo eyodwa. Akufanele kubekhona iqembu elikhishwa inyumbazane kunoma iyiphi indawo.
- Kungabi nokusetshenziswa kwamagama aziswana
- Kungabibikho ukwesatshiswa kwanoma iluphi uhlobo, kuhlangele nokubulalana, ukushiselana nokusongelana.
- Kungabibikho ukugxambukela noma ukuphazamisa imihlangano yomphakathi
- Ukuzinikela okugcwele kwamaqembu ekuvoteni okuyimfihlo.
- Kuvalwe zonke izikhali. Azinamsebenzi emikhankasweni yokhetho nokuvota.
- Imibutho yezokuphepha ayinakuvuna hlangothi noma iphazamise ukhetho.
- Imikhankaso ibe neqiniso, amaqembu nabavotayo babekezelele imibono yabanye.
- Kungalokothwa kuphazanyiswe abavotayo noma amaphepha okuvota ngosuku lokhetho.
- Kwemukelwe imiphumela yokhetho uma "kungolukhululekile noluneqiniso".

# CHART 5

## CODE OF CONDUCT FOR FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

- Access by all parties to all voters. No party should have control over one area. No party should be excluded from any area.
- No inflammatory language.
- No intimidation in any form whatever, including death, arson and threats.
- No interference or disruption in the holding of public meetings.
- Total commitment from all parties to a secret ballot.
- Ban on all weapons. They have no place in election campaigns and voting.
- Security forces cannot take sides or interfere with the election process.
- Campaigns should be fair, and parties and voters should be tolerant of each others' points of view.
- There should be absolutely no interference with voters or ballot papers on election day.
- To accept the outcome of elections if they are declared "free and fair".

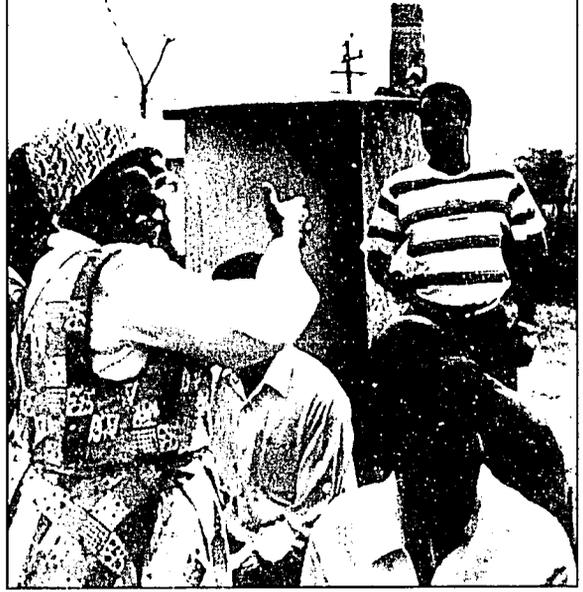
Nginyaqala ukuvumelana nawe, Roy. Kukithina ukuthi sizame ukudala umoya lapho noma ngubani engakwazi ukuba nombono futhi akwazi ukuwuveza ngenkululeko ngaphandle kodlame.

For once I agree with Roy. It's up to all of us to help create a climate where each of us can have our own opinions, and be free to express them, without violence or intimidation.



Ekugcineni mntanami uyayithola. Izenzo zabantu kufanele zibe intando yeningi ngaphambi kokuthi kube khona intando yeningi.

At last, my child you get it. People's actions have to be democratic before there can be democracy.



Waphela kanjalo-ke umhlangano wokubonisa.

And so, the workshop ends.

Salani kahle! Siya-bonga ngomhlangano wokubonisa!  
Keep well! Thanks for the workshop!

Hamba kahle Nkkz Mpati. Nihambe kahle nonke bo!

Go well, Mrs Mpati. Bye everyone!



**ISIGABA SESIBILI  
UKWENZA INTANDO  
YENINGI ISEBENZE**



**PART TWO  
MAKING  
DEMOCRACY WORK**

# UKWENZA INTANDO YENINGI ISEBENZE MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

Intando yeningi kayiveli yenzeke nje emva kokhetho. Sonke kungumsebenzi wethu ukwenza intando yeningi isebenze.

Zine izigaba ezimqoka zokwenza intando yeningi isebenze yilezi:

- ukuzuzisa ukulingana
- ukuvikela amalungelo nenkululeko
- ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uhulumeni usebenzela abantu
- ukunika indawo amasiko endabuko.

Democracy does not automatically start happening the day after elections. We all have responsibility to make sure that democracy works. There are four important areas for making democracy work. These are:

- achieving equality
- protecting rights and freedoms
- ensuring responsible government
- accommodating traditions.



*Ukuzuzisa ukulingana  
Achieving equality*



*Ukuvikela amalungelo nenkululeko  
Protecting rights and freedoms*



*Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uhulumeni usebenzela abantu  
Ensuring responsible government*



*Ukunika indawo amasiko endabuko  
Accommodating traditions*

# UKUZUZA UKULINGANA ACHIEVING EQUALITY



"Yebo, siyayizwa lendaba yentando yeningi. Siphile obandlululweni lapho thina abamnyama besiphathiswa okwezinto ezingaphansi komuntu. Ngabe intando yeningi izosenza silingane? Ngabe sengi-zophathwa ngokufanayo nomlungu?"

"Yes, we hear all this talk of democracy. We've lived through apartheid where we blacks were treated as less than human. Is democracy going to make us all equal? Will I be treated the same as a white person?"

Ngaphambi kokuthi ngingene e-CLC ngake ngathi ukusebenza kancane enkampanini yabameli. Ngangingajabule neze laphaya. Kwakuyimi ngedwa engimnyama, futhi ngingowesifazane. Nganginemfundo efanayo njengabanye abameli besilisa abamhlophe. Ababili balaba besilisa empeleni ngangikade ngifunda nabo ekilasini eyunivesithi. Futhi ngangiphumelele kahle kunabo.

Before I joined the CLC, I worked for a short while in a firm of lawyers. I was very unhappy there. I was the only black person in the firm, and the only woman. I had the same qualifications as the white male lawyers. Two of these men were in fact in my class at university. And I got better marks than both of them.





"Ngelinye ilanga ngathola ukuthi ngangihola imali ephansi kabi kuneyabo laba ababili. Ngaqonda kumphathi omkhulu wenkampani, ngambuza ukuthi ngabe yiqiniso leli engilizwile. Ngamtshela ukuthi nami kudingeka ngikhe'khe intela, ngigibele futhi ngithenge nokudla njengabo laba abesilisa. Lomphathi akakhombisanga uzwelo, ngase ngifuna omunye umsebenzi ngawuthola e-CLC."

"One day I found out I was getting paid a lot less than those two guys. I went to the senior partner of the firm, and asked him to confirm that this was the case. I told him that I had to pay for rent, transport and food just like the men. The senior partner was unsympathetic, so I looked for another job and joined the CLC."

### **Ukulingana kuyisisekelo sentando yeningi.**

Ukulingana kuchaza ukuphela kokucwaswa. Kodwa akwanele ukwehlukana iNingizimu Afrika nemithetho yobandlululo kuphela akwanele.

Ukulingana kusho ukunikeza isiqiniseko sokuthi wena, njengomuntu, awuvinjelwe ukuzitika iJamalungelo ayisisekelo ngenxa yobulili, ibala, inkolo noma-ke ezinye izinto ezinjalo.

Ziningi izinhlobo zokulingana. Uzozithola ziwuhla emakhasini amane alandelayo.

### **Equality is fundamental to democracy.**

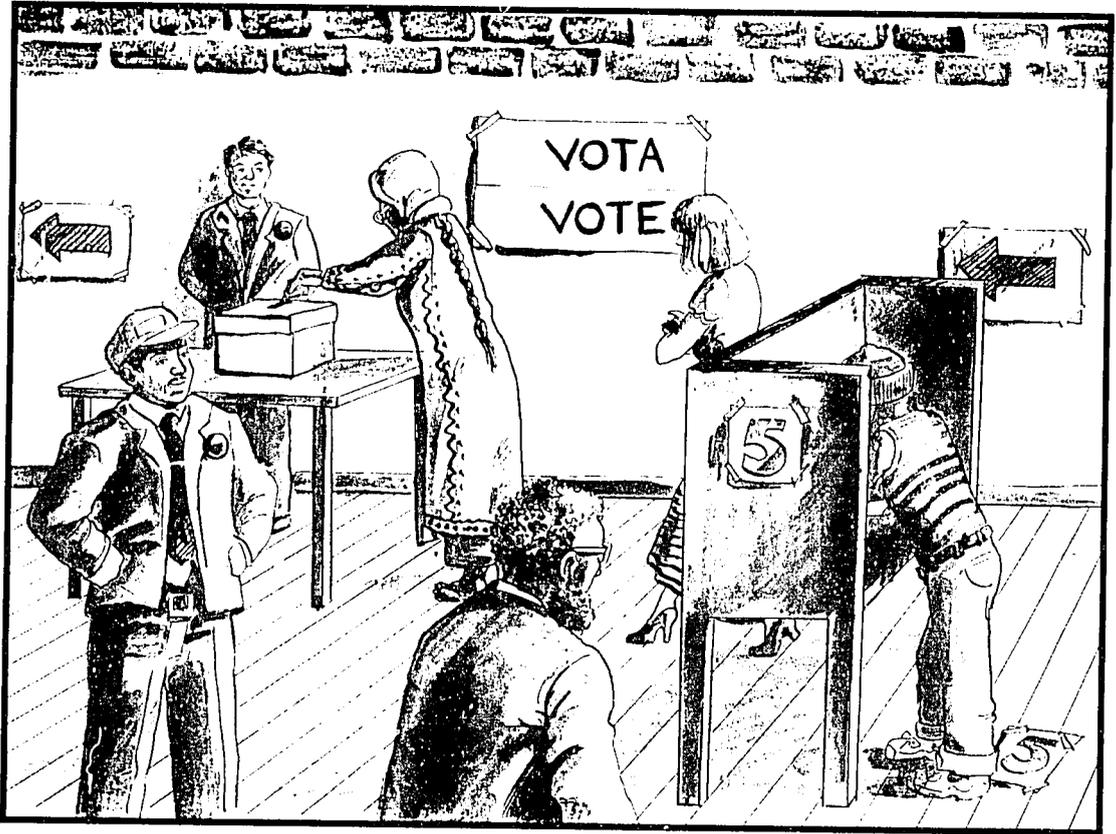
Equality means an end to discrimination. But getting rid of South Africa's apartheid laws will not be enough.

Equality means guaranteeing that you, as a person, are not prevented from enjoying basic rights because of your gender, colour, religion or other such characteristics.

There are many types of equality. You will find them listed on the next four pages.

# UKULINGANA KWEZOMBUSAZWE

## POLITICAL EQUALITY



*Kuntando yeningi, zonke izikhamizi ezindala zinelungelo lokuvota.*

*In a democracy, all adult citizens have the right to vote.*

### **Kuntando yeningi, zonke izikhamizi ezindala zinelungelo lokuvota.**

Unelungelo lokuzibandakanya okhethweni nokukhetha iqembu noma amuntu ofisa ukuthi akumele.

Futhi unelungelo lokungenela ukhetho wena qobo lwakho.

Ivoti yakho kufanele ibalwe ngokulinganayo nekanoma ngubani.

Ivoti yakho imfihlo yakho. Akekho omunye owazi ukuthi uvote kanjani noma okudingeka azi ukuthi uvote kanjani.

### **In a democracy, all adult citizens have the right to vote.**

You have the right to be participate in elections and choose the party or person you want to represent you.

You also have the right to be a candidate for political office. Your vote must count the same as anyone else's vote.

Your vote is your secret. Nobody else knows how you voted or needs to know how you voted.

# UKULINGANA NGOBULILI

## GENDER EQUALITY



*Owesifazane kufanele anikezwe amalungelo nenhlonipho ofanayo nowesilisa.*

*A woman should be accorded the same rights and respect as a man.*

### **Kuntando yeningi abesilisa nabesifazane bayalingana.**

Owesifazane kufanele emukelwe njengomuntu ophelile, futhi anikezwe amalungelo nenhlonipho efana nse nowesilisa.

Uma ungumuntu wesifazane kufanele uhole ngokufanayo nowesilisa uma nenza umsebenzi ofanayo. Lokhu "umholo ofanayo ngomsebenzi ofanayo."

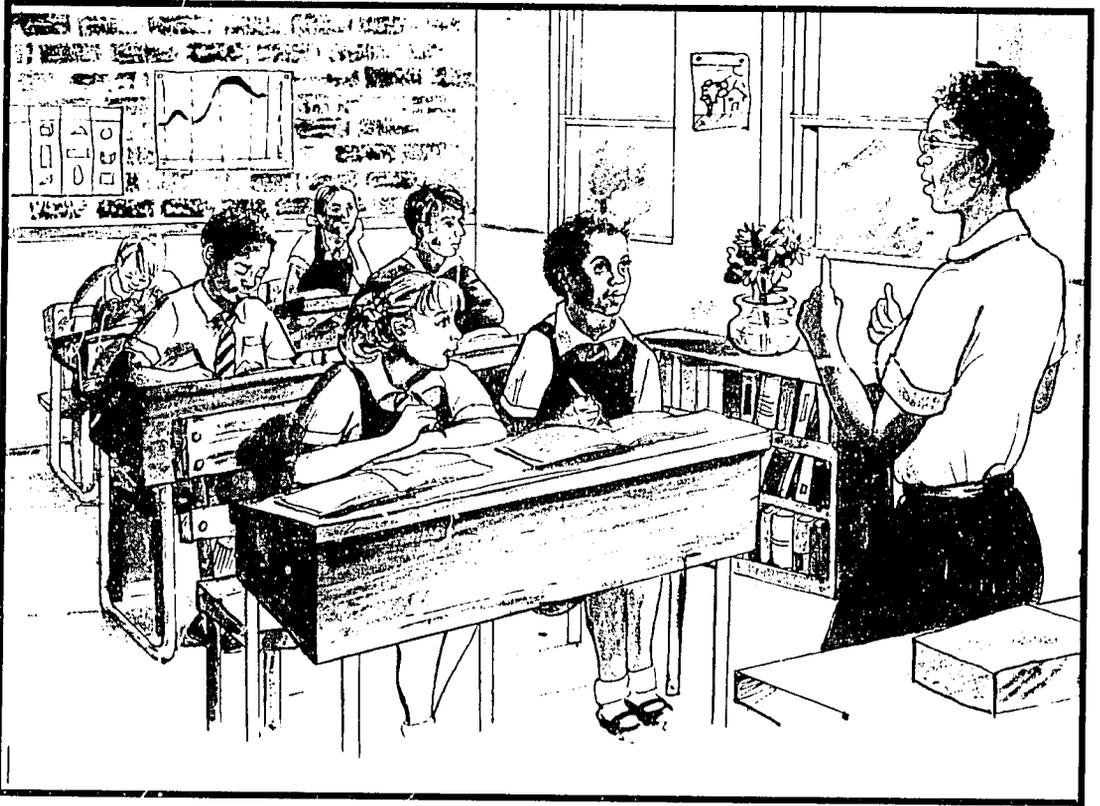
### **In a democracy men and women are equal.**

A woman should be recognised as a full human being, and accorded the same rights and respect as a man.

A woman should be paid the same as a man for equal work. This is "equal pay for equal work."

# UKULINGANA NGOBUHLANGA

## RACIAL EQUALITY



*Akufanele uvinjwe ukufurda ngenxa yobulili bakho, ubuzwe, noma inkolo.*

*You should not be prevented from attending school because of your gender, race or religion.*

**Kuntando yeningi bonke abantu banamalungelo afanayo nomunye umuntu ngale kokuthi ibala, ubuzwe noma indabuko yomuntu ikuphi.**

Akusho lutho ukuthi umnyama, umhlophe, ungowesilisa, ungowesifazane, unguMzulu, unguMsuthu, unguMxhosa, uyiNgisi noma uyiBhunu noma esinye isizwe. Akufanele ubandlululwe kwezezindlu, izibhedlela noma amahotela. Noma uvinjwe ekuyeni ezikoleni, ekuhlaleni, e-athlethini noma ekuqashweni.

Ukulingana ngobuhlanga kusho ukuthi uma abantu abamhlophe benelungelo lokuthuthelwa indle, ukuqoqwa kemfucumfucu kanye namanzi ahlanzekile, nalabo futhi bezikhumba zeminye imibala kumele babenamalungelo afanayo.

**In a democracy all people have the same rights, no matter what their colour, tribe or ethnic group.**

It does not matter whether you are black, white, male, female, Zulu, Sotho, English, Xhosa, Afrikaans or belong to any other group. You should not be excluded from housing, hospitals or hotels. Nor should you be prevented from attending schools, renting a flat or being employed.

Racial equality means that if people with white skin have the right to proper sewage facilities, refuse removal and clean water, those of other skin colours should also have the same rights.

# UKULINGANA NGOKOMTHETHO

## LEGAL EQUALITY



*Wonke umuntu kufanele abe namalungelo afanayo kwezomthetho, ngale kabuhlanga, ubulili noma inkolo.*

*Everyone should have the same legal rights, irrespective of race, gender or religion.*

**Ukulingana kusho ukuthi umthetho kufanele usebenze ngokulingana kuwena njengoba wenza nakwabanye.**

Kuntando yeningi unelungelo lokuphathwa ngokufanayo phambi komthetho.

Kufanele futhi ube nelungelo elifanayo lokuvikelwa umthetho njengabobonke abantu.

Uma amalungelo akho phansi komthetho ephulwa, kufanele ubenelungelo elilinganayo noma elifanayo njengawowonke umuntu lokuzwakala obala ngeqiniso ezinkantolo.

Umthetho kufanele ufane kubobonke abantu. Akufanele kubekhona abathola okungconywana kunabanye.

**Equality means the law must be applied equally to every person.**

In a democracy you have the right to be treated equally before the law.

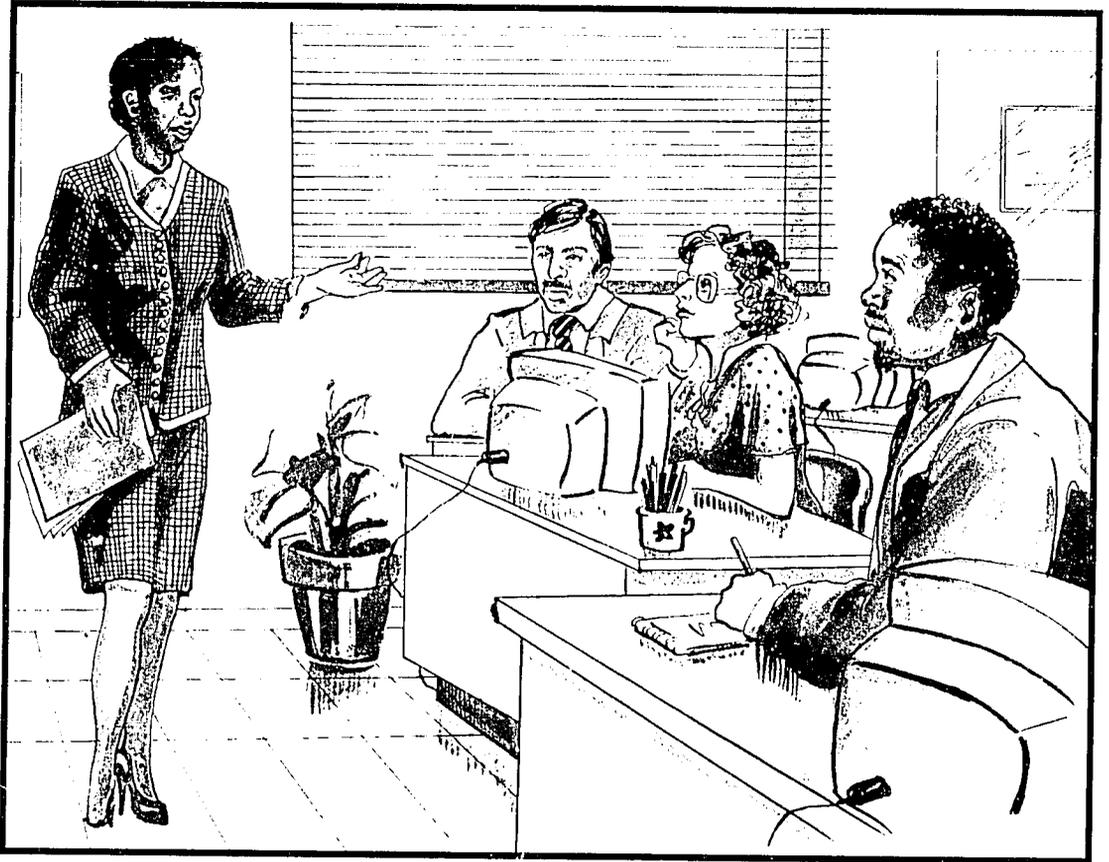
You must have the same legal rights and protection under the law as anyone else.

If your rights under law are violated, you should have equal or the same rights as anyone else to a fair and public hearing by courts.

The law should be the same for everyone. Nobody should be entitled to special privileges.

## KUNGAZUZeka UKULINGANA?

## CAN EQUALITY BE ACHIEVED?



*Kufanele unikwe amathuba okuzithuthukisa uphumelele.*

*You should be given opportunities to advance yourself and succeed.*

### Ukulingana Kwamathuba

**Enye indlela yokuzuzisa ukulingana ukunikeza amathuba ngokulingana.**

Lokhu kusho ukuthi kufanele unikezwe amathuba okuzithuthukisa nokuphumelela empilweni yakho. Isibonelo, izingane, kufanele zinikwe amathuba alinganayo emfundo. Kodwa awunakunikwa impumelelo, kufanele uyisebenzele.

Kukumuntu ngomuntu ukusebenzisa amathuba anikeziwe. Yilowo nalowo muntu kusemahlombe akhe ukuhluleka nokuphumelela kwakhe.

### Equality of Opportunity

**One way to achieve equality is to provide equality of opportunity.**

This means that you should be given opportunities to advance yourself and to succeed in life. Children, for example, should be given equal access to education. But success cannot be given, it must be earned.

It is up to each individual to take full advantage of the opportunities provided. Each person is responsible for his or her own failure or success.

## Umnyakazo Ovumayo

**Enye indlela yokubhekana nalenkinga yokungalingani ukuhlela imigomo eqinisekisa ukulingana kwezomnotho kanye nenhlalo.**

Umnyakazo ovumayo ungeminye yemigomo engasetshenziswa ukuqinisekisa ukulingana kwezomnotho. Abantu abaningi abebengenamathuba kudala, njengabamnyama nabesifazane, bangenikwa kuqala ithuba lomsebenzi, ukuqeqeshwa kwamakhono kanye nokunikezwa izindawo.

Umnyakazo ovumayo nokho kawusho ukuthi kufanele uvele uthole indlu nomsebenzi ngoba umnyama noma ungowesifazane.

Kodwa, uthi abantu abebengenamathuba kufanele kuqalwe ngabo. Uma bengafundile ngokwenele, kufanele banikezwe ithuba loqeqesho nolwazi oludingekayo.

## Affirmative Action

**Another way to address the problems of inequality is to design policies which ensure economic and social equality.**

Affirmative action is one of the policies that can be used to ensure economic equality. People who have been traditionally disadvantaged, such as blacks and women, may be given preference in job opportunities, skills training and land allocation.

Affirmative action does not mean, however, that you should get a job or a house simply because you are black or female.

Rather, it means people who have been disadvantaged should be given priority. If they lack qualifications, they should be given the opportunity to obtain necessary training and experience.

## Imigomo Kahulumeni

**Ukulingana kungazuzwa ngokubekwa nokusebenza kwemithetho.**

Isibonelo, umthetho ungaqinisekisa ukuthi abesilisa nabesifazane bahola umholo ofanayo ngomsebenzi ofanayo. Esinye isibonelo kungaba ukuthi uhulumeni abeke umthetho ozokwenza ukuthi izimali ezibekelwa izikole zasemaphandleni nezasemadolobheni zifane.

Omunye wemisebenzi kahulumeni ukunikeza izinkonzo zomphakathi njengezempando, imisebenzi, izindlu kanye nezinto zokuhamba. Uhulumeni kufanele anikeze izinkonzo zomphakathi ngaphandle kokubandlulula ngebala noma ngokulinganayo.

## Governmental Policies

**Equality can also be achieved through the passing and enforcement of laws.**

For example, laws can be passed to ensure that men and women are paid equally for equal work. Another example would be for the government to pass laws providing comparable funding for schools in rural and urban areas.

One of the government's jobs is to provide public services such as education, jobs, housing and transport. The government must provide public services on a non-racial or equal basis.



*Izikole, ezempilo nezezindlu kufanele kunikezwe abantu bonke ngokulinganayo.*

*Schooling, health care and housing should be provided equally for all people.*

### **Izimali zomphakathi kufanele zehlukaniselwe bonke abantu ngokulinganayo.**

Okwamanje, izimali zomphakathi zisetshenziswa izingxeny ezinghlani kubelungu ezikoleni, kwezempilo nakwezinye izinkonzo zomphakathi. Ukulingana kuchaza ukuthi imali elinganayo okufanele isetshenziswe kubantu bonke.

Amanzi, ugesi kanye nezinye izinto eziyisidingo kufanele zibekhona kuyoyonke imiphakathi.

Labo abahlala emaphandleni kufanele bathole ukuzuzwa okufanayo kanye nezinkonzo ezifanayo nalabo abahlala emadolobheni.

Impesheni efanayo kufanele ikhokhwe kumuntu omdala noma okhubazekile engowesilisa noma wesifazane, emnyama noma emhlophe, ehlala emaphandleni noma edolobheni.

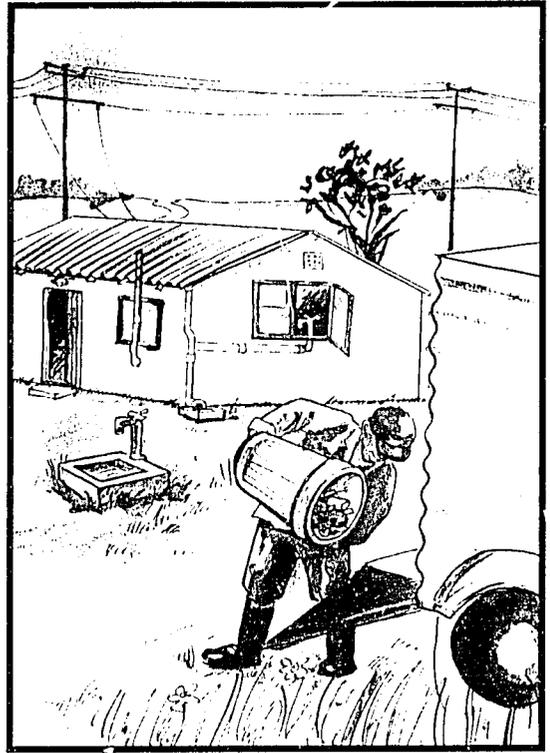
### **Public funds should be divided up equally amongst all people.**

At present, public funds are spent five to one in favour of whites to provide schooling, health care and other services. Equality means that equal amounts of funding should be spent for all people.

Water, electricity and other basic utilities should be available to all communities.

Those living in rural areas should receive the same benefits and services as those living in urban areas.

Equal old age and disability pensions must be paid to all elderly or disabled people, whether they are male or female, black or white, living in rural areas or a city.



*Amanzi, ugesi kanye nezinye izinto eziyisidingo kufanele zibekhona kuyoyonke imiphakathi.*

*Water, electricity and other basic utilities should be available to all communities.*

### **Abantu kufanele kube umsebenzi wabo ukuthuthukisa eyabo imithombo yentuthuko.**

Kodwa kakufanele silindele ukuthi uhulumeni asinike konke esikudingayo.

Kufanele sizisize thina. Okokuqala kufanele sibheke ukuthi yini esiyidingayo emphakathini wethu, kulandelane ngokubaluleka kwakho. Okwesibili kufanele sibone ukuthi imphi imithombo ekhona engasetshenziswa ukubhekana nalezozidingo, bese siyithuthukisa

Ngokwenzenjalo, kufanele sibe nezwi ekutheni izindleko zokuthuthukisa kuhlangekshwama kanjani nazo, kube imphi imigomo elandelwayo, nokuthi isetshenziswe kanjani imali.

### **People must be responsible for developing their own resources.**

We must not expect the government to give us everything we need.

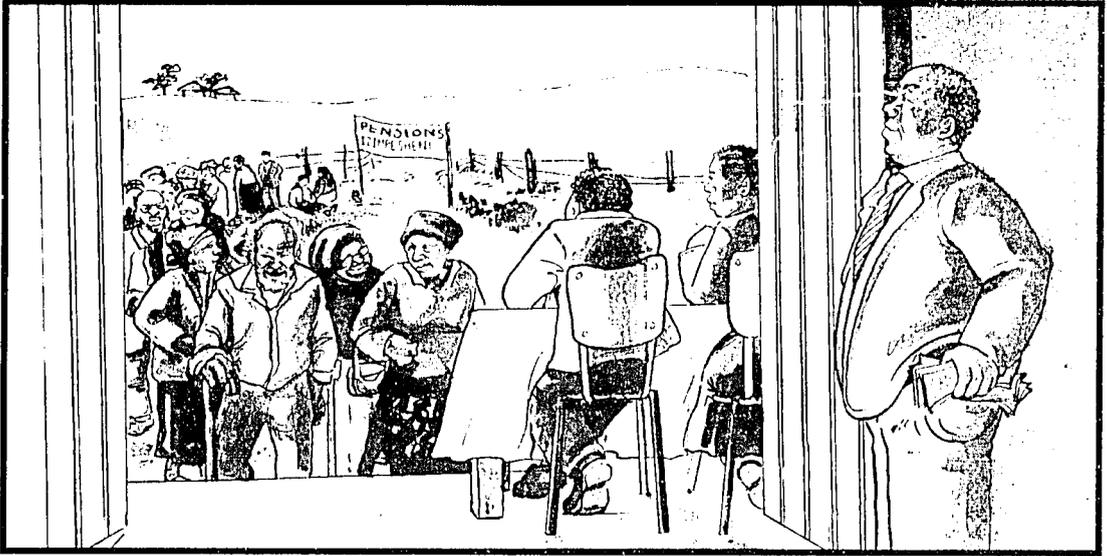
We must help ourselves. First, we must assess what we need, in order of importance, in our communities.

Second, we must see what resources we have to meet those needs and develop those resources.

Individuals and communities must have a voice in how costs of development are to be met, which policies should be chosen and how money should be spent.

# OKUYIZIPHAZAMISO ZOKUZUZA UKULINGANA

## OBSTACLES TO ACHIEVING EQUALITY



*Imali eningi yaxhashazwa ngenkohlakalo nokungasebenzi kahle, kwezikhulu zikahulumeni.*

*Much money has been wasted by corrupt and inefficient government officials.*

### **Akukho ukulingana ncamashi. Kanti intando yeningi ngeke ivele ilethe ukulingana nje.**

Kanti intando yeningi ngeke iqinisekise imisebenzi, izindlu, ezempilo, ezemfundo nezomhlaba.

Unelungelo lezinto eziyisiding sempilo – ube nalokho onakho ngenhlonipho. Lokhu kuhlangu-nisa ukudla, ikhaya, amanzi ahlanzekile, ukunakekelwa kwezempilo, ukuthuthwa kenku-cunkucu kanye nokuphepha.

Ukuthi uyawathe'la lamalungelo ezomnotho kuncike ekutheni uhulumeni unayo yini eyenele, nokuthi kwabelwana kanjani ngayo.

Imali eningi yaxhashazwa ngenkohlakalo nokungasebenzi kahle, njengemali yempesheni eyayebiwa izikhulu zikahulumeni.

Amaqembu kanye nabezombusazwe bayokwenza izethembiso – ukuzifeza kuyoba omunye umsebenzi. Ungathenjiswa indlu, umsebenzi, imfundo yabantabakho, nezinye izinto eziningi ezinhle. Akusho ukuthi uyozithola.

### **There is no absolute equality. And democracy will not bring equality automatically.**

A democratic government cannot guarantee jobs, housing, health, education and land.

You have the right to the essentials of life, to have what you need to live with dignity. These include food, housing, clean water, health care, refuse removal and personal security.

Whether you receive any of these economic rights depends on whether government has enough money, and how money is shared.

Much money has been wasted by corruption and inefficiency, such as pension money being stolen or lost by government officials.

Parties and politicians will make promises – delivering those promises is another matter. You can be promised a house, job, schooling for your children, and many good things. It does not mean you will get them.

# UKUVIKELA AMALUNGELO NENKULULEKO PROTECTING RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS



"Lapha emaphandleni sinenkinga yokuxoxisana ngezinto. Siyesaba ukubuza imibuzo. Sengake ngezwa abantu besatshiswa ngoba begxeke uthisha omkhulu. Ngabe intando yeningi izosinikeza inkululeko yokwenza nokusho izinto, esikhundleni sokuvele sitshelwe nje?"

"Here in the rural areas we have problems discussing things. We're afraid to ask questions. I have heard of people being intimidated because they criticised our local school principal. Is democracy going to give us freedom to do and say things, instead of being dictated to?"

**Ngaphandle kwamalungelo nenkululeko ayikho intando yeningi.**

Kuntando yeningi kunamalungelo nenkululeko okuyisiqiniseko kumuntu ngamunye. Amanye awo asohleni emakhasini amabili alandelayo.

**Without rights and freedoms there is no democracy.**

In a democracy there are rights and freedoms guaranteed to you as an individual. Some of them are listed on the next two pages.



## Inkululeko Yokukhuluma

Kulilungelo lakho ukuveza umbono ngaphandle kokwesatshiswa noma kuthiwe thula.

Nokho, inkululeko yokukhuluma kayichazi ukuthi umuntu kufanele avunyelwe ukuziphatha kabi. Inkululeko yokukhuluma ingaklanywa yimithetho evimbela abantu ekuhlambalazeni (ukwenza izitatimende eziyiphutha esidlangalaleni ngabanye abantu), noma ukususa udlame ngodede nje.

## Freedom of Speech

It is your right to express your opinion without being intimidated or being told you have to keep quiet.

However, freedom of speech does not mean that people should be allowed to act irresponsibly. Freedom of speech may be limited by laws which prevent people from defamation (publicly making false statements about another person) or publicly inciting violence.

## Inkululeko Yokuhlanganyela

Unelungelo lokuhlanganyela nabanye abantu emhlanganweni, nokujoyina noma iliphi iqembu noma inhlango oyithandayo.

Akekho ongakuphoqa ukuthi ujoyine noma ube ngoweqembu - noma elezombusazwe, elesonto noma ikomiti. Ilungelo lakho ukuzikhethele. Awunakujoyina inhlango uma ungathandi ukuyijoyina.

## Freedom of Association

You have the right to gather peacefully with people for a meeting, and join any group or organisation of your choice.

No one should force you to join or belong to any group - be it a political party, church group or committee. It is your right to choose. You do not have to join any organisation if you do not want to join.



## Inkululeko Yolwazi

Ukuba nolwazi akukhona ukutetemuka  
Kuyilungelo Lakho.

Unelungelo lokufuna ulwazi ngezinto ezikuthinta empilweni yakho nsuka-zonke. Isibonelo, uma impesheni yakho imisiwe, unelungelo lokubuzisa ezikhulwini zempesheni ngesizathu.

Unelungelo lokufunda noma iliphi iphephandaba noma ulalele umsakazo esiteshini osithandayo ngale kokuthi kubekhona okumisayo.

## Freedom of information

Having access to information is not a luxury. It is your right.

You have the right to demand information concerning issues which affect your daily life. For example, if your old age pension has been suspended, you have the right to ask pension officials to give you reasons.

You have the freedom to read any newspaper or listen to the radio station without someone trying to stop you.



## Ilungelo Lobunikazi Bempahla

Unelungelo lezinto okungezakho, kanye nelungelo lobunikazi bomhlaba.

Ungazikhethela ukwabelana nabanye ebunikazini. Akekho onelungelo lokukwephuca izinto zakho noma indawo yakho ngaphandle kukhona isizathu esisemthethweni esifanele sokwenzajalo.

## Right to Own Property

You have the right to your own belongings, and the right to own land.

You may choose to share these with other people. No one has the right to take your belongings or land from you, unless there is a proper legal reason for them to do so.



# ANGAZUZA KANJANI AMALUNGELO NENKULULEKO?

## HOW CAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS BE ACHIEVED?

Amalungelo akho ayisisekelo nenkululeko njengomuntu angawakho nje uwedwa.

Ngeke unikezwe wona, noma wephucwe wona, inoma yimuphi uhulumeni noma iqembu lombusazwe.

Amalungelo kanye nenkululeko kumele avikelwe nge Bill of Rights. I-Bill of Rights uhla lwamalungelo nenkululeko yabobonke abantu, okuyingxenye yomthetho wezwe.

Uma uhulumeni, iqembu lezombangazwe noma umuntu ethatha lamalungelo nenkululeko, ungakwazi ukulethula enkantolo lolodaba ukuze uqinisekise amalungelo akho.

**Your basic rights and freedoms as a human being belong to you as an individual.**

They cannot be given to you, or taken away from you, by any government or political party.

Rights and freedoms should be protected by a Bill of Rights. A Bill of Rights is a list of rights and freedoms for all people, and is part of the country's law.

If a government, political party or person tries to take away these rights and freedoms, then you should be able to take the matter to court to ensure your rights.



*Amalungelo kanye nenkululeko kumele avikelwe nge Bill of Rights.*

*Rights and freedoms should be protected by a Bill of Rights.*

# OKUPHAZAMISA AMALUNGELO NENKULULEKO

## OBSTACLES TO RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS



*Amaphoyisa  
akekho ngaphezu  
komthetho.  
Kufanele abe  
yizisebenzi zen-  
tando yeningi.*

*The police are not  
above the law.  
They should be  
servants of  
democracy.*



### Ukuba namalungelo nenkululeko akusho ukuthi ungenza ukuthanda kwakho njalo.

Isibonelo, umfowabo kaNkkz Mpati ukhululekile ukugxeka uthishanhloko. Kodwa kungumsebenzi wakhe ukungakhulumi amanga ngothishanhloko. Akufanele alisebenzise kabi ilungelo lakhe lokukhuluma. Uma enze njalo uthishanhloko angathatha izinyathelo zomthetho.

Ukusebenzisa kabi amandla kwamaphoyisa noma izikhulu kungesinye isibonelo. Amaphoyisa kumele avikele ilungelo lakho ngokungavuni. Kufanele abe yizisebenzi zentando yeningi kwawona kumele athobele umthetho. Amaphoyisa akumele asetshenziswe ukufeza izinhloso zombusazwe, noma esabise abantu abamsulwa abavimbe ekusebenziseni amalungelo abo.

Amaphoyisa kufanele alandele imigomo ebeke umthetho. Amaphoyisa akavunyelwe ukwephula imithetho yezwe.

Ngisho nomuntu owephule umthetho unawo amalungelo athize. Lowo muntu, isibonelo nje, unelungelo lommeli, futhi akufanele ukuphenduliswa mibuzo ngaphambi kokuba abonane nommeli.

### Having freedoms and rights does not mean you can always do what you like.

For example, Mrs Mpati's brother is free to criticise the school principal. But he has the responsibility not to tell lies about the principal. He must not abuse his freedom of speech. If he does, the principal can take legal action against him.

Abuse of power by police or other officials is another example. The police must protect your rights in an impartial way. They should be servants of democracy and must answer to the law themselves. Police must not be used for political purposes or to intimidate innocent people and prevent them from exercising their rights..

The police must follow procedures laid down by law. Police are not permitted to break the laws of the country.

Even someone who has committed a crime has rights. An arrested person for instance, is entitled to a lawyer, and should not be required to answer any questions before seeing a lawyer.

# UKUQINISEKISA UMSEBENZI KAHULUMENI! ENSURING RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT



"Kungani kufanele ngivote okhethweni? Uma ngivotela iqembu bese ukhetho luthathwa elinye iqembu, ngisayobuye ngimelwe lapho?"

"Why must I vote in an election? If I vote for one party and another party wins the election, will I still be represented?"

## Ukuvotela Uhulumeni

**Kunezigaba ezintathu zikahulumeni: okazwelonke, owezifunda nowezindawo.**

Uhulumeni kazwelonke ungowezwe lonke jikelele. Owezifunda, owesifunda esinjenge Natal/KwaZulu. Owezindawo, uhulumeni wendawana ethize.

Kusemqoka ukuvota okhethweni noma ngabe olukazwelonke, olwezifunda noma olwezindawo.

## Voting for a Government

**There are three levels of government: national, regional and local.**

National government is for the whole country. Regional government is for a region such as Natal/KwaZulu. Local government is for your local area.

It is important to vote in elections, whether they are at national, regional or local levels.

## **Ngokuvota okhethweni, wonke umuntu angangena emshikashikeni wentando yeningi.**

Ngokuzibandakanya okhethweni lwentando yeningi, siyavuma ukuhlonipha ilungelo lokubusa leqembu etiphumelele, noma ngabe silivotele noma cha noma siyavumelana noma asivumelani nemigomo yalo.

Kusemqoka ukukhumbula ukuthi uhulumeni okhethwe ngentando yeningi awubusi kuphela abantu abamvotela. Ubusa wonke umuntu. Ngisho noma ngabe awulivotelanga iqembu elinguhulumeni, linguhulumeni wakho.

Akukho qembu lombusazwe eliyoke likwazi ukuthatha amalungelo akho noma amanye amalungelo ngoba uvotele elinye iqembu. Ivoti yakho imfihlo yakho. Isibonelo, iqembu elininile ngeke likwephuze impesheni yakho ngoba likholelwa ukuthi wavotela elehluliwe. Amalungelo ngawabantu hayi uhulumeni noma amaqembu.

Uma ungamthandi uhulumeni, ukhululekile ukusebenze'la ukumkhipha lowohulumeni ophethe okhethweni olulandelayo. Lokho ungakwenza ngokuseka elinye iqembu noma inhlango.

Okokuqala, ngokuvota sizama ukuthi sikhethe iqembu noma umuntu ofanele ozosimela.

Okwesibili, siqinisekisa ukuthi leloqembu noma umuntu osimele ngeke azizibe izidingo zethu ngoba basazowadinga amavoti ethu okhethweni olulandelayo.

Iqembu elizusa amavoti amaningi okhethweni olukhululekile noluneqiniso, lithola ilungelo lokubusa kuze kufike ukhetho olulandelayo.

## **By voting in an election, everyone can participate in the democratic process.**

By participating in a democratic election, we agree to respect the winning party's right to govern, whether or not we voted for that party or agree with its policies.

It is important to remember that a democratically elected government does not only govern the people who voted for it. It governs everybody. Even if you did not vote for the party in government, it is still your government.

No political party should ever be able to take away your rights or any other rights because you voted for another political party. Your vote is your secret. For example, the winning party cannot take away your pension because the winning party believes you voted for the losing party. Rights belong to people, not governments or political parties.

If you do not like the government, you are free to work towards voting the government out of power at the next election. You can do this by supporting another political party or organisation.

First, by voting we attempt to choose the political party or person we want to represent us.

Second, we ensure the party or person who represents us will not ignore our needs because the political party or representative will want our vote in the next election.

The party which receives the most votes in a free and fair election gains the right to govern until the next election.

# UKWEHLULWA OKHETHWENI

## LOSING AN ELECTION



"Sonke sikhuluma ngentando yeningi. Abantu abaningi bacanga ukuthi intando yeningi umdlalo wokuthi ophumelele ashaqe konke bese abehluliwe bangabi naqhaza abangalibamba. Kodwa ngeke wonke amaqembu ezombusazwe aphumelele ukhetho wonke. Amaqembu ezombusazwe kufanele akwazi lokho ukuthi ukwehlulwa kuyingxenywe yentando yeningi. Ukwehlulwa okhethweni akukhona ukuphela kwendaba. Ngokulandelayo kungase kuphumelele elinye iqembu.

Amaqembu ezombusazwe ehlulwe okhethweni kufanele alemukele ilungelo leqembu eliphumelele lokubusa kuze kufike ukhetho olulandelayo."



"Everybody is talking about democracy. But too many people think democracy is a winner take all game in which the losers can have no further part to play. Not all political parties can win an election. Political parties and their supporters must realise that losing is part of democracy. Losing an election is not the end of the road. A different party may win the next time.

Political parties losing an election must accept the right of the winning political party to govern until the next election."

"Ukuthi iqembu liphumelele okhethweni kakusho ukuthi seliyobusa unomphelo. Ukunqoba ngokwesikhashana kanti kufanele kuvivinywe ngokuthi iqembu eliwini leliyazigcina yini izethembiso kubantu. Uma iqembu elaliphumelele ekuqaleni selehlulwa kolulandelayo ukhetho, kufanele likwamukele ukuthi sekungelinye iqembu eselinelungelo lokubusa.

EZambia, isibonelo nje, iqembu likaMongameli uKaunda laphatha izintambo zombuso iminyaka. Kwathi uma leliqembu selehlulwa iMMD ka Mnz Chiluba, lalemukela ilungelo lika Mnz Chiluba lokuba uMongameli, nokuthi iMMD ibe nguhulumeni."

"The fact that a party has won an election, does not mean that it can rule indefinitely. Victory is temporary and has to be tested by whether the winning political party keeps its promises to the people. If a winning political party loses the next election, then it must accept that the new party has won the right to govern.

In Zambia, for example, President Kaunda's political party held power for many years. When his party lost the election to the MMD party led by Mr Chiluba, it accepted the right of Mr Chiluba to become President, and for the MMD to become the government."

# KUNGA QINISEKISWA KANJANI UKUSEBENZA NGOBUQOTHO KUKAHULUMENI

## HOW TO ENSURE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT



*Uma abakhulumeli bakho bengawenzi kahle umsebenzi, unelungelo lokubatshele ukuthi mabawenze.*

*If your representatives do not do their jobs properly, you have the right to demand that they do so.*

### Ukumelwa

Intando yeningi uhulumeni wabantu. Abakhulumeli kufanele benze okushiwo abantu.

Abakhulumeli kufanele bakhulumele bonke abantu ezindaweni zabo, hayi labo ababavotela kuphela.

Uma abakhulumeli bakho bengayenzi kahle imisebenzi yabo, unelungelo lokubatshele ukuthi mabawenze.

Unelungelo lokungaphinde ulivotele iqembu noma umuntu oninikeze amathemba angekho.

### Representation

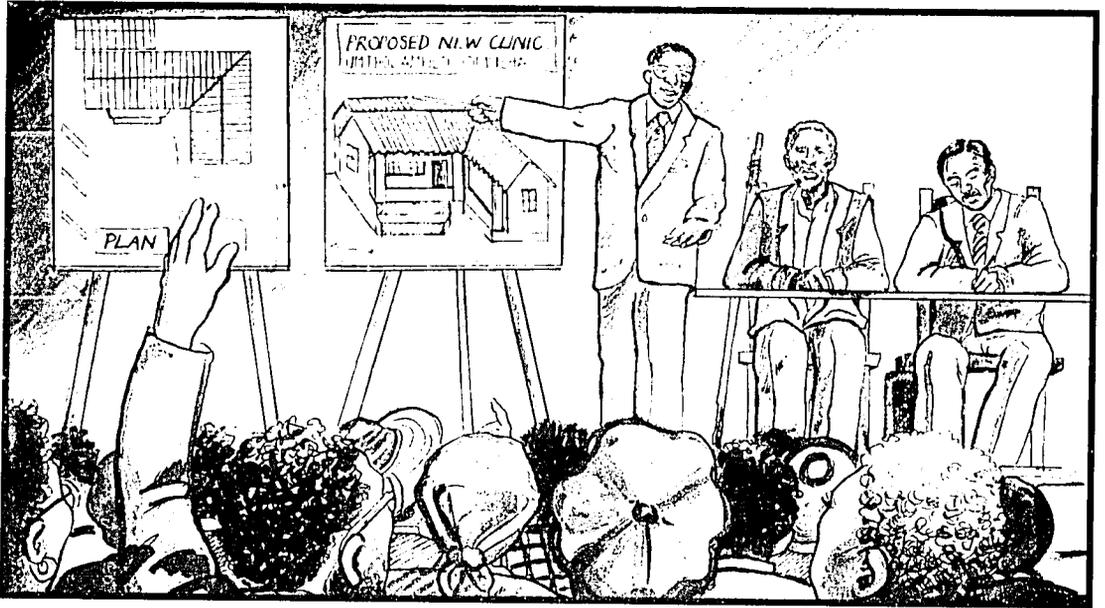
Democracy is government by the people. Representatives should do what the people want.

Representatives must represent all the people in their areas, and not just those who supported or voted for them.

If your representatives do not do their jobs properly, you have the right to demand that they do so.

You have the right not to vote for a political party or representatives again if they have failed to meet your hopes and their promises.

# UKUXOXISANA CONSULTATION



*Abantu, kufanele kuxoxiswane nabo uma kuthathwa izingqumo ezithinta bona.*

*People must be consulted about decisions affecting their lives.*

## **Izikhulu ezikhethiwe kufanele zilalele abantu ukuthi bathini.**

Izikhulu ezikhethiwe isibonelo nje, kufanele zibambe imihlangano yomphakathi ukuze zizwe ukuthi abantu bakhala ngani. zingalindeli ukuthi kube abantu abeza kuzo.

Kuntando yeningi, abantu kufanele bahlanganyele ezinqumweni.

Abantu, ngayoyonke indlela, kuxoxiswane nabo uma kuthathwa izingqumo ezithinta bona. Isibonelo, uhulumeni akufanele avele anqume ukwakha imboni endaweni engazange axoxisane nabantu abahlala kuyo.

Nokuthi uhulumeni nabakhulumeli benze sengathi baxoxisana nabantu, kanti vele sebezenzile izingqumo, akufanele.

ENingizimu Afrika, abantu akuzange kuxoxiswane nabo ezintweni eziningi. Isibonelo, ubuzwe basezabelweni ezizimele bavele bagidlabezwa nje abantu, abanengi baphoqeka ukushiya amakhoya abo bayohlala ezindaweni abangazithandi.

## **Elected officials must listen to what people say.**

Elected officials must, for instance, hold community meetings to find out what peoples' needs are, and not expect people to come to them.

In a democracy, people should be involved in decisions.

People must, as far as possible, be consulted about decisions affecting them. For example, government should not decide to put up a factory in an area without consulting local residents.

Neither should government or representatives pretend consultation, when decisions have already been made.

In South Africa, people have not been consulted on most issues. For example, homeland citizenship was thrust upon people, and many were forced to move away from their homes and live in areas where they did not want to live.

# UKUSEBENZELA ABANTU

## ACCOUNTABILITY



"Endaweni engihlala kuyo kuningi ukukhohlakala. Sanikezwa imali yokwakha iholo lomphakathi. Isikhulu esiphethe sathi yonke imali yasebenza, kodwa kuseyizindonga kuphela ezimile. Ngiyazi ukuthi izindonga zibiza ingxenye yemali. Yashonaphi enye imali na? Asikwazi ukuthola lokho."

"There's so much corruption in my area. We were given money for a community hall. The official in charge said all the money was spent, but only the walls have been put up. I know the walls only cost half the money. Where did the rest of the money go? We have no way to find out."

"Sifuna ukwenza izikhulu zethu zisibheke. Uma sesizikhethile, asifuni zithathe izinqumo ngasese. Sifuna zizenze ngokusicabangela. Sifuna basithinte."

"We want to make our representatives accountable to us. Once we've elected them, we don't want them to take decisions in secret. We want them to do it in an accountable and public manner. We want them to consult us."



### Kuntando yeningi izikhulu ezikhethiwe zisebenzela abantu.

Unelungelo lokufuna ukwazi ngemisebenzi ephathelene nezikhulu.

Izikhulu kazikho phansi kweziphathimandla zazo kuphela kodwa nakubantu okungumisebenzi wazo ukubasebenzela. Izikhulu ziholelwa ngokusebenzela abantu.

Kufanele siqiniseke ukuthi sinazo izindlela zokwenza izikhulu zisisebenzele. Isibonelo, kufanele kubenabantu okubikwa kubo noma izinhlangano ngezikhalo ezithinta izikhulu.

Singazenza izikhulu zisisebenzele ngokugcizelela ekuthini zihlale zisibikela njalo.

Ngokwenza izikhulu kanye nabakhulumeli basisebenzele, singaqiniseka ukuthi akukho ukukhohlakala. Isibonelo, izikhulu kuyofanele zichaze futhi zikhombise ukuthi imal izosebenza kanjani noma isebenze kanjani.

### In a democracy, elected and appointed officials are accountable to the people.

You have the right to have access to information regarding the activities of officials.

Officials are responsible not only to their superiors, but also must be responsible to ordinary people whom it is their duty to serve. Officials are paid to serve the people.

We must ensure that we have the mechanisms to make officials accountable. For example, there should be people and organisations to bring complaints against officials.

We can make representatives accountable by insisting they report back to us regularly.

By making representatives and officials accountable, we can do our best to ensure there is no corruption. For example, officials will have to explain and show evidence about how money will be spent or has been spent.

# **IQEMBU ELIPHIKISAYO ELISEBENZAYO**

## **RESPONSIBLE OPPOSITION**

**Kuntando yeningi amaqembu angaphumelelanga okhethweni ngokwejwayelekile akha iqembu eliphikisayo.**

Iqembu eliphikisayo lineqhaza elibalulekile kuntando yeningi

Amaqembu aphikisayo aziveza njengohulumeni ongase abengcono kunophethe, ukuze kuthi uma sekubanjwa ukhetho olulandelayo, abavoti bakhethe bona esikhundleni sikahulumeni.

Okusemqoka kakhulu, amaqembu aphikisayo asebenza njengabaqaphi ababheke kahulumeni. Baveza obala okungalingile nenkohlakalo. Kusemqoka futhi ukuthi kubekhona abaholi abaphikisayo kohulumeni bezindawo nabezifunda.

Kufanele ahlele ecuthele ukaveza amaphutha nokungasebenzi kahle kukahulumeni. Isibonelo, lingafuna incazelo kuhulumeni uma kunemali engabonakali ukuthi ishonephi.

Umsebenzi wamaqembu aphikisayo ukugxeka ngokwakha uhulumeni avimbe nokuxhasazwa kwamandla okubusa. Angabanesandla kuhulumeni asize ekubumbeni umthetho. Bangaphikisa uma uhulumeni ezama ukuphumelelisa umthetho ongewona wentando yeningi. Futhi aphikise namandla angaphezulu nenkohlakalo. Iqembu eliphikisayo lingafuna ukuzibonela ngokwalo ukusebenzela abantu kweqembu elibusayo nohulumeni.

Kodwa, uma, amaqembu aphikisayo ebuthaka futhi enhlakanhlaka, kuyoba lula ukuthi uhulumeni angawaraki kwakushoyo.

Ukuze intando yeningi isebenze ngempumelele, uhulumeni namaqembu ezombusazwe aphikisayo kufanele bavumelane ezintweni ezithize eziyisisekelo. Isibonelo, uhulumeni kanye namaqembu aphikisayo kufanele avumelane ngokuhlonipha umthethosisekelo nokungaguqukeli odlameni ukubulalana nokusabisana.

**In a democracy, the parties that do not win elections usually form the Opposition.**

The Opposition plays a crucial role in a democracy.

Parties in the Opposition present themselves as alternatives to government, so that when another election is held, voters may choose from them instead of voting for government. It is also important for there to be opposition leaders at the local and regional levels of government.

Importantly, Opposition parties act as watchdogs of government. They expose injustices and corruption. In so doing, they make government accountable for its actions.

The Opposition must be ready to take the initiative, and expose errors and inefficiencies of government. For instance, the Opposition can demand that government explain any money that has been misspent.

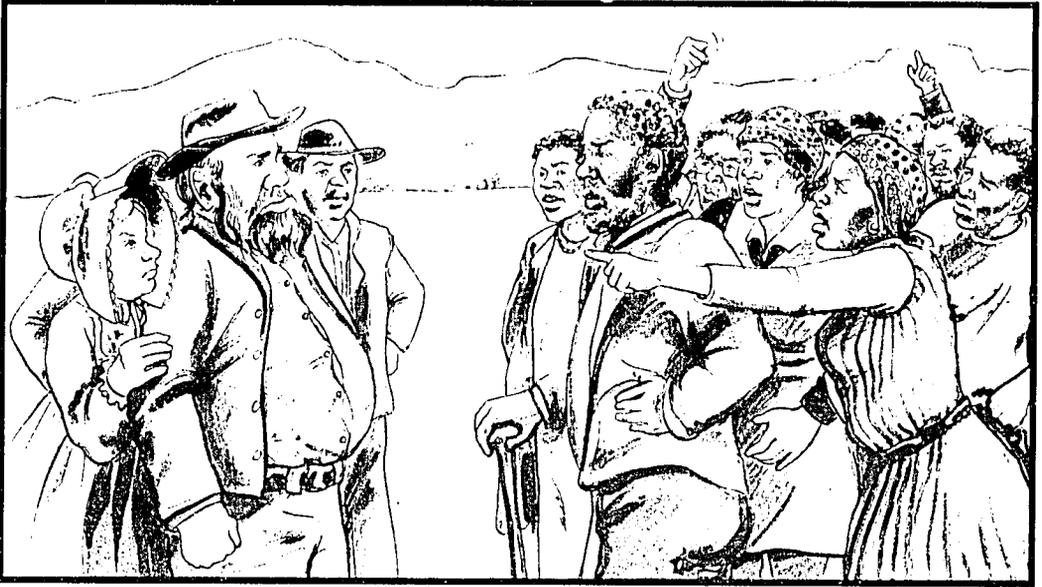
The duty of parties in Opposition is to give constructive criticism to the government and prevent the government from abusing its power. The Opposition can contribute to government policies and help shape legislation. It can object if the government attempts to pass legislation that is undemocratic and oppose excessive government power and corruption. The Opposition can demand accountability from the ruling political party and government.

If, however, the parties in the Opposition are weak and disunited, it will be easy for government to ignore their demands.

For a democracy to operate successfully, government and political parties in the Opposition must agree on certain fundamental matters. For example, government and Opposition must agree to respect the constitution and not to resort to violence, killing or intimidation.

# UKUVIKELWA KWAMA QEMBU AMANCANE

## PROTECTION OF MINORITIES



*Kuntando yeningi, iningi alinalo ilungelo lokucindezela amaqembu amancane.*

*In a democracy, the majority does not have the right to oppress minority groups.*

### **Abakhulumeli kufanele baqonde ukuthi intando yeningi kayisho ukuthi iningi kufanele lenze umathanda.**

Izifiso, imibono kanye nentando yamaqembu amancane kufanele acatshangelwe ekwenzeni imigomo nezinqumo.

Inkulumbo “ngabantu” kufanele ihlanganise bonke abantu, hayi kuphela iningi noma iqembu elithize labantu. Isibonelo, “abantu” bahlanganisa nabantu basemaphandleni nabasemadlobheni, abakhuluma isiZulu nesTswana, iZayoni nabangalubhadi esontweni.

Ukuze intando yeningi isebenze, amaadla athinta imigomo kahulumeni nezinto ezimqoka kufanele kwandiswe ngokulinganayo emiphakathini yonke.

Kuntando yeningi lokuthatha iqembu leningi alinalo ilungelo zonke izinqumo, noma ukucindezela amaqembu amancane noma labo abangavumelani nohulumeni.

### **Representatives must understand that democracy does not mean that the majority can do whatever it wants.**

Interests, views and strongly-held beliefs of minorities must be taken into account in policy making and decisions.

Talk of “the people” must include all people, and not just the majority or a particular group of people. For example, “the people” includes rural people as well as urban people, Zulu speaking people and Tswana speaking people, Zionists and those who do not go to church.

For democracy to work, power to affect governmental policies and priorities should be spread evenly and equally across society.

In a democracy, the majority does not have the right to decide all issues, or the right to oppress minority groups or those who disagree with government.

# EZOMPHAKATHI EZINGEKHO PHANSI KUKAHULUMENI CIVIL SOCIETY



"Iminyaka eminingi, ubandlululo lwenqabela iningi labaseNingizimu Afrika ukuthi lifinyelele ezikhungweni zentando yeningi njengasephalame, emikhandlwini yezifunda nakohulumeni bezindawo. Kwadingeka sethembele ezinhlanganweni ezingaphandle kukahulmeni ukuthi zizwakalise ilaka lethu. Sasivinjiwe ukuba sibe neqhaza kwezombangazwe. Ngakho saphephela ezinhlanganweni zentsha nezomame, ezomphakathi, izinhlangano zamasiko, izinyonyane zabasebenzi kanye namasonto."

"For so many years, apartheid denied the majority of South Africans access to democratic institutions such as parliament, provincial councils and local government. We had to rely on organisations outside government to voice our concerns. We were prevented from taking part in political activities. So we turned to youth and women's movements, civics, cultural organisations, trade unions and the churches. "

**Intando yeningi isemqoka kakhulu ukuba ingashiywa ezandleni zabezombusazwe, amaqembu ezombusazwe noma kuhulumeni kuphela.**

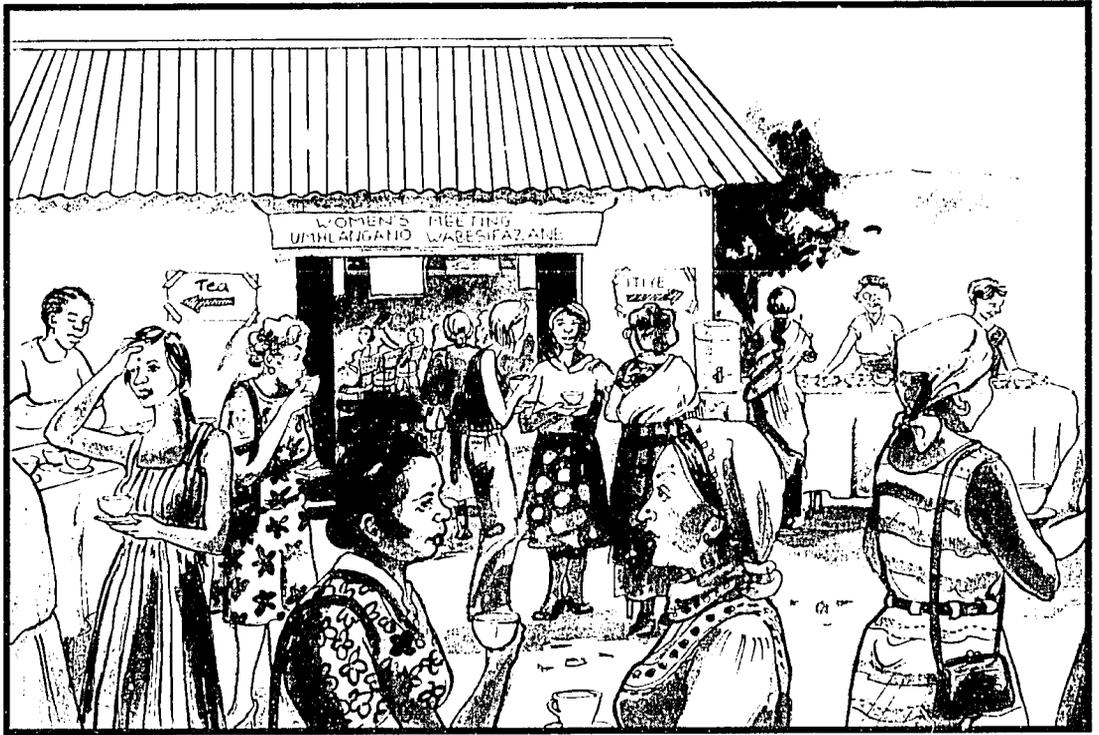
Sidinga izinhlangano ezizimelo ezinamandla ezingekho phansi kukahulumeni enomongo.

Lokho kusho ukuthi sidinga lezozakhiwo nezinhlangano ezingeyona ingxenye yohulumeni bezindawo, bezifunda noma bakazwelonke, njengezomphakathi, amasonto, amayunivesithi, izinyonyana zabasebenzi, izinhlangano zentsha nezomame. Izinhlangano zomphakathi ezingekho phansi kukahulumeni ezomphakathi, izinyonyana, ezomame kanye nezamasonto.

**Democracy is too important to be left to politicians, political parties or to the government alone.**

We need an independent and vibrant civil society for a stable democracy.

This means we need those structures and organisations which are not part of local, regional or national government. Civil society is defined as structures outside the government, including civic associations, trade unions, universities, youth, women's movements and churches.



*Sidinga izinhlangano ezimele nezinamandla zomphakathi ezingekho phansi kukahulumeni kuntando yeningi enomongo*

*We need an independent and vibrant civil society for a stable democracy.*

### **Kufanele sizithuthukise lezizakhiwo emazingeni kazwelonke, ezifunda nawezindawo.**

Izakhiwo zomphakathi zibatulekile ikakhulukazi emaphandleni, lapho kunezinhlangano eziyingcosana ezinamandla. Lezizakhiwo kufanele uhulumeni axoxisane nazo ngaphambi kokuthi enze izinqumo ezithinta imiphakathi yethu.

Isibonelo, uma kunohlelo lokwakha izindlu endaweni yethu, kufanele udaba lwethulwe ezinhlanganweni zemiphakathi yethu kube yiwo onezwi.

Abamele uhulumeni, emazingeni ezindawo nakuzwelonke, kufanele baxhumane nomphakathi okuchaza bonke abantu nezinhlangano ezithintekayo odabeni.

### **We need to develop these structures at national, regional and local levels.**

Civil society structures are especially important in the rural areas, where there have been few strong organisations. These structures should be consulted by government agencies before making decisions affecting communities.

For example, if there is a government housing scheme in an area, then housing should be discussed with community organisations and input sought from them.

Government representatives, at the local, regional and national levels, should be accessible to civil society, which means all people and organisations with an interest in issues.

# OKUPHAZAMISA UKUSEBENZA NGOBUQOTHO BUKAHULUMENI

## OBSTACLES TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

**Uma esebusa, uhulumeni angase azame ukunqanda amandla abaphikisayo.**

Uhulumeni angase azame ukungawunaki umthethosisekelo futhi angabi nokhetho njalo. Abakhulumeli bangase bavilaphe bazicabangele bona uma sebhethethe.

Abantu bangase bangaziswa ngamalungelo abo kanye nomkhawuko wamandla kahulumeni ukuze besabe ukugseka uhulumeni noma bambuze uhulumeni noma bangabi nalwazi lwamalungelo abo.

Iqembu eliphikisayo elibuthaka kanye nezakhiwo zomphakathi ezibuthaka kubangela ukuthi izinqumo zikahulumeni zingaphonselwa nselelo.

Uhulumeni angase asebenzise kabi amaphoyisa namasosha ukuze agcine amandla okubusa ngokwesabisa labo abampikisayo.

Yingakho kusemqoka ukuthi intando yeningi siyenze isebenze ngokuqiniseka ukuthi uhulumeni usebenza ngobuqotho.

**Once in power, a government might try to use that power to limit the Opposition.**

Government might try to ignore the constitution and not hold regular elections.

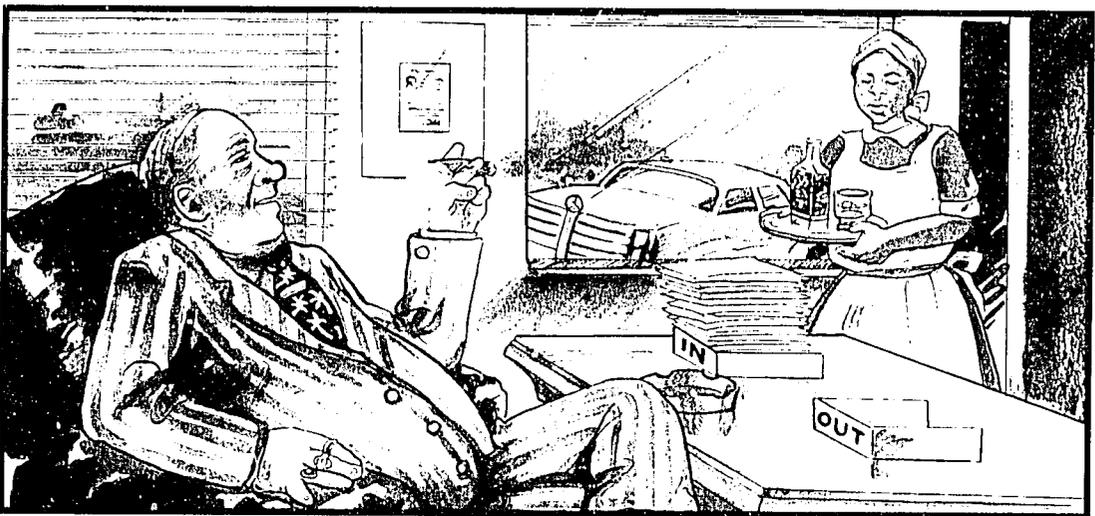
Once in power, representatives could become lazy and self-interested.

People might be kept ignorant of their rights and the limits of government power so that they become afraid to criticise or question the government or do not know their rights.

A weak Opposition and civil society structures that are weak may let government decisions and actions go unchallenged.

A government may wrongly use the army and police to maintain power by intimidating those who oppose it.

This is why it is important that we make democracy work to ensure we have responsible government.



*Abakhulumeli bangase bavilaphe bazicabangele bona uma sebhethethe.*

*Once in power, representatives may become lazy and self-interested.*

# UKUNIKA INDAWO AMASIKO ENDABUKO

## ACCOMMODATING TRADITIONS



"Ngizwa kuthiwa umuntu ngamunye ivoti eyodwa kuchaza ukuthi ivoti lakho lilingana nelenkosi. Lokhu kunzima ukuthi ngikuqonde. Ngingalingana kanjani nenkosi? Ingumholi wendabuko, futhi ulalelwa kangcono. Intando yeningi iyiphutha- ke uma ingilinganisa nenkosi. Mina ngingumlandeli wayo nje kuphela."

"I'm told that one person, one vote means I am equal to the Chief. This is difficult for me to understand. How can I be equal to the Chief? He is a traditional leader, and he has more influence. Democracy is all wrong if it says the Chief and I are equal. I'm only his follower."

"Nginenkinga yokwemukela ukuthi uma ngishada, umkami uyolingana nami. Lokhu kuphambene nesiko. Uma ngamlobola, ungowami. Kufanele enze engimtshela khona."

"I have trouble accepting that when I marry, my wife will be equal to me. This is against my culture. If I paid lobola for her, she belongs to me. She must do what I tell her to do."



## **Intando yeningi kanye nobuholi bendabuko kusebenza ngemigomo ehlukeni.**

Intando yeningi yesekelwe enkululekweni yokuzikhethel... Izingqumo zithathwa iningi labantu. Labo abakhethiwe bangabuye bakhishwe.

Ubuholi bendabuko busekelwe ozalweni nasefeni Umbuso womholi wendabuko uqedwa ukufa kwakhe noma ukuziyekela noma buqedwe nje.

Umshado wesiko lesintu, lapho umyeni elobole umkakhe, uletha izinkinga kuntando yeningi.

Ukulingana phakathi kowesilisa nowesifazane ngeke kwenzeke uma amadoda ekholelwa ekutheni ngokukhokha ilobolo, abafazi "bangabinikazi" babo.

Intando yeningi yakhelwe ekulinganeni ngobulili, lapho indoda nowesifazane benamalungelo afanayo.

Owesifazane ngeke "athengwe" ngoba ungumuntu hayi isicucwana sempahla.

Ukulobola akunikezi indoda ilungelo lokutshela unkosikazi ukuthi akenzeni. Kufanele azikhethele noma uyafuna ukulotsholwa noma cha.

Isibonelo, indodaayinalo ilungelo lokutshela unkosikazi ukuthi angayi esontweni.

## **Democracy and traditional leadership operate on different principles.**

Democracy is based on freedom of electoral choice. Decisions are made by a majority of the people. Those elected can be voted out of office.

Traditional leadership is based on birth and lineage. A traditional leader's rule is ended only by death, abdication or termination.

Traditional marriage, where the husband pays lobola for his wife, also presents problems for democracy.

Equality between men and women is not possible if men believe that by paying lobola, they can "own" their wives.

Democracy is based on gender equality, where men and women are equal and have equal rights.

A woman cannot be "bought" because she is a free human being and not a piece of property. She should be able to choose whether she wants lobola to be paid.

Paying lobola does not give a husband the right to tell his wife what to do. For example, he has no right to tell her that she cannot go to church.

# AMISIKO ANGANIKEZWA KANJANI INDAWO

## HOW TO ACCOMMODATE TRADITIONS

### **Akukho nakanye lapho umholi engaphezu komthetho.**

Imikhuba yendabuko njengokulobola kufanele kuvunyelwane ngakho kuxoxiswane. Abantu kufanele bakhululeke ukubeka imibono yabo noma kuqhutshekwe noma ayekwe lamasiko.

Abesitazane nabo bavunyelwe ukubeka eyabo imibono ngaloludaba. Labo abesitazane abangafuni ukuthi ilobola likhokhwe kubona kanye nabesilisa abangafuni ukulobola, akufanele baphoqwe ukulandela lelisiko. Labo abalivumayo isiko lelobola kufanele bavunyelwe ukuqhubeka nalo.

Kuyilungelo lomuntu omdala – owesilisa noma owesitazane – ukusebenzisa ilungelo labo lokushada ngaphandle kokuthi kubekhona obamisayo noma akwenze kube nzima ukuthi bashade.

Kufanele sifunde ukwamukela amagugu avela emasikweni nasemaqenjini ngale kwawethu. Ukuze amasiko siwamike indawo nentando yeningi kudinga ukucabanga okunzulu.

Asikho isizathu esingenza abaholi bendabuko bangakhethwa. Imiphakathi kufanele izinqumele noma abaholi babo bendabuko bakhethwa ngevoti noma babekwa ngobundlalifa.

Abaholi bendabuko njengababonke abantu, kufanele bakhululeke ukukhankasela ukhetho kwezombusazwe ngokwabo noma iqembu abalesekayo. Kodwa kufanele bangavunyelwa ukusebenzisa kabi izikhundla zabo zobuholi bendabuko ngoba befuna ukuzuzwa kwezombusazwe.

Amakhosi akufanele avunyelwe noma asetshenziswe ekukhokhiseni abantu izimali zokukhonza. Lokhu, umkhuba ongeyona intando yeningi.

Abaholi bendabuko akufanele benze intando yabo. Kufanele babenamalungelo afanayo nenkululeko efanayo nabanye abantu. Uma amakhosi ehlonishwa, ayokwazi ukubusa.

### **At no time, should any leader be above the law.**

Traditional practices such as the payment of lobola should be open to discussion. People should be free to express their views on whether such practices should continue.

Women should be allowed to express their opinions on any subject. Those women who do not wish that lobola be paid for them, and men who do not wish to pay it, should not be forced to accept this practice. Those who consent to lobola must be allowed to continue this practice.

It is an adult person's right - whether male or female - to exercise his or her right to marry without anyone trying to stop him or her or making it difficult to get married.

We must learn to accept values that come from cultures and groups other than our own. To accommodate traditions with democracy needs creative thinking.

There is no reason why traditional leaders cannot be elected. Communities must be able to decide whether they wish their leaders to be chosen by voting or lineage.

Traditional leaders, like any other person, should be free to campaign for office either for themselves or the party they support. But they should not be allowed to abuse their positions as traditional leaders for personal or political gain.

Chiefs should not be allowed or used to extract money as tribute from their people. This is an undemocratic practice.

Traditional leaders should not be allowed to do as they please. They should have the same rights and freedoms as anybody else. If chiefs can earn respect, they will be able to govern.



*Bonke abantu abadlala banelungelo lokusebenzisa ilungelo labo lokushada ngaphandle kokuthi kubekhona obamisayo noma akwenze kube nzima ukuthi bashade.*

*All adults have the right to exercise their right to marry without anyone trying to stop them or making it difficult for them to get married.*

## **OKUPHAZAMISA UKUNIKEZWA INDAWO AMASIKO**

Into ephazamisayo ekunikezeni indawo amasiko ukunqaba kwabantu ukwamukela amagugu namasiko ehlukile kwawabo.

Labo abavela ezindaweni ezinamasiko kufanele bababekezelele abayisimanje. Labo abesiranjanje kufanele babenzwelo ngamasiko anesikhathi eside elandelwa futhi ehlonishwa abantu base Afrika nabanye.

## **OBSTACLES TO ACCOMMODATING TRADITIONS**

An obstacle to accommodating traditions is the refusal of people to accept values and customs different from their own.

Those from traditional backgrounds must be tolerant of modern values. Those from modern backgrounds must be sensitive to long-term traditional practices and values respected by African and other people.

# INSELELO THE CHALLENGE

Intando yeningi kayiveli yenzeke nje. Kudingeka siyenze isebenze.

Ukuze sikwazi ukubuzisa ngezendo zalabo abasemagunyeni, kufanele siqonde kahle ukuthi imaphi amalungelo ethu entando yeningi, nokuthi siqiniseke ukuthi akathathwa lamalungelo.

Lokhu ngeke kwenzeka uma singawalweli amalungelo ethu.

Yilowo nalowo muntu unomthwalo wokuzibandakanya kuntando yeningi nakuhulumeni ngokuvota okhethweni.

Kufanele siqiniseke ukuthi amandla okubusa agcina esezandleni zabantu bonke, hayi labo abakhethele ukubusa kuphela.

Sikuzabalazele ukukhulula izwe lethu obandlululweni.

**Manje sekufanele sihlngane sonke silwele ukudala intando yeningi siyenze isebenze.**

Democracy does not just happen. We need to make it work.

For us to be in positions to question the actions of those in power, we must understand what our democratic rights are and ensure that these rights are not taken away.

This is not going to happen unless we to fight for our rights.

Each person has a responsibility to participate in democracy and government by voting in elections.

We must make sure that political power lies ultimately in the hands of the whole population, and not just those elected to power.

We fought to liberate our country from apartheid.

**Now we must all come together to fight to create democracy and make it work.**



**ISIGABA SESITHATHU  
UMHLANGANO  
WOKUBONISANA  
NGENTANDO YENINGI**



**PART THREE**

**DEMOCRACY  
WORKSHOP**

# UMHLANGANO WOKUBONISANA NGENTANDO YENINGI DEMOCRACY WORKSHOP

Uma usuyifundile lencwadi wathanda ukubamba umhlangano wokubonisana ngokuvota, intando yeningi kanye nezinhlangano zomphakathi wasendaweni yakini, lokho ungakwenza ngokusebenzisa lonke ulwazi olukulesisigaba. Lonke ulwazi oludingayo ukuze uhlele umhlangano wokubonisana luyatholakala kulencwadi.

Inhloso yomhlangano wokubonisana ukukhanyisela abantu ngalokhu:

- ukuthi iyini intando yeningi;
- iqhaza labantu nje abejwayelekile emphakathini wentando yeningi;
- lusebenza kanjani ukhetho;
- kuvotwa kanjani; nokuthi
- abantu abejwayelekile nje bangenzani ukuze bayenze isebenze intando yeningi emva kokhetho.

Ngaphambi kokuthi uqale ukuhlela umhlangano wakho wokubonisana, kufanele ube ususifunde kahle futhi wasiqonda kahle Isigaba sokuQala neseSibili salencwadi.

**Isigaba sokuQala: Ukulindela Intando Yeningi** ingxoxo nje eyejwayelekile ngentando yeningi, ukuvota kanye nezinhlangano zemiphakathi ezingekho phansi kukahulumeni, futhi sidingida ngemibuzo engabuzwa abantu kowakho umhlangano wokucobelelana.

Isigaba sokuQala futhi sinamashadi amahlamu angasetshenziswa ukucacisa lezizihloko:

Ishadi 1: Amaphuzu entando yeningi (ekhasini 13)

Ishadi 2: Imbangela yokwehluleka kwentando yeningi (ekhasini 15)

Ishadi 3: Amanye amalungelo atholakala kuGunyazo Lwamalungelo Oluntu Jikelele (ekhasini 24)

Ishadi 4: Ukuthola umazisi (ID) (ekhasini 26)

Ishadi 5: Indlela yokuziphatha yokhetho olukhululekile noluneqiniso (ekhasini 32).

If you have read this book and wish to run a workshop on voting, democracy and civil society for your community, you can do so by using the information in this section. The information you need to run a workshop can be found in this book.

The purpose of the workshop is to help people understand:

- what democracy is;
- the role of ordinary people in a democratic society;
- how elections work;
- how to vote; and
- what ordinary people can do to help make democracy work after the elections.

Before you begin planning your workshop, you must have read and understood Part One and Part Two of this book.

**Part One: Waiting for Democracy** is a general discussion on democracy, voting and civil society, and deals with topics you can expect people to raise at voting and democracy workshops.

Part One contains five charts that can be used to explain the following topics:

Chart 1: Elements of a Democracy (page 14)

Chart 2: Why Democracies fail (page 16)

Chart 3: Some of the Rights and Freedoms in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (page 25)

Chart 4: How to Get an Identity Document (ID) (page 27)

Chart 5: Code of Conduct for Free and Fair Elections (page 33).

**Isigaba seSibili : Ukwenza Intando Yeningi Isebenze** ikhuluma ngeqhaza lomuntu ngamunye kanye nemiphakathi ekubumbeni umphakathi wentando yeningi. Izihloko okukhulunywa ngazo eSigabeni sesiSibili zivasiza kulabo abethamele umhlangano wokubonisana ukuthi baqonde kahle ngomsebenzi wentando yeningi.

**“Isifundo sokuvota”** (ekhasini 74) lapha kuchazwa izinyathelo eziyisithupha zokuvota. Ungazakhela zonke umntu ozidingayo ukuze uqhube lengxenye yomhlangano wokubonisana ngokusebenzisa izintwana ezilula nje.

**“Umhlangano wokubonisana”** (ekhasini 80) umhlahlandlela wesinyathelo ngesinyathelo esizokusiza ukuthi uzibambele owakho umhlangano wokubonisana ngokuvota, intando yeningi kanye nezimhlangano zomphakathi ezingekho phansi kukahulumeni. Isikhathi okufanele sisetshenziswe kuleyo naleyongxenye yomhlangano wokubonisana, sikhonjisiwe ewashini elise-nduze nombhalo ekhasini. Lezizombobo zingehlukana kuye ngobungako babantu avethamele umhlangano.

Uma ufuna umhlangano ozowubamba uzwakale, kutanele uyekele kubantu abawethamele bazikhulumele. Kufanele ube seduze ukuze usize uphendule nemibuzo equbukayo, kodwa ungabafunzi abantu ngamagama noma ubaphazamise besathi bayakhuluma. Bayeke nje abantu bagonyuluke lokho abatisa ukukusho.

Uma ubambe umhlangano wokubonisana kutanele wazi ukuthi ngeke abantu bakulalele uma uzobashumayeza. Umhlangano wokubonisana okahle yilowo onabantu abazimbandakanya ngokugwele. Abantu batunda kangcono uma bengene bagamanxa kwabakwenzayo.

Khumbula futhi ukuthi lomhlangano wokubonisana akuwona owokuphensa ivoti ebhokisini nje kuphela, kodwa ungowokuthi kusho ukuthini ukuvota kanye nenando yeningi. Inhloso yanoma imuphi umhlangano wokubonisana kufanele kube ukusiza abantu baqonde ukuthi ukuze kwakhiwe umphakathi wentando yeningi eNingizimu Afrika, intando yeningi kufanele isebenze phansi ezindaweni, ezifundeni nasemazingeni kazwelonke. Abantu kufanele bakuqonde ukuthi intando yeningi kayivele yenzeke nje. Kusemahlombe awowonke umuntu ukuyenza isebenze.

**Part Two: Making Democracy Work** discusses the role of individuals and communities in shaping a democratic society. The topics covered in Part Two are useful in helping workshop participants understand the democratic process.

**“Learning to Vote”** (page 74) explains the six basic steps of voting. You can make all the equipment you need to run this part of the workshop using simple materials.

**“The Workshop”** (page 80) is a step-by-step guide to help you to develop and run your own workshops on voting, democracy and civil society. The time that should be spent on each part of the workshop is shown on the clock next to the text. These times may vary according to the number of people at the workshop.

If you want to run an effective workshop, you must let participants speak for themselves. You should be on hand to answer questions and assist where requested, but you should not put words into peoples' mouths or interrupt them while they are speaking. Participants must be free to speak about what is on their minds.

When presenting your workshop, you must be aware that you will lose people's attention if you lecture at them. A good workshop depends on active involvement by the participants. People learn best through participation.

Remember, this workshop is not simply about how to cast a vote, but also what voting and democracy means. The aim of any workshop should be to help people understand that for a democratic society to be built in South Africa, democracy must function at local, regional and national levels. People should understand that democracy will not just happen. It is up to everyone to help make it work.

# ISIFUNDO SOKUVOTA

## LEARNING TO VOTE

### Umhlangano Wokubonisana Ngenqubo Yokuvota

Kulula ukuvota. Ingxenye elukhuni eyokuthi ukhetha ukuvotela bani. Qiniseka ukuthi isinqumo uzithathela ngokwakho ungavumeli muntu akuthathise isinqumo noma akusabise.

Ngosuku lokhetho uyoya esikhungweni sokuvota uyophonsa eyakho ivoti ebhokisini.

Kuyoba khona abayizikhulu zokhetho lapho. Uma udinga usizo, labo bantu abokusiza wena lapho, ukuze baqinisekise ukuthi ukuvota kukhululekile futhi kuneqiniso. Abavunyelwe ukukuyenga noma bakuphazamise ngendlela ovota naayo.

Izinyathelo zokuvota zilula kabi. Emakhasini amathathu alandelayo, sikhombisa uNkkz Mpati elinganisa ukuvota emhlanganweni wokubonisana wemfundiso ngokuvota. Izinto ezidingekayo uma kuvotwa - iphepha lokuvota, ibhokisi lelambu likagesi, uqwebembe lukayinki ongabonakali, ibhokisi lamavoti kanye nengosi yokuvota - zonke zakhiwa kulomhlangano ngokusebenzisa izintwana ezilula nje. Bona ekhasini 78 indlela yokuzenza.

Nazi izinyathelo eziyisithupha eziyisisekelo senqubo yokuvota:

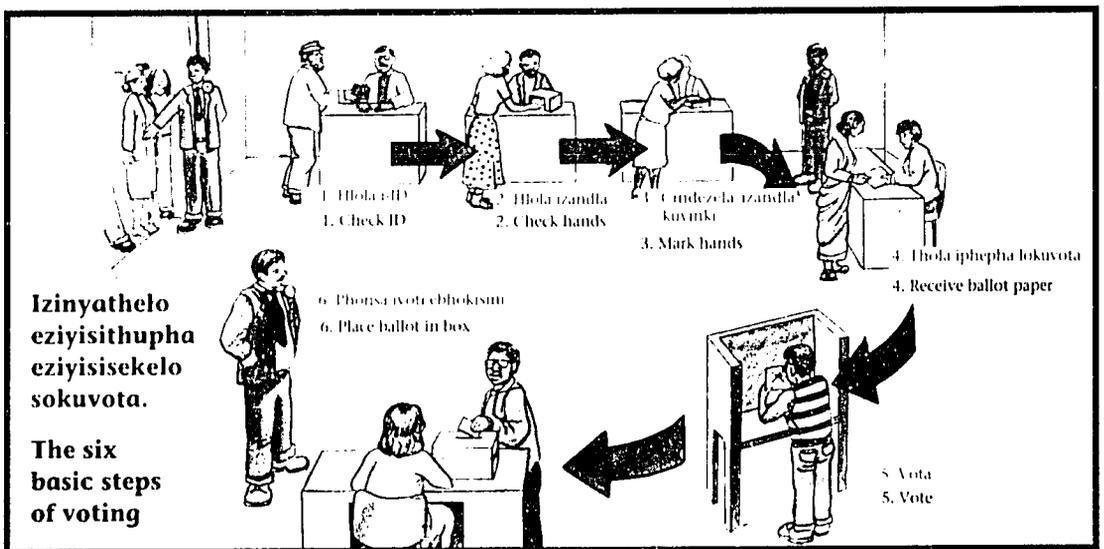
### A Workshop on Voting Procedure

Voting is easy. The difficult part is deciding for whom you should vote. Make sure that you make your decision on your own and do not allow anyone else to influence your decision or intimidate you.

On the day of the election you will go to your nearest polling station to cast your vote.

There will be election officials at the polling station. If you need assistance, these people will be there to help you, and to ensure that the voting is free and fair. They are not allowed to influence or interfere with your vote in any way.

The steps of voting are simple. On the next three pages, we show Mrs Mpati practicing voting at a voter education workshop. The equipment required for voting - ballot papers, ultra-violet light box, invisible ink pad, ballot box and polling booth - were all made for the workshop using simple materials. Using similar materials, you may set up your own workshop on voting procedure. See page 78 for instructions. Below are the six basic steps of the voting procedure:





*UNkz Mpati ukhombisa isikhulu sokhetho i-ID yakhe.*

*Mrs Mpati shows her ID to the election official.*

## 1. Veza Umazisi

Veza incwadi kamazisi (ID) ukuze kubenobufakazi bokuthi utanele ukuvota. Kungenzeka akuthi kuvunyelwe ezinye izincwadi ongazazisa ngazo ngosuku lokhetho. Uma kubanjalo, niyokwaziswa.

### 1. Show identification

Show your identity document (ID) to prove that you are eligible to vote. It is possible that other forms of identification will be allowed on election day. If so, you will be informed.

## 2. Hlola izandla

Beka isandla sakho phansi kwesibani sikagesi ukuze kube nobufakazi bokuthi awukakavoti kulolukhetho. Uma usuvotile, izandla zakho ziyoba nophawu lukayinki obonakakala phansi kwesibani sikagesi. Ilambu likagesi ngeke likulimaze.

Kungasetshenziswa ikhalibhodi nethoshi lokukhanyisa emhlanganweni wokubonisana ngokuvota.

### 2. Check hands

Place your hands under the special ultra-violet lamp to prove that you have not already voted in this election. If you have already voted, your hands will be marked with ink that shows up under ultra-violet light. The ultra-violet lamp cannot hurt you.

A cardboard box and torch can be used to make a light box for voting workshops.



*UNkz Mpati ufaka izandla zakhe phansi kwelambu likagesi.*

*Mrs Mpati places her hands under the ultra-violet lamp.*



*UNkz Mpati ucindezela isandla sakhe oqwembeni olunoyinki ongabonakali.*

*Mrs Mpati presses her hand unto a pad containing invisible ink.*



*UNkz Mpati wemukela iphepha lokuvote.*

*Mrs Mpati receives her ballot paper.*

### 3. Faka uphawu ezandleni

Beka imino yakho oqwembeni lukayinki ongabonakali. Loyinki awubonakali phansi kokukhanya okwejwayelekile, kodwa uze ubonakale phansi kwesibani sikagesi.

Inhloso yaloyinki ongabonakali kanye nelambu likagesi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi akekho ovota ngaphezu kokukodwa okhethweni. Uyinki awumangozi nakancane. Loyinki uya-ziphelela emva kwezinsukwana ezimbalwa.

Sebenzisa isiponji nesitsha seplastiki esinamanzi uzenzele owakho uyinki ongabonakali.

### 3. Mark hands

Place your fingers on a pad containing invisible ink. This ink cannot be seen under normal light, but becomes visible under ultra-violet light.

The purpose of the invisible ink and ultra-violet light is to ensure that nobody votes more than once in the election. The invisible ink is not dangerous in any way. The ink will wear off in a few days.

Use a sponge and a container filled with water to make your own invisible ink pad.

### 4. Thola iphepha lokuvota

Unikezwa iphepha lokuvota. Ube usuya engosini yokuvota uphethe iphepha lakho lokuvota. Muniye kuphela umuntu ovumyeliwe ukuba kulengosi ngesikhathi esisodwa.

Iphepha lokuvota okungelona langempela ongalisebenzisa emhlanganweni wokubonisa lidwetshiwe ekhasini 91.

### 4. Receive ballot paper

You are given a ballot paper. You then go into the polling booth with your ballot paper. Only one person is allowed in the polling booth at a time.

A mock ballot paper to use in your workshop is printed on page 91.



*Faka u-X eduze kweqembu ofisa ukulivotela.*

*Uqaphele ungaloni ivoti lakho.*

*Place an X next to the party for which you wish to vote.*

*Be careful not to spoil your ballot.*



*UNkz Mpati uvotela iqembu alithandayo.*

*Mrs Mpati votes for the party of her choice.*

## 5. Vota

Engosini yokuvota uyothola ipensela noma ipeni. Ngaphambi kokuba ubeke uphawu ephetheni lakho lokuvota, lifundisise ngokunakekela uqiniseke ukuthi uyaliqondisisa. Uma ungakwazi ukufunda, bheka uphawu lweqembu ofuna ukulivotela. Uma udinga usizo, cela isikhulu sokhetho sikusize.

Igama lelelo nalelo qembu lezombusazwe, elibhalwe ngokufingqiwe kanye nophawu lwalo luyokhonjiswa ephetheni lokuvota. Kungenzeka kubekhona nesithombe somholi waleloqembu eduze kwegama nophawu. Eduze kwalelo nalelo qembu kuyoba khona isikhala lapho uyofaka khona u-X.

Faka uphawu u-X esikheleni esiseduze kweqembu ofisa ukulivotela. Uphawu okufanele ulufake u-X. Ungabuye wenze ezinye izimpawu ephetheni lokuvota. Uma wenze njalo, noma ufake u-X wakho endaweni engafanele, iyobe selonakele iphepha lakho lokuvota, ivoti yakho ngeke isabalwa.

## 5. Vote

In the polling booth you will find a pen or pencil. Before you make any mark on the ballot paper, read it carefully and make sure that you understand it. If you cannot read, look for the symbol of the party you want to vote for. If you need help, ask an election official to help you.

The name of each political party, its abbreviated name and the symbol of the party will be shown on the ballot paper. There may also be a picture of the leader of each political party next to the name and symbol. Next to each party will be a space where you can mark your X.

Mark your X in the space next to the party for which you wish to vote. The proper mark to make is an X. Do not make any other marks on the ballot paper. If you make any other marks, or if you place your X in the wrong place, your ballot will be spoiled and your vote will not count.

## 6. Faka ivoti yakho ebhokisini

Goqa iphepha lakho lokuvota ukuze kungabikho- na muntu obonayo ukuthi uvote kanjani bese ufa- ka iphepha lakho lokuvota ebhokisini lamavoti.

Thatha isikhathi sakho bese uvota ngokunakekela. Ngeke ulithole ithuba lesibili.

## 6. Place ballot in box

Fold your ballot so that nobody can see how you voted and place your ballot in the ballot box.

Take your time and vote carefully. You cannot have a second chance.

# UKUQHUBA UMHLANGANO WOKUBONISANA NGENTANDO YENINGI HOW TO RUN A DEMOCRACY WORKSHOP

1. Indlela esetshenziswa eMhlanganweni Wokubonisana Ngentando Yeningi yesekelwe ekubambeni ukhetho olusamdldalo. Abantu abethamele umhlangano behlukaniswa babe amaqembu ezombusazwe ehlukeni. Yilelo nalelo qembu liqanjwa ngegama lesilwane.
2. Abethamele umhlangano baye benze sengathi amaqembu abo akhankasela ukhetho. Yilelo naleloqembu liye licelwe ukuthi liqophe kafishane elizokwenzela umphakathi uma liphumelela okhethweni. Lokhu kuthiwa uhlelo lweqembu.
3. Yilelo nalelo qembu likhetha umkhulumeli ozokwethula uhlelo lweqembu kulabo abethamele umhlangano. Labo abethamele bayakhuthazwa ukuba bafake imibuzo kulowomkhulumeli ngohlelo lweqembu lakhe.
4. Uma sezethuliwe izinhlelo zamaqembu, labo abethamele umhlangano bavotela leloqembu ababona ukuthi lethule izinhlelo ezingcono. Akuphoqi ukuthi bavotele iqembu labo. Ngoba ukuvota kuyimfihlo akhekho okudingeka azi ukuthi bavote kanjani.  
Ingxenywe yokuvota kulomhlangano wokubonisana isemqoka kakhulu. Ivumela wonke umuntu okhona ithuba lokuzilolongela ukuvota. Kusemqoka kakhulu ukulandela inqubo yokuvota. Indlela yokuvota isekhasini 78 ezokwenza ukwazi ukuzenzela esakho isikhungo sokuvota. Ngokusebenzisa izintwana ezilula nje, uyokwazi ukwenza zonke izinto ozozidinga.
5. Uma abethamele umhlangano sebewagwalisile bawataka ebhokisini amavoti abo, abe esebalwa amavoti phambi kwawowonke umuntu okhona emhlanganweni bese kumenyezela umphumela. Imiphumela yokhetho yiyo ebe isetshenziswa ukuchaza ukuthi yini ukumelwa ngobungako.
6. Abantu abethamele umhlangano kufanele banikezwe ithuba lokuxoxa ngezindlela zokuqinisekisa ukuthi abakhethiwe bayabasebenzela ngempela abantu nokuthi neke kube khona ukukhwabanisa. Kufanele ugcizelele ukuthi intundo yeningi ingazuzwa kuphela uma abantu abejwayelekile nje kuyibo abaqinisekisa ukuthi labo abakhethiwe bawenza ngendlela efanele umsebenzi wabo.

1. The method used in the democracy workshop is based on holding a mock election. Participants at the workshop are divided into different political parties. Each of these parties is represented by an animal.
2. Participants pretend that their political parties are running for election. Each party is required to draw up a brief outline of what it would do for its community and the country if it were to win the election. This is called a party programme.  
Each party elects a spokesperson to present the party programme to other participants in the workshop. Participants should be encouraged to question the spokesperson about the party programme.
4. Once all the party programmes have been presented, participants vote for the party which they believe has presented the best programme. They do not have to vote for their own party. Because voting is secret, no one needs to know how they voted.  
The voting part of the workshop is very important. It allows everyone an opportunity to practice voting. It is very important to follow the correct voting procedure. Instructions are given on page 78 to enable you to set up your own polling station. Using simple materials, you will be able to construct the equipment that you need.
5. Once participants have filled in the secret ballots and cast their votes, the votes are counted in front of all the participants and the result announced. The election results are then used to explain the concept of proportional representation.
6. Participants must then be given the opportunity to discuss ways to ensure that elected representatives are accountable and that there will be no corruption. You should stress that democracy can only be achieved if ordinary people ensure that elected politicians do their jobs properly.

# **AMAPHUZU OKUFANELE AKHUNJULWE UMA KUNOMHLANGANO WOKUBONISANA**

Lomhlangano usuke wabanjwa abe CLC ezindaweni zasemaphandleni. Nansi imibono emihle evezwa abasebenzi base CLC kanye nabeluleki bezomthetho asebeke bawubamba lomhlangano wokubonisana ngolwazi emaphandleni:

1. Qala ngokuxoxisana ngemqondo walomhlangano wokubonisana nomphakathi kanye nabaholi bawo. Qiniseka ukuthi uhlela nabo ngamasu omhlangano nokumema abantu abazothamela umhlangano. Zama ukuqinisekisa ukuthi kunokuqonda okucace bha ngenhloso yakho yokubamba lomhlangano wokubonisana ngokuvota, intando yeningi kanye nezinhlangano zemiphakathi, nokuthi futhi umhlangano wokubonisana lo uzoba ngowokufundisa abantu hayi ngokwezombangazwe. Lokhu kuyosiza ukuthi kungabikhona ukuphazamiseka kwawo futhi, kwezinye izindawo, kugwenywe nodlame olungase luqubuke.
2. Thola indawo engasetshenziswa cishe amahora amane ngaphandle kuphazamiseka. Zinikeze cishe isikhathi esiyihora ngaphambi kokuba uqale umhlangano ukuze ubeke kahle amatafula, amabhentshi kanye nezinto zokuvota. Ingxenywe yokuqala neyokugcina yalomhlangano ingenzelwa ngaphandle. Uma kwenzeka ingxenywe yokuvota yenzelwe ngaphakathi.
3. Qiniseka ukuthi unikeze bonke abantu isikhathi esenele ngesaziso somhlangano wokubonisana ngaphambi kokuthi uqalwe. Uma kungenzeka, uchome izaziso zokumema umphakathi. Kufanele uzichome kusasele iviki kufike umhlangano.
4. Umhlangano ungawuqali kussekuseni. Linda nje abantu bafike babebaningi ngaphambi kokuvula umhlangano futhi uwenze uqondane nezikhathi zezinto zokuhamba. Isikhathi esikahle sokwenza lomhlangano wokubonisana impelasonto lapho nabasebenzayo bese-makhaya.

## **POINTS TO REMEMBER WHEN RUNNING A WORKSHOP**

This workshop has been tested in rural areas by the CLC. Here are some suggestions provided by CLC staff and paralegals who have run workshops in rural areas:

1. Discuss the idea of the workshop first with members of the community and community leaders. Make sure that they are involved in planning the workshop and inviting people to participate in it. Try to ensure that there is a clear understanding of your intention to conduct a workshop on voting, democracy and civil society, and that the workshop will be educational and non-partisan. This will help to ensure that there is no disruption of the workshop and, in some areas, avoid possible violence.
2. Secure a venue that will be available without interruption for at least four hours. Give yourself at least one hour before the workshop to set up tables, benches and voting equipment. The first and last parts of the workshop can be conducted outside. If possible, the voting part of the workshop should be conducted indoors.
3. Make sure that you give everybody enough notice to allow them to arrange to come to the workshop. If possible, put up notices inviting people to attend. These should be put up one week before the workshop.
4. Do not hold the workshop too early in the day. Allow people enough time to get to the workshop before it starts and plan around local transport schedules. The best time to hold workshops is on the weekend, so people who work during the week can attend.

# OKUDINGAYO UKUZE UQHUBE UMHLANGANO WOKUBONISANA

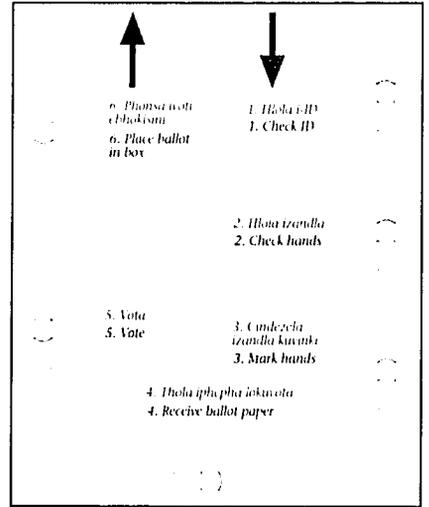
## WHAT YOU NEED TO RUN THE WORKSHOP

### 1. Ukuhlelela ukuvota

Amatafula ayisithupha kanye nezihlalo eziyisithupha, okuzosetshenziselwa izigaba eziyisithupha zenqubo yokuvota. Lamatafula nezihlalo kufanele kubekwe kube isiyingi, kubenezikhala ezenele zokuba abantu bakwazi ukuhamba phakathi kwazo (bona umdwebo). Udinga abasizi abayisithupha abazohlala ematafuleni ngenkathi kuvotwa.

### 1. Setting up for voting

Six tables and six chairs, for the six steps of the voting procedure. These should be arranged in a circle, allowing enough space for people to move between them (see diagram). You will need six assistants to sit at the tables during the voting procedure.



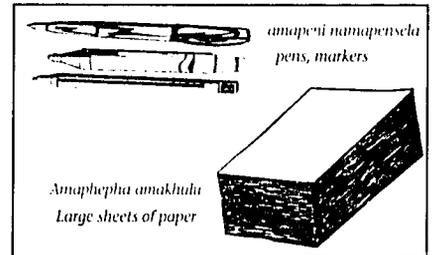
1. Ukuhlelela ukuvota  
1. Setting up for voting

### 2. Amapeni namaphepha

Amapeni, amapensela kanye namapeni abhala ngokuqamile kanye namaphepha amakhulu angamashidi amakhulu ukuze labobantu abakhona bakwazi ukubhala izinhlelo zokhetho abazozethulela abantu abethamele.

### 2. Pens and paper

Pens, pencils and markers and large sheets of paper so that participants can write their election programmes for presentation to other participants.



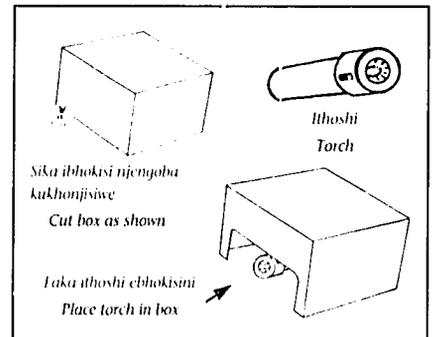
2. Amapeni namaphepha  
2. Pens and paper

### 3. Ilambu likagesi

Ibhokisi elizoba ilambu likagesi. Ukuze wakhe lokhu, sika ikhalibhodi njengoba kukhonjisiwe emfanekisweni. Uma unalo ithoshi, lifake ebhokisini njengoba kukhonjisiwe.

### 3. Ultra-violet lamp

A box to serve as an ultra-violet lamp. To make this, cut a cardboard box as shown in the diagram. If you have a torch, place it inside the box as shown.



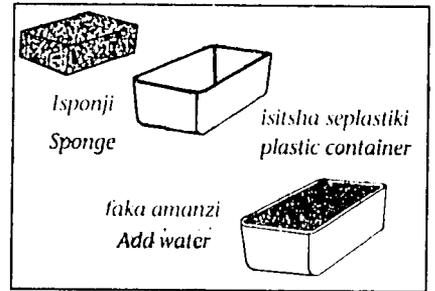
3. Ilambu likagesi  
3. Ultra-violet lamp

#### 4. Uqwembe lukayinki ongabonakali

Isitsha sepulastiki nesipanji esizoba uqwembe lukayinki ongabonakali. Faka isipanji esitsheni bese ufaka amanzi.

#### 4. Invisible ink pad

A plastic container and a sponge to serve as an invisible ink pad. Place the sponge into the container and add water.



#### 5. Amaphepha okuvota

Amaphepha okuvota. Iphepha lokuvota kululukhetho olusandlalo kalunawo amagama amaqembu angempela ezombusazwe. Kodwa, esi-hundleni salokhu kusetshenziswe amagama ezilwane ukuba amele awamaqembu. Iphepha lokuvota litholakala ekhasini 91 kulencwadi. Ungawenza amakhophi amaphepha okuvota kulencwadi, noma uwathole e-CLC. Ungazidwebela awakho futhi uwasebenzise kulomhlangano wokubonisana uma uwadinga.

#### 4. Uqwembe lukayinki ongabonakali

#### 4. Invisible ink pad

Umhlangano weCLC wokubonisana  
CLC voting workshop

**IPHEPHA LOKUVOTA  
OKUNGELONA LANGEMPELA  
MOCK BALLGT PAPER**

	Ukhozi Eagle	
	Ihashi Horse	
	Indlovu Elephant	
	Inkunzi Bull	
	Isilo Leopard	

#### 5. Ballot papers

Ballot papers. The mock ballot paper to be used in the workshop does not contain the names of real political parties. Instead, animals are used to represent political parties. The ballot paper appears on page 91 of this book. You can photocopy ballot papers from this book, or you can obtain them from the CLC. You can also draw up your own ballot papers for the workshop.

#### 5. Iphepha lokuvota

#### 5. Mock Ballot paper

#### 6. Ingosi yokuvota

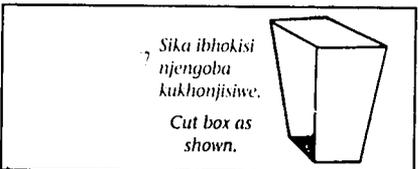
Kubekhona igunjana elisithekile elizoba ingosi yokuvota. Kusemqoka kakhulu ukuthi abavotayo basithele kwabanye abantu ngesikhathi bevota. Ungasebenzisa ukhalibhodi omkhulu uma uthanda uwubeke etafuleni njengoba kukhonjisiwe emfanekisweni, noma usithe ngawo. Ukhumbule ukubeka ipeni noma ipensela engosini yokuvota.

#### 6. Ingosi yokuvota

#### 6. Polling booth

#### 6. Polling booth

A screen of some sort to use as a polling booth. It is very important that voters should be hidden from the rest of the participants when they cast their vote. You can either cut a large cardboard box as shown in the diagram and place it on the table, or use a sheet of cardboard for a screen. Remember to include a pencil or pen into the polling booth.

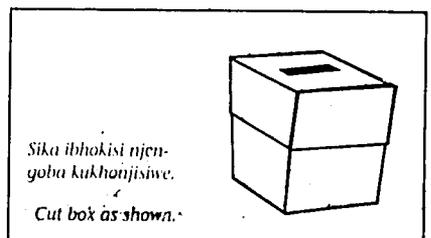


#### 7. Ibhokisi lamavoti

Kulula ukwenza ibhokisi lamavoti. Vele usike imbobo esasikwele kukhalibhodi okahle nje njengoba kukhonjisiwe.

#### 7. Ballot box

A ballot box is very easy to make. Cut a rectangular slot into the top of a medium-sized cardboard box as shown.



#### 7. Ibhokisi lamavoti

#### 7. Ballot box

# UMHLANGANO WOKUBONISANA

## THE WORKSHOP

### A. INGXOXO YOKWENDULELA

#### (!) Iyini intando yeningi?

Chaza ukuthi sonke sizobe sivota khona maduze nje okhethweni lokuqala lwentando yeningi, oluzobe lwesekwe phansi kwesisekelo "somuntu oyedwa ivoti eyodwa". Yize-ke wonke umuntu ekhuluma ngentando yeningi, ngubani owaziyo ngempela ukuthi iyini?

Cela abantu abethamele umhlangano babeke imibono ngabacabanga ukuthi noma ababona ukuthi kufanele kube amaphuzu asemqoka entando yeningi emphakathini. Wena, noma umsizi wakho, kufanele nizibhale emaphepheni amakhulu izimpendulo ukuze zibonwe yibo-bonke abantu.

Ukufunda kwakho Isigaba seseBili: Ukwenza Intando Yeningi Isebenze, ikakhulukazi emakhasini 37-60, kuyokunikeza lonke ulwazi lokuhola ingxoxo. Qiniseka ukuthi abantu ubanika ithuba lukukhuluma, ungabakhulumeli. Iqhaza lakho ukubahola ubaholele ezihlokweni abangazange bacabange ngazo.

Amaphuzo asemqoka okufanele avele engxoxweni ngentando yeningi ilawa:

**(a) Ukulingana** (bona emakhasini 37-41).

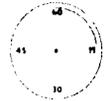
Intando yeningi kayisoze yabakhona ngaphandle kokulingana. Izinhlobo ezimqoka zokulingana yilezi. ukulingana ngezombusazwe, ukulingana ngobulili, ukulingana ngobuhlanga, kanye nokulingana ngokomthetho.

**(b) Amalungelo nenkululeko** (bona emakhasini 48-52).

Intando yeningi kayigcini ngokuthi amalungelo nenkululeko yomuntu kwamukeleke; kufanele futhi kuvikeleke. I-Bill of Rights kufanele ibe iphuzo elisemqoka kunoma iyiphi ingxoxo ngentando yeningi.

### A. INTRODUCTORY DISCUSSION

#### (1) What is Democracy?



Explain that we will all soon have the opportunity to participate in the country's first democratic elections, to be held on the basis of "one person one vote". Although everybody is talking about democracy, who knows what it really means?

Ask the participants to suggest what they think are or should be the main elements of a democratic society. You or your assistant should write the answers on a large sheet of paper so that everyone can see them.

Your reading of Part Two: Making Democracy Work, particularly pages 37-60, will provide you with the information you need to lead the discussion. Make sure that you allow the participants to speak, and do not speak for them. Your role is to prompt them and lead them to topics they may not have thought of.

The main points that should arise from the discussion of democracy are:

**(a) Equality** (see pages 37-41).

Democracy is not possible without equality. The main types of equality are: political equality, gender equality, racial equality, and legal equality.

**(b) Rights and freedoms** (see pages 48-52).

Democracy means not only that people's rights and freedoms are recognised; they must also be protected. A Bill of Rights should be an important point in any discussion of democracy.

Amalungelo nenkululeko okusemqoka yilawa:

- ilungelo lokuvota ngokufingana okhethweni olukhululekile noluneqiniso;
- ilungelo likanoma ngubani noma iliphi iqembu lokungenela ukhetho;
- inkululeko yokukhuluma, ukuveza umbono nolwazi;
- inkululeko yokungesatshiswa;
- inkululeko yokubuthana nokuhlanganyela.

**(c) Ukubikela nokusebenze!** (bona emakhasini 53-60)

Uma sebekhethiwe abakhulumeli kufanele basebenzele ababakhethile futhi basebenze ngeqiniso. Kusemqoka ukuthi njalo kufanele kube namaqembu angaphezu kwelilodwa okuzokhethwa kuwo. Lokhu-ke intando yeningi exube amaqembu.

Lawo maqembu angaphumeleli okhethweni aneqhaza elikhulu angalenza. Akha iQembu eliPhikisayo, umsebenzi walo ukuba abaqaphi baleloqembu eliphumelele okhethweni, ukuqinisekisa ukuthi liyawubikela umphakathi, lisebenza ngobuqotho futhi akukho ukukhwabanisa.

## 2. Inkululeko yokuthola ulwazi kanye nokuhlanganyela

Yilelo nalelo qembu elingenela ukhetho linemibono nemigomo yalo kwezomnotho naswzinhlweni zomphakathi. Ukuze abantu bakhethe into abayaziyo, kusemqoka ukuthi abavoti baluthole ulwazi ngamaqembu ahlukene. Lokhu inkululeko yolwazi.

Abantu futhi kufanele bakhululeke ukwethamela imihlangano nokuyibamba lapho abakhulumeli bezinhlango bekwazi ukukhuluma nabo babachazele ngezinhlelo zamaqembu abo.

The most important rights and freedoms are:

- the right to vote as equals in free and fair elections;
- the right of any group or individual to stand for election;
- freedom of speech, opinion and information;
- freedom from intimidation; and
- freedom of assembly and association.

**(c) Accountability and responsibility** (see pages 53-60).

Once elected, representatives must be accountable to the electorate and must act responsibly. It is important that there should always be more than one party for which to vote. This is multi-party democracy. Those parties who do not win the election have an important role to play. They form the Opposition, whose job it is to act as watchdogs over the winning party to ensure that there is accountability, responsibility and no corruption.

## (2) Freedom of information and association

Each of the parties standing for election has its own set of ideals and economic and social programmes. To make an informed choice, it is important that voters are able to get information about the different parties. This is freedom of information.

Abavoti akufanele baphoqwe ukuba bajoyine izinhlangano noma bathamele imihlangano uma bengathandi. Lokhu-ke inkululeko yokuhlanganyela.

Abantu kufanele baziswe ukuthi inkululeko yolwazi nokuhlanganyela isemqoka kakhulu uma kuzoba khona ukhetho olukhululekile noluneqiniso.

### 3. Amaqembu ezombusazwe aseNingizimu Afrika

Amagama kanye nezimpawu zamaqembu amakhulu eNingizimu Afrika okuyiwo azoncintisana okhethweni oluzayo, nanka ngokulandelana kwawo ngonkamisa:

People should also be free to attend or hold meetings where representatives from the parties are able to address them and explain their party programmes. Voters should not be forced to join parties and attend meetings or rallies if they do not want to do so. This is freedom of association.

Participants should be made aware that freedom of information and association are vital if free and fair elections are to take place.

#### (3) South African political parties

The names and symbols of some of the main South African political parties competing in the forthcoming election are given, in alphabetical order, below.



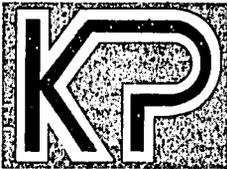
African National Congress (ANC)



Afrikaner-Volksunie (AVU)



Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)



Conservative Party (CP)



Democratic Party (DP)



Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)



National Party (NP)

Amaqembu amakhulu aseNingizimu Afrika

South Africa's main political parties



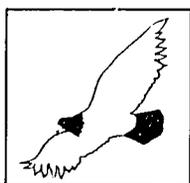
Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)

## B. YEHLUKANISA ABANTU BABE NGAMAQEMBU EZOMBUSAZWE

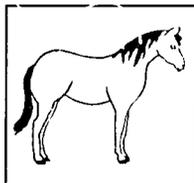
### B. DIVIDE PARTICIPANTS INTO POLITICAL PARTIES

Bachazele abantu ukuthi bazokwehlukiswa ngamaqembu ezombusazwe ngokwenhloso yomhlangano wokubonisana. Lawa akusiwo amaqembu angempela ezombusazwe, kodwa ethiwa amagama okungewona awengempela, asuselwa ekhanda nje ngenhloso yokuqhuba umhlangano wokubonisana. Mahlanu amaqembu, ilelo nalelo linegama lesilwane. Amaqembu yilawa: Ukhozi, Ihashi, Indlovu, Inkunzi kanye neSilo.

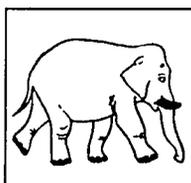
Explain to the participants that they are to be divided into political parties for the purpose of the workshop. These are not real political parties, but mock political parties, invented for the purposes of the workshop. There are five parties, each represented by an animal. The parties are: Eagle, Horse, Elephant, Bull and Leopard.



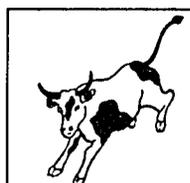
*ukhozi*  
eagle



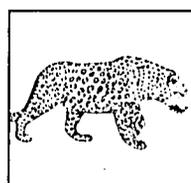
*ihasi*  
horse



*indlovu*  
elephant



*inkunzi*  
bull



*isilo*  
leopard

Abethamele umhlangano kufanele behlukaniswe cishe ngokulinganayo eqenjini ngalinye. Uma kukhona abangathandi ukungena emaqenjini, bangenza iqembu lesithupha elingavuni muntu kwezombusazwe. Chaza ukuthi labobantu basebenzisa ilungelo labo lokungazifaki kwezombusazwe, nokuthi okhethweni lwangempela akudingekile ukuthi umuntu aze abeseqenjini ukuze avote.

Leliqembu lingakwazi ukulalela amanye amaqembu futhi nalo livote, kodwa ngeke lingene ekuqoshweni nasekwethulweni kwezinhlelo zamaqembu.

Lelo nalelo qembu linikeze igama lesilwane.

Participants should be divided so that there are more or less equal numbers in each group. If there are participants who do not wish to join a party, they may form a sixth group of politically neutral people. Explain that these people are exercising their right not to join a political party, and that in a real election it is not necessary to join a political party to vote.

This group will be able to listen to the other groups and join in the voting, but will not join in the drawing up and presentation of party programmes.

Assign one of the animal names to each of the five groups.

## C. Ukuqoshwa kwezinhlelo zamaqembu

Chazela lelo nalelo qembu ukuthi selizoba yiqembu lezombusazwe. Ngakho-ke kufanele bathathe izinqumo njengeqembu. Iqembu kufanele lisebenze ngen- tando yeningi, livumele wonke umuntu ithuba lokukhuluma. Izinqumo zeqembu kufanele kufinyelelwe kuzo ngo- eletbu (tisivumelwano samalunga amaningi eqembu).

Yilelo naleloqembu kufanele libhale amaphuzu alo asemqoka ngezinhlelo zalo zokhetho ephapheni elikhulu. Ukwenza lokhu, kufanele kuqala livumelane ngalawo maphuzu.

Uhlelo lokhetho lwalelo nalelo qembu kufanele luqathe uhla lwezinto lelo qembu eliyozen- zela umphakathi nezwe uma likhethwa liba nguhulumeni. Ubakhumbuze ukuthi imali eyobakhona kubona njengohulumeni iyobe ilinganiselwe. Kungenzeka banqakwazi ukume- lana nazozonke izinto abathi bayozenza (njengokwakha izindlu zabobonke abantu). Ngakho- ke kufanele benze uhla lwamaphuzu ezinhlelo zokhetho ngokulandelana ngokubaluleka kwazo.

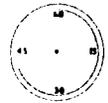
Ilelo nalelo qembu kufanele likhethe umkhulumeli walo. Lowo nguye oyokwethula izinhlelo zeqembu kubathameli bomhlangano.

Qiniseka ukuthi iqembu ngeqembu linendawo eyenele yokusebenzela, nokuthi banawo amapeni namaphepha okubhala izinhlelo zokhetho.

Ngenkathi amaqembu esebenza wena nabasizi bakho kufanele nizungeze nibheke ukuthi bayayazi into abayenzayo.

Qiniseka ukuthi amaqembu aqeda umsebenzi wawo ngesikhathi esinqunyiwe.

## C. Drawing up of Party Programmes



Explain to each of the groups that it is now acting as a political party. They must therefore make their decisions as a group. The group should work demo- cratically, allowing everyone an opportunity to speak. The decisions of the group should, as far as possible, be reached by consensus (agreement by as many of the members of the group as possible).

Each party is required to write on a large sheet of paper the main points of its election pro- gramme. To do this, they will first have to agree amongst themselves what these are.

The election programme of each party should contain a list of all the things the party would do for its community and the country if it was elected to government. Remind them that the money available to the government will be limited. They might not be able to afford every- thing they want to do (such as build houses for everyone). Therefore they should list the points of their election programme in order of importance.

Each group should elect a spokesperson from their group. This person will present the party programme to the rest of the participants.

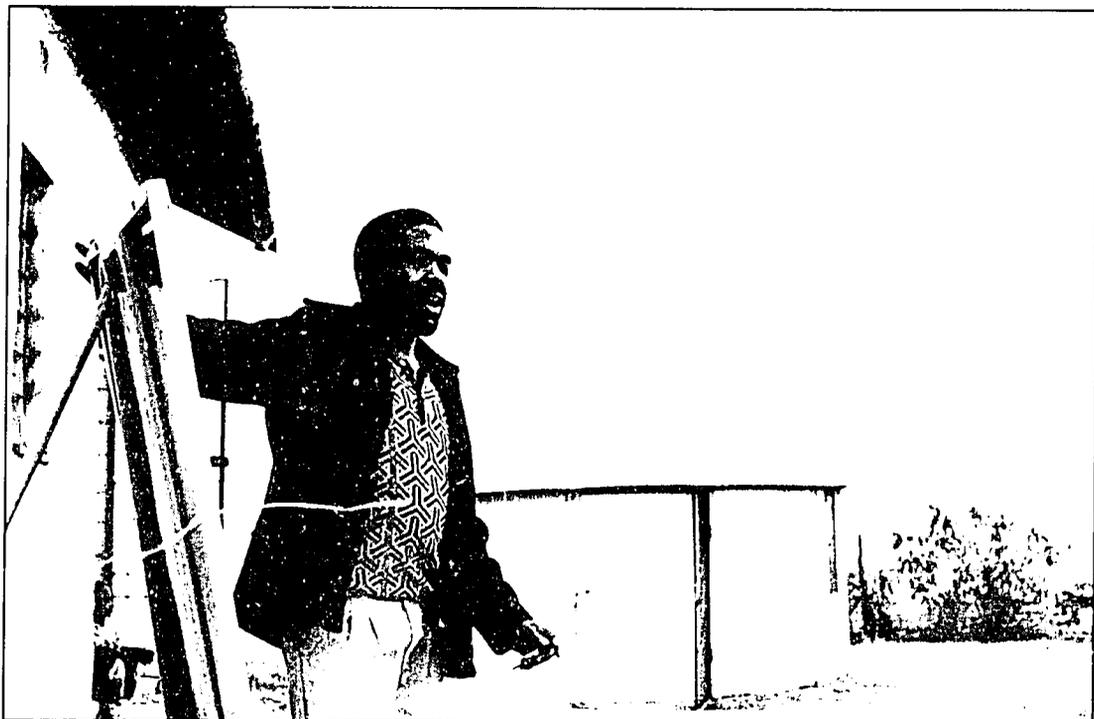
Ensure that each group has a space where it can work, and that each group has pens and large sheets of paper to write down its programme.

While the groups are working, you and your assistants should go around to each of the groups to answer questions.

Make sure that all parties complete their tasks in the time period allowed.

## D. UKWETHULWA KWEZINHLELO ZEQEMBU

### D. PRESENTATION OF PARTY PROGRAMMES



**(a) Ukwethulwa:** Nikeza umkhulumeli weqembu ngalinye cishe isikhathi esiyimizuzu emihlanu ukuba ethule zonke izinhlelo zeqembu lakhe kwabethamele umhlangano. Kufanele ubatshela ukuthi lokhu ukusebenzisa inkutuleko yokukhuluma.

**(b) Imibuzo:** Bonke abantu abethamele umhlangano kuhlangene nalabo abaseqenjini lesithupha elizimele, kufanele bakhuthazwe ukuba babuze imibuzo kubakhulumeli bamaqembu mayelana nezinhlelo zabo. Isibonelo, ukuthi bayozifeza kanjani izethembiso zabo abazenza phambi kokhetho, noma ukuthi bathi bazozithola kuphi izimali zokufeza izethembiso abazenzile.

**(a) Presentation:** Give each spokesperson approximately five minutes to address the participants on 'their group's' programme. You should point out that this is an exercise in freedom of speech.

**(b) Questions:** All participants, including those assigned to the neutral sixth group, should be encouraged to ask the spokespersons questions about their programmes. For example, how they propose to achieve electoral promises, or how they intend obtaining funds necessary to fulfil promises.

# E. INKULUMO EYANDULELA UKUVOTA

## E. PRE-VOTE ADDRESS

**a) Eminye imininigwane esemqoka:** Batshele abethamele umhlangano ukuthi banethuba lokuvota phansi kwesisekelo sabakuzwile ezinhlelweni zamaqembu.

Bachazele abethamele ukuthi kakusho lutho ukuthi bebekuliphi iqembu ekuqaleni. Akunasidingo sokuthi bavotele iqembu labo, kodwa bangavotela noma iliphi iqembu ababona ukuthi limele kahle izifiso zabo. Bachazele ukuthi okhethweni lwangempela, umuntu angabaseqenjini elithize, kodwa avotele elinye iqembu. Ngoba ivoti yethu iyimfihlo, akekho noyedwa oyokwazi ukuthi sivote kanjani.

Khumbuzwa abethameli lokhu:

- Akuphoqi ukuthi bavote
- Yilelo nalelovoti linesisindo esifanayo
- Akudingeki bavote ngokufana nomunye
- Ukuvota kwenziwa ngendlela eyimfihlo. Noma iliphi ivoti liyimfihlo
- Akekho ongayenga omunye ukuba avote ngokuthanda kwakhe ngokumesabisa noma ingayiphi indlela

Tshela abethameli ukuthi ngaphambi kokhetho bayokwaziswa ngesikhungo sabo sokuvota esiseduze nabo.

Bachazele ukuthi kuyodingeka baphathe izincwajana ezibachazayo. Kulindeleke ukuthi abantu baveze omazisi babo ngaphambi kokuba bavote.

**b) Ukulandelana kwengqubo yokuvota:** Chaza ngendlela yokuvota ngenkathi kwenzeka. Izinyathelo eziyisithupha eziyisisekelo sokuvota zinikeziwe ekhasini elilandelayo. Bona futhi ekhasini 72 “Isifundo Sokuvota”.

**a) Some Important Details:** Tell participants they have the opportunity to vote on the basis of what they have learned about the groups’ programmes.

Explain to participants that it does not matter to which group they were originally assigned. They do not have to vote for their original group, but may vote for whichever group they feel best represents their interests. Explain that in a real election, a person may belong to one political party, but vote for another. Because votes are secret, no one will ever know how they voted.

Remind participants of the following:

- They do not have to vote.
- Each vote has equal value.
- They do not have to vote the same way as anyone else.
- Voting is done by secret ballot. Every vote is secret.
- No one should influence another’s choice by threatening them in any way whatsoever.

Tell participants that before elections they will be told where their nearest polling station will be.

Explain that they will need to take with them some form of identification. It is expected that people will have to show their identification documents (IDs) before they may vote.

**b) Voting Process, Step By Step:** Explain the voting process while actually walking through it. The six basic steps of the voting procedure are given on the next page. See also page 72 “Learning to vote”.

# F. UKUVOTA

## F. VOTING

### Izinyathelo Eziyisithupa Eziyisisekelo Senqubo Yokuvota

#### The Six Basic Steps of the Voting Procedure

1. Abavoti baveza omazisi.

1. Voters show identification.



2. Kuhlolwe izandla zabavoti ukuze kubonakale ukuthi abakaze bavote okhethweni, ngokufaka izandla phansi kwelamba likagesi.

Chaza ukuthi uma umuntu esevotile aphinde azame ukuvota futhi, uyinki uyabonakala ezandle ni zakhe.

2. Voters have their hands checked to make sure that they have not already voted in the election, by placing their hands under an ultra-violet light.

Explain that if anyone has voted already and tries to vote again, the ink will show up on their hands.



3. Uphawu kovotayo olusesandleni luyokwenzeka ngokucindezela isandla kuyinki.

3. Voters mark their hands by pressing them into a pad containing invisible ink.



4. Abavoti bathola iphepha lokuvota. Liphakamise iphepha lokuvota bese uchaza ukuthi abantu bayofaka uphawu u-X ebhokisini elingenalutho eliseceleni kwegama leqembu abazikhethela lona. Uma abavoti belufaka nomaphi uphawu u-X, noma benza uphawu olungaphezu kolulodwa, lelovoti liyobe ionakele, leyo voti ngeke ibalwe.

4. Voters receive a ballot paper.

Hold up a ballot paper and explain that people vote by making an X in the blank space next to the party of their choice. If voters put their X anywhere else, or if they make more than one mark, it will be a spoilt ballot and their vote will not count.



5. Abavoti bangena ngale esithe bavote. Khombisa ukuthi iphepha lokuvota ligoqwa kanjani ukuze kungabikhona obonayo ukuthi uvota kanjani.

5. Voters go behind the screen and vote.

Show how to fold the ballot paper so that no one can see how the voter has voted.



6. Abavoti bafaka iphepha lokuvota eligoqiwe ebhokisini lokuvota.

6. Voters put the folded ballot paper in the ballot box.



## G. UKUBALWA KWAMAVOTI

### G. COUNTING OF VOTES

Abangabasizi kufanele bavule amabhokisi amavoti emva kokuvota. Okhethweni lwangempela, amabhokisi okuvota ayavalwa ngqi uma sekugedwe nya ukuvota. Lokhu kuye kwenziwe isikhulu sokhetho phambi kwabumele amaqembu.

Uma esebaliwe amavoti, bangabakhona abamele amaqembu ezombusazwe. Lababakhulumeli bamaqembu kufanele bakhulumele amaqembu abo bese besiza ekubalweni kwamavoti okhethweni lekudlala.

Uma kubalwa amavoti, kuyasiza ukwenza izinqwabana eziyisithupha, kube eyeqembu ngalinye kanye neyodwa yamaphepha onakele.

Assistants should open the ballot box when all the ballot papers have been cast. In a real election, ballot boxes are sealed when all ballots have been cast. This is done by an election official in the presence of party representatives.

When ballots are counted, representatives of political parties may be present. The spokesperson from each group should act as his or her party's representative and assist with the counting of the ballots from the mock election.

When counting the ballots, it helps to make six piles, one for each party and one for spoilt ballots.

## H. UKUMENYEZELWA KOMPHUMELA

### H. ANNOUNCING THE RESULT

Memezela umphumela walolukhetho olusamlalo kuhlangele nowamaphepha onakele. Khombisa izibonelo zamaphepha onakele kubethameli, uchaze ukuthi kungarengenakubalwa.

Announce the results of the mock election, including the number of spoilt ballots. Show examples of spoilt ballots to participants, explaining why they will not count.



# H. UKUMELWA NGOBUNGAKO

## H. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Sebenzisa imiphumela yokhetho ukukhombisa ukumelwa ngobungako.

Uma, isibonelo, Isilo sithola amavoti angu 40 kwangu 100, u-40% wabameli oyovela kuleloqembu. Uma Ukhozi luthola amavoti angu 30 kwangu 100, leloqembu liyoba nabameli abangu 30%. Uma Indlovu ithola amavoti angu 20 kwangu 100, iyothola ukumelwa ngo 20%. Lelishadi lingase linishize ukuqonda kahle lokhu.

Iqembu elithole amavoti amaningi yilo eliphumelele ukhetho olusandlalo lathola nelungelo lokubusa. Chaza ukuthi lamaqembu ehluliwe okhethweni asezoba iQembu eliPhikisayo, kodwa uma ethole isamba esithize samavoti. Xoxani ngeqhaza leQembu eliPhikisayo.

Chaza ukuthi ukwehlulwa kuyingxenye yentando yeningi, nokuthi imiphumela yokhetho kufanele yemukelwe amanye amaqembu.

Use the results of the mock election to illustrate proportional representation.

For example, if Isilo gets 40 out of every 100 votes, 40 per cent of the representatives will be from that party. If Ukhozi gets 30 out of every 100 votes, then that party will get 30 per cent of the representatives. If Indlovu gets 20 out of every 100 votes, it will get 20 per cent of the representatives. The chart may help you understand better.

The group which obtained the most votes wins the mock election and earns the right to govern. Explain that the groups losing the election will form the Opposition, provided they obtain a minimum number of votes. Discuss the role of the Opposition.

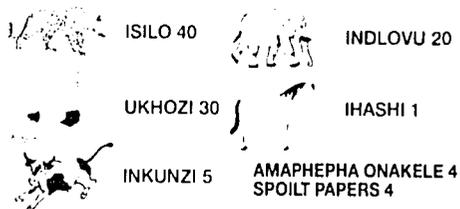
Explain that losing is part of the democratic process, and that election results must be accepted by other groups.

### Incazelo yokumelwa ngobungako

1. Bala amavoti

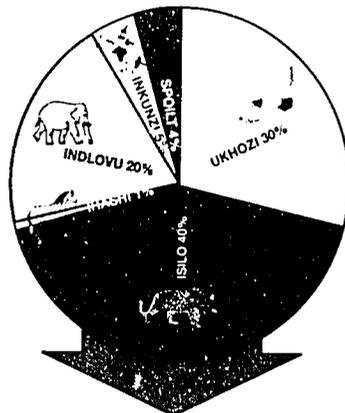
### Explaining proportional representation

1. Count the votes.



2. Chaza ukuthi isamba samavoti sihunyushelwa kanjani emaphesentini.

2. Explain how the numbers of votes translate into percentages.



3. Chaza ukuthi bayokhethwa kanjani abakhulumeli.

3. Explain how representatives will be elected.



(Amaqembu athole amavoti angaphansi kwangu-10 akamelwe lapha.)

(The parties who received below 10 votes are not represented above.)

# I. EMVA KOKHETHO

## I. AFTER THE ELECTION

**(a) Ingxoxo:** Chaza ukuthi intando yeningi kayiphileli okhethweni, noma yenze isiqinisekiso kuwowonke umuntu ukuthi usezophila kamnandi. Ukuthi siyakuthola esikudingayo kuncike emalini ekhona kuhulumeni nokuthi yabiwa kanjani.

Ngisho noma uhulumeni wentando yeningi esephethe, kusafanele kube ngumsebenzi wethu ukuveza izidingo zethu nokuthi imali isetshenziswa kanjani ekuhlangabezaneni nazo. Singasebenzisa izakhiwo zezinhlangotho zomphakathi ezilakekho phansi kukahulumeni ukucindezela abakhulumeli bethu futhi siqinisekise ukuthi izethembiso ezenziwa okhethweni ziyafezwa. Xoxani ngokuthi singakwenza kanjani lokhu.

**(b) Ingxoxo yeqembu:** Tshela abazimbandakanyayo ukuba babuyele emaqenjini abo. Bacele benze uhla lwezinto zokuqinisekisa ukuthi labo ababakhethile kanye namaqembu ngempela ayabasebenzela nokuthi bayazilandela izethembiso zezinhlangotho zokhetho. Iqembu eliphumelele nalo lingazimbandakanya kulokhu ngokucabanga izindlela abantu abangalicindezela ngazo ukuba ligcine izithembiso elizenzile.

**(c) Umbiko:** Cela oyedwa ongumkhulumeli weqembu ngalinye ukuthi atshele bonke abantu ngomqondo weqembu lakhe. Bakhuthaze abantu ukuba babuze imibuzo futhi baxoxisane ngemibono evezwe yiqembu ngalinye.

Kufanele siqiniseke ukuthi abasimele basebenzela thina. Kufanele sifune ukuba sithintwe njalo futhi sithole njalo imibike yokwenzekayo. Kufanele sibenze labo abasimele basikhombise ukuthi imali esezandleni zabo yenzeni.

Intando yeningi yesekwe ekuzimbandakanyeni kwabantu abejwayelekile nje emphakathini nokuthi babenezwi ekuphathweni kwezimpilo zabo. Yingalendlela kuphela lapho siyokwazi ukuzwa uhulumeni wabantu.

**(a) Discussion:** Explain that democracy does not end with elections, nor does it guarantee everyone a lifestyle of luxury. Whether we get what we need depends on the money available to a government and how it is distributed.

Even when a democratic government is in place, we must take responsibility for identifying our needs and how money is spent to meet them. We can use structures of civil society to put pressure on our representatives and ensure they fulfil their electoral promises. Discuss how we can do this.

**(b) Group Talk:** Ask participants to return to their groups. Ask them to list some ways to ensure that elected representatives and parties are accountable and that they follow up on the promises in their election programme. The winning party can participate in this exercise by thinking of ways people can put pressure on elected officials to keep their promises.

**(c) Report Back:** Ask one spokesperson from each group to address the whole group about each group's ideas. Encourage participants to ask questions and discuss the suggestions each group puts forward.

We must ensure that our representatives are accountable to us. We must demand consultation and regular reporting. We must make representatives account for money for which they are responsible.

Democracy is based on ordinary people participating in society and having a say in how their lives are governed. Only in this way will we ever achieve government by the people.

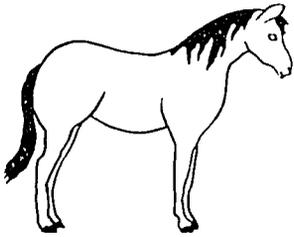
Umhlangano weCLC wokubonisana

CLC voting workshop

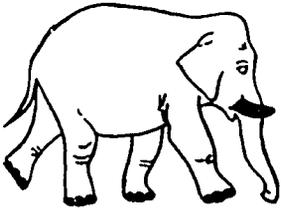
**IPHEPHA LOKUVOTA OKUNGELONA LANGEMPELA  
MOCK BALLOT PAPER**



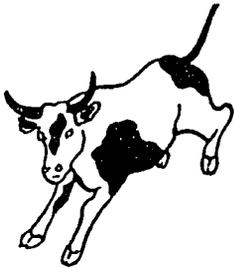
**Ukhozi  
Eagle**



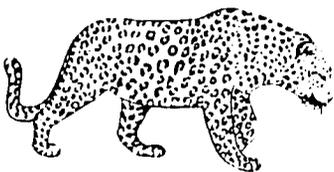
**Ihashi  
Horse**



**Indlovu  
Elephant**



**Inkunzi  
Bull**



**Isilo  
Leopard**

# INCAZELO YAMAGAMA

## GLOSSARY

<i>abangenele ukhetho</i>	abantu abamele amaqembu athize ezombusazwe	<i>access</i>	ability of all parties and candidates to speak in all geographical areas to all voters
<i>amalungelo enhlalo</i>	amalungelo umuntu ngomuntu anawo emphakathini, njengelungelo lokulingana phambi komthetho kanye nokuvikelwa onyeni lwamaphoyisa	<i>accountability</i>	where officials are answerable to people for their policies, actions, fulfilment of duties and money for which they are responsible
<i>amalungelo ezombusazwe</i>	amalungelo umuntu anawo okusebenzisa izinkolelo zakhe zombusazwe, njengelungelo lokukhetha ubulunga eqenjini lezombusazwe	<i>affirmative action</i>	policy where people traditionally discriminated against, such as black people and women, are given preference in employment and decision-making structures, to ensure fairer representation
<i>amaqembu ezombusazwe</i>	Izinhlalo ngano ezehlukene zombusazwe, okukhona kuzo lezi:	<i>ballot box</i>	box in which to put ballot papers
ANC	African National Congress	<i>ballot paper</i>	paper a voter is given at the time of voting and on which to indicate choice of candidate or party
AZAPO	Azanian People's Organisation	<i>bantustans</i>	reserve areas in which Africans have been forced to live by the government
DP	Democratic Party	<i>Bill of Rights</i>	document guaranteeing legal protection of basic rights of all people against governmental action or abuse
CP	Conservative Party	<i>boycott</i>	form of protest where people choose to refuse to buy goods, go to school or work
IFP	Inkatha Freedom Party	<i>bureaucracies</i>	systems of government administration where official rules and procedures are strictly followed, and staffed by appointed and elected officials
NP	National Party	<i>campaigns</i>	actions designed to bring about a particular result, such as parties getting people to vote for their candidates and policies
PAC	Pan African Congress	<i>candidates</i>	people representing a particular political party
SACP	South African Communist Party	<i>central government</i>	government in control of the entire country
<i>amaphethelo edolobha</i>	Indawo yokuhlala egudle idolobha	<i>citizen</i>	a person born or legally residing in a particular country, which grants certain rights and benefits such as being able to vote for and choose the government
<i>Izinhlungano zomphakathi</i>	izinhlungano zomphakathi ezingaphandle kukahulumeni, izinyonyana zabasebenzi, izinhlungano zomame kanye nama sonto	<i>civil rights</i>	rights of an individual in society, such as the right to equality before law and protection from police brutality
<i>ibhokisi lokuvota</i>	ibhokisi okufakwa kulo amavoti	<i>civil society</i>	structures outside of government, including civic organisations, trade unions, women's movements and churches
<i>I-Bill of Rights</i>	ukuvikelwa okusemthethweni kwamalungelo ayisisekelo abo bonke abantu ezenzweni zikahulumeni noma ekuwaxhaphazeni	<i>classifications</i>	grouping of people according to colour, gender, religion or other category
<i>Iibobolo</i>	inkokhelo ekhishwa umkhwenyana kumzali kamlobokazi wakhe	<i>competition</i>	contest, where during voting opposing parties try to get more votes than other parties
<i>imikhankaso</i>	izenzo ezihleliwe ukuze ziletse imiphumela ethize, njengokuthi amaqembu athole abantu abazovotela abantu bawo nemigomo yawo	<i>constituent assembly</i>	group of people elected to decide on a new constitution
<i>indabuko</i>	kuphathelene nobhanga noma iqembu elikhulu labantu futhi kusekelwe emasifweni, ulimi noma eminye imikhuba efanayo	<i>constitution</i>	a set of supreme laws stating how a country should be structured and governed
<i>ingosi yokuvota</i>	ikhosombana elifihlekile lapho abantu bebhalela khona isiphambano ephetheni labo lokuvota		
<i>inhlolovo</i>	lapho abantu bevotela iphuzu noma umgomo othize kahulumeni ukuze baveze ukuthi bayewemukela noma cha		
<i>inkohlakalo</i>	lapho izikhulu ezikhethiwe noma eziqashiwe zidlala ngamandla ezikhundla zazo, isibonelo, ukusebenzisa izimali zomphakathi ngenhloso yokuzicebisa		
<i>inkuhleko yezombusazwe</i>	ilungelo lenkolelo yezombusazwe nokuzenzela ngokwenkolelo yakho		
<i>iphapha lokuvota</i>	iphapha elinikezwa umuntu ovotayo ngesikhathi sokuvota nalapho ovotayo ekhombisa khona ukuthi uvotela bani noma liphi iqembu		
<i>inqubo kahulumeni</i>	uhlelo lokuphatha lukahulumeni lapho kunemithetho nezinqubo ezilandelwa njengoba zinjalo, futhi kusebenza izikhulu ezikhethiwe noma eziqashiwe		

<i>Isakhamuzi</i>	umuntu ozalelwe noma ohlala ngo kusemthethweni ezweni elithize, elimikeza amalungelo athize njen-gokuthi avote futhi akhethe uhulumeni
<i>isicucwana esi salayo</i>	isicucwana sephepha esisala ezikhul-wini zokhethe uma iphepha lokuvota selinikezwe umvoti, yilo okubhalwa kulo inombolo kamazisi ukuze kube nesiqiniseko sabantu abavotile
<i>isigungu</i>	iqembu labantu elikhethele ukuquma ngomthethosisekelo wezwe omusha
<i>isiqiniseko somthethosisekelo</i>	ukwenza isiqiniseko sokwenza into ethize noma ukucindezelwa komgomo
<i>Isinqumo seNkantolo yase naJajini</i>	lapho imvume ikhishwe inkantolo enkulu yokuba kwenziwe noma kungenziwa okuthize
<i>isishayamthetho</i>	abantu abakhethiwe ukuba ngabaqambi bemthetho bese benquma nemigomo yezwe, kuhlalane nohulumeni kanye neqembu eliphikisayo
<i>ivoti eyimfilho</i>	into eyisisekelo sentando yeningi lapho kungekho owaziyo ukuthi omunye uvote kanjani nalapho izikhulu zokhethe zazi kuphela ukuthi ngubani ovotile, kodwa zingazi ukuthi uvotele bani noma liphi iqembu
<i>izabelo ezizimele</i>	izindawo ezabelwe abamnyama lapho bephoqwa uhulumeni ukuba bahlale khona
<i>izikhulu zokhethe</i>	abantu okufanele bakhethe abazimele ukuthi babheke omazisi babavoti futhi babale namavoti ngenxa kokhethe
<i>izimpawu</i>	imidwebo noma imifanekiso esiza labo abangafundile
<i>izinhlelo zokhethe</i>	imigomo nezethembiso ezenziwa abangenele ukhethe zokuthi bazolibusakanjani izwe uma beluthatha ukhethe
<i>izingapheli</i>	iqembu labantu abathize abangavuni muntu abaqinisekisa ukuthi ukuvota akunankohlakalo nakusabisana
<i>ohulumeni bezifunda</i>	ohulumeni ababhekene nezindawo ezithize ezechukene ezweni, futhi abanamandla athize, njengokuthi babhekane nezemtundo kuleyondawo
<i>ozimele qeke phikisayo</i>	bheka izabelo ezizimele Iqembu lamaqembu angakhethwanga ukuba nguhulumeni, kodwa akwaziyo ukungena kusishayamthetho
<i>omkhulu ukwehlukaniswa</i>	uhulumeni ophethe izwe lonke Ukuhlalisa abantu ngokwebala labo, ubulili, inkolo kanye nezinye izinto.
<i>ubuholi bendabuko</i>	uhlelo lokubusa ngokwendabuko nga makhosi, okusekelwe eleni.
<i>ubulili</i>	owesilisa noma owesifazane
<i>ubuntu</i>	isiko lesintu lokuba yingxenyekomphakathi, uhloniphe abanye nokubekezelela izinkolelo zabanye
<i>UGunyazo Jikelele</i>	ukugunyazwa kwaMalungelo Oluntu ayisisekelo avezwa iNhlango yeZizwe ngo 1948, asebenza kubobonke abantu futhi ngeke athathwa omunye ngisho nohulumeni uqobo; iNgingizimu Afrika kayikalwemkeli lofufunyazo.

<i>corruption</i>	where elected or appointed officials abuse their positions of power, for example, using public money for personal gain
<i>counterfoil</i>	part of the ballot paper left behind with election officials when a ballot paper is given to a voter, which paper records the voter's identification number to ensure a record of all the people who have voted
<i>discrimination</i>	unequal treatment of people based on factors such as colour, gender, religion or other category
<i>election officials</i>	people who should be independently chosen to check voter identification and count votes during elections
<i>election programmes</i>	policies and promises candidates make to voters about how they will govern the country if they are voted into power
<i>elections</i>	process to choose candidates or parties to represent people's interests in government, at local, regional and national levels
<i>equality</i>	all people are treated equally, regardless of colour, gender, religion or other category
<i>ethnic</i>	relates to races or large groups of people and based on custom, language, culture or other common traits
<i>federalism</i>	form of government in which the central government shares specified powers with regional governments
<i>gender</i>	male or female
<i>guarantee</i>	undertaking to ensure a specific event happens or policy is enacted
<i>homelands</i>	see bantustans
<i>inflammatory language</i>	language causing people to react in an excited or angry way
<i>intimidation</i>	using threats or action to make people fearful and act in a certain way
<i>lobola</i>	payment by African bridegroom to parent or guardian of bride
<i>monitors</i>	neutral body of people to make certain that voting is not affected by corruption or intimidation
<i>neutral</i>	no interest in the outcome of a matter
<i>opposition</i>	body of parties not elected to government, but eligible to participate in parliament
<i>parliament</i>	elected body of representatives which enacts laws and determines policies for the country, including government and the Opposition
<i>political parties</i>	the different political organisations, including:
ANC	African National Congress
AZAPO	Azanian People's Organisation
DP	Democratic Party
CP	Conservative Party

**uhulumeni omkhulu** uhulumeni ophethe izwe lonke

**uhulumeni wezifunda** uhlobo lukahulumeni lapho uhulumeni omkhulu abelana ngamandla athize nohulumeni bezitunda

**ukhetho** umsebenzi wokukhetha abangenele ukhetho noma amaqembu azomela izifiso zabantu emazingeni ezindawo, ezitunda nakazwelonke

**ukubandlululwa** ukuphathwa ngokungalingani kwabantu okwesekelewe ezintweni ezinjenge bala, ubulili, inkolo noma ezinye izinto

**ukubekwezelela** ukuhlonipha ilungelo lomunye umuntu lokukholelwa nokwenza akukholelwayo

**ukuduba** indlela yokukhona lapho abantu bekhetha ukunqaba ukuthenga impahla, ukuya ezikoleni noma emsebenzini

**ukufinyelela** ukukwazi kwamaqembu nabangenele ukhetho ukukhuluma ezindaweni zonke kubavoti bonke

**ukulingana** abantu bonke baphethwe ngokufanayo, ngale kokubheka ibala, ubulili, inkolo noma ezinye izinto

**ukumelwa** isenzo noma ukusuka komuntu oyedwa amele ukukhuluma abanye

**ukumelwa ngobungako** lapho isamba sabantu iqembu elivunyelwe ukuba balimele esishayamthethweni siinqunywa ubungako bamavoti eliwathobile

**ukungavumi** ukengabi nandaba emphumeleni wodaba

**ukusbenzela** lapho izikhulu zibheka kubantu ngayo-oyonke imigomo, izenzo, ukufeza imisebenzi kanye nezimali abaziphethe

**ukuvota** isenzo sokukhetha phakathi kwabangenele ukhetho noma amaqembu ngesikhathi sokhetho

**ukwabiwa kabusha komcebo** lapho umcebo wezwe uthathwa kulabo abacebe ukwehlula abanye unikezwe labo abampofu, ukuze kuzinisekise ukuthi iqenjana elixazwe kakona eliphethe wonke umcebo

**ukwehlukaniswa** ukuhlalisa abantu ngokwebala labo, ubulili, inkolo kanye nezinye izinto

**ukwesabisa** ukusbenzisa izinsongo noma izenzo zokwenza abantu besabe bese benza ngenye indlela

**ulimi olubi** ulimi olwenza abantu benze izinto ngo laka

**umncintiswano** ukuncintisana, lapho ngesi hathi soku vota amaqembu aphikisanayo ezama ukuthola amavoti amaningi kuna manye amaqembu

**umthethosisekelo** uhla lwemithetho esempoka ekhomba ukuthi izwe lakhiwe kanjani futhi libuswe kanjani

**umnyakazo ovumayo** isiko lapho abantu ngokwendabuko abebandlululwa, njengabamnyama nabesifazane, benikwa ithuba lokuqala ekuqashweni nasezakhiweni zokuthatha izinqumo, ukuze kuqinisekise ukumelwa okuneginiso

**IFP** Inkatha Freedom Party

**NP** National Party

**PAC** Pan African Congress

**SACP** South African Communist Party

**political rights** rights a person has to exercise political beliefs, such as the right to choose membership in a political party

**political freedom** right to political beliefs and ability to act accordingly

**polling booth** cubicle where people make their crosses on their ballot papers in secret

**polling station** place where votes are cast

**proportional representation** where the number of people a party is allowed to have representing it in parliament is determined by the number of votes it gets

**redistribution of wealth** where the wealth of the country is taken from wealthier people and given to poorer people to ensure a small group does not control most of the wealth

**referendum** where people vote on a principle or practice of government to show their approval

**regional governments** governments responsible for different regions of the country, and which have specific powers, such as responsibility for education in a region

**representation** action or fact of one person standing for others to represent their interests

**secret ballot** fundamental feature of a democracy where no one knows how a person has voted and election officials only know who has voted, but not the party or person a voter has chosen

**suburb** residential area next to a city

**Supreme Court order** where permission is given by the highest court for something to be done or not to be done

**symbols** drawings or pictures to help those who cannot read

**tolerance** respect for another person's right to believe and act on those beliefs

**traditional leadership** traditional system of governance through chieftainship, based on lineage

**ubuntu/humanism** African tradition of being part of a society, respect for others and tolerance for others' beliefs

**Universal Declaration** declaration of basic human rights developed in 1948 by the United Nations, which applies to all people and cannot be taken away by anyone including the government; South Africa has not accepted the declaration

**voting** act of choosing between candidates or parties in an election

**watchdogs** neutral organisations or people who ensure laws are equally enforced and obeyed by everyone, including the government