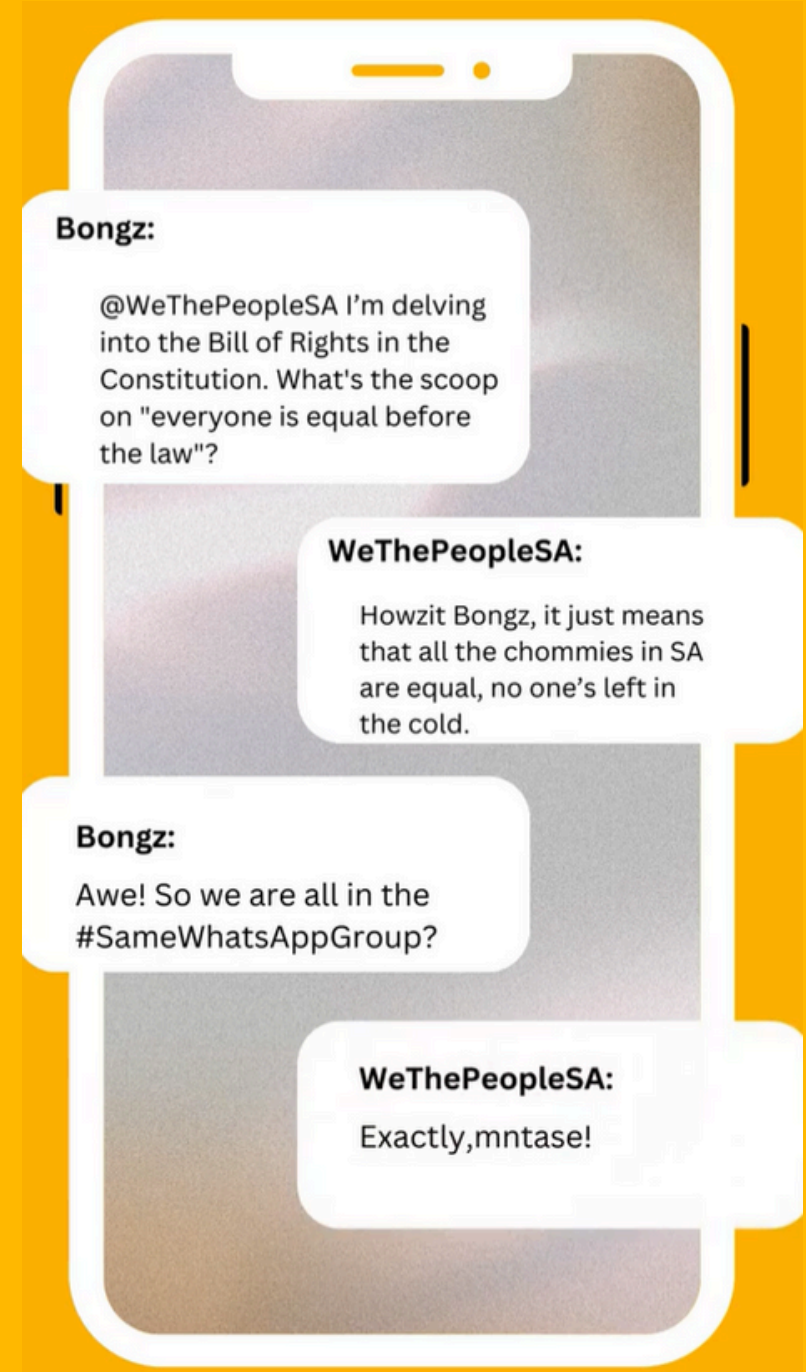


WE THE PEOPLE SOUTH AFRICA



#BillOfTweets



WE
THE PEOPLE

HINDA,
VANDHU VA

THINDA,
BANTU BOMZANTSI
ACBTYA

RONA,
SETJHABA SA

TSINE,
BANTFU BASENINGIZIMU
ACBTYA

RONA, RE LE
BATHO BA
ACBTYA



Introduction

Our goal is to ensure that all the people of South Africa know, own, and protect the Constitution to fulfil its promise. Educating young people about its principles is vital to strengthening our democracy. We've simplified the Bill of Rights into 15 relatable tweets ("#BillOfTweets") on X platform, making it accessible and engaging for youth. This thread on X platform simplifies the South African Bill of Rights into social media language, making it easier for young people to engage with and understand.

The X campaign is designed to encourage young people to recognize that the Constitution empowers them to use their voices collectively. By doing so, they can influence society to reflect their aspirations and values





The Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa (section 7 of the Constitution)



WeThePeopleSA

@WeThePeopleSA



In Mzansi, our Bill of Rights keeps the vibes balanced & just. Rights for all, no cap.

[#BillOfTweets](#)

[#DemocracyFlex](#)

[#BalancedLife](#)

🗨️ 250

❤️ 17k

🔗 75





Everyone is equal before the law (section 9 of the Constitution)



WeThePeopleSA

@WeThePeopleSA

All the chommies in SA are equal, no one's left in the cold. The Constitution is holding it down for us. 🌈

#BillOfTweets

#Equality

#SameWhatsAppGoup

250

17k

75





Everyone has the right to human dignity (section 10 of the Constitution)

 **WeThePeopleSA**
@WeThePeopleSA

Dignity's loud here. Our Constitution respects us all, full volume. Say it with your chest. 🗣️

[#BillOfTweets](#)
[#HumanDignity](#)
[#LoudAndProud](#)

🗨️ 250 ❤️ 17k ➦ 75





Everyone has the right to Life (section 11 of the Constitution)

 **WeThePeopleSA** @WeThePeopleSA

Life's sacred, fam, our rights protect it. No one can mess with this. Its deep. ❤️

#BillOfTweets
#LifelsSacred
#ItsDeep

🗨️ 250 ❤️ 17k 🔄 75





Everyone has the right to freedom and Security of the persons (section 12 of the Constitution)

WeThePeopleSA
@WeThePeopleSA

Famo they can't harm, troll you or hate on you, The Constitution has you guarded. Nobody can kill your confidence. 🚀

#BillOfTweets
#FreedomAndSecurity
#MyBodyMyRules

250 17k 75





Everyone has the right to privacy (section 14 of the Constitution)

WeThePeopleSA
@WeThePeopleSA

Privacy's our vibe. The Constitution keeps it stealth mode, no gate-crashing allowed. 🔒

#BillOfTweets
#MyPrivacy
#StealthModeActivated

250 17k 75





Everyone has the right to Freedom of Expression (section 16 of the Constitution)

WeThePeopleSA
@WeThePeopleSA

Speak your truth, spread your steez. But remember its Rated E for everybody, no throwin' shade. 🗣️

#BillOfTweets
#FreedomofExpression
#RatedEForEveryone

250 17k 75





Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence. (section 21 of the Constitution)

 **WeThePeopleSA**
@WeThePeopleSA

Roam free in Mzansi, live where your heart feels the beat. It's all yours, manje manje.

 #BillOfTweets
#FreedomToMove
#ManjeManje

250 17k 75





Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing (section 24 of the Constitution)

WeThePeopleSA
@WeThePeopleSA

Hier is onse plek. That's a sacred space. Our right to clean air & water is key, no cima cima. 🌿

#BillOfTweets
#CleanEnvironment
#SacredSpace

250 17k 75





No one may be arbitrarily deprived of property (section 25 of the Constitution)





Everyone has the right to have access to healthcare, food, water and social security (section 27 of the Constitution)



WeThePeopleSA

@WeThePeopleSA

Access to health, chow, and ivati, its guaranteed. The State better be servin' up that good government juice. 🍴

#BillOfTweets

#BasicNeedsCovered

#GovernmentJuice

🗨️ 250

❤️ 17k

🔗 75





Everyone has the right to education (section 29 of the Constitution)

WeThePeopleSA
@WeThePeopleSA

Education's our right, it's the ticket to living our best life. Grab it and level up, no cap. 🎓

#BillOfTweets
#EducationForDays
#BestLife

250 17k 75





Everyone has the right to access to information (section 32 of the Constitution)

WE THE PEOPLE SOUTH AFRICA WeThePeopleSA @WeThePeopleSA

Info is power, and it's your right to know it all. Be woke, don't miss out. 🧠

#BillOfTweets
#RightToKnow
#BeWoke

250 17k 75





Everyone has the right to access the courts (section 34 of the Constitution)



WeThePeopleSA

@WeThePeopleSA

Justice not feeling just? Hit the courts, they're open. Bring the receipts, timeline and proof. No backdoors, we inside. ⚖️

#BillOfTweets
#JusticeServed
#NoBackDoors

250

17k

75





Any limit on a right must be fair and just (section 36 of the Constitution)

WeThePeopleSA
@WeThePeopleSA

Even our rights have limits, for the good of all. Its not so uncapped, but its all-fair play. 🗳️

#BillOfTweets
#RightsWithReason
#NotSoUncapped

250 17k 75



WE THE PEOPLE SOUTH AFRICA

Thank You

Bill of Rights

Labour relations

- 25 (1) Everyone has the right to fair labour practices.
- (2) Every worker has the right –
 - (a) to form and join a trade union,
 - (b) to participate in the activities and programmes of a trade union, and
 - (c) to strike.
- (3) Every employer has the right –
 - (a) to form and join an employers' organisation; and
 - (b) to participate in the activities and programmes of an employers' organisation.
- (4) Every trade union and every employers' organisation has the right –
 - (a) to determine its own administration, programme and activities;
 - (b) to organise and
 - (c) to form and join a federation.
- (5) Every trade union, employers' organisation and employer has the right to engage in collective bargaining. National legislation may be enacted to regulate collective bargaining. To the extent that the legislation may limit a right in this Chapter, the limitation must comply with section 23(1).
- (6) National legislation may regulate union security arrangements contained in collective agreements. To the extent that the legislation may limit a right in this Chapter, the limitation must comply with section 23(1).

Environment

- 26 Everyone has the right –
 - (a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
 - (b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that –
 - (i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - (ii) promote conservation; and
 - (iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting equitable economic and social development.

Property

- 25 (1) No one may be deprived of property except in terms of law of general application, and no law may permit arbitrary deprivation of property.
- (2) Property may be expropriated only in terms of law of general application –
 - (a) for a public purpose or in the public interest; and
 - (b) subject to compensation, the amount of which and the time and manner of payment of which have either been or are to be determined or decided by a court.
- (3) The amount of the compensation and the time and manner of payment must be just and equitable, reflecting the equitable balance between the public interest and the interests of those affected, having regard to all relevant circumstances, including –
 - (a) the current use of the property;
 - (b) the history of the acquisition and use of the property;
 - (c) the extent of direct state intervention and subsidy in the acquisition and beneficial capital improvement of the property; and
 - (d) the purposes of the expropriation.
- (4) For the purposes of this section –
 - (a) the public interest includes the nation's commitment to land reform, and to reforms to bring about equitable access to all South Africa's natural resources; and
 - (b) property is not limited to land.
- (5) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis.
- (6) A person or community whose tenure of land is legally insecure as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices is entitled, to the extent provided by an Act of Parliament, other than an Act which is legally secure or of comparable effect, to receive compensation for the loss of the land or of the rights in the land, if the loss is a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices in terms of which the land or the rights in the land were expropriated.
- (7) No provision of this section may impede the state from taking legislative and other measures to achieve land, water and related reform, in order to redress the results of past racial discrimination, provided that any deprivation from the provisions of this section is in accordance with the provisions of section 23(1).
- (8) Parliament must enact the legislation referred to in subsection (6).

Life

- 11 Everyone has the right to life.

Freedom and security of the person

- 12 (1) Everyone has the right to freedom and security of the person, which includes the right –
 - (a) not to be deprived of freedom arbitrarily or without just cause;
 - (b) not to be detained without trial;
 - (c) to be free from all forms of violence from either public or private sources;
 - (d) not to be tortured in any way; and
 - (e) not to be treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading way.
- (2) Everyone has the right to bodily and psychological integrity, which includes the right –
 - (a) to make decisions concerning reproduction;
 - (b) to security in and control over their bodies; and
 - (c) not to be subjected to medical or scientific experiments without their informed consent.

Human dignity

- 10 Everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected.

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 - (c) not to be subjected to medical or scientific experiments without their informed consent.

... independent educational institutions that –

- (a) do not discriminate on the basis of race;
- (b) are registered with the state; and
- (c) maintain standards that are not inferior to standards at comparable public educational institutions.

(4) Subsection (3) does not preclude state subsidies for independent educational institutions.

Language and culture

16 Everyone has the right to use the language and to participate in the cultural life of their choice, but no one exercising these rights may do so in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights.

Cultural, religious and linguistic communities

18 (1) Persons belonging to a cultural, religious or linguistic community may not be denied the right, with other members of that community –

- (a) to enjoy their culture, practice their religion and use their language; and
- (b) to have, join and maintain cultural, religious and linguistic associations and other organs of civil society.

(2) The rights in subsection (1) may not be exercised in a manner inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights.

Access to information

19 (1) Everyone has the right of access to –

- (a) any information held by the state; and
- (b) any information that is held by another person and that is required for the exercise or protection of any rights.

(2) National legislation may be enacted to give effect to this right, and may provide for reasonable measures to alleviate the administrative and financial burden on the state.

Just administrative action

20 (1) Everyone has the right to administrative action that is lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair.

(2) Everyone whose rights have been adversely affected by administrative action has the right to be given written reasons.

(3) National legislation may be enacted to give effect to these rights, and may –

- (a) provide for the review of administrative action by a court or other institution; and
- (b) impose a duty on the state to give effect to the rights in subsection (1) and (2), and

Table of Non-Derogable Rights

SECTION NUMBER	SECTION TITLE	EXTENT TO WHICH THE RIGHT IS PROTECTED
9	Equality	With respect to unfair discrimination, solely on the grounds of race, colour, ethnic or social origin, sex, religion or language.
10	Human Dignity	Entirely.
11	Life	Entirely.
12	Freedom and Security of the Person	With respect to subsections (1)(d) and (1)(e) and (2)(c).
13	Slavery, servitude and forced labour	With respect to slavery and servitude.
14	Children	With respect to – - subsections (1)(a) and (1)(b); - the rights in subsections (1)(c) and (2); and - subsection (2) in respect of children of 15 years and younger.
15	Arrest, detained and accused persons	With respect to – - subsections (1)(a), (1)(b) and (1)(c); - the rights in paragraphs (a) to (d) of subsection (2), including paragraph (d); - subsection (3); and - subsection (4) with respect to the exclusion of evidence if the admission of the evidence would render the trial unfair.

21 (1) Everyone has the right to have access to –

- (a) health care services, including reproductive health care;
- (b) sufficient food and water; and
- (c) social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance.

(2) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.

(3) No one may be evicted from their home, or have their home demolished, without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary evictions.

Health care, food, water and social security

27 (1) Everyone has the right to have access to –

- (a) health care services, including reproductive health care;
- (b) sufficient food and water; and
- (c) social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance.

(2) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights.

(3) No one may be evicted from their home, or have their home demolished, without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary evictions.

Children

28 (1) Every child has the right –

- (a) to a name and a nationality from birth;
- (b) to be cared for in a family or, in appropriate alternative care when removed from the family environment, to be cared for in a family or, in appropriate alternative care when removed from the family environment, to be cared for in a family or, in appropriate alternative care when removed from the family environment;
- (c) to basic nutrition, shelter, basic health care services and social services;
- (d) to be protected from maltreatment, neglect, abuse or exploitation;
- (e) to be removed from exploitative labour practices; or
- (f) to be employed or permitted to perform work or provide services or to supply goods or services –

Enforcement of rights

36 Anyone listed in this section has the right to approach a competent court, alleging that a right in the Bill of Rights has been infringed or threatened, and the court may grant appropriate relief, including a declaration of rights. The persons who may approach a court are –

- (a) anyone acting in their own interest;
- (b) anyone acting on behalf of another person who cannot act in their own name;
- (c) anyone acting as a member of, or in the interest of, a group or class of persons;
- (d) anyone acting in the public interest; and
- (e) an association acting in the interest of its members.

Interpretation of Bill of Rights

WE THE PEOPLE
 WE HIDA, VANHU VA
 THINA, BANTU BOMZANTSI
 RONDA, SETJHABA SA
 TSINDI, BANTFU BASENINGIZIMU
 ROMA, RE CE
 BATHO BA