



EFFINGHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL
BUSINESS STUDIES - 2022
GRADE 10 - TERM TWO WORKBOOK



Topic 6: Contemporary socio-economic issues

Unit 1: Inequality and poverty (Pages 84-86)

Case study: Free the majority from poverty

The majority of people living in South Africa still live in poverty. Even the democratic government has not been able to free poor people from the trap of poverty. Although government gives a number of grants to the poor, there needs to be a balance between long-term help from the government and encouragement to become self-sufficient. South Africa can only prosper if it develops and implements appropriate macroeconomic policies which will take it to a higher economic growth level of 9%. Only then will South Africa be able to create jobs and reduce unemployment.

Source: Conference paper – Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Tshwane, 28 July 2010, p. 5 in conjunction with

The Sunday Independent.

Activity 1: Identify factors that contribute to inequality

1. Give any three factors that contributed towards racial inequality.
2. What evidence is there that gender inequality still exists today?
3. Read the case study above, and give five reasons why it is so difficult to eradicate poverty in South Africa.

Key questions

4. What do you understand by the term 'inequality'?
5. How do you think government could eradicate poverty?

Unit 2: Inclusivity (Page 87)

Activity 2: Make inclusivity happen

1. List any five ways in which businesses can ensure a diversified workforce.

Unit 3: Unemployment and unproductive labour force

Activity 3: Think about improving employment

1. Imagine that you are the manageress at an employment agency. Give some creative and innovative suggestions for increasing employment.

Activity 4: Show your understanding of unproductivity

According to Samco's Mike Ewing, it takes at least 16 man hours to build a VW Citi Golf and 29 man hours to build a Ford Telstar in South Africa. In the United States and Korea, these build times are much shorter.

Source: Peter Cheales Look Out: Guide to the International Business Onslaught 2010 or petercheales.co.za

1. Read the statement above and answer the questions that follow.
 - 1.1 Give five reasons why the manufacturing industry is in such a predicament.
 - 1.2 For each of the reasons given, state how you think the problem could be solved.

Unit 4: Strikes and political disturbances (page 91)

Activity 5: Show your understanding of strike action and public disorder

1. Write down in point form the procedure to be followed before employees may legally strike.
2. State any three reasons why citizens would take part in public disorder.

Activity 6: Violence in the socio-economic environment

1. Explain in your words what you understand by the term 'violence'.
2. Briefly explain how different types of violence might affect people in the workplace.

Activity 7: Explain money laundering and pyramid schemes

1. Explain the term 'money laundering'.
2. Which people actually benefit from a pyramid scheme?

Unit 6: Piracy and counterfeiting (economic crime) (page 95)

Activity 8: Compare piracy and counterfeiting

1. Tabulate at least three differences and similarities between pirate and counterfeit goods.

Unit 7: HIV/Aids (pages 96-97)

Case study: Firms could issue Aids drugs to ill workers in a year

'It will become standard practice within the next year for companies to provide antiretroviral drugs to employees with Aids, and in most cases to their spouses too.'

This was the message from Stephen Kramer, head of Metropolitan HIV/Aids research unit and an expert on the impact of HIV/Aids on business, at a briefing yesterday.

'Treatment was taboo a year ago,' Kramer said. 'Now you can't talk about HIV/Aids without talking about anti-retroviral drugs. In just the past few months there has been a dramatic shift towards providing them. In the next few years it will become standard practice within business.'

Mutual, Ford and Daimler- Chrysler are among the companies that provide antiretrovirals (ARVs) to people sick with Aids. Anglo American plans to do so soon.

A cost-sharing deal, in which employers and employees both pay towards anti-retrovirals, is most likely to succeed, Kramer said.

Research by Metropolitan showed that providing ARVs could save companies millions. In one case study, it was found that a large company with around 1 200 employees across South Africa would have spent R7 m, largely on death benefits, by the year 2005 if the drugs were not provided. If the drugs were provided, the HIV/Aids pandemic would cost the company R4 m, or R3 m less. This saving would increase to R5 m by 2010 when the company would be spending R10 m in total costs.

Source: Adapted from an article by Jo-anne Smetherham, Cape Times, Independent Newspapers, 9 October 2003

Activity 9: Draw up an HIV/Aids workplace programme: Research assignment

1. Imagine that you are the newly appointed general manager of a large company. You have noticed that the company has no social responsibility workplace programme dealing with HIV/Aids.
 - 1.1 Read the case study above and use the information in your assignment.
 - 1.2 Research information on what activities can be launched to make employees more aware of HIV/Aids, how to prevent HIV/Aids and how to treat it.
 - 1.3 Draw up a workplace programme dealing with HIV/Aids.
 - 1.4 Prepare a neat copy of your programme and hand it to your teacher for assessment.

Topic 7: Social responsibility (page 98-102)

Activity 1: Show your understanding of Corporate Social Responsibility

1. What do you understand by CSR?
2. Who is supposed to benefit from CSR activity?
3. Briefly describe a social responsibility programme in your area.
4. List at least three 'harmful' practices and describe how CSR aims to correct these practices?
5. Conduct research in your area and carry out the following written tasks:
 - a) select a Social Responsibility Programme currently being implemented in your area
 - b) identify the sponsors of the programme as well as the targeted beneficiaries
 - c) evaluate the progress so far, in terms of the programme reaching its objectives
 - d) identify some success indicators (positive results) that can be highlighted.
6. Use the evaluation above to formulate some comments to the sponsors on how to improve the project.

Unit 2: Business initiatives to address social issues

Case study: Sony South Africa

Sony South Africa's Corporate Social Investment (CSI) programme has been named the Sony CUP (Community Upliftment Program). Through the main projects of the CUP, Sony aims to uplift their chosen community in six key areas of involvement:

- Arts and Culture
- Health
- Science and technology
- Education
- Sports
- Environment.

The CUP has a unique approach to CSR in that its main mission is to foster and develop a spirit of community involvement in all Sony SA employees – both permanent employees and contractors. Company policy is that all Sony SA employees participate in at least two CSR projects per year. Sony SA's CUP will have a remarkable impact on the community, be a model CSR programme for others, and contribute to making CSR involvement a culture in Sony SA. Sony SA's chosen community is two schools in Alexandra – Emfundisweni Primary School and Minerva High School. Alexandra was chosen because it is close to the Sony SA head office in Midrand, making it easier to communicate with the community and implement projects.

Activity 2: Explore Sony SA's CSR programme

1. Read the case study above and answer the following questions.
 - 1.1 Which is Sony SA's chosen community and why?
 - 1.2 What is Sony SA's minimum CSR requirement as company policy?
 - 1.3 In which of the six areas of involvement will Sony SA be most involved?
 - 1.4 Suggest one example each of 'community' and 'monetary' approaches that Sony could use in the schools.

2. Pick n Pay also won the Grand Prix for being the most 'green' company in 2011 (*Sunday Times* 7 August 2011). Write two or three paragraphs discussing what you think they might be doing to earn this award. Support your opinions.

3. Identify and discuss contemporary socio-economic issues that impact on businesses in South Africa at present.