Week 4-7: Overview of the topics

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Contemporary social issues that impact negatively on local and global communities
- Harmful effects of these issues on personal and community health
- Social, constructive and critical thinking skills necessary to participate in civic life
- Youth service development: youth and civic organisations, community services or projects and volunteerism
Week 4: Concepts

Social and Environmental Justice

Environmental justice means putting right the situation of environmental justice

Social justice means putting right the situation of social justice
Week 4: Social Issues

Environmental injustice

People with fewer choices

Resource depletion

Unequal access to basic resources
Social injustice

People with fewer choices

Poor and disadvantaged suffer from discrimination

Lack acknowledgement of human rights and access to services
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term/Concept</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>being poor; having little money or few possessions; not having enough money for the basic things that people need to live properly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic Health Services</td>
<td>these services include; Immunisation, mother and child care services, antenatal and postnatal care including family planning, sexually transmitted disease care, treatment of chronic diseases ( e.g. hypertension and diabetes ), treatment of communicable diseases ( e.g. tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS), oral health and provision of essential drugs</td>
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## New Concepts

<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Food Security</strong></td>
<td>- everybody has access to enough safe, healthy and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Basic Services</strong></td>
<td>- electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal; these services are provided by municipalities</td>
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Week 4: Social Issues

- Crime has the harmful effect of making people angry, fearful, distrustful and sad.
- When people lose their lives and possessions to crime, it affects them and those around them in a bad way.
- Crime and violence are violations of our Constitution and Bill of Rights.
- Crime and violence may also lead to post-traumatic stress.
Week 4 : Social Issues

Crime and violence lead to:

- Depression or sadness
- Fear, anxiety or worry
- Heart attacks
- Obesity due to overeating or comfort eating
- Loneliness due to staying away from others
- Physical injury, permanent body disfigurement or scarring
Social issues and their harmful effects

Term 2: Weeks 5
LIFE ORIENTATION
GRADE 10
**Social issues and their harmful effects**

- Poverty
- Food security and production
- Unequal access to basic resources and services
- Lack of housing
- Unemployment
- Food security
- Global hunger
- Lack of water
- Health service
Introduction

• Poorly located and inadequate infrastructure limits social inclusion and faster economic growth.
• Spatial challenges continue to marginalize the poor.
• South Africa’s growth path is highly resource intensive and hence unsustainable.

The following social issues will be discussed:
Crime, poverty, food, security, food production, violence, safety, security, unequal access to basic resources, lack of basic services (water and health services).
Week 5: Social issues and their harmful effects

1. Poverty
   • Poverty means you are too poor to pay for your basic needs.
   • Poverty is closely linked to poor health, lack of food, lack of resources and services, lack of access to safe and healthy environment, fewer educational opportunities.
Week 4-5: Social issues and their harmful effects

Lack of housing

- In SA 1,875 million people are still living in shacks.
- This is 15% of all households.
Week 5: Social issues and their harmful effects

Unemployment
• Not having work is one of the main causes of poverty.
• 25% of South-Africans in the age group 18-65, are unemployed
• This is one out of every four people i.e. ¼ of the population.
Week 5: Social issues and their harmful effects

What to do about poverty?

• Overcome personal poverty by working as hard as you can at school. This will allow you to go into higher education and follow a career that will meet your financial needs.

• Use the government’s poverty easing programmes and grants that are available.
Week 5: Social issues and their harmful effects

Food security and production

Food security
- It means that everyone has access to enough, safe, healthy and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences.
- Food security is threatened by things like droughts, fires and wars.
Food security

WHAT IS FOOD SECURITY, AND WHAT CAN I DO TO HELP ACHIEVE IT?
Food insecurity leads to:

**Undernourishment**

you don’t get enough nutrients you need to grow properly and stay healthy.
Food insecurity

Malnutrition you don’t get the right amount of vitamins, minerals and other nutrients you need for healthy and organ functions.
Malnutrition
Impact of malnutrition

- Low mood
- Weight loss
- Low energy
- Muscle wasting
- Increased risk of falls
- Reduced independence
- Infections
- Confusion
- Increased risk of fractures
- Increased risk of hospital admissions
Global hunger

- 925 million people do not have enough food to eat.
- 98% of the world’s hunger people live in developing countries.
- About 1% of children in the USA suffer from chronic malnutrition due to their fast food diets.
- In SA 2,2 million households are regarded as food insecure and vulnerable.
Week 4-5: Social issues and their harmful effects

Unequal access to basic resources and services

Lack of water

• Some people have little/limited access to water.
• When one tap is shared by many people and used for drinking and washing, the water can get polluted.
Every household in SA is supposed to get 6000 litres of water free annually.

If you use more than the allocated amount, you pay for it.
Health services

- Basic primary health care is free.
- Specialised health services are available only to those who are able to afford it as it is very expensive.
Week 4-5: Social issues and their harmful effects

- Provinces with fewer resources and more poor people are not able to offer the basic primary health care to all that need it. For example: Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape and the Free State.
Youth and civic organisations

Term 2: Weeks 6-7
LIFE ORIENTATION
GRADE 10

Growing Gauteng Together
### New Concepts

<table>
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<td>Volunteerism</td>
<td>-the use or involvement of volunteer labour, especially in community services.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virtual Volunteering</td>
<td>-it refers to volunteer activities completed, in whole or in part, using internet and a home, school, telecentre, or other internet-connected device, such as smart-phone (a cell phone with internet functions) or personal digital assistant (PDA). Virtual volunteering is also known as online volunteering, remote volunteering or e-volunteering</td>
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Week 6: Social, constructive and critical thinking skills necessary to participate in civic life

- Communication
- Consider others
- Critical thinking
- Problem solving
Week 6: Social, constructive and critical thinking skills necessary to participate in civic life

Social responsibilities including the knowledge and skills to make informed decisions and take appropriate action

Adhere governmental laws
Week 7: Youth service development

Be a volunteer

- Public / community organisations work towards improving life for everyone.

- Youth service and volunteerism are ways to contribute to building a just and equal South Africa.

Volunteers do not necessarily have the time; they just have the heart.

— Elizabeth Andrew
Week 7: Youth service development

- Civic responsibility means:
- You take actions on social and environmental issues
- You know your rights come with responsibilities
- Volunteering means:
- To give your time free to benefit others
Youth service development: youth and civic organisations, community services or projects and volunteerism

With the nationwide lockdown in motion, leaving your home to go out and volunteer is no longer an option. There is however, virtual volunteering.
Week 7: Youth service development

VIRTUAL VOLUNTEERING

USE LOCKDOWN TIME TO STUDY AND REVISE

ASSIST PEERS REVISE WORK OVER SOCIAL MEDIA E.G. SHARE NOTES

EDUCATE PEOPLE ABOUT TAKING CARE OF THEIR HEALTH

DOs

DON'Ts
Write down your answers to the following question.

1. What will happen if there is not enough water in South Africa? (2)
2. Discuss the impact on people of unequal access to water? (5)
3. Suggest what government can do to provide equal access to water for all? (4)
4. Give advice: what should each person do to save water? (6)
1. People will die, animals will die, plants will die. There will not be enough food. Certain factories will have to close down, leading to unemployment.

2. If you don’t have a sanitary way of getting rid of urine and faeces, you will get ill. Polluted water causes disease. If you have to fetch water in rivers or from boreholes, it takes a lot of time. If you share a tap, it can cause conflict and long queues. If there is not enough water, you may have to get drinking water from communal tub or container where people also wash. This can pollute the water and drinking can make you ill.
3. Government can: Conserve and expand our water sources. Use desalination, which is taking salt out of seawater. Increase sewage recycling and make laws that force mining and industry to recycle the water they use and stop polluting the water.

4. To save water each person should: Shower quickly instead of bathing, Never leave a tap running while you brush your teeth, Always close all taps after use, Fix leaking taps immediately, Petition local municipalities provide access to clean water for all, Share water with people who don’t have water. Collect rain water.
LIFE ORIENTATION

E-ASSESSMENT

TOPIC : SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

GRADE: 10

TERM 2: WEEKS 4-7

Compiler : Siziwe Molwana
Johannesburg South District
OVERVIEW OF SUB-TOPICS.

WEEK 4 : Social issues.

WEEK 5 : Harmful effects.
OVERVIEW OF SUB-TOPICS CONTINUED...

WEEK 6: Youth service development.

WEEK 7: Own contribution to services.
OVERVIEW OF WEEK 4 SUB-SECTIONS

Grade 10 Term Two
Week 4

- Safety, security, unequal access to basic resources
- Social issues
- Crime
- Poverty
- Food production
- Food security
- Social and environmental justice
- Violence
- HIV and AIDS
- Lack of basic services
1. Choose the correct answer from the multiple choice given:

1.1 Which statement below best describes the term “Community – Project”
A. Services volunteered by individual or organizations to benefit a community or its institutions.
B. Services run by government organizations.
C. Services offered by non-governmental organization.
D. All the above.

1.2 Anyone can be infected with HIV/AIDS because it is a worldwide illness. There are various ways in which one can contact the virus. Which of the following is NOT the way to contract HIV?
A. Being born by an infected mother and being breast fed by an infected mother.
B. Having unprotected sex with a person who has tested HIV positive.
C. Falling in love with a homosexual – guys/lesbians.
D. Sharing needles or any other instruments that consists a small amount of blood from an infected person.
2. Define the following concepts.
2.1 Social Justice.
2.2 Environmental Justice.
2.3 Poverty.
2.4 Food Security.
2.5 Social Issues.
2.6 Environmental Issues.
2.7 Economy
2.8 Desertification.
2.9 Solar
2.10 Global
WEEK 4 ASSESSMENT: SOCIAL ISSUES CONTINUED...

• 2.11. Food production
• 2.12. Basic services
• 2.13. Crime
• 2.14. Basic resources
• 2.15. Violence
• 2.16. Acquired
• 2.17. Antiretroviral
• 2.18. Transmission
• 2.19. Health systems
• 2.20. Social benefits
3. There are many issues that have a negative effect on local and global communities. South Africa is a water-scarce country where resources are limited.

• 3.1 Suggest 6 ways to save water.
• 3.2 Critically discuss the social consequences/effects on people due to unequal access to water. Write 3 paragraphs.

4. Social issues impact negatively on people and communities locally and globally.
4.1 Discuss 5 social issues and explain how these issues impact on your community.
4.2 Suggest 5 ways to avoid being a victim of those social issues.
5. Read the extract below then answer the essay questions that follow.

3 969 000 young South African children live in poverty, with the eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo having the highest rates. According to the study, children growing up in poverty may be affected later in life due to not receiving the services and care they need.

“Shortfalls in early childhood development are difficult to correct as time goes by. These children are always playing catch up and the education gap between them and their peers widens over time,” Sonja Giese, executive director of Ilifa labantwana- an NGO working to promote ECD, and co-author of The SA Early Childhood Review-said at the launch of the publication.
5.1 In your essay include the following:

- The definition of social justice
- Discuss two causes of poverty.

5.2. Volunteerism is a way every citizen can assist in addressing social justice issues. Define what volunteerism is and how it will benefit you and your community.
6. Read the extract on crime and violence in South Africa, then answer the questions that follow.

Is crime in South Africa more violent than elsewhere.

A man was stabbed to death for a R200 shirt. A man’s ears were cut off by a group of robbers when he did not have money or a cell phone they could take. A shopkeeper pleaded with robbers to take everything, but spare his life. They shot him anyway. Such incidents are the exception, rather than the rule. But many people wonder why crime in our country seems to be exceptionally violent. Some people believe that violence in South Africa is an expression of anger, hatred and racial hostility. High levels of equality still exist in South Africa. This creates a feeling of distance between people. They don’t see themselves as part of the same society. Inequality can promote the idea that only the lives of a select few are valuable, while the lives of others don’t matter. Affluent South Africans often unconsciously communicate an uncaring attitude to those who are poorer. The fact is that black South Africans are the most frequent victims of violence. This applies to robbery, sexual violence and fatal arguments. Young black men are frequent victims of killings.
6.1 List 3 organizations that are key in helping with the fight to stop crime.

6.2 Explain the relationship between poverty and crime.

6.3 Discuss how you could be involved in fighting crime in your community.

6.4 “Some people believe that violence in south Africa is an expression of anger, hatred, and racial hostility.”

6.5 Critically discuss by giving well substantiated views for your argument.
6.6 How does crime affect persons?
6.6.1 Socially .
6.6.2 Emotionally .
6.6.3 Physically .

7. “Fighting crime and violence is now a top government priority.”
7.1 Mention five measures that the government has put in place in fighting crime and violence.
8. Read the extract, “Grow your own garden.” and answer the following questions:

South Africans, please grow a small vegetable garden, it saves money and helps you eat more healthily. Plant a mix of favourite vegetables and take care of them by watering them and killing weeds and insects around them. Spend one hour in the morning before breakfast and one hour in the evening before supper. I am talking from experience. Since last winter I never went shopping for Isishebo and I’m using money I saved to buy “Food Stamps”.

-Ntomboxolo Priscilla Mzobe, Highflats, KwaZulu-Natal
8.1. Define the following concepts:

8.1.1 Famine.
8.1.2 Malnutrition
8.1.3 Food aid

8.2 In one paragraph explain how does a lack of food security affect poor people’s:

8.2.1 Mental health.
8.2.2 List 5 basic resources that are needed for a welfare of every community.
8.2.3 Mention 4 factors that cause communities to lose food security.

8.3 Discuss what is meant by “effective food production” in a community.
8.4 List 6 initiatives that every community can consider to so as to increase food production.

8.5 What are the important skills and qualities one should possess to be able to grow an effective food production.

8.6 Write an essay about food production in which you give an advice to farmers whose livestock has been hit hard by drought and their crops wiped out by floods.
9.1 Mention the government department responsible for safety and security of the country?
9.2 Discuss 3 main duties of the department mentioned above in 9.1.
9.3 What is the name campaign that issues safety in our South African roads.
9.4 List 2 major responsibilities of the same campaign mention in 9.3.
9.5 How can you be involved to assist in the campaign in 9.3.
9.6 Which government department is responsible in safety in health related issues in South Africa?
9.7 Critically discuss an impact of unequal excess to basic resources and lack of basic services in a community.
10. Write in full and define the following concepts:

10.1 HIV
10.2 AIDS
10.3 CD4 cells
10.4 ART
10.5 Transmission

11. List 4 ways in HIV can enter a person's body.

12. What are the 4 ways in which HIV can not be transferred to a person's body.

14. Discuss ways in which you can be involved in spreading awareness about the danger of HIV/AIDS in your community.


16. Critically evaluate the impact of NGO’s/ CBO’s / FBO’s that are dealing with HIV/AIDS in your community.
19. Recommend ways in which the government can assist children that are destitute due to HIV / AIDS.

20. What advice would you give to your fellow learners who are affected by HIV/AIDS and thus can not cope with the school.

21. In an essay explain how HIV / AIDS affect each of the following aspects of a community, write a paragraph on each one of them.
   - Families.
   - Children and young people
   - Businesses.
After protests that began in Alexandra, Johannesburg last week, residents of the township braved the morning cold and rain on Monday and marched to Sandton to deliver a memorandum of grievances at the City’s municipal offices in the affluent suburb on Monday.

Alexandra is one of the country’s oldest townships and one of the filthiest townships, despite being located a stone’s throw from high-end Sandton City. The community continues to battle unemployment, poverty, crime and poor services. Residents’ housing frustrations have been voiced on foreign nationals who have been accused of being the cause of mushrooming squatter camps everywhere.

[Adapted from the article ‘Alex residents march to Sandton, determined to have their voices heard.’ www.dailymaverick.co.za. Accessed on 9 April 10, 2019.]

1. Read the above extract and answer the questions that follow on the next slide...
WEEK 4 ASSESSMENT: SOCIAL ISSUES CONTINUED...

1.1 Explain the concept of social justice.
1.2 Name TWO characteristics of a constructive thinker.
1.3 Discuss TWO ways how environmental and social injustice could harm personal and community health.
1.4 Discuss TWO ways how critical thinking skills can help you address social problems in your community.
1.5 Propose TWO practical ways in which you can effectively contribute to solving social problems without violating the rights of other community members.
Five years from now, over one-third of skills (35%) that are considered important in today’s workforce will have changed. By 2020, the Fourth Industrial Revolution will have brought us advanced robotics and self-driving transport, artificial intelligence and machine learning, advanced materials, biotechnology and genomics.

These developments will transform the way we live, and the way we work. Some jobs will disappear, others will grow and jobs that don’t even exist today will become commonplace. What is certain is that the future workforce will need to align its skillset to keep pace.

1. Read the extract on the previous slide and answer the following questions:

1.1. Name TWO ways you can increase your concentration skills.

1.2. State THREE characteristics of creative thinkers.

1.3. Evaluate TWO ways that critical thinking will be a necessary skill in the workplace in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

1.4. Advise your friend on THREE ways how to read and understand difficult reading material.
WEEK 5 ASSESSMENT: CIVIC LIFE CONTINUED…

2. Define the following concepts.
2.1 Social responsibility.
2.2 Civic Life
2.3 Constructive
2.4 Critical
2.5 Volunteerism
2.6 Infrastructural development.
2.7 Lobbying
2.8 Worthy course
2.9 Charities
2.10 Projects
3. List 4 ways in which communities address social issues facing them

4. Why is it crucial to participate in civic life in your community. Give 3 well elaborated reasons.

5. Discuss 3 ways in which you can be a responsible citizen and participate in civic life.

6. Mention 5 organisations that are aimed at youth development and empowerment in South Africa.

7. Critically evaluate the role of the following youth development and empowerment organisations.
7.1 Love life
7.2 NYDA
7.3 NSFAS
7.4 NYS
7.5 TAC
8. “Social issues can develop as a result of government mistakes and inefficiency.”

8.1 Critically discuss this statement and clearly elaborate on your views.

8.2 Suggest 5 ways in which the government can involve the communities in key decision making processes.

9. Given an opportunity how would you rectify wrong decisions and actions made by your government in your own community. Provide 3 methods.
1. Choose any organization that serves the community and research the following aspects of the organization.

1.1 Its purpose and contribution.

1.2 Its areas of strength.

1.3 How do you think it can improve its service and/or contribution.

1.4 Present your findings in an essay with relevant headings.

1.5 Decide if you will get involved in what this organization does and state reasons for your decision.
WEEK 7: OWN CONTRIBUTION TO THESE SERVICES

1. Plan the implementation and evaluation of a project you have identified that will address a contemporary social issue that impacts negatively on local and/or global communities.

2. Develop a clear presentation about the project in which you explain the following:
   2.1 What you will do to address the contemporary social issue.
   2.2 Give your reasons for this project.
   2.3 State clearly what the project will achieve.

3. Write a paragraph about the lessons to be drawn from the project itself by you and the target group for the project.