Learning out come will see students being able to:

A.C. 1.3- Explain the responsibilities of an organisation and strategies employed to meet them-slides

* Employee- Provide harmonious and conflict free environment, safe and healthy work space free from hazards and harm. Larger organisations go as far as to employ an occupational health officer to ensure that this responsibility is meet. The Government ensure that organisations live up to this responsibility via labour laws, I.E anti discrimination law and equal opportunity policies.

* Governmental and Legal- Some companies exercises strategies such as employing a compliance officer to ensure that the organisation is compliant with regards to filing of its taxes, observing legal and ethical business practises, they also hold training session to sensitize its employees of legal and ethical responsibilities and requirements.

* Social/ Moral – The organisation's social responsibility amounts to a duty of care which the organisation exercises, whether it is to satisfy a customer or to help the local community. Company's manufacturing goods and services need to ensure that their products are safe for use and consumption, they must also ensue that the customer is getting value for money. A business organisation will ensure that it meet these responsibilities by employing safe guards, check point, along with the necessary management structure to deliver the requisite demands.

* Environmental- This is closely tied to its Social responsibility, however stronger focus is placed on its impact on the environment. Oil companies and pharmacuetical organisations have special regualtions governing how they dispose of waste.

Definition -Business Objectives

* "Business goals and objectives are part of the planning process. They describe what a company expects to accomplish throughout the year. Business owners usually outline their goals and objectives in their business plans. These goals and objectives might pertain to the company as a whole, departments, employees, customers and even marketing efforts. Most companies use specific measurements to keep track of their goals and objectives". smallbusiness.chron.com/(2016)

Business Sectors

- * sectors in Business activity
- * Primary sector
- Secondary sector
- * Tertiary sector
- * <u>Primary sector</u> involves changing natural resources into primary products The primary sector of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth Examples: Fishing, Mining Farming, Forestry
- * <u>Secondary sector</u> converts the primary goods into manufactured goods The secondary sector of the economy manufactures finished goods. Examples: Construction Textile production Processing.
- * <u>Tertiary sector</u> is the service industry. This sector makes the lives of people much easier by providing services Examples: Banking Hair cutting Teaching. Bennett (1995)

Key Terms

- * Customer satisfaction
- * Objective
- * Mission Statement
- * Vision
- * Strategy

- * profit
- * Organisation Structure
- * Board of Directors
- * Non Profit
- * For Profit

Additional Reading

* Managing Activities and Resources 2nd Edition. Roger Bennett

* Business Studies For You 2 Edition - David Needham and Robert Dransfield (Nelson Thornes)

Reference

* ONLINE RESOURCES

* smallbusiness.chron.com/(2016)- Definition -Business Objectives {online} Available at :

http://smallbusiness.chron.com/- accesses January 8,2016

* Wizznotes.com (2011)- Stakeholders And Their Role In Business Activities

Available at: http://wizznotes.com/- accessed January 2016

LIBRARY RESOURCES

Business Studies For You 2nd edition - David Needham and Robert Dransfield (Nelson Thornes) Pages 59-89

Managing Activities and Resources 2nd Edition. Roger Bennett