Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

Iphondo leMpuma Kapa: Isebe leMfundo
Provinsie van die Oos Kaap: Department van Onderwys
Porafensie Ya Kapa Botjahabela: Lefapha la Thuto

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

IBANGA 12

SEPTEMBA 2026

ISIFUNDO SEZEMBALI P2
ISIHLOMELO

Esi sihlomelo sinamaphepha ali14.

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMBUZO 1: IMASS DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT (MDM) YAYICELA NJANI UMNGENI IMITHETHO YOCALUCALULO YORHULUMENTE WEAPARTHEID KWIMINYAKA YOO 1980?

UMTHOMBO 1A

Umthombo ongezantsi sisicatshulwa esichaza ukusekwa kweMass Democratic Movement (MDM) eSouth Africa ngo1989 nendlela eyayicela umngeni ngayo imithetho enobuhlanga karhulumente weapartheid.

IMass Democratic Movement (MDM) yayiligama lomanyano olungacwangciswanga lwamaqela achasene neapartheid ngexesha leminyaka yoo1970 nasekuqaleni koo1980. Njengombutho osesikweni, iMDM yasekwa njengelandela leUnited Democratic Front (UDF) elichasene ne apartheid, emva kokuba izithintelo eziqubulisayo zango1988 zavala umlomo iUDF namanye amaqela amaninzi achasene norhulumente. IUDF yaqalisa ukusebenzisa igama elithi 'Mass Democratic Movement (MDM)', kwaye yayisithi iMDM kufuneka yomeleze igrassroot structures ize izise nayo yonke imibutho eyayishiywe ngaphandle, ngaloo ndlela iyibandakanya kumzabalazo. Amaqela amaninzi awayekade engabandakanywanga, kuquka amaqela abantu abamhlophe namaqela avela kwimimandla eyayibizwa ngokuba ziihomelands, amenyelwa kwi Anti-Apartheid Conference eyayiququzelelwe yiCOSATU ngoSeptemba ka1988. Urhulumente akazange ayivume loo nkomfa kwaye wayivala umlomo.

Nasemva konyaka ka1988, iMDM yayingumbutho wethutyana nje ohlanganisa amatshantliziyo achasene neapartheid ongenamgaqosiseko usisigxina, ongenalo uluhlu olusemthethweni lwamalungu, ongenalo iqumrhu lolawulo lesizwe okanye leengingqi, kwaye ongenabantu abaphethe izikhundla. Njengoko kwakunjalo kwiUDF, iMDM yafumana inkxaso enkulu kubantu abantsundu; umqathango wokuzibandakanya neMDM yayikukuthobela imimiselo ye-Freedom Charter yeANC.

IMDM yafumana ukubaluleka ngonyaka ka1989, xa yayiququzelela iphulo lecivil disobedience ngexa kulindeleke unyulo lwesizwe olwalucwangciselwe ukuba luqhutywe ngoSeptemba waloo nyaka. Ukuchasa imigaqo yestate of emergency esasiqhubeka ngelo xesha, amakhulukhulu abaqhankqalazi abamnyama bangena kwizibhedlele nakwiindawo zokuqubha elwandle ezazibekelwe abamhlophe kuphela. Ngalo nyanga, abantu beentlanga zonke baqhuba umngcelele woxolo kwizixeko ezininzi ukuze bachase ubundlobongela bamapolisa nemithetho yengcinezelo.

[Ithathwe ku https://photius.com/countries/south_africa/government/south_africa_government_mass_democratic_move~2494.html. Ivulwe nge 23 January 2026]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMTHOMBO 1B

Ifoto engezantsi (akaziwa umfoti) yathatyathwa kwisibhedlele saseAddington eDurban esasenzelwe abantu abamhlophe kuphela ngomhla wesi 2 Agasti ngo1989. Ibonisa uqhankqalazo oluchasene nocalucalulo, njengenxalenye yephulo leMass Democratic Movement (MDM i'Open Hospital'.



[Ithathwe ku http://146.141.12.32/protest-about-segregation-in hospitals-at-adding to-hospital-in-durban. Ivulwe nge 23 January 2026.]

DESEGREGATE HOSPITALS

NUSAS SUPPORTS OPEN HOSPITALS

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMTHOMBO 1C

Umthombo ongezantsi sisicatshulwa esivela kwincwadi ebhalwe ngumbhalimbali, uA Jeffery. Ichaza iziganeko ezenzeka ngexesha lomngcelele woxolo owaququzelelwa yiMass Democratic Movement (MDM) ukuchasa ubundlobongela bamapolisa eCape Town ngomhla we13 Septemba ka1989.

Emva konyulo, iMDM yazibophelela ekuqiniseni iphulo lokuchasa ucalucalulo. UTutu noBoesak bathi baza kukhokela umngcelele oya epalamente xa iphinda ivula nge13 Septemba 1989, ukuze bavakalise ingqumbo yabo malunga nokubulawa kwabantu ngamapolisa ngomhla wonyulo. Ngosuku olungaphambi kwalo mngcelele, uTutu wabhengeza ukuba lo mngcelele uza kuya eCape Town City Hall, endaweni yokuya epalamente. Wongeze ngelithi lo mngcelele uza kuba ngonoxolo nonocwangco, kodwa wagxininisa ukuba akukho kuthandabuzela ekubeni lurhoxiswe uqhankqalazo. ‘Babulele abantu bethu,’ watsho. Kwakungenamsebenzi nokuba inani labantu ababuleweyo yayingama23, njengoko wayetshilo ekuqaleni, okanye yayili15 njengoko kwakusitsho amapolisa. ‘Ishumi elinesihlanu yimassacre… Nokuba sijonga kuphela amanani abo, lihlazo elo.’

Ekhuthazwa ziziqinisekiso ezivela kuMfundisi Johan Heyns, umoderator weDutch Reformed Church, zokuba lo mngcelele awuzukuba nabundlobongela, uDe Klerk wawuvumela ukuba uqhubeke, esithi: ‘Asinakuba nedemocracy ngaphandle kwemigcelele yoqhankqalazo.’ UDe Klerk wongeze ngelithi bekungekho sizathu sokuba abantu baveze iminqweno yabo yezopolitiko ngendlela yokuqhankqalaza okungenamkhondo okanye ngodushe. ‘Ucango oluya kwiSouth Africa entsha luvuliwe. Akukho mfuneko yokuba luqhekezwe,’ utshilo.

Lo mngcelele wahamba ngoxolo wabonakalisa ide facto (okona) ukuvulwa komlomo kwe ANC. Iiflegi neebhanile zeANC zaziphephezeliswa phezulu.

Iiplakadi ezineslogans zeANC zazibonakaliswa ngokukhululekileyo, kwakuculwa iingoma zenkululeko zeANC, kwaye kunconywa iinkokeli zeANC. UTutu noBoesak bathetha nesihlwele besuka kwibhalkoni yaseCity Hall eyayihonjiswe ngeeflegi zeANC nezeUDF. Iiposta zazisithi ‘Walk Cape Town Open’. Amapolisa azifihla kwaye akukho manyathelo athathwayo ukuqinisekisa ukuthotyelwa komyalelo wokuvalwa umlomo kweANC okanye izithintelo ezibekelwe iUDF.

[Ithathwe *PEOPLE'S WAR – NEW LIGHT ON THE STRUGGLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA* by A Jeffery]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMTHOMBO 1D

Umthombo ongezantsi sisicatshulwa esivela kwincwadi ebhalwe ngumbhalimbali, u-A Jeffery. Icacisa indlela urhulumente weapartheid awaqubisana ngayo namaphulo okuchasa aququzelelwe yiMass Democratic Movement (MDM) ngo-1989.

Amapolisa athatha amanyathelo angqongqo, abamba okanye avalela iinkokeli zeMDM ezimalunga nama30 nenani elikhulu labantu ababephule imiyalelo yabo yokuthintelwa. U-Vlok (uMphathiswa wamaPolisa) wathi wayesazi kakuhle ukuba injongo yeli phulo lokuchasa yayikukunyanzela amapolisa ukuba anyanzelise imithetho yocalucalulo ngokobuhlanga aze emva koko afumane udumo olubi ngenxa yoko. Nangona kunjalo, amapolisa ayengasebenzi nganjongo yakunyanzelisa imithetho yeapartheid. Koko, ayengazimisele ukunyamezela izenzo zokungathobeli imithetho ezazikhokelela ekwahlukaneni, ungquzulwano nobundlobongela. Umfazi kaTutu wabanjwa kabini ngexesha loqhankqalazo olungekho mthethweni, ngelixa uBoesak noTutu bobabini nabo bavalelwa.

Eli nyathelo lokucinezela lafumana ukugxekwa okukhulu; ulawulo lwaseUnited States (US) lwabonakalisa inkxalabo enkulu malunga nokubanjwa kukaTutu nomkakhe, luye lwabongoza urhulumente ukuba avumele ukuvakalisa ngoxolo izimvo zokuchasa ezijoliswe kwezopolitiko. EUnited Kingdom (UK), imifanekiso ekumabonakude neengxelo zamaphephandaba zagxila kwiziganeko apho amapolisa asebenzisa khona iteargas, iwater cannons, izabhokhwe nokubanjwa kwabantu abaninzi ngenjongo yokuchitha imiboniso yokuqhankqalaza.

Ngaphambi konyulo, kwakukho amaxesha amaninzi apho ugonyamelo lwamapolisa lwalucace gca. Oku kwenzeka eMitchell's Plain ngomhla wesi2 kuSeptemba, xa amapolisa ahlasela abaqhankqalazi ngeebatons nezabhokhwe, nto leyo eyabangela ukuba omnye wabo, uLieutenant Gregory Rockman, aphawule ukuba oogxa bakhe babeziphethe njenge "zinja zasendle ezineemvakalelo zokubulala." Ephendula oku, uTutu wathi: "Abantu abaninzi bathi siyazibaxa izinto (sisebenzisa iimvakalelo ezigqithisileyo) xa sisithi ... phantse ngalo lonke ixesha amapolisa nokuba bubukho bawo okanye indlela asebenza ngayo ebangela ubundlobongela. Kodwa ngoku, ulieutenant wamapolisa watyhola amapolisa ngogonyamelo olugqithisileyo kwaye ethetha kanye oko besikade sikuthetha ixesha elide."

[Ithathwe *PEOPLE'S WAR – NEW LIGHT ON THE STRUGGLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA* by A Jeffery]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMBUZO 2: ITRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION (TRC) YAJONGANA NJANI NOKUBULAWA KWEPEBCO THREE?

UMTHOMBO 2A

Umthombo ongezantsi uqaqambisa ukusekwa neenjongo zePort Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO) ngoOkthobha ka1979, uze ucacise indlela iinkokeli zayo ezathunjwa ngayo ngamapolisa okhuseleko ngo1985

Umbutho iPort Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO) wasekwa ngoOkthobha ka1989 ePort Elizabeth. Injongo ephambili yalo mbutho yayikukulwela amalungelo abantu ngokusebenzisa uqhankqalazo nothathonxaxheba oluninzi ... kwaye wawugxile ekuncedeni ukuphucula iimeko zokuphila kwabantu abaninzi nokuphelisa imithetho yocalucalulo eEastern Cape. IPEBCO yayingumbutho ozibandakanye neUnited Democratic Front (UDF), nto leyo eyakhokelela ekubeni amawaka abantu ahlanganisane aze aqhankqalaze ngokwala ukuthenga iimveliso ezithile.

IPEBCO nayo yamkela iFreedom Charter emva kokuba iUDF iyivumile (yayixhasa). IFreedom Charter, eyasungulwa kwiminyaka yoo1950, yayingundoqo kwimigaqonkqubo yeANC, ifuna amalungelo alinganayo, amalungelo oluntu norhulumente olawulwa ngabantu ukuze kuxhamle abantu. IPEBCO Three, uChampion Galela, uSipho Hashe noQaqawuli Godolozi babengamatshantliziyo kumzabalazo wokulwa iapartheid.

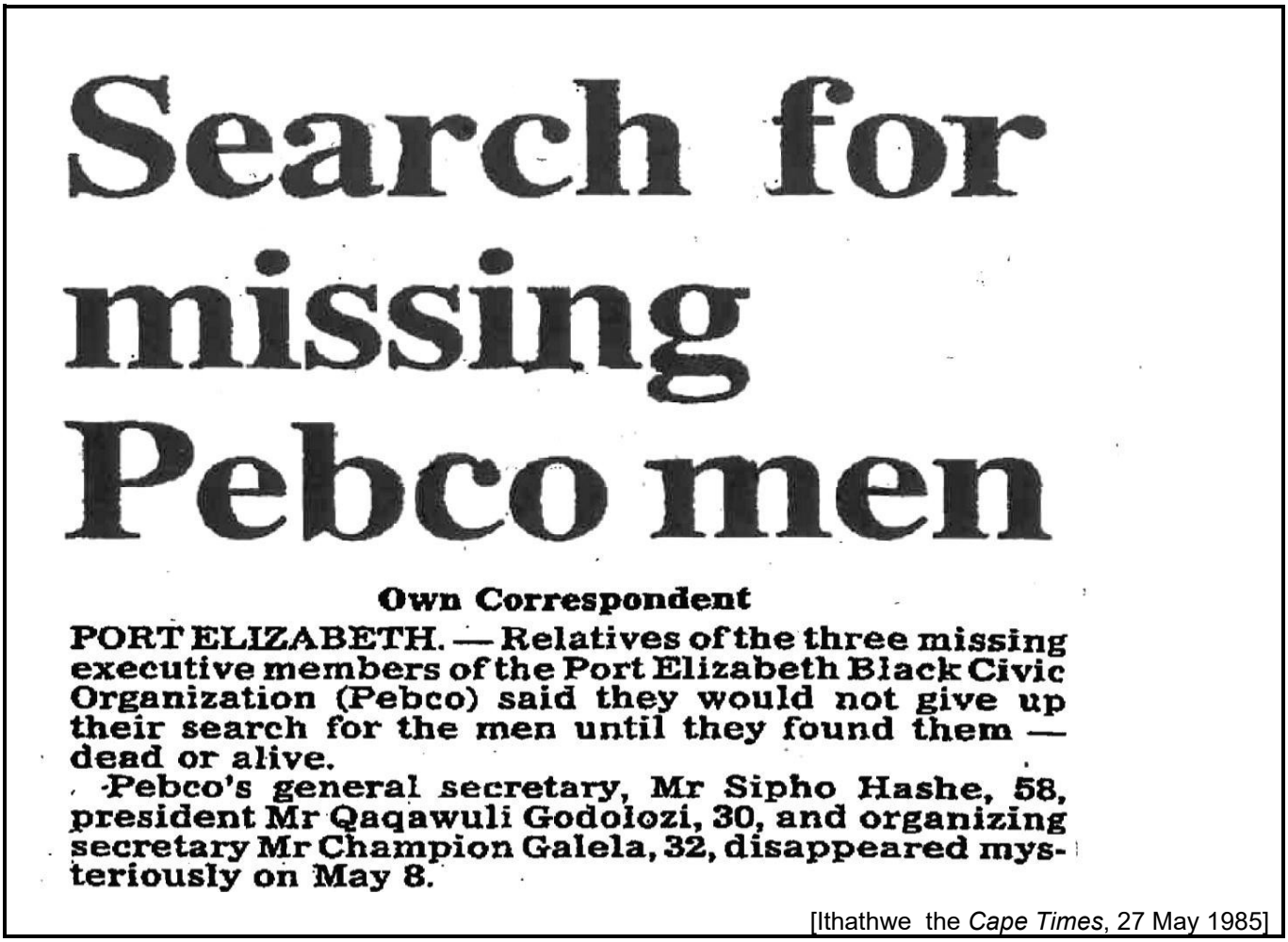
UHashe, Godolozi noGalela babe zitarget zeyelenqe zokubulawa ngamapolisa okhuseleko ngo1985. Indima yabo ebalulekileyo kwiPEBCO nokuzibandakanya kwabo neUDF kwabangela ukuba bathathwe njengabantu abasongela urhulumente. Ngomhla wesi8 kuMay ngo1985, uSipho Hashe, Qaqawuli Godolozi noChampion Galela babesendleleni eya kwisikhululo seenqwelomoya ukuya kudibana nomntu ababekholelwa ukuba ngoweBritish Consulate kwaye exhasa umzabalazo wabo. Nangona kunjalo, olu nxibelelwano lwalungelolwenyani; yayisisizathu nje sokwenza ezi nkokheli ziphume emakhaya azo ukuze zikwazi ukuthunjwa.

[Ithathwe https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/default/files/SMU%20Tristan%20Kelly%20Hist%203377%20Final%20Paper%20PEBCO%203.pdf. Ivulwe nge 17 January 2026.]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMTHOMBO 2B

Umthombo ongezantsi, othathwe kwinqaku lephephandaba elinesihloko esithi 'Search for Missing PEBCO Men', wavela kwiphepha elingaphambili leCape Times ngomhla wama27 kuMay ngo1985. Ucacisa indlela izalamane zabo ezazizimisele ngayo ukukhangela la madoda anyamaleleyo.



Search for missing Pebco men

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Relatives of the three missing executive members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (Pebco) said they would not give up their search for the men until they found them — dead or alive.

Pebco's general secretary, Mr Sipho Hashe, 58, president Mr Qaqawuli Godolozi, 30, and organizing secretary Mr Champion Galela, 32, disappeared mysteriously on May 8.

[Ithathwe the *Cape Times*, 27 May 1985]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMTHOMBO 2C

Lo mthombo usekelwe kubungqina bukaMamasela kwiindibano zokuva izicelo zeamnesty ePort Elizabeth ngo1997. Utyhila isiphelo esoyikekayo sePEBCO Three.

UMamasela, iAskari, waxelela abaphandi ukuba wathunyelwa ePort Elizabeth esuka eVlakplaas kufutshane nePretoria ukuze ajongane nengxaki yamapolisa enxulumene namatshantliziyo awayezama ukwenza iilokishi zingalawuleki.

Wachaza indlela yena neqela lamapolisa ababathumba ngayo abo bantu bathathu kwisikhululo seenqwelomoya sasePort Elizabeth. Wathi basiwa kwisikhululo samapolisa esingasebenziyo kufutshane neCradock. “Kwaqaliswa ukojiwa inyama. Ndayazi ngelo xesha ukuba ukuncinwa ngemibuzo kuza kuqala, kuba ukuncinwa kwakusoloko kuhamba nokojiwa kwenyama,” watsho uMamasela.

Wachaza indlela aba bathathu abakhutshwa ngayo ngamnye ngamnye baza babethwa ngombhobho wentsimbi nangeentonga. Wathi babethwa ngendlela ecwangcisiweyo de babhubha, ngelixa amapolisa esela esitya inyama eyojiweyo. Wathi kamva wabona imizimba yabo ithathwa yaze yalahlwa kwinduli yokutya kwamahashe

Ngokutsho kukaMamasela, emva koko babuza uGalela. Wabethwa ixesha elide ngokukhatywa, ukubethwa ngamanqindi, nokubethwa ngentonga nangombhobho wentsimbi. UMamasela uthe kwelinye ilixa ,igosa uGert Beeslaar lacinezela iitesticles zikaGalela “zade zangangobukhulu bebhola yegolufu” waza wazibetha ngamanqindi.

“Le yayi yeyona nto yayinogonyamelo ndakha ndayibona. Yayiyinto eyenza umntu azive engasengomntu ngokupheleleyo," watsho. UMamasela wathi uGalela kamva wasweleka ngenxa yokwenzakala kwakhe.

UMamasela wathi uGodolozi, owayesindisiwe, wanyanzeliswa ukuba alale ecaleni kwezidumbu zamaqabane akhe . Uthe ngentsasa elandelayo kwafika indoda enxibe isuti entle nekhangeleka njengenene kuloo ndawo. Kubonakala ukuba yayivela kwi-National Intelligence Service (NIS). Uthe uGodolozi akazange anike naziphi na iinkcukacha eziluncedo. Emva koko, uGodolozi naye wabethwa wada wafa.

[Ithathwe ku https://www.justice.gov.za. Ivulwe nge 17January 2026.]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMTHOMBO 2D

Umthombo ongezantsi ugxile kwindlela ababulali bePEBCO Three abathi balelwa ngayo iamnesty ePort Elizabeth ngo1997.

Amapolisa ezokhuseleko amane abandakanyeka ekuthunjweni nasekubulaweni kweenkokeli ezintathu zeBlacks Civic Organisation (PEBCO) ePort Elizabeth alelwe iamnesty namhlanje yiAmnesty Committee of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Bonke abafakizicelo babandakanyeka kwimeko yokunyamalala kweenkokeli ezaziwa ngokuba yiPEBCO Three ,uSipho Hashe, uQaqawuli Godolozi, noChampion Galela. Ezi nkokeli zintathu zoluntu zathunjwa kwisikhululo seenqwelomoya sasePort Elizabeth ngomhla wesi8 kuMay ngo1985, zaza kamva zabulawa kufutshane neCradock kwifama eyaziwa ngokuba yiPost Chalmers. Ngokutsho kwabafakizicelo, imizimba yazo yathathwa, yatshiswa, yaza yaphoswa emlanjeni iFish River.

Izicelo zeamnesty zavavanywa ePort Elizabeth ngoNovemba ka1997. Izicelo zeamnesty ezenziwa ngamapolisa ezokhuseleko zachaswa ngabahlolokazi beenkokeli ezintathu ngenxa yokuba kwakungekho kutyhilwa ngokupheleleyo kweenkcukacha. UDu Plessis akazange ayifumane iamnesty ngenxa yokuba wayeyinxalenye yeyelenqe, wayalela ukuba kuthunjwe kwaye kubulawe abo bantu bathathu babhubhayo.

UVan Zyl, uNiewoudt noLotz balelwa iamnesty ngokuthumba nokubulala ezo nkokhelii zintathu. Isizathu sokwalelwa kwabo kukuba abazange bazityhile ngokupheleleyo iinkcukacha malunga nohlaselo.

Elinye ipolisa lezokhuseleko uGerhardus Cornelius Beeslaar walelwa iamnesty kumatyala okuthumba uSipho Hashe. IKomiti yafumanisa ukuba uBeeslaar akazange abonakalise ukuba wayenanjongo yezopolitiko xa wayehlasela uHashe.

[Ithathwe ku https://www.justice.gov.za. Ivulwe nge 17 January 2026.]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMBUZO 3: IGLOBALISATION ILUCHAPHAZELA NJANI UQOQOSHO LWAMAZWE APHUHLILEYO NALAWO ASAKHASAYO?

UMTHOMBO 3A

Umthombo ongasezantsi uchaza iinjongo zeglobalisation.

Iinjongo zeglobalisation kukubonelela imibutho ngendawo engcono yokukhuphisana eneendleko eziphantsi zokuqhuba imisebenzi, nokufumana inani elikhulu leemveliso, iinkonzo nabathengi.

Le ndlela yokukhuphisana ifumaneka ngokwahlukaniswa kwezibonelelo, nangokudala nokuphuhlisa amathuba amatsha otyalomali ngokuvula iimarike ezongezelelweyo nokufikelela kwiraw materials nezibonelelo ezintsha.

Ukwahlukaniswa kwezibonelelo sisicwangciso soshishino esongeza iintlobo ngeentlobo zeemveliso neenkonzo zoshishino kwimibutho eyahlukeneyo. Ukwahlukaniswa kuqinisa amaziko ngokunciphisa izinto ezibangela umngcipheko kwimibutho, ukusasaza umdla kwiindawo ezahlukeneyo, ukusebenzisa amathuba emarike, nokufumana iinkampani ezithe tye nezithe nkqo.

Amazwe aphuhlise amashishini okanye aphuhlileyo ngamazwe anenqanaba eliphezulu lophuhliso loqoqosho kwaye afikelela kwimigangatho ethile yezentlalo noqoqosho ngokusekelwe kwiingcinga zoqoqosho ezifana neGross Domestic Product (GDP), inqanaba loshishino, neHuman Development Index (HDI) njengoko kuchaziwe yiInternational Monetary Fund (IMF), iUnited Nations (UN), neWorld Trade Organization (WTO). Ngokusekelwe kwezi nkcazelo, amazwe alishumi aphambili aphuhlileyo ngokwezoshishino yiNorway, iIreland, iSwitzerland, iIceland, iHong Kong (eChina), iGermany, iSweden, iAustraliaa, iNetherlands neDenmark.

[Ithathwe https://www.Investopedia.com. Ivulwe nge 25 January 2026.]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMTHOMBO 3B

Lo mthombo ugxile kwimpembelelo yeglobalisation kumazwe azizityebi nakwahluphekayo.

Inkqubo yeglobalisation ikhokelele ekwandeni korhwebo lwamazwe ngamazwe; ukusebenza kwenkampani kumazwe angaphezu kwelinye; ukuxhomekeka okukhulu kuqoqosho lwehlabathi; ukuhamba ngokukhululekileyo kwemali, iimpahla neenkonzo; nokwaziwa kweenkampani ezifana noMcDonald's neStarbucks kumazwe angaphuhlanga ngokwezoqoqosho (LEDC).

Inkqubo yeglobalisation ikhokelele ekubeni amashishini amaninzi aseke okanye athenge amasebe kwamanye amazwe. Iinkampani ezisebenza kumazwe amaninzi zibizwa ngokuba ziimultinational corporations (iiMNCs) okanye iitrans-national corporations(iiTNCs). UMcDonald's, likhonkco elikhulu leevenkile zokutya okukhawulezayo zaseMelika, ngumzekelo wenkampani enkulu yohlobo lweMNC uneevenkile ezimalunga nama30 000 kumazwe ali119.

Iglobalisation isebenza kakhulu ngokweemfuno zamazwe atyebileyo, aqhubeka nokulawula urhwebo lwehlabathi ngeendleko zamazwe asakhulayo. Indima yeeLEDC kwimarike yehlabathi ikakhulu kukubonelela iNorth neWest ngabasebenzi abangabizi kakhulu neraw materials. Akukho ziqinisekiso zokuba ubutyebi obuvela kutyalomali lwangaphakathi buya kuzuzisa uluntu lwasekuhlaleni. Rhoqo inzuzo ithunyelwa kwilizwe eliphuhlileyo kwezoqoqosho apho iTNC isekelwe khona. Iitrans-national companies zinokugxotha iinkampani zasekuhlaleni kushishino. Ukuba kunexabiso eliphantsi ukusebenza kwelinye ilizwe, iTNC inokuvala umzimveliso kwaye yenze abantu basekuhlaleni bangasebenzi (bangadingeki).

Ukungabikho kwemithetho yamazwe ngamazwe enyanzeliswa ngokuqinileyo kuthetha ukuba iinkampani ezinkulu ezisebenza kumazwe ngamazwe (ii-TNCs) zinokusebenza kwiLEDC ngendlela engekhe ivunyelwe kumazwe aphuhlileyo ngokwezoqoqosho. Zinokungcolisa indalo, zibeke ukhuseleko emngciphekweni, okanye zinyanzelise iimeko ezimbi zomsebenzi nemivuzo ephantsi kubasebenzi basekuhlaleni

[Ithathwe https://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gc/globalisation. Ivulwe nge 25 January 2026.]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMTHOMBO 3C

Le khathuni kaChappatte ibonisa abalawuli okanye iinkokeli zeWorld Trade Organisation (WTO) kwintlanganiso. Baxoxa ngezinto ezilindelwe ngamazwe ahluphekayo okanye asakhasayo.



[Ithathwe https://www.chappatte.com/en/images/globalization. Ivulwe nge 25 January 2026]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

UMTHOMBO 3D

Lo mthombo ugxile kwiziphumo zokudluliselwa kwemisebenzi kumazwe angaphandle neemultinational corporations kubemi baseAmerica ekuqaleni kweminyaka yoo2000.

Nangona kungekho mntu uthandabuza impumelelo kwezoqoqosho nokusasazeka okubanzi kwemultinational corporations, iinjongo nezenzo zazo zaye zabuzwa imibuzo yimibutho yentlalontle, eyokukhusela indalo neyabasebenzi kwihlabathi liphela.

Imibutho yabasebenzi yesizwe neyehlabathi jikelele ivakalise inkxalabo yokuba imultinational corporations kumazwe aphuhlileyo kwezoqoqosho zinokuphepha iingxoxo zabasebenzi ngokufudusela imisebenzi yazo kumazwe asakhasayo apho iindleko zabasebenzi ziphantsi kakhulu. Imibutho yabasebenzi kumazwe asakhasayo ijongene nengxaki engafaniyo (eyahlukileyo), njengoko idla ngokunyanzeleka ukuba ixoxisane nesebe lesizwe yemultinational corporation kwilizwe labo, edla ngokuvuma ukuxoxisana ngemigaqo yesivumelwano kuphela ngokusekelwe kwimigangatho yomvuzo wasekhaya, enokuba ngaphantsi kakhulu kweyelizwe esuka kulo inkampani leyo.

Ukuthumela ngaphandle kwamanye amazwe, okanye ukuthengisa ngaphandle kwamanye amazwe, ligama elisetyenziselwa ukuchaza umkhwa wokusebenzisa abasebenzi bamanye amazwe abangabizi kakhulu ukwenza iimpahla okanye ukubonelela ngeenkonzo ukuze zithengiswe kwakhona kwimarike yasekhaya. Namhlanje, uninzi lwabemi baseAmerica luxhalabile malunga nomba wokuba ingaba iinkampani zamazwe ngamazwe zaseAmerica ziya kuqhubeka na nokuthumela imisebenzi kwiimarike zabasebenzi bamanye amazwe ezingabizi kakhulu. Ekwindla ku-2003, iYunivesithi yaseCalifornia-Berkeley ibonise ukuba imisebenzi yaseAmerica efikelela kwizigidi ezili14 isenokuba semngciphekweni kwiminyaka elishumi ezayo. Ngo2004, iUnited States yajongana nokusilela kwezorhwebo okusisiqingatha se trillion se dollar, kunye neenkonzo ezingaphezulu. Abachasi bokuthengisa ngaphandle kwamanye amazwe bathi kuthatha imisebenzi kubantu baseAmerica, ngelixa kwandisa ukungalingani korhwebo.

Ithathwe https://www.reference for business.com/management/multinational corporations Ivulwe nge 25 January 2026.]

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

Cape Times, 27 May 1985

http://146.141.12.32/protes-about-segregation-in-hospitals-at-addington-hospital-in-durban

https://photius.com/countries/south africa/government/south africa government mass democratic_move~2494.html

https://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gc/globalisation

https://www.chappatte.com/en/images/globalization

https://www.Investopedia.com

https://www.justice.gov.za

https://www.reference_for_business.com/management/multinational_corporations

https://www.sahistory.org.za/sites/default/files/SMU

Jeffery, A. 2009. *PEOPLE'S WAR – NEW LIGHT ON THE STRUGGLE FOR SOUTH AFRICA,* Jonathan Ball Publishers (Edms.) Ltd., Cape Town

Akuvumelekanga ukukopa

Free past papers & memos at studypapers.co.za