

PROGRAMME : CertHE Skills for the Workplace

MODULE : DIGITAL SKILLS AND RESEARCH METHODS

MODULE CODE : BMSW4003

MODULE LEADER : EJIRO ESOHWODE

ASSIGNMENT TITLE : DSR ASSESSMENT 1 GROUP PRESENTATION

OSCAR DAVID SEDANO GIL

STUDENT ID : 2133003





This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

The
producer
of all over
400 day to
day
products
we all use.



History and Blackground of The Unilever Company

Unilever is a British multinational consumer goods company with headquarters in London, England. Unilever is organised into three main divisions: Foods and Refreshments, Home Care, and Beauty & Personal Care. It has research and development facilities in China, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Unilever was created in 1890 by William Hesketh Lever, this company started from the simple idea of creating a bar of soap. With this bar of soap they managed to increase cleanliness to lessen the work for women.

In the 1900s, Unilever started to create products made from oil and fats, which consisted of soap and margarine.

In the 21st century Unilever have started to form products which will create a better future with brands which able people to feel good, look good and get more out of life.



CHRONOLOGY

- Jurgens and Van den Bergh open their first factories to produce margarine, in the Netherlands during the 1870s.
- William Hesketh Lever saw a business opportunity and created ideas for a new soap product.
- In 1884, Lever & Co starts producing “Sunlight Soap”.
- 1894, Lever & Co create a new affordable product ‘Lifebuoy Soap’ to support personal hygiene and then become known as the Lever Brothers.
- In the mid 1890s, the Lever Brothers were selling 40.000 tonnes of soap a year and expanded to America and Europe.
- By this time Van den Bergh launched a new branded margarine ‘Vitello’.
- In 1908, Jurgens and Van den Bergh strike a deal to form an association and share profits.
- Despite this, in 1912 the first profit-sharing deal between them was terminated but the two companies continued to work together. They later became known as ‘Margarine Unie’.
- In 1922, the Lever Brothers buy the company Walls(which would later become one of their most successful brands) and being creating Ice Cream.
- On the 2nd of September 1929, the Lever Brothers and Margarine Unie signed and agreement to create ‘Unilever’.
- In 1930, ‘Unilever’ is officially established.
- Unilever now thrive in helping people to ‘look good, feel good and get more out of life’.



A Timeline of Technological Advancements in the Workplace

In order to understand how the current impact of technology in the workplace is so strong, let's look back to see how we got there.

1960s. Technology was not very present in the workplace. TV replaced movies and later news. Between the lack of communication tools and infrastructure available, organizations were very limited as to where they could do business.

1970s. The email was introduced in 1971. However, most large corporations were too focused on revenue to bother trying new tools. Ethernet arrived in 1973 invented by Xerox.

1980s. With the rise of tech-giant companies, technology in the workplace finally started to gain some traction. The laptop was invented in 1981, and the world's first cell phone in 1983.

1990s. The World Wide Web was introduced in 1989 taking the communications to another level.

2000s. Google was invented in 1998. Now it is used daily by businesses and consumers alike across the globe. Devices and social media sites began to pop up.

2010s. Welcome to modern times, where technology has become fully integrated into nearly every aspect of both consumers 'lives and business' operations. Workplace trends and business best practices are constantly changing as new technologies are evolving at a rapid pace.







THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE WORKPLACE

Alex Podgurski



BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE WORKPLACE

- 1) The ability to streamline repetitive processes with automation.
Leveraging automated technology in the workplace leads to higher productivity of employees. Automated processes are also more accurate, reducing risk and eventually saving money.
- 2) Overhead cost saving with remote work and BYOD devices.
Companies can experience significant decreases in operating costs by letting their employees work from home and use their their own devices. A Cisco study estimated £3.150 annually savings per employee.
- 3) Higher employee productivity and satisfaction.
Employees are more efficient and engaged, and therefore much happier. When both a higher quantity and quality of work is being produced, it drives revenue and boots profit margins. Loyalty saves on turnovers.
- 4) The ability to better serve customers.
Technology in the workplace has allowed businesses to better market to their customers and provide faster and more personalized customer service. Leading to a long-term loyalty and higher revenue.
- 5) The opportunity to tap into non-local talent.
Now, businesse are able to attract and hire the best talent and industry specialists no matter where they live with attractive remote work policies.



NEGATIVE EFFECTS

TECHNOLOGY



HOW DO I HOMESCHOOL?



NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE WORKPLACE

1) The inability for employees to “unplug” after work.

A strong work/life balance is important for employee productivity, satisfaction, and mental health. Reports found that 22% of remote workers claim their biggest struggle is unplugging after work.

2) Higher loneliness rates for remote employees.

Reports also found that 19% of remote employees say loneliness is their biggest struggle with working remotely. To reduce turnover expenses, it is vital to have tools to build and maintain meaningful relationships .

3) Cybersecurity threats and data breaches.

Security is a challenge for nearly every modern office. Need professional companies as Cisco to look after them.

4) Privacy lines can be crossed.

There is a constant debate over whether employers should be allowed to monitor their employee's personal social media accounts. It is up to each individual organization to determine how they want to handle this.



THE IMPACT OF THE TECHNOLOGY INTRODUCED

- MICROSOFT 365 PRODUCTIVITY TOOLS

- Power Point
- Excel
- Words
- One Note
- Outlook
- Publisher
- Skype
- One Drive
- Share Point
- Teams
- Yammer
- Planner
- Project
- Power BI
- Sway
- Viva Insights
- Whiteboard



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)

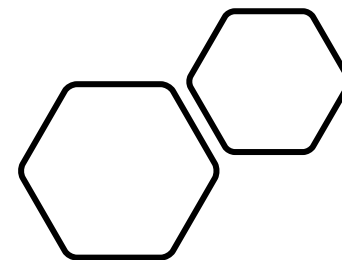


This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

BENEFITS OF MICROSOFT 365

- ABILITY TO WORK ANYWHERE, ANYTIME AND IN ANY DEVICE
- DO IT ALL IN A HIGHLY SECURE MANNER
- YOU ARE NOT LONGER TIED TO YOUR DESK







This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)



UNILEVER

Unilever, a transnational consumer goods company specializing in nutrition, hygiene and personal care products, use Microsoft technology to connect its global of nearly 155,000 employees.

They utilize Microsoft 365 (a bundle of services that includes Windows 10 and productivity apps such as SharePoint, Word, and Power Point) and collaboration tool such as Teams and Yammer.

These tools effectively empower their remote employees to connect with one another to share information and ideas . Unilever leadership claims this suite of tools has made a huge impact on productivity and collaboration in the workplace.



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](#)



REFERENCES



REFERENCES

Maund, A., Schriek M. and Tinkler, P.(2017)

Certificate in Higher Education : Skills for the workplace. London ; Sage Publications.

Morgan, P (2017) The Business Student's Guide to Study and Employability. London. Sage

[https://protectedtrust.com/technology in the workplace/](https://protectedtrust.com/technology%20in%20the%20workplace/)

https://researchgate.net/publication/299400943_How_Technology_Is_Changing_Work_and_Organizations

[https://nibusinessinfo.co.uk/content/using-technology-improve-efficiency.](https://nibusinessinfo.co.uk/content/using-technology-improve-efficiency)

<https://www.slideshare.net>