

Subject: Business studies

Topic: Occupation

Class: JSS 1

Week: 4

Learning objectives:

1. Define occupation
2. Explain the different types of occupation
3. List factors that affect occupation
4. Differentiate between direct and indirect services

Occupation is defined as a job or profession which a person engages in, in order to earn a living. Occupation is the work we do to get money to buy all that we need, and also to provide for the family. Examples of occupations are engineering, teaching, medicine, trading, hairdressing, driving, etc.

Types of Occupation

1. Extraction occupation
2. Manufacturing occupation
3. Constructive occupation
4. Commercial occupation
5. Services

1. Extractive Occupation: This occupation involves the activities of people who draw out mineral resources from the soil and the sea. They produce raw materials for the manufacturing of semi-finished and finished goods. Examples of extraction occupation include farmers, geologists, miners, etc. Extractive occupation is classified as a primary occupation.

2. Manufacturing Occupation: Manufacturing occupation involves the activities of people who transform the raw materials extracted by people in the extraction industry into finished or semi-finished goods. People who work in the manufacturing occupation include chemists, technologists, industrialists, engineers, technicians, etc. Manufacturing occupation is classified as a secondary occupation.

3. Construction Occupation: Construction occupation deals with the use of finished or semi-finished goods from the manufacturing industry for the construction of roads, houses, dresses, sea ports, etc. The people who work in the construction occupation include mechanical engineers, welders, carpenters, bricklayers, civil engineers, blacksmiths, weavers, etc.

4. Commercial Occupation: This is the occupation that is concerned with the marketing, exchange and distribution of goods and services that will make the exchange and

distribution of goods and services possible. People involved in the commercial occupation are traders, bankers, transporters, insurer, storekeepers, advertiser, etc.

5. **Services:** Service refers to the particular skills that a person has and can offer to people who need them for a fee. It does not include produced goods or visible items. There are two types of services: **direct services** and **indirect services**.

Direct services: This service brings the service provider in direct contact with the consumer. The consumer pays directly to the service provider. Examples of direct services; Housekeeper, the gateman, night watchman, family doctor, music artist etc.

Indirect services: These are occupations which involve the provision of services to the public and not directly to a private customer or client. The salaries of such service providers are paid by the government through taxes collected from its citizens. Examples of indirect services paid through tax government are; health workers, police officers, military officers, sanitary workers, ministries, agencies, parastatals etc.

Factors affecting Occupation

1. **Education, skills and training:**
2. **Natural endowment**
3. **Climate**
4. **Family background**
5. **Religious beliefs**
6. **Talent and skills**
7. **passion**