

**Subject: Commerce**

**Class: SS1**

**Week: 6**

**Topic: Occupation II**

**Subtopics:**

- Factors Determining Occupation
  - Factors Affecting Employment
- 

### **Lesson Objectives**

By the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

- Explain the factors that influence a person's choice of occupation
  - Identify factors that determine employment opportunities
  - Distinguish between occupational choice and employment availability
- 

#### **1. Introduction to Occupation**

An **occupation** is any legal and productive activity that people engage in to earn a living. People choose different types of occupations based on personal and environmental factors. However, not all who choose an occupation will find employment in that field—thus, understanding employment factors is important.

---

#### **2. Factors Determining Choice of Occupation**

These are the key elements that influence the type of work a person decides to do:

##### **a. Education and Training**

- A person's level of education or professional training can limit or expand career options.  
**Example:** A lawyer must attend university and law school before practicing law.
- 

##### **b. Interest and Passion**

- Personal interests and motivation drive people into careers they enjoy or feel called to.

**Example:** Someone who loves drawing may pursue a career in graphic design.

---

#### c. Skills and Talents

- Some jobs require unique skills, which can be innate or acquired through learning.

**Example:** A skilled tailor can start a tailoring business without formal education.

---

#### d. Health Status

- Certain jobs require good health and physical strength.

**Example:** A construction worker needs physical fitness, while a sickly person may opt for office work.

---

#### e. Availability of Capital

- People may need startup capital for business-oriented occupations.

**Example:** A person who wants to start a bakery must have money to buy equipment.

---

#### f. Family Background and Influence

- Parents' occupations, family business, or expectations may influence one's occupational choice.

**Example:** A child of a musician may follow in the same path.

---

#### g. Location/Geographical Environment

- Geography plays a role. Coastal areas may have more fishing jobs; urban areas may offer office jobs.

**Example:** People in rural areas might farm, while city dwellers work in banks or tech.

---

#### h. Job Availability

- Some people take available jobs, even if it's not their first choice.

**Example:** A trained accountant may work as a cashier due to lack of accounting jobs.

---

### 3. Factors Affecting Employment

While occupational choice is personal, **employment** depends on external economic and social conditions.

#### a. State of the Economy

- A strong economy boosts business activity and employment, while a weak economy increases unemployment.
- 

#### b. Technological Changes

- Automation and machines can replace human labor in some sectors.

**Example:** Bank ATMs reducing the need for cashiers.

---

#### c. Population Growth

- If the population grows faster than job creation, unemployment will rise.
- 

#### d. Government Policies

- Policies like job creation programs, taxation, investment incentives, and education reforms affect employment.
- 

#### e. Infrastructure

- The presence of electricity, roads, internet, etc., encourages business growth and job creation.
- 

#### f. Educational System

- A mismatch between what schools teach and what industries need may lead to unemployment.
- 

---

### 4. Distinction: Occupational Choice vs. Employment Availability

<b>Occupation Choice</b>	<b>Employment Availability</b>
Based on interest, skills, education	Based on economic conditions, demand for labor
Determined by individual	Determined by the market/government
May not lead to immediate employment	May force one to take unrelated jobs