

**Subject: Commerce**

**Class: SS1**

**Week: 5**

**Topic: Occupation I**

**Subtopics:**

- Meaning of Occupation
  - Classification of Occupation:
    - Industrial
    - Commercial
    - Services
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### **Lesson Objectives**

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

- Define "occupation"
  - List and explain the three major classifications of occupation
  - Give examples of each category
  - Distinguish between industrial, commercial, and service occupations
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### **1. Meaning of Occupation**

An **occupation** is any **lawful activity** that people engage in to **earn a living** or generate **income**. It involves the application of skill, energy, or knowledge in the **production of goods** or **provision of services**.

 Example: A teacher teaches, a farmer farms, a banker handles money—all are occupations.

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### **2. Major Classifications of Occupation**

Occupations are generally classified into **three main categories**:

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## A. Industrial Occupation

These involve **producing goods**, either by **extracting natural resources** or **manufacturing new products**.

It includes:

- **Extractive Industry** – involves taking raw materials from nature.

 Examples: farming, fishing, mining, forestry.

- **Manufacturing Industry** – involves converting raw materials into finished goods.

 Examples: textile manufacturing, car assembly, soap making.

- **Construction Industry** – focuses on building and infrastructure.

 Examples: building houses, roads, bridges.

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## B. Commercial Occupation

These support **buying and selling**, also known as **trade and its auxiliaries**.

It includes:

- **Trade** – the buying and selling of goods and services.

 Examples: retailers, wholesalers, market sellers.

- **Aids to Trade** – activities that make trade easier:

- **Transport** – moves goods from one location to another.

 e.g. truck drivers, airline cargo.

- **Banking** – provides financial support.

 e.g. bankers, loan officers.

- **Warehousing** – stores goods safely.

 e.g. warehouse managers.

- **Insurance** – manages business risks.

 e.g. insurance agents.

- **Advertising** – promotes goods and services.

 e.g. marketers, brand influencers.

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### C. Services Occupation

These involve providing **intangible goods or services**, either to individuals or the public.  
It is divided into:

- **Direct Services** – rendered directly to people.

 Examples: doctors, teachers, lawyers, hairdressers.

- **Indirect Services** – rendered by the government or institutions.

 Examples: police officers, military personnel, civil servants.

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### 3. Comparison Chart

Category	Focus	Examples
Industrial	Production of goods	Farmer, builder, manufacturer
Commercial	Buying, selling, trade support	Trader, banker, advertiser, transporter
Services	Provision of services	Teacher, doctor, police officer

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### 4. Importance of Occupation in the Economy

- Promotes **division of labour** and **specialization**
- Increases **income** and **standard of living**
- Supports **economic growth**
- Encourages **interdependence** among professions
- Provides **employment opportunities**