



## 10. Human Occupations

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



Answer the following questions after observing the pictures in figure 10.1.

- What are the cows and the buffalo in picture A doing?
- What is being obtained in picture B?
- What is happening at the Milk Collection Centre in picture C?
- In picture D, what is being transported? Where could the tanker be going?
- Which products are seen in picture E? From what have these products been made?
- What else is happening in picture E?
- Out of the products shown in picture F, which products do you use?
- What would be the main difference between milk and milk products?
- Do these products perish quickly like milk?

### Explanation

All the above pictures are related to the rearing of domestic animals, obtaining milk from them, selling milk, processing milk at milk processing centres, making ghee, butter, cheese, *shrikhand*, paneer, milk powder, etc. from milk, selling them in the market, etc. This work is carried out at different levels. Man undertakes all these activities to satisfy his own needs. We classify these activities on the

Figure 10.1 : Human Occupations

basis of their nature and the products they yield.

Now look at the pictures again and answer the following questions.

- Which of these activities is undertaken to obtain a product from nature?
- Which product is obtained through it?
- How long does this product last?
- In which picture is the product obtained from nature being collected?
- Which service did the milk producer get through this activity?
- Where is the milk being taken? What happens to the milk thereafter?
- What milk products are seen in the picture?
- Who inspects these products?
- What does the shopkeeper do with these products?
- Which of these products are perishable and which are non-perishable?
- Will the price and weight of these products be same as that of the milk?

**The teacher should have a detailed discussion about this with students.**



### Use your brain power!

Milk is available at Rs 40 per litre while *dahi* at Rs 60 per kg and paneer at Rs 200 per kg. If both are obtained from milk, why is there so much difference in their prices?

- We carry out many activities to fulfil our needs. We have many occupations, industries, trades, etc. Some of these activities are directly dependent on nature. It means that the products obtained in these activities are obtained directly from nature. Cows and buffaloes are animals. We domesticate them. See picture A. We get milk from them. Therefore, this occupation is directly dependent on nature. Such occupations which are dependent on nature are called **primary occupations**, e.g. animal husbandry, fishing, etc.
- Some products obtained in primary occupations are used directly while others are used after making some changes in them. Now see picture E. In this picture, the milk is being processed after bringing it to the dairy, that is, the product obtained from nature is processed and made into different products. These products are more durable. Their quality has enhanced too. And, therefore, their price is also higher. For example, *shrikhand*, butter, cheese and milk powder are processed from milk. This processing is an industrial activity. Industries are based on raw materials. More durable goods are produced in an industry. The raw material supplied to the industries is often obtained from nature, i.e., from primary occupations. Occupations dependent on primary occupations



are called **secondary occupations**.

- Now look at pictures C, D and F. You will see milk collection and sale of milk, transport of milk and sale of milk products respectively. All these activities are related to the products of primary and secondary occupations. Many a times, these occupations provide complementary services to the other two occupations. Such occupations are called **tertiary occupations**. These occupations are complementary to all other occupations. These occupations are also called 'service occupations'. These include transport of goods, loading and unloading of goods and sale of goods, etc.
- Now look at picture E. Here you can see a person testing the prepared milk products. This person is testing the 'quality' of the products. To do this work, the person must have some special skills. This is also a type of service. But this service is not an ordinary one. It requires special expertise and therefore such services are called **quaternary occupations**.

Not all the services are directly related to primary or secondary occupations, for example, those of a driver, knife grinder, policeman, the postal service, etc.



### Think a little!

- Who examines us when we fall ill?
- Who checks our examination papers?
- Who prepares the designs of buildings?
- Who produces machines and looks after their maintenance and repairs?

Look at the pictures in figure 10.2 carefully. We are learning the classification of occupations. See if you can answer the following questions related to sugar production.

- Classify the occupations from primary to quaternary.
- Which raw material is used in the secondary occupation?
- Which is the finished product obtained in the secondary occupation?
- Which are the services in tertiary occupations?
- Which picture is related to a quaternary occupation? Can you name that occupation?



### Try this activity.

Think of more such chains of occupations. Draw their pictures and classify them from primary to quaternary as above.

### Think and Discuss

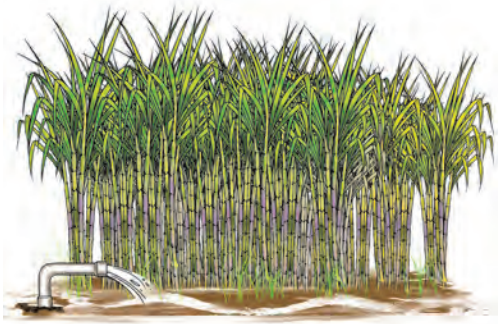
What effect does nature have on our occupations? Think a little. Give a thought to the following issues. Discuss them in the class. Write two paragraphs about it.

- There have been no rains at all (drought).
- A storm strikes.
- There was an earthquake.
- Untimely rains.
- Good rains.
- Excessive rains and floods.
- All of a sudden, a volcano erupts.
- A tsunami hits.



### Do it yourself!

- Which occupations are found in your area?
- Which occupation is practised on a large scale?
- Find the reasons behind it.
- Discuss and find the reasons behind a particular industry being located in your area.
- Both human and natural factors affect occupations. Can you find those factors?
- Obtain information about the damage caused to the environment through different occupations.



(A) Sugarcane Field ↓



(B) Harvesting of Sugarcane ↓



(C) Transport of Sugarcane ↓



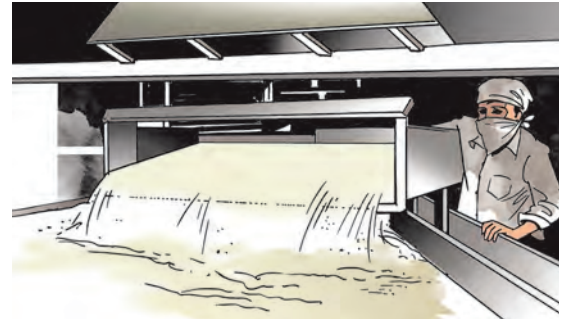
(D) Sugarcane being Collected at the Factory →



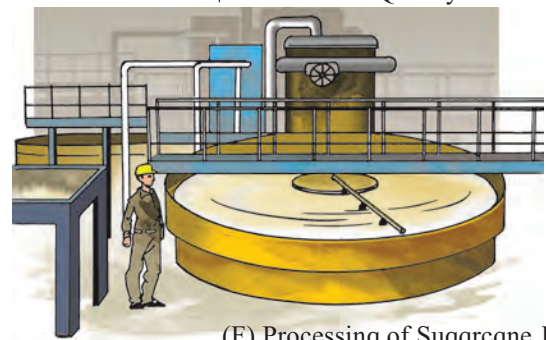
↑ (I) Sale of Sugar



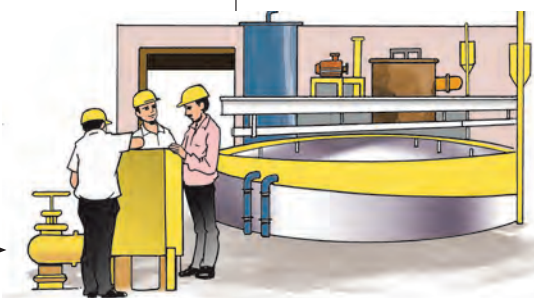
↑ (H) Sacks of Sugar being Carried



↑ (G) Sugar Production and Quality Check



↑ (F) Processing of Sugarcane Juice



↑ (E) Inspection and Maintenance of Machinery in the Factory

Figure 10.2

This is how we classify the human occupations. Different occupations are practised in different countries of the world. Through these occupations, economic transactions occur within a country and between various countries. These transactions decide the country's production of various goods and their annual income. This, in turn, is used to decide the extent of the country's development.

Observe figure 10.3. These pie charts show the percentage of manpower engaged in various occupations in the countries of Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Turkey. Each pie chart shows the percentage of primary to tertiary occupations. Answer the following questions on the basis of the pie charts.

- Which country has more manpower engaged in primary occupations?
- Which country has more manpower engaged in secondary occupations?
- Which country has more manpower engaged in tertiary occupations?
- Which country has almost equal manpower engaged in all the occupations?

Countries which have more manpower engaged in tertiary activities are considered to be developed countries while countries which have more manpower engaged in primary activities are considered to be developing countries.

Now rank the countries above from developed to developing.

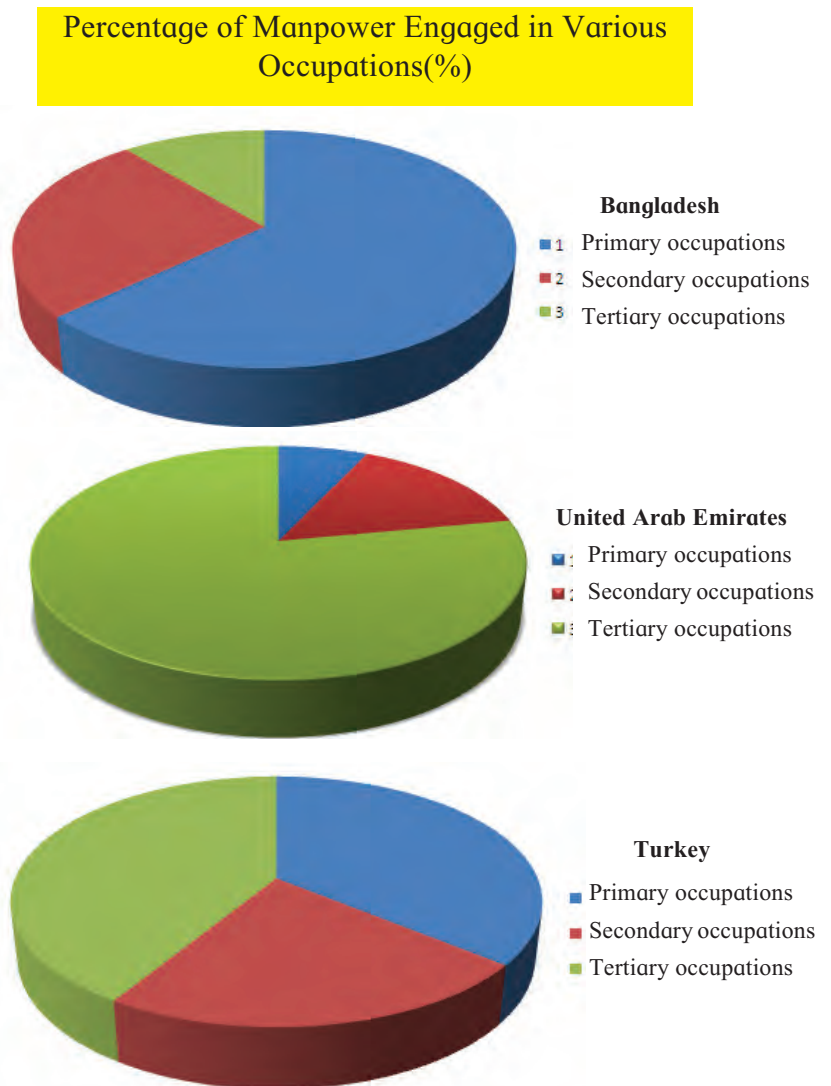


Figure 10.3 : Percentage of Manpower Engaged in Various Occupations in Some Countries



**I can do this!**

- Name different occupations.
- Tell the difference between various occupations.
- Classify the occupations from primary to quaternary.
- Identify the factors that affect the various occupations.



## Exercises



### (A) Select the correct option :

- (1) Serving as a ..... is a tertiary type of occupation.
  - (a) bus conductor
  - (b) veterinary doctor
  - (c) brick kiln worker
- (2) In the tropical areas, we mainly see ..... occupations.
  - (a) primary
  - (b) secondary
  - (c) tertiary
- (3) Amol's Granny sells *papads* and pickles. Which type of occupation is it?
  - (a) primary
  - (b) secondary
  - (c) tertiary

### \* Activity

Visit a secondary occupation in your area. Gather information related to that occupation using the following points and note it down.

- Name of the occupation
- Raw material used
- Source of raw material
- Finished product
- Market for finished product
- Tertiary occupations required in it.



### (B) Give reasons :

- (1) The type of occupation determines a person's income.
- (2) Primary occupations are associated with developing countries while tertiary, with developed countries.
- (3) Quaternary occupations are not commonly seen.



### Websites for reference

- <http://en.wikipedia.org>
- <http://geography.about.com>
- <http://www.fourmilab.ch>



Specimen picture of a student's collection