

MODULE - 9

PREPARATION TO THE WORLD OF WORK

❑ A job is something you simply do for the money. Usually, jobs have a small impact on future resumes because they aren't typically related to what your career is or will be. Also, jobs usually offer less networking opportunities because your coworkers often won't be continuing on to the same field as you in your future career.

❑ Most jobs consist of hourly wages, are more short term, and focus on getting a task done.

➤ A career is all about building up skills through various employment opportunities, giving you the ability to move on to higher paying and more prestigious ones. Careers provide a foundation of experiences that help fuel your professional life for many years.

➤ Careers are more long-term and are about learning, gaining experience, building connections, and putting yourself in the right position for promotions and raises. Also, careers tend to be more salary based, as opposed to hourly based like jobs, and often include benefits such as paid time off and healthcare.

An industry is a sector that produces goods or related services within an economy. The major source of revenue of a group or company is an indicator of what industry it should be classified in. When a large corporate group has multiple sources of revenue generation, it is considered to be working in different industries. The manufacturing industry became a key sector of production and labour. This came through many successive rapid advances in technology, such as the development of steam power and the production of steel and coal.

AWARENESS OF INDUSTRIES



TYPES OF INDUSTRY

An industry is a group of organizations involved in producing manufacturing or handling the same type of product and service.

- ❑ There are four types of industry. These are primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary

Types of Industries

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graph TD; A[Types of Industries] --> B[Primary Industries]; A --> C[Secondary Industries]; A --> D[Tertiary Industries]; A --> E[Quaternary Industries]
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Primary
Industries

Secondary
Industries

Tertiary
Industries

Quaternary
Industries

- **Primary Industry** involves getting raw materials e.g. mining, farming and fishing.
- **Secondary Industry** involves manufacturing e.g. making cars and steel.
- **Tertiary Industries** provide a service e.g. teaching and nursing.
- **Quaternary Industry** involves research and development industries e.g. IT.

Industrial Systems

Factories have inputs, processes and outputs. Inputs can be the raw materials need to make something. Inputs can also be labour, buildings, capital and machinery.

Processes are the things which go on within the factory. This is usually the manufacturing of goods. It can also be design and research - anything needed to make something.

Outputs are the things which leave the factory. This can include the finished product, profit or even waste.

Industry refers to economic activities concerned with the production of goods, extraction of services and provision or services.

Hence we can say that Industries are concerned with:

- Production of good

- Extraction of minerals

- Provision for services.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

1) Agriculture Industry

- Fishing industry
- Timber industry
- Tobacco industry

2) Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry comprises a wide variety of production of goods, ranging from low tech and low labour skills for the process. There are many areas that requires intense and stunning technology to be achieve; examples include aeronautics, electronics, pharmaceutical, robotics.

- Automotive industry
- Electronics industry
- Semiconductor industry
- Computer industry
- Aerospace industry
- Chemical industry
- Pharmaceutical industry
- Industrial robot
- industry Defense industry
- Arms industry

Food industry
Textile industry
Mining Water industry
Construction industry
Energy industry
Electrical power industry
Petroleum industry
Telecommunications industry
Low to medium tech industry
Steel industry

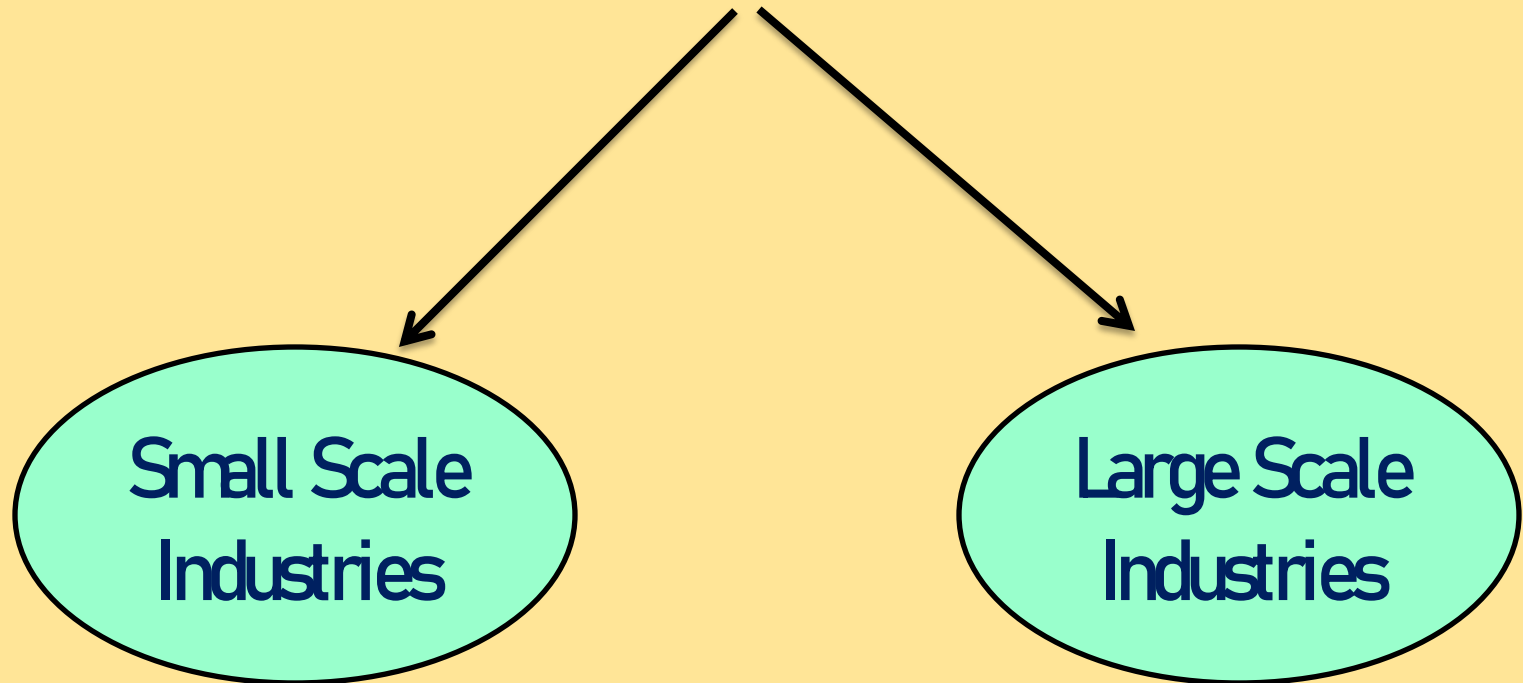
Service Industries

- Mass media
- Broadcasting
- News media
- Publishing
- Internet
- Financial services industry
- Insurance industry
- Health care industry
- Hospitality industry

- Information industry
- Software industry
- Entertainment industry
- Music industry
- Film industry
- Education industry
- Video game industry
- Sport industry
- Transport industry

Classification by Size

Size of industries are measured by how much money is invested, employee count and goods produced.



Small-scale industries: Small-scale industries have less capital and technology invested in them. There is often manual labour noticed here. Example, Basket weaving, pottery, and handicrafts.

Large-scale industries: Large-scale industries are the exact opposite of small-scale industries. Here the capital invested is large and advanced technology is in use here. Example, Automobiles and Heavy Machinery.

Classification by Ownership



**Private
sector**

**Public
sector**

**Joint sector
industries**

**Cooperative
sector
industries**

- **Private sector**: Private industries are businesses that are owned and operated by an individual or group of individuals.
- **Public sector**: Public industries are owned and managed by the government. Example, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
- **Joint sector industries**: These industries are jointly operated by the state and individuals. Example, Maruti Udyog.
- **Cooperative sector industries**: industries are operated by the suppliers, producers or workers of raw material. Example, Amul India.

Classification by Raw Material

Agro-based industries: These industries use plants and animal-based products as their raw materials. Examples, food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products, and leather industries.

Mineral based industries: Mineral-based industries are based on mining and use 'mineral ore' as raw material. These industries also provide to other industries. They are used for heavy machinery and building materials.

Marine-based industries: Marine-based industries use raw materials from sea or ocean. Examples, fish oil.

Forest-based industries: These industries use raw materials from the forest like wood. The industries connected with forest are paper, pharmaceutical, and furniture.

CAREER PATHWAYS

A career pathway is an organized approach to career planning for anyone wanting to land a first job or to improve skills for different or better job opportunities, Creating a career pathway means plotting a course for identifying occupational interests, determining education and training needs and establishing an action plan for reaching career goals.



A personal pathway may point to a certain high school curriculum, a college or vocational school education, or specialized job training

HIGHER EDUCATION AWARENESS

Higher education is tertiary education leading to award of an academic degree. Higher education, also called post-secondary education, third-level or tertiary education, is an optional final stage of formal learning that occurs after completion of secondary education. It represents levels 6, 7 and 8 of the 2011 version of the International Standard Classification of Education structure. Tertiary education at non-degree level is sometimes referred to as further education or continuing education as distinct from higher education.

- ❑ Higher education is important to national economies, both as an industry, in its own right, and as a source of trained and educated personnel for the rest of the economy.
- ❑ College educated workers have commanded a measurable wage premium and are much less likely to become unemployed than less educated workers

· HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

- ❑ Higher vocational education and training takes place at the non-university tertiary level. Such education combines teaching of both practical skills and theoretical expertise.
- ❑ Higher education differs from other forms of postsecondary education such as that offered by institutions of vocational education, which are more colloquially known as trade schools.
- ❑ Higher vocational education might be contrasted with education in a usually broader scientific field, which might concentrate on theory and abstract conceptual knowledge

PROFESSIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION

- ❑ This describes a distinct form of higher education that offers a particularly intense integration with the world of work in all its aspects (including teaching, learning, research and governance) and at all levels of the overarching Qualifications Framework of the Standard Higher Education Area.
- ❑ Its function is to diversify learning opportunities, enhance employability, offer qualifications and stimulate innovation, for the benefit of learners and society.
- ❑ The intensity of integration with the world of work (which includes enterprise, civil society and the public sector) is manifested by a strong focus on application of learning. This approach involves combining phases of work and study, a concern for employability, cooperation with employers, the use of practice relevant knowledge and use-inspired research



THANK

YOU