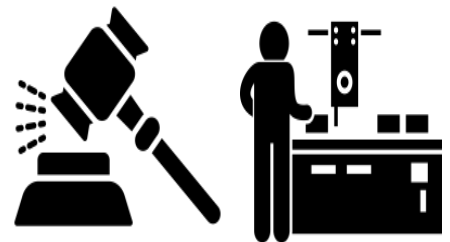
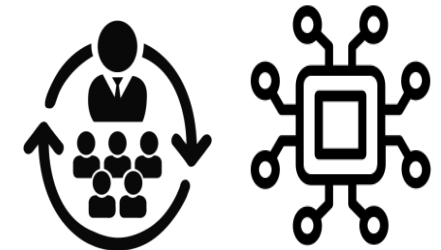
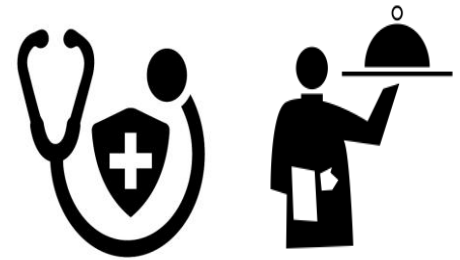
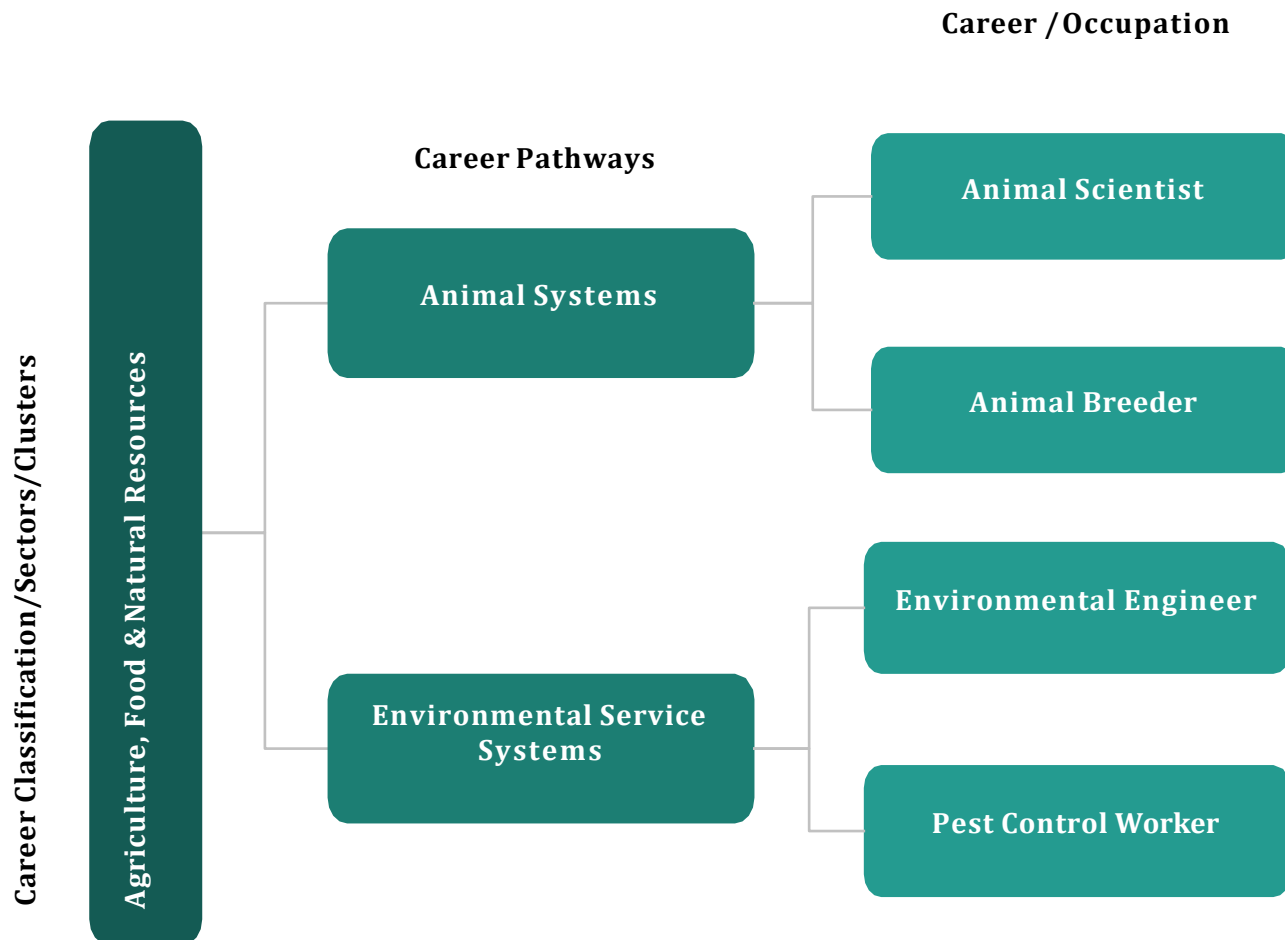


Career Classification/Sectors/Clusters

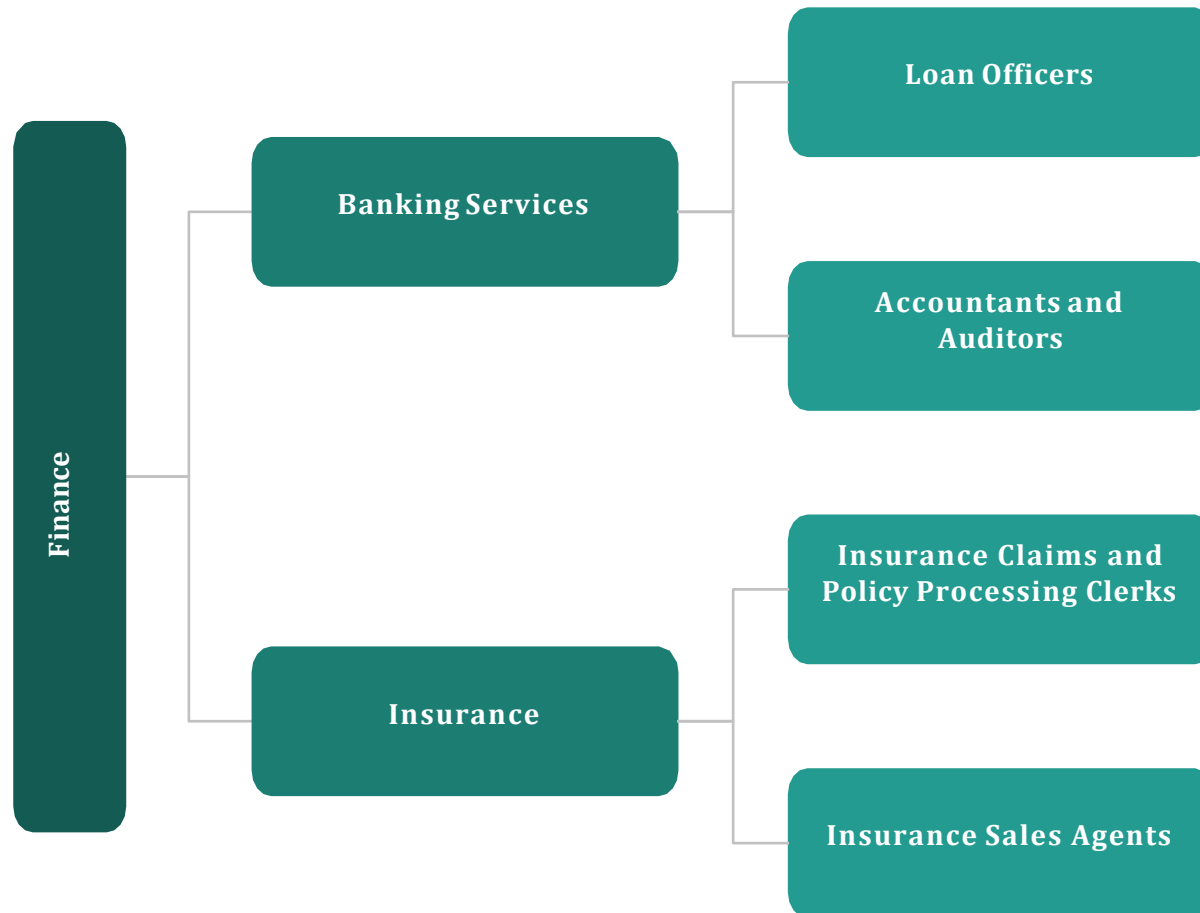
- Health Science
- Hospitality & Tourism
- Human Services
- Information Technology
- Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security
- Manufacturing
- Marketing
- Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics
- Transportation, Distribution & Logistics



Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources



Example: Career Group: Finance



Skills for different sectors

The Primary sector:

People engaged in primary sector need to perform manual skilled labour jobs, due to the outdoor nature of their work.

Examples: Agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry, dairy etc. are some examples of this sector.



Skills for different sectors

The Primary sector:

The general skills that are essential for these jobs are:

- a strong physique with good stamina
- ability to take orders and follow instructions
- ability to be punctual and reliable
- ability to learn quickly on the job
- ability to work with different work crews



Skills for different sectors

The Primary sector:

The general skills that are essential for these jobs are:

- ability to do demanding physical labour
- ability to use manual tools and other machines
- ability to lift and carry heavy objects
- ability to work in all kinds of weather
- ability to work at heights or in cramped conditions
- ability to be attentive and work safely



The Secondary Sector:

Also called the **Industrial sector**, this sector includes economic activities that convert natural resources to finished products.

People engaged in secondary activities are called **blue collar workers**.

Examples: Industrial production, cotton fabric, sugar cane, oil, food production, factories producing steel, chemicals, plastic and automobiles.

Skills required

- Mechanical skills
- Physical skills
- Problem solving skills
- Computerized Equipment Skills



Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector is a complex industry and requires hybrid skills – a combination of hard and soft skills.

Also known as the **service sector** this includes activities that offer services for the development of the primary and secondary sectors and provide support. This sector jobs are called **white collar jobs**.

Goods transported by trucks or trains, banking, insurance, finance etc. come under the sector.



Tertiary Sector

Soft Skill examples

- Communication
- Creative thinking
- Time management
- Problem-solving
- Critical thinking
- Conflict resolution

Hard skills examples

- Construction
- Database Management
- Design
- Editing
- Electrical
- Engineering
- Financial
- Hardware



Skills for Industries

Pink-collar workers

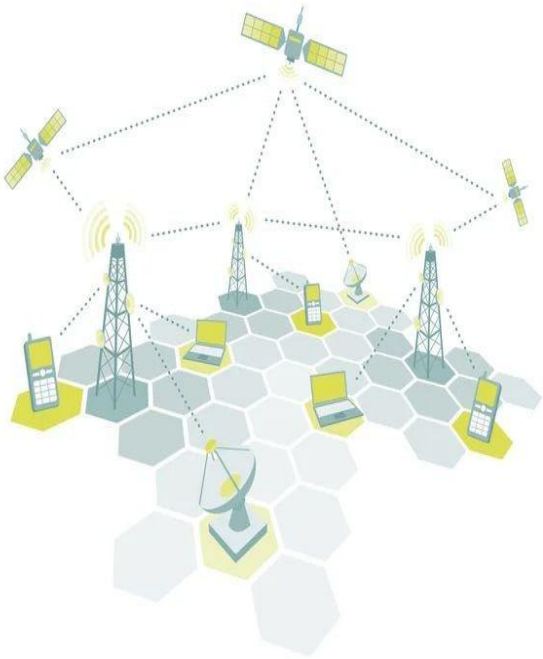
- **Pink-collar worker** is one who is employed in a job that is traditionally considered to be women's work.
- The term pink-collar worker was used to distinguish **female-orientated jobs** from the **blue-collar worker**, a worker in manual labor, and the **white-collar worker**, a professional or educated worker in office positions.
- **Examples** of pink collar occupations are baby sitter, florist, day care worker, nurses etc.



Skills for Industries

Sunrise Industry

- Sunrise industry is typically characterized by high growth rates, high degree of innovation and generally has plenty of public awareness about the sector and investors get attracted to its long-term growth prospects. This sector leads in employment generation and business growth.
- **Examples:** Information Technology, Telecom Sector, Healthcare, Infrastructure Sector, Retail Sector, Food Processing Industries, Fisheries



Quaternary Activities



- Also known as the '**Knowledge Sector**' the quaternary sector is the intellectual aspect of the economy. It includes all activities that enable entrepreneurs to innovate and improve the quality of services offered in the economy.
Examples: Personnel working in office buildings, elementary schools and university classrooms, hospitals and doctors' offices, theatres, accounting and brokerage firms all belong to this category of services.

Quinary Activities

- This sector comprises the government which passes legislation and the top decision-makers in industry, commerce, and also the education sector.
- Professions under this category are often referred to as '**gold collar**' professions, they represent another subdivision of the tertiary sector representing special and highly paid skills.
- **Examples:** Senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants, etc.



Organised Sector

- This sector comprises employees who work under fixed terms and timings.
- It can also be defined as a sector, which is registered with the government and a number of acts apply to the enterprises.
- Examples: Government offices, schools, and hospitals are covered under the organised sector.



Unorganised Sector

- The unorganised sector comprises employees working in minor business concerns and units, often without any assurance of regularity. The unorganised sector uses mainly labour intensive and indigenous technology.
- The sector is marked by low incomes, unstable and irregular employment, and lack of protection either from legislation or trade unions.
- It contributes substantially to the economy, adding more than 60% to the national income.
- Examples: An unorganised worker is a home-based worker or a self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganized sector.





The Public Sector

The Public Sector is controlled by the Government or various government bodies. This sector is the part of the economy concerned with providing various governmental services.



The Private Sector

In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.

It is sometimes referred to as the citizen sector, which is run by private individuals or groups, usually as a means of enterprise for profit, and is not controlled but regulated by the State.

PPP (Public Private Partnership)

- PPP is an arrangement between government and private sector for the provision of public assets and/or public services.
- As PPP involves full retention of responsibility by the government for providing the services it doesn't amount to privatization.
- It can also give required expertise in planning or executing large projects.

