

CUET · GEOGRAPHY · CLASS XII · CODE 313

Tertiary and Quaternary Activities

CUET unit: Tertiary and Quaternary Activities (Unit III, Fundamentals of Human Geography)

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Snapshot

- **Tertiary activities** are the service sector — the production and exchange of services rather than tangible goods, relying on specialised skills, experience and knowledge.
- Tertiary activities split into **trade and commerce, transport, communication, and services**; above them sit **quaternary** (knowledge-based) and **quinary** (decision/policy-making, "gold collar") activities.
- Key examples include **tourism** (world's largest tertiary activity with 250 million jobs and 40% of GDP), **medical tourism** (India as leading destination), **outsourcing/off-shoring** (BPO/KPO/home-shoring), and the **digital divide**.
- CUET routinely tests definitions of sectors, classification of activities (primary/secondary/tertiary/quaternary/quinary), outsourcing/BPO/KPO distinctions, and tourism-related facts (250 million jobs, 40% GDP, 55,000 US medical tourists in 2005).

Detailed Notes

2.1 Core concepts

- **Tertiary activities are related to the service sector.** Manpower is the key component since most tertiary activities are performed by **skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants**. Health, education, law, governance and recreation all require professional skills — theoretical knowledge plus practical training. (NCERT Ch. 6, §Intro, p. 45)
- **Sectoral employment shift with development:** In the initial stages of economic development, a larger proportion of people work in the **primary sector**. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in **tertiary activity** and a moderate proportion is in the secondary sector. (NCERT p. 45)
- **Tertiary activities include both production and exchange.** Production = "provision of services that are consumed" (output measured indirectly by wages and salaries). Exchange = "trade, transport and communication facilities used to overcome distance." Tertiary therefore involves the **commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods** — these activities are not directly involved in processing physical raw materials. (NCERT p. 45)

- Common tertiary examples per NCERT: **plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer, publisher.** (NCERT p. 45)
- **The key distinction from secondary activities** is that tertiary expertise relies more on **specialised skills, experience and knowledge of workers** than on production techniques, machinery and factory processes. (NCERT p. 45)
- **Four types of tertiary activities** (Fig. 6.1): **trade and commerce, transport, communication, services.** (NCERT pp. 46-47)

Trade and Commerce

- **Trade is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere.** Retail and wholesale services are specifically intended for profit. Towns and cities where these works take place are called **trading centres.** (NCERT p. 47)
- The rise of trading from barter at the local level to money exchange at international scale has produced many trading centres or collection-and-distribution points.
- **Trading centres divide into:**
 - **Rural marketing centres** — cater to nearby settlements; quasi-urban centres of the most rudimentary type; personal/professional services are not well-developed. Most have **mandis (wholesale markets)** and also retailing areas. They are not urban per se but are significant for goods/services demanded by rural folk. (NCERT p. 47)
 - **Urban marketing centres** — provide ordinary goods and services as well as **specialised goods and services;** markets develop for labour, housing, semi-/finished products; services of educational institutions and professionals (teachers, lawyers, consultants, physicians, dentists, veterinary doctors) are available. (NCERT p. 47)
 - **Periodic markets** are organised at **weekly or bi-weekly intervals** in rural areas where regular markets don't exist; shopkeepers move from place to place on specified dates, serving a large area while remaining busy on all days. (NCERT p. 47)
 - **Retail trading** — business activity of selling goods directly to consumers. Most retail trading occurs in fixed establishments; **non-store retail trading** includes street peddling, handcarts, trucks, door-to-door, **mail-order, telephone, automatic vending machines and internet.** (NCERT §Retail Trading, p. 47)
 - **More on Stores (box, p. 48): Consumer cooperatives** were the first large-scale innovations in retailing. **Departmental stores** delegate responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing and overseeing sales. **Chain stores** are able to purchase merchandise most economically — sometimes directing manufacture to specification — and apply experimentation results across multiple stores.
 - **Wholesale trading** constitutes **bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses,** not through retail stores. Some large/chain stores buy directly from manufacturers, but most retailers procure from intermediaries.

Wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores to such an extent that the retailer operates very largely on the wholesaler's capital. (NCERT §Wholesale Trading, p. 48)

Transport

- **Transport is a service or facility** by which people, materials and manufactured goods are physically carried from one location to another — created to satisfy man's basic need of mobility. Modern society requires speedy, efficient transport, and **the value of material is significantly enhanced by transportation at every stage** of production, distribution and consumption. (NCERT §Transport, p. 48)
- **Three measures of transport distance:** (i) **km distance** — actual route length; (ii) **time distance** — time taken to travel on a route; (iii) **cost distance** — expense of travelling. In choosing a mode, distance in terms of time or cost is the determining factor. **Isochrone lines** are drawn on a map to **join places equal in terms of the time taken to reach them.** (NCERT p. 48)
- **Network and accessibility:** A transport network is made up of **nodes** (meeting points of two or more routes; points of origin/destination; sizeable towns along a route) and **links** (every road that joins two nodes). A developed network has many links — meaning places are well-connected. (NCERT box, p. 48)
- **Factors affecting transport:** Demand depends on **population size** (larger population → greater demand). **Routes depend on:** location of cities, towns, villages, industrial centres and raw materials; pattern of trade; nature of the landscape; type of climate; and funds available for overcoming obstacles. (NCERT p. 48)

Communication

- **Communication services involve the transmission of words, messages, facts and ideas.** The invention of writing preserved messages and made communication dependent on transport (hand, animals, boat, road, rail, air) — hence all transport forms are also called **lines of communication.** (NCERT §Communication, p. 48)
- **Mobile telephony and satellites have made communications independent of transport,** but older systems persist due to their cheapness — very large volumes of mail are still handled by post offices worldwide.
- **Telecommunications** — linked to modern technology, has revolutionised communication: **time reduced from weeks to minutes. Telegraph, morse code and telex have almost become things of the past.** (NCERT §Telecommunications, p. 49)
- **Mass media** — radio and television relay news, pictures and telephone calls to vast audiences worldwide; vital for advertising and entertainment. Newspapers cover events globally. **Satellite communication** relays information of the earth and from space. **The internet has truly revolutionised the global communication system.** (NCERT p. 49)



- Services occur at many levels — some geared to industry, some to people, some to both (e.g. transport).
- **Low-order services** (grocery shops, laundries) are common and widespread; **high-order services** (accountants, consultants, physicians) are more specialised. (NCERT §Services, p. 49)
- Within services there is a labour distinction — **gardener, launderer, barber do primarily physical labour; teacher, lawyer, physician, musician** perform mental labour. (NCERT p. 49)
- Many services are now **regulated**: state and union legislation have established corporations to supervise transport, telecommunication, energy and water supply. **Professional services** are primarily **health care, engineering, law and management**.
- **Location of recreational/entertainment services depends on the market**: multiplexes and restaurants prefer locations within or near the **Central Business District (CBD)**; a golf course chooses a site where **land costs are lower than in the CBD**. (NCERT p. 49)
- **Personal services** facilitate work in daily life. Workers migrate from rural areas in search of employment and are **unskilled**; employed in domestic roles as housekeepers, cooks and gardeners — this segment is generally unorganised. One Indian example is Mumbai's **dabbawala (Tiffin) service provided to about 1,75,000 customers all over the city**. (NCERT p. 49)
- **People engaged in tertiary activities**: Today most people are service workers; the trend in tertiary employment is increasing while primary and secondary remain unchanged or decline.

Tourism

- **Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business**. It has become the **world's single largest tertiary activity** — total registered jobs **250 million** and total revenue **40 per cent of total GDP**. Many local persons are employed to provide accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure, retail trading and craft industries (souvenirs). Some regions are seasonal (weather-dependent), others attract visitors year-round. (NCERT §Tourism, p. 50)
- **Tourist regions**: warmer places around the Mediterranean Coast and the West Coast of India are popular destinations; winter sports regions are in mountainous areas; scenic landscapes, national parks and historic towns (monuments, heritage sites, cultural activities) also attract tourists.
- **Tourist attractions**:

- **Climate** — Southern Europe and Mediterranean lands offer warm sunny weather, long sunshine hours and low rainfall in peak season; winter holidays seek higher temperatures or snow for skiing.
- **Landscape** — mountains, lakes, spectacular sea coasts, unaltered landscapes.
- **History and Art** — ancient/picturesque towns, archaeological sites, castles, palaces, churches.
- **Culture and Economy** — ethnic and local customs; if a region is cheap, it becomes popular. **Home-stay has emerged as a profitable business — heritage homes in Goa, Madikere and Coorg in Karnataka.** (NCERT pp. 50)

Medical Tourism

- About **55,000 patients from U.S.A. visited India in 2005** for treatment — a small number compared to total US surgeries but growing. **India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world.** World-class hospitals in metropolitan cities cater to overseas patients. Medical tourism brings benefits to developing countries — **India, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.** (NCERT §Medical Services, p. 50-51)
- Beyond medical tourism is the **outsourcing of medical tests and data interpretation** — hospitals in **India, Switzerland and Australia** read radiology images, interpret MRIs and ultrasound tests; outsourcing improves quality or provides specialised care. (NCERT p. 51)
- **Medical tourism definition:** "When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity, it lends itself to what is commonly known as medical tourism." (NCERT box, p. 51)

Quaternary Activities

- A CEO in Copenhagen, New York, and a medical transcriptionist in Bangalore all work in the **knowledge-oriented segment** of the service sector — the **quaternary and quinary** sub-sectors.
- **Quaternary activities involve the collection, production and dissemination of information** — even the production of information itself. They centre around **research, development and specialised knowledge/technical skills**; an advanced form of services. (NCERT §Quaternary Activities, p. 51)
- Personnel in **office buildings, elementary schools, university classrooms, hospitals and doctors' offices, theatres, accounting and brokerage firms** belong to this category.
- **Over half of all workers in developed economies are in the "Knowledge Sector."** Demand has grown sharply for information-based services — mutual fund managers, tax consultants, software developers, statisticians.

- Like tertiary functions, **quaternary activities can also be outsourced**. They are **not tied to resources, not affected by environment, not necessarily localised by market**. (NCERT box, p. 51)

Quinary Activities

- **Quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation; and the use and evaluation of new technologies**. Often referred to as "gold collar" professions. (NCERT §Quinary Activities, p. 51)
- They represent special, highly-paid skills of **senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants**. **Their importance in advanced economies far outweighs their numbers**. (NCERT p. 51)

Outsourcing and KPO

- **Outsourcing or contracting out** is giving work to an outside agency to **improve efficiency and reduce costs**. When outsourcing transfers work to overseas locations, it is described by the term **off-shoring** — though both off-shoring and outsourcing are often used together. Outsourced business activities include IT, HR, customer support, call centres and at times manufacturing and engineering. (NCERT box, p. 52)
- **Comparative advantage** is the main reason for continuing outsourcing. **Call centres** have opened in India, China, Eastern Europe, Israel, Philippines and Costa Rica — these are cheap-and-skilled-labour destinations, which are often **out-migrating countries** themselves; outsourcing may reduce migration. **Outsourcing countries face resistance from job-seeking youths** at home.
- New trends include **KPO (Knowledge Processing Outsourcing)** and **home-shoring** (an alternative to outsourcing). **KPO is distinct from BPO** because it **involves highly skilled workers**; it is information-driven knowledge outsourcing. **KPO enables companies to create additional business opportunities**. Examples include R&D, e-learning, business research, intellectual-property research, legal profession and banking. (NCERT p. 51)
- **Data processing** is easily carried out in Asian, East European and African countries — IT-skilled staff with good English at lower wages than in developed countries. A company in **Hyderabad or Manila** can do GIS work for **USA or Japan**; even less-populous countries like **Botswana** can compete on overhead costs.

The Digital Divide

- **Opportunities emerging from ICT-based development are unevenly distributed across the globe**. How quickly countries can provide ICT access and benefits to citizens is the deciding factor. **Developed countries surged forward**; developing countries lagged behind — this is the **digital divide**. (NCERT §The Digital Divide, p. 52)

- **Digital divides exist within countries** too — in large countries like **India or Russia, metropolitan centres have better connectivity** and digital access than **peripheral rural areas**. (NCERT p. 52)

2.2 Definitions to memorise

Term	Definition	Page
Tertiary activity	Commercial output of services rather than production of tangible goods	45
Manpower	Key component of the service sector — skilled labour, experts, consultants	45
Trade	Buying and selling of items produced elsewhere; intended for profit	47
Trading centre	Towns/cities where retail and wholesale trade take place	47
Rural marketing centre	Quasi-urban centre catering to nearby settlements with mandis and retailing	47
Urban marketing centre	Provides ordinary + specialised goods/services and professionals (teachers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, vets)	47
Periodic market	Local market organised at weekly/bi-weekly intervals where no regular market exists	47
Retail trading	Business activity of selling goods directly to consumers	47
Wholesale trading	Bulk business through intermediary merchants and supply houses	48
Consumer cooperative	First large-scale innovation in retailing	48
Chain store	Purchases economically, often directs manufacture to specification	48
km distance	Actual route length	48
Time distance	Time taken to travel a route	48
Cost distance	Expense of travelling a route	48
Isochrone	Line joining places equal in time taken to reach them	48
Node	Meeting point of two or more routes, or point of origin/destination	48
Link	Every road joining two nodes	48
Mass media	Radio and TV relaying news, pictures, calls to vast audiences	49
Low-order services	Common, widespread services (grocery shops, laundries)	49
High-order services	Specialised services (accountants, consultants, physicians)	49

Term	Definition	Page
Dabbawala	Mumbai's Tiffin service serving ~1,75,000 customers	49
Tourism	Travel for purposes of recreation rather than business	50
Medical tourism	Combination of medical treatment with international tourism	51
Quaternary activity	Collection, production, dissemination of information; R&D and specialised knowledge	51
Quinary activity	"Gold collar" services — creation/interpretation of ideas; highest-level decisions	51
Outsourcing	Contracting out work to outside agency to improve efficiency, cut costs	52
Off-shoring	Outsourcing that transfers work to overseas locations	52
KPO	Knowledge Processing Outsourcing — information-driven, highly skilled	51
Home-shoring	Domestic alternative to outsourcing	51
Digital divide	Unequal distribution of ICT access and benefits across and within countries	52

2.3 Diagrams / processes to remember

- **Fig. 6.1 — Service Sector chart (p. 46):** Branches the Service Sector into **Tertiary** (Trade and commerce; Transport; Communication; Services), **Quaternary** (Information-based, R&D-based) and **Quinary** (Specialists, Decision-makers, Consultants, Policy formulators). The hierarchy from Tertiary → Quaternary → Quinary is high-yield for MCQs.
- **Fig. 6.2 — Wholesale Vegetable Market (p. 47):** Illustrates a mandi as a rural-urban collection/distribution point.
- **Fig. 6.3 — Packed Food Market in USA (p. 47):** Urban marketing centre with specialised retail goods.
- **Fig. 6.4 — Dabbawala Service in Mumbai (p. 49):** Personal-services example — 1,75,000 customers, unorganised.
- **Fig. 6.5 — Tourists skiing in Switzerland (p. 50):** Winter sports as climate-driven tourist attraction.
- **"Where Will it All Lead to?" ladder (p. 52):** Conceptual sequence Primary → Secondary → Tertiary → Quaternary → Quinary as ascending economic activities.
- **Colour-of-collar activity table (p. 52):** Six colour codes — Red, Gold, White, Grey, Blue, Pink — that classify workers by collar colour and by nature of work (gold = quinary, white = office, blue = manual industrial, pink = service, grey = skilled service/maintenance, red = agricultural).

- **Outsourcing process flow:** Developed country firm needs job done → identifies cost differential → contracts cheap+skilled overseas labour → IT/HR/call centre/manufacturing/engineering job moves abroad → overhead savings → comparative-advantage gains → home-country backlash from displaced job-seekers.
- **Transport-network logic:** Population size (demand) + Location of settlements (origins) + Trade pattern (flows) + Landscape (obstacles) + Climate (seasonal access) + Funds (engineering cost) → network of nodes + links → measured in km/time/cost/isochrone distance.

2.4 Common confusions / NTA trap points

- **Catching fish is primary**, not secondary (Exercise Q1 (ii)) — students often confuse with food processing.
- **Trading is tertiary**, not secondary; farming and hunting are primary; weaving is secondary (Exercise Q1 (i)).
- **University teaching is quaternary**, not tertiary or secondary; **manufacturing computers, printing books, paper/pulp production are secondary** (Exercise Q1 (v)).
- **High-innovation jobs are quinary**, not quaternary (Exercise Q1 (iv)). Quinary = "gold collar" decision-makers.
- **KPO > BPO in skill and business opportunity:** the statement "BPOs have better business opportunities as compared to KPOs" is **FALSE** (Exercise Q1 (vi)). KPO involves highly skilled workers and creates additional business opportunities.
- **Wholesaler extends credit to retailer**, not the reverse — "the retailer operates very largely on the wholesaler's capital."
- **Isochrone = time distance**, not km distance or cost distance.
- **Off-shoring vs outsourcing:** Off-shoring is a specific overseas form of outsourcing; both terms overlap but are not identical.
- **Tourism statistics: 250 million jobs and 40 per cent of total GDP** (often misquoted as 175 million or 25%).
- **55,000 US medical tourists to India (2005)** — a frequently-tested number; do not confuse with the 250 million tourism figure.
- **Dabbawala customers: 1,75,000** — distractors use 1,25,000 or 2,50,000.
- **Mass media = radio + TV** per NCERT — not internet alone; the internet is treated separately as "truly revolutionising" global communication.
- **Personal services migrants are unskilled** and unorganised; **professional services** like health/engineering/law/management are skilled — common matching trap.
- **Quaternary activities are not tied to resources/environment/market** — easy distractor "they must be near raw materials."

- **Multiplexes/restaurants** → near CBD; **golf courses** → cheaper land outside CBD — location logic differs by service type.
- **Digital divide exists both across and within countries** (India, Russia metros vs peripheral rural).

2.5 Key data table (NCERT figures only)

Parameter	Figure / fact	Source (NCERT p.)
Tourism — total registered jobs	250 million	50
Tourism — share of total GDP	40%	50
Mumbai dabbawala customers	~1,75,000	49
US patients visiting India for medical treatment (2005)	~55,000	50
Medical-tourism leading country	India	50
Medical tests/data outsourcing hospitals	India, Switzerland, Australia	51
Call-centre destinations	India, China, Eastern Europe, Israel, Philippines, Costa Rica	51
Four types of tertiary activities	Trade & commerce, transport, communication, services	46
Three measures of transport distance	km, time, cost	48
KPO examples	R&D, e-learning, business research, IP research, legal, banking	51
Professional services (4 fields)	Health care, engineering, law, management	49
Sectoral employment in advanced economies	>50% in Knowledge Sector	51
First large-scale innovation in retailing	Consumer cooperatives	48
Home-stay heritage examples	Goa, Madikere, Coorg (Karnataka)	50
Six collar colours	Red, Gold, White, Grey, Blue, Pink	52

Practice MCQs

PYQ Alignment

This chapter is a high-yield CUET source — roughly 6-8 MCQs per year typically appear from classification of economic activities (primary/secondary/tertiary/quaternary/quinary), definitions (isochrone, node, link, KPO, BPO, off-shoring), and factual hooks like the **250 million tourism jobs, 40% GDP, 55,000 US medical tourists in 2005**, and **1,75,000 dabbawala customers**. CUET past papers favour statement-based and match-the-following questions on the tertiary-quaternary-quinary classification, plus direct recall on outsourcing, BPO vs KPO, and the digital divide. Map/diagram items rarely appear, but Fig. 6.1 (Service Sector chart) is the conceptual map most exam-relevant for hierarchy questions.

CUET 2025 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.8 (CUET 2025) Which of the following is the main reason for tourist attraction of Southern Europe and the Mediterranean lands?

- A) Climate B) Culture C) History and art D) Economy Tests: Tourism factors — climate as the dominant attraction Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.10 (CUET 2025) Which among these does not fall under Quaternary Activities?

- A) Specialists B) Consultants C) Financial banking D) Policy formulators Tests: Distinction between quaternary and tertiary/quinary Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.33 (CUET 2025) Which one of the following activities involves the collection, production and dissemination of information?

- A) Primary activities B) Secondary activities C) Tertiary activities D) Quaternary activities Tests: Definition of quaternary activities (knowledge/information sector) Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.47 (CUET 2025) Which sector of the economy deals mainly with services?

- A) Primary sector B) Secondary sector C) Tertiary sector D) Quaternary sector Tests: Tertiary sector = services Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.48 (CUET 2025) Which of the following is an example of tertiary activity?

- A) Farming B) Manufacturing C) Banking D) Mining Tests: Classification — banking as a tertiary activity Answer: Not in extracted key

CUET 2024 — Actual PYQs from this chapter

Q.22 (CUET 2024) Match economic activities. Activity Example: (A) Quaternary — (I) Manufacturing; (B) Secondary — (II) Mining; (C) Tertiary — (III) Taxi service; (D) Primary — (IV) Research scientist.

- A) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV B) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV C) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II D) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- Tests: Classification of economic activities with examples Answer: Not in extracted key

CUET 2023 — Actual PYQs from this chapter (high-tech industry passage Q35–Q50)

Q.35 (CUET 2023) High Technology Manufacturing Industries are an example of:

- A) Primary activities B) Secondary activities C) Tertiary activities D) Quaternary activities
- Tests: Classification of high-tech industries Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.36 (CUET 2023) Manufacturing of advanced scientific products is possible with the application of:

- A) Research and development B) Retrofitting C) Traditional techniques D) More unskilled workforce
- Tests: Role of R&D in high-tech manufacturing Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.37 (CUET 2023) Which workers make up a large share of the total workforce in these industries?

- A) Blue-collar workers B) White-collar workers C) Gold-collar workers D) Pink-collar workers
- Tests: White-collar workforce in high-tech industries Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.38 (CUET 2023) Which of the following is NOT an example of a high-tech industry?

- A) Robotics B) Pharmaceutical products C) Paper industry D) Computer-aided design
- Tests: Identification of high-tech industry examples Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.39 (CUET 2023) High-technology industries are characterised by:

- A) Large smoke-producing factories B) Modern and dispersed plant-lab buildings C) Traditional manual production D) Heavy dependence on unskilled labour
- Tests: Landscape/built form of high-tech industrial centres Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.40 (CUET 2023) Regionally concentrated and highly specialised high-tech industrial centres are called:

- A) Industrial estates B) Technopoles C) Mining centres D) Industrial corridors
- Tests: Definition of technopoles Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.41 (CUET 2023) Which of the following is an example of a technopole?

- A) Silicon Valley B) Ruhr Valley C) Pittsburgh D) Manchester
- Tests: Silicon Valley as a technopole Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.42 (CUET 2023) High-tech industries mainly depend on:

- A) Manual labour B) High level of scientific research C) Agricultural activities D) Traditional craftsmanship Tests: Scientific research base of high-tech industries Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.43 (CUET 2023) Which technology is used in high-tech industries for designing and manufacturing products?

- A) CAD (Computer-Aided Design) B) Traditional mechanical drafting C) Hand tools D) Manual assembly Tests: CAD/CAM in high-tech manufacturing Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.44 (CUET 2023) Which of the following products is commonly produced in high-tech industries?

- A) Handicrafts B) Textiles C) Pharmaceutical products D) Pottery Tests: Pharmaceutical products as a high-tech output Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.45 (CUET 2023) Which characteristic best describes high-technology industrial landscapes?

- A) Massive smoke-emitting factories B) Large labour-intensive plants C) Modern and dispersed buildings D) Traditional industrial clusters Tests: Built form of high-tech landscapes Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.46 (CUET 2023) High-tech industries usually require workers who are:

- A) Highly skilled and trained B) Completely uneducated C) Only manual labourers D) Seasonal workers Tests: Skilled workforce in high-tech industries Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.47 (CUET 2023) Technopoles are important because they:

- A) Promote agricultural development B) Concentrate advanced technology industries C) Encourage cottage industries D) Reduce industrial research Tests: Role of technopoles Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.48 (CUET 2023) Which region near Seattle is known for high-technology industries?

- A) Silicon Plateau B) Silicon Forest C) Silicon Basin D) Silicon Desert Tests: Silicon Forest near Seattle Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.49 (CUET 2023) High-technology industries contribute mainly to:

- A) Agricultural production B) Scientific and technological development C) Mining activities D) Forest resources Tests: Contribution of high-tech industries Answer: Not in extracted key

Q.50 (CUET 2023) Which feature best distinguishes high-tech industries from traditional industries?

- A) Use of advanced research and innovation B) Use of only manual labour C) Dependence on agriculture D) Lack of skilled workforce Tests: Distinguishing feature of high-tech industries Answer: Not in extracted key