

अध्याय - 4 | Human Capital Formation in India

QUIZ-01

1. Which of the following is not a source of human capital formation?

- A. Investment in education
- B. Investment in health
- C. Purchase of machinery
- D. Expenditure on migration (C)

Explanation : Purchase of machinery is related to physical capital, not human capital. Human capital is formed through education, health, migration, etc.

2. What does human capital primarily represent?

- A. Production capacity of machines
- B. Population size of a country
- C. Acquired skill and productivity of human beings
- D. Export earnings of a nation (C)

Explanation : Human capital refers to the productivity and capabilities of people gained through education, health, and training.

3. Why is on-the-job training considered a source of human capital formation?

- A. It reduces working hours
- B. It leads to temporary employment
- C. It enhances worker productivity
- D. It avoids the need for formal education (C)

Explanation : On-the-job training improves workers' skills, which increases productivity and is thus a form of human capital investment.

4. Which of the following best highlights a difference between physical and human capital?

- A. Human capital depreciates faster
- B. Physical capital generates social benefits
- C. Human capital is inseparable from its owner
- D. Physical capital includes health expenditure (C)

Explanation : Human capital, like education and skills, cannot be separated from the person who possesses them.

5. What was the adult female literacy rate in India in 2017-18?

- A. 59%
- B. 66%
- C. 71%
- D. 82% (B)

Explanation : As per Table 4.2 in the textbook, the adult female literacy rate in 2017-18 was 66%.

6. What is the major reason for government intervention in the education and health sectors?

- A. These sectors are profit-making
- B. Services here have no private benefits (D)
- C. Private providers always offer high-quality services
- D. These sectors provide both private and social benefits

Explanation : Education and health benefit both individuals and society, hence government intervention is needed to ensure equitable access.

7. भारत में बहु-विषयक शिक्षा और डिजिटल कौशल की आवश्यकता पर कौन सी नीति बल देती है?

- A. NEP 2005
- B. RTE Act
- C. National Education Policy 2020
- D. Skill India Mission (C)

Explanation : The National Education Policy 2020 outlines the growing demand for multidisciplinary education and digital-age skills.

8. What was the recommended education expenditure as a percentage of GDP by the Education Commission (1964-66)?

- A. 2%
- B. 4%
- C. 5%
- D. 6% (D)

Explanation : The Education Commission (1964-66) recommended allocating 6% of GDP for education to achieve noticeable growth.

9. How does investment in education contribute to economic growth?

- A. By reducing the population
- B. By increasing physical capital
- C. By enhancing human productivity and innovation
- D. By subsidizing industrial production (C)

Explanation : Education increases knowledge and skills, leading to innovation and higher productivity which drives economic growth.

10. What is a major concern with higher education in India as discussed in the chapter?

- A. Lack of interest in vocational training
- B. Higher education is completely free
- C. Educated unemployment among rural females
- D. Oversupply of graduates in agriculture (C)

Explanation : The chapter highlights that nearly 30% of rural female graduates are unemployed, showing a mismatch between education and employment.