

CHAPTER-4 | Human Capital Formation in India

QUIZ PART-05

1. Which three parameters are included under education?
- Primary, secondary, tertiary education
 - Literacy, technical, rural education
 - Adult, female, rural education
 - Schooling, vocational, cultural education (A)

Explanation : Education encompasses primary, secondary, and tertiary levels which collectively build human capital.

2. Which institution was established in 1987–88 to provide quality education to talented rural students?
- Kendriya Vidyalaya
 - Navodaya Vidyalaya
 - Women Education Council
 - Rural Education Council (B)

Explanation : Navodaya Vidyalayas were established in 1987–88 to impart modern quality education with boarding facilities for rural talent.

3. Which initiative was recast as 'Saakshar Bharat' focusing on female education?
- Total Literacy Campaign
 - Women Education Council
 - Rural Higher Education Council
 - Adult Education Programme (A)

Explanation : The National Literacy Mission was recast as 'Saakshar Bharat' with special focus on female literacy.

4. Which statement best explains the importance of education?
- It only increases literacy rates
 - It improves personality, develops skills, and aids economic growth
 - It discourages cultural development
 - It reduces labour supply (B)

Explanation : Education is essential for personality development, skill building, cultural standards, and economic growth.

5. What was the approximate increase in education expenditure as a percentage of GDP between 1952 and 2020?
- 0.64% to 2.5%
 - 0.64% to 4.47%
 - 1.2% to 6%
 - 2% to 8% (B)

Explanation : Education expenditure as a share of GDP rose from 0.64% in 1952 to 4.47% in 2020.

6. Which of the following reflects the growth of higher education after independence?
- Establishment of only rural schools
 - Expansion to 799 universities including central and deemed universities
 - Establishment of only technical institutes
 - Growth restricted to literacy campaigns (B)

Explanation : Higher education expanded drastically with 799 universities, including 44 central and 40 deemed universities.

7. Which problem highlights inadequate vocationalisation in Indian education?
- Excess focus on literacy
 - Degree-oriented education leading to unemployment
 - Gender equality in education
 - Increased government expenditure (B)

Explanation : The system remains degree-oriented, producing graduates lacking vocational skills, leading to unemployment.

8. Which step was taken to promote technical education among women?
- Kendriya Vidyalaya expansion
 - Establishment of women polytechnics
 - Introduction of Navodaya Vidyalayas
 - Launch of Saakshar Bharat Mission (B)

Explanation : Women polytechnics and the Women Education Council were established to promote technical education for women.

9. Which challenge persists in the education sector despite progress?
- Absence of rural schools
 - Low female enrolment and high dropout ratio
 - Excess government expenditure
 - Elimination of illiteracy completely (B)

Explanation : Gender bias persists with lower enrolment and higher dropout rates among female students.

10. What percentage of GDP was the government committed to spend on education, but failed to achieve?
- 3%
 - 4%
 - 5%
 - 6% (D)

Explanation : Though the target was 6% of GDP for education expenditure, actual spending has remained around 4–5%.