

## Human Capital Formation in India

Choose the correct alternative.

Question 1.

Which of the following is not an example of physical capital?

- (a) Machinery
- (b) Raw material
- (c) Building
- (d) Education and knowledge in people

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Education and knowledge in people

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Question 2.

\_\_\_\_\_ five-year plan recognized the importance of human capital.

- (a) Seventh
- (b) Third
- (c) Eight
- (d) Sixth

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Seventh

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Question 3.

Which one of the following is a reason for poor human capital formation in India?

- (a) Brain drain
- (b) Insufficient resources
- (c) High growth of population
- (d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these

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Question 4.

How much educational cess has been imposed by the government on all Union taxes?

- (a) 1 %
- (b) 2%
- (c) 4%
- (d) 5%

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 2%

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Question 5.

Which one of the following is a major source of human capital formation in the country?

- (a) Expenditure on education
- (b) Expenditure on infrastructure
- (c) Expenditure on defense
- (d) Expenditure on energy

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Expenditure on education

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Question 6.

The objective of midday meal scheme is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) to boost universalisation of primary education
- (b) to boost the nutritional status of children in schools
- (c) to increase enrolment attendance and retention, and also improving the nutritional status of children in school
- (d) to boost universalisation of upper primary level of education

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) to increase enrolment attendance and retention, and also improving nutritional status of children in school

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[Fill in the blanks with the correct word.](#)

Question 7.

Human capital is a \_\_\_\_\_ process.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: social

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Question 8.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the reason for the rural-urban migration in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Unemployment

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Question 9.

\_\_\_\_\_ capital is completely mobile between countries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Physical

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Question 10.

\_\_\_\_\_ means the increase in real national income of a country.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Economic growth

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Question 11.

Human capital considers education and health as a means to increase \_\_\_\_\_

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: productivity

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Question 12.

India has the potential to become a leading \_\_\_\_\_ economy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: knowledge-based

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Question 13.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the prime funding authority for university education.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: UGC

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Question 14.

Expenditure per student in \_\_\_\_\_ education is higher than that of elementary.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: tertiary

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[State whether the following statements are True or False.](#)

Question 15.

Preventive medicine includes medical practices that are designed to avoid or avert diseases.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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Question 16.

Physical capital is inseparable from its owner.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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Question 17.  
Human capital treats humans as ends in themselves.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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Question 18.  
Indian Council for Medical Research is responsible for the promotion of health and family welfare programmes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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Question 19.  
Elementary education takes a major share of total education expenditure in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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Question 20.  
The level of unemployment among educated youth is the highest.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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Question 21.  
The differences in literacy rates between males and females are widening.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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[Match the alternatives given in Column II with respective terms in Column I.](#)

Question 22.

Column I	Column II
(i) Physical capital formation	(a) Social process

(ii) Human capital formation	(b) Spread of health literacy
(iii) Preventive medicine	(c) Mortality rate
(iv) Curative medicine	(d) Economic and technical process
(v) Social medicine	(e) Primary completion rate
(vi) Indicators of educational achievement	(f) Interventions during illness
(vii) Indicators of the health status of a country	(g) Vaccination

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column I	Column II
(i) Physical capital formation	(d) Economic and technical process
(ii) Human capital formation	(a) Social process
(iii) Preventive medicine	(g) Vaccination
(iv) Curative medicine	(f) Interventions during illness
(v) Social medicine	(b) Spread of health literacy
(vi) Indicators of educational achievement	(e) Primary completion rate
(vii) Indicators of the health status of a country	(c) Mortality rate

