

Economics of Education (PGECO3E004T)

Maximum marks-100

Time allowed -3 Hrs.

Section A

Note: Encircle the most appropriate answer from the following

10*1.5= 15

Q-I The historical root of the concept *Human Capital* can be traced from the work.

- (a) Adam Smith (b) David Ricardo
(c) Alfred Marshal (d) William Petty

Q-II Which of the following is external wastage in education.

- a) Dropout b) unemployment c) stagnation d) none of these

Q-III Education is considered as

- a) Consumer good b) Capital good c) both A and B d) None of these

Q-IV Which among the following is the important source of financing education in India?

- a) Central Government b) State Government c) Local Government d) none of these

Q-V If a worker is working in Jammu and migrates to Chandigarh this type of migration is known as

- a) Vertical mobility b) Horizontal mobility c) Diagonal mobility d) None of these

Q-VI Other things remaining constant the social rate of returns to education will lower than private return of

- a) Social return correctly calculates benefits using after tax values
b) There are external benefits to education
c) Social returns correctly calculates costs by including education subsidies
d) More educated workers have lower crime rates and unemployment rate

Q-VII "The most valuable of all capital is that invested in human beings", the statement is associated with

- a) Adam Smith b) Alfred Marshal c) Gary Becker d) T.W. Schutz

Q-VIII As per the existing literature, the rate of return to investment in higher education indicate that

- a) Private rate of returns generally exceed the social returns
b) Social returns generally exceeds private returns
c) Both private and social returns are equates
d) None of these

Q-IX According to Psacharopolous (1981) the returns to alternative forms of capital by level of economic development because

- a) A return on human capital is higher as compare to physical capital in case of develop countries.
- b) A return on human capital is higher as compare to physical capital in case of developing countries.
- c) A return on human capital is higher as compare to physical capital in case of develop as well as developing countries.
- d) None of these

X The Right to Education Act 2009 came into effect from

- a) 1 April 2009
- b) 5 September 2009
- c) 1 April 2010
- d) none of these

Section-B

Short answers type questions do five question from the following section (5*8=40)

Q-2 Explain concept, need and importance of economic of education.

OR

Q -3 Discuss the origin of the concept of human capital?

Q-4 Education and training increases individuals' cognitive capacity. Justify

OR

Q-5 Explain direct and indirect benefits cost of education?

Q-6 Elaborate various Market opportunities for educated manpower?

OR

Q-7 What are the external wastage in education. How these wastages can be checked?

Q-8 Discuss the role of private sector in education.

OR

Q-9 Why there is need for education planning in developing economies?

Q-10 Explain external and internal efficiency in education.

OR

Q-11 Describe the role of government in developing quality education in India.

Section-C

Long answer type Questions. Do any three questions from the following (3*15=45)

Q- 12 Define human capital formation? Discuss in detail the components of the human capital.

Q-13 Explain the components of private and social cost of education?

Q- 14 Define wastage in education. Explain the internal and external wastage in education

Q-15 Discuss the various methodological debates on rate of returns to investment in education.

Q-16 Discuss the sources of financing of education in India. Justify the role government for enhancing the education?
