

Capital Formation and Economic Development.

d. = Almost all economists lay emphasis on capital formation as the major determinant of economic growth.

= The meaning of capital formation is that society does not apply the whole of its current productive activity to the needs and desires of immediate consumption, but directs a part of it to the making of capital goods: tools and instruments, machines and transport facilities, plant and equipment - all the various forms of real capital that can so greatly increase the efficacy of productive effort. . .

Nurkse = Accumulation of material capital and neglect of human capital.

Singer = capital formation = both tangible goods like plants, tools, and machinery and intangible goods like high standard of education, health, scientific tradition and research.

Importance

1. To Break the vicious circle of poverty.

= low income \rightarrow low demand \rightarrow low investment \rightarrow low production. This results in the deficiency of capital goods which can be removed by capital formation.

= Supplies of machines, equipment increase \rightarrow scale of production expands \rightarrow social and economic overheads are created \rightarrow fuller utilisation of available resources \rightarrow output, income and employment increases.



2. Investment in capital equipment not only increases production but also employment opportunities.

3. Capital formation leads to expansion of market.

4. Capital formation and population growth

= In U.D.C. its increase per capita output is related to its increase in capital-labour ratio.

= C-L ratio falls with increase in population so that large net investment is needed to overcome the diminution of capital labour ratio.

= When population increases, it becomes difficult to have sufficient saving for required quantity of investment.

5. U.D.C. faces BOP problem because they mostly export primary products like raw-materials and agricultural products and import finished manufactured and capital goods. Domestic capital formation is the only solution.

6. Capital formation helps in making a country self-sufficient and reduces the burden of foreign debt.

7. During inflation ~~is~~ capital formation is helpful.

8. Capital formation increases the economic welfare of a country.

9. Capital formation raises the level of national income.

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