

Abstract :

"The most valuable of all capital is that invested in human beings." (Alfred Marshall).

Human Capital is the viable source of economic as well as employment growth (Becker,1976). With the advent of the new millennium, it's imperative that the nations must foster the incidence of the human capital in order to achieve the tangible as well as intangible prosperity. The role of the higher education institutes cannot be undermined, as these are the intuitions which are mainly responsible for imparting education and research, which would translate in valuable human capital that would increase the employment growth. Such human capital could be divided into two main types: General Human Capital and Specific Human Capital. The specific human capital deals with the trainings & experience and is firm-based while the general human capital relates to the non-specific and could be applied to all kinds of firms & work settings. Hence the more the human capital the more prospects of employment growth, which could translate itself into economic progress.

The need for the human capital in the industrialized countries is ever increasing phenomena in the form of immigration from underdeveloped countries clearly indicates the ever growing demand of the human capital for the employment sector.

Conceptually, the investment on human capital connected to the socio-economic development and productivity growth. This research is quantitative based and will explore the rationship between human capital and economic progress. The Institutes of Higher Education are taken as research sample.