

Question

1. Using evidence from the readings below, make a case for government's intervention in the education market in developing countries.

Readings

Basu, K. and Van, P. H. (1998). The Economics of Child Labor. *The American Economic Review*, 88(3), 412-427.

Basu, K. (1999). Child Labor: Cause, Consequence and Cure, with Remarks on International Labor Standards. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 37, 1083-1119.

Cunha, F. and J. J. Heckman, (2007). The technology of skill formation. *American Economic Review* 97(2), 3147

Grantham-Mcgregor, S et. al. (2007). Developmental potential in the first 5 years for children in developing countries, *The Lancet*, Volume 369, Issue 9555, Pages 60-70. [Link](#)

M. Norens and W. S. Barnett. (2010). Benefits of early childhood interventions across the world: (Under) Investing in the very young. *Economics of Education Review*, Volume 29, Issue 2, April 2010, Pages 271-282, ISSN 0272-7757.

O. Attanasio, E. Fitzsimons, C. Fernandez, S. Grantham-McGregor and C. Meghir, M. Rubio-Codina. (2013). Early Childhood Stimulation, Micronutrient Supplementation and Child Development: A Randomised Control Trial. [Link](#)

Glewwe, P, and Kremer. M. (2006). Schools, Teachers, and Education Outcomes in Developing Countries. Chapter 16 in *Handbook of the Economics of Education*. Vol. 2. Edited by E. A. Hanushek and F. Welch. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: North Holland.

K. Muralidharan. (2012). Long-Term Effects of Teacher Performance Pay: Experimental Evidence from India. [Link](#)

K. Muralidharan. (2013). Using Evidence for Better Policy: The Case of Primary Education in India. *Idea for India*, [Link](#)