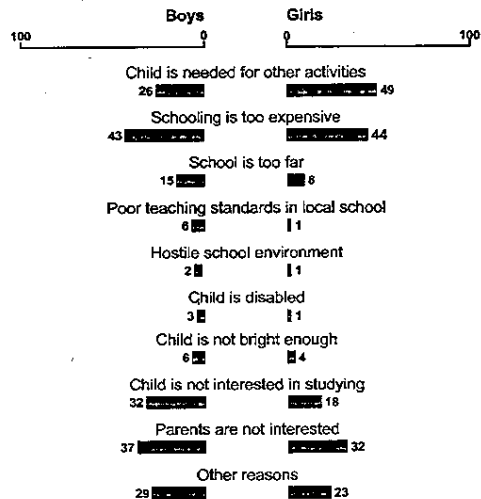


WHY CHILDREN ARE OUT OF SCHOOL: PARENTS' SURVEY RES

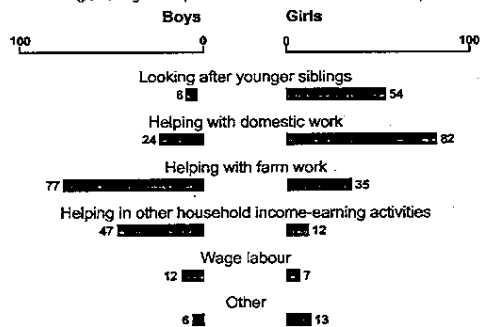
CHART 3.7

Never-enrolled Children

1. Why has this child never been enrolled in any school?
(percentage of respondents who cited alternative reasons)*



2. If the child is needed for other activities, what are these activities?
(percentage of respondents who cited alternative activities)*

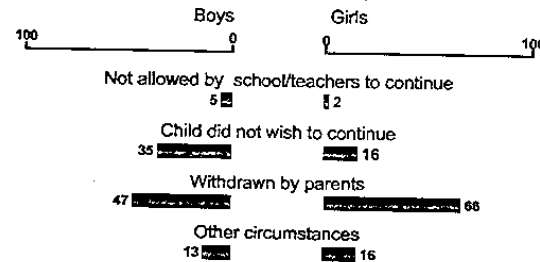


* The listed responses are not mutually exclusive.
Source: PROBE survey (random sub-sample of 226 never-enrolled children in the 6-12 age group).

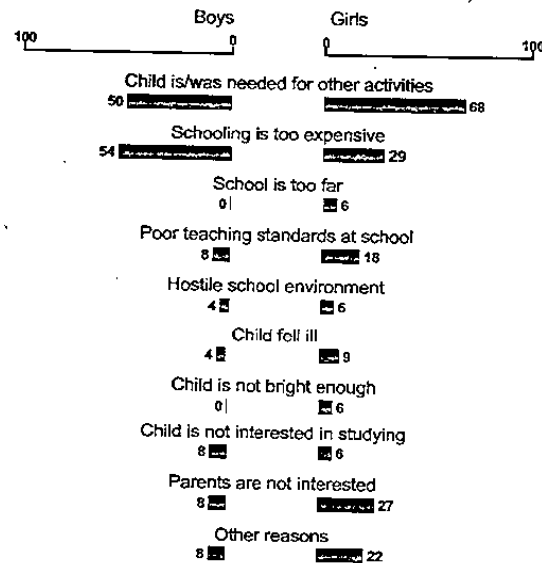
CHART 3.8

Drop-out Children

1. Which of the following best describes the circumstances whereby this child dropped out?
(percentage of responses)



2. If the child was withdrawn by parents, explain why:
(percentage of respondents who cited alternative reasons)*



* The responses are not mutually exclusive.
Source: PROBE survey (random sub-sample of 106 drop-out children in the 6-12 age group).

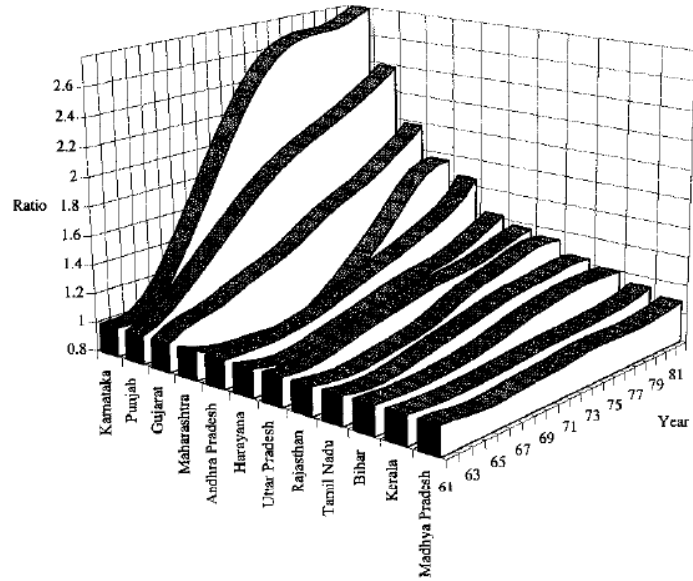


FIGURE 1. HYV-CROP PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH BY STATE: 1961-1981 (RATIO OF YIELDS PER ACRE BY YEAR TO YIELDS PER ACRE IN 1961 IN THAT STATE)

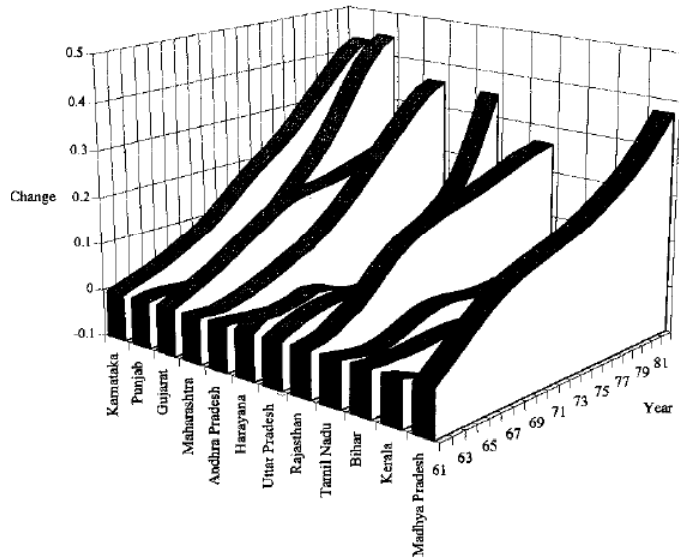


FIGURE 2. CHANGE IN PROPORTION OF 15-YEAR-OLD MALES WITH PRIMARY SCHOOLING BY STATE: 1961-1981

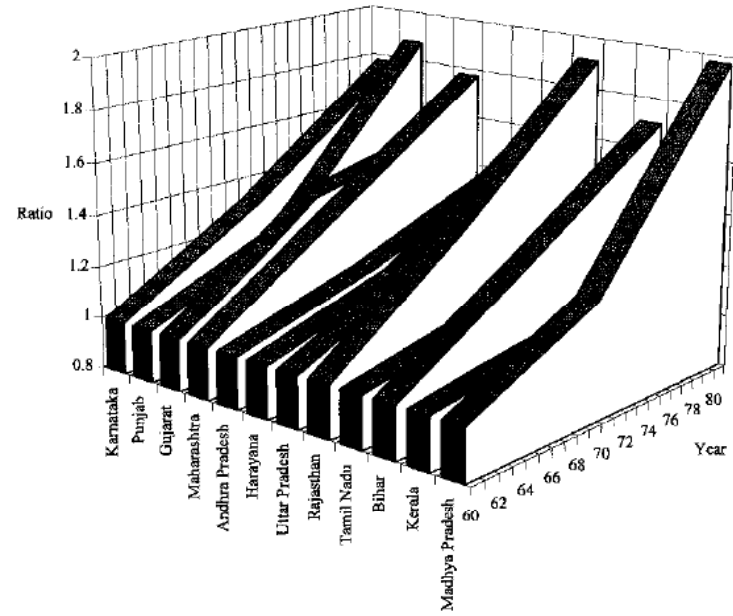


FIGURE 3. GROWTH IN NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY STATE: 1961-1981 (RATIO OF THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY YEAR TO THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN 1961 IN THAT STATE)

TABLE I—DETERMINANTS OF HYV ADOPTION BY 1971 AND TIMING OF HYV ADOPTION

Variable	Means ^a	Probit coefficients			
		Ever Adopted ^b	Adoption hazard ^b		
Household schooling:					
Primary highest	0.493 (0.500)	0.537 (8.94) ^b	0.524 (8.55)	0.374 (8.13)	0.371 (7.89)
Secondary highest	0.213 (0.410)	0.153 (2.07)	0.140 (1.89)	0.084 (1.52)	0.072 (1.30)
Household owned land (acres)	10.5 (12.5)	0.0157 (6.34)	0.0159 (6.40)	0.0105 (6.59)	0.0106 (6.68)
Village: agricultural extension	0.560 (0.496)	—	0.162 (3.04)	—	0.120 (2.93)
Village: primary highest	0.955 (0.207)	—	0.012 (0.09)	—	-0.055 (0.55)
IADP	0.222 (0.416)	0.374 (5.96)	0.340 (5.29)	0.345 (7.31)	0.321 (6.58)
Year: 1968-1969	0.422 (0.494)	—	—	-1.29 (31.49)	-1.30 (12.72)
Year: 1969-1970	0.317 (0.465)	—	—	-1.31 (30.51)	-1.31 (12.77)
Year: 1970-1971	0.261 (0.435)	—	—	-1.46 (30.01)	-1.46 (13.94)
Constant:	—	-0.636 (14.2)	-0.726 (5.57)	—	—
N:	2,532	2,532	2,532	2,532	2,532

^a In the first column standard deviations are given in parentheses.

^b Absolute values of *t* ratios are given in parentheses in these columns.

TABLE 5—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES OF CHILDREN AGED 5–14^a

Variable	Sample means ^b		Instrumental-variables fixed-effects coefficients ^c		Fixed-effects coefficient	
	1971 level	1971–1982 change	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Yield (rupees) per hectare ($\times 10^3$)	3.090 (0.918)	0.927 (0.671)	0.158 (4.28)	0.141 (3.49)	0.0904 (5.18)	0.080 (4.17)
Yield growth ($\times 10^3$)	0.394 (0.451)	-0.0491 (0.568)	0.225 (1.97)	0.348 (2.61)	-0.0549 (1.83)	-0.0510 (1.62)
Yield growth \times nonfarm household ($\times 10^3$)	—	—	—	-0.704 (2.26)	—	-0.036 (0.38)
Yield level \times nonfarm household ($\times 10^3$)	—	—	—	0.0434 (0.85)	—	0.046 (1.29)
School built in village	0.944 (0.231)	0.085 (0.280)	0.572 (2.89)	0.622 (2.92)	0.0575 (0.95)	0.053 (0.89)
Male wage rate (rupees per day)	2.58 (1.13)	0.452 (1.16)	-0.102 (3.02)	-0.105 (2.96)	-0.0131 (0.88)	-0.011 (0.74)
Wealth ($\times 10^6$)	0.013771 (0.02310)	0.001454 (0.00224)	1.51 (1.32)	1.34 (1.12)	0.614 (0.79)	0.624 (0.80)
Number in household:						
Adult men with primary schooling	0.618 (0.991)	0.269 (1.15)	0.106 (3.27)	0.130 (3.66)	0.0711 (4.29)	0.074 (4.44)
Adult women with primary schooling	0.081 (0.338)	0.177 (0.578)	-0.0598 (0.68)	-0.0752 (0.80)	0.0801 (2.57)	0.082 (2.64)
Adult men	1.94 (1.06)	0.583 (1.30)	-0.110 (3.81)	-0.114 (3.75)	-0.0375 (2.54)	-0.039 (2.63)
Adult women	1.78 (0.967)	0.327 (1.30)	-0.0162 (0.63)	-0.0058 (0.21)	-0.0257 (1.77)	-0.024 (1.68)
Boys 10–14	0.500 (0.667)	0.115 (0.918)	0.114 (3.72)	0.103 (3.18)	0.0788 (4.23)	0.077 (4.13)
Girls 10–14	0.492 (0.666)	0.096 (1.04)	-0.0271 (1.03)	-0.0256 (0.94)	-0.0294 (1.80)	-0.029 (1.81)
Children 5–9	1.28 (0.824)	-0.071 (1.36)	-0.0449 (2.11)	-0.0434 (1.94)	-0.0268 (2.15)	-0.028 (2.23)

^a Sample size is 847 households.

^b Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

^c Absolute values of asymptotic Huber t ratios are given in parentheses. All variables are instrumented.

Sources: ARIS, REDS, Vanneman and Barnes (1991).

TABLE 1

RELATIONSHIP OF MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLING AND LITERACY TO HYV ADOPTION: MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD LOGIT ESTIMATES, 1971

Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)
Any adult male with primary schooling	.846 (6.15)	.845 (6.23)	.822 (5.83)
Any adult male literate	...	...	.0745 (.41)
Any adult female with primary schooling	...	.00586 (.04)	.0789 (.40)
Any adult female literate	...	...	-.0907 (.49)
Owned land area	.00370 (.67)	.00371 (.67)	.00360 (.65)
Farm equipment value ($\times 10^{-3}$)	.113 (1.72)	.113 (1.73)	.113 (1.73)
Irrigation equipment value ($\times 10^{-3}$)	.0531 (1.89)	.0531 (1.89)	.0533 (1.89)
IADP district	.613 (2.47)	.612 (2.46)	.615 (2.48)
Agricultural extension service in village	.167 (.77)	.167 (.77)	.167 (.77)
Constant	-1.59 (8.88)	-1.59 (8.89)	-1.62 (7.81)

NOTE.—Absolute values of asymptotic *t*-ratios are in parentheses.

WOMEN'S SCHOOLING

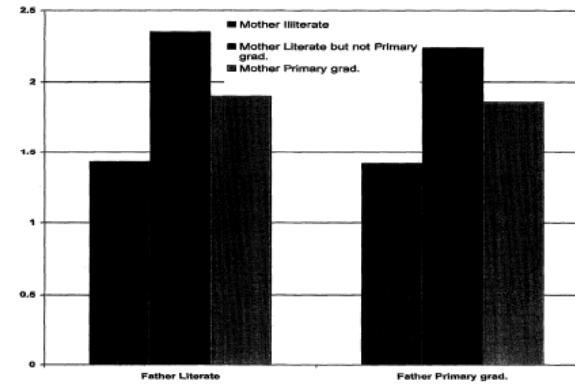


FIG. 3.—Average study hours per day among farm children, by schooling level of mother and father.

TABLE 3

QUINQUENNIAL VILLAGE OBSERVATIONS: DETERMINANTS OF THE SCHOOLING AND LITERACY OF NEWLY MARRIED FARM WIVES, 1961-76 (Fixed-Effects Instrumental Variable Estimates)

Variable	Proportion of New Wives Literate (1)	Proportion of New Wives Literate but Not Primary School Graduates (2)	Proportion of New Wives Completed Primary Schooling (3)
Proportion of new husbands completed primary schooling*	.276 (2.26)	-.00829 (.10)	.282 (3.30)
Proportion of new husbands literate*	-.0069 (.04)	.240 (1.96)	-.118 (1.98)
Average age of new husbands at marriage*	.0174 (1.86)	.0141 (1.71)	-.00137 (.25)
γ_{67-71}	.0000430 (1.76)	.0000361 (1.67)	.0000055 (.36)
γ_{72-76}	.0000368 (1.40)	.0000198 (1.71)	.0000016 (.09)
Average number of men in the household*	-.817 (1.07)	-.541 (1.67)	.431 (1.00)
Average number of literate men in the household*	1.95 (1.43)	-.440 (.57)	.244 (.25)
Average number of married women in the household*	.453 (1.40)	.0164 (.08)	.163 (.57)
Average number of literate, married women in the household*	-1.70 (1.22)	.657 (1.16)	-.164 (.21)

NOTE.—Absolute values of robust *t*-ratios are in parentheses.
* Endogenous variable.

TABLE 4
DETERMINANTS OF FARM CHILDREN'S AVERAGE DAILY STUDY HOURS IN 1981-82

VARIABLE/ESTIMATOR	ALL HOUSEHOLDS: OLS (1)	EXTENDED-HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE		SON SAMPLE: WITHIN- HOUSEHOLD IV (5)	
		OLS (2)	Within- Household (3)		Within- Household IV (4)
Mother literate*	1.03 (5.29)	1.42 (3.16)	1.04 (2.21)	1.78 (2.02)	2.38 (1.69)
Mother completed primary school*	.0581 (.25)	-.029 (.08)	-.756 (1.36)	-1.05 (.91)	-1.29 (.78)
Father literate	.260 (1.42)	.460 (1.08)	.458 (.94)	.339 (.68)	-.632 (.73)
Father completed primary school	.706 (3.83)	-.567 (1.21)	.0136 (.03)	.0217 (.05)	.361 (.44)
Child's years of schooling*	.812 (34.1)	.891 (15.8)	.626 (11.5)	.721 (7.39)	.593 (4.89)
Child's age	-.420 (21.1)	-.462 (9.97)	-.327 (6.48)	-.382 (5.46)	-.330 (3.83)
Child is girl	-.621 (6.81)	-.163 (.79)	-.596 (3.01)	-.487 (2.29)	-.711 (2.67)
Father primary claimant	.054 (.36)	.270 (.65)	-1.41 (2.35)	-1.23 (1.99)	...
Primary claimant × household wealth ($\times 10^{-3}$)	.000959 (.81)	.00529 (1.87)	.00863 (1.98)	.00868 (1.98)	...
Household wealth ($\times 10^{-3}$)	.000564 (.57)	-.000721 (.51)	...	...	...
$\tau_{\eta-82}$	.0291 (3.13)	.060 (2.95)	...	...	...
Constant	6.39 (25.4)	6.73 (12.29)	...	...	...
Number of children	5,595	938	938	938	561
Households	2,473	262	262	262	172

NOTE.—Absolute values of robust *t*-ratios are in parentheses.
* Endogenous variable.

