

ABSTRACT

The research aims to study the variation in the levels of malnutrition in children between the ages of 0-59 months from a sample of major Indian states categorised on the basis of their relative malnutrition levels using a binary choice model. It further compares and contrasts the effects of household and community level variables on the effects of malnutrition. The study concludes that, among all the significant factors observed, there are some differences for each of the variables in explaining child nourishment in the states with high levels of malnutrition. There is also a contrast which is observed among the high and low malnourished states in terms of the severity of malnutrition and its determinants. Thus, in terms of policy recommendations there is a need to bring in a higher level of education and awareness amongst the population, targeted towards specific regions to help minimize the effects of child malnutrition.