

## **ABSTRACT**

This paper attempts to find evidence of a linkage between agriculture and child undernutrition in India. Undernutrition in children such as stunting and underweight are seen in poverty groups in both urban and rural areas. On the other hand, some agricultural factors like higher gross and net value added in agriculture, higher production and productivity of food grains are known to be strongly linked poverty alleviation. Agriculture has a potential to reduce child undernutrition via poverty elimination, not only in the rural areas, but also in the semi urban areas where non-farm activity is strongly linked to agriculture. However, there is very little evidence on this in the literature. This paper makes an effort to explore this aspect with state level data. Limited econometric analysis supplements the descriptive analysis of National Family Health Survey data and data on agricultural prosperity provides evidence base to the existing theories of linkage of agriculture to nutrition.