

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the possibility of linkages between agricultural prosperity with child nutrition at the State level and household level. We have used Fixed effects model to analyse this linkage at the state level and multinomial logit model at the household level. In state level analysis, Labour productivity is taken as the agricultural indicator which enables us to conclude that it is negatively associated with child nutrition. Other indicators like incidence of diarrhea and Mother's BMI, below 18.5(Kg/M²) show that there is a positive association with stunting rates of children below 5 years. Percentage of children who are fully vaccinated below the age of 3 and female literacy rates across rural areas across states of India show a negative association with stunting rates of children below 5 years. At the household level which includes Rural ,urban and total household levels , land and livestock ownership are taken as agricultural indicators which enabled us to conclude that they are also negatively associated with stunted and underweight children below 5 years. This study enables us to conclude that Indian Agricultural growth can reduce child under nutrition in India at different levels. However,enabling policies which promotes agricultural prosperity and awareness about sanitisation and child vaccination are of utmost importance .