

Freedom from hunger and malnutrition was declared a basic right in Universal Declaration of Human Rights. But yet a large proportion of world population lacks the access to adequate food including India, which manifest in poor nutritional status. Moreover this extent is grim in EAG (Empowered Action Group) States of India as earlier literature suggests. Therefore this paper attempts to identify the determinants of child nutrition, which ultimately leads the inequality among children in EAG states. To carry this study, National Family Health Survey, 2005-06 data have been analysed. Composite Index of Anthropometric Failure (CIAF) has been used to assess the nutritional status of children. Bi-variate and multi-variate techniques have been used for the analysis and concentration index has been prepared to show the inequalities among children across socio-economic status for each state of EAG. Results indicate that place of residence, economic and social status, and education and BMI of mother plays a vital role in nutritional status. The percentage of no anthropometric failure children is very low in each of the EAG state, but there are evidences of unequal distribution of no anthropometric failure across the various demographic and socioeconomic variables. The highest inequalities lie across wealth index followed by educational level of mother and social status among EAG states. So improvement in income of the poor, education and health status of women, eradication of caste based discriminations, spreading the awareness about nutrition provide a long term solutions to establish equality in terms of nutritional status among children.