1. What is the estimated number of malnourished people in India?
2. How does the variation in methods affect the data on food insecurity in India?
3. What were the most common tools for measuring food insecurity in the reviewed articles?
4. When was the systematic review conducted, and how many articles were included?
5. What is the range of reported food insecurity in India, and why does it vary?
6. Why is there a need for an Indian-specific food security measure?
7. What are the six main dimensions of the concept of food security?
8. Why is access to food considered necessary but not sufficient for food security?
9. How is food insecurity defined at the household level?
10. What percentage of India's population resides in rural areas, and why is data limited in these areas?
11. What factors contribute to malnutrition in India, according to the text?
12. Why is exploring the link between food insecurity and malnutrition crucial in India?
13. How many people in India are estimated to be malnourished, and what factors contribute to this?
14. What are the three hierarchical and interlinked dimensions of food security?
15. Why is the stability of the first three dimensions important in the concept of food security?
16. What are the potential outcomes of food insecurity in India, as highlighted in the text?
17. How is food security defined at the household level?
18. Why is there a lack of exploration of the link between food insecurity and malnutrition in India?
19. What is the primary focus of the systematic review discussed in the text?
20. Why were certain articles excluded from the review, as mentioned in the text?
21. What are the key search terms used in the systematic search for food security research in India?
22. How many databases were searched in the systematic review, and when was it conducted?
23. What was the range of prevalence for reported food insecurity in the reviewed articles?
24. Why is an Indian-specific food security measure suggested in the text?
25. What are the dimensions of the concept of food security, as outlined in the text?
26. How does the text propose addressing nutrition-related public health in India?
27. What are the factors contributing to malnutrition in India, as mentioned in the text?
28. Why is data on food insecurity limited in rural areas of India?
29. What is the primary outcome sought through the systematic review discussed in the text?
30. How many articles were reviewed after excluding those that did not meet the inclusion criteria?
31. Why is there a need for an Indian-specific food security measure, according to the text?
32. What are the limitations of the existing tools for measuring food insecurity in India?
33. How does food security exist at the household level, according to the text?
34. Why is exploring the link between food insecurity and malnutrition considered urgent in India?
35. What is the prevalence of food insecurity in urban settings, and what percentage of India's population resides rurally?
36. How does food security at the household level contribute to an active, healthy life?
37. Why is data limited on food insecurity in rural areas of India, and what percentage of the population resides in rural areas?
38. What is the primary focus of the systematic review?
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73. What are the limitations of the existing tools for measuring food insecurity in India?
74. How does food security exist at the household level, according to the text?
75. How many articles were initially identified in the search, and how many were duplicates?
76. What was the inclusion/exclusion process, and how many articles were finally included in the review?
77. What percentage of the reviewed articles were cross-sectional studies?
78. How many articles employed a mixed methods approach in the review?
79. Why were certain studies excluded in the review, and how many states and union territories were covered by the research?
80. What were the most common measurement tools used to assess food insecurity in the reviewed studies?
81. What was the range of prevalence for reported food insecurity in the reviewed studies?
82. Why is the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) commonly used, and how is it scored?
83. How does the US Household Food Security Survey Module (HFSSM) categorize food security levels?
84. What is the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), and who developed it?
85. How is the Radimer/Cornell scale used to categorize households?
86. What is the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS), and how many questions does it use for measuring food security?
87. How does the National Sample Survey (NSS) provide a proxy measure of food insecurity?
88. What are the challenges with proxy measures of food insecurity?
89. How did studies use proxy measures such as calorie intake and agricultural productivity?
90. What percentage of studies using proxy measures did not indicate the level of food security in their results?
91. What population groups were investigated in the reviewed studies?
92. How did prevalence rates of food insecurity among children vary in the reviewed studies?
93. What were the common findings regarding infant and young child feeding practices in studies focusing on children?
94. In which state were most studies conducted, and how many states and union territories were covered?
95. How many nationwide studies were found in the review, and what was their focus?
96. What was the range of participant numbers in the reviewed studies?
97. What was the most common method used to measure food insecurity in the reviewed studies?
98. How many studies employed the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) for measuring food security?
99. How many studies employed a mixed methods approach in the review, and what was their focus?
100. What was the prevalence of food insecurity measured through the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) in an urban area in South Delhi?
101. How many studies included in the review focused on teenagers?
102. How many studies employed the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) in the review?
103. What is the purpose of the Radimer/Cornell scale, and how many items does it include?
104. How many studies employed the US Household Food Security Survey Module (HFSSM) in the review?
105. What is the focus of the US Household Food Security Survey Module (HFSSM) in measuring food security?
106. How many studies employed the National Sample Survey (NSS) as a proxy measure, and what does it measure?
107. Why is the NSS considered a proxy indicator in the review?
108. How many studies employed proxy measures, and how many provided no indication of food security levels?
109. What is the focus of this paper on food security in Burkina Faso?
110. How many food security indicators are analyzed in the paper, and what are they?
111. Why are household surveys crucial for obtaining food security indicators?
112. What is the empirical case used in the paper, and how long has the household survey in Burkina Faso been conducted?
113. What do the results of the paper reveal about spatiotemporal variations in food security indicators?
114. How does Burkina Faso rank among the most affected countries by food insecurity in West Africa?
115. Why has the food situation in Burkina Faso deteriorated in recent years?
116. What are the three key indicators of food security mentioned in the paper, and what were their rates in Burkina Faso by 2017?
117. How do food security agricultural monitoring systems contribute to preventing food crises?
118. What are the criteria mentioned for evaluating the usefulness of a food security indicator?
119. How do household surveys compare to individual consumption surveys in terms of cost and nutritional relevance?
120. What is the “triple burden of malnutrition,” and how does it impact the food situation in Burkina Faso?
121. How does the paper suggest using household survey indicators for food crisis detection?
122. What is the analytical framework for measuring food security at the household level?
123. Why is Burkina Faso’s food security closely linked to agricultural production, and what are the climate characteristics?
124. How do climate change and conflicts impact food security in Burkina Faso?
125. What is the definition of food security, and what are its four dimensions?
126. Why are multiple indicators preferred for estimating food security, according to the paper?
127. What is the impact of the “triple burden of malnutrition” on key indicators in Burkina Faso?
128. How do household surveys contribute to food security indicators at the global level?
129. Why are composite indicators developed, and what do they involve?
130. How does the paper address the spatial and temporal dimensions of food security indicators?
131. What are the key climatic features of Burkina Faso, and how do they influence food security?
132. Why is the utilization of indicators derived from household surveys considered a good compromise?
133. How does the paper suggest using household survey data for food security information despite inherent biases?
134. How do longitudinal studies contribute to understanding food security trends over time?
135. Why are household surveys considered a central source of information for food security monitoring systems?
136. What are the temporal and spatial dimensions evaluated for food security indicators in the paper?
137. How does the paper contribute to the understanding of food security monitoring systems?
138. Why is the situation in Burkina Faso relevant for studying food security, and what does it reveal about West Africa?
139. How do household surveys contribute to national and regional food security maps?
140. What challenges persist regarding food security measurement, and how are they addressed by monitoring systems?
141. What is the purpose of the Permanent Agricultural Survey in Burkina Faso?
142. How often is the Permanent Agricultural Survey conducted, and since when has it been in operation?
143. Why is information on household food consumption collected in the Permanent Agricultural Survey?
144. What is the coverage of the data set used in this paper, and for how many years does it span?
145. How are biases addressed in the Permanent Agricultural Survey, and what types of biases are mentioned?
146. Why is the Permanent Agricultural Survey considered a key element in national and regional food security warning systems?
147. What are the three food security indicators used in the paper, and why are they considered proxies for food access?
148. How is the Food Consumption Score (FCS) calculated, and what are the World Food Program thresholds?
149. What does the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) measure, and how many food groups are considered?
150. What are the other food security proxies mentioned, and how are they obtained?
151. How are the vegetation index, rainfall, and food prices transformed into deviations for analysis?
152. Why are correlations analyzed between food security proxies and indicators from the Permanent Agricultural Survey?
153. How many farm households, on average, are included in the Permanent Agricultural Survey each year?
154. What criteria are used to define a farm household in Burkina Faso?
155. How do the FCS and HDDS indicators vary nationally between 2009 and 2017?
156. Why is the rCSI indicator not depicted for temporal analysis, and from when is the information available?
157. What major events have affected food security in Burkina Faso since 2009?
158. How do the FCS and HDDS indicators capture the impact of severe events on food security?
159. Why did the HDDS and FCS indicators increase between 2009 and 2011, and what events influenced subsequent decreases?
160. How does the paper confirm the ability of HDDS and FCS indicators to capture inter-annual variability in food security?
161. Why is the eastern and northern part of Burkina Faso highlighted as structurally food insecure?
162. What limitations and biases are discussed in the "Results and discussion" section based on Permanent Agricultural Survey guidelines?
163. How do the FCS and HDDS indicators compare at the national scale between 2009 and 2017?
164. Why does the paper suggest considering multiple indicators for a comprehensive understanding of food security?
165. How does the Permanent Agricultural Survey contribute to national and regional food security systems?
166. Why are deviations of food security proxies normalized before analysis, and what is their significance?
167. How does the Permanent Agricultural Survey data set contribute to the understanding of the spatial and temporal dimensions of food security?
168. What are the challenges associated with collecting household survey data, and how have concerns about privacy impacted data quality?
169. How do food security indicators derived from the Permanent Agricultural Survey contribute to national and regional systems?
170. What is the domestic demand for edible oils in India, and how does it compare to domestic production?
171. Why has the area under oilseeds cultivation in India experienced a deceleration, and what is the government's strategy to achieve self-sufficiency?
172. What is food security, and why did the pandemic and global events compound the issue of access to safe and nutritious food?
173. How did the pandemic impact farmers' access to markets in India, and what resulted from instinctive hoarding?
174. Why is food inflation a crucial parameter for economic access to food, and who is most affected by it?
175. What is the impact of food inflation on infant and child mortalities, and why are the impacts lesser in countries with a higher contribution of agriculture to GDP?
176. How much of the total budget for 2022-23 has the Indian government allocated to the country's food subsidy program?
177. What is the role of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in ensuring food security in India?
178. What is the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), and how does it shift the approach to food security?
179. What are the key components of NFSA, and how does it address food distribution to different population categories?
180. How does the government support vulnerable populations through schemes like Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) and Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana (PM POSHAN Scheme)?
181. Why is reducing food waste crucial for ensuring food for all, and how much food is estimated to be wasted in India annually?
182. How does food waste impact sustainable consumption and production patterns, as per the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Target 12.3?
183. What is the estimated global food wastage at the consumer level, and which sectors contribute most to this waste?
184. How does food wastage per capita vary across regions, and what are the challenges associated with excess food waste?
185. What is the significance of adopting a "Waste not philosophy" to address food waste in India?
186. What does wasting indicate, and what are its main underlying causes?
187. Why is wasting in children associated with a higher risk of death, and what is the "vicious cycle" between infection and wasting?
188. What target did the World Health Assembly set for reducing childhood wasting by 2025, and how has India performed against this target?
189. Which state in India has the highest proportion of wasted children, and has there been an increase in wasted children in some states?
190. What is severe wasting, and how has the proportion of severely wasted children changed at the all-India level?
191. Which states witnessed the highest increase in severe wasting, and why is this a matter of concern?
192. What does underweight reflect, and how has underweight prevalence changed at the all-India level?
193. In which states is the prevalence of underweight children the highest, and what is the impact on mortality, mobility, and productivity?
194. How is nutritional status related to socioeconomic status in India, and what are the consequences of chronic undernutrition in mothers?
195. What are the causes of anaemia in India, and how does the prevalence differ between rural and urban areas?
196. Why is anaemia more prevalent in women than men, and how does it impact women's health during pregnancies?
197. Which states in India have more than 70% anaemic children, and what are the implications of such high prevalence?
198. How has the percentage of anaemic children changed in Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, and Puducherry?
199. What factors contribute to the high prevalence of anaemia in Ladakh, and how severe is the problem in this region?
200. What is the prevalence of anaemia in women in nine states with more than 60% anaemic women, and how has it changed over time?
201. Why is anaemia less severe in men, and which states have more than 30% anaemic men?
202. How does the prevalence of anaemia in Ladakh compare between men and women, and what might contribute to this difference?
203. What does the NFHS 5 data reveal about the prevalence of obesity in India?
204. How has obesity changed among children under five, and which states reported a decrease in overweight youngsters?
205. What is the percentage increase in obesity among adults in India over the last five years?
206. Why is Waist-to-Hip Ratio (WHR) important, and what does it reveal about the Indian population in NFHS-5?
207. Which state reported the highest proportion of women with substantially increased WHR, and how does it compare to the lowest state?
208. What is stability in the context of food and nutrition security, and why is it important?
209. How have COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine War impacted the stability of food security globally?
210. What were the major disruptions to food supply chains during the COVID-19 pandemic?
211. How has COVID-19 affected nutritional status in India, and what were the consequences on nutrition interventions?
212. What coping mechanisms did poor households adopt during the pandemic, and how did it affect their spending patterns?
213. Why is the Russia-Ukraine War impacting global food and fertilizer prices, and how much of the world's traded wheat do they produce?
214. According to the FAO, what is the expected increase in global food and feed prices if the Russia-Ukraine conflict persists?
215. What does the NFHS-5 data reveal about the prevalence of obesity in children under five?
216. How much has obesity increased among adults in India over the last five years?
217. Why is Waist-to-Hip Ratio (WHR) considered important, and what does it indicate when combined with BMI?
218. How has the prevalence of substantially increased WHR varied between men and women?
219. What state reported the highest proportion of women with substantially increased risk of WHR?
220. Why is stability important in the context of food and nutrition security?
221. How have COVID-19-related lockdowns affected food supply chains globally?
222. What flagship nutrition interventions in India were disrupted due to COVID-19?
223. How did poor households cope with the pandemic's impact on food supply chains?
224. Why are millets considered beneficial for farmers in mitigating risks like droughts?
225. How do millets contribute to combating climate change?
226. What is the trend in per capita consumption of millets from 1962 to 2010?
227. How can millets help address lifestyle diseases, and what component contributes to this?
228. What state has the maximum area under millet cultivation, and which state has the highest yield?
229. Why has the area under millet cultivation been continuously declining since the early 1970s?
230. How much of the millet production is concentrated in the top six states in India?
231. What two-pronged strategies are needed to promote millet consumption?
232. How can millet consumption be promoted among urban consumers?
233. What measures can be taken to improve the production base of millets?
234. What fiscal incentives are recommended along the millet value chains?