

# food GLOSSARY

## Food Glossary

Urban studies look at food in a broad perspective. Since existing glossaries on food are biased towards cooking, nutrition, and culinary arts, the necessity to compile a more expansive glossary on food was felt. The *Dictionary of Food Science and Nutrition*, *Glossary on Right to Food* (2009) and *Food Control System Assessment Tool: Introduction and Glossary* were the main sources consulted. Additionally, various online resources, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), were used for out of context definitions. The glossary contains 76 terms, with the right to food, agriculture and food production, and nutrition being the main themes.

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# A

**Access to Food** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Right to Food*)

In the context of the human right to food, accessibility of food entails both economic and physical accessibility. Economic accessibility implies that personal or household financial means to buy food for an adequate diet should ensure that other basic needs are not threatened or compromised. Economic accessibility applies to any acquisition pattern or entitlement through which people procure their food. Physical accessibility implies that adequate food is accessible to everyone, including vulnerable individuals and groups such as infants, young children, elderly people, the physically disabled, terminally ill or persons with persistent medical - including mental - problems, and prisoners. Victims of natural or human-made disasters, armed conflicts and wars, indigenous peoples and ethnic groups, people in remote areas and other disadvantaged groups may need special attention with respect to accessibility of food. (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 2).

**Access to Markets** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Right to Food*)

Non-discriminatory access to markets should be ensured. The state obligation to protect rights holders is stressed, among others, to prevent uncompetitive market practices and to seek the commitment of all market players to realise the right to food through policies that foster food security (Glossary on Right to Food, 3).

**Access to Water** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Right to Food*)

The most commonly used definition of “access” is having a source of safe water within 1 kilometer of the dwelling (Geere, J. (2016)).

**Affordability of Food** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Right to Food*)

The cost of the diet of a household relative to the household’s income (Lee et al. 2013).

**Agriculture** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

Agriculture is a branch of applied science. The term ‘agriculture’ is derived from the Latin words ‘ager,’ meaning land or field, and ‘cultural,’ meaning cultivation. Thus, agriculture is the science and art of farming, including cultivating the soil, raising plant life from land i.e., producing crops and raising livestock (Baruah 2007).

**Agri-Food** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

Used to describe industries that are involved in the mass-production, processing and inspection of food made from agricultural products (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 6).

**Agroecology** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

The study of the relationship between food production and the environment (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 6).

# B

**Big Food** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

Big Food is the name the media gives to an industry in which a few huge companies dominate the production and sale of food and drink to consumers. While smaller brands certainly exist, they often fail due to diminishing market share (Lingel 2020).

# C

**Calories** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

A unit of energy in food. Carbohydrates, fats, protein, and alcohol in the foods and drinks we eat provide food energy or “calories” (Farlex 2020a).

**Carbohydrates** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Carbohydrates are one of the main types of nutrients. The digestive system changes carbohydrates into glucose (blood sugar). The body uses this sugar for energy for the cells, tissues and organs. It stores any extra sugar in the liver and muscles for when it is needed. There are two types of carbohydrates: simple and complex. Simple carbohydrates include natural and added sugars. Complex carbohydrates include whole grain breads and cereals, starchy vegetables and legumes (Farlex 2020a).

**Cash Crop** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

A cash crop is defined as a crop grown for direct sale or for market sales rather than for subsistence food or for household consumption (Kuma et al. 2019, 1).

**D****Deregulation** (Noun) (Theme: Agriculture and Food Production)

The reduction of government intervention in business, the opening of borders, and in general, the opening of the free market through the elimination of tariffs and trade restrictions (Schanbacher 2019, 4).

**Dietary Diversity** (Noun) (Theme: Food Security)

Dietary diversity is defined as the number of food groups consumed over a given period (Dop and Razes 2010, 232).

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**F****Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO)** (Noun) (Theme: Agriculture and Food Production)

An FPO, formed by a group of farm producers, is a registered body with producers as shareholders. It deals with business activities related to the farm produce and works for the benefit of the member producers (Wadke 2019).

**Fibre** (Noun) (Theme: Food Security)

Fibre is a substance in plants. Dietary fibre is the edible kind. It is a type of carbohydrate. It is listed on a food label as soluble fibre or insoluble fibre. Both types have important health benefits. Fibre makes one feel full faster and stay full for a longer time. It helps control weight. It also helps digestion and prevents constipation (Farlex 2020a).

**Food Aid** (Verb) (Theme: Right to Food)

Food aid is a transaction by which food commodities destined for human consumption are provided to a recipient country, a group of people or a beneficiary entity, either as a full grant or on a concessional loan basis. Such transactions include donations made by governments, supra-governmental organisations, intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, private companies, foundations and individuals. One distinguishes food aid that is funded from external sources, most of the time within the framework of public assistance schemes (including both development assistance and humanitarian aid), from food assistance which is financed from internal sources and is provided either by the government of the recipient country or by non-governmental organisations (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 21).

**Food Chain** (Noun) (Theme: Agriculture and Food Production)

The series of processes that food goes through, including primary production (feeds, agricultural practices and environmental conditions), product design and processing, transport, storage, distribution, marketing, preparation and consumption (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 24).

**Food for Work** (Verb) (Theme: Right to Food)

Food for Work Programme (FWP) was introduced in 1977-78. The programme was launched to provide food grains to labour for development works (Giri 2017, 6151).

**Food Insecurity Vulnerability** (Adjective) (Theme: Food Security)

Food insecurity vulnerability is a probability or likelihood concept, because it can be seen as the result of: (a) the probability that a particular risk (or hazardous event) occurs, (b) the probability that a specific hazardous event or shock affects particular individuals, households, or groups of people, and (c) the probability that the affected household cannot withstand, or can only partially withstand, a particular risk impact. As such, the vulnerability concept can be applied to any human condition, from general wellbeing to specific disease. Here it is specifically applied to food security. The cumulative probabilities of (a) and (b) are usually termed: "exposure to risk". Exposure to risk and capacity to withstand effectively a risk or shock are the two vulnerability dimensions that determine food insecurity outcomes. Households, or groups of people, who are permanently food-insecure, are also highly vulnerable to greater food insecurity when a shock occurs. While those who are food secure to start off with, and have very low levels of risk exposure, and have a high capacity to withstand or to recover quickly from any adverse risk effect, will remain food secure when a shock occurs. Thus, one can think of a vulnerability continuum, with positions at different points of this continuum representing different degrees of vulnerability to food insecurity, depending on actual exposure to risks and the capacity to withstand the impact of risk. Vulnerability is thus a relative concept, i.e., some people or households are more or less vulnerable to food insecurity than others (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 23).

**Food Law** (Noun) (Theme: Right to Food)

Includes acts, laws, regulations, and other instruments with legally binding force issued by public authorities, related to food in general, and to food safety in particular, and covering the protection of public health, the protection of consumers and conditions of fair trading. It covers any stage of production, processing and distribution of food, and also of feed produced for, or fed to, food producing animals (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 13).

**Food Safety Emergency** (Noun) (Theme: Right to Food)

A situation, whether accidental or intentional, that is identified by a competent authority as constituting a serious and as yet uncontrolled foodborne risk to public health that requires urgent action (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 14).

**Food Safety Net** (Noun) (Theme: Right to Food)

Food safety nets are a subset of social safety nets and aim to assure a minimum amount of food consumption and/or protect households against shocks to food consumption. Food-based safety net programmes have generally been created in direct response to devaluation, hyperinflation or cuts in public social spending that threaten to have adverse social and political effects or to alleviate some of the worst forms of poverty and social exclusion. Some typically used types of food-based safety net programmes include, supplementary feeding programmes, emergency feeding programmes, food for work and food stamps, vouchers or coupons (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 24).

**Food Scheme** (Noun) (Theme: Right to Food)

It is a daily ongoing scheme to provide every child in Indian schools “hot cooked meals” every day (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 25).

**Food Security** (Noun) (Theme: Food Security)

Food security [is] a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (Food and Agriculture Organization 2002).

**Food Security Programme** (Verb) (Theme: Right to Food)

A sound food security programme based on human rights should apply the human rights principles. It should target the most needy and empower all stakeholders, including the most vulnerable groups, to participate in the process of human development. It should consider the adequate and sustainable access to nutritious and culturally acceptable food as a human right, and the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food as an obligation of the state (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 25).

**Food Sovereignty** (Noun) (Theme: Right to Food)

According to the Nyéléni Declaration on Food Sovereignty, food sovereignty includes:

1. Prioritising local agricultural production in order to feed the people, access of peasants and landless people to land, water, seeds, and credit. Hence the need for land reforms, for fighting against GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms), for free access to seeds, and for safeguarding water as a public good to be sustainably distributed.
2. The right of farmers, peasants to produce food and the right of consumers to be able to decide what they consume, and how and by whom it is produced.
3. The right of countries to protect themselves from too low priced agricultural and food imports.
4. Agricultural prices linked to production costs: they can be achieved if the countries or unions of states are entitled to impose taxes on excessively cheap imports, if they commit themselves in favour of a sustainable farm production, and if they control production on the inner market so as to avoid structural surpluses.
5. The populations taking part in the agricultural policy choices.
6. The recognition of women farmers’ rights, who play a major role in agricultural production and in food (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 26).

**Food Utilisation** (*Verb*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Utilisation of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and healthcare to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 26-27).

**Foodborne Event** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Any event related to the occurrence of disease in humans that is caused by contaminated food (e.g., an outbreak of salmonellosis caused by improperly handled eggs) or that has the potential to expose humans to known or suspected hazards through food (e.g., accidental or intentional contamination of food with chemicals) (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 24).

**Foodborne Pathogen** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

A pathogen present in food, which may cause human disease(s) or illness through consumption of food contaminated with the pathogen and / or the biological products produced by the pathogen (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 14).

**Fortified** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Nutrients that have been artificially added to foods, such as milk fortified with vitamin D (Farlex 2020b).

**Good Agricultural Practice in the Use of Pesticides**

(*Verb*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

Includes the nationally authorised safe uses of pesticides under actual conditions necessary for effective and reliable pest control. It encompasses a range of levels of pesticide applications up to the highest authorised use, applied in a manner which leaves a residue which is the smallest amount practicable. Authorised safe uses are determined at the national level and include nationally registered or recommended uses, which take into account public and occupational health and environmental safety considerations. Actual conditions include any stage in the production, storage, transport, distribution and processing of food commodities and animal feed (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 14).

**Good Hygiene Practices** (*Verb*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

All practices regarding the conditions and measures necessary to ensure the safety and suitability of food at all stages of the food chain (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 14).

**H** **Halal Food** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Halal foods are those that are free from any component that Muslims are prohibited from consuming according to Islamic law (Shariah). Processed, made, produced, manufactured and/or stored using utensils, equipment and/or machinery that have been cleansed according to Islamic law (Islamic Council of Victoria 2019).

**Hidden Hunger** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Hidden hunger refers to sustained deficiency in vitamin and mineral intake in relation to a person's requirements. The most prevalent deficiencies globally are in intakes of iron, iodine and vitamin A. It is estimated that worldwide about 2 billion people suffer from iron deficiency (the vast majority are women and children), over 1.5 billion from iodine deficiency and 800 million from vitamin A deficiency. These deficiencies can be present even when daily energy intakes are adequate. It is referred to as "hidden" because often there are no visible signs (in mild to moderate cases), and the persons suffering from these deficiencies are unaware or do not have enough information to identify physical symptoms associated with these deficiencies (in more severe cases) (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 30).

**Hunger** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

No internationally recognised legal definition of hunger exists. However, it is today widely accepted that it goes beyond a minimum calorific package sufficient to prevent death by starvation. [The term 'starvation' refers to the most extreme form of hunger; death by starvation is the end result of a chronic, long-lasting and severe period of hunger; it is ultimate evidence of protracted right to food violation.] The concept of hunger is commonly used for situations of serious food deprivation as well as for different forms of undernutrition, including a shortfall in access to sufficient food or in essential components of nutritionally necessary food making an impact on the normal physical or mental capacity

of the person, or group of persons. Independent of any formal definition, it is clear that hunger negatively affects people's health, productivity and overall well-being and has detrimental effects on children leading to stunted growth, decreased physical and mental capacities, hindering foetal development and contributing to mental retardation (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 36).

## M

### **Malnutrition** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Malnutrition essentially means "bad nourishment." It encompasses overnutrition as well as undernutrition (see Undernutrition). It concerns not only the quantity and quality of food (not having enough food, having too much food or the wrong types of food), but also the body's response to a wide range of infections that result in malabsorption of nutrients or the inability to use nutrients properly to maintain health. People are malnourished if they are unable to utilise fully the food they eat, for example, due to diarrhoea or other illnesses (secondary malnutrition), if they consume too many calories (overnutrition), or if their diet does not provide adequate calories and protein for growth and maintenance (undernutrition or protein-energy malnutrition). Malnutrition in all its forms increases the risk of disease and early death (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 47).

### **Marginalised Group** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Right to Food*)

Different groups of people within a given culture, context and history at risk of being subjected to multiple discrimination due to the interplay of different personal characteristics or grounds, such as sex, gender, age, ethnicity, religion or belief, health status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, education or income, or living in various geographic localities (Yip, Lawless, and Chowdhury, n.d.).

## N

### **Non-vegetarian** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Used to refer to a meal that contains meat, or a person who eats meat (Cambridge University Press 2020).

### **Nutrient** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Nutrients are chemical compounds in food that are used by the body to function properly and maintain health. Examples include proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals (Farlex 2020a).

### **Nutrition Security** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Nutrition security means not only that people consume enough calories and nutrients, but that their diet is well-balanced and of good quality. To use nutrients efficiently, a person must be well cared for and relatively free of disease. Nutrition security thus depends among others, on food security, disease prevention and control, healthcare, and adequate provision of care at individual, household and community levels (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 52).

### **Nutritional Risk** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Nutritional risk is defined by the present nutritional status and risk of impairment of present status, due to increased requirements caused by stress metabolism of the clinical condition (Rasmussen, Holst, and Kondrup 2010, 213).

### **Nutritional Supplement** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

A product that is added to the diet. A nutritional supplement is taken by mouth, and usually contains one or more dietary ingredient (such as vitamin, mineral, herb, amino acid, and enzyme). Also called dietary supplement (National Cancer Institute n.d.).



**O** **Over nourishment** (*Verb*) (*Theme: Food Security*)  
Over nourishment means a daily energy intake that consistently exceeds energy requirements, leading to people being overweight or obese. Obesity is associated with the risk of chronic diseases, such as high blood pressure and diabetes. Children and adults, whose body weight significantly exceeds their normal weight for an extended period, are thus overnourished. Dietary energy requirements of an individual are determined by the energy needs for normal body functions, and to maintain good health and normal activity levels. Dietary energy requirements vary with age, gender and lifestyle. They also vary between individuals of the same age and gender, as lifestyles and activity levels vary. At the same time, as lifestyles and activity levels change over time for the same person, so do her/his daily energy requirements, including for short periods of time, such as in seasonal agricultural labour (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 60).

**R** **Rajasic and Tamasic diet** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)  
Rajasic food includes meat, spices, garlic, onion and bitter and salty dishes. Tamasic food includes fermented food as well as fish, meat, poultry and eggs (Gouri 2019, 75).

**Realisation of the Right to Food** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Right to Food*)

The right to adequate food is realised when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, have the physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 67).

**Regional Food** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Right to Food*)

An ideal regional food system describes a system in which as much food as possible to meet the population's needs is produced, processed, distributed, and purchased at multiple levels and scales within the region, resulting in maximum resilience, minimum importation, and significant economic and social return to all stakeholders in the region (Chase and Grubinger 2014, 12).

**P** **Pasteurisation** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)  
It is a form of thermal processing, for both bulk liquids and foods in containers, which uses moderate temperatures to extend shelf life by days, or at most a few weeks, but causes the minimum changes to the sensory properties or nutrient value of the food (Smith 2003, 250).

**Primary Production** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

The production, rearing or growing of primary products, including harvesting, milking and farm animal production prior to slaughter. It also includes hunting and fishing and the harvesting of wild products (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 18).

**Protein** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Protein is present in every living cell of the body. The body needs protein from food to build and maintain bones, muscles, and skin. Proteins derived from diet include meat, dairy products, nuts, and certain grains and beans. Proteins from meat and other animal products are complete proteins. This means they supply all of the amino acids the body cannot make on its own. Plant proteins are incomplete (Farlex 2020a).

**Retail** (*Verb*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

The handling and/or processing of food and its storage at the point of sale or delivery to the final consumer, and includes distribution terminals, catering operations, factory canteens, institutional catering, restaurants and other similar food service operations, shops, supermarket distribution centres and Wholesale outlets (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 19).

**Right to Be Free from Hunger** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Right to Food*)

Freedom from hunger is the only right qualified as "fundamental" by the ICESCR (art.11.2). It is considered the minimum core content of the human right to food: the minimum level which should be secured for all, whatever the level of development of a given state. Under this right, state authorities must ensure that no one is purposefully deprived of food or left to starve by the actions or omissions of public officials; they must take positive measures to protect persons suffering from hunger or who are at risk of suffering from hunger (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 71).

**Right to Food Assessment** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Right to Food*)

The assessment is part of the implementation process of the right to food at national level which encompasses seven steps: Identifying the hungry and the poor; Conducting a thorough assessment of the legal, policy and institutional framework; Elaborating a sound food security strategy; Strengthening the legal framework; Allocating obligations and responsibilities; Monitoring the progressive realisation of the right to food; and Establishing recourse mechanisms (Food and Agriculture Organization 2009, 2).

**Sorting and Grading** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

The process of organising products that are of differing types, sizes or qualities into groups (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 222).

**Source** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

1. The substance from which something is obtained.
2. The place where something comes from (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 222).

**Staple Crop** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

A food plant that provides a major source of energy or protein for a population, the five most important staple crops being rice, wheat, maize, cassava and beans (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 226).

**Staple Food** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

A food that forms the basis of the diet of the people of a region or of an animal (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 226).

**Sterilisation** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

1. The elimination of microorganisms using heat, irradiation, filtration or chemicals.
2. The operation of making an animal incapable of producing offspring (Zaid et al. 2001).

**Sugar** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Sugars are a type of simple carbohydrate. They have a sweet taste. Sugars can be found naturally in fruits, vegetables, milk, and milk products. They are also added to many foods and drinks during preparation or processing. The types of sugar include glucose, fructose, and sucrose. The digestive system breaks down sugar into glucose and the cells use the glucose for energy (Farlex 2020a).

**Supply Chain** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

All the manufacturers and suppliers who provide the parts that make up a particular product (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 231).

**Sattvic diet or Brahmin diet** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Sattvic food, which includes nuts, vegetables and dairy, is restricted to the elite castes. The food that is usually served in temples are sattvic and include edible raw materials. Sattvic food is deemed to be the food of pure gods, and rajasic and tamasic food is attributed to impure or heathen gods. This discrimination has been perpetuated for generations (Gouri 2019, 77).

**Saturated Fats** (*Adjective*) (*Theme: Food Security*)

Saturated fat is a type of fat that is solid at room temperature. Saturated fat is found in full-fat dairy products (like butter, cheese, cream, regular ice cream, and whole milk), coconut oil, lard, palm oil, ready-to-eat meats, and the skin and fat of chicken and turkey, among other foods. Saturated fats have the same number of calories as other types of fat and may contribute to weight gain if eaten in excess. Eating a diet high in saturated fat also raises blood cholesterol and risk of heart disease (Farlex 2020a).

**Seasonality** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

The fact of being available only at certain times of the year, not all year round (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 212).

**Segregation** (*Noun*) (*Theme: Agriculture and Food Production*)

The act of keeping raw materials or ingredients away from each other, in order to avoid contamination (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 212).

**Surfeit** (Noun) (Theme: Food Security)

An excessive number or quantity of a foodstuff, especially so much of it that people become sickened, repelled or bored by it (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 231).

**Sustainability** (Noun) (Theme: Agriculture and Food Production)

The ability of a process or human activity to meet present needs but maintain natural resources and leave the environment in good order for future generations (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 231).

**Sustainable Farming** (Noun) (Theme: Agriculture and Food Production)

Environmentally friendly methods of farming that allow the production of crops or livestock without damage to the ecosystem (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 231).

**Sustainable Sourcing** (Noun) (Theme: Agriculture and Food Production)

The sourcing of ingredients produced by sustainable farming practices (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 231).

**Traceability** (Noun) (Theme: Agriculture and Food Production)

The concept that each stage in the supply chain, from farm to consumer, can be traced so that the quality of the food can be guaranteed (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 240).

**Trophology** (Noun) (Theme: Food Security)

The study of dietary requirements in humans and animals (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 242).

**Undernutrition** (Noun) (Theme: Food Security)

Undernutrition is a general term that indicates a lack of some or all nutritional elements necessary for human health. The World Food Programme defines it as a state in which the physical function of an individual is impaired to the point where he or she can no longer maintain natural bodily capacities such as growth, pregnancy, lactation, learning abilities, physical work and resisting and recovering from disease. The total amount of energy and protein needed by an individual varies greatly according to age, sex, body size, the amount of physical activity and, to some extent, climate conditions. Extra energy is needed during pregnancy and lactation (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 84).

**Underweight** (Adjective) (Theme: Food Security)

Used for describing someone whose body weight is less than is medically advisable (Bateman, Sargeant, and Mc Adam 2006, 245).

**Unprocessed Products** (Noun) (Theme: Agriculture and Food Production)

Foodstuffs that have not undergone processing, and includes products that have been divided, parted, severed, sliced, boned, minced, skinned, ground, cut, cleaned, trimmed, husked, milled, chilled, frozen, deep-frozen or thawed (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization 2019, 22).

**Value Added** (Noun) (Theme: Agriculture and Food Production)

Value-added products are defined by United States Department of Agriculture as having “a change in the physical state or form of the product (such as milling wheat into flour or making strawberries into jam). The production of a product in a manner that enhances its value (such as organically produced products). The physical segregation of an agricultural commodity or product in a manner that results in the enhancement of the value of that commodity or product (such as an identity preserved marketing system)” (University of Maryland 2020).

**Vitamin** (Noun) (Theme: Food Security)

Vitamins help the body grow and develop normally. The best way to get enough vitamins is to eat a balanced diet with a variety of foods. Knowing about different vitamins and what they do can help you to make sure you get enough of the vitamins that you need (Farlex 2020a).

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**W****War-Induced Hunger** (Noun) (Theme: Right to Food)

A state is obliged: not to deny access to food to its own population and make sure that they do not starve at the very least; and to provide food for those who are in danger of starving. In addition, international humanitarian law (the branch of international law governing armed conflicts and other related situations), expressly prohibits starvation of civilians, as a method of warfare (Food and Agriculture Organization 2020, 87).

**Daily total water intake (fluid)** (Noun) (Theme: Food Security)

Daily total water intake (fluid) is defined as the amount of water consumed from foods, plain drinking water, and other beverages. Daily water intake recommendations vary by age, sex, pregnancy status, and breastfeeding status. Most of your fluid needs are met through the water and other beverages you drink ([Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2022](#)).

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## Annexure - 1

### Process followed:

1. Three broad categories, namely right to food, agriculture and food production, and nutrition, were chosen as the main themes.
2. Initially, several glossaries, such as *Dictionary of Food Science and Nutrition*, *Glossary on Right to Food* (2009), and *Food Control System Assessment Tool: Introduction and Glossary*, were consulted and terms were chosen.
3. Further, multiple sources were consulted because the abovementioned glossaries either did not have common terms for comparing definitions, the chosen terms were not defined, or the definitions were found to be out of context. In the third case, definitions were obtained from online resources, particularly from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and appropriate definitions were prioritised.
4. The terms were listed alphabetically. Each term comprises the theme, category, definition, and source.

ACCESS TO FOOD • ACCESS TO MARKETS • ACCESS TO WATER • AFFORDABILITY OF FOOD • AGRICULTURE • AGRI-FOOD • AGROECOLOGY • BIG FOOD • CALORIES • CARBOHYDRATES • CASH CROP • DEREGULATION • DIETARY DIVERSITY • FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS (FPO) • FIBRE • FOOD AID • FOOD CHAIN • FOOD FOR WORK • FOOD INSECURITY VULNERABILITY • FOOD LAW • FOOD SAFETY EMERGENCY • FOOD SAFETY NET • FOOD SCHEME • FOOD SECURITY • FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME • FOOD SOVEREIGNTY • FOOD UTILISATION • FOODBORNE EVENT • FOODBORNE PATHOGEN • FORTIFIED • GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE IN THE USE OF PESTICIDES • GOOD HYGIENE PRACTICES • HALAL FOOD • HIDDEN HUNGER • HUNGER • MALNUTRITION • MARGINALISED GROUP • NON-VEGETARIAN • NUTRIENT • NUTRITION SECURITY • NUTRITIONAL RISK • NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT • OVER NOURISHMENT • PASTEURISATION • PRIMARY PRODUCTION • PROTEIN • RAJASIC AND TAMASIC DIET • REALISATION OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD • REGIONAL FOOD • RETAIL • RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM HUNGER • RIGHT TO FOOD ASSESSMENT • SATTVIC DIET OR BRAHMIN DIET • SATURATED FATS • SEASONALITY • SEGREGATION • SORTING AND GRADING • SOURCE • STAPLE CROP • STAPLE FOOD • STERILISATION • SUGAR • SUPPLY CHAIN • SURFEIT • SUSTAINABILITY • SUSTAINABLE FARMING • SUSTAINABLE SOURCING • TRACEABILITY • TROPHOLOGY • UNDERNUTRITION • UNDERWEIGHT • UNPROCESSED PRODUCTS • VALUE ADDED • VITAMIN • WAR-INDUCED HUNGER • DAILY TOTAL WATER INTAKE • ACCESS TO FOOD • ACCESS TO MARKETS • ACCESS TO WATER • AFFORDABILITY OF FOOD • AGRICULTURE • AGRI-FOOD • AGROECOLOGY • BIG FOOD • CALORIES • CARBOHYDRATES • CASH CROP • DEREGULATION • DIETARY DIVERSITY • FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS (FPO) • FIBRE • FOOD AID • FOOD CHAIN • FOOD FOR WORK • FOOD INSECURITY VULNERABILITY • FOOD LAW • FOOD SAFETY EMERGENCY • FOOD SAFETY NET • FOOD SCHEME • FOOD SECURITY • FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME • FOOD SOVEREIGNTY • FOOD UTILISATION • FOODBORNE EVENT • FOODBORNE PATHOGEN • FORTIFIED • GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE IN THE USE OF PESTICIDES • GOOD HYGIENE PRACTICES • HALAL FOOD • HIDDEN HUNGER • HUNGER • MALNUTRITION • MARGINALISED GROUP • NON-VEGETARIAN • NUTRIENT • NUTRITION SECURITY • NUTRITIONAL RISK • NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT • OVER NOURISHMENT • PASTEURISATION • PRIMARY PRODUCTION • PROTEIN • RAJASIC AND TAMASIC DIET • REALISATION OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD • REGIONAL FOOD • RETAIL • RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM HUNGER • RIGHT TO FOOD ASSESSMENT • SATTVIC DIET OR BRAHMIN DIET • SATURATED FATS • SEASONALITY • SEGREGATION • SORTING AND GRADING • SOURCE • STAPLE CROP • STAPLE FOOD • STERILISATION • SUGAR • SUPPLY CHAIN • SURFEIT • SUSTAINABILITY • SUSTAINABLE FARMING • SUSTAINABLE SOURCING • TRACEABILITY • TROPHOLOGY • UNDERNUTRITION • UNDERWEIGHT • UNPROCESSED PRODUCTS • VALUE ADDED • VITAMIN • WAR-INDUCED HUNGER • DAILY TO-



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