

Re-Localized Food Practices and Ethical Food Initiatives

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Introduction

The survival of the people relies on one of the essential things, and that is food. Fundamental human rights are based on the security provided with regard to food and the end of hunger in the world. Even the culture is mainly based on patterns and types of food. The transformation of humans was done through crop domestication, and agriculture took birth after it. The change in the pattern of environment and climate issues revolved mostly around food security. The issues regarding food have increased lately mostly because of the increase in the number of human beings as the population grows, and the system of food production is also being affected by climatic change. The preferences with regard to food also change as time passes, which, according to environmentalists, also causes disruption in both climate and biodiversity. Economic and social development also relies on food security. Peace and security issues have been raised with the increase of insecure positions in the production of food. Furthermore, the evaluation of the re-localized practices and initiatives in food practice will be analyzed on the basis of a sustainable system of food (Raghuram and Bingham).

Discussion

The block that has been assigned and the issues that will be assessed claim the difference could be made through following steps of re-localization and taking the initiative to change the practices regarding food. The need for food can be achieved through providing a secure means of producing and acquiring food. The food security goal can be achieved by providing safe, economical, physical, and nutritious food access to all, regardless of other things. Human history revolves around the same issue, and that is the insecurity of food, which has changed its perspective but stays on the list of problems. The main issue is whether the insufficient amount of production and the increase in the population directly increase the consumption of food, which leads to the threat to peace in the world. The downfall in the economy faced by France and England, if looking back in history between 200 years, was caused by an insufficient food supply, which increased the rates. When such problems increase in any economic system, social issues also come on the list, which further makes it hard to cope. Looking at the insecurity of food faced by North America and Europe, the pattern in the economic and social issues can be recognized as caused by the insufficient amount of food (Raghuram and Bingham).

After World War 2, the developed nations realized that the insecurity of food is the core of economic

and social issues, and these should be resolved sooner than they should. The realization then leads to the opening of the international markets and the liberalization of trade. These ways were used and have been proven sufficient during that time because that's how those areas with less food were able to get hold of the production of a sufficient amount of food from those who were capable of producing the amount, which helped in removing this issue. Food sovereignty also came into being after the liberalization in which few nations believed in the security of their own economy, promoting domestic production rather than international production (Raghuram and Bingham).

The riots in almost 30 countries around the globe showed the reason behind the insecurity of food. The riots that took place in history starting from the 18th century were caused by different reasons. Some of them were based on economic issues, and now they have turned to the change in climatic conditions, which is creating **food insecurity** with the reaction of riots. For the 7 billion people living in this world, the lack of such production causes food insecurity, and that is the first and prime reason for food insecurity. A thin world parts the production power to feed the inability currently living in the world. After the first reason, which is that in some parts of the world, the other significant reason is the inability to access food even though the production and availability are sufficient in the part of the world. The Entitlement approach was driven by food security, which emphasized the sources through which food can be acquired. These sources are production, trade, labor, and inheritance. Further, these four sources are affected by economic conditions. When it comes to cities, the people living there can buy and purchase food, but discrimination on these sources can limit the amount of resources, which puts a barrier to entitlement sources (Raghuram and Bingham).

Now comes the third reason for food insecurity, which is growing and has been part of the argument since the start of the 20th century, and that is climate change. Climate change is causing changes in favorable weather conditions for the production of food. Sometimes, the lack of rain or too much rain, the climate, the floods, and all these changes in climatic reasons cause the production effector to lead to less food production. Climate scientists have raised their concerns that climate change will further affect the production of food, which will lead to food insecurity, so nations should unite together in order to avail sustainable ways of producing food (Raghuram and Bingham).

The suggested ways to secure the production of food and stop food insecurity is to control, enhance, and implement the food supply chain methods. This method identifies the loss of a great amount of food when it starts from production and reaches the consumer. The production process wastes food, and the rejected amount of food is unacceptable in some ways. All this waste should be stopped. Apart from the wastage of food, food production consumes an amount of energy in the form of fuel, fuels, and land. The food is processed on farms that are far from the urban area. Transportation is also considered to be the energy it takes to reach the consumers. The food and water imprints need to be stopped for further wastage of energy and food so that favorable ways of the food supply chain can be adopted. The fertilizers, pesticides, livestock, and food saving are discussed with guidance in the chapter. Fertilizers are limited, and the availability of fertilizers is the sole reason for the increased production of food (Raghuram and Bingham).

The scientists in this chapter emphasized nitrogen, which, using the diminishing marginal returns method, helps in a way that least the amount of input still provides the increased amount of output through the production of food. The next suggested method is the use of pesticides, which they suggested will help decrease the number of insects and that more energy could be consumed towards the production of food on agricultural land. Pesticides can cause damage to food, but insecticides and herbicides will help curb the effect on crops and be more efficient in controlling insects and weeds. Then comes the livestock, which saves the food that is being consumed. The livestock contributes to the efficient ways of producing the food because of the design of their digestive system. The specific livestock are ruminants, which include cows and goats. Other methods that have also been suggested are decreasing the distance of transport and using such enzymes to prevent food spoilation (Raghuram and Bingham).

Referring to all the suggested methods, including the history and reasons for the insecurity of food, what is lacking is the consumption and acquisition of the resources. The lack of advanced technology is also an issue that the developing world is facing. Developing countries around the globe are facing a lack of technology and resources to fight the issues regarding food insecurity. This chapter lacks all of these issues because people living in third-world countries face insecurity due to their economic conditions. They can't acquire food if it's limited. Those farmers living in poor conditions can't even have the resources to cultivate the lands efficiently so they can acquire the livestock. The livestock is also the victim of climate change, which is ignored here. Many species are going to extent at the end of 2030, according to the report of the United Nations published in 2015. The use of fertilizers and pesticides is crucial for the production of crops, and the maximum output can only be obtained through these chemicals. Providing such chemicals that affect the crop is not effective, as this could be seen in the work not being done compared to the changes that are being faced by the people regarding the lack of food. The diseases that are affecting the lives of livestock have also been ignored, and their diseases could affect production, which, in the end, will be consumed by the people (Raghuram and Bingham).

Livestock consumption also faces the cultural and social norms of the country, where their usage could be affected. The other main factor that influences the usage in an efficient manner regarding the security of food is political factors. Political stability also influences the policy of the country, and policymakers somehow ignore the threats faced by the agriculture sector. The regulation imposed by the government also affects the usage of sufficient and effective approaches. The food of animals, fertilizers, pesticides, and enzymes are being directly affected by the economic considerations that have been faced through government regulations (Raghuram and Bingham).

Conclusions

In conclusion, sustainable goals are still being ignored by nations and policymakers. The effects could be drastic, such as something that did not happen at the earliest convenience. The issues regarding food have increased lately mostly because of the increase in the number of human beings as the

population grows, and the system of food production is also being affected by climatic change. The preferences with regard to food also change as time passes, which, according to environmentalists, also causes disruption in both climate and biodiversity. Economic and social development also relies on food security. Peace and security issues have been raised with the increase of insecure positions in the production of food. The main issue is whether the insufficient amount of production and the increase in the population directly increase the consumption of food, which leads to the threat to peace in the world (Raghuram and Bingham).

The world lacks the production power to feed the many people currently living in the world. After the first reason, which is valid in some parts of the world, the other significant reason is the inability to access food even though the production and availability are sufficient in that part of the world. The suggested ways to secure the production of food and stop food insecurity is to control, enhance, and implement the food supply Chain methods. This method identifies the loss of a great amount of food when it starts from production and reaches the consumer. The production process wastes food, and the rejected amount of food is unacceptable in some ways. Furthermore, achieving the goals is not as hard as it seems, but taking the steps by considering the problems that future generations could face needs attention right now (Raghuram and Bingham).

Bibliography

Raghuram, P. and Bingham, N. (2018). *Environment: Sharing a Dynamic Planet Book 2*. The Open University.