

Topic:  
World food systems: the economics  
of agriculture.

Outline:

- 1) Introduction ✓
- 2) Understanding world food system
  - a) Agriculture inputs ✓
  - b) What is the food production of world ? ?
  - c) Processing of food
  - d) ~~Ensuring~~ the food distribution
  - e) Consumption of food in the world
  - f) Food loss and waste
- 3) The agricultural economics of world
  - a) Development of economic and agriculture ✓
  - b) The progress of farming in the world ✓
  - c) Checking the labour force
  - d) ensure the ~~rest and~~ ~~work~~
  - e) Efforts to control ~~production~~ & ~~production~~
  - f) ensuring of upholding the SDG
  - g) The role of WFP in food system
- 4) Conclusion:

Unclear arguments

These are remedial measures, not the arguments

→ The topic has not been properly addressed  
Knowledge gap is evident

Food Systems are the networks needed to produce and transform food, and ensure <sup>that</sup> reaches to the consumers. Healthy, sustainable and inclusive food systems are important to achieve the world's development goals. Agriculture development is one of the most powerful tools to end extreme poverty and develop the country's economic through the good production of agricultural products.

Introductory paragraph is brief, it should be comprehensive and follow its proper pattern

The Agricultural inputs have the environmental impacts. Even is the small changes can turn into a negative and positive impact on food security, biodiversity and water quality. For example, soil's ability to store carbon can have major implications on the plants. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, almost 80 percent of nitrogen is being used in agriculture which goes into waste, which cost almost 200 US dollars in a year. The waste nitrogen is almost 200 million tonnes as per UN Environment. This nitrogen use can be reduced by natural process. Such as in Africa, the invasive species converted into organic fertilizer which is nature and efficient.

is circular food system.

The food production is, how the food is grown, reared and cultivated in the lands. The current farming practices are unsustainable, which is contributing to climate change, polluting our planet and driving biodiversity loss. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), almost  $\frac{1}{3}$  of global land is used for farming. Moreover, 86 percent of species at risk of extinction are threatened by agriculture. Not only this but 70 percent of fresh water use goes to the farming around the world, as per U.N.F.A. The food production also contribution to world population pollution. As per Intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC), almost 13-21 percent of man-made greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions came from agriculture. However, this all can be reduced by adopting a natural system, like Nature-based solutions to improve ecosystem & soil health or sustainable management of nutrients and agrochemicals usage.

Make it essay instead of report by adding arguments instead of references

## Mature your sentence structure

The food process of the world, this is the very crucial phase of food system as it deals with the storage or processing of food. If the food is highly processed it will cause health issues like obesity and diabetes. This food processes also a cause of plastic pollution and waste. As United Nations Reported, 37.3 million tonnes of plastic are used in food packaging in every year. And as per U.N.E.P, 85 percent of single-use plastic is used for food & beverage and ends up in landfills and cannot be managed to be wasted properly. Moreover, this can be solved by switching to sustainable energy and reduction of spoilage, this food process is important the world should help in this, to manage the waste and food process.

The food distribution is important because the food we eat really gets moving to the consumer. However, the food is a perishable item which get spoil before reaching its destination. According to U.N.E.P, 4 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions are caused by the food cold chain.

According to the FAO, 12 percent of global food production was lost in 2017 due to lack of cold refrigeration. Nevertheless, this can be better by the lowering the food distribution distance or sustainable cold storage will be able to secure to food.

The consumption of food, this improvements at this stage in our journey can dramatically shape the future of food. Here's to address the important factor that the 'food demand and insecurity is occurred'. The food we eat and more than that we waste. This insecurity will raise by growth of population, as per United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 10 billion population will be in 2050. The demand will be 50 percent is increased by 2050, according the U.N. Chronicle. However, managing the food purchase will help to cure the food insecurity.

The food waste and loss, happens at every step of the journey and represents a major challenge for our food system. Every year, a mountain of food go to waste. This creates extra food pollution, and contribution

GHG emissions and undernourishment food security waste is a travesty. But with so many in need, it is also an opportunity. Almost 14 percent of food produced from human consumption is lost, while 17 percent is wasted as per U.N.E.P. Moreover, 3 billion people cannot afford a healthy diet, as per FAO. If this food waste get manage then 1.26 billion people, could be feeded by the global level annually.

As far as the agricultural economics is concerned, is the study of allocation, distribution and utilization of resources used, along with the commodities produced by farming. Agricultural economics plays a role in the economics of development, for a continuous level of farm surplus is one of the wellsprings of technological & commercial growth. The population depends on agriculture for its livelihood and it is a sort of income for people.

The Agriculture and economic development, as a country develops economically, the relative importance of agriculture declines. This reason is support by Ernst Engel's

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german statistician, who discovered that as income increase, the proportion of income spent on food declines. It follows that as income increase, a smaller fraction of the total resources of society is required to produce the amount of food demanded by the population.

For the economic development it requires a growing labour force. The Agriculture may also be a source of capital needed for industrial development to the extent that it provides a surplus that may be converted into the funds needed to purchase industrial equipment or to build roads and provide public services. If a country needed to develop its economy then it to give a special focus on agriculture. Moreover, in development or in developing country it can play an important role, as it is an opportunity for a good investment in agricultural production, irrigation system, research, fertilizers, insecticides and herbicides.

As economic development gets in the proceeds, a large proportion of the farm labour force or man force

is required to a profitable business. That  
a fundamental shift in the labour  
force is made possible. However, this  
labour force should be expert in the  
farming and know how to do the  
farming.

As the world is full of  
water. Almost 75% of land is  
covered with water and due to the  
climate change the water level is  
increasing. Less than one-fifth of  
the world's land area is permanent  
meadows and pastures. Further, the  
remaining is the forests or is not  
being used for proper agriculture  
purposes. The greatest amount of  
arable land per capita is Oceania,  
South Asian countries, South east Asian  
countries and China.

The relationship between land,  
population and farm production is a  
complex one. However, the modern  
cultivating techniques are different from  
traditional ones. In 20th century, most  
of the world's increase in crop production  
came either from an increase in land  
under cultivation or from an increase in  
the amount of labour used per unit  
of land.

In agriculture, the human labour is decreases as the animal and machinery power and substituted for human labour. The mechanical power replaced the animal power. The increase of use of fertilizer. (In traditional time animal dug can be used as a type of fertilizer while in modern time fertilizers & chemical are being increased due to heavy use of machinery).

The government of many states under took to control the both prices and output in the agricultural sector, largely in response to the pressures of the farmers themselves. In the absence of such control it will lead to a price control conflict as every farmer set its own rate of the agricultural products. In this way the income of farmer are not sustainable. Not only this but it effected the economic sector of agriculture comparing with the other sectors.

The food system and economic development of agricultural sector is a part of Sustainable Development Goals. The focus is to particularly zero

poverty and hunger by 2030. It also reported by world bank that, a good food system approach to create healthy people, a healthy planet and a healthy economies. The food system 2030 promotes new ways of doing business, as the current business as usual practices are no longer fit for purpose. The food system, engages with the private sector by supporting the design, piloting and de-risking of innovative public-private partnerships that advance development and climate goals.

The world food Programme is help to transforming the food system to help end hunger. The WFP looked the food transportation, storage, handling, processing, wholesaling and retailing in almost every country. Moreover, They also train farmer at small level, including good agricultural practices, post-harvest management, and business and marketing skills. Furthermore, the WFP is the largest cash provider in the humanitarian community. This increases people's spending power and further stimulates local market. This increase production for farmers, boost supply and demand, and add to agro-biodiversity.



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At the end, The worldwide food systems are a web of challenges and opportunities. Solution across these vast systems can help to reduce hunger and food insecurity. Not only this, it can lead toward one of the global economics in the world. Countries and international organization are trying to secure the food production in future, as the demand for food production is increasing day by day.

If the agriculture goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right - **M.S. Swaminathan**.

Word limit = 1600  
approximately.