

Chapter 12

Impact of Mandatory Food and Agriculture Laws on the Food Manufacturing Industry: Review of 75 Years of Challenges and Changes

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ABSTRACT

Safety and quality of our food supply are crucial parts of good food governance. The primary goal of food legislation is to ensure the public's access to nutritious, pure food that is free from contamination. Food safety regulations, legislation, and standards vary from one nation to the next. All aspects of the agricultural industry are within the purview of agricultural law. Supporting and accommodating farmers is a crucial part of the project. Losses sustained by farmers need to be mitigated, and issues pertaining to farming, such as land ownership, environmental and social equity, and climate change, need to be addressed. An objective and credible analysis of the economic effect of required food and agricultural legislation on the businesses that provide them is needed. Here, the authors discuss 75 years' worth of changes and problems faced by the food manufacturing businesses as a result of mandated food and farm legislation.

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is defined as the utilization of available resources and the existing food infrastructure to provide a variety of foods for immediate consumption and long-term storage (Merck et al., 2022). It entails researching the rules and regulations that govern the agricultural industry. Authorities develop these regulations so citizens may learn about the safety, availability, and cost of their food (Guggisberg, 2022). There are two primary goals of food legislation: Correctly regulating the identity of food. It's important that food be produced and processed in a sanitary environment. Opportunities for advancements in health and nutrition are highlighted in the agricultural industry. The Organization for Agriculture and Food (FAO) is a branch of the League of Nations responsible for coordinating global anti-hunger initiatives. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization includes 191 member countries (Fairbairn et al., 2022). There are many forms of both law including private and public, and also other international law, that have enacted rules and regulations pertaining to food safety, and they overlap with one another. Many themes from the fields of economics, politics, and science are all included in each of these statutes, demonstrating the common mixed administration style shared by the two bodies. Subject-oriented regulation rests on the three main pillars of business operators, customers, and authorities interacting in a multi-stage process. And here some preference for consumer safety by favouring him. Further, there are certain inherent linkages between criminal law and constitutional law (Ryan M et al., 2022). These rules aid with agricultural chemical and biological security. Food law's foundational principles provide a door to the agriculture law's conceptual microcosm. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) calculates that 31% of America's annual grain production is lost due to agronomic factors, a total of 133 billion pounds of grain (McGreevy et al., 2022). Globally, this amounts to around 1,300,000,000 metric tonnes of grain (Food Agriculture and Organisation, 2011). (Liu et al., 2022) In contrast, there is no grain shortage at any of the stages of production. According to the USDA, roughly 57 percent of a total of meals are lost in the meal quota channel priority to the point of trade jointly consuming person, or this time commodities and bi-product by postharvest manipulation or in general allocation. This is especially true for nutrient-dense vegetables and fruits (Liu et al., 2022). Shortfalls in the food arrangement that outcome in food misallocation on the scale seen in the United States exacerbate food scarcity, resulting in higher grain costs than would otherwise be the case, as well as natural externalities from the misallocation of land, labours, energy, and water resources (Cook et al., 2022). This was before obvious evidence of food shortages in limited households emerged.

Figure 1 depicts a contrast between the agricultural land area of India in 1951 and in 2015. It can be noticed that the forest area has grown a lot whereas the uncultivable land area has dropped to below 10% (Srivastava, A et al., 2021). This positive change is due to the green revolution and the agriculture laws formulated in the last 7 decades.

Agriculture has been a major reason for the human race to leave behind the nomadic life. It is the greatest and of the highest importance in order to sustain human lives (Mdegela et al., 2021). Agriculture in short can be defined as the science or the practice of soil cultivation which helps in producing crops and also rising livestock, this also prepares the market for the resulting products.

There has been a rapid increase in the population of the world which has increased the pressure on agriculture to sustain an increased number of lives. According to the latest projections, the population is expected to rise up to 9.8 million by the year 2050 and to approx. (Elvan et al., 2021) 11.2 million by the year 2100. At this level of increase in population, the world needs to be ready with the delivery of an adequate amount of safe food to the world's population.

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