



The Contribution of Agriculture Organisations of Soil Nutrition and Food Security

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DESCRIPTION

The majority of food is grown in soils, both the Food and agriculture organisation 2017 Voluntary Guidelines On Sustainable Soil Management (VGSSM) and the Revised Soil make clear the connection between soil, food security, and nutrition. Environmental law deals with concerns like soil quality, erosion control, soil biodiversity, and other similar matters, whereas human rights, particularly the right to adequate food and the right to the best possible state of health, deal with topics like food security and nutrition. Even though environmental declarations have a tendency to make various references to human rights and wellbeing, the right to a healthy environment has recently emerged as a human right, despite the fact that environmental law and human rights law are two distinct legal disciplines and have different origins. This article investigates evaluation soil and land management law as well as food security and nutrition legal frameworks and concludes with a proposal for a way forward towards an all-encompassing legal framework on agri-food systems that will help ensure food security and nutrition over the long term and in a sustainable way, including by taking into account soil health and biodiversity.

Rules regulating nutrition and food security

Food security is the condition in which all individuals at all times have physical, social, and economic access to enough, safe, and nutritious food to suit their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food security is supported by four pillars: availability, access, use, and stability. The idea of food security includes the nutritional component as a core component. The definitions listed above are those that are generally accepted. Human rights-wise, the right to appropriate food includes, as previously indicated, the aspects of sufficiency, availability, access, and stability, as well as sustainability and agency, while the right to health addresses utilisation and other

supportive measures. Recently added the aspects of agency and sustainability to the already existent ones for the CFS food security, in order to properly take into account human rights advancements. Generally speaking, legislation pertaining to food security and nutrition aims to address any or all of the several components in the definition of food security or its dimensions.

The Food and agriculture organisation advocates for the right to food to be protected by the constitution, which is the supreme law of the state. Rules on social protection and decent employment are crucial for the economic and social access to food, whereas laws on food safety and quality, marketing, nutrition content, and labelling preserve the adequacy elements. These rules typically only very minimally take into account environmental sustainability. In contrast to the multi-sectoral efforts required to address food security and nutrition holistically, Food and agriculture organisation thinks that sectoral legislation should remain properly defined and have explicit institutional procedures for implementation and enforcement.

Governance coherence for soil and food security

A number of nations, particularly in Latin America, have also passed framework laws that define the requirements for the right to enough food, create institutional coordination structures that are participatory, and serve as the foundation for the fight against hunger. Such framework legislation, in the context of a systems approach, might very well be modified to take into account additional factors, such as the precise legislative, economic, and regulatory action required to convert agri-food systems to become more sustainable. A recent Food and agriculture organisation paper, Transforming agri-food systems: Legislative interventions for increased nutrition and sustainability: Preliminary version for public consultation, discusses this as well as numerous sectoral entrance possibilities.

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Received: 03-Oct-2022, Manuscript No. JFPT-22-18672; **Editor assigned:** 06-Oct-2022, PreQC No. JFPT-22-18672 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 20-Oct-2022, QC No. JFPT-22-18672; **Revised:** 27-Oct-2022, Manuscript No. JFPT-22-18672 (R); **Published:** 04-Nov-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2157-7110.22.13.959

Citation: Sugathan S (2022) The Contribution of Agriculture Organisations of Soil Nutrition and Food Security. J Food Process Technol.13:959

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