

Research Paper

Comparison of Food Security Villagers With Different Attitude and Nutritional Culture in Three Zones of Climate South of Kerman Province

*Samira Behroozeh¹, Mansoor Shahvali²

1. MSc. Department of Agricultural Extension and Education, School of Agriculture, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

2. Professor, Department of Agricultural Extension and Education, School of Agriculture, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

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ABSTRACT

Nutrition could be different in rural or urban societies. Because human nutrition on one hand is related to factors like climate, technical, socio-economic, cultural, and historical records and on the other to cognitive and behavioral attitudes of humans. This study was conducted to assess the food security situation in this region. This study was carried out to assess the food security in different climate zones of the southern province of Kerman. This study was done using applied research methodology and survey method. The study population comprised all rural households in south villages of Kerman Province. Out of them, 390 households were selected by stratified random sampling method. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by SPSS 21. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. According to results, food security level was poor at the study area; while the food security situation of rural households in various parts are different. So that households of cold and mild weather regions have higher food security and after that came households of mild and hot and dry regions. This result may be due to the changing nature of agricultural production throughout the year for different areas.

Extended Abstract

1. Introduction

Food security is one of the most important part of social health and to create food security there are many factors that are important such as: economic, social, political, cultural and environmental knowledge of the country we live in. In this regard, when all members of a family have enough food and enough food are available for them we can say this family have a "food security". Due to the limitation of natural and healthy food,

"nutrition" and the lack of confidence to access healthy food from an acceptable way causes food insecurity and malnutrition. Human health is related to many factors like "genetic background", "climate", "sport" and "health issues". Climate change have a great impact on chronic hunger in the poorest areas. In general, food security depends on many factors, but in most previous researches about the study of nutrition in different parts of the climate zone, researchers do not enough pay attention to climate as an important factor. Therefore, the main goal of this study is to analyze the food security in different climate zones of the southern province of Kerman.

* Corresponding Author:

Samira Behroozeh, MSc.

Address: Department of Agricultural Extension and Education, School of Agriculture, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran.

Tel: +98 (913) 8446180

E-mail: s.behroozeh@yahoo.com

2. Methodology

This is an applied research and it has been carried out in 2013-2014. In terms of data collection and the analysis of the data it is a descriptive research. The study population of this research included the rural households in southern Kerman province (1, 21, 849 households) and 390 households (base on Morgan table) were determined as a samples. Since the population of the study have been selected from three climate zones, "cool and moderate", "moderate" and "hot and dry", random sampling method was used with appropriate attribution. In addition, questionnaire was designed as a tools for collecting data. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by the presence of professors, and the reliability was conducted through a pilot test in the one of village of Bam. At the end, data from the questionnaires were analyzed by statistical software, SPSS version 21.

3. Results

The average age of the mothers who involved in this research was 42 years. The majority of mothers who participated in this research have a secondary education level (36.9%) and the minority of them has diploma or over (17%). Households in the research are divided into four groups of 1 to 3, 4 to 5, 6 to 7 members and more than 7 members. The most frequent categories 6 and 7 (37.2%). According to the findings, 16.7% of heads of families have a stable job, therefore the average income of these families is 9,000,000 Rial.

The analytical data showed that the average of household food security have a significant differences in the level of 0.001. The findings are based on scheffe test which indicated that the difference between the "cold and mild" with the "warm and dry", which is higher than cold and mild climate, while the average cognitive attitude of food security in different parts of the climate zones have a significant differences in the level of 0.001.

In addition, the average rural household behavioral attitudes about food security in different parts of the climate zones have a significant differences in the level of 0.001. The findings are based on Scheffe test indicated that this difference is between the "cold and mild" and two others climate zones. The average power of rural households on food security in different parts of the climate are significant differences in the level of 0.001. So that the findings are based on Scheffe test indicated that this difference is between the climate "cold and mild" and "hot and dry", but in the cold and mild regions this difference is more.

4. Discussion

The current state of food security of rural households showed the differences in state of food security in different parts of the climate zones. This result may be due to the changing nature of agricultural production throughout the year for different areas. Further access to food is different between households in the areas, the food security situation in the regions has led to differences, because "climate" in the region an important role in the food security of rural households, thus the climatic conditions of each region has effect on improving their food security because, When the location is good in term of climate, it is followed by improving and expanding of agricultural conditions and many crops can be cultivated in the region. Therefore, people in the region will face a variety of products.

In this research the households based on climate conditions have an easier access to series of products that are grown and used in own areas. Meanwhile, when the variety of products have been cultivated in the region, people in the region have more knowledge about the products. Compared to areas where the climate is not possible to grow these crops, families' maybe use or not-use the rural food. This decision is important to "use" or "not-use" a food, and therefore, food insecurity and malnutrition have been occurred for rural families. So in this research, nutrition culture of rural households in different regions is different. To enjoy the food security of rural households, researcher suggests that access to a variety of food and agricultural products should be made, promoting cultivation of agricultural products.

5. Conclusion

According to results, food security level was poor at study area. While the food security situation of rural households in various regions is different. So that households of cold and mild regions have higher food security and after that came the households of mild, hot and dry regions. This result may be due to the changing nature of agricultural production throughout the year for different areas.