Survey of Impact of Production and Adoption of Nanocrops on Food Security

Sahar Dehyouri, Seyed Jamal Farajollah Hosseini

Abstract—Perspective of food security in 21 century showed shortage of food that production is faced to vital problem. Food security strategy is applied longtime method to assess required food. Meanwhile, nanotechnology revolution changes the world face. Security strategy is applied longtime method to assess required food. Shortage of food that production is faced to vital problem. Food and they determine in four steps 20 percent of it. Constraints of usage of nanocrops had positive impact on food security. Multivariate regression analysis by resource, operative circumstance, and constrains of usage of nanocrops and food security. Show that there was a relationship between uses, conversion, distribution, and production of nanocrops, operative human and agricultural research center of Esfahan province. The results of study show that there was a relationship between uses, conversion, distribution, and production of nanocrops, operative human and constrains of usage of nanocrops had positive impact on food security and they determine in four steps 20 percent of it.

Keywords—adoption, food safety, food security, nanocrops

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the United Nations, about 800 million people in the world are suffering from food shortage and the number of people below poverty line has increased dramatically. New forecasts showed that by 2020 over a billion people would live below poverty line. In the past decades, the emergence of first-generation technology in agriculture leading to green revolution have resulted the transition from traditional agriculture to industrial agriculture. In this period, quantity and quality of agricultural products improved significantly, although this success was accompanied with excessive use of resources in the agricultural sector [6].

The 2001 Human Development Report [12] of the UN Development Program clearly illustrates the important roles of science and technology in reducing mortality rates and improving life expectancy in the period 1960–1990, but it did not emphasize nanotechnology specifically. In a report released in early 2005 [13], the UN Task Force on Science, Technology, and Innovation (part of the process designed to assist UN agencies in achieving the UN MDGs) addresses the potential of nanotechnology for sustainable development.

The MDGs are eight goals that aim to promote human development and encourage social and economic sustainability [11]. In 2000, all 189 member states of the UN committed to achieve the MDGs by 2015. The MDGs are: (i) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (ii) Achieve universal primary education; (iii) Promote gender equality and empower women; (iv) Reduce child mortality; (v) Improve maternal health; (vi) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; (vii) Ensure environmental sustainability; and (viii) Develop a global partnership for development.

Science and technology alone are not the answer to sustainable development challenges. Like any other science and technology waves, nanoscience and nanotechnology are not “silver bullets” that will magically solve all the problems of developing countries; the social context of these countries must always be considered. Nevertheless, science and technology are a critical component of development[8].

Agriculture is the backbone of most developing countries with >60% of the population reliant on it for their livelihood. As well as developing improved systems for monitoring environmental conditions and delivering nutrients or pesticides as appropriate, nanotechnology can improve the understanding of the biology of different crops and thus potentially enhance yields or nutritional values. In addition, it can offer routes to added value crops or environmental remediation. However, it is evident more than any time that there is need for application of new technologies in agriculture sector. During the last decade, the world witnessed an unprecedented growth in developing of nanotechnology. Today, nanotechnology as an interdisciplinary technology can play a leading role in overcoming problems in agriculture. The prediction is that nanotechnology will transform the entire food industry changing the way food is produced, processed, packaged, transported and consumed [6]. Nanotechnology has a wide-ranging application in all stages of production, processing, storing, packaging and transporting of agricultural products. Nanotechnology has the potential to revolutionize agriculture and food systems. Agricultural and food systems security, disease treatment delivery system, new tools for molecular and cellular biology, new material for pathogen detection, protection of environment and education of the public and future workforce are examples of the important links of nanotechnology to the science and engineering of agriculture and food system[9]. Nanotechnology has been described as the new industrial revolution and both developed
and developing countries are investing in this technology to secure a market share.

Nanotechnology solutions to agriculture and food systems:
_ Delivery of nutritional functions (micronutrients and bioactive compounds) through food matrix
_ Protect nutritional stability in the environment
_ Synthesis of chemical for agriculture
_ More effective chemicals and biodegradable
_ Food preparation and conservation
_ Sensors and control
_ Smart delivery systems
_ Nano tags (traceability)
_ A new platform for new developments[7]

The impact of nanotechnology in the food industry has become more apparent over the last few years. Nanofood is defined the nanotechnology techniques or tools that are used during cultivation, production, processing and packaging of the food [6].

Currently, one of the major challenges in many developing countries is issue of food security. Despite the actions taken to reduce world hunger, little progress has been achieved. For example in developing countries during the last decade, there was only one percent reduction in the number of people who were suffering from malnutrition.

Since the adoption of Millennium Development Goals in September 2000, implementation of economic reforms to reduce poverty has become a critical strategy in the world. In 2005, a wide range of measures to reduce poverty and hunger has been undertaken in the areas of agricultural development and food production in rural areas. In line with the UN Millennium Development Goals, several new strategies and solutions to reduce the hunger to improve productivity in agriculture sector and to change the food chain system has been proposed [6] cited a report from Helmuth Kaiser Consultancy (2004) predicted that the nanofood market will surge from 2.6-20.4 billion USD by 2010. This report suggests that with >50% of the world population, the largest market for nanofood in 2010 will be Asia.

Nano-technology has a great potential in all aspects of agriculture, processing, packaging and even monitoring of food production and farming activities. However, the full potential of nanotechnology in the agricultural and food industry has still not been realized [6].

Scott and Chen (2003) pointed out to the role nanotechnology in food security of the United States. For instance, nanotechnology holds the potential that the food supply of United States can be carefully monitored and protected. It is important to point out that producing healthy food and increasing the availability, affordability and accessibility of food for world population now become a growing challenge in the coming decades. Although, agricultural nanotechnology offer tremendous impacts on increasing production and eventually enhancing the food security in the developing countries but there are numerous challenges, risks, erroneous ideas and beliefs which impede its progress and development.

As in the case of any complex technology impacting wide range of processes and developments, the nature and extent of positive and negative impact will depend on the choice of the technique, place and mode of its application, ultimate use of the product, concerned policies and regulatory measures[10]. In terms of food security, nanotechnology can play an important role in improving the quality and quantity of food produced. Therefore, it is necessary to remove the impediments faced by farmers and provide basic information to enable the spread of nanotechnology. This would enable nanotechnology to be part of a comprehensive development strategy for agricultural sector. Developing countries such as Iran have adopted their own nanotechnology programs with a specific focus on agricultural applications. The Iranian Agricultural ministry is supporting a consortium of 35 laboratories working on a project to expand the use of nanotechnology in agro sector. The ministry is also planning to hold training programs to develop specialized human resources in the field [6].

In the year 2001, the Iran presidential technology cooperation office initiated a smart move in the field of nanotechnology. Through these efforts, nanotechnology gained national priority in the country and in 2003, the Iranian Nanotechnology Initiative was set up with the aim of pursuing the development of nanotechnology.

In recent years, Iran has shown a great improvement in area of nanotechnology especially in publishing ISI papers. At the end of the third quarter of 2009, Iran was ranked 15th having published 919 ISI papers in this field.

The attitudes and interests of stakeholders involved in national public debates on the risks and benefits of agricultural technology are having a significant influence on public opinion as well as public policy outcomes in developed and developing countries [1].

Given a key role that agricultural specialists such as researchers in influencing farmers to adopt agricultural innovation, their views on individual innovations may be critical for overall adoption [11].

The research question for this study is: what are the perceptions of researchers about the role of nanotechnology on achieving food security? The overall purpose of the study was to examine the perception of researchers about the role of nanotechnology in achieving food security.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS
The methodology used in this study involved a combination of descriptive and quantitative research and included the use of correlation, regression and descriptive analysis as data processing methods. The total population for this study was 76 agriculture researchers in the Isfahan Province. Data were collected through interview schedules. A series of in-depth interviews were conducted with some senior experts in the nanotechnology to examine the validity of questionnaire. A questionnaire was developed based on these interviews and relevant literature. The questionnaire included both open-ended and fixed-choice questions. The open-ended questions
were used to gather information not covered by the fixed-choice questions and to encourage participants to provide feedback. Measuring respondents attitudes towards role of nanotechnology in food security has been achieved largely though structured questionnaire surveys. The final questionnaire was divided into several sections. The first section was designed to gather information about personal characteristics of respondents. The second section was designed to measure the attitudes of researchers about the role of nanotechnology in achieving food security. The respondents were asked to indicate their agreements with 4 statements by marking their response on a five point Likert-type scale.

The next section explored the impact of nanotechnology on consuming, producing, processing and packaging of agricultural products and four items were presented in a 5 point Likert format with responses from 1 completely disagree to 5 completely agree. Further section dealt with questions about necessary conditions required for application of nanotechnology in agriculture. Seven attitudes were presented in a 5 point Likert format. The last section was designed to measure the attitudes of researchers about constraints in adoption of nanotechnology. The respondents were asked to indicate their agreements with six constraints by marking their response on a 5 point Likert-type scale. The variables and their measurement scale are shown in Table 1. Content and face validity were established by a panel of experts consisting of faculty members at Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch and some specialists in the nanotechnology. Minor wording and structuring of the instrument were made based on the recommendation of the panel of experts.

A pilot study was conducted with 20 persons, who had not been interviewed before the earlier exercise of determining the reliability of the questionnaire for the study. Computed Cronbach’s Alpha score was 86.0% which indicated that the questionnaire was highly reliable. Dependent variable in the study included achieving food security by application of nanotechnology which was measured by perception of respondents about constraints in application of nanotechnology. The respondents were asked to express their views about constraints in application of nanotechnology and views about necessary conditions required for application of nanotechnology and views about constraints in application of nanotechnology. For measurement of correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable correlation coefficients have been utilized and include spearman test of independence.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 shows the demographic profile and descriptive statistics. The results of descriptive statistics indicated that majority of respondents were male with a mean age of 40 years old. More than half of respondents had earned a master degree with major in agriculture and mean average of working experience was 13 years old.

In order to finding the perception of respondents about their attitudes role of nanotechnology in achieving food security, they were asked to express their views. Table 3 shows the respondents’ means about the four dimensions of food security. As can be seen the highest mean number refers to the role of nanotechnology in making food products safer (mean = 2.65) and lowest mean number refers to the role of nanotechnology in making food products more accessible (mean = 1.82).

In order to finding the means of respondent's view about the impact of nanotechnology in consuming, producing, processing and packaging the agricultural products, respondents were asked to express their views (Table 4). As can be seen the highest mean number refers to the impact of nanotechnology in producing agricultural products (mean = 2.70) and lowest mean number refers to the impact of nanotechnology on consuming agricultural products (mean = 2.32).

The independent variables in this research study were the impact of nanotechnology on consuming, producing, processing and packaging of agricultural products; condition

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE I</th>
<th>VARIABLES AND THEIR MEASUREMENT SCALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Measurement scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitudes about role of nano on achieving food security</td>
<td>Five point likert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact of nanotechnology on consuming , producing, processing and packaging of agricultural products</td>
<td>Five point likert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions required for application of nanotechnology</td>
<td>Five point likert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View about constraints</td>
<td>Five point likert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE II</th>
<th>PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EXTENSION EXPERTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics</td>
<td>Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age / year</td>
<td>Mean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Degree</td>
<td>Master degree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Occupation status</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
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<td>Work experience/ year</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE III</th>
<th>MEANS OF RESPONDENTS VIEWS ABOUT THE ROLE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY (1 = STRONGLY DISAGREE; 5 = STRONGLY AGREE)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dimensions</td>
<td>Mean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Make food products more affordable</td>
<td>2.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Make food products more accessible</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make food products more available</td>
<td>2.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Make food products safer</td>
<td>2.65</td>
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The perception of researchers about the necessary condition required for application of nanotechnology was shown in Table 5. The highest mean refers to development potential in agricultural sector (mean = 3.25) and the lowest mean refers to public awareness about nanotechnology (mean = 1.57).

Table 6 shows the means of respondents' views about the constraints in application of nanotechnology. As can be seen from Table 6, the highest mean refers to regulatory constraints (mean = 3.96) and the lowest mean to economic constraints (mean = 3.36).

Spearman coefficient was employed for measurement of relationships between independent variables and dependent variable. Table 7 shows the results which show that there were relationship between perception of respondents about role of nanotechnology in achieving food security as dependent variable and consuming nanotechnology products; producing, processing and packaging agricultural products; necessary conditions required for application of nanotechnology and constraints as independent variables.

Table 8 shows the result for regression analysis by stepwise method. Independent variables that were significantly related to perception of respondents about role of nanotechnology in achieving food security were entered.

The result indicates that 20% of the variances in the perception of respondents about could be explained by the necessary conditions for application of nanotechnology, producing agricultural products, consuming nanotechnology products and constraints in producing nanotechnology products.
VI. CONCLUSION

There are many reasons why we need to be better prepared for the arrival of food and agriculture applications of nanotechnology:

- Experience has shown that any risks or benefits involved with integrating new technologies into food and agriculture processes are greatly magnified given their potentially far-reaching effects on humans, animals, rural communities, and the environment.
- Public perceptions and acceptance of agrifood nanotechnology will greatly influence how widely these applications enter society.
- Food and agribusiness concerns are at the vanguard of commercializing nanotechnology innovations, and their successes or failures could affect future commercialization of nanotechnology products in all industries.

The results demonstrated that success of nanotechnology in helping to achieve food security will depend on the informing population about benefits of nanotechnology and its food related products and in this regard the authorities should provide accurate and on time information. There is no single and appropriate strategy in which nanotechnology could improve the food security and in view of the numerous and varied constraints and opportunities, there is need to develop location-specific strategies.

REFERENCES


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