



Congress and Publications

2019/07-02

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 01/08/2019

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Congress

Health & Safety Event - Teagasc

Topics Covered & Speakers include:

- Men's health & health screening - HSE
- Trailer legislation & licencing requirements - Local Gardaí
- Water sustainability - Peter Comer, Teagasc
- Handling livestock safely and live demonstrations on loading & unloading cattle & cattle handling equipment - Enda Geoghegan & Francis Bligh, Teagasc

22 July 2019

Event Time 7pm - 9pm

Venue Mayo Sligo Livestock Mart, Crossmolina Road, Ballina, Co Mayo. Eircode: F26 NN25

Links : <https://www.teagasc.ie/news--events/national-events/events/healthsafetyevent---mayo.php>

Smarter Milking Event - Teagasc

With herd size increasing and ever-larger milking units, the demands on the milker are growing. Working smarter can help. Teagasc, in association with the Farm Relief Service (FRS), Animal Health Ireland and the dairy co-ops, is running a series of Smarter Milking events across the country during July.

19 July 2019

Event Time 11am - 1pm

Venue Farm of Tom & Anne Hogan, Clooneen Upper, Cloughjordan, Co Tipperary, E53 YW63

Links : <https://www.teagasc.ie/news--events/national-events/events/smarter-milking--tipp.php>

Société française d'économie rurale

Les 13es journées de recherches en sciences sociales INRA-SFER-CIRAD se dérouleront les **jeudi 12 et vendredi 13 décembre 2019** à **Bordeaux**, dans les locaux de Bordeaux Sciences Agro. Ces journées constituent un important rassemblement de la communauté scientifique francophone en sciences économiques, humaines et sociales, qui travaille dans le domaine de l'agriculture au sens large, incluant l'alimentation, l'environnement, les territoires ruraux, la pêche et les forêts.

Links : <https://www.sfer.asso.fr/event/view/39>

Regards croisés universitaires et syndicaux sur l'Organisation internationale du travail (OIT)

L'Institut de recherche en droit international et européen de la Sorbonne (IREDIÉS) avec l'Institut des sciences sociales du travail (ISS) ont le plaisir de vous convier à deux colloques sur l'Organisation internationale du travail (OIT) : Regards croisés universitaires et syndicaux sur l'OIT : quelles ambitions pour le deuxième centenaire ?

Lundi 23 septembre 2019

Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

Links : <https://calenda.org/651002>

III Humanidades, Mares e Rios (Humar)



O objetivo do III Humanidades, Mares e Rios (HUMAR), que ocorrerá no Campus Recife-PE da UFPE de 27 a 29 de agosto de 2019, é o de promover o encontro, debate e intercâmbio entre estudios@s das Humanidades no Brasil, principalmente das Ciências Sociais, que pesquisam o tema da pesca, dos modos de vida e das simbologias que envolvem os mares e os rios, conferindo especial atenção às questões de ordem teórico-metodológicas ligadas à Socioantropologia Marítima e Pesqueira

Links : <http://anpocs.com/index.php/ciencias-sociais/eventos-e-cursos/2162-iii-humanidades-mares-e-rios-humar>

XI Jornadas Interdisciplinarias de estudios agrarios y agroindustriales argentinos y latinoamericanos

Entre el 5 y el 8 de noviembre de 2019

Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Universidad de Buenos Aires

SOBRE LAS JORNADAS

Las Jornadas Interdisciplinarias de Estudios Agrarios y Agroindustriales constituyen un foro de discusión e intercambio de investigaciones vinculadas con las múltiples aristas del mundo rural argentino y latinoamericano, analizadas desde distintas ópticas profesionales y mediante diferentes metodologías y marcos interpretativos.

El acento puesto en la convergencia multidisciplinaria hace que estas Jornadas promuevan la participación de agrónomos, sociólogos, historiadores, geógrafos, economistas, ambientalistas, antropólogos y de todos aquellos que aportan al estudio de las diversas problemáticas agrarias y agroindustriales en un marco de irrestricto pluralismo, haciendo del evento un ámbito de debate fructífero y enriquecedor para todos los participantes.

De acuerdo con las modalidades organizativas y de funcionamiento de las Jornadas, las ponencias que se expondrán en los diferentes simposios o grupos de trabajo estarán agrupadas alrededor de grandes ejes temáticos, los cuales serán precisados mediante la Circular 1 que se distribuirá a comienzos de marzo de 2019. Lo cual posibilitará que al momento del envío de los resúmenes estos sean acompañados por la indicación del eje en el que consideran pertinente incluir su trabajo.

Links : <https://www.economicas.uba.ar/novedades/convocatoria-xi-jornadas-interdisciplinarias-de-estudios-agrarios-y-agroindustriales-argentinos-y-latinoamericanos/>

14° Congreso ASET 2019

Durante el año 2019 se realizará el 14º Congreso Nacional de Estudios del Trabajo. El mismo se desarrollará los días 7 al 9 de agosto en la Facultad de Ciencias Economicas de la Universidad de Buenos Aires.

Más información em:

<http://congresoaset.blogspot.com.ar/>

Links : <http://congresoaset.blogspot.com/>

Call for Papers

Travailler dans l'agriculture

Depuis le début des années 2000, les recherches sur les groupes sociaux d'agriculteurs ont connu un certain renouveau, comme en témoigne la parution de plusieurs publications collectives. À partir d'approches variées (sociologie politique, sociologie de l'éducation, sociologie de la famille et du genre, sociologie économique, sociologie du travail, sociologie des migrations, etc.), ces travaux ont actualisé les connaissances des modalités de fonctionnement des entreprises familiales agricoles (Revue d'études en agriculture et environnement, 2008), du positionnement social des agriculteurs dans la France contemporaine (Sociétés contemporaines, 2014) et des enjeux de leur représentation professionnelle (Politix, 2013). Ils ont aussi mis au jour les transformations des modèles productifs (Terrains et Travaux, 2012), les enjeux du travail saisonnier en Europe (Études rurales, 2008), ou encore les transformations des « mondes agricoles » sous l'effet de la globalisation (Hervieu et Purseigle, 2009).

Trois axes de réflexion nous intéressent plus particulièrement, ces derniers pouvant être traités indépendamment ou de manière conjointe :

- Mutations des formes d'emploi dans le secteur agricole
- Trajectoires socio-professionnelles des travailleurs et travailleuses agricoles
- Organisation et conditions de travail dans le secteur agricole

Links : <https://calenda.org/653842>

Publications

An Online Survey of Occupational Hazards in Brazilian Aquaculture

Information on occupational health and safety practices in Brazilian aquaculture is limited. This paper reports preliminary results from an online survey based on research questions to identify occupational hazards, risk assessment practices, and prevention measures adopted in Brazilian aquaculture. Data were collected through an online questionnaire, comprising 25 questions, on a voluntary and anonymous basis. Aquaculture stakeholders were invited to participate in the study through email and social media channels. The demographic data demonstrated that the majority of respondents were men (72%) and having a higher education (95%). Most respondents employed administrative controls and personal

protective equipment (PPE) rather than substitution and other risk elimination measures to reduce exposure. The most commonly adopted measures were PPE use (87%), adequate handling of chemicals (86%), and imparting knowledge of risks (90%). However, only 12% of participants reported the presence of safety protocols at their workplace, and 17% had some form of immunization of workers. In this study, it was possible to identify a lack of hazard signage in the workplace and lack of occupational health and safety training. The results further indicate that risk management in aquaculture continues to be a challenge in low-income countries. Aquaculture farmers should be encouraged and supported in adopting measures and appropriate technologies to eliminate risks in Brazilian aquaculture.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1647323?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Non-Fatal Injuries and Injury Treatment in the West Coast Dungeness Crab Fishery

Objectives: Non-fatal injuries in the high risk US Dungeness crab fishery have been under-documented, despite their potential for lost work time and income, long-term disability, and early unwanted retirement. The Fishermen Led Injury Prevention Program (FLIPP) characterized injuries in this fishery, in order to identify work hazards and inform injury control measures.

Methods: The FLIPP injury survey was completed by 426 fishermen in 23 Washington, Oregon, and California fishing ports prior to the 2015-2016 Dungeness crab season; 413 (97%) provided injury information for this analysis. Participants indicated whether they had been injured in the previous 12 months, described the injury, any treatments received, and whether the injury limited their ability to work.

Results: Participants were mostly male (98%), more than half (56.6%) worked as deckhands, and reported considerable fishing experience (median = 14 years, interquartile range 5-27). Eighty-nine fishermen (21.5%) reported an injury incident in the past year, of which 49 (55.1%) were limiting. The 89 incidents yielded 102 injuries, of which nearly two-thirds were sprains/strains (23, 22.5%), surface wounds/bruises (17, 15.0%), cuts (18, 17.6%), or punctures (11, 10.8%). More severe injuries, including eight fractures, were rare. The majority of injuries received either no treatment (27, 26.5%) or first aid (35, 34.3%); clinical care was less common (22, 21.6%), and emergency care rare (3, 2.9%).

Conclusion: One in five Dungeness crab fishermen reported an injury incident in the previous year. Most injuries were not severe and did not result in clinical care, but approximately half were work-limiting. Control measures must account for the remote and resource-limited workplace in commercial fishing.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1638860?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Occupational Safety and Health in U.S. Aquaculture: A Review

Objectives: Aquaculture encompasses a variety of species in both freshwater and marine settings and can combine elements of agriculture and fishing, two recognized hazardous occupations. Efforts are underway to expand the aquaculture sector in the United States (U.S.), and should be informed by occupational safety and health (OSH) research. The objectives of this review paper are to: i) describe the U.S. aquaculture sector, ii) summarize statistics, peer-reviewed studies, and reports focused on U.S. aquaculture OSH, and iii) describe the policy landscape specific to U.S. aquaculture OSH.

Methods: Literature searches employed databases and Internet search engines to identify relevant peer-reviewed articles, reports, and other resources. Due to the expected U.S. expansion of marine aquaculture and paucity of peer-reviewed U.S.-based OSH literature in this sector, additional searches for international research on marine aquaculture were conducted.

Results: The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated high rates of illness and injury among U.S. aquaculture workers in 2014 and 2015. Peer-reviewed literature on aquaculture OSH identified numerous physical, chemical, and biological OSH risks depending on production methods and settings. Significant policy gaps exist regarding U.S. aquaculture OSH surveillance, reporting, and regulation.

Conclusion: This review identifies a critical need for research, surveillance, and best practices information, specific to the major types of aquaculture in the U.S., to augment and inform worker safety and health efforts in this expanding sector.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1639574?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Assessment of Occupational Hazards and Usage of Sea Safety Devices by Fishers of Kerala, India

Kerala, a maritime state on the west coast of peninsular India, constitutes approximately 10% of India's total coastline and claims a 20% share in national marine fish production. The registered fishing fleet consists of about 29,969 motorized, 4248 mechanized, and 2515 non-motorized crafts. This study was done to assess occupational hazards faced by fishers as well as the usage of sea safety devices (SSDs) in Kerala. Information was collected from 180 mechanized, motorized, and traditional boat owners. The study revealed that capsizing, sinking, grounding, burning, collision, mishaps, man overboard, and injuries were common occupational hazards. SSDs used were life buoy, life jacket, first aid kit, emergency rations, fire extinguisher, fire bucket, global positioning system, magnetic compass, emergency position indicating radio beacon (EPIRB), sonar, echo sounder, oil lamp, signaling torch, and batteries. Fishers with mechanized boats had high knowledge and used most SSDs. Fishers with motorized boats had adequate knowledge but less SSD usage. Traditional and small-scale fishers did not use most SSDs. Non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis statistical test revealed a significant difference in regards to usage between mechanized, motorized, and traditional fishers, indicating there are gaps in usage of SSDs between the three groups of fishers. It is necessary to educate and motivate fishers with motorized and traditional boats to use SSDs.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1646684?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Intra-Household Labour Allocation, Migration, and Remittances in Rural El Salvador

Migration can affect labour participation decisions back home, either by stimulating work to replace foregone labour, or reducing it through the role of remittances. Using evidence from a rural panel for El Salvador with a comprehensive module on agricultural income shocks, this study finds that migration and remittances generate only minor labour reallocation effects within households. Contradicting previous evidence based on cross section data, no impact is registered for off-farm labour supply. However, remittances and migration tend to increase female participation and hours worked in agricultural

activities, and reduce time dedicated to off-farm and domestic activities. No major effects are found on self-employment.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2019.1626832>

Tags : Family work, Migration

Classifying Livelihood Strategies Adopting the Activity Choice Approach in Rural China

The classification of livelihood strategies is important for designing effective and targeted poverty-reducing strategies. This paper classified livelihood strategies adopting the activity choice approach and compared differences among income levels, asset endowments, poverty rates, and poverty causes of different household clusters to provide bases for the identification of targeted poverty-reducing strategies. By making the two-step cluster analysis, 2042 households were divided into four clusters. Agricultural households get a relatively low income because of the reliance on agricultural production and the lack of required assets to enter more remunerative livelihood strategies. Self-employment is the most remunerative livelihood strategy and high physical and financial capital accumulations are the premise of adopting a self-employed strategy. Featured with a medium-level income and asset endowments, wage-employed households benefit from a more-educated labor force and shoulder a heavy burden caused by children's education at the same time. Besides, rural households face a series of social issues from labor migration, especially self-employed and wage-employed households. Non-labor households have a low-level income and asset endowments with older family members and an unhealthier labor force caused mainly by the aging population and accompanying diseases and disabilities. The transfer income-oriented non-labor households are the main object of poverty alleviation.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/11/3019>

Tags : Rural Employment, Family work, Hired work

Images of work, images of defiance: engaging migrant farm worker voice through community-based arts

This article addresses a stated need within the food justice movement scholarship to increase the attention paid to the political socialization of hired farm hands in industrial agriculture. In Canada, tackling the problem of farm worker equity has particular social and political contours related to the Canadian horticultural industry's reliance on a state-managed migrant agricultural labour program designed to fill the sector's labour market demands. As Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program (SAWP) produces relations of 'unfree labour', engaging migrant farm workers in social movement initiatives can be particularly challenging. Critical educational interventions designed to encourage migrant farm workers' contribution to contemporary social movements in Canada must therefore confront the socio-cultural obstacles that constrict migrant farm workers' opportunities to participate as full members of their communities. In this article, I argue that social justice oriented approaches to community-based arts can provide a means for increasing the social movement contributions of farm workers employed through managed labour migration schema such as Canada's SAWP.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-018-9861-9>

Tags : Migration

Social Network Influences on Non-Agricultural Employment Quality for Part-Time Peasants: A Case Study of Sichuan Province, China

In recent years, the issue of employment quality for workers has received increasing attention from the government and academia. As a social resource, a social network can provide people with social support and help job seekers find better jobs by transmitting the information on job opportunities. However, currently, there are few empirical studies on employment quality from the perspective of social networks. Based on data from 194 samples from 400 households in Sichuan Province in 2015, this paper constructs an employment quality index system from the six dimensions of labor wages, working time, employment stability, employment environment, career development, and social security. In addition, from the perspective of the structural features and the overall characteristics of the social network, OLS (Ordinary Least Squares) and the path analysis model are used to quantitatively explore the mechanisms of action paths of the social network in terms of the non-agricultural employment quality of part-time peasants. The results show that: (1) the social network scale and the relative network of part-time peasants are found to positively affect employment quality. (2) Age, gender, and education level have indirect impacts on the employment quality loop through network heterogeneity and network scale. In addition, network heterogeneity and health status indirectly impact employment quality through a network scale. (3) By synthesizing the direct and indirect impacts, the comprehensive impacts of each factor on employment quality, in decreasing order, are: village-county distance > village terrain > family population > network scale > education level > skill > network heterogeneity > health status > age > gender. The results suggest that we should pay attention to the role of social network resources in improving employment quality, and should implement various measures to expand peasants' social networks, so as to achieve high-quality employment.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/15/4134>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment, Skills and training, Innovation

Low and declining female work participation: The case of rural West Bengal

The Census of India data reveal that the rural female work participation rate (FWPR) has declined between 2001 and 2011 in West Bengal. This decline in rural FWPR provides a rationale for further investigation into the low and declining rural FWPR in West Bengal. The heterogeneity in social, demographic, cultural, economic, and ethnographic spheres within the broad geographical area of West Bengal demand a village level analysis. This article is, therefore, an enquiry of the rural FWPR at village level and its "explaining" factors. The area of study is the six districts of West Bengal selected according to their rural FWPR. The results indicate that for all the districts, the population of the historically disadvantageous social class of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) are an important determining factor for rural FWPR. The availability of work also positively influences the rural FWPR. However, the increase in literacy rate is associated with lower FWPR for all the districts. This lowering of FWPR with literacy indicates the unavailability of decent jobs for females. Some of the development indicators such as access to health, nutritional facilities, transportation, and education also play a significant role in explaining the decline in rural FWPR.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/wusa.12411>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment

Measuring the Economic, Environmental, and Social Sustainability of Short Food Supply Chains

The production and distribution of food are among the hot topics debated in the context of sustainable development. Short food supply chains (SFSCs) are now widely believed to be more sustainable in comparison to mass food delivery systems. To date, very little quantitative evidence exists on the impacts of various types of food supply chains. Using a cross-sectional quantitative approach, this study assesses the sustainability of distribution channels in short and long food supply chains based on 208 food producers across seven countries: France, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom, and Vietnam. Ten distribution channel types are used in this study. To provide a comprehensive sustainability assessment, a set of economic, social, and environmental indicators are applied. Indicators commonly used in the literature are used, supported by original indicators constructed specifically for the present study. In total, 486 chains are examined and the study confirms that individual producers participate simultaneously in several, short and long chains. Participation in SFSCs is beneficial for producers from an economic perspective. SFSCs allow producers to capture a large proportion of margin otherwise absorbed by different intermediaries. It appears, however, that 'longer' supply channels generate lower environmental impacts per unit of production when measured in terms of food miles and carbon footprint. Finally, ambiguous results are found regarding social dimension, with significant differences across types of chains

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/15/4004>

Tags : Gender, Work productivity, Value chains

Evolution of a Development Model for Fruit Industry Against Background of Rising Labor Cost: Intensive or Extensive Adjustment?

As an important starting point for optimizing the structure of agricultural products and implementing green production methods, the direction of orchard management development is directly related to the success of "supply side" reform in the fruit industry in China. However, in the context of the progressive rise of labor force, is the labor force still capable of the high labor intensity and fine cultivation management needed, such as for pruning? In this paper, based on the micro-production data of peach farmers in different provinces, we set up a decision model of fruit trees management to analyze the effects of changes in the labor cost on orchard management's input for farmers with different trading characteristics under the information asymmetry theory. The results show that with the increase of labor force cost, although the total labor investment of farmer households has somewhat reduced, significant differences exist in the distribution of labor investment between the different farmers due to the different labor demands from the various trading characteristics. By repeated transactions that transmit information of quality, farmers can get a high marginal price of fruit, and these relatively repeated transactions further increase the labor investment of fine management. Foreseeably, the rising of rural labor cost will have a negative impact on fine cultivation management in the fruit and nut industries, which have the same management methods for pruning and flower (fruit) thinning. Therefore, this paper offers relevant policy recommendations for the support of agriculture products brand, optimization of

production tools, expansion of operation scale, and the establishment of networks of companies, aimed at sharing skilled labor for the execution of quality work, etc.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/14/3864>

Rural Policies and Employment

A unique title comparing rural policies and employment in the two most developed parts of the world – the EU and USA. While both regions are concerned for their vast rural areas, each adopts a strikingly different approach to create and maintain employment there, making rural space attractive to businesses and residents.

This book focuses on a major issue of socioeconomic and policy concern, i.e. whether jobs and incomes can be protected or created in rural areas, where often agriculture no longer provides a large and secure basis for employment. Within a "paired" chapter structure covering both the European Union and the United States of America, it deals with several themes of interest including farm policies, labor entry and exit, and rural and household enterprise diversification. Specific "special studies" also analyze recent developments within countries or regions.

Links : <https://www.worldscientific.com/worldscibooks/10.1142/q0210>

Tags : Rural Employment, Policy

International Migration Outlook 2019

The 2019 edition of International Migration Outlook analyses recent developments in migration movements and policies in OECD countries and some non-OECD economies, and looks at the evolution of labour market outcomes of immigrants in OECD countries. It includes two special chapters on the contribution of temporary migration to the labour market of OECD countries and on the long-term integration effects from family presence. The report also contains country notes and a statistical annex.

Links : https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook-2019_c3e35eec-en

Tags : Migration

Vidas talhadas no avesso da história: estudos sobre o trabalho nos canaviais

Este livro reúne diversos estudos sobre o trabalho nos canaviais. Nas últimas décadas, o Brasil tem se projetado como um dos maiores produtores de commodities do mundo, tais como soja, milho, açúcar, café, carnes, minérios e sucos de laranja. Na contramão da visibilidade dos volumes gigantescos desta produção, há o ocultamento e, até mesmo, a negação daqueles(as) que labutam nestas terras.

Tal como no mito de Ariadne, os pesquisadores desta coletânea penetraram nas profundezas dos canaviais paulistas e alagoanos, munidos de sólidas ferramentas teórico-metodológicas, a fim de descobrir a história/avesso desta produção. História relatada, vivenciada e sentida por homens, mulheres e crianças que deixam ou não suas terras, seus locais de origem em busca de trabalho. São verdadeiros nômades que

circulam de um canto a outro do país, deixando rastros que são apagados pela mesma engrenagem que os move.

Este livro revela a empreitada movida pelos autores para desapagar os rastros e trazer ao palco os sujeitos que fazem esta história. Empreitada também movida pela utopia de desviar e descarrilhar a locomotiva que conduz “o lado direito” da mesma história

Links

: http://www.annablume.com.br/loja/product_info.php?products_id=2305&osCsid=9agfv03tk0c3q779uqftgkoqj6

Juventudes Rurais e Desenvolvimento Territorial

No Brasil contemporâneo, as juventudes rurais tornaram-se questão de interesse de múltiplos agentes sociais comprometidos com as pautas da abordagem territorial do desenvolvimento. Representantes de movimentos sociais rurais, agentes de desenvolvimento e pesquisadores multidisciplinares, fundamentados em distintos interesses e perspectivas, mobilizaram-se para conferir visibilidade à juventude rural e reconhecê-la como categoria social portadora de necessidades e de potencialidades nos processos que se estabelecem em nome do desenvolvimento territorial. Em linhas gerais, propugnaram a edição de dispositivos jurídicos e de políticas públicas destinadas às gerações juvenis rurais, com atribuições de responsabilidade ao Estado ? assim como à sociedade e à família ? na tomada de providências para garantir apoio produtivo, financeiro e educacional e para assegurar processos de sucessão hereditária. Nos jovens rurais, foram depositadas esperanças de reprodução social da agricultura familiar, de continuidade do mundo rural e de construção de diferenciados projetos de desenvolvimento territorial no país. Esta coletânea reúne 11 artigos, que tomam como objeto de estudo diferentes condições de participação social de jovens rurais em processos recorrentes em nome do desenvolvimento territorial. Os autores adotaram diferentes abordagens teórico-metodológicas e produziram suas análises em distintos contextos sociais, territoriais e acadêmicos. No conjunto, analisam processos de construção social das juventudes rurais, limites da reprodução familiar de agricultores, experiências de jovens rurais com políticas públicas, relações de gênero e participação em movimentos sociais rurais, interconectados com distintos debates e projetos em nome do desenvolvimento territorial.

Links : <https://editora.fgv.br/produto/juventudes-rurais-e-desenvolvimento-territorial-3440>

Tags : Youth

LAS (PEQUEÑAS) MANOS QUE TRABAJARON LA TIERRA. VIDA INFANTIL Y RECUERDOS EN EL PERIURBANO RURAL DE BUENOS AIRES (ARGENTINA, 1950-1960)

Este estudio pretende contribuir a la reconstrucción y caracterización de la vida de los niños y niñas que vivieron en áreas productivas periurbanas en Buenos Aires (Argentina), en el período que abarca las décadas de 1950-1960. O sea, niños y niñas cuyas vidas fueron marcadas por un estilo de vida “de campo” y con inserción productiva en las empresas familiares, pero, al mismo tiempo, con la posibilidad de acceso a bienes, servicios y prácticas de origen urbano. Para abordar la cuestión son tomados como casos de estudio dos colonias agrícolas creadas en áreas rurales cerca de la capital federal de la Argentina y de la capital de la provincia de Buenos Aires, a mediados del siglo XX, durante el peronismo (1946-1955). La hipótesis que se propone es que los niños y las niñas estructuraban la economía familiar a partir de un

trabajo que no era tangencial. Al mismo tiempo, nutrían la vida social con base en sus prácticas y necesidades particulares. En suma, la intención es apuntar a la importancia del segmento infantil en las áreas periurbanas, en un período de plena implantación y consolidación de estas.

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Tags : Child labour

MIRAR EL TRABAJO DESDE SU TRANSVERSALIDAD: ENFOQUES, PERSPECTIVAS Y METODOLOGÍAS PENSADAS DESDE LATINOAMÉRICA

Las transformaciones en el mundo del trabajo, en el marco de la desregulación económica de las últimas décadas, bajo el auge neoliberal, y la enorme diversidad de aristas derivadas de esos cambios, permitieron la cristalización de numerosas investigaciones que reflejan una gran diversidad de problemas y perspectivas teóricas y metodológicas. La transversalidad del trabajo, su multidimensionalidad, enriquecen los abordajes desde distintas disciplinas y marcos teóricos, permitiendo análisis que van desde las características de la fuerza de trabajo hasta las configuraciones de género, etnicidad y origen nacional, los mecanismos de disciplinamiento, las migraciones, las trayectorias laborales y familiares, la cotidianidad, etc. Asimismo, las disputas por imponer ciertos modelos hegemónicos se traducen de diferente manera en los espacios de trabajo, en los colectivos de trabajadores y en las trayectorias de vida. Analizar los modos en que el disciplinamiento se manifiesta y los mecanismos que se ponen en marcha para resistir el control social permiten desentrañar las mutaciones que tienen lugar a lo largo del tiempo y repercuten tanto en la materialidad II como en la subjetividad de los trabajadores latinoamericanos.

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CONDICIONES DE TRABAJO EN LAS COSECHAS AGRÍCOLAS DE MENDOZA (ARGENTINA). EL CASO DE LAS/OS MIGRANTES BOLIVIANAS/OS

En base a un trabajo de campo etnográfico realizado entre 2009 y 2015 en los territorios agrícolas de Mendoza, me propongo reconstruir algunas especificidades del trabajo estacional, en tanto segmento laboral donde las/os migrantes procedentes de Bolivia se encuentran históricamente sobrerrepresentadas/os. Para ello analizo las condiciones de trabajo que afectan al sector y que persisten a pesar de las profundas transformaciones del trabajo en la agricultura latinoamericana. Focalizo luego en las marcas corporales que resultan moldeadas por dichos contextos sociales y culturales, para profundizar después en algunas modalidades mediante las cuales estas/os trabajadoras/es racionalizan estas condiciones, apelando a las categorías de orgullo étnico y mitos de etnicidad. Los resultados obtenidos apuntan a que la marcación de diferencias culturales y corporales naturalizadas permite a los trabajadores tanto tolerar las precarias condiciones de trabajo y de vida como facilitar su articulación en estos segmentos del mercado de trabajo.

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Tags : Hired work, Migration, Health and decent work

