



# Congress and Publications

2019/09-01

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 17/09/2019

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## Call for Papers

### Le genre des professions

Cette session de congrès vise à approfondir la théorisation sociologique des relations entre genre et groupes professionnels. Aujourd'hui, la question est moins l'exclusion des femmes du travail défini comme professionnel, compte tenu de sa féminisation, que leur inclusion routinière dans certains rôles. Les présentations pourront, au besoin, croiser plusieurs approches (sociologie des groupes professionnels, du genre, des migrations, analyses intersectionnelles...) pour traiter de questions telles que: les inégalités d'accès des femmes à certaines professions, la résistance des hommes aux carrières féminines, la délégation du "sale boulot", la construction historique et culturelle d'une vision masculiniste du travail, comment les professions professent le genre, les effets de la libéralisation des professions (dans de nombreux secteurs comme la santé, la culture, le droit...) sur leur féminisation...

#### Modalités pratiques de soumission

Les communications de cette session du Research Comitee 52 (sociology of professional groups) organisée dans le cadre du IVe Forum de l'International Sociological Association (ISA)/Association Internationale de Sociologie (AIS) (14-18 juillet 2020) pourront être réalisées en français et/ou en anglais.

Les propositions peuvent être déposées jusqu'au **lundi 30 septembre 2019**

Links : <https://calenda.org/665653>

Tags : Gender

## Publications

### Making sense in the cloud: Farm advisory services in a smart farming future

Increased use of data from smart farming technologies presents an opportunity for farmers to better understand their farm systems, and thereby improve outcomes for productivity, sustainability, and animal care. A research gap exists regarding the impact of data-driven smart farming on the relationship between advisors and farmers, and advisors and farm data/technology. Therefore, we asked: how are farmers and advisors interacting with data-driven smart farming, and what are the implications for farm advisor capability and roles in a future where farmers use more data-driven smart farming? We studied advisory roles, advisor-farmer interactions, and new technologies in the context of three case studies: i) automated cow body condition scoring in New Zealand; ii) precision grazing management in New Zealand; and iii) the Soil Water Outlook tool in the Australian grains and lamb sectors. We propose a conceptual framework involving on-farm adaptation, learning, capability development and organizational roles. The findings show that smart technologies exhibit potentially disruptive features for farm management, necessitating greater input from a farmer's advisory network to facilitate optimal farm system adaptation. This has implications for the nature of the advisory relationship, where advisory capabilities evolve to include skills on determining technology value propositions alongside farmers and new skills are built for linking data to better decision-making on farm. This paper contributes to improved understanding of how back-office advisory roles may move from information gathering, to remote data interpretation due to data-driven smart farming. We identify the advisor's role in acting as a sensemaker in the smart farming innovation system, rather than a promoter or barrier to technology uptake. Further adaptation of advisory practices is required to enable greater value from data-driven smart farming to be captured by farmers.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1573521418302124>

Tags : Extension, Skills and training, Innovation

### Brazil's Agricultural Production and Its Potential as Global Food Supplier Choices

We explore Brazilian potential as a global food supplier. Brazil's performance in the production and export of agricultural commodities has been excellent, as shown in Figure 1; its market share of both global production and exports indicates that the country is a major player among the world's food suppliers.

Technological advances, combined with the expansion of the agricultural frontier, have driven Brazil's growth. But will Brazil continue to expand agricultural production to meet ever-increasing global demand for food? To shed light on Brazil's potential as a food supplier, we discuss some of the main drivers of the country's success, including productivity gains, land and water availability, research and technology, and domestic policies

Links : <http://www.aaea.org/publications/publications-update/brazils-agricultural-production-and-its-potential-as-global-food-supplier>

Tags : Work productivity, Value chains, Policy, Innovation

## Sustainability, Innovation and Rural Development: The Case of Parmigiano-Reggiano PDO

Sustainability is becoming a pivotal guide for driving the governance strategies of value chains. Sustainable policy should have as its objective the perpetuation of production models over time to maintain its environmental, economic and social dimensions. Therefore, measuring the sustainability of a production system is fundamental to deepening the understanding of ongoing trends, considering the pressure exerted by agricultural policies, market dynamics and innovations introduced in the production system. The purpose of this paper is to present a holistic framework for assessing the sustainability of food quality schemes (FQS), including the role of both stakeholders within the value chain, and the territorial dimension. This paper discusses the use of dimensional indicators and proposes synthetic indexes to provide an overall picture of the evolution of sustainability of a specific production system. Particularly, the evolution of sustainability in the Parmigiano Reggiano Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) production system is evaluated over the period 2000-2018. It is assumed that its evolution is due to the effect of 20 years of innovations which have impacted on product quality, value chain performance and rural development, modifying the sustainability of the whole production system.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/18/4978>

Tags : Work productivity, Value chains, Innovation

## Agricultural Labour Productivity and Its Determinants in India

This study attempts to modestly undertake an empirical analysis to understand the issues of agricultural labour productivity measured in different dimensions and their determinants and, accordingly, their implications for agricultural growth. Labour productivity is measured as the ratio of total agricultural output to total labour input which can be located in the broader framework of growth accounting method put forth by Solow. The labour productivity index is estimated across four different time-series dimensions. All the estimated productivity indices except labour productivity index based on seasonal and cyclical components show an increasing trend in labour productivity in agriculture though there are very negligible and marginal variations between various estimates across various dimensions of time-series measurements. It is argued here that probably the factors determining cyclical variations in the agricultural output could be different from what they appear to be for the productivity movements in trend. The estimated model clearly exemplifies that rural literacy, electricity consumption, gross capital formation and weather dummy are the most important determinants of labour productivity in the Indian agriculture during the sample period under study.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-019-00180-x>

Tags : Work productivity

## The political robot - The structural consequences of automated milking systems (AMS) in Norway

In this article, the aim is to explore how social aspects of the adoption and expansion of milking robots in Norwegian dairy farming are related to the political and structural changes in the sector. To explore the relationship between the implementation of automated milking systems (AMS) and structural developments, we used a qualitative methodology building on data from interviews with farmers, policy

documents, statistics, and secondary literature. The structural change in the Norwegian dairy sector was substantial between 2000 and 2018. The average number of cows on each farm increased from 14.4 to 27.9, while the number of farms decreased from around 21,000 to less than 9,000. More than 47 percent of the milk produced in Norway now comes from a dairy farm with an AMS, and this percentage is rapidly increasing. We argue that the structural developments in milk production in Norway are neither politically nor economically driven, but are mainly an unintended consequence of farmers' aggregated investments in AMS - which are supposed to increase farmers' everyday quality of life - and reluctant regulatory changes to make investments in AMS structurally and economically viable.

Links : [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S157352141830215X?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S157352141830215X?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

Tags : Work productivity, Innovation

## Perceived climate risks and adaptation drivers in diverse coffee landscapes of Uganda

Whereas adaptation to climate variability takes center stage in the agricultural development discourse, implementation is poorly guided through adoption of 'one-size-fits-all' adaptation approaches in coffee landscapes. This study empirically provides evidence of diversity of rural coffee farm-households and climate vulnerabilities in Uganda. We specifically characterized farm-household systems in the coffee-based farming systems; identified perceived climate risks; identified generalized landscape-level and specific farm-household system-level adaptation practices; and determined socio-economic drivers that impacted uptake of adaptation practices. 688 farm-households were surveyed and asked what they perceived as major climate risks, and how they adapted to experienced shocks/stresses in Eastern (Arabica) and Central (Robusta) Uganda. Principal Component and Multivariate Cluster Analyses were adopted for farm-household systems identification, and Semi-Nonparametric model for uptake of adaptation practices. Distinct farm-household systems were identified in Central (coffee-maize-beans; coffee-livestock-off-farm) and Eastern Uganda (coffee-banana-maize; coffee-banana; coffee-off-farm). They differed by land allocations to crops, livestock rearing, rainfall/altitude gradients, off-farm activities and crop income. Farm-households experienced food shortages and crop losses resulting from prolonged drought and erratic shifts in rainfall distribution. The major generalized adaptation practice was inorganic fertilizer use while the specific included herbicide use and increase in livestock numbers in Central Uganda; and pesticides use, structural technologies and off-farm activities in Eastern. Adaptation drivers include household-head's awareness of climate variability and involvement in policy-formulation process (both regions); farm-household's total land area (Eastern Uganda); and access to input/output markets (Central Uganda). We conclude that policy makers should package adaptation practices per farm-household system to enhance effective adaptation to climate risks.

Links : [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1573521418300514?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1573521418300514?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

Tags : Rural Employment, Family work

## Social farming and work inclusion initiatives for adults with autism spectrum disorders: A pilot study

In recent years, an increasing number of social farming initiatives have involved adults with autism spectrum disorders, both to improve their life conditions and promote their work inclusion. Several studies have assessed these experiences, showing that the participants derive important benefits from being part of a social community, working in the countryside, and establishing a good relationship with the farmer.

This paper aims to assess the ability of 9 adults with autism spectrum disorders - who attend an adult day care centre in the Umbria region of Italy - to carry out agricultural and animal husbandry activities. Results from panel data analysis show that the activity of olive grove, indoor cleaning, and tidying at the agritourism farms has a considerable positive effect on the performances of the adults with autism spectrum disorders.

Moreover, the adults studied prefer the activities in a greenhouse over those occurring inside (e.g., agritourism farm or the warehouse) and outside (e.g., vegetable, olive, and grape production). Further, the higher the precision level required to perform an action, the lower is their observed performance.

Generally, the tasks that receive the highest evaluations are those in which the autistic person can relate with other people and/or animals. These findings confirm the role of social farming in developing working and relational skills in adults with autism spectrum disorders.

Links : [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1573521418300241?dgcid=rss\\_sd\\_all](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1573521418300241?dgcid=rss_sd_all)

Tags : Skills and training

## Physician Notified Work-Related Diseases Among Farmers in Norway: Data from 2007 - 2016

**Introduction:** This study provided a profile of work-related diseases in the farming sector notified by physicians to the Norwegian Labor Inspection Authority's (NLIA) Registry for Work-Related Diseases (RAS) over a 10-year period.

**Methods:** Data for the occupational code "farmers" were extracted from RAS for the period 2007-2016. We performed a descriptive analysis to obtain frequency, percentage, and incidence distribution of the data. We also explored the relationship of the notified diagnosis with gender, age, occupational exposures and the type of reporting physicians.

**Results:** Four hundred and sixty-nine cases of work-related diseases among farmers were notified in the period 2007-2016. Eighty-seven percent of the reported cases were males. The incidence of work-related diseases for the entire study period was computed to be 114/100 000 workers. The incidence and number of cases notified were highest among males and for the age group 55-74 years. Noise was the most frequently reported occupational exposure accounted for 291 cases. Hearing loss constituted for 62% of the notified cases, followed by respiratory diseases that accounted for 20% of the cases. Forty-eight cases of skin diseases, while only a few cases of musculoskeletal ( $n = 7$ ) and mental disorders ( $n = 1$ ) were notified. There was a strong association ( $\lambda = 0.51$ ) between occupational exposure and notified diagnosis, and a moderate association ( $\lambda = 0.32$ ) between type of reporting physician and the notified diagnosis.

**Conclusion:** This profile of the physician notified work-related diseases among farmers in Norway yielded a suppressed estimate of the actual incidence of cases. The biased distribution of nature and number of work-related diseases amongst farmers is primarily attributed to the significant undercount of cases. Physician underreporting of cases to the NLIA coupled with lack of Occupational Health Services coverage of workers in the farming sector contributes to this undercount of cases.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1656129?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work



## Economic performance, gender and social networks in West African food systems

The objective of this article is to measure the effects of income and gender on informal social networks in the rice value chain. Using primary data collected on 490 entrepreneurs in Benin, Niger and Nigeria, the paper first demonstrates that the monthly profit of entrepreneurs is determined by their structural position within the rice value chain. The most prosperous actors are simultaneously deeply embedded in their community through numerous ties and capable of building connections with other communities outside their own ethnic groups and countries. The paper then analyses to what extent gender is a strong predictor of social ties. An econometric analysis shows that women are less central than men and that their income is much lower after controlling for age, experience, education, religion and matrimonial status.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X19302980>

Tags : Gender, Value chains

## Sustainable Livelihood Capital and Strategy in Rural Tourism Households: A Seasonality Perspective

As an inherent characteristic and pervasive market phenomenon of the tourism industry, seasonality plays an important role in tourist business survivability and sustainability. It is also a significant factor for rural households involved in tourism as they plan their livelihood strategies around it. In this study, household surveys were conducted in The Beautiful South, an area for rural tourism in Guangxi of Southern China. We analyzed the livelihood capital and strategy of different household types in response to seasonal fluctuations in tourism by applying a mixed method that integrated livelihood capital index (LCI) evaluation and data envelopment analysis. The results indicate that LCI of tourism income-oriented households ranks second among the four types of households, while the LCI of tourism-engaged households in peak season performed better than that of those not engaged. However, the number of households participating in tourism nearly halved during the off season, and they are mainly diverted to temporary labor work, which may be one of the reasons for the low livelihood capital efficiency of tourism households. The implications of the findings and empirical solutions to mitigate the negative seasonal impact are discussed

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/18/4833>

Tags : Family work

## Syrian women food producers learn new skills from Italian farmers

Seven Syrian women will learn from farming communities in Piedmont and Liguria regions that produce and promote local, organic and artisan foods marked by high quality and respect for traditions.

They are expected to gain knowledge on all aspects of production, marketing and value chains of a range of products - including dairy, honey, oil, cereals, breads and vegetables - and to pass on this knowledge to other women farmers in their communities upon their return. They will also be included in the global Slow Food network of local farmers so that they can continue learning and sharing knowledge and experiences.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1205520/icode/>

Tags : Gender, Migration, Skills and training

## Heterogeneity in male and female farmers' preference for a profit-enhancing and labor-saving technology: The case of Direct-Seeded Rice (DSR) in India

Labor-saving and income-increasing technologies may affect women farmers differently from men. However, very few studies explicitly account for women's preferences for new technologies. We carried out a discrete choice experiment with 337 female and 329 male farmers in Maharashtra, India, to measure their willingness to pay (WTP) for direct-seeded rice (DSR) with drum seeder and to understand the gender differences in marginal valuations of key attributes. We used the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) to collect self-reported data on the role and say of women in different domains of decision making. The respective gender roles of women and men in the family and on the farm are aligned with their preferences. Men have a greater say over how the family spends the cash. Accordingly, men tend to have a higher WTP for attributes that increase income (increase in yield) or reduce cash costs (reduction in seed rate). Women contribute a large share of the labor for transplanting rice, much of which is unpaid work on family farms. Women, therefore, seem to value labor saving more. Women in our sample were more interested in the new technology and had a higher WTP for it.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/cjag.12205?af=R&>

Tags : Gender, Innovation

## Off-Farm Economic Activities of Rural Women for Household Food Security in Kaduna State, Nigeria

This study analysed the contribution of off-farm economic activities of rural women to household food security in Kaduna State, Nigeria. Specifically, this study identified off-farm activities with which rural women are engaged, and assessed their level of involvement in off-farm activities, assessed women's expenditure on household needs, determined the relationship between respondents' socio-economic characteristics and their off-farm activities, and identified women's constraints to engage in off-farm economic activities. One-hundred and eighty rural women used for this study were selected through multi-stage sampling techniques. Structured interview schedule was used to elicit relevant information from the respondents. Frequency counts, percentages, and chi-square test were used to analyse the data collected. The mean age, monthly income, and household size of the rural women was 46 years, ₦8,879, and 7, respectively. Most of them (43.9%) had no formal education. Most rural women engaged in multiple off-farm economic activities including trading, food processing, tailoring, livestock rearing amongst others. The majority (82.8% and 72.8%) of the women contributes to provide food and cloth, respectively, for the household. Significant relationship exists between household size ( $X^2=2.87$ ;  $P\leq 0.01$ ), access to extension ( $X^2=1.98$ ;  $P\leq 0.01$ ), and access to credit ( $X^2=1.73$ ;  $P\leq 0.01$ ) and women engagement in off-farm activities. Also, women's contributions to household food security depend on a number of activities engaged in. Poor institutional support was the major constraint to engagement in rural off-farm economic activities. Extension agencies should design innovative ways (through training and re-training) to impact on the off-farm activities of women.

Links : <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/jae/article/view/188883>



Tags : Gender, Family work

## Physical activity and work activities in Florida agricultural workers

**Background:** Laboring in hot and humid conditions is a risk factor for heat-related illnesses. Little is known about the amount of physical activity performed in the field setting by agricultural workers, a population that is among those at highest risk for heat-related mortality in the United States.

**Methods:** We measured accelerometer-based physical activity and work activities performed in 244 Florida agricultural workers, 18 to 54 years of age, employed in the fernery, nursery, and crop operations during the summer work seasons of 2015-2017. Environmental temperature data during the participant's workdays were collected from the Florida Automated Weather Network and used to calculate wet bulb globe temperature (WBGT). Generalized linear mixed model regression was used to examine the association between WBGT on physical activity, stratified by the agricultural sector.

**Results:** Fernery workers had the highest overall volume of physical activity, spending nearly 4 hours in moderate to vigorous activity per workday. Activity over the course of the workday also differed by the agricultural sector. A reduction on average physical activity with increasing environmental temperature was observed only among crop workers.

**Conclusions:** The quantity and patterns of physical activity varied by the agricultural sector, sex, and age, indicating that interventions that aim to reduce heat-related morbidity and mortality should be tailored to specific subpopulations. Some workers did not reduce overall physical activity under dangerously hot environmental conditions, which has implications for policies protecting worker health. Future research is needed to determine how physical activity and climatic conditions impact the development of heat-related disorders in this population.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/ajim.23035>

Tags : Health and decent work

## Debt-Bonded Brick Kiln Workers and Their Intent to Return: Towards a Labour Geography of Smallholder Farming Persistence in Cambodia

Despite the increasing preponderance of non-farm work in Cambodia, labour migrants across a range of working conditions remain linked to their rural homesteads through durable financial and social arrangements. This article explores this phenomenon through the case of debt-bonded brick kiln workers in Phnom Penh, formerly smallholder farmers in villages. Drawing on the field of labour geography, the article first examines the process by which labourers became debt-bonded, thus situating them within the country's broader agrarian transition and recasting peasants as rural labour. It then explores workers' perceptions of rural life, suggesting that the unfreedom of kiln work, contrasted with the fixedness and potential for mobility in rural life, makes workers aspire to return to their land. The article ultimately highlights how the persistence of smallholder farmers can be understood as an issue of poor work under neoliberalism in Cambodia, and draws light on the agency of labour in understanding this.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/anti.12564>

Tags : Migration

## Assessing Mental Health Concerns of Spanish-Speaking Dairy Farm Workers

**Background:** Hispanic dairy farm workers have risk factors for mental health concerns. There is insufficient study of their mental health needs.

**Methods:** We conducted focus groups at five farms. We quantified the burden of depressive symptoms with Patient Health Questionnaires (PHQ-2 and PHQ-9) during three seasons of mobile clinics on farm sites.

**Results:** Focus groups revealed that sources of stress included working conditions, language barriers, fear of deportation, and distance from family. Depression screening found that the rate of mild depressive symptoms ranged from 0% to 3.2%. No individual scored higher than mild depression.

**Discussion:** Rates of depressive symptoms were substantially lower than in the general US population, which may be explained by a population that self-selects for resilience. Our mixed qualitative and quantitative data acquisition provided us a more robust and comprehensive understanding of our population's mental health concerns than using one method alone.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1656130?af=R>

Tags : Migration, Health and decent work

## Aurélie Jeantet, Les émotions au travail

À première vue, émotions et travail semblent s'opposer, et d'autant plus lorsqu'on les interroge à partir de la sociologie. En effet, comme le souligne à juste titre Aurélie Jeantet, le travail a longtemps été pensé comme un domaine rationnel par excellence, exempt d'affects. L'espace productif et les relations de travail auraient une visée purement instrumentale (maximiser la production et la rentabilité) et s'opposeraient ainsi aux émotions, qui relèveraient de l'irrationnel et de l'intime. Alors pourquoi s'intéresser à ce couple « émotions-travail » ? Aurélie Jeantet propose dans cet ouvrage une réflexion théorique sur la manière dont la sociologie, et plus spécifiquement la sociologie du travail, a mis à distance ou au contraire s'est saisie des émotions pour expliquer certains faits sociaux. Reposant à la fois sur les textes fondateurs de la sociologie, sur les propres travaux de l'auteurice, notamment issus de sa thèse sur les guichetiers de la Poste (Jeantet, 2001), et sur des enquêtes empiriques récentes en sociologie, l'ouvrage interroge l'apport de l'analyse sociologique des émotions à la compréhension du rapport au travail. Dans cette perspective, A. Jeantet soutient l'importance de « réaffectiver » l'analyse du travail en prenant en compte les émotions et en réhabilitant le « sujet éprouvant ». Les trois chapitres de l'ouvrage viennent étayer cette argumentation.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/sdt/21605>

## Cadre du G7 pour la création d'emplois décents pour les jeunes ruraux au Sahel

Alors qu'une personne sur neuf dans le monde est sous-alimentée (821 millions de personnes en 2017), les membres du G7 restent déterminés à trouver des solutions durables pour répondre à l'insécurité alimentaire et

à la malnutrition afin de « ne laisser personne de côté » et de réduire les inégalités au niveau mondial. Dans ce contexte, nous sommes particulièrement inquiets que les efforts visant à réduire la faim et la malnutrition sous toutes ses formes ne seront pas suffisants, d'autant que l'ODD2 est essentiel pour réaliser le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030. Il est urgent de parvenir à la sécurité alimentaire de manière durable pour garantir à tous un régime alimentaire nutritif, accessible et abordable, tout en créant des emplois décents pour la population croissante de jeunes des zones urbaines et rurales.

Links

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[https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/g7\\_cadre\\_emploi\\_emploi\\_rural\\_jeunes\\_sahel\\_cle41d759.pdf](https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/g7_cadre_emploi_emploi_rural_jeunes_sahel_cle41d759.pdf)

Tags : Rural Employment

## Bonus: Grants and Opportunities

AUSTRALIA - FRANCE

French Embassy calls for applications

Links : <https://au.ambafrance.org/Grants-and-Opportunities-6980#PHC-FASIC-2020-Program>