



Congress and Publications

2019/10-01

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 16/10/2019

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Congress

APEN - 2021

APEN 2021 - Would you like to be involved in organising it?

APENs biennial conference, the heart and soul of APEN, provides an opportunity to:

- Network
- Coach and mentor
- Support and showcase students and their research
- Learn about and discuss extension theory
- Learn about new practice, new engagement and media trends.

The APEN Board is inviting interested parties to submit an Expression of Interest for organising and hosting APEN 2021. APEN 2021 will provide an opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences among practitioners, researchers, policy makers and others involved in extension and education.

Links : <https://www.apen.org.au/events/news>

Congres francophone TMS - Tunisie 2020

Les Troubles Musculosquelettiques (TMS) liés au travail constituent un problème majeur de santé au travail et, plus largement, de santé publique. Ces affections occupent la première place des maladies professionnelles reconnues dans la plupart des pays industrialisés depuis plusieurs décennies. L'augmentation importante de l'incidence et de la prévalence des TMS d'origine professionnelle est étroitement liée à l'évolution du travail. Les pays émergents sur le plan économique ne sont pas épargnés par ce fléau. En effet, l'accélération de leur industrialisation ces dernières années, facteur de développement économique et d'une plus grande stabilité sociale, s'accompagne d'un accroissement des TMS. En témoigne par exemple la situation de la Tunisie dont les TMS représentent désormais la première cause de maladie professionnelle.

Links : <http://congresfrancophone-tms-tunisie2020.com/>

Penser l'autonomie en agriculture : entre injonctions et revendications

À la fois manifeste politique, horizon visé par de nombreux innovateurs et levier mis en exergue dans les projets de transitions vers l'alimentation durable et l'agroécologie, l'autonomie est devenue un enjeu important pour les agricultrices et les agriculteurs, comme pour les acteurs de la recherche et du développement. Ces journées d'étude invitent les sciences sociales à travailler les ambiguïtés et la richesse de la notion d'autonomie. Elles visent à mieux documenter les pratiques sociales étiquetées sous cette bannière, leurs enjeux, leurs paradoxes et les diverses échelles auxquelles elles se déploient. Elles invitent également à remettre sur le chantier l'opposition par trop dichotomique entre autonomie et hétéronomie en portant attention aux stratégies d'appropriation / transgression des normes au récent brouillage des statuts d'emploi - indépendant vs salarié - constaté en agriculture et dans d'autres secteurs.

Links : <https://calenda.org/676105>

Le prix du travail

Cette table-ronde est organisée autour de l'ouvrage collectif interdisciplinaire *Le prix du travail* (Paris, Éditions de la Sorbonne, 2019) publié sous la direction de Michel Margairaz et Michel Pigenet).

Panthéon, à 17 heures, salle 216 (Panthéon, aile Cujas, 2^è étage, 1^è salle à gauche)

Links : <https://calenda.org/682893>

Call for Papers

EALE SOLE AASLE World Conference Berlin 2020



You are invited to submit papers for this conference according to the list of themes below. A scientific program committee will evaluate all submitted papers. Papers should be submitted electronically using the online submission form. Please take into account that your paper can be assigned by the program chairs to either a poster, parallel or flash talk session. The paper submission site will open on September 1, 2019. The submission deadline is December 1, 2019 at 23:59 Greenwich Mean Time. Papers must be submitted on-line.

Links : <http://www.eale.nl/call-for-papers-and-paper-submission-site/>

Call for abstracts for Southern Rural Sociological Association (SRSA) conference

The 51th Annual Meeting of the Southern Rural Sociological Association (SRSA) will be held concurrently with the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists (SAAS), February 2-3, 2020 in Louisville, KY.

The theme for the Meeting is: “Migration, Marginalization, and Institutional Injustice in the Rural South”
The Deadline for Submission of your abstract(s) is October 31, 2019.

Links : https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=528:call-for-abstracts-for-southern-rural-sociological-association--srsa--conference&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134

Publications

How wage structure and crop size negatively impact farmworker livelihoods in monocrop organic production: interviews with strawberry harvesters in California

Because organic certification standards institutionalized a product-based rather than process-based definition, certified organic produce can be grown on large-scale industrial monocrop farms. Besides toxicity of inputs, these farms operate in much the same way as conventional production. Scholars emphasize the fact that labor rights have been left out of certification criteria, and because of that, organic farms reproduce the same labor relations as conventional. Empirical studies of organic farm labor, however, rely primarily on the perspective of farmers. In this study, I ask the farmworkers themselves how harvesting on organic farms compares to conventional, and found that working in organic negatively impacts farmworker livelihoods. Qualitative interviews with 36 strawberry harvesters in Oxnard, California reveal that farmworkers make more money in conventional strawberry production because of the interaction between wage structure and size of the berry. Conventional strawberries are larger and therefore fewer of them fill up a box. Farmworkers routinely pick more boxes in conventional than in organic, thus earning more, since under the piece rate system, farmworkers are paid per box. With short-term economic survival rather than long-term occupational health concerns in mind, strawberry harvesters would rather work on conventional farms because “la fresa orgánica es más chiquita” (organic strawberries are smaller).

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10460-019-09989-0>

Tags : Hired work, Health and decent work

Comprehension of Safety Pictograms Affixed to Agricultural Machinery among Pakistani Migrant Farmworkers in Italy

Objectives: Safety pictograms are important graphic elements that are useful for rapidly conveying messages in workplaces. The purpose of this study was to investigate the comprehension of safety pictograms affixed to agricultural machinery among a group of Pakistani migrant farmworkers employed in Italy.

Methods: Interviews about the meanings attributed to four standardized safety pictograms affixed to agricultural machinery depicting the most frequent causes of farm accidents were administered to 29 Pakistani migrant farmworkers employed on Italian farms.

Results: There was high variability in pictogram comprehension. None of the participants interpreted all the pictograms in accordance with the definitions provided by the international standards. Higher comprehension rates were reported for pictograms related to the risks of tractor rollover and foot injury, while pictograms referring to the need to consult a technical manual and the risk of entanglement yielded lower comprehension scores. Previous farming experience in the country of origin and the number of years of education were significantly associated with comprehension scores.

Conclusion: A discussion of pictogram features that may be critical for comprehension is provided, and (re)design suggestions are given to improve the cross-cultural comprehension of these safety signs.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1673269?af=R>

Tags : Migration, Health and decent work

Place of Residence, Working Conditions and the Burden of Back Pain among Hired Farmworkers in the United States

Objectives: Back pain is the leading occupational health problem among agricultural workers. Current study aimed to assess the burden of farm work-related back pain and to investigate its associations with living residence location and work conditions among farmworkers.

Methods: We used the National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) data from 1999 to 2004, 2008-2010, and 2014. Work-related back pain was defined as a back pain that was developed when performing farm work in the 12 months prior to the interview, and it caused pain or discomfort for at least five consecutive days. To assess the associations of place of residence and working conditions (i.e. work equipment and access to toilet and water for washing hands at work) with back pain, we analyzed the data using mixed-effects logistic regression models while adjusting for age, gender, race, birthplace (US vs. foreign country), education, marital status, work authorization (yes vs. no), below poverty income, whether the worker was hired by a farm labor contractor or not, and weekly working hours.

Results: The standardized annual back pain prevalence during the study period ranged from 2.6% to 11.3%. In the adjusted model, farmworkers who lived in a residence located on the farm, who did not have access to toilet at work, and who paid for work equipment had higher odds of back pain than their counterparts.

Conclusion: Back pain is particularly common among farmworkers with poor working and living conditions. Interventions should target the identified high-risk groups to mitigate their burden of back pain.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1674228?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Development of Psychometric Properties of Farmers' Occupational Health Behavior Questionnaire for Iranian Farmers

Background: Agriculture is one of the most dangerous industries throughout the world, and its risk level is dictated by several determinants whose real weights are often unknown.

Objective: The present work aims to develop psychometric properties of farmers' occupational health behavior questionnaire for Iranian farmers.

Methods: In this qualitative-quantitative study, the items of the instrument were derived from the qualitative phase. Face validity, content validity, reliability, and consistency methods were applied. Construct validity was estimated by the exploratory factor analysis.

Results: Eleven factors with factor loads of >0.501 were extracted as the main factors. They altogether captured about 58.97% of the variance of factors affecting farmers' occupational health behavior. The reliability of the instrument was confirmed as its Cronbach's alpha was in the range of 0.72-0.93.

Conclusion: Given the complicated nature of occupational health behaviors among farmers, it is imperative to measure the factors influencing these behaviors precisely. Therefore, the development of a proper instrument can be very crucial in identifying influential factors. The findings showed that the developed instrument was optimally reliable and valid.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1674227?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Technical Efficiency in the Agricultural Business—The Case of Slovakia

The key element of the European Union (EU) Common Agricultural Policy is sustainable agriculture where the social, economic, and environmental objectives should be fulfilled. This role can fulfill only those agricultural holdings that are effective in the transformation of inputs to outputs, and which do not waste the inputs. Therefore, we analyze the technical efficiency of the agricultural holdings in the Slovak regions, and try to identify the factors that are able to influence the efficiency of agricultural holdings. We can conclude that there are regional disparities in technical efficiency in Slovakia; however, the problem of inefficiency is not typical only for the agricultural holdings in the areas with natural constraints. These regional disparities should be considered when adopting a new political measure to support sustainable agriculture. By the results of econometric models, we find that the agricultural production diversity, the policy of the labor market, and tax policy are the important factors influencing the technical efficiency of the agricultural holdings in Slovakia.

Links : <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/20/5589>

Tags : Rural Employment, Policy

Young people's willingness to farm under present and improved conditions in Thailand

Studies of young people's willingness to farm usually analyse their plans based on the resources available to them, or their hopes if they had access to more resources, but rarely study the two jointly. However, in newly industrialized countries in Asia, such joint assessments are needed to disentangle the extent to which young people's limited involvement in farming is due to lack of interest or to the fact that they see no way to get round the obstacles to starting the kind of farming they want to practice. This study analysed the vision of 86 young rural people in Prachinburi Province, Thailand, concerning farming, their plan to farm under prevailing conditions and their willingness to become a farmer if more opportunities to start farming were available. More than two-thirds of the interviewees were not farming at the time of the interview, but half planned to start farming, either part or full time, in the coming decade. One-third of the interviewees said that if they had better opportunities to start farming, they would reconsider their current plans to work in non-agricultural sectors and instead become full-time farmers. Public policies aimed at increasing the number of young people who become farmers should consequently not take the prevailing lack of engagement in farming by many young rural people as a given. Such policies should not only support young people who already plan to farm, but also those who would be willing to farm if they had better opportunities to do so.

Links : <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0030727019880189>

Tags : Youth, Policy

The long road to becoming a farmer: Thai agricultural students' plans

In past decades, young people in newly industrialized Asian countries have become progressively less involved in farming. In Thailand, providing support to young people to start farming is one possible way to ensure that some farms will continue to innovate and play an active economic role in the future. This study investigated if and how Thai agriculture students plan to become farmers. We interviewed a total of 187 agriculture students taking vocational courses or working towards a university degree focused on training future farmers. Among these students, 61% planned to become full-time farmers at some point in the future and 32% planned to farm part-time as a secondary income-generating activity. Most of the students aimed to set up farms that were diversified, knowledge-intensive and capital-intensive. Therefore, although many students came from a farming family and would be able to access some of their parents' land in the future, most considered that they did not have yet the necessary resources, such as capital and farming skills, to become farmers. Consequently, many students planned to spend time, often up to 10 years and sometimes more, acquiring these resources before starting a farm. Public policies could provide support to shorten this period if graduates in agriculture are to be among young people who engage in farming.

Links : <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0030727019879933>

Tags : Youth, Skills and training

Farmers' Mental Health: Perceptions from a Farm Show

Introduction: Current economic and environmental conditions have increased awareness of farmers' mental health. Agribusiness professionals may be important key informants to assist agricultural safety and health professionals in understanding the mental health experience of farmers and inform their potential role in mental health promotion. The objectives of this study were to explore agribusiness personnel's perceptions of their farmer clients' mental health and their perceived role in mental health promotion.

Methods: Fifteen brief interviews of agribusiness personnel were conducted across 3 days in July 2018 at Farm Technology Days in Wood County, Wisconsin.

Results & Discussion: Many interviewees commented on the mental health status of farmers in Wisconsin, stating farmers are "stressed" and "depressed". However, agribusiness personnel were hesitant about their organization's role in mental health promotion. Several respondents cited lack of training and confidence as barriers to addressing mental health with their clients. Others were optimistic about their organization's role in mental health promotion; however, participation would be mostly passive, stating mental health is a difficult topic to broach with some individuals.

Conclusion: To engage agribusiness in mental health promotion, efforts to reduce the stigma of mental health disorders and increase agribusiness representatives' confidence and skills in talking about mental health will be necessary.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1674230?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Effect of cropland and livestock ownership on child labour in eastern Ethiopia: empirical examination of the Wealth Paradox

The study examined the relationship between child labour participation and household wealth (in terms of livestock and cropland) considering representative sample smallholders from four (Kurfa Chelie, Kersa, Fedis, and Melka Bello) districts in eastern Hararghe Zone of Oromia regional state of Ethiopia. The descriptive statics showed that average family size was 5.45 individuals per household, which was larger than the national average (4.9) in 2016. In the study area, children with age interval of 4-14 years, that were the subject matter of this study, constituted 43.3% of the total population. Around 23% of sampled households spent less than 2471.22 Birr per annum per adult equivalent for home consumption, which is an amount based on the inflation adjusted poverty line. Households in Fedis district experienced the worst poverty head count score, wherein 44% of them could not satisfy the minimum living standard requirement. Double-hurdle model result revealed that livestock and cropland holding of smallholders significantly affect child labour participation in domestic work. This finding implies that household's asset ownership (possession of larger livestock and cropland) would not initiate children to budget more time for their education. The model result also showed that household head's education level significantly reduced children's domestic labour participation in the study area. Thus, this research recommended that there should be improvement in households' education and awareness level in the study area to improve child school enrolment. Finally, it is easy to say that the Wealth Paradox about child labour holds true for smallholders in eastern Ethiopia.

Links : <https://ijccep.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40723-019-0061-x>

Tags : Child labour

Macroeconomic impacts of female labour productivity shock in agriculture: evidence from a CGE model applied to a Sub-Saharan African country

The agricultural sector is generally recognized as the engine of economic growth, poverty reduction and food security in countries with a high share of poor people employed in that sector. However, in most of Sub-Saharan African countries, the sector underperforms partly because women, who represent a crucial resource in the rural economy as farmers, face more severe constraints than men in accessing productive resources. In this paper, we use a gendered CGE model for Burkina Faso to simulate a greater access of women to productive resources. The results show that real GDP increases by 2.31%, and household real income and consumption improve significantly. We also found that the same productivity shock applied to the male labour displays positive but lower impacts. These results underline the gains that can be achieved at the macroeconomic, sectoral and household levels through better access of women to productive resources in the agricultural sector.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13504851.2019.1659482>

Tags : Gender, Work productivity

Migration, crop production and non-farm labor diversification in rural Vietnam

This article examines the impacts of migration with and without remittances on crop productivity growth, crop diversification, and non-farm labor diversification of rural households in Vietnam. We use village fixed-effects regression models for a panel data set of about 2,000 rural households collected in 2007, 2008 and 2010 in three rural provinces. The findings demonstrate that rural households who receive remittances from their migrants reduce the share of their income from rice, increase their land productivity and become more specialized in non-farm labor allocation. However, migration without remittances decreases farm labor productivity growth and crop diversification of rural households.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0313592619300682?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Migration, Work productivity

Transforming Labour and Technology of The Ancient Tula Wells

In southern Ethiopia, pastoralism has been possible due to complex ancient indigenous technology for excavating and rehabilitating the ancient tula wells. Despite centuries of operations, recent years have seen fundamental transformations in labour mobilisation and the technology for water harvesting, while hired labour is replacing clan-based labour organisation. Payments for well rehabilitation have changed from cattle to cash, while technological transformations include using plastic buckets (jerrycans) instead of leather buckets (okole), and metal tools and earth moving machines. The combined effects of such transformations will affect the sustainability of the Borana water management system, which remains uncertain.

Links

: <https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/whp/nomp/2019/00000023/00000002/art00004;jsessionid=ykg2g0fmzfra.x-ic-live-03>

Tags : Family work, Hired work, Innovation

Des carrières aux parcours... en passant par la compétence

Les usages sociaux de la notion de compétence affectent-ils les carrières des salariés dits d'exécution ? Établir un lien entre compétence et carrière ne va pas de soi tant le regard sur la compétence a porté sur les changements du travail. Pourtant, les « politiques de la compétence » s'accompagnent d'un changement de référentiel dans la gestion du devenir des salariés, qui fait glisser la logique de carrière vers celle de « parcours ». Encouragées dans l'entreprise au nom de la fluidité des mobilités et de la reconnaissance des compétences, les logiques de parcours se heurtent aux segmentations des marchés internes, qui ne manquent pas de transformer les trajectoires en parcours d'obstacles. La « désinstitutionnalisation » de la carrière qui en résulte doit alors être mise en rapport avec l'institutionnalisation progressive d'une « sécurisation des parcours », arrimée aux politiques publiques de formation et d'emploi. L'appel à la compétence pour sécuriser les parcours s'inscrit dans une rhétorique de la déstabilisation de l'emploi qui légitime la délégation aux individus de la gestion de leur devenir et l'idée que l'employabilité devient la principale contrepartie à la mobilisation au travail. Mais à défaut de nouvelles régulations sur la valorisation du travail tout au long de la vie, la logique de parcours risque de faire du marché le grand (dés)ordonnateur des destins individuels.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/sdt/23017>

Tags : HRM, Skills and training

Vers une flexicurité à la française ?

Près de deux ans après la ratification des ordonnances Travail du 22 septembre 2017, le temps est venu d'examiner l'évolution des relations professionnelles en France durant trois décennies en croisant les regards de plusieurs disciplines. Initiées par la volonté affichée du gouvernement de rénover notre modèle social, l'apport de ces réformes, à la fois majeur et systémique, procède d'une transformation en profondeur de notre droit du travail.

Le Président de la République, lors de l'élaboration du projet d'ordonnances, évoquait une « révolution copernicienne » pour promouvoir l'avènement d'un nouveau modèle social français. Mais il convient de rester prudent avec l'emploi de cette terminologie qui laisserait sous-entendre que ces évolutions participeraient d'une transformation inédite des relations de travail. L'idée n'est pourtant pas nouvelle et n'aurait pu s'imposer sans la préexistence d'autres tentatives de réforme. Si cette remise en cause du droit du travail est substantielle, elle est en réalité le fruit d'une inflation législative et d'un long processus économique puisant chacun leur source dans une logique de « flexicurité ».

L'objectif de cet ouvrage consiste ainsi à revenir de manière analytique sur ce processus de réforme et son originalité tient notamment dans sa dimension interdisciplinaire qui réunit des experts du droit, de l'économie, de la sociologie, ainsi que des sciences politiques et de gestion.

Links : <https://ergonomie-self.org/2019/10/13/ouvrage-vers-une-flexicurite-a-la-francaise/>

BONUS: Funding for Research on Youth Employment

The Institute for Research on Poverty (IRP) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison seeks to fund research on youth employment, a key area of interest identified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE).

The Principal Investigator must hold a doctorate or the highest degree appropriate for their discipline at the time of application. Individuals not associated with a university (domestic or foreign) and foreign entities are ineligible for awards made under this announcement. University of Wisconsin-Madison faculty and postdoctoral fellows are ineligible for funding.

IRP anticipates funding four to eight projects, with awards ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The grant contract period will be from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2020.

Links : https://rss.memberclicks.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=533:2020-call-for-proposals--funding-for-research-on-youth-employment&catid=23:call-for-papers&Itemid=134

BONUS: France-Diplomatie

Opportunités de financement France-Australie

Links : <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/diplomatie-scientifique-et-universitaire/veille-scientifique-et-technologique/australie/article/opportunites-de-financement-septembre-2019>