



Congress and Publications

2021/07

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 06/08/2021

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Call for Papers

Virtual issue on “Agricultural Production Systems sIMulator (APSIM): modelling new technologies, applications and frontiers”

The Agricultural Production Systems sIMulator (APSIM) is internationally recognised as an advanced platform for modelling and simulation of agricultural systems. It contains a suite of modules that enable the simulation of systems for a diverse range of plant, animal, soil, climate and management interactions. APSIM is still rapidly evolving to respond to new challenges and new demands.

Links : <https://www.springer.com/journal/13593/updates/19338586>

Les cinq sens au travail

Cet appel à contributions vise à susciter des propositions qui traitent des expériences sensorielles au travail. Depuis les analyses d'une certaine sociologie de l'atelier, particulièrement attentive aux bruits et aux odeurs, on sait que le travail s'éprouve non seulement par le geste mais aussi par les sens, et que les sens éduquent le geste. Dans cette sociologie et ces univers de travail, les sons sont des bruits, les odeurs agressives, comme autant de nuisances ou de pollutions qui atteignent l'ouvrier physiquement et mentalement. Robert Linhart en rend compte de manière très précise dès les premières pages de L'Établi (Linhart, 1978). La même écriture du corps éprouvé par un environnement hostile, parce que sombre et suffocant, marque une grande partie des textes classiques à caractère ethnographique sur la mine et les mineurs (Barbe, 2005). C'est donc d'abord sous l'angle de la pénibilité du travail que les sensations corporelles ont été prises en compte. Depuis lors, la sociologie du travail a toutefois quelque peu délaissé cette dimension sensorielle de l'expérience sociale.

Nous souhaitons, à travers cet appel à contributions, susciter des propositions de sociologues, d'anthropologues, d'historien·nes qui font des expériences sensorielles leur objet de recherche, mais aussi provoquer le retour de chercheurs et chercheuses vers des « données dormantes » de leurs terrains. Nous invitons également les contributeurs et contributrices à se montrer attentifs aux défis méthodologiques posés par l'étude des sens : quels dispositifs d'enquête pour une sociologie du travail attentive aux cinq sens ? Les chercheurs et les chercheuses peuvent-ils s'abstraire d'une mesure physique ou chimique des émissions pour en apprécier uniquement les perceptions et les significations sociales ? Comment utiliser ses sens dans l'enquête et en contrôler les effets ? Comment par exemple décrire l'usage des sens sans en rabattre la description sur les particularités individuelles, mais au contraire la rapporter aux conditions sociales du travail ? Ces questionnements pourront utilement être intégrés aux articles proposés, même si nous n'appelons pas à la soumission de textes exclusivement méthodologiques.

La revue souhaite recevoir dans un premier temps des intentions d'articles présentant la question étudiée, le matériel recueilli ou à recueillir et l'approche adoptée. Ces notes d'intention, de 8000 à 10000 signes maximum incluant les espaces, les notes et les références, sont à envoyer par courriel, sous la forme d'un fichier word (.docx), exclusivement à la rédaction de la revue (revue@sociologiedutravail.org), le **15 octobre 2021 au plus tard**.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/sdt/39463>

Agriculture et développement durable dans le contexte de la pandémie de covid-19

L'école doctorale des sciences agronomiques et de l'eau organise du 10 au 12 novembre 2021 à l'université de Parakou la troisième édition des journées doctorales sur le thème : « Agriculture et développement durable dans le contexte de la pandémie de covid-19 : quels enjeux et apports de la jeunesse scientifique des universités ouest africaines ».

Objectifs

- Mettre en exergue la contribution scientifique des jeunes chercheurs à la prévention, à la réponse et aux plans post crise de la pandémie de COVID-19 dans les pays ouest africains.
- Offrir un cadre d'échange, de réflexion et de discussion entre jeunes chercheurs des domaines de l'environnement, de l'agriculture, de la biodiversité, du développement durable et de la population ;
- Contribuer au partage d'expériences puis au réseautage entre jeunes chercheurs en vue de la vulgarisation et la valorisation des résultats de recherche, des innovations technologiques et des inventions.
- Renforcer la collaboration et susciter une synergie d'actions entre les jeunes chercheurs, les acteurs du monde professionnel et les partenaires sociaux dans une perspective de développement intégré et durable.

Date limite d'envoi des résumés : 30 Août 2021

Links : <https://calenda.org/901205>

Politiques de la machine agricole

Comme hier avec le Plan Marshall, l'innovation technologique est aujourd'hui présentée comme la principale solution aux problèmes agricoles et alimentaires de notre temps. Ce rôle politique assigné à la machine agricole échappe encore pourtant largement à la recherche en sciences sociales. Ce colloque entend rassembler des études qui prennent pour objet la machine agricole ou qui saisissent cette dernière à partir de problématiques connexes (foncier, travail agricole, conseil, environnement, etc.), ancrées aussi bien dans les sciences and technology studies (STS) qu'en histoire ou en sociologie. Cette pluralité d'approches permettra d'engager une réflexion générale sur le rôle donné aux machines dans les politiques de transition agroécologique.

Les communicant-es sont invité-es à inscrire leur proposition dans un ou plusieurs des axes proposés. Les propositions - comportant un résumé (une page maximum), des références bibliographiques (5 à 10) et une présentation de l'auteur (quelques lignes) - sont à envoyer au plus tard le **7 janvier 2022**

Links : <https://calenda.org/899740>

Mental Health and the Labour Market

What is the relationship between mental health and labour market outcomes? Mental health is a multifaceted concept that encompasses mental illness, subclinical distress, stress, and psychological wellbeing. Mental health is a likely determinant of labour force participation, employment, and

productivity. At the same time, participation in the labour market may influence mental health and may moderate the effectiveness of treatment for mental illness. We solicit papers on the direct and indirect linkages between mental health and labour markets. Topics may include (but are not limited to):

- The effects of mental health on labour market outcomes such as labour force participation, employment, job attachment, and productivity, as well as relevant outcomes such as education, decision-making, and physical health.
- The effects of participation in the labour market on mental health.
- The role of work as a factor that helps or hinders treatment and recovery from mental illness.
- The impacts of mental health stigma and discrimination in the labour market
- The supply and demand for various forms of mental health care.

Submission deadline: 15 August 2021

Links : <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/labour-economics/call-for-papers/mental-health-and-the-labour-market>

The Conversation needs you!

Le dernier appel à contributions The Conversation qui a besoin d'expert.e.s enseignant.e.s chercheur.euse.s ou doctorant.e.s... et d'articles de 6 000 à 8000 signes (1 000 mots environ) fondés sur de la recherche, des travaux ou des des expériences. Pour cette édition, les grands thèmes sont : culture; éducation, enfance et jeunesse; science et technos et santé.

Links : <https://recherche.cnam.fr/agenda-actus/appel-a-articles-pour-the-conversation-juillet-2021-n-1--1272153.kjsp>

Congress

» Congreso Nacional de Estudios del Trabajo n° 15



aset ASOCIACIÓN ARGENTINA DE ESPECIALISTAS EN ESTUDIOS DEL TRABAJO

Estimados/as socios/as y amigos/as, les compartimos información vinculada con el 15° Congreso Nacional de Estudios del Trabajo: “Lxs trabajadorxs, la producción y la reproducción de la vida social en crisis. Cambios y persistencias en un contexto de pandemia”

Dadas las restricciones derivadas de la pandemia, y la incertidumbre acerca del año que comienza, proyectamos realizar el Congreso Nacional de Estudios del Trabajo en **diciembre de 2021**.

Links : <https://aset.org.ar/congreso-nacional-de-estudios-del-trabajo-no-15/>

ISWA - Workshop 2 - Health and Work in Agricultural Activities

Work Safety Culture of Latinx Child Farmworkers in North Carolina, USA

The work safety culture of Latinx child farmworkers in North Carolina is limited, with few child farmworkers receiving safety training, many working piece-rate, and many lacking field sanitation services. Their mean work safety climate score is low.

Work safety culture on the farms employing Latinx child farmworkers must be improved through changes in agriculture's overall safety culture or through the imposition and enforcement of safety regulations.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4954/70268/version/1/file/WS2_S4_Arcury_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

Agricultural wastes used to address health hazards: Banana peels turned adsorbent for Heavy metal removal from irrigation waters along Nakivubo channel in Kampala, Uganda

Herein, we report, the utilization of a Banana plant waste for treating wastewaters to avail contaminant free water for agricultural irrigation as a mitigation against food contamination with heavy metals, as they are a major public health concern, which affect human population worldwide. In this paper, equilibrium adsorption uptake of two selected heavy metals i.e. copper, Cu(II) and Lead, Pb(II), both in laboratory prepared synthetic and real wastewater effluents, by locally prepared Uganda Banana peel powder (BP) was studied in a batch system. BP was characterized using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR). Adsorption isotherms were developed for laboratory prepared synthetic wastewater systems and expressed by mono - component Freundlich and Langmuir models. The model parameters were estimated by non- linear regression method. To understand the action of metal uptake, factors influencing the adsorption of heavy metals including pH, mass of the biosorbent, contact time and initial metal ion concentration were investigated. It was found that the mono- component adsorption equilibrium data fitted well to the Freundlich model with high coefficient of determination (R^2). For both metals the maximum adsorption capacity (q_{max}) occurred at pH 6 and metal adsorption improved as bioadsorbent dosage increased. Adsorption data were modeled using the pseudo - second - order and pseudo - first - order kinetics. It was seen that the pseudo - second - order kinetic equation could best describe the adsorption kinetics. FTIR analysis indicated that carbonyl(C=O), carboxyl (COO-) and hydroxyl (-OH) groups are present in the BPP. In conclusion BPP was found to act as a suitable bioadsorbent for

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4953/70265/version/1/file/WS2_S4_Tumwesigye_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

The distribution of physical effort across gender: Evidence from agricultural households in Malawi

This disutility of work, often encapsulated as effort, is a primal component in standard economic models of worker and consumer behavior. However empirical applications that measure effort, especially those that assess the distribution of effort across known populations, are historically scarce. This paper explores intra-household differences in physical activity in a rural agrarian setting. Physical activity is captured via wearable accelerometers that provide a proxy for physical effort expended per unit of time. In the study setting of agricultural households in Malawi, men accumulate significantly more sedentary time than women (38 minutes per day) but also spend more time on moderate-to-vigorous activities (16 minutes). Using standardized energy expenditure as a summary measure for generalized physical effort, women exert marginally higher levels of effort than men over the full day in the overall sample. However, gender differences in effort among married partners are strongly associated with intrahousehold differences in bargaining power, with significantly larger husband-wife effort gaps alongside larger differences in age and individual land ownership as well as whether the couple lives as part of a polygamous union. With wearable technologies it is now possible to measure physical activity as proxy for physical effort, an understudied dimension of wellbeing with apparent gender inequality patterns in this population.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4845/69206/version/1/file/WS2_S4_Palacio_Lopez_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

How to transform pesticides exposure of agricultural workers ? : Towards a prevention process centered on developing the leeway of people at work

Farmers and farm members (employees and families) are exposed to pesticides despite preventive measures. The fact that exposures related to certain substances mixed in plant protection products are not directly perceptible do not let humans to control exposure, as well during the operations required when treating the crops that for the situations of indirect exposure during post-preparation and post-application tasks. The objective of our ergotoxicological research-intervention has been to find ways to involve wine companies and their stakeholders to better detect and transform pesticides exposure situations. Focused on understanding exposure situations, the shared metrology of pesticides developed at the heart of wine-growing activity aims to research the factors of the risky situations in order to propose their transformation. These factors have been sought by a participatory approach at the scale of work operations, at the spatial scale of farms, but also outside wine-companies scale, where the prescribed rules of work are designed. The analysis of these factors has made it possible to demonstrate that preventive actions allowing workers « to gain leeway in the conduct of their activity » should be developed to better support the prevention of pesticide risks in a dependent occupational and social environment.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4844/69203/version/1/file/WS2_S4_Goutille_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

Hierarchy of general principles of prevention: an analytical framework for linking occupational health and technical choice in agriculture

The recognition of the dangers associated with the work process has gradually led to forms of collective action aimed at reducing occupational accidents and diseases (Commons 1950). The institutionalization of this field of action was accompanied by in-depth debates and production of evidence regarding the level of effectiveness of various types of interventions. This resulted in a broad agreement on how to prioritise risk control measures. This prioritisation is one of the pivotal points of occupational health and safety regulation (e.g. EU Directive 89/391, FAO 2010). It structures professional practice in the field of prevention. However, in agriculture, the institutionalisation of the area of occupational health and safety has often been weak. Occupational safety is not a central driver of technical change. In many countries, there is a very tight institutional compartmentalisation between two areas of advisory services between occupational safety and production. The aim of this communication is to help reduce this divide. We will thus see how the hierarchy of occupational risk control measures can be an instrument guiding jointly technical choices and occupational safety improvement. The mechanisms of this articulation will be presented starting from a particular type of risk, the chemical risk. The analysis is based on a set of pre-existing works (Laurent et al 2016, Laurent 2019, Garrigou et al. 2020). We will discuss the technical trade-offs that correspond to different strata of the hierarchy of occupational risk prevention measures.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4843/69200/version/1/file/WS2_S4_Laurent_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

Multidisciplinary approach ergonomics and law: a resource to improve the design of agricultural equipment and to reduce the risks of pesticide exposure

One of the factors of pesticide exposure is the equipment used for spraying pesticides. This can be explained by different utilisation issues and variabilities encountered during the use of the sprayer. This stems from the fact that the real needs of the farmers have so far been poorly taken into account. Therefore, the role of agricultural equipment designers can be questioned regarding the users' work activity and regulation integration during the design process. The originality of this research lies in its multidisciplinary approach: ergonomics and law. Considering the different issues presented above, this research aims at improving the design of the sprayer with an ergotoxicological approach integrated during the design process. It will also contribute to questioning the process through which regulatory documents are drafted regarding the design of the sprayer and to reducing the farmers' exposure to pesticide.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4951/70259/version/1/file/WS2_S2_Albert_Long%20paper.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

Working load in organic egg production with mobile chicken coops

Organic eggs are sometimes produced in mobile chicken coops. The impacts of these mobile chicken coops, in particular their equipment, on the work done, have so far not been investigated. Therefore, the goal of this case study was to record the physical and mental workload of the daily activities in these stables. The data collection took place in an organic farm in Germany, which produced organic eggs with two different mobile chicken coops. The daily work in these stables was done by two male and two female workers. The working element method according to AUERNHAMMER (1976) was chosen to categorize the measurement results of the routine work and the HARVARD steptest was applied for the grading of the fitness. For the collection of data, the measuring device Movisens® was used, for the metrological recording of the heart rate for the assessment of the stress. The work-related results were evaluated descriptively and analytically. In daily routine work, mean heart rates above the continuance power rating of 110 bpm were achieved. The heart rate differed significantly according to activity, passage, gender and stable model. Similar results are confirmed by studies on other agricultural enterprises.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4841/69194/version/1/file/WS2_S2_Quendler_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

Empirical evidence on factors influencing farmers' administrative burden: A structural equation modeling approach

Direct payments represent a large share of Swiss farmers' total household income but compliance with related requirements often entails a high administrative burden. This causes individuals to experience policy implementation as onerous. Based on a framework for administrative burden in citizen-state interactions, we test whether farmers' individual knowledge, psychological costs and compliance costs help to explain their perception of administrative burden related to direct payments. We refine this framework by testing different specifications of interrelations between psychological costs and perceived administrative burden based on findings from policy feedback theory and education research. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is applied to data collected from a representative sample of 808 Swiss farmers by postal questionnaire in 2019. We find that compliance costs and psychological costs contribute significantly to the perceived administrative burden. In contrast, farmers' knowledge level contributes to this perception not directly but indirectly, with higher knowledge reducing psychological costs. Our results support policy feedback theory, in that a high level of administrative burden increases psychological costs. Furthermore, well-educated and well-informed farmers show a more positive attitude toward agricultural policy and thus perceive administrative tasks as less onerous. Policy-makers should invest in the reduction of administrative requirements to reduce compliance costs. Political initiatives should focus o

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4840/69191/version/1/file/WS2_S2_Ritzel_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

Wellbeing and societal alienation among farmers: the case of Flanders, Belgium

International scientific literature and media coverage is increasingly paying attention to the many indications that the wellbeing among rural and agrarian populations is inadequate. This also applies to

Flanders, the area under investigation. However, before this study the wellbeing of farmers was underexposed in Flemish scientific research. The present study fills this gap by exploring farmer wellbeing by investigating what type of stressors farmers are experiencing in their daily activities and how they rationalize and interpret these different stress factors. Empirically our analysis draws on qualitative interviews (24) and focus group discussions (9), reaching 81 Flemish farmers. We found that two main categories, comprising many different stressors, could be identified. These are: 1) regulation and administrative burdens, and 2) financial insecurity. Throughout the interviews, these two aspects could be deduced as having the largest impact on individual wellbeing. We argued that this negative impact is closely connected to the nature of these stress factors; that is that they are understood as the outcome of specific political and economic processes that work against farming and are not understood as the inherent risks that farmers are confronted with, which are considered as inextricably linked to the profession and activity of farming. During our analysis of the multitude of stressors, an important aspect emerged essential to grasp farmer wellbeing: farmers contextualised and interpret the difficulties they face beyond their strict individual impact. Going beyond a listing of the different stressors, by analysing how these are rationalized and acquire meaning through mental schemata of farmers being part of a specific socio-professional group that is being targeted and becomes increasingly disconnected from broader society, this study contributes to the extensive literature body of sociological approaches addressing what determines and affects (farmer) wellbeing. We conclude that feelings of societal appreciation and recognition do indeed contribute to a person's wellbeing and that the notion of the 'collective self', the sense of being part of a broader socio professional group facing similar challenges, is essential in understanding the impact of specific stressors on individual farmer wellbeing.

Links : https://symposium.inrae.fr/workinagriculture-iswa/content/download/4839/69188/version/1/file/WS2_S2_Sanders_Abstract.pdf

Tags : Health and decent work

Publications

How agroecological farming practices reshape cattle farmers' working conditions

Concerns for the future of the French livestock sector are growing, amongst others due to the profession's low attractiveness which is partly related to its difficult working conditions. Agroecology in its search for social sustainability could offer better working conditions to farmers. The objectives of this study are; i) to understand whether expected changes in working conditions are taken into consideration when cattle farmers decide to adopt or not agroecological practices, ii) to study the impact of these practices on their working conditions and ii) to discuss the use of a multidimensional framework to study farmers' working conditions. A framework addressing seven dimensions known to impact farmers' working conditions was used to interview 22 French cattle farmers adopting agroecological practices. Improving working conditions was rarely the main motivation of farmers to adopt agroecological practices. Although never completely anticipated, all farmers experienced an impact of the adoption of agroecological practices on their working conditions (e.g. changes in work organization, health or pleasure derived from work). Across farms, all dimensions were impacted but consequences on working conditions were situation specific. The framework allowed a comprehensive understanding, from farmers' point of view, on how working conditions are constituted and showed that farmers make trade-offs between different dimensions.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21683565.2021.1957062>

Tags : Health and decent work, Work organisation

Does road accessibility benefit rural poor? Evidence on the extent of household off-farm employment

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of infrastructure on the income growth and poverty reduction of rural household in China by estimating the impact of road accessibility on the extent of household off-farm employment and its heterogeneous effects among the groups with different income level and earning capacity.

Design/methodology/approach

Using nationally representative panel data collected in 100 villages about 2000 households across five provinces in 2005, 2008, 2012, 2016 and 2019. This study adopts Tobit model with panel data, zero-inflated Poisson model and static nonbalanced panel model to yield consistent results.

Findings

We find that road accessibility generally has no effect on the number of off-farm laborers and duration of off-farm employment. However, road accessibility is not beneficial for the households in the low-income villages or with low educational attainment, but it benefits the households in the high-income villages by promoting local off-farm employment or with high educational attainment by increasing the duration of migrant off-farm employment.

Originality/value

This study identifies the heterogeneous effects of road accessibility on the extent of off-farm employment among rural households, which narrows the research gap and enriches the literature. The empirical findings imply that road accessibility widens the gap between rich and poor in off-farm employment, which is of great important to the alleviation of relative poverty after 2020 in China.

Links : https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/CAER-06-2020-0150/full/pdf?casa_token=VvA1sk2jingAAAAA:aqkGtTSSTXwJ3Bz85Issf_Or_9EoaqxMmTbN_UPpfUlvoyodQ_-BrtWMA8yyptXd7DPk6NUSdM1zblgozrzYRo6WqkWZyyAdErZ3LlvM35f-Uf6VI09g

Tags : Rural Employment

A multidimensional perspective on child labor in the value chain: The case of the cocoa value chain in West Africa

The International Labor Organization (ILO) states that most agricultural work carried out by children occurs within the family unit, is generally unpaid and often hazardous in its nature and/or in the circumstances in which it is carried out. At the same time, some scholars nuance this view by positing that children who work in agriculture in the spheres of their own household are not necessarily exploited. Making progress in addressing (worst forms of) child labor by value chain actors necessitates unpacking the complex dynamics, context and interlinkages that connect firms and farms at the local community level. This study responds to this call by proposing a new multidimensional perspective on child labor based on comparing and contrasting Global Value Chain (GVC) literature and the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA). Adopting such a perspective allows for an explanation of both vertical dynamics, including global

inter-firm linkages and power distribution, as well as horizontal dynamics, such as local norms and values, access to capitals and livelihood trajectories that contribute to the occurrence of child labor. This framework is illustrated by a case study on child labor in the cocoa value chain in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, based on information obtained from a variety of sources, including 38 key informant interviews, 12 focus group discussions and structural observations. This study shows that children are not only factors of production, but are socially embedded in family structures and local communities. Children participate in a wider range of rural and agricultural activities as part of rural upbringing and learning a livelihood, in which not only harms but also benefits can occur. These findings advance the discussion by moving away from a dichotomy on child labor as a good or bad practice and putting the development opportunities of children center stage.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X21002163>

Tags : Child labour, Value chains

Socio-Demography, Working Conditions, and Musculoskeletal Ailments among Pineapple Farmers in Northeast India

This study was conducted to examine the socio-demography, working conditions, and consequential musculoskeletal ailments of pineapple farmers in northeast India. A total of 152 pineapple farmers (92 males and 60 females) participated in the study. Data were collected using a pre-tested structured schedule and a standard Nordic questionnaire through personal interviews followed by direct observation. Chi-square (χ^2) analysis and multiple logistic regression were conducted using SPSS software 16.0 to explore the association of various independent factors and their influences on the musculoskeletal symptoms (MSS) scores. The study revealed that a majority (85%) of the pineapple farmers in northeast India had low to medium annual income, with more than 95% of the farmers belonging to small and marginal categories. Moreover, MSS were highly prevalent among the farmers (79.61%), and the low-back (76.32%) was the most affected body part. The results of the Chi-square (χ^2) analysis highlighted that age, education level, and farming experience were significantly associated ($p < 0.05$) with the prevalence of overall MSS among the pineapple farmers. Among the factors, only age and gender significantly influenced the risk of complaints for the farmers' neck (OR = 6.62, 95% CI: 1.29-34.02, $p \leq 0.05$) and low back (OR = 2.54, 95% CI: 1.00-6.47, $p \leq 0.05$). This study's findings demonstrated the need for the urgent exploration of sustainable and innovative interventions to reduce the occurrence of MSS and improve the working conditions of the pineapple farmers in northeast India.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.1920529?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Health-Related Exposures and Conditions among US Fishermen

Commercial fishing is a high-risk occupation, yet there is a lack of surveillance documenting health conditions, health behaviors, and health care coverage among US fishermen. We used publicly available data sources to identify exposures and health outcomes common among fishermen. We utilized the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health-Worker Health Charts to estimate the prevalence of general exposures, psychosocial exposures, health behaviors, and health conditions from the national surveys National Health Interview Survey - Occupational Health Supplement (NHIS-OHS, 2015) and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (2013-2015). We compared fishing workers with both agricultural workers and all-workers. Fishermen commonly reported general exposures, psychosocial

exposures, non-standard work arrangements, frequent night shifts, and shift work. The prevalence of musculoskeletal conditions such as carpal tunnel syndrome (33%) and severe low-back pain (27%) was also high. Smoking (45%) and second-hand smoke exposure (25%) were widespread, and 21% reported no health care coverage. National household surveys such as NHIS-OHS, and BRFSS can be utilized to describe the health status of fishermen. This workforce would benefit from increased access to health care and health promotion programs. More comprehensive evaluations of existing data can help to identify occupation-specific health challenges.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.1944416?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

COVID-19 Awareness and Preparedness of Minnesota and Wisconsin Dairy Farms

Dairy farms that had participated in previous and ongoing projects with the National Farm Medicine Center (NFMC), Migrant Clinicians Network (MCN), and Upper Midwest Agricultural Safety and Health Center (UMASH) were asked to participate in a 17-question survey by phone or email to investigate biosecurity principles on Minnesota and Wisconsin dairy farms in response to COVID-19 and the effects of the pandemic on the dairy industry. Three additional farms were recruited via a press release published in agricultural newsletters. Of 76 farms contacted, 37 chose to participate in this study from June to July 2020. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, dairies have implemented or increased biosecurity measures and COVID-19 precautions. Dairies reported adequate personal protective equipment for their workers, though face masks were not required on most dairies (n = 32, 86%). Producers were concerned about the safety of their families, maintaining a healthy workforce, and keeping their farms profitable. Access to healthcare was not perceived to be an issue for their workers. One-quarter of dairies reported COVID-19 infections on their farms. Even though the majority had an isolation protocol in place if someone on the farm were to become ill, less than half of respondents felt their farm was protected against COVID-19. Two-thirds of producers have not had to decrease production, and a majority of operations have not furloughed or terminated employees due to COVID-19. Our data suggest that dairy farms in Minnesota and Wisconsin have implemented biosecurity and safety measures in response to COVID-19. These measures can be improved. Farms would benefit from additional guidance and education on implementation of personal protective measures and disease prevention strategies to keep workers employed and safe.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.1927925?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Understanding farm generational renewal and its influencing factors in Europe

Understanding the complex process of generational renewal (GR) in agriculture is essential for supporting the continuation of farming. This paper demonstrates how multiple factors, simultaneously and through their mutual interactions, influence GR and related individual decision-making processes. Results originated from 155 in-depth interviews performed on 85 farms in eleven European regions, and were triangulated with the literature. Our analysis, combining inductive and deductive approaches, revealed three conceptual phases (successor identity formation, farm succession process, and farm development) and fourteen factors important to understand GR. We elaborate how these factors interact, hence exert their impact on (one of) the phases in a complex and variable way. Implications highlight potential pitfalls

and opportunities for attracting people into agriculture. Although policy-makers should be aware of their limited ability to affect GR by targeting the first phase, we propose some ideas that would complement current existing measures acting on the third phase.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016721001972?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Opportunities for Youth in Africa (OYA) Programme ACCELERATING JOB CREATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS

This programme proposes an integrated approach for the creation of quality on- and off- farm employment and self-employment opportunities for African youth in agriculture and agribusiness. It highlights the central role of agriculture for Africa's development, while emphasizing the need for continuous empowerment of African youth to be the engine of this growth. The multi-level approach (continental, sub-regional, national) reflects the need for a concerted effort between public institutions and the private sector on capacity development, access to resources, improved coordination and linkages, and knowledge generation and dissemination.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3802en/cb3802en.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Youth, Skills and training

Commentary: Agricultural racial capitalism and rural migrant workers

This short commentary on the Special Issue 'Agricultural Regimes and Migrant Labour' emphasises the colonial roots of employment conditions and labour relations in the contemporary capitalist food supply chain; the continued reliance of agriculture on racialisation and unfree labour; and some of the individual and collective ways in which these have been resisted.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016721002035?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Migration

Migrant labour in the UK's post-Brexit agri-food system: Ambiguities, contradictions and precarities

Pressure from global retailers to reduce food costs has altered downstream agri-food work regimes, with many food producers having adopted more flexible modes of working and employed migrant labour from lower income countries. Since the expansion of the European Union (EU) in 2004, the farming and food sector in the UK has recruited large numbers of migrant workers from central and eastern EU countries. The decision by the UK electorate in 2016 to leave the EU - what has been termed Brexit - has created a 'crisis' in relation to the continued supply of migrant labour. In this paper we explore the role of migrant labour within the UK's agri-food system and the ways that migrant workers have been positioned by different actors within recent discussions of farming, food and Brexit. We do this through an analysis of national survey data on migrant agricultural workers and materials from interviews with more than 70 agri-food organisations in the UK. What emerges from this research is that rather than viewing Brexit as a

key moment to critique the state of the UK's agri-food system, including the structural conditions of work, dominant actors have used it more narrowly to construct a 'crisis' of migrant labour supply, arguing for new policy mechanisms to guarantee the future provision of low-cost imported labour. Within these narratives of post-Brexit agri-food futures, the presence of migrant labour has been both normalised and institutionalised by conventional food organisations but the realities of migrant work and the voices of migrants themselves have been conspicuous largely by their absence.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0743016721002060?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Migration, Value chains, Policy

Occupational Safety and Health Education Experience and Prevention Service Needs among South Korean Farmers: A National Survey

Objective

Objective data on farmers' awareness of occupational safety and health are needed for the development of national policy measures. Yet, relevant research is lacking in South Korea.

Methods

This study investigated occupational safety and health education experience, perceived needs for prevention services, and factors affecting these among South Korean farmers. The data are from a personal-visit survey conducted on 9,970 sample farms nationwide.

Results

While 69.9% of the farmers felt the need for agricultural health and safety education and 60.6% were willing to receive it, only 30.3% had at least one educational experience. A total of 51.9% felt the need for professional on-farm services. By group, education experience and perceived need for prevention services were consistently low among women, people aged 70 or older, low-income individuals, or farmers with a farming career duration of less than five years. Experience of safety and health education increased the desire for other prevention services: people who had received safety and health education were 6.4 times more likely to feel the need for education, 5.5 times more willing to participate in education, 2.0 times more likely to feel the need to improve their work environments, and 1.7 times more likely to feel the need for professional on-farm services.

Conclusion

Despite the high desire for injury prevention services, farmers have had very limited opportunities to receive safety education; measures are also needed for groups whose safety education has been neglected. Further studies on education methods and on-farm services tailored to South Korean farmers are needed.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.1879700?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Improving the measurement of rural women's employment: Global momentum and survey priorities

This paper sets out a survey research agenda on the collection of data on rural women's employment, to inform gender-sensitive design and targeting of rural employment policies and programs. Stylized facts are presented from nationally representative surveys across countries, including labor force surveys and multi-topic household surveys with a focus on employment. The first set of recommendations in the paper cover topics that can currently be incorporated in national surveys, based on recent international guidance and survey data initiatives. This includes improving the counting of rural women's work and employment in agriculture and contributing work, comparing self-reporting as opposed to proxy response; adding questions related to labor underutilization; and modifying and adding questions on constraints to seeking better economic opportunities. The second set of recommendations cover survey methods that still need to be explored through research and testing. This includes how to better elicit unpaid work burdens in surveys and the links with time in employment; how community survey data can complement individual data on complex topics like wages and access to childcare; and developing a survey research agenda around measuring work amid rural economic transitions, including individual-level data on work-related migration across surveys, skills development and access to technology. Contextual factors associated with work and employment also need to be considered in survey design.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X21002424>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment, Skills and training

The embodied precarity of year-round agricultural work: health and safety risks among Latino/a immigrant dairy farmworkers in New York

This paper analyzes how industrial agricultural production and an exclusionary immigration regime produce an embodied form of precarity among an undocumented immigrant labor force in the New York dairy industry, a much-celebrated engine of rural economic growth. In this industry, immigrant workers settle for years at a time, forming ethnic enclaves from which employers source workers for low-wage, exhausting, dangerous, year-round jobs. While much of the literature on migrant worker precarity has focused on temporary, insecure, flexible, and informal workers, this paper adds to this literature by analyzing how the permanence and regularity of dairy farming shape the embodied dimensions of worker precarity. The analysis shows how 'everyday deportability' (De Genova in Migrant "illegality" and deportability in everyday life. *Annu Rev Anthropol* 31(1):419-447, 2002), a weak regulatory structure, and the particularities of the production process combine to shape severe forms of physical risk to immigrant working bodies in the dairy industry. Findings are based on a qualitative study with current and former Latino/a dairy farmworkers between 2011 and 2015. This paper contributes to theorizing worker precarity in agricultural workplaces under the ongoing neoliberal restructuring of the global agri-food system.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10460-021-10252-8>

Tags : Migration, Health and decent work

What about the Rest of Them? Fatal Injuries Related to Production Agriculture Not Captured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

Surveillance of injuries in production agriculture is necessary to inform stakeholders about workplace hazards and risks in order to improve and advance injury prevention policies and practices for this dangerous industry. The most comprehensive fatal injury surveillance effort currently in the United States is the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), which covers occupational fatalities in all U.S. industries, including production agriculture. However, this surveillance does not include many categories of fatalities that occur during agricultural work or on production agriculture worksites. To better capture the human cost of production agriculture, the authors of this paper call for the collection of additional data with a broader scope that supplements, not replaces, the current CFOI. This paper describes challenges in surveillance, highlights key procedural gaps, and offers recommendations for advancing national surveillance of fatal traumatic injuries associated with production agriculture.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2021.1956663?af=R&>

Tags : Health and decent work

Capitalist agriculture, COVID-19 and agrarian labour relations in Punjab, India

In the state of Punjab, the heart of the green revolution in India, a large fraction of agricultural labour is expended by migrant workers. The unplanned lockdown imposed by the Indian government affected paddy transplantation, a labour-intensive activity in Punjab primarily due to interstate restrictions on movement. Drawing on a primary survey in a village from the Malwa region of Punjab, the paper examines the changes in agrarian relations in rural Punjab due to the Covid-19 pandemic by critically analysing the dynamics of capital labour relations. The restriction on labour movement and unilateral imposition of transplantation wage rates by a few Panchayats in Punjab (dominated by capitalist landlords and rich peasants) has intensified class conflict in the state. The Punjab government's policies, which are driven by the capitalist landlords and rich peasants, have played a significant role in the increased exploitation of workers. The paper concludes with a brief evaluation of the changes induced by Covid-19 in the agrarian political economy of Punjab.

Links : <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/joac.12428>

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration, Health and decent work, Policy

Nature and Dynamics of Farm Labour Work: A Case Study of Cotton in the Indian Punjab

This paper examines the nature and state of farmer and farm worker labour relations in the context of a commercial cash crop—cotton—which is a high value crop in Punjab and of importance to both farmers and workers, with secondary and primary data, including insights from focus groups with both men and women workers. It finds that though the wage engagement is more of casual daily labour but piece rate based in picking of cotton, there is some gendering of tasks and gender gap in wages when it is not piece rate based. Further, workers also find cotton an important crop in their livelihood strategy as other major crops of the state (wheat and paddy) are mostly mechanised in their operations. The paper concludes by highlighting major research and policy issues and way forward for making farm labour markets pro-poor.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-021-00321-1>

Tags : Gender, Rural Employment, Hired work

From Working in the Fields to Taking Control. Towards a Typology of Women's Decision-Making in Wheat in India

Women in India perform a range of roles in wheat-based agricultural systems. However, data remain sparse. Cultural norms which construct men as farmers serve to conceal women's contributions from researchers and rural advisory services. We use data from communities in four Indian states, selected to exemplify high and low gender gaps, to provide insights into how women are challenging norms which privilege male decision-making in order to participate in innovation processes. We hypothesized the transitioning of women from labourers in wheat to innovators and managers of wheat is likely to be far from straightforward. We further hypothesized that women are actively managing the processes unleashed by various sources of change. We use the concept of doxa—ideas and actions in a society that are taken for granted and are beyond questioning—as an analytic lens to help us understand the ways in which women deploy their agency to secure their goals. Our analysis allows us to develop a 'A typology of women's strategies to strengthen their managerial decision-making power in wheat'.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/s41287-020-00281-0>

Tags : Gender

Employment in Crisis : The Path to Better Jobs in a Post-COVID-19 Latin America

A region known for its volatility, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has suffered severe economic and social setbacks from crises—including the COVID-19 pandemic. These crises have taken their toll on careers, wage growth, and productivity. *Employment in Crisis: The Path to Better Jobs in a Post-COVID-19 Latin America* provides new evidence on the effects of crises on the region's workers and firms and suggests several policy responses that can bolster long-term and inclusive economic growth. This report has three key findings. First, crises lead to persistent employment losses and accelerate structural changes away from the formal sector. This change occurs more through reductions in the creation of formal jobs than through job destruction. Second, some workers recover from crises, while others are permanently scarred by them. Low-skilled workers can suffer up to a decade of lower earnings caused by crises, while high-skilled workers rebound fast, exacerbating the LAC region's high level of inequality. Formal workers suffer smaller employment and wage losses in localities with higher rates of informality. And the reduced job flows caused by crises decrease welfare, but workers in localities with more job opportunities, whether formal or informal, bounce back better. Third, crises' cleansing effects can increase efficiency and productivity, but these effects are dampened by the LAC region's less competitive market structure. Rather than becoming more agile and productive during economic downturns, protected sectors and firms gain market share and crowd out others, trapping valuable resources. This report proposes a three-pronged mix of policies to improve the LAC region's responses to crises: • Create a more stable macroeconomic environment to smooth the impacts of crises, including automatic stabilizers such as unemployment insurance and short-term compensation programs; • Increase the capacity of social protection and labor programs to respond to crises and coalesce these programs into systems that complement income support with reemployment assistance and reskilling opportunities; and • Tackle structural issues, including the lack of product market competition and the spatial dimension behind poor labor market adjustment—a “good jobs and good firms” agenda.

Links : <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35549>

Reverse migration to rural areas of origin in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

The key concerns of returnees and their families are linked to lack of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, reduction or loss of income and, in some cases, ensuing rise in debt, and reduced household food security. While an important share of returned migrant workers in rural areas intend to move back to cities or go back abroad, when it is safe to do so, others may not have the opportunity to migrate again or may wish to stay. At the same time, further heightening of structural challenges prevailing in rural areas may hamper the rebuilding of pandemic-stricken livelihoods.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/cb4712en/cb4712en.pdf>

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration

Food security, nutrition, and ending child labour in agriculture for recovery and resilience

2021 has been declared the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, in light of UN Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 aiming to end the unacceptable practice by 2025. However, today we are further away from achieving this than ever, as child labour is only increasing due to COVID-19: the outbreak has aggravated humanitarian needs worldwide, affecting millions of children and communities who already live in poor conditions and have scarce means of putting food on the table.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/cb5187en/cb5187en.pdf>

Tags : Child labour

Youth Inspiring Youth in Agriculture

In Uganda, the agricultural sector is a backbone of the national economy. In 2016/2017, agriculture contributed to 25 percent of the total gross domestic product (GDP). Agricultural products (primary and processed) account for more than half of total exports, the most important being coffee, tea, sugar, livestock, edible oil, cotton, tobacco, plantain, corn, beans, cassava, sweet potato, millet, sorghum and groundnut. The agricultural sector plays a critical role in providing employment.

According to the 2016/2017 National Labour Force Survey, conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2018), approximately 70 percent of Uganda's working population is employed in the sector. Even using a stricter definition of employment which excludes subsistence agriculture, the agricultural sector employs 54 percent of youth aged 18-30, compared with 31 percent for those aged 31-64 (MGLSD, 2018). This reflects the significance of the sector in the country's economy.

Nevertheless, the potential of the agricultural sector for the creation of gainful employment has yet to be fully harnessed. Although about 72 percent of land in Uganda is arable, only 35 percent is cultivated. Furthermore, the commercialization of agriculture has been impeded by various factors, such as lack of access to modern agricultural technologies, under-developed transportation infrastructure and limited knowledge about value addition. Consequently, the agricultural sector is not capable of providing sufficient employment opportunities for the rural population. While the sector employs the majority of rural youth (aged 18-30), most of them remain in informal, low-paying and vulnerable working conditions, and 47 percent of them are neither in employment, education or training (NEET)² (UBOS, 2018).

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/cb5244en/cb5244en.pdf>

Tags : Youth

La historia de la familia y la demografía histórica en la Europa rural, siglos XVI-XVIII

¿Qué lugar les corresponde en la actualidad a los estudios sobre la población y la familia en el marco de la historia rural europea de la época moderna? ¿Siguen siendo dos campos científicos interconectados? ¿Se trata de un tipo de conocimiento meramente acumulativo y continuista de unas líneas de investigación ya trazadas? ¿No hay margen para la innovación? El objetivo de este artículo es hacer un balance de lo realizado durante estas dos últimas décadas así como apuntar algunas propuestas de futuro. Se trata de un recorrido de la historia de las estructuras a la historia social de la población que, con un marcado carácter relacional y diferencial, está abriendo el camino hacia una renovación historiográfica que puede considerarse profunda e innovadora en algunos aspectos, al contrario de la imagen trasnochada y caduca que con frecuencia se ofrece de este ámbito de investigación.

Links : <https://www.mundoagrario.unlp.edu.ar/article/view/MAe159>

Tags : Family work

Subjetividade e trabalho: entre mal-estar e bem-estar

Esta obra é particularmente interessante, em razão de sua originalidade. Ela desenvolve, de fato, em três línguas (francês, espanhol e português), várias das comunicações apresentadas por pesquisadores cubanos, latino-americanos e francófonos (França, Quebec e Suíça), por ocasião do Simpósio Internacional que ocorreu em outubro de 2018, em Havana (Cuba), sobre o tema “Subjetividade e trabalho”. Essa manifestação agrupou cerca de 450 participantes, representantes de uma diversidade de abordagens disciplinares (ergonomia, psicologia do trabalho, medicina do trabalho, sociologia, economia, direito, filosofia e psicanálise). Seu objetivo de humanização do trabalho, particularmente através da exploração de questões de saúde permitiu, ao mesmo tempo, a elaboração de produções científicas e a apresentação de ações de prevenção, desenvolvidas em diferentes ambientes de trabalho.

Cinco temas intitulado os capítulos foram escolhidos para relatar esses trabalhos: transformação do trabalho e subjetividade; tempo, atividade e subjetividade; gênero, saúde e trabalho; trabalho precário, trabalho informal, trabalho invisível; intervenção e pesquisa-ação.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/laboreal/17500>

Os debates entre a história e a psicologia: um recurso para compreender a atividade em situação de trabalho

No texto *Psychologie et histoire*, vindo a lume em 1938 no tomo VIII da *Encyclopédie Française* [1], *La vie mentale*, coordenado pelo psicólogo Henri Wallon (1879-1962), o historiador Lucien Febvre (1878-1956) interroga-se sobre a colaboração possível entre os historiadores e os psicólogos: “como poderíamos nós historiadores ajudarmo-nos a interpretar as démarches de homens de outrora, graças a uma psicologia resultante da observação de homens do século XX? E como é que eles, psicólogos, poderiam encontrar, nos dados que a história lhes fornece (ou deveria fornecer) sobre a mentalidade dos homens de outrora,

material com que pura e simplesmente enriqueceriam uma experiência adquirida no contacto com os seus contemporâneos?”.

A partir deste questionamento definiu a “próxima tarefa” dos historiadores e dos psicólogos interessados numa colaboração: “inventariar, primeiro em detalhe, e depois reconstruir, para a época estudada, o material mental de que dispunham os homens dessa época; por um possante esforço de erudição, mas também de imaginação, reconstituir o universo, todo o universo físico, intelectual, moral no meio do qual cada uma das gerações que a precederam se movimentaram”. Febvre conclui assim o seu texto: “Aqui, trata-se de integrar uma psicologia histórica totalmente nova, a criar, na possante corrente de uma história que a encaminha como todas as coisas para o destino da humanidade - de uma humanidade que marcha sem saber para o que tende”.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/laboreal/17528>

Efeito do crédito do BNDES para a geração de empregos agroindustriais no Brasil

No Brasil, o crédito público tem papel relevante no apoio às empresas, em especial àquelas pertencentes ao setor industrial. Nesse sentido, este estudo tem por objetivo realizar uma avaliação do impacto dos desembolsos do Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES) na geração de empregos na agroindústria brasileira. Para tanto, utilizaram-se microdados da Relação Anual de Informações Sociais (RAIS) e do BNDES no âmbito empresarial. As técnicas econométricas empregadas foram Propensity Score Matching (PSM) e Diferenças em Diferenças (DID). Foram tomados como referência os períodos pré e pós-expansão dos desembolsos do BNDES, em virtude da política anticíclica adotada pelo governo em 2009, para conter os impactos da crise internacional deflagrada em 2008. Os resultados encontrados apontam que, para a amostra em análise, empresas financiadas entre 2009 e 2010, o impacto no crescimento do emprego foi estatisticamente significativo e as empresas que receberam crédito do BNDES apresentaram dinâmica diferenciada em termos de geração de emprego. Tais resultados evidenciam que a ampliação da política de desembolsos do BNDES consistiu em um instrumento importante sobre a geração de emprego em empresas pertencentes à agroindústria.

Links : <https://www.revistasober.org/article/doi/10.1590/1806-9479.2021.229587>

Tags : Rural Employment, Policy

Entre vulnérabilité et résilience : le vécu de la pandémie de Covid-19 dans deux sociétés oasiennes du Maghreb

À partir de la mi-mars 2020, les gouvernements algérien et marocain ont instauré un confinement pour lutter contre la propagation de la pandémie de Covid-19. Cela s’est traduit par la fermeture des marchés locaux et des restrictions de mobilité. Le traitement médiatique et scientifique de l’impact de la pandémie a porté principalement sur les zones urbaines, laissant de côté les expériences des ruraux alors même que les mesures restrictives sont arrivées en pleine campagne agricole. Cet article vise à combler partiellement cette lacune en analysant comment les petits agriculteurs, femmes et hommes des oasis et des extensions oasiennes, les jeunes producteurs et les ouvriers de deux régions oasiennes du Maghreb, ont vécu ces nouveaux défis. Pour ce faire, nous nous appuyons sur 150 entretiens téléphoniques menés avec des acteurs ruraux dans les vallées du Drâa (Maroc) et du M’zab (Algérie). En mettant leurs expériences au cœur de notre analyse, nous montrons comment la crise sanitaire a limité la capacité de la majorité des petits agriculteurs à écouler leur production agricole, et comment elle a mis à l’épreuve la

pluriactivité des familles oasiennes, les rendant ainsi plus vulnérables. Puis, nous décrivons comment ces acteurs ont développé différentes pratiques de résilience, individuelles et collectives, comme la mise en place d'un marché du travail virtuel pour remplacer les traditionnels moquefs (places de recrutement des ouvriers), la transition vers des pratiques agroécologiques, la réinvention de la solidarité et de l'action collective.

Links : https://www.cahiersagricultures.fr/articles/cagri/full_html/2021/01/cagri210021/cagri210021.html

Tags : Rural Employment