



Scientific media survey

2018/04-01

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 16/04/2018

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Congress

ICA2018 Research Conference - WUR

In 2018, the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) European Research Conference will be held in The Netherlands. For the sustainability and resilience of the cooperative model, innovation is paramount. Main theme of the conference is: Cooperatives in a rapidly changing world: Innovation in Enterprise and Community.

Under this overarching theme, the conference will address a wide range of topics, including: **Cooperatives and changing labour relations**

Wed 4 July 2018 until Fri 6 July 2018

Links : <https://www.wur.nl/en/activity/ICA2018-Research-Conference.htm>

ERSA 2018 Registration is OPEN!

As already announced, the Congress programme will offer a fabulous speakers' line-up including Professor Serge Rey (Wednesday, August 30), Professor Ron Martin (Wednesday, August 30), Professor Eveline van Leeuwen (Thursday August 30). There will also be a Young Regional Scientists Roundtable (Friday August 31). And as a tradition in our congress, there will also be a dedicated time slot for young researchers presenting in Young Scientists and Epainos Sessions (Thursday August 30)

Links : <http://ersa.org/2018/04/02/ersa2018-registration-is-open/>

Crises du « care » ?

Cette journée d'études est organisée dans le cadre du séminaire public de l'équipe du Centre de recherches sociologiques et politiques de paris - Genre, travail, mobilités (Cresppa-GTM) par Aurélie Damamme et Efthymia Makridou. Elle se déroulera **jeudi 12 avril 2018 de 09h30 à 17h00 au CNRS, site Pouchet, salle des conférences.**

Session 1 : Les aventures féministes du travail

Session 2 : Emancipation et résistances

Links : <https://calenda.org/439285>

Les femmes et le travail du Moyen Âge à nos jours

De l'Antiquité à nos jours les femmes ont eu un rôle dans le monde du travail. Elles ont toujours été présentes mais bien souvent dans l'ombre. Afin d'obtenir une place réelle et reconnue, de nombreuses femmes ont au cours de l'histoire lutté pour l'égalité. Cependant, cette parité est difficile à obtenir et de nombreuses femmes sont victimes de différentes formes de harcèlement. Cette problématique est ancrée dans l'histoire mais reste à la fois d'actualité ; c'est pourquoi les doctorants du Centre de recherches interdisciplinaires en histoire, art et musicologie organisent une journée d'étude le jeudi 26 avril 2018 sur la place des femmes dans le monde du travail.

Links : <https://calenda.org/430669>

Tags : Gender

Journée d'étude Activités le 18 mai 2018

Si d'aucuns voient ces évolutions comme une « rupture » technologique majeure pleine de promesses (amélioration des conditions de travail, facilitation de la vie quotidienne, bénéfices économiques, automatisation de tâches « simples » ou « pénibles »,...), pour d'autres, ces mêmes innovations sont tout autant des sources d'interrogations que d'inquiétudes concernant leurs conséquences sociales, éthiques et politiques dans les différents aspects de nos vies (social, domestique et professionnel) et leurs potentiels développements. La journée d'étude organisée par la revue Activités vise à discuter les enjeux et les questions que soulèvent ces évolutions du point de vue de l'activité, par exemple : de quelle(s) manière(s) transforment-elles l'activité humaine ? Comment l'humain interagit-il avec ces systèmes et quelles en sont les conséquences en termes de santé et de développement potentiel ?

Links : <http://journals.openedition.org/activites/3161>

Tags : Health and decent work, Innovation

XII Congresso da Sociedade Brasileira de Sistemas de Produção

O XII CONGRESSO DA SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA DE SISTEMAS DE PRODUÇÃO será realizado no período de 03 a 06 de setembro de 2018, no Campus da Universidade Federal de Viçosa, em Viçosa (MG). Em breve, chamada para submissão de trabalhos.

Links : <http://www.sbsp.org.br/Pagina/53/XII-Congresso-da-Sociedade-Brasileira-de-Sistemas-de-Producao>

Call for Papers

Choices Magazine

The Agricultural & Applied Economics Association (AAEA) welcomes proposals for themes, and opinion and individual articles to be published in Choices Magazine.

Choices, a free, online-only publication, is the principal outreach vehicle of AAEA. Choices articles broadly communicate the results of quality economic analysis applied to issues and challenges faced by public and private sector decision makers in ways that enhance public understanding of and appreciation for the work of agricultural economists.

Links : http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/AAEABlog/~3/0HisfXU_pyY/call-for-article-submissions.html

Mondialisation et justice sociale, cent ans d'action de l'OIT, 1919-2019

L'Organisation internationale du travail s'apprête à célébrer son centième anniversaire. Pour les historiens, sociologues, politistes, juristes, économistes, anthropologues qui s'intéressent à l'OIT, c'est

d'abord l'occasion d'interroger les conditions de sa création, son expérience au long cours et de réfléchir aux orientations qui s'offrent à elle dans un monde où sa place et son influence semblent menacées.

Le colloque se tiendra à Paris, les 26-27-28 juin 2019 au Conseil économique, social et environnemental et à l'université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne.

Links : <https://socioeco.hypotheses.org/4426>

La fabrique du genre dans l'enseignement professionnel

Ce colloque se propose d'une part de se saisir des processus et des mécanismes par lesquels la formation et l'enseignement professionnels (compris ici en son sens large, c'est-à-dire incluant les formations scolaires, les formations en apprentissage, agricoles, les dispositifs de formation continue et les formations professionnelles supérieures), en interaction avec le monde du travail, par les savoirs qu'ils diffusent, les politiques publiques qu'ils mettent en œuvre, par l'intervention de leurs différents acteurs scolaires et professionnels, par leurs modes de prise en charge des publics, participent à produire-reproduire un certain état des rapports de genre et des inégalités entre les sexes. Ce colloque vise, d'autre part, à tenter d'appréhender plus finement les configurations au sein desquelles les représentations et les actions des publics et des personnels encadrants peuvent contribuer à la recomposition ou à la mise en question des normes et des rapports de genre. Sans nier les effets des normes de genre sur les individus et les rôles attribués à l'un et à l'autre sexes, ce colloque sera donc l'occasion d'aborder la question du comment filles et garçons, femmes et hommes, font avec les contraintes de genre, s'en accommodent, s'y ajustent, mais aussi en jouent et/ou s'en distancient, bref, y résistent.

Les propositions de communication, de 4 000 signes maximum, devront être adressées au plus tard le **15 octobre 2018** aux deux adresses suivantes :

joachim.benet@live.fr et severine.depoilly@univ-poitiers.fr

Links : <https://calenda.org/438909>

Tags : Gender, Identity, Skills and training

Numérisation/Digitalisation et évolution du travail réel

De nombreuses études montrent les changements structurels qui sont en train de se jouer dans le monde du travail en raison de l'évolution digitale. Partant de l'analyse de l'activité, ce dossier devrait contribuer à une meilleure compréhension de ce que signifie, exige et transforme, la numérisation/digitalisation - notamment sur les plans des rythmes et des espaces de travail. Les articles seront publiés dans l'édition de décembre 2018, dans l'une des langues de la revue.

Date limite d'envoi des propositions d'article : le 6 mai 2018

Les propositions de contributions devront être envoyées au secrétariat de la revue, au courrier électronique suivant : laboreal@fpce.up.pt.

Links : <https://calenda.org/438933>

Tags : Skills and training, Innovation

12èmes Journées de recherches en sciences sociales (JRSS)

Les 12èmes journées de recherches en sciences sociales SFER-INRA-CIRAD se dérouleront les jeudi 13 et vendredi 14 décembre 2018 à Nantes. Ces journées constituent un important rassemblement de la communauté scientifique francophone en sciences économiques, humaines et sociales, qui travaille dans les domaines de l'agriculture, l'alimentation, l'environnement, les territoires ruraux ou littoraux, la pêche et les forêts.

Date limite de réception des propositions de communication : 7 Septembre 2018

Links : <https://www.sfer.asso.fr/source/jrss2018/jrss2018-appel-a-communications.pdf>

Publications

Management and labour in an integrated crop-livestock-forestry system in Roraima, Brazilian Amazonia

Livestock production systems in the Amazon have caused substantial environmental damage. With the pressure to improve and increase production on limited lands, and the new ways of evaluating systems, farmers are looking for alternatives to livestock production. The objective of this study was to describe the implications for the management of cattle farms and the work necessary to include an integrated crop-livestock-forestry system (CLFIS) in cattle farms in Roraima State. The results showed that, regardless of the scale of production, more components in the CLFIS result in more activity differentiation, more diversification of knowledge and work, and a more complicated management.

Links : <https://doi.org/10.1051/cagri/2018014>

Tags : Skills and training

Beyond dualism: Agricultural productivity, small towns, and structural change in Bangladesh

When the demand for goods and services produced in small towns comes mainly from the adjacent rural areas, the demand effect can outweigh the negative wage effect and lead to higher employment in the town-goods sector. The increase in wages is larger in the rural sample compared with the small town economy sample, but structural change in employment is more pronounced in the small town economy. Agricultural productivity growth induces structural transformation within the services sector in small towns, with employment in skilled services growing at a faster pace than that in low skilled services.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18300421>

Tags : Rural Employment

Small and medium cities and development of Mexican rural areas

Effects of the size and growth of Mexican urban centers on rural population growth and wellbeing are generally positive. Stronger positive effects are seen for medium sized cities, population between of

350,000 to 500,000 in Mexico. Using data for 2000 and 2010, our findings include: (a) 75% of rural people live within 90 min of an urban area, and 60% within 60 min; (b) proximity to a city increases rural population growth and welfare; (c) adverse (backwash) effects on rural areas due to increases in urban per capita income are very small and of no economic significance; (d) cities with populations in the 350,000-500,000 range appear to have more positive effects on rural areas than smaller or larger cities; (e) rural localities interact with multiple urban places simultaneously.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18300457>

More farmers, less farming? Understanding the truncated agrarian transition in Thailand

The ‘truncated agrarian transition’ goes some way to explaining the persistence of smallholders. We posit, drawing on this work from Thailand, that while Asia’s ‘truncated agrarian transition’ goes some way to explaining the current empirical fact of persistent smallholders, we raise doubts whether the rural development agenda of modernisation, marketisation and rural exit will have the traction that governments and some scholars anticipate. Our study finds that the current experience of occupational multiplicity where households’ livelihoods comprise farm and non-farm, commoditised and quasi-subsistence, in situ and ex situ, production and care, and reproduction and redistribution will likely also persist, if non-farm occupations remains classically precarious and social safety nets thinly woven. The paper contributes to debates over agrarian and rural livelihood transitions in Asia, and sheds explanatory light on why the farm-size transition has not taken hold.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18300895>

Tags : Family work

Climate change and gender equality in developing states

This paper evaluates whether the unequal distribution of costs women bear as a result of climate change are reflected across broader macro-social institutions to the detriment of gender equality and women's rights. Outside the home, norms of gender discrimination and gender imbalances in socio-economic status should increase as women are less able to participate in formal labor markets, join civil society organizations, or collectively mobilize for political change. The findings suggest that climate shocks and climatic disasters exert a broadly negative impact on gender equality, as deviations from long-term mean temperatures and increasing incidence of climatological and hydro-meteorological disasters are associated with declines in women's economic and social rights.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18300664>

Tags : Gender

Promoting alternatives to migration for rural youth in Tunisia and Ethiopia

Each year, rural areas lose a significant share of their workforce, as youth leave their homes and migrate to cities or move abroad in search of a better future. Poverty, food insecurity and a lack of employment opportunities push many young men and women around the world to search for jobs elsewhere, often

facing several risks during the journey. Precisely by addressing the links between migration and rural development, FAO is making a difference in Tunisia and Ethiopia, two countries that are particularly prone to rural out-migration of youth.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/3/i8664en/i8664EN.pdf>

Tags : Youth, Migration

Putting a face behind the jobs at risk of automation

New technologies such as robotics and artificial intelligence are rapidly changing people's jobs and lives. They have the potential to free up workers to do more productive, less routine tasks and to provide consumers with access to more and better products and services. However, technology will likely change many of the existing jobs, requiring workers and companies to adjust. Some jobs may become entirely redundant although the extent of automation will likely depend on policy, institutions and social preferences.

Links : <http://www.oecd.org/employment/Automation-policy-brief-2018.pdf>

Tags : Health and decent work, Skills and training, Policy, Innovation

Realizing women's rights to land in the law

Women's land ownership and control has been linked to important gains in women's welfare, productivity, equality and empowerment. Ownership and/or control over land, especially in post-conflict and agricultural societies, is one of the few mechanisms in which women can guarantee their economic security and avoid falling into poverty, especially in the absence of safety nets and an inclusive and equitable labour market

Links : <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/i8785EN>

Tags : Gender

Assessment of musculoskeletal system pain complaints reported by forestry workers

According to the European Occupational Diseases Statistics (EODS-2005) diseases related with musculoskeletal disorders occupy the first position on the obligatory list of occupational diseases. These disorders most frequently occur in the agriculture-hunting-forestry sector in such countries as: Finland, Holland, Germany, France and Spain (data: EU-OSHA). The work of a forester which consist, among other things, in relocation on foot or by vehicle over long distances along an uneven terrain and in various weather conditions, is a risk factor of the occurrence of musculoskeletal disorders concerning the low back and knees.

Links : <http://www.aem.pl/Assessment-of-musculoskeletal-system-pain-complaints-reported-by-forestry-workers,86690,0,2.html>

Tags : Health and decent work

It does not occur by chance: a mediation model of the influence of workers' characteristics, work environment factors, and near misses on agricultural machinery-related accidents

Agriculture is among the most hazardous productive sectors, and farm machinery is a major source of injury. In the present study, a mediated model was used to test the role played by workers' characteristics, work environment factors, and near misses in predicting agricultural machinery-related accidents in a sample of Italian users (n = 290). Hours worked per week (via the mediation of an adverse work environment) showed a positive association and years of work experience (via the mediation of risk perception) showed a negative association with the probability of being involved in a near miss, which in turn showed a positive association with the probability of being involved in a machinery-related accident.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10773525.2017.1404220>

Tags : Health and decent work

Small-scale farming and gender-friendly agricultural technologies: the interplay between gender, labour, caste, policy and practice

In this paper, I examine the interplay among gender, labour, and technology within an emerging, alternative, rice-growing technique called the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) to understand how in situations of agrarian transition, technology affects and influences social dynamics. The paper draws theoretical insights from feminist political ecology (FPE) and feminist technology studies (FTS) and is based on an extended ethnographic fieldwork in Bihar, India. She graduated from University of Cambridge, looking at questions of gender, labour, technology, food security in an agro-ecological method of farming in India.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09718524.2018.1434990>

Tags : Gender, Innovation

Child Work Safety on the Farms of Local Agricultural Market Producers: Parent and Child Perspectives

This study explores the occupational health and safety perceptions of parents and children for children who work on their families' LAMP farms. Four themes emerged from these 24 interviews; parents and children perceived that: (1) the nature of small farms makes them safer than industrial agricultural operations; (2) child safety on farms is common sense; (3) avoiding hazardous tasks keeps children safe; and (4) parents know best (compared to regulations) about ways to keep their children safe. Further research is needed to develop programs to improve child occupational safety on LAMP farms.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1059924X.2017.1387635>

Tags : Family work, Child labour, Health and decent work

Rural children's work and school education in the context of rapid economic growth in South Korea

The purpose of this paper is to explore how children's work, defined in a broad sense, and the related values and attitudes concerning childhood have evolved in the context of rapid economic growth in South Korea. This paper is based on semi-structured interviews with a mixed age group of people, including children, in a rural community in South Korea. Conversely, rural children today often choose not to work but may not be able to exercise similar agency over their schooling.

Links : <https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/IJSSP-07-2017-0092>

Tags : Child labour

Labour turnover and considerations around work: temporary farm workers in South Africa

The purpose of this paper is to delineates workers' labour turnover and considerations around work, in a context of informalisation of work, through a case study of temporary non-resident farm workers in the deciduous fruit sector in Ceres, South Africa. This is the first study on the labour turnover of farm workers in South Africa and the fifth globally. The research gives precedence to the voice of farm workers and is a thick description of workers' considerations around work.

Links : <https://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/IJSSP-07-2016-0082>

Tags : Rural Employment

Blood cholinesterase activity levels of farmers in winter and hot season of Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand

Organophosphate and carbamate pesticides have been widely used by farmers for crop protection and pest control. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) in erythrocyte and butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) in plasma is the predominant toxic effect of organophosphate and carbamate pesticides. Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province, is one of the large areas of growing vegetables and fruits. Due to their regular exposure to these pesticides, the farmers are affected by this toxicity. The objective of the study was to examine the AChE and the BChE activity levels in the blood of 102 farmers for comparison of exposure in two cropping seasons, winter and hot.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11356-015-4916-6>

Tags : Gender, Health and decent work

The economic, environmental and agricultural land use effects in the European Union of agricultural labour subsidies under the Common Agricultural Policy

In this study, we assessed the economic, environmental and agricultural land use impacts in the EU of a 20% reduction in the Pillar I budget of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union (EU) and spending the saved money via a subsidy on labour in primary agriculture. The impact of such a policy has been assessed with a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model and a partial equilibrium (PE) model. It is concluded that reallocation of Pillar I budgets to a coupled agricultural labour subsidy increased employment in agriculture, especially in agricultural sectors and regions that are relatively labour intensive. Average employment in agriculture in the EU increased with 1.6% in the CGE model and with 0.6% in the PE model. Agricultural production and environmental emissions from agriculture increased as well. At the same time, prices of agricultural outputs decreased. Value added including subsidies increased for agricultural labour, but total value added in agriculture decreased. The latter was especially explained by decreased land prices and land-related value added. Measured in terms of equivalent variation, total welfare in the EU decreased. Welfare costs equalled about 1400 € per full-time work equivalent in agriculture extra. These results show that policy makers should weigh carefully the pros and cons of the direct and indirect overall economic, environmental and land use impacts of a subsidy on agricultural labour at the expense of the Pillar I budget of the EU CAP.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10113-016-1095-z>

Tags : Rural Employment, Policy

Migrant Labor Markets and the Welfare of Rural Households in the Developing World: Evidence from China

Increased ability to migrate from China's rural villages contributed to significant increases in the consumption per capita of both non-durable and durable goods, and these effects were larger in magnitude for households that were relatively poor before the easing of restrictions to migration. With increased out-migration, poorer households invested more in housing and durable goods than rich households, while richer households invested significantly more in non-agricultural production assets. As migration became easier, increased participation in migrant employment was greater among poorer households on both the extensive and intensive margins, and poorer households reduced labor days in agriculture.

Links : <https://academic.oup.com/wber/article-abstract/32/1/1/4835580>

Tags : Rural Employment, Migration

Impact of Rural Pensions in China on Labor Migration

We study the impact of China's new rural pension program on promoting migration of labor by applying a regression discontinuity analysis to this new pension program. The results reveal a perceptible difference in labor migration among adult children whose parents are just above and below the age of pension eligibility: The adult children with a parent just attaining the pension-eligible age are more likely to be labor migrants compared with those with a parent just below the pension-eligible age. We also find that with a pension-eligible parent, the adult children are more likely to have off-farm jobs. These abrupt changes in household behavior at the cutoff suggest that these households are credit constrained. In addition, we find that the pension's effect on migration is greater among adult children with a parent in poor health; pension-eligible elderly report that they are more likely to use inpatient services when needed and less likely to rely on adult children for care when they are ill. These results suggest that

(expectations regarding) providing care for elderly parents has constrained labor migration from China's rural areas to some extent, and that the new rural pension program has helped to relax this constraint.

Links : <https://academic.oup.com/wber/article/32/1/64/2669656>

Tags : Migration, Policy

Severity of work in opinions of rural women living in the Bieszczady region of south-eastern Poland

The objective of the study was recognition of the opinions of rural women living in the Bieszczady region of south-eastern Poland, concerning their perception of the degree of severity of work. The study was conducted among the inhabitants of the Cisna commune. The women in the study focused on agro-tourism, a few of them were engaged in agricultural work and the majority worked in household gardens. The study showed that occupationally active women work considerably longer, on average, and are the most loaded, compared to those not engaged in occupational activity. The mean daily time devoted to duties on a farm did not significantly differ between occupationally active and non-active women, and amounted to 380 and 320 minutes, respectively. The majority of women who were non-active occupationally evaluated their household chores as the highest work load. In turn, the women who undertook occupational activity assessed them as most burdensome, despite great help from their family. The body positions assumed while performing field work were: standing, standing-bent-over, and walking. The mean evaluations of work load while standing and standing-bent-over did not significantly differ, but affected the work load among women who, however, could not assess the severity of their work resulting from the body position assumed.

Links : <http://www.aaem.pl/Severity-of-work-in-opinions-of-rural-women-living-in-the-Bieszczady-region-of-south,75595,0,2.html>

Tags : Gender, Health and decent work

Comparisons of ergonomic evaluation tools (ALLA, RULA, REBA and OWAS) for farm work

The purpose of this study was to validate the agricultural lower limb assessment (ALLA) ergonomic checklist, which was developed for various agricultural tasks in Korea. Methods. One hundred and ninety-six working postures were selected from the real agricultural tasks to verify ALLA, a lower limb body posture assessment tool, and then evaluated by 16 ergonomic experts. Hit rate, quadratic weighted κ , one-way analysis of variance and t-test analyses were applied to compare ALLA with other assessment tools. Results. ALLA analysis had a superior hit rate with ergonomic expert assessment compared with other assessment tools. Quadratic weighted κ analysis also showed that ALLA provided superior estimates of risk levels for farm working postures. Discussion. ALLA would be an appropriate assessment tool to estimate risk factors for various lower limb body postures which frequently occur in agricultural tasks in Korea. ALLA is a simple and accurate risk assessment tool that could be usefully applied to identify and mitigate risk factors and work-related musculoskeletal disorders in agricultural tasks, and also to evaluate the effects of control and intervention for working conditions.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10803548.2017.1306960?journalCode=tose20>

Market and value chain analysis of selected sectors: For diversification of the rural economy and women's economic empowerment

The economic empowerment of rural women is critical for the continuing improvement of agriculture and further development of the rural sector. Increased participation of women in value-added productive activities requires an understanding of all of the barriers that limit their participation along the value chains. Addressing these barriers can transform women's role in this sector and catalyse their economic empowerment. This study was conducted to contribute to the generation of knowledge for informed policies and interventions, which can close the gender gap in rural areas in order to strengthen the livelihoods of rural populations, reduce poverty and generate sustainable rural development in Albania. The study presents the results of a cross-regional market and gender-sensitive value chain analysis conducted in three geographical areas - Berat, Korça and Vlora - and at different levels of the selected value chains, including producers, processors, exporters and traders. From a list of eight predefined value chains, three were selected for this study: medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs), beekeeping, and traditional food and gourmet production. Their selection was based on the high potential for growth that they showed for the actors involved in the chains, and the strong economic opportunities that they provided for the empowerment of rural women in particular. This study also includes an assessment of women's access to public subsidies, and a set of recommendations for governmental institutions and intergovernmental organizations. Finally, the study proposes an intervention strategy to advance towards rural women's economic empowerment and diversification of the rural economy.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/l8909EN>

Tags : Gender, Value chains

Genetic aberrations of the K-ras proto-oncogene and in bladder cancer in relation to pesticide exposure

In Egypt, bladder cancer is one of the most popular cancer, accounting for 31% of all cancer cases. It ranks first in males about 16.2% of male cancer. The incidence in rural areas among males is near 32 per 100,000. The exact etiology of bladder cancer is still unknown; K-ras gene is known as a critical DNA target for chemical carcinogens as a pesticide. Some occupational hazard exposure is thought to be directly genotoxic, while others might enhance the mutagenicity and carcinogenicity of directly acting genotoxic agents. Analysis of the relationship between pesticide exposure and mutation in the K-ras gene in human bladder cancer. One hundred patients were diagnosed with bladder cancer and one hundred controls attended the outpatient clinic; after taking consent and filling a questionnaire for age, sex, occupation and pesticide exposure, surgically resected specimens were collected and the samples were used to determine the k-ras mutation. Blood samples were taken to analyze the level of acetylcholinesterase enzyme and level of P53. The present study indicated that pesticide exposure may play a great role in malignant transformation of the bladder cells through mutation in the K-ras gene; there was a significant correlation between the acetylcholinesterase enzyme level and k-ras mutation ($p < 0.001$). The results revealed that the level of P53 was significantly high in comparison with the control group ($p < 0.001$). These findings give an alarm to decrease the amount of pesticides used in our area; also, p53 may be used as an indicator to bladder cancer.

Links : <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11356-018-1840-6>

Tags : Health and decent work

The jobs of tomorrow: technology, productivity, and prosperity in Latin America and the Caribbean

Policy makers throughout Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) will like to understand how best to leverage recent and ongoing global, business-relevant technologies to support productivity upgrading with inclusion. This report discusses technology adoption and its impact on inclusive growth through productivity, jobs, types of skills, and wages in Latin America. The report focuses particularly on two dimensions of inclusive economic growth: overall job growth, and how less-skilled, less well-off workers can also benefit from technology adoption. The book's focus on five middle-income countries - Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico is dictated both by the availability of high-quality data and by the differentially paced penetration of digital technologies in the LAC region.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/242731523253230513/The-jobs-of-tomorrow-technology-productivity-and-prosperity-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean>

South Africa Economic Update: jobs and inequality

This report reviews South Africa's recent economic and social developments. It underlines that South Africa's current economic rebound may not be sustained if the fundamental factors undermining its growth potential are not boldly addressed. This includes in particular income inequality, which fuels resource contestation, policy uncertainty and scare private investors of seeing their investments overly taxed and expropriated. Nevertheless, inequalities are increasingly driven by labor markets developments, as opposed to race or location of origin. Policy actions could accelerate a projected decline in inequalities resulting from greater access to education. Using a dynamic computable general equilibrium, the report simulates a number of policy scenarios until 2030. Simulation results suggests that continuing to address corruption, restoring policy certainty in mining, improving the competitiveness of strategic state-owned enterprises, further exposing South Africa's large conglomerates to foreign competition, and facilitating skilled immigration would raise labor demand and create the fiscal space needed to eventually build labor supply from the poor population through education and spatial integration reforms. By 2030, extreme poverty could be almost eradicated and inequalities significantly reduced. And as inequalities decline, the social contract would strengthen and likely encourage further private investment - a possibility not captured in the simulations.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/368961522944196494/South-Africa-Economic-Update-jobs-and-inequality>

Perception of Agricultural Advisory Companies' Educators Regarding the Importance of Professional Competencies in Training Process in Iran

The purpose of this study was to assess perceptions of educators of agricultural advisory services regarding the importance of necessary professional competencies in education process. Based on the mean ranks of each statement in four competencies the professional competency development model for agricultural

extension educators of agricultural advisory services was designed. The results of Friedman test ($P \leq 0.01$ & $\chi^2=48.802$) showed that there was meaningful difference among the respondents' perceptions on the importance of professional competencies in education processes. Based on the mean ranks of each statement in four competencies the professional competency development model for agricultural extension educators of agricultural advisory services was designed.

Links : <http://escijournals.net/index.php/IJAE/article/view/2395>

Tags : Extension, Skills and training

Rural Women's Information Seeking Behaviour on Household Food Security Issues in Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Knowledge and information on scientific and technological issues is a necessary condition for rural women to achieve household food security. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to assess the information seeking behaviour of rural women on household food security issues in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Findings revealed that 61% of the respondents were food insecure, while 39% were food secure. Information on food security issues were mainly sourced from families (52.5%), friends/neighbours (46.7%) and other farmers (30.8%). The respondents perceived information on productive resources such as land, inputs and capital ($M = 1.18$); as their most important information needs. The study further revealed that the respondents sought information on food preparation (88.5%), food processing (84.7%), and farming system (80.8%) from their families. They also had a low information seeking behaviour. The respondents perceived poor income ($M = 1.55$), and concealment of information by information providers ($M = 1.35$), among others, as barriers to seeking information. The study underlined the importance of a well-organized institutional information provision on agricultural technologies through extension services to rural women.

Links : <http://escijournals.net/index.php/IJAE/article/view/2397>

Tags : Gender, Extension

Professional and Personal Transformation of Extension Workers through Nonformal Agricultural Education Reform

The purpose of this study was to explore the impact of agricultural extension non-formal education reforms (1998-2013) in Uganda among extension workers, who were required them to change from a top-down to more participatory educational approach with farmers. While extension reform has been subject to several studies, little is known about the professional and personal transformative effects of such reforms on staff. A major challenge for the extension staff to adapt to is the shift as their role and actions became more accountable to farmers. Extension workers were found to experience disorientating dilemma in terms of being both accountable to and sharing decision-making with farmers. At the personal level, the study found that the change in the relationship between extension workers and farmers also had an impact on the household gender relations of the extension workers.

Links : <http://escijournals.net/index.php/IJAE/article/view/2398>

Tags : Identity, Extension, Skills and training

Training as Part of the Capacity-Building Ladder in Australian Agriculture

To maintain the efficiency and economy of their farming, Australian farmers and advisers perceive a need to continually update their skills and knowledge by attending informal and formal training activities such as field days, workshops and grower group meetings. Using a mixed methods approach, this research evaluates: a) what types of training events farmers and advisers prefer; b) why they prefer that type; and c) if their knowledge increased as a result of training. The data were analysed using non-parametric tests and inductive thematic coding before triangulating the results. Farmers preferred field days held on farms, because of the relevance of the location and field experiments and the opportunity for informal interactions, but thought workshops were redundant. Advisers preferred formal workshops, because they provided interaction with specialists. Participants liked to attend grower groups because they were local, interactive and informative. However, the majority of grower groups are made up of farmers and only half the advisers surveyed belonged to one. Participants' knowledge increases after training and is related to the activity attended. Many participants indicate that they would use their new knowledge on their farm or in the workplace. This research shows that the demographic characteristics of farmers and advisers influence the type of training they will attend; this information can be used to refine existing and develop new training events

Links : <http://escijournals.net/index.php/IJAE/article/view/2406>

Tags : Extension, Skills and training

Migrants, towns, poverty and jobs: insights from Tanzania

For a long time, the urbanization and development discourse has coincided with a focus on economic growth and big cities. Yet, much of the world's new urbanization is taking place in smaller urban entities (towns), and the composition of urbanization may well bear on the speed of poverty reduction. This paper reviews the latter question within the context of Tanzania. It starts from the observation that migration to towns contributed much more to poverty reduction than migration to cities because many more (poor) rural migrants ended up in Tanzania's towns than its cities, despite larger welfare gains from moving to the city. Drawing on the findings from a series of studies, looking at this from different angles (theoretical and empirical, quantitative and qualitative), the paper shows how towns are better at enabling the rural poor to access off-farm employment and exit poverty because they are more nearby. It concludes with a call for greater consideration of the role of towns in accelerating Africa's poverty reduction.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/652421523306615094/Migrants-towns-poverty-and-jobs-insights-from-Tanzania>

Tags : Migration

Retrospective assessment of specific effects of exposure of workers to PCBs in Slovakia

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been used commercially since 1929 as dielectric and insulating non-flammable substances, additives for paints, etc. In Slovakia, 60 chemical production workers highly exposed to PCBs (mainly to Delor 103) were studied with duration of exposure ranging from 3 months to 19 years. Skin changes were found in 47 % of individuals. In most cases, milia-like efflorescences (57.14 %)

occurred, as well as comedones (55.35 %); other symptoms occurred in a smaller number of workers. Hyperkeratosis, acanthosis of the epidermis (particularly in hair follicles), and a cellular infiltration of the corium were all found through histology. The intensity of cutaneous affections was associated with the changes in laboratory tests. Elevated triglycerides, cholesterol, and phospholipids were found in exposed workers. After a further two years, a significant increase in triglycerides was found in exposed individuals when compared with the control group. In addition, a significant increase in serum levels of copper, and total and unsaturated iron-binding capacity was detected

Links : <http://www.aaem.pl/Retrospective-assessment-of-specific-effects-of-exposure-of-workers-to-PCBs-in-Slovakia,86307,0,2.html>

Tags : Health and decent work

Bangladesh - Skills for tomorrow: jobs preparing youth for a fast-changing economy

The skills for tomorrow's Jobs in Bangladesh attempts to address key skills challenges and identify opportunities in the backdrop of fast technological and economic changes. It proposes mid to long-term strategic policy options that would contribute to economic growth and job creation in Bangladesh with a focus on post-secondary education and skills development sectors. It aims to inform the Government and the World Bank's jobs agenda. The study draws upon relevant literatures from international and national sources, the government's surveys and education statistics, and analytical works undertaken by the World Bank and other agencies. Moreover, the study was extensively informed and guided by knowledge and insights gathered through the experience from the World Bank funded operations and series of consultations on skills for future jobs with relevant stakeholders in Bangladesh.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/684441522921114827/Bangladesh-Skills-for-tomorrow-s-jobs-preparing-youth-for-a-fast-changing-economy>

Tags : HRM, Skills and training

E-agriculture in action: Drones for agriculture

The use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), also known as drones, and connected analytics has great potential to support and address some of the most pressing problems faced by agriculture in terms of access to actionable real-time quality data. Goldman Sachs predicts that the agriculture sector will be the second largest user of drones in the world in the next five years. Sensor networks based on the Internet of things (IoT) are increasingly being used in the agriculture sector to meet the challenge of harvesting meaningful and actionable information from the big data generated by these systems.

Links : <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/l8494EN>

Tags : Innovation

Women's participation in environmental decision-making: Quasi-experimental evidence from northern Kenya

Greater inclusion of women is widely believed to improve environmental decision outcomes. Pastoralism faces increased vulnerability to climate change, and pastoralist women are both disproportionately affected by severe drought and underrepresented in formal decision-making processes. Increased participation by women in decision-making thus promises to offer a win-win solution: greater gender equality as well as enhanced resilience to persistent drought. This quasi-experimental study evaluates an intervention that aimed to increase drought preparedness in northern Kenyan pastoralist communities through the empowerment of women at the household and community levels. It uses a difference-in-differences design combined with matching estimation to causally isolate effects of the intervention. At the community level, there was an increase in women's political awareness and participation in formal decision-making processes, but that participation did not translate into meaningful outcomes. At the household level, however, there was a large and positive effect on actions taken to better prepare for drought (which mostly took the form of pre-emptive livestock sales). Given the entrenched gender roles related to livestock sales in this setting, this finding is encouraging and warrants further research.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18300998>

Tags : Gender

Can group farms outperform individual family farms? Empirical insights from India

Is there an alternative model to small family farming that could provide sustainable livelihoods to millions of resource-constrained and often non-viable smallholders in developing countries? Could group farming constitute such an alternative, wherein smallholders voluntarily pool land, labour and capital to create larger farms that they manage collectively? In South Asia, for instance, over 80% of farmers are small and increasingly female. Potentially, group farming could provide them economies of scale, a dependable labour force, more investible funds and skills, and greater bargaining power with governments and markets. But can this potential be realised in practice? In particular, can group farms economically outperform small family farms? Overall, the paper demonstrates that group farming can provide an effective alternative, subject to specified conditions and adaptation of the model to the local context.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X18300913>

Tags : Gender, Family work

Analysis of checklists for agricultural safety management

The current health and safety management system under the Occupational Health and Safety Act has avoided agriculture in Korea. It is important to consider the various safety systems used in agricultural health and safety to develop effective regulations. The aims were to classify and review the items from various checklists using safety systems, such as design, training, etc., ultimately aimed at proposing directions for improving the health and safety of farmers. A large number of items belonging to the training/procedures system reported as occasionally not effective in prevention of injury were found in the checklists. It appears important to develop checklist items proposing the supplementation of various safety systems, rather than presenting items that are biased towards certain safety systems.

Links : <http://www.aaem.pl/Analysis-of-checklists-for-agricultural-safety-management,85177,0,2.html>

Tags : Health and decent work

The effects of cash transfers on adult labor market outcomes

The basic economic model of labor supply has a very clear prediction of what should be expected when an adult receives an unexpected cash windfall: they should work less and earn less. This intuition underlies concerns that many types of cash transfers, ranging from government benefits to migrant remittances, will undermine work ethics and make recipients lazy. This paper discusses a range of additional channels to this simple labor-leisure trade-off that can make this intuition misleading in low- and middle-income countries, including missing markets, price effects from conditions attached to transfers, and dynamic and general equilibrium effects. The paper uses this as a lens through which to examine the evidence on the adult labor market impacts of a wide range of cash transfer programs: government transfers, charitable giving and humanitarian transfers, remittances, cash assistance for job search, cash transfers for business start-up, and bundled interventions. Overall, cash transfers that are made without an explicit employment focus (such as conditional and unconditional cash transfers and remittances) tend to result in little to no change in adult labor. The main exceptions are transfers to the elderly and some refugees, who reduce work. In contrast, transfers made for job search assistance or business start-up tend to increase adult labor supply and earnings, with the likely main channels being the alleviation of liquidity and risk constraints.

Links : <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/334251523556191237/The-effects-of-cash-transfers-on-adult-labor-market-outcomes>

Work Stress and Depressive Symptoms in Fishermen With a Smoking Habit: A Mediator Role of Nicotine Dependence and Possible Moderator Role of Expressive Suppression and Cognitive Reappraisal

his study examined pathways of influence between work stress, depressive symptoms, nicotine dependence, expressive suppression, and cognitive reappraisal in fishermen with smoking habits in Qionghai, Hainan province, China (N = 1068). These fishermen responded to multiple assessments a week before leaving on a deep-sea fishing trip, including a Mental Stressor Investigation Questionnaire (MSIQ), the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), the Russell Reason for Smoking Questionnaire (RRSQ), and an Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ). Structural equation modeling (SEM) analyses of the collected data in Mplus 7 showed that work stress and nicotine dependence were independent predictors of depressive symptoms. The relationship between work stress and depressive symptoms was found to be partially mediated by nicotine dependence and be moderated by cognitive reappraisal. The evidence suggests it advantageous to examine the need of work stress, nicotine dependence, and cognitive reappraisal when attempting to understand depressive symptoms in fishermen with a smoking habit. These findings suggest that improving nicotine dependence through work stress management and training in cognitive reappraisal could be utilized as effective modalities for improving depressive symptoms.

Links : <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00386/full>

Tags : Health and decent work

Gender capacity assessment of the African chicken genetic gains project partners in Tanzania

The gender capacity assessment in Tanzania, which took place in January 2017, analysed the current gender capacities against desired future gender capacities of the ACGG partners. It measured six core gender capacities at the organizational and individual (staff) levels, of five of the six engaged national and regional research institutes. These capacities are assessed in relation to the environmental (contextual) level: the institutional and policy environment that enables or disables the other capacities. For the latter, public and private sector partners of the African Chicken Genetic Gains (ACGG) Program implementers, including gender experts, were interviewed.

Links :

https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/88240/PR_acgg_capasstanzania.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y

Tags : Gender

Men and women farmers' perceptions of adopting improved diets for pigs in Uganda: decision-making, income allocation, and intra-household strategies that mitigate relative disadvantage

The roles and responsibilities of men and women in east African smallholder pig-raising households and the entitlements each can claim from pig-enterprise income are unknown. The article is a qualitative gender-and-household-head-disaggregated exploration of Ugandan smallholder pig farmers' perceptions. Asset ownership, control, and access; division of labour; and decision-making related to pig rearing and pig-enterprise income are presented in the context of the potential impact of adopting improved diets for pigs (a productivity improvement).

Links : <https://agricultureandfoodsecurity.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s40066-017-0095-7>

Tags : Gender, Family work

L'informel et le non-marchand dans les systèmes d'activités : enquête représentative sur les ménages kanak en tribus de Nouvelle-Calédonie

Afin d'appréhender le rôle essentiel du travail de la terre et des activités de prélèvement (pêche et chasse) dans l'économie des tribus en Nouvelle-Calédonie, une enquête représentative de l'ensemble du pays, jusqu'à un niveau de 10 unités territoriales au sein des 3 provinces, a été réalisée en 2011 sur les activités de l'année 2010. Une partie des données de cette enquête est accessible au lien suivant : <https://dataverse.cirad.fr> (DOI : 10.18167/DVN1/VWWVXU). Afin de permettre leur réutilisation, le présent article détaille le cadre conceptuel de l'enquête, la description du jeu de données, ainsi qu'une appréciation de sa qualité.

Links : <https://www.cahiersagricultures.fr/articles/cagri/abs/2018/02/cagri170184/cagri170184.html>

Intégration de la Santé au travail dans les formations des futurs éleveurs

Bien que les risques portant atteinte à la santé physique et mentale des éleveurs soient réels, sa préservation n'est pas toujours leur priorité. La formation initiale apparaît comme une période privilégiée pour sensibiliser les futurs éleveurs aux risques professionnels. Le groupe "Santé au travail" du RMT Travail en élevage s'interroge sur la façon dont cette question est abordée dans le cadre de l'enseignement agricole.

Links : http://idele.fr/no_cache/recherche/publication/idelesolr/recommends/integration-de-la-sante-au-travail-dans-les-formations-des-futurs-eleveurs.html

Tags : Health and decent work

La simulation de l'activité en conception ergonomique : acquis et perspectives

Le recours à la simulation de l'activité en conception fait l'objet d'un intérêt renouvelé tant en France qu'à l'international, notamment au Brésil et au Danemark. Cet article se propose, en s'appuyant sur les principes acquis de la simulation de l'activité en ergonomie, d'en approfondir les mécanismes pour mieux donner à voir son potentiel d'usage et en ouvrir ses perspectives d'application. Il est organisé en trois parties. La première rappelle les acquis fondamentaux de la simulation depuis trente ans jusqu'à ses formalisations et développements actuels. La deuxième tente d'approfondir théoriquement les mécanismes de la simulation de l'activité en lien avec l'activité elle-même. La troisième explore les perspectives actuelles de la simulation, en activant d'abord dans différentes directions ses facultés de rétroaction sur le système de prescription et sur les logiques d'action des sujets agissants, en élargissant ensuite les objets de conception qu'elle permet d'approcher.

Links : <https://journals.openedition.org/activites/3129>

Pour une socio-histoire de la reconnaissance en maladie professionnelle. Fondements historiques et dynamiques de la réparation des cancers liés au travail

Les cancers liés au travail, qui souffrent chroniquement de sous-reconnaissance en maladie professionnelle, sont amplement concernés par ce phénomène. Nous y cherchons des éléments de compréhension des dynamiques actuelles restreintes de la reconnaissance en maladie professionnelle des cancers. Nous examinons enfin chronologiquement comment le système complémentaire de reconnaissance, dont relèvent de nombreux cancers liés au travail non inscrits dans les tableaux de maladie professionnelle, a été instauré en 1993 dans ce cadre très normatif.

Links : <http://www.cee-recherche.fr/publications/rapport-de-recherche/pour-une-socio-histoire-de-la-reconnaissance-en-maladie-professionnelle>

Tags : Health and decent work