



Congress and Publications

2019/02/02

Realized by Priscila Malanski at 04/03/2019

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Congress

Workshop on tensions between agriculture and society in Ukraine

A workshop entitled “Agriculture and society: A multi-stakeholder dialogue for stable and sustainable development” (UaAgriDialog) for researchers, academics and representatives from practice, politics and civil society will take place in Zhytomyr, Ukraine, from 22 to 24 May 2019. The event is organised by IAMO jointly with the Zhytomyr National Agroecological University and a Ukrainian association of young farmers.

In recent years, the agricultural sector has become the engine of the Ukrainian economy. Almost 40 percent of Ukrainian exports are agricultural and food products. The agricultural sector has become both, an important source of foreign exchange and a major employer for the rural population.

Links : <https://www.iamo.de/en/events/details/workshop-on-tensions-between-agriculture-and-society-in-ukraine/>

Le travail en transition

Les Reclusiennes 2019 porteront sur le thème du travail en transition. Partant de l'évolution des sociétés industrielles depuis 1968 et du capitalisme tardif, cette édition interrogera les mutations du travail, notamment dans le secteur du tertiaire, tant en termes de précarisation que d'innovations technologiques. Trois axes de recherche seront privilégiés : (1) Les mutations actuelles du travail (2) Les nouveaux travailleurs (3) Le pacte social de demain. L'ambition de cette réflexion sera de partir de l'actuel pour arriver au potentiel.

Links : <https://calenda.org/563627>

Les conférences du CEET - Convergence/Divergence sur le champ Travail/Emploi

Cette conférence a pour objectif de présenter les convergences/divergences européennes sur le champ Travail/Emploi sur la dernière décennie et de l'apport des sciences sociales en la matière. La première partie s'intéressera aux évolutions constatées en Europe et en France, en particulier, sous la forme d'états des lieux respectifs recensant les plus récents travaux sur ces questions. La seconde partie ouvrira sur les perspectives de politiques européennes en matière d'emploi et de travail, au travers des travaux l'ETUI (European Trade Union Institute) et de l'OFCE.

18 avril 2019

14h - 17h30

Conservatoire national des arts et métiers

292, rue Saint Martin

75003 Paris

Links : <http://recherche.cnam.fr/agenda-actus/convergence-divergence-sur-le-champ-travail-emploi--1055401.kjsp>

Travail et langage : une approche interdisciplinaire

Ce colloque se propose d'explorer les rapports entre travail et langage à partir d'une approche interdisciplinaire. Selon un premier axe aux abords ontologiques et épistémologiques, il s'intéressera au langage et au travail comme les principes organisateurs de deux paradigmes permettant de rendre compte de la production de la réalité sociale. Ces deux modèles entretiennent-ils une relation de concurrence ? Quelles conséquences théoriques et pratiques engage la priorité accordée à l'un ou à l'autre de ces modèles ? Un second axe plus immédiatement socio-politique s'intéressera à la constitution de la subjectivité des travailleurs et travailleuses à travers l'élaboration d'un langage commun. Comment la circulation de la parole permet-elle l'émergence de formes de résistance au sein du processus de production ? Comment ce langage commun se trouve-t-il de nouveau mis en jeu dans l'espace public ?

jeudi 21 février 2019

vendredi 22 février 2019

Links : <https://calenda.org/564639>

Inégalités et développement

Le colloque est ouvert à toutes réflexions scientifiques et partages d'expérience d'ordres conceptuel, méthodologique ou empirique liés à la thématique des inégalités. Ainsi, le présent appel à communication a pour objectif de croiser les analyses et les expériences des chercheurs travaillant sur le sujet des inégalités afin de tenter de comprendre ce concept, identifier ses contours et dessiner les alternatives de lutte contre les inégalités.

Tenue du colloque : 29-30 avril 2019

Links : <https://calenda.org/561386>

Sober

O Congresso da SOBER 2019 será realizado em Ilhéus-Bahia entre 21 a 25 de julho de 2019 a organização local está a cargo da Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz - UESC, com o tema definido: Agricultura, Alimentação e Desenvolvimento. Em breve estarão disponíveis outras informações pelo site do evento

Links : <http://sober.org.br/?op=paginas&tipo=secao&secao=7&pagina=113>

Call for Papers

Call for Abstracts: 2019 ISESSAH

We are welcoming all abstracts in economics and social sciences of animal health, and specially these exploring the themes of the conference: "One Health", "Zoonotic," and "Global Burden of Animal Disease."

Authors should submit abstracts by the **6th of March 2019**, using the following link.

Links : <http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/AAEABlog/~3/YfHSPvrtWBQ/call-for-abstracts-2019-isessah-workshop.html>

Extending horizons: Extension's role in climate, rural industries, and community challenges.

For the first time in its 25 years existence, APEN will be holding its biennial conference in the Northern Territory. SKYCITY Darwin will be hosting over 150 delegates from September 12 to 13, 2019. The agenda for this APEN Conference is to provide skill and share learning - as everyone has an interest in ensuring that regional communities do experience change in a positive and supported way. The theme for the 2019 conference is Extending horizons: Extension's role in climate, rural industries, and community challenges. The conference will include field trips, workshops, keynote speakers from industry leaders, welcome function, a world café, and a gala dinner. APEN is expecting over 150 delegates from across Australia, New Zealand, and South-East Asia to join us in September for the conference.

Submissions are to be completed via the template provided and submitted electronically to abstracts@apen.org.au.

Successful abstracts will be eligible to submit a paper that if accepted may be published in the Rural Extension and Innovation Systems Journal. We encourage you to take this opportunity to enhance your profile.

▣ **Abstract Due Date: 5th July, 2019**

▣ **Authors Notified: 19th July, 2019**

Links : <https://www.apen.org.au/static/uploads/files/2019-apen-conference-call-for-abstracts-wfmpnwqxuzto.pdf>

Tropentag 2019 Call for papers!

We are pleased to inform you that Tropentag 2019 is jointly organised by the Centre for International Rural Development at the University of Kassel and the Centre of Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Use at the University of Goettingen. **Tropentag 2019 will take place in Kassel, Germany, from September 18-20.** The call for papers and preliminary conference information is now available.

For detailed information (including workshops) please consult the call text. To present your research at Tropentag 2019, you are invited to submit high quality abstracts of original research (250-350 words, English language) via the online form. Abstracts should address one of the aspects of the overarching theme of Tropentag 2019. Based on this and its quality, reviewers will decide upon the suitability of a contribution for oral or poster presentation at the conference. We encourage specifically younger scientists to make submissions.

The deadline for abstract submission is May 1, 2019 (no extension).

Links : <https://agrinatura-eu.eu/2019/02/tropentag-2019-call-for-papers/>

ONLY 10 Days left to submit your Abstract

Join us in Lyon for the 59th ERSAs Congress which will take place from August 27-30, 2019 in Lyon (France).

Make your selection from a large array of Congress themes covering critical issues in today's society within the field of regional science: 68 Special Session topics and 25 General themes. Don't miss this chance to be a Presenter at the biggest event worldwide in Regional Science! Meet your colleagues, share your research results, but also learn more on innovative research, and last but not least benefit from many networking opportunities from worldwide.

Be part of ERSAs2019 in Lyon!

Deadline for the Call for abstracts : February 28, 2019!

Links : <https://ersa.org/2019/02/18/only-10-days-left-to-submit-your-abstract/>

Convocatoria a paneles en foro ISA - Cierre 4 de marzo - ALAS



Alegre, Brasil.

El 15 de marzo cierra el plazo para la presentación de paneles en el Cuarto Foro de la Asociación Internacional de Sociología (ISA), a realizarse entre el 14 y el 18 de Julio del 2020 en Porto

Exhortamos a todos y todas las colegas a participar del evento, en la promoción de la sociología en América Latina.

Por más información <https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/forum/porto-alegre-2020>

Links : [http://sociologia-alas.org/convocatoria-a-paneles-en-foro-isa-cierre-4-de-marzo/?utm_source=email_marketing&utm_admin=92665&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Boletin de la Asociacin latinoamericana de Sociologa N Ao](http://sociologia-alas.org/convocatoria-a-paneles-en-foro-isa-cierre-4-de-marzo/?utm_source=email_marketing&utm_admin=92665&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Boletin_de_la_Asociacin_latinoamericana_de_Sociologa_N_Ao)

9º Congreso Internacional del CEISAL



El 28 de febrero cierra la convocatoria a ponencias para el 9º Congreso Internacional del Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales de América Latina (CEISAL) se reunirá en Bucarest, Rumania, entre el 29 y el 31 de julio de 2019.

Links : <http://sociologia-alas.org/9o-congreso-internacional-del-ceisal/>

Publications

Influence of forage production area, concentrate supply, and workforce on productive results in milk production systems

This study aimed to investigate the influence of forage production area, concentrate supply, and farm labor on characterization of milk production systems (MPS) and their productive results. Milk volume data provided in 2014 by 110 dairy farms located in the eastern region of Santa Catarina State, Brazil, were obtained from a dairy industry. Forty-four farms with different production levels were selected, in which interviews were carried out aiming to characterize the management practices related to forage production area, concentrate supply, and farm labor. A principal component analysis (PCA) was performed. Then, regressions were made between the principal components (PC) and indicator variables of productive response (annual milk production, milk production per area, milk production per cow, milk production per worker on farm, and number of cows per hectare). Finally, we performed a hierarchical agglomerative cluster analysis based on the PCA, followed by comparison of the means between clusters. Three PC were generated: indicator of scale and intensification, indicator of age of the manager and his experience on dairy farming, and indicator of specialization and permanent family labor available. The three PC were influencing the production results, especially PC1. It was possible to form five clusters: cluster 1, characterized by the highest value in PC1, showed the highest production results, followed by the cluster 2, with intermediate values in PC1; clusters 3, 4, and 5, characterized by lower values in PC1 and distinguished by PC2 and PC3, had the lowest productive results. Aspects related to forage production area, concentrate supply, and workforce are important for MPS characterization and have significant influence on productive results

Links : <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rbz/v48/1806-9290-rbz-48-e20170177.pdf>

Tags : Work productivity

Agriculture and everyday realities on small farms - An entrepreneurial challenge to farmers between the desire for autonomy and a secure existence. Two examples from east and south-east Poland

The small-scale agricultural structure, commonly found above all in the east and south of Poland, is seen as undesirable by Polish policy makers, who assign a high priority to the promotion of change from small to larger units. Against the background of multiple social-ecological crises, often tied to practices of intensive, industrial and large-scale agriculture, the question must be raised whether these efforts can achieve the goal of sustainability. To investigate this issue, an empirical study was carried out in two regions of a small-scale agrarian structure in the east and south-east of Poland with the aim to see what life situations and economic activities could be found in small farms and whether they could provide a counterweight to the multiple social and ecological crisis phenomena in agriculture. The present article focusses on three different economic models that were pursued by the interviewed farmers (economically successful full-time farming, part-time farming out of choice and farming out of economic necessity), on the main motivations underlying the farmers' activities (the desire for a secure existence and for autonomy) and on challenges that small scale farmers have to face with respect to the current institutional and economic-political environment for agriculture. The study's findings show that the economic activities pursued on the investigated farms can contribute to the sustainable development of rural areas only in a limited sense; what they demonstrate above all is the urgency of the change needed in the economic-political framing conditions for agriculture if nature-conserving agricultural practices, which are at the same time financially attractive for the farmers, are to make their contribution to the sustainable development of rural areas.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718306909?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Rural Employment, Policy

Non-Timber Forest Products in the Southeastern United States: Implications for Worker Safety and Health

Non-timber forest products in the southeastern United States are rich and varied and contribute millions of dollars to the economies of timber producing states. They include medicinals, specialty wood products, floral greens, and edibles. However, little is known about the safety and health outcomes of those workers that harvest non-timber forest products. We stress the need for research to assess the burden of injury and fatalities in this work group.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1059924X.2019.1578141?af=R>

Tags : Health and decent work

Rural transformation in central Myanmar: By how much, and for whom?

Rural Southeast Asia is undergoing a series profound changes, often referred to as 'rural transformation', but recent research is divided as to whether rural transformation is underway in Myanmar. This paper

addresses two empirical questions. (1) Is rural transformation taking place in Myanmar? (2) How has rural transformation affected the welfare of rural households in Myanmar's Central Dry Zone? We find evidence of significant rural transformation happening in the Dry Zone. The following features stand out: First, there has been a shift in relative economic status and power between landholders and the landless, in favor of the latter. This rebalancing has occurred mainly due to rising rural wages linked to rapid migration to urban areas. Second, widespread agricultural mechanization has taken place over the same period as migration. However, despite generating some labor savings for farm households, the labor productivity boosting effects of farm machinery appear to have produced insufficient gains to offset the effects of rural wage increases. Third, migration appears to offer the prospect of greater social and economic mobility to landless and marginal farm households. For all groups of households, including the landless, remittance incomes have more than offset income earning opportunities lost in agriculture due to mechanization. Fourth, landownership patterns, gender relations, and the extent of agricultural commercialization all appear largely unaffected by these changes.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016718307046?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Gender, Migration, Work productivity, Innovation

Something Fishy: Exploring Change, Job Engagement and Work Environment in the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries

It is widely accepted by researchers and HR practitioners alike that engaged workers produce better results. But there is a general lack of agreement as to the meaning of employee engagement. Whether referred to as employee engagement, work engagement, or job engagement, 'engagement is a desirable condition, has an organizational purpose, and connotes involvement, commitment, passion, enthusiasm, focused effort, and energy, so it has both attitudinal and behavioral components' [Macey, W. H., & Schneider, B. (2008). The meaning of employee engagement. *Industrial and Organizational Psychology*, 1, 3-30]. Yet, there have been few empirical studies that explore the linkage between work environment and job engagement. It is this linkage between the attitudinal and behavioural components of engagement, and the work environment in the context of organizational change, that is explored in this paper using a combination of psychometric and qualitative tools, and how these interact to affect behavioural outcomes leading to a change in the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries. The findings indicate that different levels of engagement are clearly related to how individual employees both perceive their work environment and how they approach their job.

Links : <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14697017.2018.1466823?journalCode=rjcm20>

Tags : HRM

Impact of land fragmentation on marginal productivity of agricultural labor and non-agricultural labor supply: A case study of Jiangsu, China

In the context of China's rapid economic development, numerous rural laborers go out to work driven by economic interests. How to release the surplus rural labor effectively is critical for the further development of urbanization in China. Land fragmentation is a basic characteristic of agricultural production in China. Land fragmentation also affects labor use. In the current process of China's rural reform and urbanization, large amounts of surplus rural labor will continue to transfer to urban and non-

agricultural sectors in the near future, and the transfer mode will turn from individual migration to family migration. Marginal productivity of agricultural labor has an important influence on farmers' labor decisions. Using household survey data collected from Jiangsu province in China, this study analyzes the theoretical mechanism, and empirically tests the direction and degree of the impact of land fragmentation on marginal productivity of agricultural labor and non-agricultural labor supply. The results reveal that land fragmentation decreases marginal productivity of agricultural labor and increases non-agricultural labor supply. This effect is especially obvious for young agricultural workers. Supplementing relevant policies and preferential measures, the government should guide farmers to realize joint land operation and transfer of farmland management rights on a voluntary basis. Further, it is necessary to increase the supply of mechanized services and facilitate the development of small-sized agricultural machine that can be used on smaller landholdings.

Links : <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0197397518303849?via%3Dihub>

Tags : Work productivity

Rural-urban variation in informal work activities in the United States

Using a unique national-level household survey of informal labor in the United States, this paper examines the extent that rural versus urban residence influences the types and forms of participation in informal work activities. The informal economy consists of work activities that generate income or reduce expenditures outside the scope of state regulation in contexts where these activities otherwise would be regulated. Often associated with developing and transition economies, past research using both qualitative and quantitative methods demonstrate its prevalence in industrial and postindustrial economies. In the U.S., most of this research is geographically constrained or limited to specific subpopulations and sectors. Our analysis employs descriptive and multivariate techniques to analyze a national-level household survey on informal economic activity to explore rural-urban variation in the prevalence, forms, importance and correlates of participation in the informal economy.

Links : https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016717313141?dgcid=rss_sd_all

Tags : Rural Employment

Vient de paraître : « Pourquoi La Rentabilité économique Tue Le Travail », Olivier Cousin, 2019

C'est un de ses paradoxes, plus la rentabilité abîme le travail, plus elle lui donne de la valeur. Elle le contrarie et le bride souvent, tout en lui donnant en même temps un sens pluriel et une finalité collective. En s'imposant d'abord comme une contrainte, elle donne au travail tout son sens et toute sa dimension expressive. Elle entretient l'utopie du travail tout en le menaçant.

Comment les acteurs, dans le cadre de leur travail, définissent et perçoivent la rationalité économique et quelle place occupe-t-elle dans le rapport au travail ?

Personal comments : Non agricultural sector.

Links : <https://socioeco.hypotheses.org/6301>

Contraintes physiques et intensité du travail - Ministère du Travail

Ce numéro de Synthèse. Stat' présente les résultats de l'enquête Conditions de travail - Risques psychosociaux de 2016 concernant les indicateurs relatifs aux contraintes physiques et à l'intensité du travail. Cette partie recouvre un des six axes d'analyse des risques psychosociaux construits par le collège d'expertise sur le suivi statistique des risques psychosociaux au travail¹ : l'intensité du travail et temps de travail (axe 1). Conformément aux principes de l'enquête Conditions de travail depuis sa création en 1978, c'est le point de vue et les connaissances du salarié sur son travail qui sont recueillis. Les résultats sont systématiquement ventilés par sexe, âge, catégorie socioprofessionnelle, secteur d'activité, type d'employeur (distinguant les trois versants de la fonction publique). Afin de présenter des évolutions sur les questions restées identiques (les deux tiers des questions sont identiques à l'enquête CT 2013), les résultats sont fournis pour les années 1984, 1991, 1998, 2005, 2013 et 2016.

Cinq autres volumes sont ou seront publiés pour rendre compte des résultats de l'enquête Conditions de travail-Risques psychosociaux.

- Organisation du temps de travail
- Autonomie
- Conflits de valeurs et exigences émotionnelles
- Rapports sociaux au travail
- Reconnaissance insécurité et changements dans le travail

Links : <https://dares.travail-emploi.gouv.fr/dares-etudes-et-statistiques/etudes-et-syntheses/synthese-stat-synthese-eval/article/contraintes-physiques-et-intensite-du-travail>

Tags : Health and decent work

SAÚDE DO TRABALHADOR RURAL: UMA REVISÃO BIBLIOGRÁFICA

As grandes mudanças ocorridas com a modernização do campo levaram os trabalhadores rurais à exposição de uma infinidade de novos riscos. Dessa maneira, somada aos antigos problemas, essa população necessita (apesar de muitas conquistas) ainda mais atenção em sua saúde. Assim, o objetivo desse trabalho é explanar acerca dos principais agravos à saúde que acometem os trabalhadores rurais brasileiros, correlacionando com o processo produtivo. Nesse ínterim, a revisão bibliográfica, abordando o tema por meio de bases de dados Scielo, Medline, Bireme, PubMed e periódicos na área da saúde por procura direta, sendo esses dados sintetizados e discutidos.

Links : <https://rct.dieese.org.br/index.php/rct/article/view/166>

Tags : Health and decent work

TRABALHO E TERRITÓRIO: UMA ANÁLISE DA PRODUÇÃO CIENTÍFICA EM ADMINISTRAÇÃO

O objetivo geral do estudo é analisar a produção científica em administração sobre os temas trabalho e território, especialmente quanto aos procedimentos metodológicos utilizados nos estudos qualitativos,

com base nas teses em Administração e publicações constantes na base de dados Scopus, no período 2012 a 2016. Compõem o trabalho uma análise de teses produzidas no Brasil, dos principais periódicos, autores e subtemas associados às temáticas pesquisadas, bem como, da análise qualitativa para verificar os procedimentos metodológicos utilizados nos estudos selecionados e os principais enfoques adotados. As conclusões da análise qualitativa sugerem que a dimensão territorial perpassa muitos dos estudos, mas não como enfoque principal, o que indica a possibilidade de pesquisas promissoras na área da Administração com a finalidade de observar as inter-relações entre trabalho e território.

Personal comments : Non agricultural sector.

Links : <https://rct.dieese.org.br/index.php/rct/article/view/169>