

Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research EAER

Agroscope





Moral premises of (social) sustainability in agriculture

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Background

Sustainability in agriculture

- The notion of sustainability contains both analytical and normative dimensions (OMANN & SPANGENBERG 2002, HOLDEN et al. 2016)
- Rising key words 'sustainable agriculture' & 'agricultural sustainability' (Velten et al. 2015, Janker et al. 2018)
- ➤ 'Sustainable agriculture' often perceived as 'good agriculture' (DE OLDE et al. 2016, JANKER & MANN 2018), thus a normative ideal (Schwindenhammer et al. 2017, SLÄTMO et al. 2017)

Social sustainability in agriculture

- Previous research: Discrepancies in the understandings of political and scientific actors (Janker et al. 2018)
- social sustainability as rural development
 (e.g. market access for small-scale farmers)
- social sustainability as agroecological small-scale farming (e.g. diversification & risk-reduction, resilience)
- social sustainability as agricultural intensification
 (e.g. adapting to market needs & technological innovation)

Research idea:

Grasp conflicting moral norms through conflict scenarios in agriculture



Approach

Step 1) Expert interviews & literature review

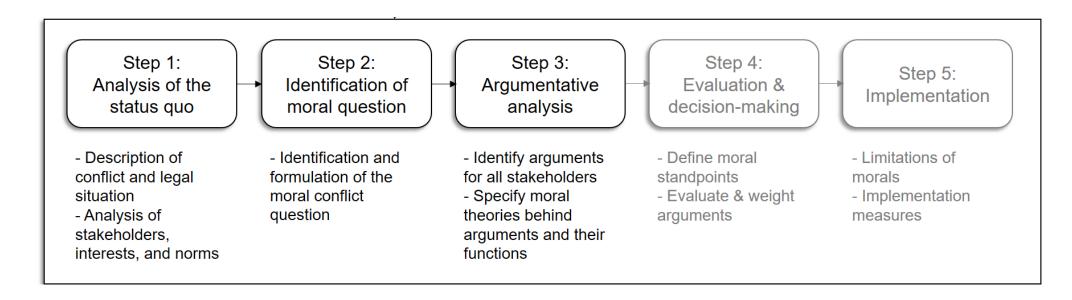
 Semi-structured problem-oriented interviews (MAYRING 2002) with five 'experts' in agricultural systems in Central Europe and in Latin America



- > identify the most important stakeholders on and beyond the farms
- Scientific literature was reviewed on conflicts typically arising
 between these agricultural stakeholders (typifying content analysis, cf. MAYRING 2002)
- 2nd round of informal talks with four of the experts to review the importance of derived conflict scenarios and complement / add information
- > 7 exemplary moral conflict scenarios between agricultural stakeholders

Step 2) Ethical decision-making framework

- Apply ethical decision-making framework by BLEISCH & HUPPENBAUER (2011)
- extract interests, moral arguments, and moral theories



Step 3) Moral premises in agriculture

> Extract reappearing moral arguments and their moral philosophical background

Scenario	Interest	Moral Argument	Moral School	_
Work-Life Balance	High income for family	Responsibility for caring of family's basic needs	Deontology	Premise 1
		x ₁	Consequentialism	
		x_2	Consequentialism	► P2
•••		y ₁	Virtue ethics	



Results

Conflicting moral argumentations

■ **Deontological arguments** describe **minimum thresholds** to be fulfilled for all people (micro scale) to live adequately,

e.g. exercise free will, access to food, a minimum income, care for the farm family and children, care for any potential employees, while reinforcing their abilities to care for their families, and that others must have the same **right to fulfil their lives**, precluding negative influences from the farm

- Consequentialist arguments support food security, based on macro-scale utility, through increased production, intensification, market access, better education, technologies and innovation, as well as the consideration of future generations needs
- Virtue ethics proposes care arguments on micro- and macro-level,
 e.g. the good farmer and/or family member, responsible business and caring society

Moral premises of 'sustainable agriculture'

Recap:

Deontology: basic rights for all

- social sustainability as rural development (e.g market access for small-scale farmers)
- social sustainability as agricultural intensification
 (e.g. adapting to market needs & technological innovation)
- social sustainability as agroecological small-scale farming (e.g. diversification & risk-reduction, resilience)
- > Conflicts in agriculture and sustainable agriculture utilize conflicting moral argumentations and theories

Consequentialism: Food security today and tomorrow

Virtue ethics: Best practice, focus on environment



Summary

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- Conflicting moral premises in agriculture can be detected in the (social) sustainable agriculture discourses where they are reproduced
- Central conflicts: basic rights for everyone today and consideration of future needs, as proposed by UN (WCED 1987)
- Core values that should be considered when speaking of 'sustainable agriculture':
 - Human rights and a decent life,
 - the fulfilment of future generations' needs,
 - and the responsibility of individuals towards society

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