

## THE TERMINOLOGY OF INCLUSIVENESS IN THE FIELD OF ESP FOR AGRICULTURAL STUDIES

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**Abstract.** The term *inclusive* has made a career in the last 15 years: there are at least 74 phrases containing this term, 18 of which belong to the field of agriculture, thus being of interest to our students: *inclusive agribusiness, inclusive (agricultural) market system, inclusive agricultural food system, inclusive agricultural value chain, inclusive agriculture / farming, inclusive business model, inclusive contract, inclusive development, inclusive growth, inclusive investment, inclusive market, inclusive ownership, inclusive participation, inclusive regulation, inclusive tourism, and inclusive rural transformation*. The aim of this study is to clarify the meaning of these agriculture-related phrases and the various uses they have, especially more recent ones which display greater relevance. We will also point out how these terms are related and build upon one another. A corpus of thirty-nine journals and official documents were included in for our systematic literature review regarding inclusive-labelled issues. It has been deemed useful by the authors of this study to identify phrases containing this term and to analyse their relationship to the field of natural sciences. We concluded that 18 terms from our studied corpus belong to the field of agriculture and are therefore relevant to the field of study of major interest to our students.

**Keywords:** *italic inclusiveness, inclusive agriculture / farming, terminology.*

### INTRODUCTION

English language dictionaries define **inclusive** as "1. broad in orientation or scope, covering or intended to cover all items, costs, or services; 2. including everyone *especially*: allowing and accommodating people who have historically been excluded (as because of their race, gender, sexuality, or ability); 3. of or relating to education in which students with disabilities are included with the general student population; 4. including the stated limits or extremes" (*Merriam-Webster*).

The term **inclusive** can be found, in literature, as a label for the following terms: *access* (VOS & VAN DER GEST, 2013; BUSH *ET AL.*, 2019), *activity* (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017; BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018), *agenda* (VOS & VAN DER GEST, 2013; BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018), *analysis* (BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018), *approach* (HAMEL & NICHOLLS, 2007; SCHEYVENS & BIDDULPH, 2017; THOMPSON, 2017; VOS & CATTANEO, 2017; BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018), *arrangement* (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017), *attitude* (SCHEYVENS & BIDDULPH, 2017), *avenue* (RUETE, 2014), *business* (SCHEYVENS & BIDDULPH, 2017; BUSH *ET AL.*, 2019), *capitalism* (DE JONG, 2021), *chain* (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017; BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018; BUSH *ET AL.*, 2019), *classroom* (OLOFUNKE & OLUREMI, 2014), *community* (OLOFUNKE & OLUREMI, 2014), *component* (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015), *concept* (HAMEL & NICHOLLS, 2007), *culture* (THOMPSON, 2017), *curriculum* (TAGUMA, CARVALHAES & CÁRCELES, 2019), *development* (VOS & VAN DER GEST, 2013; HICKEY, 2015; VAN DIJK, HERPERS & TRIJSBURG, 2015; LUTFIYYA & BARTLETT, 2020; ROCHA MENOCAL, 2020), *dialogue* (International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2016), *education* (HODKINSON, 2011; GORDON, 2013; OLOFUNKE & OLUREMI, 2014; OKONGO *ET AL.*, 2015; TAGUMA, CARVALHAES & CÁRCELES, 2019; LUTFIYYA & BARTLETT, 2020), *element* (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015), *environment* (OLOFUNKE & OLUREMI, 2014), *future* (DE JONG, 2021), *goal* (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015), *governance* (DREYER *ET AL.*, 2007; ROCHA MENOCAL, 2020), *growth* (IANCHOVICHINA, LUNDSTROM & GARRIDO, 2009; TUMUSIIME & MATOTAY, 2013), *health* (CLARKE *ET AL.*, 2022), *hub* (VAN DIJK, HERPERS & TRIJSBURG, 2015), *improvement*

(BUSH *ET AL.*, 2019), **inclusion** (DE JONG, 2021), **income** (VOS & VAN DER GEST, 2013), **indicator** (AGENE, 2017), **institution** (HICKEY, 2015), **intervention** (BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018), **investment** (TUMUSIIME & MATOTAY, 2013; VOS & VAN DER GEST, 2013), **leader** (THOMPSON, 2017), **life-sharing** (SCHÄFER, 2016), **mode** (BUSH *ET AL.*, 2019), **model** (TUMUSIIME & MATOTAY, 2013; BUSH *ET AL.*, 2019), **need** (DE JONG, 2021), **organization** (THOMPSON, 2017), **outcome** (SCHEYVENS & BIDDULPH, 2017; ROCHA MENOCA, 2020), **participation** (FORKUOR, AKUOKO & YEBOAH, 2017), **path** (TUMUSIIME & MATOTAY, 2013), **performance** (BUSH *ET AL.*, 2019), **place** (SCHÄFER, 2016), **plan** (LUTFIYYA & BARTLETT, 2020), **policy** (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017; LUTFIYYA & BARTLETT, 2020), **practice** (BEAUDOIN, 2013; OLOFUNKE & OLUREMI, 2014; THOMPSON, 2017; BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018; LUTFIYYA & BARTLETT, 2020), **principles** (HODKINSON, 2011), **process** (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017; ROCHA MENOCA, 2020), **production** (BUSH *ET AL.*, 2019), **program** (BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018), **programming** (BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018), **project** (BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018), **prosperity** (DE JONG, 2021), **regulation** (VAN DIJK, HERPERS & TRIJSBURG, 2015; FORKUOR, AKUOKO & YEBOAH, 2017), **rule** (ROCHA MENOCA, 2020), **school** (HODKINSON, 2011; OLOFUNKE & OLUREMI, 2014), **schooling** (OKONGO *ET AL.*, 2015), **set up** (OKONGO *ET AL.*, 2015), **setting** (OLOFUNKE & OLUREMI, 2014; LUTFIYYA & BARTLETT, 2020), **society** (HODKINSON, 2011; VAN DIJK, HERPERS & TRIJSBURG, 2015; LUTFIYYA & BARTLETT, 2020; ROCHA MENOCA, 2020; DE JONG, 2021), **solicitation** (BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018), **state** (ROCHA MENOCA, 2020), **strategy** (VOS & VAN DER GEST, 2013), **subspecies** (DE JONG, 2021), **system** (HODKINSON, 2011; LUTFIYYA & BARTLETT, 2020; DE JONG, 2021), **target** (BLUM, FEIGE & PROCTOR, 2018; DE JONG, 2021), **theory** (HAMEL & NICHOLLS, 2007), **variety** (DE JONG, 2021), **way** (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017), **work** (SCHÄFER, 2016), **workplace** (THOMPSON, 2017), etc.

However, there are recent uses of the term in relation to agriculture or agriculture-related issues such as **inclusive agribusiness**, **inclusive (agricultural) market system**, **inclusive agricultural food system**, **inclusive agricultural value chain**, **inclusive agriculture / farming**, **inclusive business model**, **inclusive contract**, **inclusive development**, **inclusive growth**, **inclusive investment**, **inclusive market (access)**, **inclusive ownership**, **inclusive participation**, **inclusive regulation**, and **inclusive rural transformation**.

The aim of this study is to try and clarify the meaning of these agriculture-related phrases.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Thirty-nine journals and official documents were browsed for studies regarding inclusive-labelled issues.

The systematic literature review of original research articles was conducted taking into account the “*Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Literature Reviews and the Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)*” method (LIBERATI *ET AL.*, 2009; MOHER *ET AL.*, 2009). Only 20 of the 39 studies on inclusive-labelled agriculture or agriculture-related issues have been retained for this review. This research method was chosen due to its importance in academic studies.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

According to GARR PACETTI (2016), **inclusive economy** is no longer about *equity* (“equal access to a more solid economic foundation, including equal access to adequate public goods, services and infrastructure”) and *growth* (“economic output – such as GDP – overall well-being”), but also about *participation* (in markets as business owners, consumers, and workers), *stability* (“resilience to shocks and stresses, especially to disruptions with a disproportionate impact on poor or vulnerable communities”) and *sustainability* (“preservation or restoration of

nature's ability to produce the ecosystem of goods and services that contribute to human well-being"). The analysis below is an attempt at checking whether this also applies to agriculture.

**Inclusive agribusiness** is defined as “[agriculture conducted on strictly commercial principles improving] the livelihoods of poor farmers by integrating them in commercial value chains and thus gaining access to markets, inputs, and services like finance and training, in ways that are commercially viable” (VAN WESTEN *ET AL.*, 2019). Agribusiness inclusiveness depends on partnership involvement with local smallholders or the community and on the value shared among the partners. Contract farming is a widely used way to include smallholders into the value chain of an agribusiness company, with benefits for both the company (guaranteed quantity and quality of supply, quick access to land/production capacity, and secured stable prices) and the smallholder (access to inputs often from the partner company, “access to market at a guaranteed volume and price, and technical support and training” by companies on both agricultural practices and business skills) (TEWES-GRADL, 2015). According to van WESTEN *ET AL.* (2019), inclusive agribusiness has both positive (access, food availability, utilisation) and negative impacts (few alternative sources of income and employment opportunities, food environment issues, low sustainability of the model, selectivity in favour of resource-rich farmers). Hinson, LENSINK & MUELLER (2019) claim that agribusiness in developing countries could be transformed with the help of recent innovations in financial technologies (cards linked to secure digital payment systems, computing devices using the internet, or financial intermediation services delivered through mobile phones) and of “the integration of financial technologies with other (green) technologies and advanced applications of data science in agriculture”.

**Inclusive (agricultural) market system.** It is defined by CAMPBELL (2014) as “[a market system – i.e., a system in which private and public actors collaborate, coordinate and compete for the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services – that engages and benefits] a range of actors including the poor, women, youth, ethnic minorities and/or other marginalized groups who are often excluded – or even exploited – by traditional market systems”.

**Inclusive agricultural food systems** are challenged by changes in consumer preferences, globalization, and increased urbanization (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015).

**Inclusive agricultural value chain** is mentioned in the context of ICT uses for financial inclusion, market access, and production systems management in international / regional commodity markets (MILLER, SAROJA & LINDER, 2013).

**Inclusive agriculture / farming** “integrates people with physical, mental or emotional disabilities, the socially disadvantaged, young offenders, children with learning disabilities, addicts, the long-term unemployed, active seniors, schools and kindergartens [and] embraces provision, inclusion, rehabilitation, training and a better quality of life” (SCHÄFER, 2016). RUNHAAR (2017) also speaks of “**nature-inclusive**” agriculture.

**Inclusive business model.** “For a business model to be considered inclusive, it ultimately needs to result in moving smallholders out of poverty and improving food security.” (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015) Inclusive business models “allow for diversified income streams in the long term to enable the dissemination of upgraded skills to the rest of the sector, avoiding overdependence on any single buyer or market outlet; are scalable in the medium-term so that the numbers of small actors involved can be increased and/or the type of business model can be replicated in other value chains or parts of the sector; build on the expertise and skills of existing market players, including processors and traders, and promote risk sharing, transparency in pricing mechanisms, and value chain collaboration; provide a living wage for vulnerable groups (small enterprises, smallholder groups, women-run enterprises, youth-run enterprises) and enable buyers to profit; support farmers and small enterprises to establish a stronger

negotiation position through access to market information and financial services, collective bargaining, skills development; use flexible trading arrangements (accepting small consignments, paying in cash on delivery, or providing reliable and regular orders) that make it easier for smallholders or micro an small enterprises to supply a buyer” (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015).

**Inclusive contract** is defined as “a tool to promote inclusive market access” (DA SILVA & RANKIN, 2013). There are three types of inclusive contracts “that differ in their main objectives, in the transfer of decision rights from the farmer to the contractor, and in the transfer of risks: *market-specification / marketing contract* (a pre-harvest agreement between producers and contractors on the conditions (product quality, time and location of sales) governing the sale of crops / animals; *production-management contract* (giving contractors more control than the market-specification contract, since they inspect the production processes and specify input usage); *resource-providing contract* (providing both a market outlet for the product and key inputs”).

**Inclusive development** is considered, by KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN (2015), more than just procuring from smallholders: it is about “linking commodity-dependent smallholders to markets and the quality of the inclusion”.

**Inclusive growth** (syn. *broad-based / pro-poor shared growth*) is “economic growth that is distributed fairly across society and creates opportunities for all” (OECD, 2022). It refers to “economic growth which results in a wider access to sustainable socio-economic opportunities for the majority of people, while protecting the vulnerable, all being done in an environment of fairness, equality and political plurality” (VAN DIJK, HERPERS & TRIJSBURG, 2015; AGENE, 2017) and focuses on “productive employment rather than on direct income redistribution, as a means of increasing income for excluded groups” and implies “participation in the process of growth and sharing of benefit from growth” (THIPPESWAMY, 2014).

**Inclusive investment.** RUETE (2014) speaks of several agricultural investments – contract farming, cooperatives, investment in farmland, joint ventures, management contracts, and outgrower schemes – but only *cooperatives* “provide a valuable potential avenue for investors and farmers to enter into collaborative partnerships and ensure an equitable distribution of returns – thus qualifying as **inclusive investment**”. The benefits of cooperatives are: “ability to collectively negotiate better contract terms and prices; better access to a wide range of resources and services, to financing, and to markets; better organization; creation of productive employment; efficient use of available resources by inspiring innovation, diversification and specialization in their members’ businesses; increased efficiency of smallholders; and social integration, particularly for women, youth, elderly and people with disabilities” (RUETE, 2014).

**Inclusive market** is widely tackled by KILIMO TRUST (2012). **Inclusive market access** can be promoted by including (DA SILVA & RANKIN, 2013): convergence in clauses and conditions in contract farming; innovative contractual design and operational modalities; market competition at the first-handler buying level; “newer roles for third parties in contract farming operations; promotion of technology uptake and pre-financing of inputs”; smallholders in agrifood supply chains; and smallholders irrespective of territorial dimension. **Inclusive market for smallholders** (International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2016), where *inclusiveness* of smallholders producing quality-assured cassava / manioc (the starchy tuberous root of the tropical tree *Manihot esculenta*), backyard chicken, rice, raw silk, and vegetables, means: *households*: including female-headed households, households from mixed poverty profiles (i.e., with limited / little land) and poor households (“with many dependents and/or pursuing parallel economic activities”); *finances*: including high initial investments for poor households, “savings and loans facilitated by business literacy facilitators and eventually specialized lines of credit to

support investments”, and upgradable entry points; *ICTs*: including “new technologies accessible and simple and proven in country context” (i.e., market access ICT services: downstream / upstream administration, holistic trading services, pricing services, virtual trading floors – cf. MILLER, SAROJA & LINDER, 2013); *services*: including crowd-in services; and *sexes*: including both men and women. **Inclusive market system development** “building the capacity and resilience of local systems, leveraging the incentives and resources of the private sector, ensuring the beneficial inclusion of the very poor, and stimulating change and innovation that continues to grow beyond the life of the project” (CAMPBELL, 2014)

**Inclusive rural transformation** “[benefitting] the entire rural society, enabling all to exercise their economic, social and political rights, develop their abilities, and take advantage of local opportunities” (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017).

**Inclusive tourism** is seen as an inclusive solution for development and poverty reduction (International Trade Centre, 2010; SCHEYVENS & BIDDULPH, 2017).

In agriculture-related phrases including the term **inclusive**, this term may point to:

- **Including economic / social categories**: active seniors, addicts, children with learning disabilities, kindergartens, people with physical, mental or emotional disabilities, schools, the long-term unemployed, the socially disadvantaged, and young offenders in agriculture: *inclusive agriculture / farming* (SCHÄFER, 2016); ethnic minorities, the poor, women, youth, and other marginalized groups in market systems: *inclusive (agricultural) market system* (CAMPBELL, 2014); excluded groups: *broad-based / inclusive / pro-poor shared growth* (THIPPESWAMY, 2014); female-headed households, households from mixed poverty profiles, and poor households in market: *inclusive market* (MILLER, SAROJA & LINDER, 2013); men and women in market: *inclusive market* (MILLER, SAROJA & LINDER, 2013); poor farmers and smallholders in commercial value chains: *inclusive agribusiness* (TEWES-GRADL, 2015; VAN WESTEN *ET AL.*, 2019); processors and traders in business models: *inclusive business model* (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015); smallholders in agrifood supply chains: *inclusive market* (DA SILVA & RANKIN, 2013); smallholders in business models: *inclusive business model* (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015); smallholders in development: *inclusive development* (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015); smallholders in market: *inclusive market* (DA SILVA & RANKIN, 2013; International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2016); the very poor in market: *inclusive market* (CAMPBELL, 2014); and the vulnerable: *broad-based / inclusive / pro-poor shared growth* (VAN DIJK, HERPERS & TRIJSBURG, 2015; AGENE, 2017);
- **Including agricultural economy features**: changes in consumer preferences, globalization, and increased urbanization: *inclusive agricultural food systems* (KELLY, VERGARA & BAMMANN, 2015); in market: *inclusive market* (CAMPBELL, 2014); contracts in market access: *inclusive contract* (DA SILVA & RANKIN, 2013); development of abilities in transformation: *inclusive rural transformation* (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017); exercise of economic, social and political rights in transformation: *inclusive rural transformation* (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017); finances: *inclusive market* (MILLER, SAROJA & LINDER, 2013); growth in economy: *broad-based / inclusive / pro-poor shared growth* (OECD, 2022); ICT uses for financial inclusion, market access, and production systems management in international / regional commodity markets: *inclusive agricultural value chain* (MILLER, SAROJA & LINDER, 2013); *inclusive market* (MILLER, SAROJA & LINDER, 2013); innovations and financial technologies: in *inclusive*

*agribusiness* (HINSON, LENSINK & MUELLER (2019); investment: *inclusive investment* (RUETE, 2014); market access: *inclusive market* (KILIMO TRUST (2012; DA SILVA & RANKIN, 2013); nature: *inclusive agriculture / farming* (RUNHAAR, 2017); services: *inclusive market* (MILLER, SAROJA & LINDER, 2013); and taking advantage of local opportunities in transformation: *inclusive rural transformation* (VOS & CATTANEO, 2017).

## CONCLUSIONS

The term **inclusive** has been widely in use in recent years. It has been deemed useful by the authors of this study to identify phrases containing this term and to analyse their relationship to the field of natural sciences. We concluded that 18 terms from our studied corpus belong to the field of agriculture, therefore are relevant to the field of study of major interest to our students. These terms have been discussed and highlighted above for purposes of better linguistic and conceptual scrutiny: *inclusive agribusiness*, *inclusive (agricultural) market system*, *inclusive agricultural food system*, *inclusive agricultural value chain*, *inclusive agriculture / farming*, *inclusive business model*, *inclusive contract*, *inclusive development*, *inclusive growth*, *inclusive investment*, *inclusive market (access)*, *inclusive ownership*, *inclusive participation*, *inclusive regulation*, and *inclusive rural transformation*. These phrases point to two types of inclusion: *economic / social categories* and *agricultural economy features*.

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