

Recherches sociographiques



Abstracts

Volume 37, Number 1, 1996

URI: <https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/057032ar>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7202/057032ar>

[See table of contents](#)

Publisher(s)

Département de sociologie, Faculté des sciences sociales, Université Laval

ISSN

0034-1282 (print)

1705-6225 (digital)

[Explore this journal](#)

Cite this document

(1996). Abstracts. *Recherches sociographiques*, 37(1), 191–192.

<https://doi.org/10.7202/057032ar>

ABSTRACTS

Diane PARENT : *De cultivateur à chef d'entreprise agricole, la transformation socioculturelle de la ferme familiale québécoise*

The author presents an analysis of the transformation of the family farm and, in general, of contemporary Québec farming as expressed in the testimonials of forty-eight partners of sixteen jointly owned family farms, located in semi-urban areas, involved in dairy production. Change is seen to manifest itself in various ways in the lives of farmers according to the weight of social and cultural factors and according to the importance of the intergenerational shock regarding the meaning of work. Although more objective changes on an economic, technical or demographic level prove to be important, we realize that overall changes must be placed in context with the transformation of the social and occupational transformation of the family actors.

Colette DUMAS, Jean-Pierre DUPUIS, Francine RICHER, Louise ST-CYR : *La relève agricole au Québec, une affaire de fils... et de filles*

A comparative analysis of the establishment of 15 girls and 15 boys on the family farm is used to identify factors favourable to the new generation of farmers in Québec. Contrary to popular belief, it reveals firstly that it is not the absence of boys that explains the arrival of girls taking over from their parents. In fact, the girls share with the boys a love of the farming way of life, and they enjoy an equal degree of support from their parents. Certain differences are nevertheless perceptible between the paths followed by the girls and those of the boys.

André TREMBLAY : *La construction navale à Québec au XIX^e siècle : un point de vue organisationnel*

In the XIXth Century, the city of Québec was one of the world's shipbuilding centres. After a description of developments in macro-economic terms, the author uses a theoretical framework based on the sociology of organizations to develop an understanding of the interaction between economic forces and the sociocultural context of these enterprises. This industry was built up by Scottish and then English and Irish immigrants after the Conquest. French Canadians participated as workers or subcontractors but became entrepreneurs only toward the end of the industry. The nature of the relationship between the management and the workers, set apart by their language, their religion and their industrial values, led to the appearance of an original mode of work organization, namely the masse trades.

Germain JULIEN : *L'identification aux valeurs masculines chez les femmes cadres de la fonction publique québécoise*

Since the early 1980s, greater numbers of women have been reaching management positions in the Québec service. The author's research reveals that women executives identify strongly with the male management model that pervades all the government departments and agencies. To demonstrate this, he verifies whether the perception of conditions for access to management positions, personal work values of executives and their interests in terms of personnel management vary according to the sex of managers.

Johanne CHARBONNEAU : *Le côté sombre du don dans la parenté*

The family is one of the privileged forums for the expression of giving. Through material and symbolic gestures, a situation of positive indebtedness arises, *i.e.* each individual is under the impression of having received more from the group than he or she contributed. But family life is sometimes marked by critical periods. There is then a risk that calculation or excess will defy the spirit of giving. Can it accommodate this? Moments such as these were studied through a qualitative survey of forty-one persons (seven family networks) in the regions of Montréal and Québec City.

Jean-Marie GAGNON : *La Caisse sous le microscope*

For better or for worse, many workers are forced by their work contract to entrust a large portion of their savings to a retirement fund. This is how the major institutional investors came to be such as the retirement fund of the municipal employees of Ontario, as well as that of Ontario teachers. The Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec is the largest of these fund managers. It is at the forefront of the financial scene. All Quebecers, and even Canadians in other provinces, closely follow its most minute decisions. In 1993, a book was written about it by Pierre Arbour.