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worker-centered businesses, all for the purpose of creating viable alternatives to private employment agencies. In the end, all of these approaches must combine with policy action to benefit all workers.

In all, this volume provides a comprehensive analysis of the historical roots and current consequences of temporary employment. It engages the reader in consideration of the historical contingency of employment relationships. It warns readers of recent increases in the commodification of labour, and of the consequences of swings in the power pendulum between capital and labour and of the on-going renegotiation of restraints on labour

commodification. Of particular use to students of industrial relations, labour studies, labour economics, sociology, and public policy, the volume highlights the key role that the state and supra-national authorities play in defending (or not) worker bargaining power in the labour market. The volume includes a particular warning to unions and other worker rights organizations that the gender and race/ethnicity blinders which led them to ignore working conditions for women and immigrant workers have resulted in weakened bargaining power for all workers.

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Travail, famille : le nouveau contrat

par Marie-Agnès BARRÈRE-MAURISSON, Paris: Éditions Gallimard, collection Folio Actuel, 2003, 196 pp., ISBN 2-07-042748-X.

This book deals with work-family balancing and family division of labour issues from a societal perspective, taking into account employment and unemployment issues as well as fecundity and childcare issues in different societies. The analysis is centered on France, but also examines the situation in other countries, for comparative purposes.

The author studies the relationship between work and family and considers that the two spheres should be considered simultaneously, although many disciplines and researchers consider work and family separately. It must be recognized that recent development of studies on work-family balancing issues in many countries, particularly the U.S. and Canada, has increased interest in a simultaneous consideration of family and work, which is precisely what the theoretical thrust of this book is about.

The book underlines the need for a new approach to family and work issues, and the author stresses the need for a linkage between the two spheres, rather

than the usual separation observed in many works. The author presents the need for an analysis centered on the articulation between production and reproduction spheres and indicates this is necessary in the present context characterized by demographic, economic, social, and political challenges. The principle of "family division of labour" is seen as a key to reading the various socio-economic phenomena of our societies as well as their evolution. The book demonstrates and supports the different assumptions underlying the theoretical construct of "family division of labour."

The first chapter highlights how professional life and family life are simultaneously private and public challenges. On the basis of her previous research on various types of couples, in several sectors, the author shows how firms also use the family division of labour in their employment policies. She also indicates that there are three models of work-family relations based on the major role of one actor. In the first model, the family

assumes the regulation between work and family and also between men and women; it is a case of familialistic policies. In the second case, the labour market or firms play the main role; strangely, the author describes this case as a "feminist" case, extending somewhat the meaning of the word. Finally, in the last case, the State assumes the main role, sometimes through local communities or cities; in this case, we have an egalitarian perspective. These cases will be developed more fully later in the book, with international comparisons, while the first chapter is focused on couples and based on studies done in France, that can, however, very easily be transposed to other countries inasmuch as many types of couples and families are found in all countries.

The second chapter presents an overview of the historical evolution between work and the family in the last 30 years in France. This analysis can be extended to other countries, even if specific years and periods will differ from country to country.

Chapter 3 examines the distribution of paid and domestic work and family types and the author presents distinctions between various types of tasks and social times. While many studies only differentiate between domestic and paid work, the author introduces the notion of parental time, as well as professional time, domestic time, personal or free time, and physiological time (eating, bathing, etc.).

Chapter 4 is centered on the different social logics that can be observed in various countries. Without presenting a full detailed analysis of each country, the chapter highlights how societal cohesion is created in each country. The dominant role of the family, of the market or of the state is again highlighted. The author stresses the fact that family structures and work-family balancing issues take on different societal forms in different societies or countries.

She then compares the macro-social modes of regulation of the relationship between family and work in various societies to highlight the differences and the usefulness of such a comparative societal analysis. These comparisons are useful not only for macro-economic analysis of work and family issues that can be extended to Canada and the U.S., but also for analysis of the labour market situation of women and of work-family balancing issues.

In chapter 5, extending the regulationist perspective, the author draws on some elements of the French Regulationist School, enlarging the perspective to include family issues and their analysis. The author states that there are high levels of overall coherence within societies and that within each society, or within each period in a given society, there is a specific mode of regulation of family-work issues which is an expression of a specific relationship between the dominant economic structure and particular family structures. She highlights elements of recent evolutions of European countries, and especially the fact that many have evolved from a State dominance to a plurality of actors in these issues. The author also points out differences in various countries, from traditional countries (Spain, Japan) to more modern ones, where either the State dominates (Sweden, and to a lesser extent France), and USA and Netherlands, where the market dominates the work-family relation. Chapter 5 presents a very detailed analysis of several national situations, contrasting them one with another.

The book can be useful for research on work-family issues as well as for sociology of work or labour economics courses, since the dimensions of work and family should be covered in such courses and this book offers an original perspective to analyse both simultaneously. This literature may not be familiar or well known to feminist economists

working on work-family issues in non French-speaking countries and this book certainly offers some interesting theoretical insights for labour economics,

sociology of work and feminist economics.

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L'âge de l'emploi : les sociétés à l'épreuve du vieillissement

par Anne-Marie GUILLEMARD, Paris : Armand Colin, 2003, 288 p., ISBN 2-0001-990-4.

La gestion des âges : face à face avec un nouveau profil de main-d'œuvre

publié sous la direction de Fernande LAMONDE et coll., Sainte-Foy : Presses de l'Université Laval, 2002, 236 p., ISBN 2-7637-7949-2.

Pour qui se préoccupe de vieillissement et d'emploi, Anne-Marie Guillemard, professeure à la Sorbonne, est une « vieille » connaissance, du moins pour les francophones. Elle offre ici une excellente synthèse de ses récents travaux relatifs aux phénomènes de l'âge et du marché du travail, de l'activité en seconde moitié de carrière et de la retraite précoce, dans leurs rapports avec la protection sociale et les pratiques des entreprises.

L'ouvrage offre une information synthétique conçue dans une perspective de comparaison internationale où sont particulièrement bien documentés les cas du Japon, de la Suède, du Royaume-Uni et bien sûr de la France. En ce qui a trait aux efforts en cours pour tenter d'inverser la tendance à l'œuvre depuis quinze ans, dans la plupart des pays européens, de sortie précoce de l'emploi, les stratégies des Pays-Bas et de la Finlande offrent des perspectives particulièrement intéressantes. Une partie de l'ouvrage est en outre consacrée aux mutations de la retraite mises en perspective avec une analyse de la « recomposition des temps de la vie » qui fait appel à une « désinstitutionnalisation du cours de la vie » et à une « déstandardisation des trajectoires », lesquelles ouvrent à un « nouveau contrat social entre les générations ».

La contribution sans doute la plus originale de cet ouvrage réside dans le cadre d'analyse dans lequel Guillemard s'efforce de relire une partie de sa

production, articulé autour d'une approche comparatiste néo-institutionnaliste érigée en véritable « stratégie de recherche », de la dialectique entre travail et protection sociale et d'une lecture des « trajectoires » dans une perspective de parcours de vie (*life course*). Un ouvrage qui fait le tour des principales questions contemporaines sur l'âge et l'emploi, en organisant l'information en fonction d'axes théoriques qui lui permettent d'acquérir profondeur et pertinence.

Pour sa part, l'ouvrage *La gestion des âges : face à face avec un nouveau profil de main d'œuvre* rassemble les contributions présentées lors du 57^e congrès du Département des relations industrielles de l'Université Laval, organisé sur ce thème en avril 2002. Le grand mérite de ce genre de congrès est de porter auprès des professionnels de la gestion des relations humaines, et plus largement sur la place publique, des débats qui concernent l'ensemble de la société, à partir de contributions bien documentées ou de points de vue d'acteurs majeurs de la société, en l'occurrence des représentants de services gouvernementaux concernés par le vieillissement au travail et les pensions, d'entreprises majeures, des principaux syndicats et de chercheurs reconnus.

On aborde ainsi les questions de la sortie anticipée ou du maintien en emploi des travailleurs de plus de 55 ans, les besoins des entreprises en rapport avec la main-d'œuvre qualifiée âgée, les