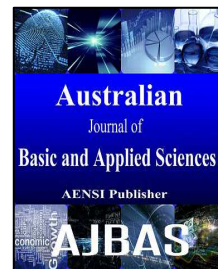




AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENCES

ISSN:1991-8178 EISSN: 2309-8414
Journal home page: www.ajbasweb.com



Family Sucession And Inheritnace In The Rural Area: A Study Case In Forqueta District, Caxias Do Sul City – Rs-Brazil

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 26 July 2016 Accepted 21
September 2016 Published 30
September 2016

Keywords:

Family inheritance. Rural society.
selective exodus. Deruralization.
agrarian policies. Family farming.

ABSTRACT

The inheritance of rural households is essential to maintain productivity and food supply. It also allows the continuation of past traditions and habits within generations. On the other hand, it has been noted the lack of interest of the children to follow their parents in the family business, causing the selective exodus and generating masculinization, aging and deruralization. The objective of this research is to identify the factors related to the inheritance process in small rural properties in Forqueta, Caxias do Sul - RS. For this, the specific objectives are: a) identify how the process of choice by parents in relation to their possible successor occur; b) identify the factors that lead the children of farmers to remain in rural properties; c) identify the parents' expectations towards the future of the children who will not stay on the farm ; and d) analyze the public policy of Caxias do Sul that contribute to the permanence of young farmers in Forqueta. In order to deepen the knowledge on the subject, the support of some authors such as Rauber (2010) and Godoy *et al.* (2010) are important. This research has exploratory and descriptive nature, characterized as qualitative and quantitative, using questionnaire and semi-structured interview. To enable the research, we interviewed the Municipal Secretary of Agriculture and 35 farming families, with separate issues for parents and for children resident. It showed there was a lack of interest of young people taking the family business and also the properties are ceasing to be a productive space. The main factors identified relate to the lack of agricultural policies, rural schools, planning for transmission of responsibility and leisure facilities also, poor access to information technology. It is, therefore, a series of small steps that need to be taken in order to encourage their children to remain in agriculture and reverse the rural abandonment process.

Open Access Journal

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To Cite This Article: Philereno, D.C., Pellenz, A. I., Merlo, L. S., 4Silva, R., Costa, Z. L.S., Nascimento, C. J., Family Sucession And Inheritnace In The Rural Area: A Study Case In Forqueta District, Caxias Do Sul City – Rs-Brazil. *Aust. J. Basic & Appl. Sci.*, 10(14): 37-45, 2016

INTRODUCTION

The massive exodus happened until the 80s that was caused by the conservative modernization and which prevented the competition from farmers, in the 90s suffered changes in its configuration. It began to show selectivity traits of genders evidenced by the drastic reduction of the female and young population (Grisa; Caldas; Lopes, 2013). This selectivity of genders cast a new rural setting and changed the demographic structure masculinizing and aging the population (Rauber, 2010; Wesz Junior *et al.*, 2006; Froehlich *et al.*, 2011.).

In the city of Caxias do Sul - RS, the modifications in the rural setting can be perceived by the growing number of neighborhoods that currently occupy areas that were used exclusively for rural practices such as Conceição da Linha Feijó in Forqueta, which is undergoing the urbanization process (SMAPA, 2014). Being one of the four administrative regions, Forqueta promoted its growth based on family farming, especially the cultivation of grapes for wine production (Prefeitura de Caxias do Sul City, 2015).

With the modernization and the significant growth of the local industry, many young people from Forqueta were attracted by the mystification about the urban environment and thus left their homes in search of new opportunities for life (Santos *et al.*, 2011). The lack of motivation of the children of farmers to take over the family business has several nuances and needs measures to minimize its impact. Based on the facts presented, the heterogeneity of the countryside, the abandonment of rural areas from youth that compromises the continuity of family farming and can lead to deruralization, this research on the subject is justified.

In this context, this current study is based on the following research problem: what are the factors related to the process of hereditary succession in small rural properties in Forqueta, located in the city of Caxias do Sul - RS. The aim of the research is to identify the factors related to the process of hereditary succession in small rural properties in Forqueta.

In order to identify the main factors involved in the process and analyze which are more decisive for the permanence of young people in rural areas, the specific objectives are: a) identify how the process of choice by parents in relation to their possible successor occur; b) identify the factors that lead the children of farmers to remain in rural properties; c) identify the parents' expectations towards the future of the children who will not stay on the farm ; and d) analyze the public policy of Caxias do Sul that contribute to the permanence of young farmers in Forqueta.

This research is divided into five parts. The second chapter presents the theoretical foundation, which seeks the necessary basis to understand the issue surrounding the research problem. In the third part, there are the methodological procedures used to meet the objective of this study and to enable the study to be based on scientific knowledge and procedures. In the fourth part, data analysis and the results obtained from the research carried out are covered. Finally, the fifth part addresses the final considerations.

Theoretical foundation:

The abandonment of the countryside in search of better working and living conditions in the cities called rural exodus, modifies the social and economic structure, causes deruralization and urban concentration (Froehlich *et al.*, 2011). Social suppression of family farmers caused mainly by the conservative modernization of agriculture, according to Sacco dos Anjos and Caldas (2005), led to the expulsion of more than 30 million people.

The exodus which until then was more intense and homogeneous, because whole families migrated to cities from the 1990s on gradually reduced and assumed a selectivity trait with evasion mainly of young people and women (Rauber, 2010). With the selective exodus worsens the falling birth rate and it shows clearly the predominance of women in urban centers. The masculinization and aging of rural inhabitants are the result of this selectivity process (Wesz Junior *et al.*, 2006).

Although aging is a global phenomenon evidenced by the increase in life expectancy, Godoy *et al.* (2010) mentioned that in rural areas it is directly linked to the migration of young people, since it also brings the problem of social reproduction and makes the age of the rural population be over 40 years. The decrease in the participation of young people in rural population is more intense in the South, according to Sacco dos Anjos and Caldas (2005), and masculinization combined with aging, undertakes any initiatives to be taken to reverse the deruralization.

Selective exodus that triggered the demographic change of the rural area in Brazil with the masculinization and aging of the population is not an isolated process, according to Froehlich *et al.* (2011). Its implications in the contemporary situation should be discussed so that actions to modify or mitigate this new dynamic can be developed, perhaps with the need to formulate specific policies. In order to meet the demands of social movements and recognizing the importance of family farming for the development of the country, the federal government created in 2000 the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), with policies aimed at agricultural sector and in 2006, created the Family Agriculture Law (MDA, 2014).

Federal and state policies aimed at agricultural sector slowly have had repercussions in the city of Caxias do Sul - RS. In 1947 was created the Department of Development and Rural Assistance, current Municipal

Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (SMAPA), with the objective of transforming subsistence farming into market economy (Alves; Giron, 1992). In the 1950s, the south Credit Association and Rural Assistance (ASCAR) started to operate in Caxias do Sul in order to introduce imported agricultural machinery. However, the terrain did not allow the use of such equipment and ASCAR began operating just with assistance (EMATER/RS- Ascar, 2015).

There is no evidence for inferring the superiority of family farming on industrial agriculture, which explains why these two forms of production have managed to coexist during the capitalist process. According to Battestin (2009, p. 171) "is within unequal economic contexts, different family trajectories [...] possession and work with the land, family relations with more or less opening to young people that life projects are molded and made. " Also according to the author, you can add it to the expectations of young people in professional achievement in the countryside, with changes that allow the succession of family farming as they manage to achieve their life aspirations.

Rural family succession and the reproductive pattern of family units:

The strategies used for the transmission of the property among generations were sometimes ruled by customs and other by laws, which varied according to the size and composition of property. however, it aimed at transmission with the least possible loss (Bourdieu, 1994). Thus, the form of succession and remuneration of non-heirs successors did not have a defined model and it was up to each family to determine what would be the best way to achieve this compensation (Mello *et al.*, 2003). Often the decision about the future successor was conflicted because legally all children have the same legal right on the sharing of land, explain Grzybovski and Tedesco (2000), on the other hand, the division of smallholdings makes impossible business continuity.

The family principles and the pressure of the community covered up the desires of young farmers and so there were rare cases of autonomous plans of professional achievement. The individual will was suppressed over the patriarch interest based on continuity ethics (Mello *et al.*, 2003). The compensation process of the children that eventually migrate to other centers was natural due to the large size of the offspring (Sacco Angels; Caldas, 2005). The old social models are replaced by the dialogue surrounding the succession process and many parents accept the opinions of children (Mello *et al.*, 2003).

The father figure is the one who controls the family activities and the succession process also revolves around his decision on who and when it will be the definitive transfer of responsibilities (Mello *et al.*, 2003). Also, parents still need to deal with the inner process to detach from their manager role, the reluctance to leave power (Junior Flores, 2010).

According Crysthlan (2011), even if the children are encouraged to remain in their parents' profession, many are frustrated by the delay in taking charge of business and seek personal fulfillment in other professions. The loss of the young population increases because the urban environment offers a proposal of life with better living conditions, study and work (Rodrigues; Peripolli, 2014).

While some parents visualize the succession as a difficult and painful process, others are concerned in preparing the children for this, preventing them from leaving the property as "the rural youth migration to the cities is an obstacle to the development of family agriculture " (Godoy *et al.*, 2010, p. 3).

In order to facilitate the transmission, some aspects can contribute positively to minimize the common family conflicts in this process: planning the succession; preparing their children to inherit the business; sharing the culture and family values; accepting the family succession as necessary and inevitable; checking if the children want to continue the business (Atamanczuk; Andrade, Scharam, 2014).

To minimize conflicts between children, Crysthlan (2011) points out that it is important to make clear profit sharing, taking into account the contribution of each of the heirs. The lack of recognition and remuneration for work of children also become problematic because it shows the influence of parental control in both activities and family income, making the children ask for money when they need it (Mello *et al.* 2003).

Despite the discussion of hereditary succession is uncomfortable it is needed because with the increase of life expectancy the interrelations period of farmers and their heirs is becoming wider (Mello *et al.*, 2003). The authors also advocate the need to distribute the rights and responsibilities for property management, with the active participation of generations for the development of the plant with the talent and capacity of young people to discourage them to search for other life alternatives.

Family farming in the city of Caxias do Sul – RS:

Caxias do Sul is the second largest county in the state with approximately 465,000 inhabitants (IBGE, 2014) and the population distribution is 96.29 % in urban areas and 3.71 % in rural areas. The Municipal Human Development Index (IDHM) is 0.782, above the state average (0.746). The average income per capita in rural settlements is R\$ 666.67 monthly and in urban settlements R\$ 900.00 per month. The geographical distribution by gender shows a greater number of women in urban areas and men in rural areas, with the following formats: urban area with 48.9% of men and 51.1 % women; rural area with 52.8 % of men and 47.2 % women (IBGE, 2010).

The city has ten boroughs distributed among the six districts and four administrative regions which are: Ana Rech, Desvio Rizzo, Galópolis and Forqueta (Prefeitura de Caxias do Sul, 2015). The Administrative Region of Forqueta received the first immigrants who came to town in 1875 and brought from Italy the culture of vines and the values and the worship of Catholicism. In all, there are now thirteen communities-parishes, nine belonging to Caxias do Sul and four in the city of Farroupilha (Mauri, 2008).

According to Santos *et al.* (2011), Forqueta is recognized as the largest producer of grapes and wine and its home to the first Winery Cooperative in Latin America, founded in 1929. The chapels that belong only to Caxias do Sul are: São Virgílio, São Martinho, Cerro da Glória, São Cristóvão, São Valentim, Nossa Senhora do Loreto, São José da Linha Feijó, São João Batista e Nossa Senhora das Graças (Mauri, 2008).

Methodology:

In order to meet the objective proposed the choice of research with an exploratory and descriptive nature was made. The descriptive research to Castro (2006) and Dorion, E.C.H.*et al* (2015), is limited to pure description of the context without the need for interpretations and connections between events but the exploratory research seeks to understand the link and association between two or more variables. This project was characterized by a case study, and in the view of Cooper and Schindler (2011) and Duarte and Barros (2012) it is a powerful methodology because it creates multiple perspectives that are used to understand specific processes.

To obtain the data selected in order to have a deeper understanding of the problem methods are classified as qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative research by its nature has a more inductive process while in the quantitative research the process is deductive (Castro, 2006).

From information obtained in SMAPA (2015), over 90 % of farms from Forqueta are characterized by small farms. Thus, it justified the research on the subject because of the importance and dynamism of the sector to the socio-economic issues in the municipality. This survey was conducted in 35 small rural properties in Forqueta, through non probability sampling convenience, that according to Cooper and Schindler (2011) benefits the researcher, as this can select individuals who are available to participate without making a random choice.

The survey was conducted in two phases. In the first phase the collection of information was qualitative, with the use of taped interview with the municipal secretary of Agriculture of the city of Caxias do Sul- RS. The semi-structured questions were related to the municipal project to encourage small farmers and perceptions of the Secretary for the future of local agriculture. The recording of interviews brings several advantages for Duarte and Barros (2012), for example, the literal record, information security and allows the researcher to make notes on non-verbal aspects.

In the second phase, questionnaires were applied to those responsible for farms and their resident children. For farmers, questionnaires were given multiple choice, with issues related to economic, social and demographic data of families, activities performed, production, use of public resources and on family succession process of the property. Also open questions were asked regarding the incentives offered by the government to the family farm, on the future of the children, their property and agriculture. For the children of farmers, questionnaires were applied on Likert scale, in order to verify their perceptions about the production in the family establishment, transfer of activities, their personal contributions, possible returns, their stay in the town and their professional future.

To Philereno *et al* (2015) is important to highlight that the issues and questions that composed the scripts were adapted from researches conducted by teachers and doctors in the area: Márcio Antonio de Mello, Ricardo Abramovay and Deivis Cassiano Philereno. It was also performed the pre- test to analyze the relevance of the questions and issues about the proposed theme and its accuracy as a way to avoid ambiguity. The survey was conducted from 05 to 20 September 2015.

For data analysis in the qualitative research it was used the technical of analysis content, which according to Vergara (2008, p. 15) is effective and is applicable only after the categorization of content. To organize the data and subsequent analysis of content textual transcription was possible by recording the interview. As for categorizing quantitative data was made tabulating the answers contained in the questionnaires. Data analysis was performed by comparing the statistical variables and analysis of means obtained with the aid of computers and Excel software, and data were manipulated to generate information. The results were compared with similar variables derived from interviews and theoretical foundation.

Also participatory observation was used to view the context in which families are inserted and describe possible factors that can impact positively or negatively in the process of hereditary succession of the community. Participant observation in the conception of Cervo, Bervian and Da Silva (2007) is that the researcher gets involved in the context in which the research is inserted to obtain knowledge about the proposed theme from the lived reality.

Analysis and discussion of results:

In the interview with the secretary, he was asked to talk about the main municipal public policies for family farming and if he believes that those policies meet the wishes of farmers. The secretary said there are many programs to meet rural demands and said that to a large extent their needs are met with existing programs. However, he explained that there are still problems of rural infrastructure, particularly regarding communication and electricity and that these issues are not within their responsibility and possibilities.

When asked what factors lead young people to drop out of agriculture, the Secretary said that the low income of farmers is one of those reasons, and if the properties had a minimum structure they could earn a decent income. Another factor mentioned by the interviewee is related to cultural issues, where parents do not let small children participate with opinions, discouraging them to actively participate in decisions. Also for Grzybovski and Tedesco (2000), when there is greater participation of children in the production and decision-making process, the problems involved in the succession process are minimized.

Another factor mentioned by the Secretary that impacts on young people's decisions to stay or not in agriculture is related to the lack of leisure facilities in rural areas. For the interviewee, a few decades ago the football fields were the main way to bring the community together; today, they are rented to city people or are abandoned. Another reason would be deprivation of communication for young people in the rural.

About preparatory education for children with materials aimed at agricultural schools in the countryside, the secretary informed he does not know why there is no specific curriculum, and believes it is because the city follows the national curriculum. The secretary did not exempt the fault of the government.

On the future of agriculture in the city, the secretary believes to be very promising, because agriculture in Caxias do Sul has favorable characteristics, such as the familiar aspects and diversification of production.

The patriarchal power and familiar hereditary succession in Forqueta:

The nuclear family, the productive unit and in particular parents, play an important role on the children staying decisions in rural areas (Dotto, 2011). Thus, we sought in the first phase of quantitative research to collect the information with the use of questionnaires with farmers from Forqueta.

From the stratified data, it was found that 21 responsible from farms are male. With regard to age, there is a high incidence of people over 48 years. They correspond to 27 respondents.

The children of farmers who live with their parents account for only 24% of the total of 108 residents in the surveyed households. The others are spouses, parents, daughters/sons-in-laws and grandchildren. It was found that 54.6 % of the residents are male and 51.9 % are 50 years of age or older. This demographic structure found in families confirms the process of masculinization and aging of field population said by Rauber (2010), a disturbing phenomenon, because it changes the rural setting and the population structure.

Regarding the household structure, all villas are equipped with televisions, refrigerator, freezer, washing machine, electric shower, gas stove and radio. All farmers have reported that they have vehicles and home phones. On the other hand, computers have been found in only four of them. To 33 farmers, their homes have good to great structure, however, they reported that they find difficulties in communication via mobile phone and internet. 13 establishments there is no cell phone signal and more than half of the homes there is no internet. In places that there is internet signal, residents gathered to share the costs of installation and cable.

About the incentives offered by the government, 25 families have used at least one public policy focused on family agriculture. Even though most families have already used some kind of public incentive, when asked if the programs offered by the government meet their needs as producers, 26 disagreed partially or completely. They believe that for their location, governments could take other measures as a way to encourage small farmers.

The feeling of devaluation of the farmer as a professional is cited by 15 respondents. They reported the lack of public incentives that match their reality and also about the lack of recognition of the government and society in general for the important role in food supply. Farmers in their entirety reported that like their profession, however, when asked if they would like to pursue other activities seven said they would switch, and three of them are already preparing to leave agriculture. It was noticed that the number was not higher because 10 farmers said they are already too old to consider changing, because they only know how to work in agriculture or because they have little study to get a better job.

Concerning family succession, 18 producers believe that children do not feel motivated to continue the family business; 10 believe that the children will remain in the property as farmers; four did not know how to respond; and three properties have no heirs. The great paradox existing in rural areas, according to Sacco dos Anjos and Caldas (2005), it is in the fact in the same scenario there is a lack of interest of the children, numerous offspring demanding their rights and lack of heirs to the family succession.

The reality gets alarming due to the fact that there are 32 properties to heirs, but only 21 with children still helping in production, demonstrating that the youth exodus is directly affecting the production of the units, since farmers must hire employees to assist in daily tasks or in periods of harvest. However, the biggest problem lies in the fact that there are only 10 children interested in working in the properties. The exodus of young people

from Forqueta and the eminent deruralization are processes observed in most of the surveyed families and which were mentioned by farmers.

To avoid the exodus of young people, 14 farmers believe that children should be encouraged from an early age, with access to training courses to work in rural areas. For these farmers, the lack of school materials that teach the value and importance of the profession and the lack of leisure facilities in the communities, make young people want to go to urban centers seeking to realize their aspirations of life. Corroborating this information, Strapasolas (2011) mentions the importance of motivating young people from childhood, so that they feel connected and remain in the field. For the author, while rural children are not included in research and are not taken into account, we will not be able to contain the youth exodus.

The future of agriculture and the point of view of the young people from Forqueta:

Of the 35 families surveyed, 32 have heir, however, it was found that there are only 26 children who are still living on the properties that are older than 12 years old. Of this total, we interviewed 20 children because four would not respond and two were not in the property in any of the visits. Also, questionnaires left for them were not fulfilled. The data refers to the information of the children who took part in the research.

A worrying situation refers to the fact that there are more parents than children resident. Farmers said their kids migrated to the central areas in search of studies and different career opportunities. Another disturbing factor refers to the masculinization of rural areas that were researched because 13 young respondents are male. These two related factors demonstrate that the selectivity of exodus (especially young women) mentioned by Rauber (2010), causes the population imbalance in the rural areas.

The interviewed children believe that education in the family is according to their needs, but a portion of this group indicated that if they had more access to agricultural techniques they could suggest improvements to maximize the results obtained from the production process. The young people responded that in local schools there are no subjects aimed at knowledge of rural techniques and the country life. The importance of opening new opportunities through rural education is defended by Guedes and Mattoso (2011), who believe that within the link between knowledge and practice children feel excited to collaborate with innovative ideas and end up succeeding parents in agricultural activities.

For the young people interviewed, there really is a preponderance for choosing the sons and they agree that this is the local reality. However, if these responses are related with those obtained by the parents, only three farmers admitted that will encourage only sons to become farmers. If we consider the size of the properties and if they really make their division, they run a risk of becoming unproductive and therefore, many parents encourage the permanence of some and the migration of others, prioritizing the sons to assume responsibilities.

Regarding the future of the ownership and management of the business, 13 children reported that they actively participate in family decisions and have addressed the issue of family succession with their parents. Atamanczuk, Andrade and Sharam (2014) believe that when children participate in decisions about the future of the property and the production capacity, actively participating in the management, they demonstrate that they are able to take over the family business.

For the children, as well as the responses obtained by the Municipal Secretary of Agriculture, the properties of their parents are able to increase production. Also according to the secretary, the financial problems faced by families are the result of low productivity, and to the Secretary and to Godoy *et al*. (2010) this is one of the determining factors for young people to decide to migrate. As for the parents interviewed, the financial problems of the family are not limited to productivity, but by the fact the government does not provide enough subsidies and incentives consistent with local realities, especially for wine producers and rural youth. Most of them believe in equal rights for all children, even if it their effective participation in the productive does not occur. This information adheres to the responses obtained with the parents who agree with the equal rights of the heirs.

The pride in the profession of parents is appointed for all the children, and only one of them does not want to inherit the property. Although, the interest in the production can be found in 12 young people who believe they are the most likely to take the business, when asked if they want to work or continue working in agricultural activities only seven responded affirmatively.

With regard to entertainment in the town, 17 young people believe that lack leisure options and they need to go to other places to have fun. The Secretary of Agriculture says young people prefer cities because of a number of attractions that do not exist in rural areas. The selection of genres presented in the exodus of Forqueta can also be the result of leisure and entertainment options that urban centers offer and that are not found in local communities.

It was found that the field is changing from a productive space for a dormitory or a place of recreation on weekends and it is justified by the lack of interest of young people in family succession. They either migrate permanently or continue to live in the properties but work with non-agricultural activities. This is not based on a single factor or isolated factors, but the result of a set of small actions in several areas to promote the interest of young people who grew up watching their parents deal with problems caused by the problems related to weather

conditions, financial problems, complaints about the lack of governmental incentive and appreciation of society in general.

Final considerations:

The main objective of this research was to identify the factors related to the hereditary succession process in small farms of Forqueta, in order to determine which are more decisive for the permanence of young people in rural areas. To meet this goal, we opted for the exploratory and descriptive nature of research, with qualitative and quantitative approach, also characterized by a case study. Thus, the qualitative phase of the research was carried out through a semi-structured and recorded interview with the Municipal Secretary of Agriculture, seeking to verify the public projects and incentive programs to family farmers and young farmers, as well as their perspectives on the future of agriculture in the county. The quantitative phase of the research was carried out in two stages, the first with the application of questionnaires to farmers and later to the children resident in family farms.

With the use of the methodology it was possible to collect the necessary data for later comparison of information, which enabled to meet the goals, to identify the factors involved in the succession process of the families interviewed and which are the ones that influence the choice of young people about their permanence in the properties or migration to urban centers.

The survey was conducted in the town of Forqueta, Caxias do Sul - RS, recognized by the strong presence of small family farmers, who account for about 90% of farms (SMAPA, 2015). Seven of the nine parishes belonging to Caxias do Sul were searched by selecting five families of farmers in each of them. The 35 families interviewed were selected with the help of farmers themselves, indicating which properties were productive, because some farmers had given up the profession and in others the vineyards were abandoned because of the lack of successors; and great part of the properties were sold and transformed into country houses.

The exodus of young people, masculinization and aging are processes that can be confirmed as the most responsible respondents are male and have more than 48 years. Moreover, in 35 families were found only 26 young residents over 12 years old. Of these, only seven wish to continue exercising the profession and considering that four belong to two families, we verify that it is expected to be the family succession in only five of them, which compromise the future of agriculture in the locality.

The succession process of the families interviewed does not follow a standard and parents, although they wish their children assume responsibility for business not to see the work being left off, have no responsibility transfer plan. Moreover, in most cases, parents do not encourage their children to be farmers and let them choose on their professional future, because if the various devaluation problems they feel in relation to public incentives and society in general.

Even though to farmers the future of local agriculture is uncertain and deruralization is an imminent process, to the Secretary of Agriculture the activity has a prosperous projection because of the diversity of crops produced and the power of adaption of the descendants of Italian immigrants inherited from their ancestors. Although the Secretary elicited the youth exodus based on a number of attractions that are not found in rural areas and productive deficiency that leads to financial difficulties of families, he did not present public policies with a view to reverse this reality. He reported that in schools there are no materials aimed at rural areas and did not exempt the fault of the government. The lack of projects for rural youth was justified by the lack of demands. Nevertheless, it is believed that the demand can be seen by the observed selective exodus in the town of Forqueta, which, from considerations of Froehlich (2009), could be partially reversed with specific public actions.

Young farmers who live in this context of uncertainty and discussions among farmers and the government are not motivated to succeed their parents in rural activities. They feel proud about their parents' profession and like to live in the town, however, they wish to pursue different professional careers. It is believed that their choices were influenced by the conjunction of unfavorable factors, which started in the families with the lack of parental encouragement to show a taste for farmer's life, and children grow up listening to them complain about agriculture, few public incentives to the winegrower and losses caused by weather conditions. In their schools, even though the legislation allows adaption of subjects to their needs, there is lack of materials concerned with their reality and that teach and encourage students to become farmers and owners of their own business.

When older kids assist parents in rural activities without knowing when they can take power, because of lack of parental planning who wish to work until they have conditions to do so. This delay in implementing their ideas, added to the lack of compensation that causes financial dependence, are also determining factors for the migration of young people who leave in search of jobs that meet their financial ambitions, personal recognition and professional growth.

They live and work in the same place, the agricultural and cattle raising activities often make it impossible to have weekends of rest and extended vacations though. The leisure serves as a mediator, so that young people can take their time not only to work; but it was found that in communities there are not many options and young people go to urban centers to find leisure and fun. Also access to communication, such as mobile telephony and

Internet, that are common among young people in urban areas, are restricted to some communities and in most of them, there is simply no access. It is, therefore, a series of small steps that need to be taken to reverse the field abandonment process and encourage their children to remain in agriculture, succeeding their parents in the family business. As opening for future studies, it is suggested to discuss about technical courses in the rural areas as a way to encourage children to learn more about agriculture and to be able to implement their ideas in their farms.

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