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EVERYDAY WORLD-MAKING IN TIMES OF CRISIS

LOGICS AND RESISTANCES OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN RURAL SETTLEMENTS

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The study analyzes the logic of food production within family farming, with an emphasis on production for self-consumption, based on research conducted in rural settlements in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. This territory is strongly marked by the hegemony of sugarcane monoculture oriented toward commodity production. Rural settlements are spaces constituted through struggles for agrarian reform, in which families historically excluded from access to land reclaim a rural way of life. In this context, self-consumption is presented as a daily practice of producing one's own food, oriented by use value, constituting a central element of peasant social reproduction and incorporating aspects of a non-capitalist economy. The methodology is qualitative and is based on direct observation, field diary records, interviews, surveys of food menus, drawings, inventories, photodocumentation of plots, and aerial images. The results allow for an analysis showing that food production for self-consumption forms the basis of productive diversification and imprints mosaics on the territory through

the agricultural systems developed by each family. Production diversification strengthens household food security and food sovereignty. It involves agricultural and culinary practices carried out predominantly by women. The relationship between plot design and everyday foods highlights the importance of these practices for maintaining traditional dietary habits and for significantly reducing household food expenditures. Food production for self-consumption is carried out through agroecological practices. However, this fundamental aspect of the social reproduction of settled families is permanently threatened by pressure from the sugarcane agribusiness sector, which imposes structural constraints and challenges to diversified food production.

Palavras-chave: self-consumption; food culture; social reproduction; agroecology; rural women.