Editing sample:

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| Original | Revised text |
| As the above quotation suggests, the situation of small-scale agriculture in post-industrial regions like Catalonia (Spain) is a subject of different interests and power relations. On the one hand rural public administration promotes productivism oriented professional model of farming—a tendency determined in Europe by the Common Agricultural Policies (CAP). The result of this process is an increasing commodification and professionalization of agriculture. On the other hand, we can observe a progressive vanishing of many small-scale agricultural enterprises and also endurance and adaptation of some of them. In this process of social change, the juxtaposition of the grassroots concept of the “peasant” and its related imaginary, and the figure of “professional farmer” defined by public institutions in the context of the rural policy, reflects tensions, power relations, domination and resistance strategies.  The process of reorganization of rural production that is taking place nowadays may be seen as a result of the colonization of agricultural sector with the bourgeois rationality and market logic, reflected in the official regulations. Through the norms and laws dictated by the European Union’s and state’s bureaucracy the standards of what is normal, moral and correct are established, and act as “principles of coercion” (Foucault 1979, 184). Consequently, the small-scale and subsistence agriculture are being displaced, and progressively and silently eradicated. Parallelly, a resistance to this process led by neo-peasant movement may be observed.  In the present paper, we analyse the tensions between neo-peasant movement and public administrations in Catalonia. Neo-peasant movement is constituted around the image of the traditional Catalan peasant, the *pagès*, envisioned as a kind of small-scale farmer with high degree of self-sufficiency. This particular kind of farming we name here peasant-like agriculture as it is inspired by the peasant model. Peasant-like agriculture is totally or partially subsistence oriented and highly self-sufficient. It resembles smallholders’ agriculture in the sense that the “household produces a significant part of its own subsistence and it generally participates in the market” (Netting 1993, 2). The participation in the market may take a form of the sale of surplus production or of production for sale but in limited quantities. | As the quote above suggests, small-scale agriculture in post-industrial regions such as Catalonia (Spain) is shaped by different interests and power relations. On the one hand, the rural public authorities promote a productivism-oriented, professional model of farming, informed by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the European context. The result of this process is an increasing commodification and professionalization of agriculture. On the other hand, many small-scale agricultural enterprises are gradually vanishing, while others resist and adapt. Amid this process of social change, tensions, power relations, and strategies of domination and resistance are revealed when we juxtapose the grassroots concept of the ‘peasant’ and its related imaginary with the figure of the ‘professional farmer’ defined by public institutions in the context of rural policy.  The reorganization of rural production currently taking place may be viewed as the outcome of the colonization of the agricultural sector by the bourgeois rationality and market logic that characterize official regulations. The regulations and laws dictated by European Union and state bureaucracy set the standard for what is normal, moral and proper, and act as “principles of coercion” (Foucault 1979, 184). Consequently, small-scale, subsistence agriculture is being displaced, and progressively and silently eradicated. However, resistance to this process can be seen in the neo-peasant movement.  In this paper, we analyze the tensions between the neo-peasant movement and the public authorities in Catalonia. The neo-peasant movement is constituted around the image of the traditional Catalan peasant, the *pagès*, envisioned as a kind of small-scale farmer with a high degree of self-sufficiency. This particular type of farming is referred to here as peasant-like agriculture as it is inspired by the peasant model. Peasant-like agriculture is wholly or partially subsistence-oriented and highly self-sufficient. It resembles smallholders’ agriculture in the sense that the “household produces a significant part of its own subsistence and it generally participates in the market” (Netting 1993, 2). This participation in the market may take the form of the sale of surplus production or of the production of limited quantities for sale. |