# **REDEFINING THE LOCAL:**

# THE SOCIAL ORGANISATION OF RURAL SPACE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1982-2006

#### A THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF Ph.D

#### School of Geography, Population and Environment, Flinders University

Peter John Smailes, B.A. Hons (Manc.), M.A.(Manc.), Grad Dip Ed

May, 2006

# Table of Contents

	Page No.
Title Page	
Table of Contents	i
List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	xi
Abstract	xiv
Declaration of originality	XV
Acknowledgments	xvi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
Aims and objectives	1
The thesis layout and its rationale	2
Some basic concepts	4
"Rural" as a sociological category	6
A working definition of rurality	10
A realist approach to rural spatial organisation	13
Relation to current rural social research trends	16
CHAPTER 2 SETTING THE SCENE: RURAL SOUTH	
AUSTRALIA	18
Size, density, metropolitan concentration and remoteness	18
Colonisation and the environment	19
The pastoral occupation	21
Closer settlement	22
The first three decades: 1836-1868	22
The second phase of settlement: 1869-1892	25
The third phase: new settlement in the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	27
The "long boom", 1947-74	28
Rural population development	29
Summary: three eras, three landscapes	31
CHAPTER 3 THE CHALLENGE OF GLOBALISATION	33
Aims of this chapter	33
Definitions of globalisation	33
Antecedents of globalisation	35
The nation state	35
Triggers of globalisation	36
Limitations of globalisation	38
Incorporation of the farm sector into the world capitalist economy	38
Simple commodity producers and subsumption	39
Regulation theory and globalisation	44
Circuits of capital and globalisation	46
Globalisation and Neo-Liberalism	40 49
Globalisation and uneven development within the State	49 52
Sectorally uneven development	52 52
· ·	52 52
Regionally uneven development	52

Globalisation, agribusiness and Australian agriculture <b>Table of Contents (continued)</b>	53
Mergers, vertical and horizontal integration, and FDI	53
Regional impact of increased specialisation in farming	55
Globalisation and indirect subsumption: contract farming	56
Reduced solidarity within the farm sector	56
Summary: so what has changed?	57
Conclusions and reflections	58
CHAPTER 4 THE NEED FOR THE LOCAL	60
Localism and its geographic expression	60
Localism	60
Community without propinquity?	60
Three basic models	62
A model of spatial interaction patterns	62
A model of place-bonding	65
A model of personal identity formation	69
Community theory and the local social system	72
Community in spatial setting: the work of the classical	
American rural sociologists	72
Australian rural sociology and community studies	75
Insights on community from the British literature	76
Social anthropological studies of the phenomenon of 'belonging'	79
The hierarchy of place-bound social groups in Ireland	80
Scandinavian local community research	81
Place and place-making: humanistic approaches	83
Phenomenological and existentialist grounding of	
humanistic approaches to place	84
Existential insideness and outsideness	84
Home, reach and the sense of place	85
Place-ballet, movement and rest in social interaction	86
The "betweenness" of place	86
Time geography and place-making	87
Language and place-making	88
Place and the 'cultural turn'	88
The locale and structuration theory	90
Human territoriality	92
Ethology and the disputed genetic component	92
Territoriality as a deliberate strategy	93
Summary: place-making as consequence and cause of the need for the local	95
CHAPTER 5 THE OBSERVED ORGANISATION OF RURAL	
SPACE, c. 1980	98
Aims of this chapter: the immediate research agenda	98
Approaches to identifying territorial social groups	99
Empirical data sources and data collection methods used	100
<i>Field interviews of randomly selected households</i>	100
Detailed studies of small localities	102
State-wide postal survey	102

Identifying territorial addresses	103
Method: (data base 1)	103
Results: an overview	103
Results: three regional examples	104
Interpreting the territorial addresses	107
Potential functions of territorial addresses	107
Place-bonding to territorial addresses	108
The group home-base function of territorial addresses	109
Territorial addresses as local social systems	110
Confirming the social role of neighbourhoods	112
The shaping of communities: affective and centred territorial	
areas	116
The spatial pattern of community identification	118
Spatial relation between community and neighbourhood	119
Spatial links between community and the broader social setting	121
A system overview	124
Social hierarchy and trade centre hierarchy: links and disparities	127
Summary and conclusions	130
CHAPTER 6 THE RURAL CRISIS OF 1982-1994: CONTEXT,	
DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT	132
The crisis in context: the effects of mobility, scale economies and	
competition on country towns, 1945-1982	132
The rural crisis in South Australia:1982-1994	138
Chronology and overview	138
The role of drought	139
Climatic marginality	142
Farm prices, costs and terms of trade	143
Globalisation, recession and the onset of economic	
rationalism	145
The onset, development and distribution of rural poverty	150
Timing of the onset of rural poverty	151
The genesis of entrenched farm debt	153
Distribution of farm poverty by 1991	155
General poverty distribution by 1991	156
Demographic impacts	158
Change in population numbers	160
Changes in age composition	160
Impact on farm households	163
A scale of demographic change	164
Local concentration of population	167
The rural crisis and the restructuring of country retailing and	
service provision	168
Summary of chapter findings	173

CHAPTER 7 CONTINUITY AND CHANGE, 1982/3 TO 1992/3	175
Aims and data sources	175
Some important qualities of communities, and efforts to measure	
them	175
Satisfaction	176
Attachment	176
Openness	176
Integration	176
Fluidity and linkage	177
Leadership	177
Method of measurement	177
Perceptions of community qualities, 1982/83: averages for the	
whole State	178
Changes in the indicators, 1982/3 to 1992/3	180
Cluster analysis of the indicators to produce composite indices	181
Relationships between individual attributes and strength of	
attitude indices	184
Spatial variation in community qualities	187
The spatial distribution of individual responses	188
Spatial variations by settlement zone	188
Spatial variations at the regional level	190
Variations at the individual community level	198
Economic vs. social organisation of space: convergence,	
divergence or stability?	200
Change in the number and population size of social and	
business centres	201
The spatial pattern of trade areas, 1982/83 and 1992/93	204
Social patterns and business patterns: a cross-classification	
of communities	208
Change in business patronage of different levels of service	
town during the recession period	211
Conclusion: continuity or change?	212
CHAPTER 8 DOWNTURN, DEPRESSION AND MORALE:	
QUALITATIVE CHANGE IN RURAL LIFE	216
Aims of the charter	216
Aims of the chapter The empirical material and its analysis	210 216
Qualitative material from the two postal surveys	210 216
Evidence presented to the Parliamentary Committee	210
Method of analysis	217
0 V	218
Some community qualities emerging from the material Satisfaction with life in the local community	220
Community integration, internal diversity and factions	221
Openness towards newcomers	221
Institutional binding mechanisms	224
Sport: general importance	220
spon. general importance	220

Sport and pubs as community entrance mechanisms	227
Christianity and the role of the Church	227
Stoicism and resilience	228
The rural crisis years and qualitative social change	229
The limits to pride	229
Access to social services: a two-edged sword	231
Stress within the family, inheritance and generational	
changes	232
Spatial dimensions of social change	234
Rural dilution in the inner growth area: commuters, hobby	
farmers and rural retreaters	236
Changes in the core and intermediate settlement zones:	
urban refugees and 'Welfare-led' social change	240
Social impacts of demographic change in the intermediate	
and outer zones	245
The withdrawal of essential services from the outer and	
intermediate settlement zones	248
Agrarian fundamentalism; hostility to politicians and city people	251
Summary and conclusions	253
Insights into community satisfaction, attachment, openness	
and integration	253
Stresses on family farm and the farm family	253
Spatial aspects of change	253
The rural recession in relation to dominant discourses	254
Changing occupational identity and gender roles	255
Rural social life - temporary low point, or permanent	
change?	256
Why are the changes likely to be ongoing?	256
The spiritual dimension: despair or resilience?	258
CHAPTER 9 THE EMERGING PATTERNS, 1995-2005	260
From the 1990s to the 2000s: adjustment, recovery or relapse?	260
Time-lagged demographic adjustment to crisis conditions	260
The spatial pattern of local community attachment and	
belonging	271
Business leakage	275
From localism towards regionalism	276
The early impact of electronic communications	278
Land of Discontent: the political reaction	280
Redefining the local: application of the study to regional	
development	281
Scale mismatch and sustainability: a fundamental problem	281
The question of regions	282
Regions in South Australia: nebulous, numerous and	
ephemeral	283
Regional Development Boards: a solution at last?	286
Localism writ small: the communities within the regions	288
	_00

Localism as a legitimate force	288
Matching community mapping to the Census database	289
Localism within the regions	290
Governance of and within regions	296
Community mapping in broader applications	298
Putting South Australia in national perspective	298
The practical significance of mapping areas of social	_> 0
attachment	299
Summary and conclusion	299
EPILOGUE: LOOKING FORWARD, LOOKING BACK	303
Examining the balance sheet	303
The journey out and back: fulfilment of goals?	303
Geography and the spatial focus	304
Conceptualisation of space and place: naïve and	
dated,/practical and relevant?	305
Promoting privilege and inequity?	307
Localism and the future: "the end of place"?	308
Some limitations of the study	309
Disciplines, discourses and frustrations	310
Implications and issues arising from the study	311
Replication and time series	311
Myths, testing and verification	311
Should researchers accept structures as given?	312
A question of ethics	313
Coda	314
Topographic map of South Australia	316
Key map to regions of South Australia	317
<i>Appendix I Community survey methodology and sample questionnaire</i>	318
Appendix II Methodology for neighbourhood surveys, 1979-	
1985	322
Appendix III Postal survey sample questionnaire	326
Appendix IV Chronology of the rural crisis, 1984-1994	329
Appendix V Attachment and Integration indices, 1992/93, for	
individual respondents	338
Appendix VI Methodology for the mapping of social catchment	
areas	339
Bibliography	343

#### List of Figures

Fig. No.	Figure title	Page
1.1	Types of research in relation to domains of reality	14
1.2	Conceptual structure of the argument	16
2.1	Rural South Australia in national and south-eastern	
	Australian context.	19
2.2	Three major stages in the agricultural occupation of South	
	Australia, by dates of proclamation of Hundreds, in relation	
	to some major environmental barriers.	20
2.3	Goyder's Line of 1865 in relation to aspects of land	
	settlement	24
2.4	South Australian local government areas by age of	
	proclamation (boundaries as at 1921 Census)	25
2.5	Rural population change in South Australia, 1840-2001	30
2.6	Major rural land use belts, South Australia	31
3.1	Ideal types, and ordinal scaling system, to express the degree	
	of (x) direct and (y) indirect subsumption of family farms	
	into capitalist forms of production.	43
3.2	Producer support estimate in OECD countries (% of value of	
	gross farm receipts)	59
4.1	A schematic representation of types of rural social contact	
	network	63
4.2	The spatial expression of some types of rural social contact	
	network	64
4.3	A model of place-bonding	67
4.4	Some major components of personal identity	70
4.5	The spatial construction of communities as linked territorial	02
16	areas	83
4.6	Derek Gregory's interpretation of the mutual and continuous	
	reproduction of structures and systems of interaction between	00
4.7	human agents An illustration of Robert Sack's theory of territoriality	90 94
4.7 5.1	Location of detailed field studies, 1979-1986	100
5.1 5.2	Principal territorial addresses identified in the 1979-1985	100
5.2	field studies. (centroids)	104
5.3	Territorial addresses in the Fleurieu Peninsula (1980 survey)	104
5.3 5.4	Territorial addresses in Southern Yorke Peninsula (1980 sulvey)	
5.4	survey)	106
5.5	Territorial addresses in the Murray Mallee (1982 survey)	100
5.6	Examples of the method used to map territorial addresses	107
5.7	Perceived home areas (affective territorial areas), Strathalbyn	115
5.7	1979	117
5.8	The pattern of community identification in the 1979-1985	11/
5.0	field surveys	119
5.9	An example of the spatial relationship between community	117
5.7	and neighbourhood allegiance: the Murray Mallee	120
	and norghood anogrance. The multay mallee	120

#### List of Figures (Cont.)

Fig. No.	Figure title	Page
5.10	The spatial pattern of participation in the three most important social organisations named by respondent	
5.11	households: Southern Yorke Peninsula, 1984 The spatial pattern of informal visiting: location of the three	122
	most important households exchanging visits with sampled households, Southern Yorke Peninsula, 1984.	123
5.12	South Australian rural household survey 1982-83: stated community centre	125
5.13	South Australian rural household survey 1982-83: socially most important and second most important towns	126
5.14.	South Australian rural household survey 1982-83: most frequently named shopping town	128
5.15	South Australian rural household survey 1982-83: first, second and third most frequently named shopping town	
6.1	(excludes Adelaide) Number of persons engaged in shops, selected shopping	129
6.2	districts, 1950-69 Port Lincoln Shopping District: persons engaged in shops,	134
6.3	1950-1969 Change over time in the correlation coefficients between	135
	number of shops and four independent variables for a group of twelve South Australian shopping districts, by successive eleven-year time periods	136
6.4	Adelaide's metropolitan trade shadow over rural South Australia in 1967	137
6.5	Mean rainfall 1980-1993, for twelve selected South Australian stations	141
6.6	Mean rainfall 1980-1993 for Cleve, Eyre Peninsula	141
6.7	The spatial distribution of rainfall deficiencies, south-eastern	
6.0	Australia, August 1987 to September 1988	142
6.8 6.9	Interest rates on loans: quarterly averages, 1981-1993 Average weekly earnings and average farm incomes,	147
	Australia, 1954-1992	151
6.10	An example of the genesis of entrenched farm debt, Southern Eyre Peninsula	154
6.11	Percent of farm workforce with income below \$20,000, South Australia 1990-1991	156
6.12	Income per person (dollars) submitting a tax return, by postcode of usual residence, South Australia 1990-1991	157
6.13	Percentage change in the total population, South Australia 1981-1991: (A) gains, and (B) losses	159
6.14.	Percentage change in the population aged 20-34, South Australia 1981-1996: (A) gains, and (B) losses	161
6.15	Percentage change in the population aged 60-74, South Australia 1981-1996: (A) gains and (B) losses	162

# List of Figures (Cont.)

Fig. No.	Figure title	Page
6.16	Age and sex structure of resident members and non-resident former members of 37 randomly sampled farm households,	
	District Council of Cleve, Eyre Peninsula, 1992.	164
6.17	Typology of rural population losses according to Guttman	
	scale, South Australia 1981-1991	166
6.18	Reduction in average reported driving time to Adelaide,	4 40
c 10	South Australia 1968-1993 (hours)	169
6.19	Reduction in average reported driving time to Adelaide,	160
6.20	South Australia 1968-1993 (per cent) South Australia: ratio of share of State employment 1991-92	169
0.20	to share in 1968-69, by town	172
6.21	South Australia: retail turnover as a percentage of local	172
	taxable income, by town and postcode area, 1991-92	173
7.1	Dendrogram of cluster analysis of the 22 attitude indicators,	
	1992-93 postal survey, using Ward's minimum variance	
	method (n=1113 respondents)	182
7.2	Regional variations in the mean Index of Attachment,	
<b>7</b> 0	1992./93	194
7.3	Regional variations in the mean Index of Openness, 1992/93	194
7.4	Regional variations in consciousness of social classes in one's local community, South Australia 1992/93	196
7.5	Regional variations in satisfaction with size (population) of	190
1.5	one's local community, South Australia 1992/93	196
7.6	Regional variations in sense of personal security in one's	170
	local community, South Australia 1992/93	197
7.7	Regional variations in mean score on all 22 indicators of	
	attitude towards one's individual local community (larger	
	communities shown only), 1992/93	197
7.8	Town supplying the greatest number of twenty goods and	• • •
7.0	services, South Australia 1992/93 (includes Adelaide)	205
7.9	Town supplying the greatest number of twenty goods and services, South Australia 1992/93 (excludes Adelaide)	206
7.10	Places of greatest, next greatest and third greatest social	200
7.10	importance, South Australia 1992/93 (includes Adelaide)	207
7.11	Extent of coincidence between 'own town', primary social	207
	centre and most frequently used shopping town: number and	
	proportion of respondents, 1992/93	210
8.1	Distribution of respondent comments associated with	
	perceived growth in their community, South Australia 1992-	
	93	236
8.2	Distribution of respondent comments associated with	
	perceived unwanted urban influences, South Australia 1992-	241
8.3	93 Distribution of respondent comments associated with	241
0.3	Distribution of respondent comments associated with perceived ageing of their local community, South Australia	
	1992-93	246

# List of Figures (Cont.)

Fig. No.	Figure title	Page
8.4	Distribution of respondent comments associated with perceived loss of essential services, South Australia 1992-93	249
9.1	Change in the primary production workforce, South Australia, 1996 to 2001.	262
9.2	Change in the young adult (20-34 years) age groups, South Australia, 1996-2001	263
9.3	Change in the oldest (75 years and over) age groups, South Australia, 1996-2001	264
9.4	Elliston District Council: farm holdings and occupied dwellings, 1994 and changes in occupied dwellings, 1984-	
9.5	1994 Southern Yorke Peninsula: stated community of respondents in 2000, compared to community boundaries as defined in	269
	1984	271
9.6	Southern Yorke Peninsula: location of the three clubs, societies and organisations most important to female household heads, 2000	272
9.7A	The Gilbert Valley, South Australia: Riverton and	212
	Saddleworth social and shopping catchment areas, defined in 1970 and re-surveyed in 2001	274
9.7B	Gilbert Valley survey, 2001: Places identified by rural	274
9.8	householders as socially most important to them Location of the three households with which the most frequent visits with friends are exchanged, Southern Yorke	274
	Peninsula 2000	276
9.9	Southern Yorke Peninsula 2000: year of first mobile phone	
0.10	and Internet connections in respondent households	279
9.10 9.11	Selected systems of regional division in South Australia Places named as most important social centre, classified at	284
9.11	Levels 1 to 4	291
9.12	The relationship between the Regional Development Board regions and rural communities (Level 4 mutually exclusive	
	social catchments)	292
9.13	Fig. 9.14: South-eastern Australia: distribution of communities with particularly high and particularly low	200
	diversity in the industrial structure of the workforce, 2001	300

# List of Tables

Table No.	Table title	Page No.
2.1	Major droughts in south Australia, 1859-1982	21
3.1	Main phases of regulation and accumulation in the 20 <sup>th</sup>	
	Century	45
3.2	Change over time in the dominant circuits of capital	48
5.1	Location, number of interviewers and sampled households	101
	for community studies, 1979-1986	
5.2	Degree of place-bonding to defined locality (territorial	
	address) by respondents resident in the defined localities	
	(percentages and weighted mean scores)	108
5.3	Respondents within defined territorial addresses: views on	
	whether people in the defined locality have a distinct sense of	
	identity or belonging to it	109
5.4	Respondents within defined localities (territorial addresses):	
	extent to which informal social interaction occurs within	110
	locality	110
5.5	Functional classification of the territorial addresses	111
5.6	Sampled households in defined neighbourhoods, by age of	
	male householder, period of residence, sense of belonging	114
6.1	and extent of local visiting Reductions in the real cost of travel and communication	114
0.1	between Adelaide and 33 South Australian country towns,	
	1933-1968	133
6.2	Some components of the rural crisis, 1984-1994: a schematic	155
0.2	view	139
6.3	Average rainfall for the growing season (April-October) and	157
	the balance of the year, for twelve selected South Australian	
	stations	140
6.4	Prices, costs and terms of trade affecting South Australian	
	farmers, 1982/83 to 1992/93	144
6.5	Key financial data for a group of small firms (both farm and	
	non-farm) in north-eastern Eyre Peninsula, 1982/83 to	
	1992/93 (Averages per firm).	145
6.6	Key financial data for a sample of 20 farms in the District	
	Council of Cleve, 1983/84 to 1991/92 (Averages per farm in	
	\$000)	152
6.7	Average net family farm earnings by type of farm enterprise,	
_	South Australia, 1983/84 to 1991/92	153
6.8	Indicators of demographic growth(1981-1991) used in	
	Guttman scalogram, by number of cases experiencing	
<b>6</b> 0	growth: 85 South Australian Local Government Areas	165
6.9	South Australian Local Government Areas: Demographic	
	growth 1981-91 by Guttman scalogram growth types 0-6,	1.00
C 10	and number of LGAs in each of the six growth types	166
6.10	Proportions of retail and selected service turnovers by	170
	location type, 1968/69 and 1991/92	170

# List of Tables (cont)

Table No.	Table title	Page No.
7.1	Change in average value and ranking of indicators of	
7.0	community qualities, 1982/83 to 1992/93	179
7.2	Changes in five composite indices of perceived quality of $1082/82$ to $1002/02$	183
7.3	community life, 1982/83 to 1992/93 Relationships between attitudes to one's local community of	165
7.5	identification and selected attributes of respondents, 1982/83	185
7.4	Relationships between attitudes to one's local community of	105
,	identification and selected attributes of respondents, 1992/93	185
7.5	Change 1982/83 to 1992/93, by age of settlement zone	189
7.6	Mean score on 222 indicators of quality of community life,	
	by region, 1982/83	191
7.7	Mean score on 222 indicators of quality of community life,	
	by region, 1992/93	191
7.8	Indicators of opinions about one's local community, by	100
7.0	region, 1982/83	192
7.9	Indicators of opinions about one's local community, by region, 1992/93	193
7.10	Correlations between the four indices, 1982/83 and 1992/93,	195
7.10	by region	193
7.11	Average score on the satisfaction index (SATIS) and mean	175
	score on all 2 indicators of quality of community life	
	(GENSCORE) by individual communities: 1982/83 and	
	1992/93	199
7.12	Number of places identified as primary social and business	
	centres, and as 'own town' in 1982/83 and 1992/93	202
7.13	Main centre for social activities and centre used for most	
	shopping items, by population size of centre, 1982/83 and	•••
714	1992/93 (Number of respondents)	203
7.14	Distribution of driving times to the most frequently used	208
7.15	shopping town,1992/93 Extent of correspondence between towns used for shopping	208
7.15	and social interaction respectively (percentage of	
	respondents). A: 1982/83; B: 1992/93	209
7.16	Percentage of the observed total usage of 20 selected goods	-07
	and services obtained in different classes of centre, 1982/83	
	and 1992/93	211
7.17	Changes in the use of Adelaide by respondents, 1982/83 to	
	1992/93: proportion of estimated shopping expenditure	
	incurred in Adelaide	212
8.1	Index to coding of qualitative data	219
8.2	Major issues arising from qualitative data for 1982, 1992 and	220
0 2	1994 Distribution of selected estagories ('nodes') of qualitative	220
8.3	Distribution of selected categories ('nodes') of qualitative comments, by zones of driving time from Adelaide	235
	comments, by zones of univing time notil Adelaide	233

# List of Tables (cont)

Table No.	Table title	Page No.
8.4	Distribution of selected categories ('nodes') of qualitative comments, by age of settlement zone	235
9.1	Reasons for moving to SYP: household heads who moved in 1979-1984 compared with those who moved in 1995-2000,	
	by age group: A. 1979-1984; B. 1995-2000	266
9.2	Southern Yorke Peninsula: Farm households by stage in the	
	life-cycle, 1984 and 2000	267
9.3 9.4	Farms in eastern Eyre Peninsula which changed hands, 1992-	
	1995, by type of purchaser	270
	Business leakage and local spending in Riverton and	
	Saddleworth trade areas, 1970-2001. Percentages based on	
	reported location of dollars spent most weeks.	275
9.5	Southern Yorke Peninsula: perception of a sense of	
	belonging to a wider region beyond one's own local	
	community, 1984 and 2000.	277
9.6	Gilbert Valley survey, 2001: perceived importance of the	
	Internet (percentage of total respondents with regular access)	280
9.7	Major political and planning milestones affecting regional	
	development since 1990: National and South Australian.	285

#### Abstract

This thesis brings together a series of existing and ongoing pieces of research, conducted over a period of some years. There are five primary aims.

The first is to construct a coherent empirical picture of the social organisation of space in rural South Australia by the early 1980s, at the outset of a period of turmoil and rapid change. The second is to bring together two relevant but disparate levels of theory (globalisation/structural change and localism/place attachment), to understand the impact of the rural crisis of 1984-94 on rural communities, families and individuals. The third is to trace the context and development of the crisis itself, the resultant poverty, demographic change, and reduced socio-economic viability of communities. Fourthly, the theoretical and empirical findings are applied to the search for an altered accommodation between society and space, through which a modified and regrouped but still essentially intact rural society can survive beyond the crisis. Finally, I reflect on the methodological contribution and limitations of the thesis, and also on the ethical concerns and values confronting an academic researcher reporting on a local- or microlevel social tragedy, concealed and rationalised by national macro-level success.

Chapter 1 deals with fundamental concepts and epistemology.

Chapter 2 sketches the evolution of the South Australian rural habitat up to the 1980s. Chapter 3 examines macro-level theory on globalisation in the structuralist and political economy traditions, which seek to explain the forces changing the politico-economic ground rules within which rural communities have to operate.

Chapter 4 examines theory relating to the world of the individual person and his/her most immediate social reference groups - family, neighbourhood and community. It presents a model of place-making, and evaluates the contributions of various disciplines towards understanding specific aspects of this process, particularly rural sociology, social and humanistic geography, structuration theory and theory relating to human territoriality.

Chapter 5 reveals how individuals and local social groups actually occupied space and developed place-attachment in rural South Australia in the early 1980s. It draws on field studies carried out between 1979 and 1986, and on a 1982-83 postal sample survey of 2000 rural households.

Chapter 6 traces the course of a decade of almost continuous rural crisis, from about 1984. It shows how the global economy and political decisions (international, national and State) flowed through to rural people and places. Demographic and economic impacts are examined at State level, with a regional example.

Chapters 7 (quantitative) and 8 (qualitative) examine the changes wrought by the crisis on rural society and the social organisation of space. They draw on a 1992/93 replication of the previous postal survey to demonstrate the persistence and continuity of major features of the rural society, but also the fragility of the current spatial organisation. The widespread rural poverty in the early 1990s and its impact on the state of rural morale are demonstrated, along with perceived changes in key community characteristics, and divergence of the economic from the social organisation of rural space.

Chapter 9 assesses requirements for a socially sustainable rural Australia, in the light of the last ten years' developments in rural research. It argues the need for the focus of localism to be re-defined upwards from individual community to regional level Finally in Chapter 10, I reflect on the contribution and limitations of the thesis, and on the wider problem of the role academics could, should and do play in relation to the deeply meaningful social transformations we purport to study.

### **DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY**

I certify that this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any University; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference is made in the text.

.....

(Peter J. Smailes)

Dated this.....day of .....2006

#### Acknowledgements

A work such as this, which is being presented near the close rather than at the outset of the writer's academic career, is bound to owe a debt to a great number of people accumulated over many years. The present thesis is no exception. First and foremost, I would like to thank my supervisors, colleagues and friends Drs. Clive Forster and Alaric Maude - and earlier Dr. Les Heathcote – for their patience, support and many helpful comments over the years of part-time gestation of this work. Neil Argent and Trevor Griffin have also made constructive comments and suggestions on some of the chapters.

I would also particularly like to thank Geraldine Mason who at various times has worked with me as a student, research assistant, GIS operator, and co-writer of two publications. She and Trevor Griffin have put in a great deal of work in preparing and cleaning up the data base constructed from the two large State-wide postal surveys that form the base material for joint publications (referenced in the text), and also for Chapters 7 and 8. I acknowledge the help also of Errol Bamford, David Gerner and Justin Nottage with GIS work at various times, and Christine Crothers for her excellent cartographic work particularly in the final months of preparation of the thesis.

Among my colleagues at the University of Adelaide, I owe much to the stimulating and friendly contact over the years with Ron Hefford, Trevor Griffin, Derek Smith, Graeme Hugo and Blair Badcock in particular. Likewise I would like to record my appreciation of the inspiration and pleasure it has been to teach generations of students in rural social geography. Preparing and conducting the annual third year field camps has added greatly to my own field experience, and the data collected during field camps has contributed greatly to some of the maps and tables in this thesis, particularly in Chapter 5.

Most of all I thank my family for their understanding and forbearance, and above all my wife Jytte for her unfailing love and support. Many plans, projects and opportunities for trips and activities have been put aside to allow me to complete this thesis. Without her support and encouragement the work would not have been possible. The responsibility for any errors, failings and inadequacies is of course mine alone.