'AN EYE OPEN IN THE DARK' LIFE STORY ETHNOGRAPHY AND THE FUTURE OF SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

BY

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORSHIP/ORIGINALITY
I certify that the work in this thesis has not previously been submitted for a degree nor has
it been submitted as part of requirements for a degree except as fully acknowledged within
the text.
I also certify that the thesis has been written by me. Any help that I have received in my research work and the preparation of the thesis itself has been acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

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These situations are like scintillations on the historical radar. They are like phosphorescence in the wake of events. The forceful daylight of empirical reason fails to pick them up. The strength of the beam it turns on them renders them invisible. The class of 'non-event', whose existence and importance creative research is peculiarly fitted to describe, is like the sky at night, coruscated with self-illuminating dust. But to see this demands an eye open in the dark (Carter 2004: 170).



FIELDWORK LOCATION

(FIGURES 1A AND 1B)



FIGURE 1A TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF INDONESIA SHOWING LOCATION OF ACEH PROVINCE

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FIGURE 1B TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF ACEH SHOWING FIELDWORK LOCATION

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ABSTRACT

I argue in this thesis that the past which is materialized in real time at the site of 'a life' has particular significance for social-ecological systems. This past is different from that recorded in histories, socio-economic trends or the causal explanations of science. It differs particularly in revealing the accretiveness of an individual's experience as a force in the present – in system precariousness for example – and in revealing those false starts and 'futures denied' which are potentialities for renewal in the future.

The site of a life was explored through my fieldwork in Aceh, Indonesia, a place where material experience and culture are very different from those which are the subject of Western theorizing on memory, ageing, and recollection.

This doctoral project is a response to the following question:

• Can the life stories of old people be a source of understanding the past which can inform planning for sustainability in the future?

I develop a particular additive approach to transdisciplinary research in addressing this question, in which discipline-based theory from a number of fields is used to jointly illuminate a potential kinship between old people and sustainability, specifically between the remembering of the old and the remembering used in adaptive cycles of social-ecological systems.

As a result of my review of theory on memory, recollection and ageing, and my fieldwork interviews with old people in Aceh, Indonesia, I conclude that recollection in such circumstances is not the construction of identity or meaning discussed by many Western theorists of memory, but more akin to the remembering discussed by trauma theorists, where the storytelling process and the engagement of the listener are as important as the story. These life stories materialize the past as accretive at the site of the individual's life, and in their a-chronologic, non-narrative style give prominence to particular events in a very different landscape of the past from that provided by historical narratives. They also constitute an implicit critique of Western discourses about development and progress which underlie theories of adaptation and sustainability.

I conclude that beyond culture and discourse, history and scientific explanation, life story ethnography offers a unique contribution to the intelligence gathering, assessment and predictive functions of social-ecological systems. The richest source of life stories is the old; in the face of current culture and discourses of ageing, this thesis is an essay in enabling those voices to be heard.