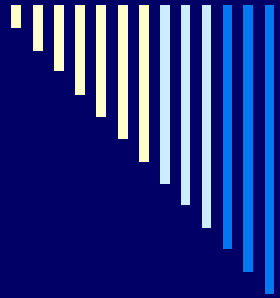


Knowledge economies,
knowledge making,
complexity theory, and
networks:

**A Balinese experience of
participating in sustainable micro
tourism developments**

Gayle Jennings, PhD

Griffith University, Australia



Methodology

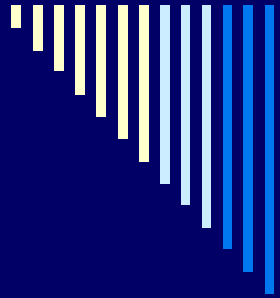
- Lived experiences (van Manen, 1990)
 - Autoethnography (Schwandt, 2001; Cloke, Crang & Goodwin, 1999, Pratt, 1992)
 - Longitudinal since 2000
 - Grounded theory interpretation (Charmaz, 2006)
-



Knowledge economies

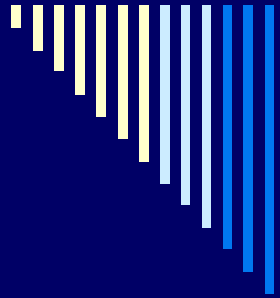
Continuous reciprocal exchange
across knowledge economies

- Social
 - Cultural (adat)
 - Traditional
 - Political (Local, regional, national)
 - Legal
 - Business
 - Collective
 - Specialist knowledge
 - Construction
 - Animal care
 - ...
-



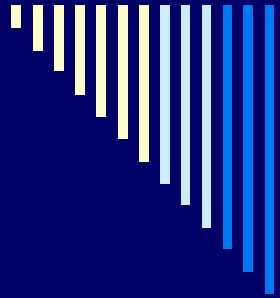
Knowledge making

- Formal and informal exchanges for sense making
- Founded on differing knowledge economies
- New knowledge, innovations and intermediate technologies
- See Blunt & Warren, 1996; Fuller & Gleeson, 2004; Crick, 1989; Chambers, 1995)



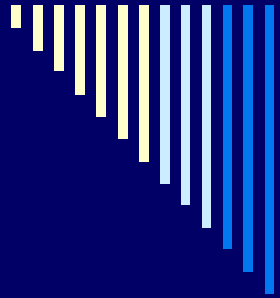
Social processes

- Mutual respect
 - Trust
 - Authentic interactions
 - Reciprocity
-



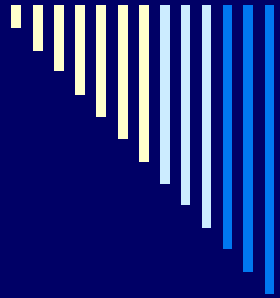
Complexity theory

- Social agents in village coalesced
 - Chance encounters
 - Self organised
 - Variety of micro-credit and micro-developments
-



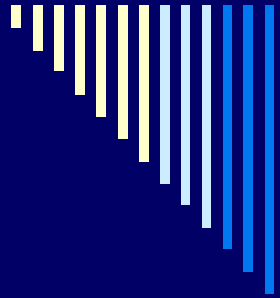
Networks

- Complex
- Continually being redesigned
- See actor-network theory (Jóhannesson, 2005 based on Foucault 1995, 2003)
- See also Dredge (2006) 'connectedness'



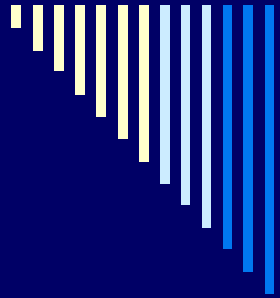
Tourism micro-developments

- Snorkling tours
 - Fishing tours
 - Beach bar-be-ques
 - Beach resting place
 - Village tours
 - Guided walks
 - Value-adding to local products
-



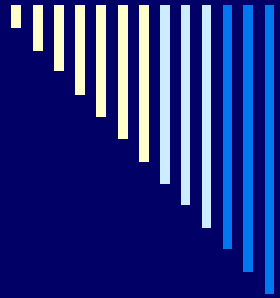
Tourism micro-developments

- Similarities to community-based tourism, pro-poor tourism, alternate tourism, sustainable tourism development, ...
- Pro: Reduce impacts -- Rodenburg, 1980; Woodley, 1993; Long & Wall, 1995
- Doubters: equity and distribution – Ranck, 1980; Blanchet, 1981; Wheeler, 1991; Long & Wall, 1995



Tourism micro-developments

- Holistic, organic, one of a number of developments (Gunn & Var, 2002)
- Not targeted collaborative and cooperative projects (Jamal & Getz, 1994) or Gray (1989) collaboration processes
- Organic, self organised and dynamic (McKercher, 1999; Faulkner & Russell, 2003)



Tourism micro-developments

- Networks along with reciprocal exchange of knowledge economies and knowledge making, respect, trust and authenticity contributed to the coalescing of various agents resulting in self-organised development and tourism development.
- Sustainable micro-projects continue to be storied.