

REPORT ON KHANH HAI VILLAGE AT THANH HAI
DISTRICT, NINH THUAN PROVINCE

1. General Situation

a. Geographical Position: Khanh Hai village is about 2 Km to the northeast of Phan Rang City town. To the east, it is limited by Tan Hai village, to the west by the National Route #1, to the south by My Hai village and to the north by the Ca Du mountains. Apart from the Phan Rang City town, Khanh Hai is the greatest village in Thanh Hai District with an arable land surface of:

Public rice fields: 39 hectares

Public land: 1.9 hectares (including a certain surface of land illegally cultivated)

Private rice fields: 5,033 hectares

Private land: 243.6 hectares

TOTAL: 5,317.5 hectares (not any surface in this area is belonging to the Catholic Church)

Khanh Hai is composed of 6 hamlets: Van Son, Nhon Son, Dai Son, Ninh Chu, Du Khanh and the resettlement center of Van Son.

b. Population: 12,150 people

(1) Family: 2,154 (among them there are 12 families of Vietnamese of Chinese origin)

(2) Religion:

(a) Buddhism: 90%

(b) Ancestor Worship: 9%

(c) Protestantism, Caodaism, Confucianism: 1%

c. Security Situation: 90% in the day and 60% at night.

(1) The hamlets of Ninh Chu and Dai Son are considered relatively secure.

(2) The hamlets of Van Son and Du Khanh are not very secure, especially at night. The VC have dribbled into these two hamlets to distribute leaflets and forbid the population to go to vote, 2 or 3 days before

the presidential election day. On 30 August 1967, they exploded a truck transporting stores on the way leading from Ninh Chu hamlet to the Buu Son Air Station, near Du Khanh hamlet.

(3) However, in recent days, the security situation was taking a turn for the better since there was a ROK force encampment in the region. The presence of the ROK strength in Ca Du mountains insured security for the region because this mountain was usually the starting point of the VC to go to harass the hamlets adjacent to the mountainous area.

(4) The village security force includes two PF platoons under the command of two platoon leaders. The village administrative committee chairman has the right to dispose of this strength when the security situation requires. To meet the security requirements of the whole village which is too large, the village administrative committee chairman hopes he may organize one more PF platoon.

(5) Not as some other localities, there are no combat youth in Khanh Hai village. Before, about a platoon of combat youth was organized at Du Khanh hamlet but because they were not armed, they did not yet operate. And, according to the village committee chairman, when these people are armed to operate and they are not paid, their activities will not be very active.

d. Economy:

(1) Life Style:

(a) 30% of the population are living in easy circumstances.

(b) 40% of them are medium.

(c) 30% of them are poor, but their conditions are not very precarious.

(2) Occupations:

(a) 70% of the population lives on agriculture. They exploit their rice fields, kitchen gardens and salt marsh.

(b) 15% of them live on fishing (people in Ninh Chu and Du Khanh hamlets).

(c) 15% of them are tradesmen, government, civilian and military officials; and private employees. They also make their living by making flat cake.

1 For many generations, the population was living on agriculture. They cultivated their rice fields, but in recent years they began to exploit kitchen gardens. In Van Son hamlet, for example,

kitchen gardens areas now comes to about 75 hectares and each year an important production of onion, garlic and bean is gathered in. Because their hamlets are on the seaside, many people in Ninh Chu and Du Khanh are living on fishery. Besides, people in Du Khanh hamlet still exploit about 12 hectares of salt marsh. Each year, 1200 tons of cooking salt is produced. Exploitation of salt marsh could not expand because labour costs too dear at present and the salt produced cannot be used in great quantities. People who consume salt in great quantities are fishermen who use it to keep fish and because of that, exploitation of salt marsh is in close relation with fishing in the region. For example, this year, the price of a pail of salt (20Kgs) is reduced from 120\$VN to 60\$VN because fishermen can catch not as many fish as they did last year. And because exploitation of salt marsh is only possible in sunny season from February to June, people who follow this occupation are not living in easy circumstances.

(3) Agriculture: In Khanh Hai village, there are two following special points on the point of view of agriculture.

(a) Public Land Clearing: A great area of public land is illegally exploited: The population have cleared public land to grow additional crops without the agreement of the village government. Before, this public land area was left uncultivated because it is sandy and is not arable. When the program to grow onion and garlic was started in the village (in about 1962 or 1964) a number of farmers began to clear public land to grow crops. Each year, little by little, with much labor and money, they have transformed a sandy waste land into an arable one to grow onion, garlic and some additional crops. They are ready to pay taxes for the government 400\$VN a year for a hectare, but will protest strongly to the village or district government if they try to take back their land because they have shed much sweat and money to clear it. For a hectare they must spend at least 600,000\$VN.

(b) Public and Private Rice Field Exploitation: A contradiction here is that landowners or the village government must ask farmers to cultivate their lands or to sign contracts to cultivate the village rice fields. Farmers did not like to grow rice although rice fields are rented with a low rent because there is at present in the village a shortage of labor and yield of an hectare of rice is much inferior to that of an hectare of additional crops (onion, garlic, etc.) and because of that, a number of rice fields are left uncultivated. Another reason is added to increase the number of waste rice fields. There is a bridge reconstructed by US Army on the way leading from the crossing of Ninh Chu hamlet to Bui Son Air Station. This bridge was built by French Army, but now as the construction of a road going to the Air Station has obliged it, US Army has repaired the bridge. The new sewers in the underpart of the bridge were laid higher than before and, because of that, caused an obstacle to the irrigation system. As water on both sides of the bridge can not flow away, rice fields in the region are either flooded or parched. Besides the 320 hectares of rice fields left uncultivated in Khanh Hai village, a number of rice fields in other localities like Tan Hoi (Ho Hai village) and Phuong Cuu (Tan Hai village) have also been damaged by this bridge.

e. The Farmers Association:

(1) The Farmers Association in Khanh Hai village was organized in May 1961 and included 500 members. When they adhered to the Association, the members must pay 10\$VN each as entrance fee and 20\$VN as yearly dues.

(2) According to the Association board of management, up to 1963, when the Association was encouraged and helped in every aspect, its activities to help the farmer members were very effective. Farmers could raise loans, buy seeds and fertilizers etc. but now, the Association is almost forsaken and can not operate as actively as before, and because of that it is more and more discredited with the people. Its present activities are to buy fertilizers, insecticides and onion seeds to re-sell to farmers and to store up their crop of garlic before it is sold in the market.

(3) Principal obstacles the Farmers Association is meeting with:

(a) Fertilizers are distributed equally and with the same price to the Farmers Association and other private agents of the Bank for Agricultural Development. They are no more distributed as before by order of priority to the Farmers Association, and so when they like to buy fertilizers, farmers have no need to turn to the Association for help.

(b) Meeting with difficulty to buy onion seeds, the Association distributed them to farmers with some lateness. This delay made the Association discredited.

(c) Rice fields are left uncultivated and because of their high price, fertilizers in Khanh Hai are not sold as much as before.

(4) As for farmers in Khanh Hai village, most of them have joined to the Association, but in recent past time, as they have not been helped actively, they did not pay much attention to its activity. When they go to buy commodities like fertilizers, seeds etc. sold by the Association, they have to wait long and the prices are not much cheaper.

(5) To sum up, the Farmers Association is discredited by people because of obstacles and difficulties mentioned above. The Farmers Association at Thanh Hai District hope it will be helped by the government to get out of this passive situation to serve farmers more effectively.

g. Fishing: In the entire village of Khanh Hai, there are only many fishermen in Du Khanh and Ninh Chu hamlets, because of their special geographic position near the seaside. Although they have been sometimes helped by the Fishery Service in the province, these fishermen are not always able to develop their business for want of organization (the paragraph on cooperative society of fishermen will be mentioned in the next part).

However, at Ninh Chu hamlet, there is another organization of fishers which operated effectively from 5 years although it lacked means and met with difficulties. This is the Vinh Hy Syndicate of Fishers.

(1) The Vinh Hy Syndicate of Fishermen: It was organized in 1962 and included 180 members among the 200 families of fishermen of Vinh Hy hamlet, who came to refuge at Ninh Chu hamlet. Among 200 families of refugees, there are only 80 families who resettled in Ninh Chu hamlet. As for other families, they are living dispersed at Du Khanh, Van Son hamlets. Although they are living in different hamlets, most of them have adhered to the syndicate and they went to fish at the same place from many years. When the syndicate was organized, each family of fishermen of Vinh Hy hamlet was allowed to adhere to it and considered to have a share in it. They had to pay nothing and only had to sign his name. Each year, when the fishing season, from February to June, is ended, each member in the syndicate is given a coined share when all items of expenses have been deducted. Besides, the sum of about 2000\$VN is reserved for each member in the commune cash. When a member withdraws from the syndicate, this sum is given back to him. The capital from 1962 of each share holder amounts to about 9000\$VN. If a young person from these families of fishermen likes to have a new share because he has founded a family, he will pay in 9000\$VN or less according to the property he is now having.

(2) Activities of the Vinh Hy Syndicate of Fishermen: The syndicate board of management allows the syndicate members to fish from February to June, gets in relation with the local government, pays taxes, buy fishing tackle, etc. At present, fishermen of the Vinh Hy Syndicate usually go to fish at a spot about 2 Km and a half away from their old hamlet. When the fishing season is ended, fishermen must go to work for other people to make their living to wait for the next fishing season. Because of that they are living precariously.

(3) Fishermens Eager Desires:

(a) They hope the pool is not put up for auction because they will never be able to have money to make a bid for it. 1.

(b) Each year, to have a right to go to fish at the pool, they must pay taxes to the government. In 1962, they paid 350,000\$VN. In 1964, they paid 450,000\$VN, but from 1966, taxes were raised to 500,000\$VN. They hope, if taxes cannot be reduced, they will not be increased.

(c) In 1962, because of our operations, they were obliged to go to resettle at Ninh Chu hamlets and interrupt fishing for a period of time. They failed to pay 150,000\$VN of taxes (they had to pay 350,000\$VN but they already paid in 200,000\$VN). They hope taxes payment will be deferred to a later date.

(d) Finally, they hope they will be helped to buy on credit hydraulic motors from 4 to 10 H.P. and fishing tackle to equip their fishing boats so that they will be able to go to fish all the year long and not to work for other people when the fishing season is ended.

1. "Pool" refers to the authorized fishing area in the South China Sea.

(4) The Cooperative of Fishermen: Besides the Vinh Hy Syndicate of Fishermen, there still is at Khanh Hai village a cooperative of fishermen which has been established from many years. This cooperative was only organized for form's sake and did not operate really. It included about 700 fishermen in Du Khanh and Ninh Chu hamlets. When they adhered to this cooperative, fishermen had to pay each one 50\$VN as entrance fee. However, as it is said above, this cooperative which has only been organized for form's sake, stopped working a long time ago. Its members are now working separately, each one for himself.

2. The Hamlet Government

a. The Composing Elements: Hamlet chiefs and deputy hamlet chiefs election was organized in 6 hamlets on 9 June 1967. At each hamlet of Dai Son, Nhon Son and Ninh Chu, there were 3 candidates running for the election. At each hamlet of Van Son and Du Khanh, there were 6 candidates, and because of this dense population, a deputy hamlet chief was also elected. At the resettlement hamlet of Van Son, there were 9 candidates. A deputy hamlet chief was also elected:

(1) Du Khanh, Van Son hamlets and the resettlement hamlet of Van Son:

- 1 Hamlet chief
- 1 Deputy hamlet chief
- 1 Assistant in charge of security
- 1 Assistant in charge of propaganda

(2) Nhon Son, Dai Son and Ninh Chu hamlets:

- 1 Hamlet chief
- 1 Assistant in charge of security
- 1 Assistant in charge of propaganda

Among the 6 hamlet chiefs elected, there were former hamlet chiefs re-elected. Only the hamlet chiefs at Ninh Chu and Du Khanh hamlets were newly elected.

b. Salary: From the day they were elected, not any hamlet chief has received his salary, apart from the resettlement hamlet of Van Son hamlet chief, who received each month 1800\$VN defrayed by the Refugee Service. Although he was elected hamlet chief like other hamlet chiefs in the village, he did not yet receive any of the elected officials' documents regularizing his administrative situation.

c. Training: After the election the hamlet chiefs of Van Son, Ninh Chu and Nhon Son hamlets were called to attend a two-week training course on Administration, Social Welfare, Public Health, Agriculture, Police and Revolutionary Development opened at Ninh Thuan Province. The hamlet chief of Du Khanh, Dai Son and resettlement hamlet of Van Son will be called to attend this training course when the lower house election is over.

d. Meeting: In the hamlets, a meeting of people is generally convened so that the hamlet board of administration can diffuse an order or instruction received from the village or district government, or consult their opinion on a community development work. In these meetings, the population usually expressed their opinion on matters which interest them directly like the water dam, obstacle caused to irrigation system by the building of the bridge etc. and did not bring up any project like the building of a market, school, infirmary etc. to develop their hamlet.

e. Subdivision of the Hamlet: Each hamlet in the village is divided into "regions" which include each one 10 family groups. The region is put under the responsibility of a "region" chief, who is the instrument to reflect troubles of people in his region to the hamlet government and to help the hamlet government to diffuse orders among the population. So, before to convene a meeting of people to consult their opinion on some matter or to require their cooperation to achieve some work, the hamlet chief usually meets his "region" chiefs.

f. The Resettlement Hamlet of Van Son: According to the hamlet chief, first people who came to resettle in the hamlet arrived on 29 Sep 66. At present, there are in the hamlet 126 families including 675 people. On 11 Oct 67, a second contingent of 50 families of refugees including about 355 people will arrive in the center. Refugees are all native from An Lao, Hoai An and Hoai Nhon Districts, Binh Dinh Province. The hamlet chief himself is native from An Lao District and although he is elected, he is not much trusted by people because he is not a capable man and because the hamlet population is divided into several groups. Upon their arrival into the hamlet, each family of refugees was given 10 iron roofing sheets, 10 bags of cement and 5000\$VN to build its house. Before they can live self-sufficiently, they will be supplied with rice during the resettlement periods of six months. 65 families were allowed each one to raise a loan of 33,000\$VN from the Agricultural Credit to grow crop. Other families will be allowed to raise loans when they get all the required papers. However, because they did not get land to grow crop, most of the people in the hamlet must always work for people in other hamlets to make their living. The money borrowed from the Agricultural Credit is not enough to help them to clear the waste sandy land in the hamlet to transform it into arable land to grow crop. Because of that, there only are about 4 families which are able to clear about 8 "sao" (8000 sq meters) of land each to grow onion and garlic. On principle, the resettlement hamlet of Van Son is belonging directly to Khanh Hai village. But, according to the village administrative committee chairman, and the Van Son resettlement hamlet chief, administration of the hamlet is dependent in great part on the promise of the provincial Refugee Service. In the future, when many more other families of refugees come from Binh Dinh Province to resettle in the hamlet, it will be transformed into a separated village.

3. The Village Government

a. The Village Council:

(1) It was elected on 1 Sep 67 and included 12 members among the candidates running for the election:

The village council chairman: former hamlet chief of Du Khanh hamlet.

The council deputy chairman: former village deputy chairman.

Secretary: former member in charge of information and 8 members (not including one of them who was elected the village administrative committee chairman).

(2) All people in the village council were called to attend a seminar opened for 5 days at the province town. Subjects discussed in the seminar: Administration, Policy of the Government, Revolutionary Development. Management of the council is trusted to the council deputy chairman who replaces the chairman who was sick a month ago. Besides, the council chairman is now in an awkward situation, complained by the population in Du Khanh hamlet who protested him against the village committee for having swindled a quantity of construction materials and misappropriated the sum of 5000\$VN of indemnification a farmer could get to make up for his house destroyed in a car accident. These corruptive acts happened when the village council chairman still was the hamlet chief at Du Khanh hamlet. Because of this embarrassing situation and illness of the village council chairman, the village council did not yet gather up population of any hamlet in a meeting to present itself before them since the day it was elected.

(3) Activities of the Village Council: Attendance at the seminar meeting with the village committee and hamlet chiefs.

b. The Village Administrative Committee:

(1) The village administrative committee is composed of 8 members:

The committee chairman: former village chairman for more than 6 years.

The committee deputy chairman: former member in charge of finance.

Member in charge of social welfare: former village secretary.

Member in charge of propaganda: former member in charge of information at Dai Son hamlet.

Member in charge of security: newly appointed man.

Member in charge of Agriculture: newly appointed man.

Secretary and deputy secretary: appointed by province.

c. Training: Four people in the village committee: the committee chairman, deputy chairman, the member in charge of propaganda and the member in charge of social welfare were called to attend a two-week training course opened at the province. The training course subjects include: Administration, Social Welfare, Agriculture, Police, Public Health, Revolutionary Development, etc. The subject which is the most stressed on is the subject of Revolutionary Development. According to the village committee, it is to be desired that some more training course on technical knowledge would be opened for each member in the committee. So, they will be able to understand more thoroughly their assignment.

d. Salary: From the day they took office, people in the village council and committee have only once received their salary in June 67. Before the administration reorganization at village and hamlet levels, their salary was defrayed by the village budget. Now it is defrayed by the national budget.

e. Activities:

(1) There are not many alterations in the activities of the village committee before or after the administration reorganization. According to the village committee chairman's observations, assignment of responsibilities to each member in the committee is now more clear and relatively, the village committee has much power. For instance, before when he liked to make an expense which exceeded 500\$VN, he must have a previous accord of the district chief. Now, with the approval of the village council he has full right to make an expense going from 5000\$VN.

(2) As for the population, they only saw the members in the village council sometimes go to meet them with the hamlet board of administration to learn about procedure of voting.

4. The Village Budget

a. Authorized Receipts:	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
(1) Surtax levied on license, rice field and land	44,267	44,267
(2) Tax on public property occupation	12,200	13,000
(3) Tax on exercise of profession	5,000	5,000
(4) Farming out, tax on the pool, ferry	54,120	30,800
(5) Miscellaneous receipts on administration matters	49,721	53,721
(6) Land tax	128,522	88,522

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
(7) Taxes not yet collected from past fiscal year	4,300	4,300
(8) Contingent receipts	<u>43,370</u>	<u>43,370</u>
TOTAL	341,500	282,980

b. There is a difference between the authorized receipts of 1966 and that of 1967 because:

(1) Item (4); tax levied on ferry is not more collected. A bridge has been built.

(2) Item (6); land tax is reduced because an area of land is left uncultivated and land is rented by contracts. Rent rate is reduced.

c. Authorized Expenses: The project expenses in 1966 and 1967 is equal to the authorized receipts this year. That is to say:

1966: 341,500\$VN 1967: 275,500\$VN

d. Real Receipts and Expenses in the Fiscal Year of 1967:

At the end of July 1967: Receipts: 143,299\$VN
Expenses: 132,454\$VN

(1) Two thirds of the following taxes collected by the village are sent to the province: Farming out, tax on the pool, land tax. The village enjoys one third of these taxes. For tax levied on the pool, it is paid directly to the treasurer's office at the province.

(2) The population have not any trouble on taxes collected. They also have no idea on the incomings and outgoings of the village budget because they don't know how it is used.

5. People's Attitude

a. Towards the Hamlet Government:

(1) The hamlet chief of Van Son resettlement center is not supported by the hamlet population, on one hand because he is not very capable, on the other because the hamlet population are divided into many groups. In the hamlet chief election, the number of 9 candidates running for the election divided the population.

(2) As for the hamlet chiefs at Du Khanh and Ninh Chu hamlets, they are new people to work in their hamlets. Because they still are unfamiliar with their job and incompetent, they could not yet seize the situation of the hamlet.

(3) As for hamlet chiefs in other hamlets, they are all residents in the local area and have been working for many years in their hamlets. People have not had any trouble with them.

b. Towards the Village Council:

(1) The village population did not yet understand the importance and duty of the village council although they have been explained by the village and district information services. When they are asked what do they think about the village council, most of them only gave an ambiguous answer. The fact can be explained by the following reasons:

(a) The population have been explained on the role of the village council before the election of this council. But when this council is elected and begins to take office, nothing is done to remind them of this role of the council, and always busy with their everyday business, the people did not pay attention to its presence in the village. When they get some trouble, they always think to go to see the hamlet chief and the village committee chairman whom they get in touch with from many years ago.

(b) The passiveness of the village council made it forgotten by the population. Because of the council chairman's illness and awkward situation, up to now, the council could not yet present itself to the population.

c. Towards the Village Administrative Committee: There were not many alterations in the village administration since the day the village committee took office. And although there was some reorganization in the village administration, not many people understood how are the composing elements of the village committee, and what 15 members are supposed to do. However, the village committee is capable enough to assume its duty because two thirds of its members are former village dignitaries re-appointed to take their function and the village committee chairman is a man who has governed the village for 6 years.

d. Towards the US Army:

(1) While the population in some other locations in Ninh Thuan Province are grateful for allied countries troops for their generous assistance, people in Khanh Hai village are distressed and troubled by the following fact of the US Army:

(a) To build a road to the Bui Son Air Station, US troops were obliged to repair a bridge. The pipes they laid are too high in the underpart of the bridge and have obstructed the irrigation system of 320 hectares of rice fields in the village. Because water can not flow away, rice fields in the village are flooded or parched on both sides of the bridge. If it continues to rain, not only rice fields in the side where water is stagnating are flooded, the population's habitations in Nhon Son hamlet can also be flooded. If this situation continues,

not only the economical life of the village is affected, a bad political influence will be bred. Farmers who have their interest damaged will see the bridge to think that US troops did not attach any importance to their life and the enemy will profit it to make their propaganda. Some farmers said that, under French domination, although they did not have modern implements as U.S. troops, French troops have laid bridges at such a level not to obstruct the drainage. This question is considered as the first concern of population in Khanh Hai village as well as of the Thanh Hai District. It has been once introduced to the district and province governments. A candidate running for the Lower House election at Ninh Thuan Province has made use of it as an objective to electioneer.

6. Projects to Develop the Village

a. Hereafter are projects brought up by the hamlet and village governments:

- (1) To repair the hamlet and village office.
- (2) To build a market.
- (3) To repair roads.
- (4) To build an information hall.
- (5) To buy onion seed for farmers.
- (6) To buy fishing tackle for fishermen.

b. Hereafter are projects the population would like to be achieved:

(1) They like to be helped to develop their agriculture by allowing them at cheap price onion seeds, fertilizers, insecticides.

(2) They hope they can buy on credit hydraulic motors, fishing net in nylon etc.

(3) They hope they will be helped to find a market for their agricultural produce.

7. Observations and Proposals

a. Observations:

(1) From the day it was elected, the village council did nothing interesting to the population. It could not yet present itself to them. The protest of people in Du Khanh hamlet against the council chairman hurts the council prestige. All the above facts coupled with the ignorance of the population of its role made the council more and more fallen into oblivion.

(2) The village committee is working normally. There is some reorganizing in the village administration, but not many people in the village are aware of its (there are two more members in charge of Agriculture and Social Welfare in the committee). The village committee chairman is capable, smart, but perhaps because the village is too large, he could not follow-up the situation in the village. The committee deputy chairman is a good man, but as he is not well educated and incompetent, he is not equal to his job.

(3) The board of administration in the hamlets of Van Son, Dai Son, Nhon Son and Du Khanh is capable. It is beloved and supported by people in the hamlet. Hamlet dignitaries in Ninh Chu and resettlement hamlet of Van Son still are inexperienced and incompetent.

(4) Because of the security situation which is more and more improved, the villagers seem to have confidence in the government and are no more influenced by the VC. Before the presidential election day, the VC have dribbled in the hamlets of Du Khanh and Van Son to distribute leaflets, threaten the population and forbid them to go to vote. But not one in these hamlets is fearful and reminds the activities of the VC.

(5) Living standards of the population in some hamlets are more and more improved because of culture of additional crops, but in some other hamlets rice fields are left uncultivated because the irrigation system is obstructed.

b. Proposals:

(1) Agriculture:

(a) To intervene to the US troops to regularize the level of the pipes to remove obstructions from the irrigation system.

(b) To solve the problem of shortage of labor so that rice fields are not left uncultivated.

(c) To support the Farmers Association so that it can serve the population more effectively.

(2) Fishery:

(a) To help the Vinh Syndicate of Fishermen by:

1 Lending capital

2 Not increasing tax on the pool

3 Selling on credit fishing tackle; hydraulic motors; and nylon fishing nets.

4 Training on technical knowledge

5 Not putting the pool up for auction

(3) To support the Cooperative of Fishermen at Du Khanh and Ninh Chu hamlets to develop its activities as the Vinh Hy Syndicate of Fishermen.

c. Personnel:

(1) To achieve as well as to manage the local area development projects, we should pay attention to the question of personnel:

(a) In the village, with the capacity of a deputy chairman, a cadre especially responsible for local development should be necessary to help the village committee chairman because it is hard for the deputy district chief in charge of administration to take charge of matters in the village although he is willing to work.

(b) The village committee chairman should be an experienced, capable, creditable man to be beloved and supported by the population.

(c) A village council qualified in administrative matters and aware of its power and role should be necessary to serve the population.

(2) Villagers should be more educated on the role of the village council. The importance of this council to represent them and protect their interest so that they will bravely present their trouble and desires when it is necessary. As long as the population are unaware of the role of their representatives, the village council will always be unable to carry out its duty although it is fairly elected.