

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements	iii
English Abstract	v
Thai Abstract	vii
List of Tables	xi
List of Figures	xii
Abbreviations	xiii
Glossary	xiv
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Rationale	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Research Questions	9
1.4 Research Objectives	10
1.5 Research Methodology	10
1.5.1 Site Selection	10
1.5.2 Fieldwork and Methods	14
1.5.3 Data Analysis	16
1.6 Thesis Organization	16
CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL RELEVANCE AND LITERATURE REVIEW	19
2.1 Displacement of Local People	19
2.2 Marginalization of Local People	22
2.3 Place and Place - Making of Local People	26
2.4 Conceptual Framework	30
CHAPTER III: THE COTU PEOPLE IN GIONG VILLAGE OF HUONG NGUYEN COMMUNE	34
3.1 Origin of Cotu people in Vietnamese Society	34
3.2 History of Cotu People in Giong Village of Huong Nguyen Commune	37
3.2.1 The Period of Pre-Revolution	37
3.2.2 The Period After Liberation 1975	39
3.2.3 The Period After “Fixed Cultivation and Fixed Settlement”	40
3.3 Traditional Social Structure of the Cotu Community in the Old Village	41
3.4 Traditional Livelihood Activities of the Cotu People	46

3.5 Indigenous Knowledge of the Cotu People	49
3.5.1 Seasonal Calendar of the Cotu People	50
3.5.2 The Belief and Ritual Practice Involving Cultivation Activity	52
3.5.3 The Cotu's Concept of Land and Cultivation Practices	54
3.5.4 The Indigenous Knowledge in Swidden Cultivation Practice	57
3.5.5 The Production Instruments in Cultivation Practice	63
3.5.6 The Cotu's Beliefs and Practices Regarding Forest Resource Utilization and Protection	64
3.6 Summary	66
CHAPTER IV: AN ANALYSIS OF VIETNAMESE SEDENTARIZATION PROGRAM AND ITS PRACTICE IN HUONG NGUYEN COMMUNE, A LUOI DISTRICT	68
4.1 Vietnamese Sedentarization Program	68
4.1.1 Background of the Program on Sedentarization in Vietnam	68
4.1.2 The Sedentarization Program in Thua Thien Hue Province	72
4.2 The Program Practice in Giong Village	76
4.2.1 Implementing Process of the Displacement Following the Program in Giong Village	76
4.2.2 Marginalization of the Cotu People in Giong Village After Resettlement in the New Location	79
4.2.3 Feeling of the Local People After Displaced to the New Location	89
4.3 Summary	93
CHAPTER V: THE PROCESS OF PLACE-MAKING AS ADAPTIVE RESPONSES OF LOCAL PEOPLE TO THE CHANGES IN THE NEW LOCATION	95
5.1 Natural and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Giong Village	96
5.1.1 Natural Characteristics of Giong Village	96
5.1.2 Socio-economic Characteristics	98
5.2 The Process of Place - Making of the Cotu People in the New Location	102
5.2.1 Rebuilding a New "Home"	102
5.2.2 Local Control over the Physical and Social Landscape	119
5.2.3 The Cotu People Look Forward to Food Security	126
5.3 Summary	131
CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSION	133
6.1 Main Findings of the Study	133
6.2 Theoretical Discussion of the Findings	136
6.3 Significance of the Study	142
BIBLIOGRAPHY	144
CURRICULUM VITA	151

LIST OF TABLES

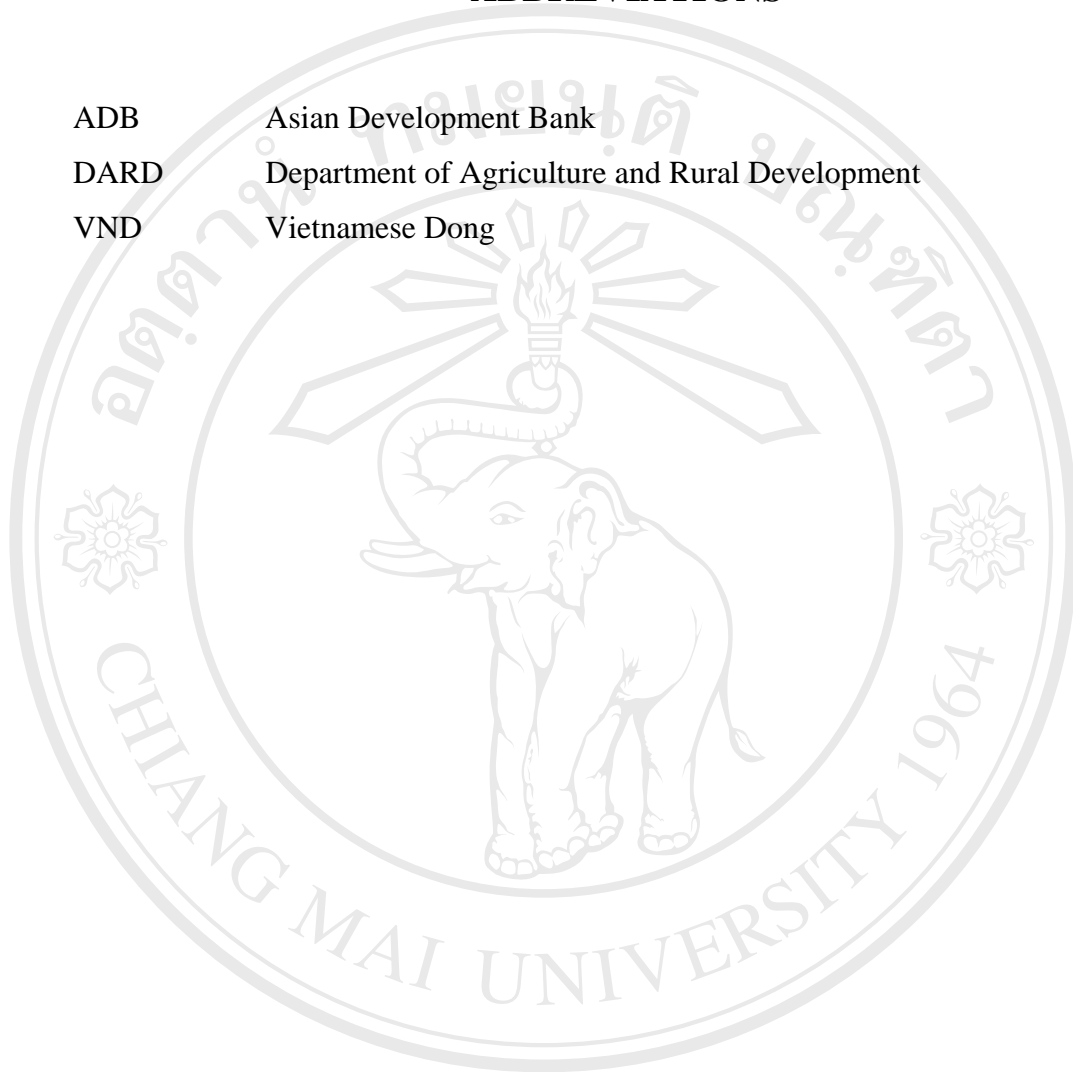
	Page
Table 3.1 Some Main Products from Gathering of the Cotu People	48
Table 3.2 The Distribution of Activities of the Cotu People in a Year	51
Table 3.3 Cultivated Calendar in the Month of Some Main Crops	52
Table 3.4 The Classification of Soil Based on the Physical Property	55
Table 3.5 Soil Classification Based on Fertility Levels	56
Table 3.6 Classification of Different Types of Hill Farms	62
Table 5.1 Current Land Use Areas in Giong Village	97
Table 5.2 Population and Labor Division of the Giong Village	98
Table 5.3 Age Structure of the Giong Village (December, 2004)	99
Table 5.4 The Classification of Households in the Giong Village	101
Table 5.5 Types of Food Used for Raising Animals in the Giong Village	111
Table 5.6 List of Domestic Animals of the Giong Village in the Past and Present	111

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1.1 The Study Area: Huong Nguyen Commune, A Luoi District, Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam	11
Figure 1.2 Relocation of Giong Village of Huong Nguyen Commune Based on Interview	12
Figure 1.3 Cognitive Map of Land Use in the Study Area According to the Village Headman	13
Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework	31
Figure 3.1 Traditional Social Structure of the Cotu Community	42
Figure 3.2 The Traditional Self-Governing Apparatus of a “ <i>Vêêl</i> ” of the Cotu	43
Figure 3.3 Location of Swidden Plots of the Cotu People	58
Figure 3.4 Custom of Rice Harvest of the Cotu People	62
Figure 5.1 Transection of the Traditional Longhouse of the Cotu People	103
Figure 5.2 Photo of traditional Longhouse of the Cotu people	104
Figure 5.3 Transection of the House on Stilts of the Cotu People	105
Figure 5.4 Traditional House on Stilts of the Cotu People	105
Figure 5.5 Ground House of the Cotu People	106

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
VND	Vietnamese Dong



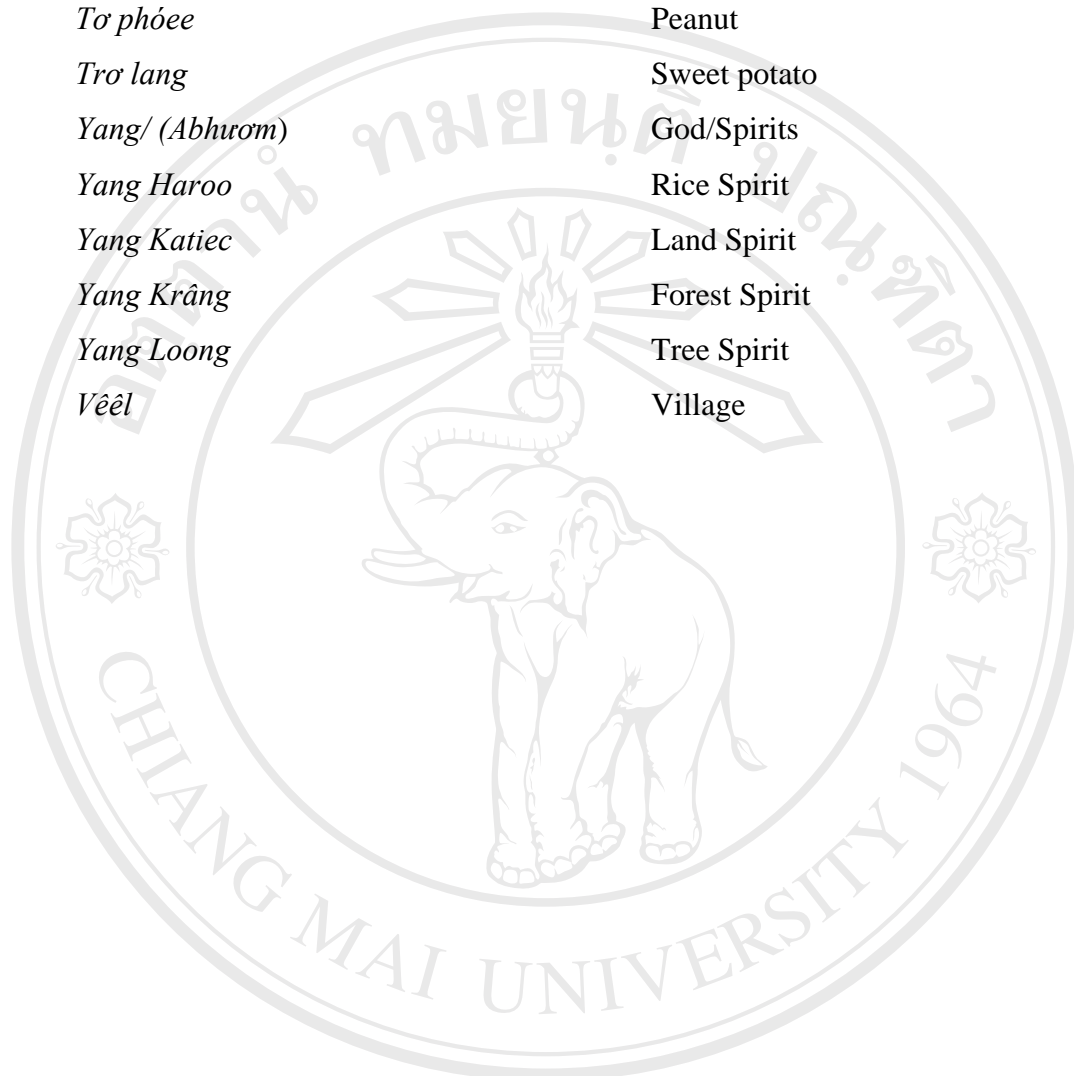
ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
Copyright © by Chiang Mai University
All rights reserved

GLOSSARY

Cotu Language	English
<i>Abhô Yang /Xrâm/Manui ve Yang</i>	Sorcerer
<i>Ache/xdue</i>	Big-lager jar
<i>Achitme</i>	Cleaver
<i>Adua</i>	Millet
<i>Alui</i>	Gourd
<i>Arò/ aròe</i>	Taro
<i>Atuông</i>	Bean
<i>Aum</i>	Corn
<i>Bhuôih haroo têmeêt</i>	New Rice Ritual
<i>Bhuôih xót haroo</i>	Prayer Rice Spirit before harvesting
<i>Cavan</i>	Wealthier villagers
<i>Chrval</i>	Region or commune
<i>Chun</i>	Axe
<i>Chúra</i>	Pineapple
<i>Cơ đóc</i>	Pumpkin
<i>Cơ xee bor</i>	February
<i>Cơ xee chopát</i>	June
<i>Cơ xee Mui</i>	January
<i>Cơ xee mui zêt</i>	October
<i>Cơ xee mui zêt bor</i>	December
<i>Cơ xee mui zêt mui</i>	November
<i>Cơ xee pee</i>	March
<i>Cơ xee puôn</i>	April
<i>Cơ xee tơ ciah</i>	September
<i>Cơ xee tơ cool</i>	August
<i>Cơ xee tơ pái</i>	July

<i>Cơ xee xong</i>	May
<i>Crlăng</i>	Storehouse
<i>Crouoch</i>	Dibble stick
<i>Del</i>	Knitted thickly
<i>Dhung</i>	Family/Household
<i>Dong</i>	Knitted thinly
<i>Guol</i>	Community house
<i>Harê dua</i>	Old swidden plot (more than two years)
<i>Harê halai</i>	Second crop's swidden
<i>Harê paruh</i>	First crop's swidden
<i>Horing</i>	Small flat drying basket
<i>Kabhuh</i>	Clan
<i>Katiec</i>	Land/Soil
<i>Katiec adua (bol)</i>	Poor/bad soil
<i>Katiec bloc</i>	Clay soil
<i>Katiec chua</i>	Sandy soil
<i>Katiec Kaxroi liêm</i>	Average soil
<i>Katiec liêm (cơ lung)</i>	Rich/good soil
<i>Katiec rang</i>	Bazan soil
<i>Katiec ruarua</i>	Soil mixed stone
<i>Katiec tam</i>	Humus soil
<i>Manírh Papráq bhmã</i>	Arguer
<i>Pire</i>	Pestle
<i>Pom</i>	Deep basket
<i>Poom</i>	Large bamboo basket
<i>Prno/ pom po</i>	Dreams
<i>P't aha</i>	Council of the village elders
<i>Radieng</i>	Broad flat drying basket
<i>Takoh Chrval</i>	Head of region or commune
<i>Takoh Khabhuh</i>	Patriarch/head of clan
<i>Takoh takop</i>	Military leader
<i>Takoh Véel</i>	Head of village

<i>Thấn/ bhuôr</i>	Cassava
<i>Topoal</i>	Rice-hulling mill
<i>Tơ phóee</i>	Peanut
<i>Trơ lang</i>	Sweet potato
<i>Yang/ (Abhuôm)</i>	God/Spirits
<i>Yang Haroo</i>	Rice Spirit
<i>Yang Katiec</i>	Land Spirit
<i>Yang Krâng</i>	Forest Spirit
<i>Yang Loong</i>	Tree Spirit
<i>Vêel</i>	Village



ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
 Copyright © by Chiang Mai University
 All rights reserved