

**ADMINISTRATION OF HINTHADA DISTRICT**

**(1948-1988)**

**Ph. D. (DISSERTATION)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Myanmar became an independent State on 4 January 1948 and multiparty system was practiced. The Anti Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) was supported by the majority and Thakin Nu, the leader of AFPFL formed the Government. The internal insurrections broke out soon after independence in Myanmar and the Kayins, Communists and People Volunteer Organizations (PVO) rebellions occurred in the Hinthada District. The AFPFL Government tried to maintain the stable administration by suppressing the insurgents in the Hinthada District. After that the AFPFL split into two factions, Clean AFPFL and Stable AFPFL, due to the personal rivalries and factional spirit among the members. Under the administration of the Clean AFPFL which had won the election only by few votes, the governmental power had to be handed over to the Caretaker Government due to the insurgents and political instability. The Caretaker Government made an effort to be able to establish law and order in the country in 1958. Then it held fair and free election. The Union Party which won the election, could not control political situation which became unstable due to the enactment of Buddhism as the State Religion and the demands of states to amend the constitution. As the political situation deteriorated, the Army took over the governmental power in March 1962. The Revolutionary Council launched the Burmese Way to Socialism. After drawing and drafting Constitution, the Revolutionary Council handed over power to the Pyithu Hluttaw in 1974. Then, People's Councils were elected at all levels under the democratic centralization system. According to the Constitution, Pyithu Hluttaw, State and Division, Township, Ward and Village-tract People's Councils came into

existence in which the people's representative participated and managed their own affairs. The Council of State was formed from Central to Divisional and to village level. Similarly, the Council of People's Attorneys and the Council of People's Inspectors and the Council of People Justice were formed. These organs were the most important institution in socialist administrative machinery.

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