

# **HISTORY OF PAKOKKU DISTRICT (1886-1948)**

**Ph.D. (DISSERTATION)**

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## ABSTRACT

With a view to ensuring the improvement of administrative sector in Myanmar, the organizational sets up of the personnel at townships and districts were reconstituted after the British had occupied the whole country. In 1887, Pakokku was upgraded to a town to be managed by the head of region. The Deputy Commissioner had the responsibility for functions of administration, judiciary and taxation of the district. As a result, the British administrative mechanism affected Pakokku District gradually and benefited the economic sector of the district. It improved as a district level town in the time of the British government, and emphasis was placed on economic development of the region. All the townships of the district centred Pakokku in trading their products. Pakokku boomed as a large city as a focal commercial area. Various kinds of local products were sent to Lower Myanmar and Upper Myanmar through Pakokku. Based on the economic development, the population rate increased in the region. At that time, Pakokku, the most populous region apart from Mandalay, became the second largest city in Upper Myanmar. The town was home to Bamar, Chin, Taungtha and Yaw national races who had free religious faiths in Buddhism, Christian, Islam and Hinduism. Especially, the Buddhist teaching method of Pakokku was famous in the *Pariyatti* field because the teaching methods of monasteries in Pakokku were excellent. Therefore, members of the Sangha from various regions of the nation centered at Pakokku to pursue the *Pitakat* learning. The monasteries, Christian missionaries and the schools provided by the government took the responsibilities of teaching education for the youth. As the British government systematically managed administrative sector, judicial

sector and the taxation sector in Pakokku District, encouraging the agriculture and trading sector, the religious sector of the region developed in conformity with the education sector in the social field.

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