

**University of Yangon**  
**This Thesis is for M.A.Degree (Anthropology)**

**The Social Organization of the Lachid (Lacid)  
Nationals of  
Madeing Village, Waing – Maw Township,  
Kachin State**

**Submitted by -----Ma Hla Hla Kyi**  
**An- 1**  
**1997 – 1999**

**With utmost reverence to the Five Fold Inifinities in  
particular to my parents U Tun Kyi and Daw Hla Hla  
this thesis is dedicated.**

# **The Social Organization of the Lachid (Lacid) Nationals of Madeing Village, Waing - maw Township, Kachin State.**

## Foreward

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An - 1

1997 - 1999

# THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF LACHID (LACID) NATIONALS OF MADEING VILLAGE, WAING-MAW TOWNSHIP, KACHIN STATE

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## Preface

### Aim

The Union of Myanmar is a country composed of various indigenous races. Therefore, the indigenous races have the responsibility to live in harmony as a united nation. The principal aim of Anthropology is to study comprehensively the various nationalities from every aspect of life.

The expression 'culture', according to Anthropology, brings out a wide spectrum of meanings. The culture of a human society encompasses the organization, constitution, and its laws and legal procedures, ways of thinking and codes of ethics, economics, social affairs, education, religion, welfare, the arts, language, and utilizing of the invented devices, and the mode of dress and attire. The social organization is also part of culture.

Every national race should have records of its history and culture. Only then will the history of one's own race be known, and the urge to preserve it. Thus, each national group will have more respect for the culture of the other, and enhance the unity among the indigenous races of the Union.

It is the responsibility of the anthropologist to study and present the culture and customs of the national races in order to bring about an understanding among the various national races. By studying the culture of a national race, the anthropologists could help promote the preservation of the good traditions of a human society.

The anthropologist can make it obvious through various instances that the difference in culture among the indigenous races reflects the diverse religious beliefs, social behaviors and the residence localities. The field survey work carried out for the compilation of this thesis aimed at supplementing evidences for the future generations in their studies of the traditions and customs of the indigenous races.

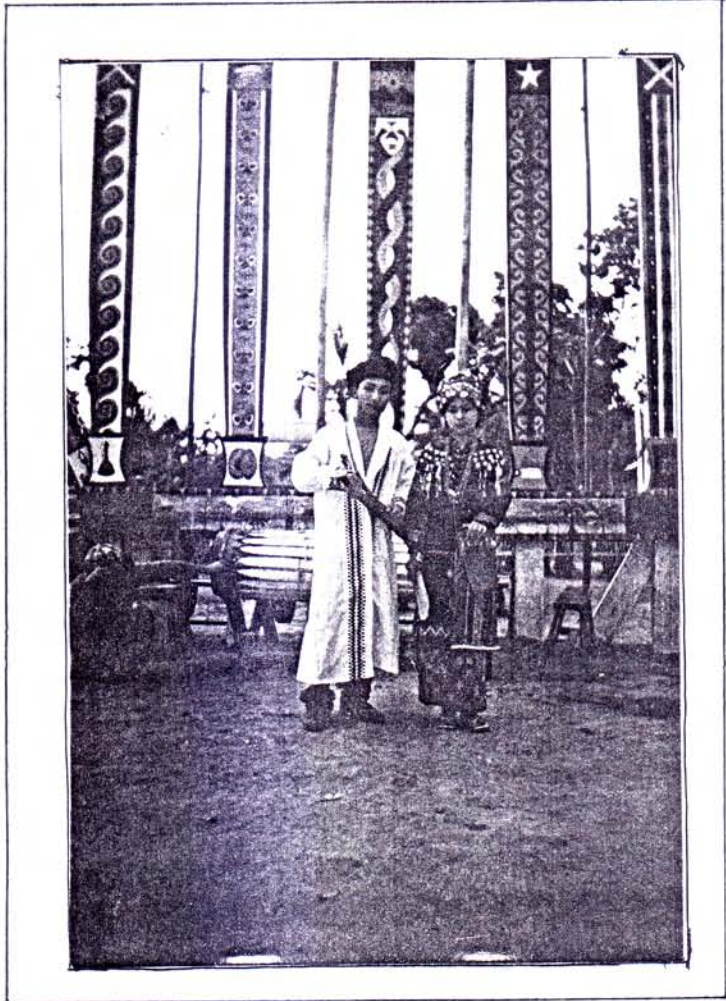
### Topic selection

The selection of the topic, "The Social Organization of the Lacid Nationals of Madeing Village in Waing – maw Township, Kachin State" was made on the following criteria.

Madeing village was founded by the Lacids

2. The traditions and customs of the Lacids presented for the general information of other indigenous races
3. To help implement the Government guide line on unity among all the national races, and

to achieve the above aims, the selection was made after 4 field trips to Madeing Village – one in July 1997, two in January and May 1998 , another in January 1999.



Lacid man and woman



## Chapter 1

### Location, Climate, Vegetation

#### (A) Location

Madeing village is situated in Waing-maw Township; Kachin State. Waing-maw is a township of Kachin, the northernmost and hilly State of the Union of Myanmar. The bearings of the township show it to be between North Latitude 25 22", and East Longitude 97 24", and at a distance of about 730 miles (1168km) to the north of Yangon. It is 481.4 feet above sea level and lies on the eastern bank of the Ayeyarwady River.

During the reign of the Konboun Dynasty AD (1750 - 1885), Waing -maw was a well - known city inhabited by the Shans . The name Waing-maw derived from Shane expression 'Wein-mao'

Wein = wall, fence

Mao = new town

Therefore, Wein-mao can be interpreted as the 'walled new town', and in the course of time, it came to be called 'Waing-maw'. Though Waing-maw existed as a large market town prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, the British Administration had recognized it as a mere village tract in Myitkyina township, and that status lasted until the 30<sup>th</sup> of September, 1965. Beginning 1<sup>st</sup> October , 1965, the administrative status of Waing-maw was amended as a township. There are 41 village tracts and one ward in Waing-maw Township. The Ayeyarwady River separates the Lacid nationals call Waing-maw as 'MEING MHOUG' , Waing-maw and Myitkyina , the capital of Kachin State.

Madeing village is about 2 miles (3.2 km) northeast of Waing- maw . Oblong in shape, there is War-yang in the east, Waing-maw town in the west, open fields in the south, and the Nam - mying Creek in the north. Madeing village has an area of 36 square miles (57.6sq.km).

One U Madeing Zoug Phoo Kho Kei, a descendant of the Madeing tribe founded Madeing village, in 1957. The founding of the village was carried out through the united efforts of all common descendants. Since all were of the Madeing stock, the Headman of the Waing-maw recognized the village as Madeing and made it known formally.























































































































































































































