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THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION IN NORTHERN MYANMAR (KACHIN STATE) 1886-1942

This paper is written on the Colonial Administration practiced in Northern Myanmar from the period 1886 to 1942. The British raided and occupied the Myanmar by the three Anglo-Myanmar Wars (1824, 1852, and 1885) and thus the whole Myanmar was under the British colonial administration. At the beginning, the British tried to administer by a few change to the traditional administration and gave priority to law and order under the military administration. And then the British administration was gradually changed to civil administration. Although the colonial administration could be said a systematic one with various ways, later the people became aware of politics and came together with armed resistance movements throughout the Northern Myanmar. This paper is made a research to know about the British policy of colonial practice by using the primary source materials and reliable secondary works.

Introduction

British troops entered [Mandalay](#) on 28 November 1885 and Burma was attached to the [British Empire](#) on 1 January 1886. Burmese armed resistance continued sporadically for several years, and the British commander had to coerce the High Court of Justice to continue to function. The British decided to annex all of [Upper Burma](#) as a colony, and to make the whole country a province of the British India, within the Indian Empire. The new colony of Upper Burma was attached to the Burma Province on 26 February 1886.¹ The British colonial administration included the areas of 'Burma proper', which it also referred to as 'Ministerial Burma'. As parts of Mandalay Division therefore, in Myitkyina and Bhamo the administrative machinery that evolved gradually under British rule was a pyramidal territorial organization comprising Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Sub-divisional Officers, and Township Officers in charge respectively of division, districts, subdivisions, and townships.²

¹ Ma Kyan, *Myan-mar Naing-ngan A-che-a-ne (1885-1886)* (The Condition of Upper Myanmar), Yangon, Sarpay Bheikhman Press, 1978, p.9 (Henceforth: Kyan, 1978)

² J.S. Furnivall, *The Governance of Modern Burma*, 1961.

The Kachin Tracts were administered by the Deputy Commissioner concerned, who was serving as judge for the trial of serious offenses, with the Divisional Commissioner of Sagaing functioning as the High Court. But the internal administration was left to the tribal chieftains, the Duwas (Kachin Chief), to conduct in accordance with traditional custom.³ Alongside the Duwa and his tribal subordinates, officials known as taung-oks⁴ were appointed by government to supervise the collection of revenue, and to assist the Duwas in the trial of cases and in the performance of their other duties.⁵

The main objective of British administration was to control Myanmar effectively. At the end of 1896, the British Government gave a change to the administration of Myanmar Province. In 1897 the names of the previously known four divisions of Upper Myanmar were changed from Northern, Central, Eastern and Southern to Mandalay, Sagaing, Minbu,⁶ and Meikhtila divisions comprising seventeen⁷ districts. The Northern region was included in North-Eastern Division of Upper Myanmar in 1886. However, it became part of Mandalay Division in 1901. Mandalay Division was divided into five districts in 1901. Among these five districts in Mandalay Division, three districts- Bhamo, Myitkyina and Katha- overlapped the Northern region.⁸ These districts were subdivided into townships. Bhamo District comprised two townships: Bhamo and Shwegu. The area, number of villages and the population of each township may be given here.

The areas, the Number of Villages and the Populations of the Villages (by district) (1901)

No.	Township	Area (in square miles)	Villages	Population
1	Bhamo	1723	598	57,572
2	Shwegu	2423	185	21,943
District total		4146	783	79,515

Source: Imperial Gazetteer of India, provincial series, Burma, Vol. II.

³ Five clans stood out among the Kachins, each led by a duwa. The chieftainship was hereditary, passing to the youngest surviving son.

⁴ The taung-ok was the counterpart of the myo-ok in the rest of Burma, and was subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner to an Assistant Resident.

⁵ J.S. Furnivall, 1960

⁶ In 1907 the headquarters of Minbu was transferred and named Magwe Division

⁷ *Report on the Administration of Burma for the year 1901-02*, Rangoon, Superintendent Government Printing, 1903, pp. 20-21 (Henceforth: RAB, 1903)

⁸ Kyan, Ma, *Maha Wunshindaw Mingyi Oatchoaye (1886-97)* (Administration under the British Commissioner (1886-97), Rangoon, Sarpe Lawka, 2003, p. 73 (Henceforth : Kyan, 2003)

Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, 1908, 107

In order to effect of the administration of Bhamo District in the Northern Myanmar, different levels of administrative officers and judicial officers were appointed. And then, Bhamo District was divided into two Subdivisions: Bhamo and Shwegu. 250 village headmen were appointed under the two subdivision officers. But the hill tracts were administered by civil officers in accordance with the provisions of the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation of 1895. In order to charge the hill tracts in the Bhamo subdivision, Sinlumkaba⁹ was established as headquarter. The Sub-divisional Police Officer of Shwegu, who was stationed at Shwegu, also served as the civil officer for the Kachin hill tracts in Shwegu.¹⁰

The civil officers had to try the criminal cases under the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation and had civil jurisdiction over the cases that arose in the localities in their charge. The custom officer and the treasury officer served as additional magistrates in Bhamo. Crime was rare, and violent crime was almost unknown. Excise and opium cases, however, were numerous.¹¹ During years 1897-1909 Bhamo District was governed by ten Deputy Commissioners. They were all English, was commonly members of The Indian Civil Service (I.C.S.).¹²

**The Deputy Commissioners who administered in the Bhamo District
(1885-1909)**

No.	Name	Date of assuming Charge	Date of relishing charge
1	Major Cooke	December 1885	October 1886
2	Major Adamson	October 1886	April 1888
3	Mr.G.W.Shaw, I.C.S	April 1888	August 1890
4	Mr.E.C.S.George, C.I.E, I.C.S	10 th Aug 1890 29 th Oct 1892 8 th Nov 1894	30 th July 1892 20 th Aug 1894 10 th March 1895
5	Mr.J.M.T.George, I.C.S	30 th July 1892	29 th Oct 1892
6	Mr.W.H.C.Minns, I.C.S	20 th Aug 1894	8 th Nov 1894
7	Mr.H.p.Todd-Naylor, C.I.E,	1 st March 1895	2 nd June 1896

⁹ It is situated about twenty-six miles to the east of Bhamo.

¹⁰ G.W. Dawson, Burma Gazetteer, The Bhamo District, Rangoon, Superintendent Government Printing and Stay, 1960, p. 68 (Henceforth: Dawson, 1960)

¹¹ Imperial Gazetteer of India, provincial series, Burma, Vol. II. Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, 1908, p.114 (Henceforth: Imperial Gazetteer, 1980)

¹² Dawson, 1960, 95

	I.C.S	11 th Sept 1896	10 th April 1901
8	Mr.C.C.T. Chapman	2 nd June 1896	11 th Sept 1896
9	Mr.N.G.Chapmeley, I.C.S	10 th April 1897 October 1900 9 th March 1901	30 th June 1900 1 st Jany 1901 23 rd April 1901
10	Mr.C.C.T.Chapman	30 th June 1900	October 1900
11	Mr.C.S.Pennell, C.I.E	1 st January 1901	9 th March 1901
12	Mr.J.P.Hardiman, I.C.S	23 rd April 1901	22 nd July 1901
13	Mrjor.J.J.Cronin	22 nd July 1901	8 th July 1902
14	Mr.D.W.Rae	8 th July 1902 1 st March 1905 21 st April 1906 15 th July 1907	18 th Aug 1902 13 th June 1905 24 th Sept 1906 30 th Oct 1907
15	Mr.H.G.A.L eveson, I.C.S	19 th Aug 1902 13 th June 1905	1 st March 1905 21 st April 1906
16	Mr.G.W.Dawson, I.C.S	25 th Sept 1906 30 th Oct 1907	15 th July 1907 1 st Nov 1909

Source: G. W. Dawson, **Burma Gazetteer, The Bhamo District**, Rangoon, Superintendent Government Printing and Stationary; Union of Burma, 1960, p.95

In order to easily administrate, Myitkyina District was divided into three townships: Mogaung, Kamaing and Myitkyina. In 1901, number of village and populations of the townships in these area were as follows:¹³

No.	Township	Area (in square miles)	Villages	Population
1	Mogaung	3490	226	18,867
2	Kamaing	2650	126	9,687
3	Myitkyina	4500	582	38,845
District total		10640	934	67,399

According to the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation of 1895, the Sadon, Sima and Myitkyina hill tracts in Myitkyina Township were administered by civil officers. Headquarter of civil officers established in Sadon and Sima. The Sub-divisional Police Officer of Myitkyina served as the civil officer of the Myitkyina hill tract. The Sub-

¹³ Imperial Gazetteer, 1980, 123

divisional Officer of Mogaung and the Township Officer of Kamaing served as civil officers in administering the hill west of the Ayeyarwady River. At the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district were the custom officer, in subordinate control of the collection of revenue and a treasury officer. The Executive Engineer served as the District Officer of the Public Works Department, and had his headquarters in Myitkyina.¹⁴ The Myitkyina subdivision was administered by twelve sub divisional officers between 1891 and 1909. They were as follow:

**The sub divisional officers who administered in the Myitkyina District
(1891-1909)**

No.	Name	Date of assuming Charge	Date of relishing charge
1	Mr. H.W. Godber	13 May 1891	19 April 1892
2	Captain E.J. Gastrell, IA	20 April 1892	20 April 1892
3	Captain Marret, IA	4 Oct 1892	14 Dec. 1892
4	Mr. A. Symington, EAC	15 Dec. 1892	28 Feb 1893
5	Captain G.E.T. Green, IA	1 March 1893	5 April 1893
6	Captain F.H. Elliott, IA	6 April 1893	5 April 1893
7	Mr. W.H.C Minns, ICS	12 July 1894	26 March 1894
8	Maung Myat Tha Gyaw, TDM,	21 April 1895	7 June 1895
9	Maung Po Maung, A.T.M., EAC	8 June 1895	7 June 1895
10	Mr. J.T.O. Barnard, EAC	22 June 1907	24 August 1908
11	Mr. A.C. Bateman, EAC	25 Aug. 1908	12 April 1909
12	Mr. C.W. King, EAC	13 April 1909	-

Source: Hertz, W.A, *Burma Gazetteer, Myitkyina District*, Vol. A, Rangoon, Superintendent Government of Printing, 1960

The Myitkyina district was administered by five deputy commissioners between 1895 and 1903. They were as follow:

The deputy commissioners who administered in the Myitkyina District (1895-1903)

No.	Name	Date of assuming Charge	Date of relishing charge
1	Mr. W.H.C. Minns, ICS	-	9 June 1895
2	Mr. H.L. Saunders, ICS	10 June 1895	22 Nov. 1896
3	Mr. E.C.S. George, CIE, ICS	23 Nov. 1896	30 Nov. 1897
4	Major E.C. Townsend, IA	1 Dec. 1897	9 May 1903
5	Mr. W.A. Hertz, CSI	10 May 1903	5 April 1893

¹⁴ Imperial Gazetteer, 1980, 129

Source: Hertz, W.A, *Burma Gazetteer, Myitkyina District*, Vol. A, Rangoon, Superintendent Government of Printing, 1960

The Mogaung subdivision was administered by twenty six sub divisional officers between 1887 and 1911. They were as follow:¹⁵

**The sub divisional officers who administered in the Mogaung subdivision
(1887-1911)**

No.	Name	Date of assuming Charge	Date of relishing charge
1	Mr. D.H.R. Twomey, ICS	14 Dec 1887	30 Mar 1888
2	Captain L.E. Elliott, IA	31 March 1888	5 July 1889
3	Captain L.E. Elliott, IA	2 April 1890	7 July 1890
4	Mr. A Symington, EAC	11 July 1890	23 March 1891
5	Captain A. Wilson, IA	24 March 1891	14 Sept 1892
6	Mr. W.H.C. Minns, ICS	15 Sept 1892	20 May 1893
7	Mr. C.C.T. Chapman, AC	21 May 1893	7 May 1896
8	Maung Myat Tha Gyaw, TDM,EAC	21 May 1893	7 May 1896
9	Mr. A.E. English, ICS	30 Oct 1896	23 June 1900
10	Mr. H. Clayton, ICS	11 July 1899	17 Oct 1899
11	Major C.E. Bowen, IA	10 Nov. 1900	15 Feb 1901
12	Mr. Gavin Scott, ICS	21 Feb 1901	7 Aug 1901
13	Mr. H.A. Thoruton, ICS	22 Feb. 1902	27 Sept. 1902
14	Mr. J.T.O. Barnard, EAC	22 Feb. 1902	27 Sept. 1902
15	Mr. A.G.H. Breithaupt, EAC	28 Sept 1902	9 Dec. 1903
16	Captain W.B.T. Abbey, IA	10 Dec. 1903	16 May 1906
17	Maung Po Kin, Myook	17 May 1906	18 July 1906
18	Mr. J.T.O. Barnard, EAC	19 July 1906	27 Nov. 1906
19	Captain L.E.L. Burne, IA	28 Nov. 1906	4 July 1906
20	Mr. T.F.G. Wilson, EAC	5 July 1907	22 Aug 1908
21	Mr. W. Scott, EAC	23 Aug. 1908	2 Nov. 1910
22	Maung Po Thein, Myook	2 Nov. 1910	28 Nov. 1910
23	Mr. A. R. Godber, EAC	28 Nov. 1910	17 May 1911
24	Maung Shwe Kya, Myook	17 May 1911	2 June 1911
25	Captain H.H. Batten, IA	2 June 1911	13 Nov. 1911
26	Mr. C.W. King, EAC	14 Nov. 1911	-

The Kamaing subdivision was administered by two sub divisional offices between 1910 and 1911. They were as follow:¹⁶

¹⁵ Hertz, 1960, 165

¹⁶ Hertz, 1960, 166

**The sub divisional officers who administered in the Kamaing subdivision
(1910-1911)**

No.	Name	Date of assuming Charge	Date of relishing charge
1	Mr. J.T.O. Barnard, EAC	23 Nov. 1910	20 Nov. 1911
2	Captain H.H. Batten, IA	20 Nov. 1911	-

Thus, the Upper Myanmar Village Regulation was passed on 28 October 1887. Excepting the Shan States, this Regulation Act came into force in the whole of Upper Myanmar.¹⁷ The main target of the Village Regulation was in every Village Tract and every Village the Deputy Commissioner had to appoint one Village Headman. Village Tract means all the villages, large and small were included in the Village Tract. This was the aim of the Village Headman not to be a large number and their salaries were to be easily paid.¹⁸

Ten years after the occupation of Myanmar, in the year 1895, British introduced Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation by the power of Indian Government Act of 1870 as they thought Myanmar was now successfully pacified the aim of the introduction of this regime. Regulation was to authorize its government official and to create administrative. The basic principles of Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation were:¹⁹

- To equate the power and privilege of Duwas and local chiefs to that of headmen.
- Duwas and local chiefs were to be responsible to do judgment for the cares of Article. 302-308,324- 338,341-348,363-377,394-402 and 438-440 in their respective governing areas
- All the cases other than the above mention Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Deputy Commissioner shall administer cases.

¹⁷ Sir Charles Crosthwaite, *The Pacification of Burma*, London, Frank Cess and Company Limited, 1968, p.81 (Henceforth: Crosthwaite, 1968)

¹⁸ Ma Kyan, *Ko-lo-ni-khit-u Kye-ywa Ôk-chôk-yay* (Village Administration in the Colonial Period), Yangon, Sarpaylawka Press, 2005, p.97 (Henceforth: Kyan, 2005)

¹⁹ British Burma Political Proceeding, August 1841, pp.57-94

- By the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, Duwas and Local chief were to take responsibility to suppress the crime in their villages and Group of villages.

- In case of anti-British attack by a village in a village group, other villages collectively shall be responsible for the attack regardless of whether these villages themselves took part in the attack or not, and whether they were able to capture the culprits or not, and all villages were responsible to give fine for the attack.

Villagers and headmen who disobeyed the order of Frontier officer were fined up to 50 kyats and 100 kyats.²⁰ We observe that the practice and methods of the British in enforcing the Kachin Hill Tribe Regulation amounted to oppression and suppression.

Only in the year 1909 British were able to extend their administration to the north and northwest regions of the confluence. As the objective of administrative and security, they had opened a military outpost at villages. In the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, British further went on Northern administrative area expansion by sending various columns. Thereafter, British were able to control Hpimaw, Khantilon and Hukaung valley. Permanent Outposts were opened in the east of N. Maik ha, Lawkhaung in 1911 and Hpimaw in 1912.²¹

In the year 1914, British established a permanent military post at Putaung village (Putao). Mr. W.A. Hertz was appointed as the first District Commissioner in same year. The stockade located at Putao was called as Fort Hertz in honor of Mr. W.A. Hertz. After Mr. Hertz, Mr. J.T.O. Bernard became the second District Commissioner.²² As soon as, he became the District Commissioner, firstly, Mr. Hertz were collecting taxes, conferring appointment orders to each village headman and dissolve the village headman appointment orders given by the Chinese government. According to the Barnard report, Putao Deputy Commissioner issued a total of twenty-four village headmen appointment orders while that of Kaunglu Deputy Commissioner about 231 appointment orders. Mr.

²⁰ U Tin Maung Yin, "Annexation of Hill Region", *Union of Burma Journal of Literary and Social Science*, Vol.2, No.3, September 1969, p.54 (Henceforth: Tin Maung Yin, 1969)

²¹ Tin Maung Yin, 1969, 54

²² Bernard. J.T.O. "History of Putao"; *Journal of Burma Research Society*, Vol.xv, part.ii, 1925

Bernad and Mr. Leonard confiscated the appointment orders given by the Chinese to each village headman along the Sino-Myanmar order.²³

Therefore, we can safely say that only in the year 1914, British were able to put the Myanmar northern region under their firm control. It was once called the unadministered area known as The Triangle area. In order to support their administration, British did not abolish the Sawbwaship, until the occupation of Putao. Therefore, Saw New Ai was recognized as Lokhun Sawbwa on 10 November 1914 and on 13 August 1915. Sao Hpa Hkan was recognized as Sawbwa in the said region. We find the list of Sawbwa in which described who was appointed to which region as follow:

Name of Sawbwas	Administrative areas
Saing Mong	Lokhun
Ka Saing	Manse
Pa Lam Hsar Hkam	Langdaw
H man	Langnu
Hkam Hay	Mannu
Pa Lam Paung	Mongyale

British policy in Khantilon region can be seen as trying to maintain a status quo, which came out of the prevailing circumstances of political unrest. Therefore the full functioning of British administration began in the year 1928 in Hukaung valley and Putao.

With regard to the administration of the Kachin region, there were two subdivisions, two townships and 783 villages in Bhamo district in 1901. Myitkyina district comprised two subdivisions, three townships and 934 villages. Therefore, there were three districts, seven subdivisions, thirteen townships and 368 3 villages in the Kachin region. In 1922, there were three subdivisions, three township s, six Kachin hill tracts and 772 village tracts in Myitkyina district, and four subdivisions, 11 townships, two Kachin hill tracts and 686 village tracts in Katha district. The number of administrative officers in the Kachin region in 1901 may be given here:

Commissioner	1
Deputy Commissioners	3

²³ Tin Maung Yin, 1969, 55

Assistant Commissioners	7
(Subdivisional Officers)	
Township Officers	13

British practiced varied and diverse forms of divided and rule administration in Burma (Myanmar). In the actual implementation of divide and rule, they changed and transformed it to suit the conditions and status of the nationals.

The British government had been governing the Kachin hill tracts separately from Burma proper since 1895 when the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation was promulgated. The division became more pronounced when British administration became well established. Myitkyina, Bhamo and Putao Districts in Mandalay division were combined with the Shan states and formed into a new division called North-eastern Frontier Region, which was administered by a commissioner. Therefore the Burma Frontier Service was formed on 20 December 1922.²⁴

The British government established administration by passing laws from time to time for the administration of the Kachin region. The officers in the administrative hierarchy had to administer the localities in their charge and administer justice and collect revenue in those localities in accordance with the laws. There were laws passed between 1886 and 1923 for the administration of the Kachin region. The following laws were passed between 1886 and 1923 for the administration of the Northern region:

- The Upper Burma Laws Act 1886
- Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886
- Land and Revenue Act, 1876
- Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulations, 1889
- Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, 1895
- The Upper Burma and Arakan Hills Frontier Crossing and Disturbed District Regulation, 1907, and
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1896.

²⁴ India Government, Home Department, Letter no. F 43-11 Easts, 16 Nov. 1922. Burma Gazetteer, 23rd December 1922, Part. ii, 1147

The Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation of 1895 ordered that the ethnic minorities in the hill tracts of Bhamo, Katha and Myitkyina districts were to be governed separately. After the promulgation of The Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation of 1895, it can be said that the deputy commissioners who administered their districts under the laws that were in force in Myanmar divided the districts and administered their district under two different laws. The powers and jurisdictions of the deputy commissioner were defined in sixteen sections 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 33, 35 and those of the local chiefs were defined in a single section especially section 5. The deputy commissioner was mainly responsible to administer the Kachin hills according to this law with a view to consolidate the British government's hold on power, avoiding border problems and collecting revenues fully. If there was a murder case in a hill tract, the deputy commissioner had to force the villagers concerned to expose the murderer. If they failed to do so, he could fine the villagers.²⁵

The British government tried to implement the administration with two methods: by dividing the region into administrative divisions and by promulgating laws. For the restoration of law and order in the Kachin region, various levels of courts and police stations were also established. District and township level courts were set up in the district and township headquarters. Similarly, district and township police stations were established. The hierarchy of courts and the conditions of the police stations in Myitkyina district will be discussed first. There were three grades of courts: township, sub divisional and district courts which had general powers and jurisdictions. The assistant superintendents were charged with administering justice in the Kachin hill tracts under the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation.²⁶

The Kachin Hill Tribes Regulations of 1895 were operative were:

- Seinlon Kaba and Shwegu hill tracts, which were inhabited by the Kachins, in Bhamo district
- Sadon, Sama and Myitkyina hill tracts in Myitkyina Subdivision and Mogaung Kachin hill tract in Mogaung Subdivision and Kamaing and Htawgaw Kachin hill tract in Myitkyina district

²⁵ Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, Article 13

²⁶ Hertz, 1960, 150

- Kachin hill tracts in the Katha district
- Puta-o district
- The Kachin settlements in the Momeik Subdivision, and
- The Kachin settlements in the Northern Theinni Subdivision in Northern Shan State.²⁷

The Triangle in Myitkyina District included part of the administered territory in Kachin hill tracts in 1934.²⁸ Its' headquarter was firstly established in Punlumbum, later moved to Sumprabum in 1935.²⁹ Similarly the Hukaung region was situated within the Myitkyina district, also was incorporated into the administered territory in 1934, and was placed under the assistant commissioner of Kamaing.³⁰ The Commissioner of the Northeastern Frontier represented the governor and was the highest administrative officer in the region. His office was the highest court in the Kachin hill region.³¹ The Deputy Commissioners of the Northern region were authorized to execute the civil and criminal cases in the Kachin hill tracts. And then they also served as revenue officers. In 1937 the British government decided to separate Myanmar from British India and granted a new administrative system known as the 91 Department Scheme. But the administrative system remained unchanged in the Kachin region.

In short, in capturing Northern Myanmar, British occupied strategic areas of Bhamo and Mogaung first and foremost. In that, British used not only military means but also political maneuver to lay down administrative structure. In the pacification of Northern Myanmar, British employed various methods and tactics. They sometime resorted to ordinary military column, sometime pure punitive expeditions permanent post, negotiation and disarmament. And then, British practiced varied and diverse forms of divided and rule administration in Northern Myanmar. In order to easy administration, administrative territories were systematically fixed, according to the work, duties were divided and then appointments were based on the qualification and the Duwa, Taungoak, Sawbwa and Thugyis (village headmen) were traditionally continued to administer the village. On the other hand, they directly checked and effectively controlled the

²⁷ Political Department Notification, No.5, dated 20-6-1895, Rangoon, Kachin Hills Manual, p.14

²⁸ RAB, 1933-34,14

²⁹ RAB, 1933-34,1

³⁰ RAB, 1933-34,13

³¹ RAB, 1921, 22,15

administrations of the Duwa, Taungoak, Sawbwa and the Thugyis by creating the posts of Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners. The administrative power of Northern Myanmar in the early colonial period was vested in the hands of the administrative officials. The administrative officials, on behalf of the Government, took the administration of their respective Division or Districts, subdivision or Township. The authority of the officials higher or lower were fixed from the center. The British government was able to establish administration in the Kachin region only in 1896. The British government divided the Northern Myanmar into different administrative units: divisions, districts, sub-divisions. There were many deputy commissioners and sub divisional commissioners who were charged with administering the Northern region. The region was divided into the areas governed under the regular laws and those administered under the Hill Tribes Regulation. The new system of administration introduced by the British and the Kachins' traditional systems of government existed side by side. Moreover, the British government issued many different laws. For the administration of justice, district, sub divisional and township level officers were appointed, and justice was administered for the restoration of law and order in the Northern region.

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**မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမြောက်ပိုင်း(ကချင်)ကိုလိုနီအုပ်ချုပ်ရေး(၁၈၈၅-၁၉၄၂)
ဒေါက်တာကျော်ဆွေညွန့်***

ဤစာတမ်းမှာ ၁၈၈၆ မှ ၁၉၄၂ ထိမြန်မာနိုင်ငံမြောက်ပိုင်း(ကချင်ပြည်နယ်)ကိုကျင့်သုံးခဲ့သော ကိုလိုနီခေတ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကို ရေးသားထားပါသည်။ ဗြိတိသျှတို့သည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံကို အင်္ဂလိပ်-မြန်မာကျူးကျော်စစ်သုံးကြိမ် (၁၈၂၄၊ ၁၈၅၂၊ ၁၈၈၅)ဖြင့် ကျူးကျော်သိမ်းပိုက်ခဲ့ပြီး မြန်မာတစ်နိုင်ငံလုံးကို ဗြိတိသျှကိုလိုနီအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးအောက် သွတ်သွင်းလိုက်ပါသည်။ အစပိုင်းတွင် ဗြိတိသျှတို့က မိရိုးဖလာအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးစနစ်များကို အနဲငယ်ပြောင်းလဲစေခြင်းဖြင့် အုပ်ချုပ်ရန် ကြိုးစားခဲ့ပြီး စစ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဖြင့် တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုးရေးနှင့်ငြိမ်ဝပ်ပိပြားရေးကို ဦးစားပေးလုပ်ကိုင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ထို့နောက် တဖြည်းဖြည်း မြို့ပြအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးစနစ်ကို ကျင့်သုံးလာပါသည်။ ကိုလိုနီအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှာ နည်းလမ်းမျိုးစုံနှင့်စနစ်တကျစီမံအုပ်ချုပ်သော်လည်း နောက်ပိုင်းတွင် မြန်မာတို့ နိုင်ငံရေးနိုးကြားလာပြီး မြန်မာနိုင်ငံမြောက်ပိုင်းမှလည်းလက်နက်ကိုင်တော်လှန်မှုများ ပါဝင်လာပါသည်။ ဤစာတမ်းကို မူရင်း၊ တဆင့်ခံအထောက်အထားများကိုအသုံးပြုပြီး ကိုလိုနီသဘောအရကျင့်သုံးသော ဗြိတိသျှတို့ မူဝါဒနှင့်ပတ်သက်ပြီးသိရှိစေရန် သုတေသနပြုလုပ်ထားပါသည်။

* wGJzufygarmu©? ordkif;Xme? jrpfBuD;emwuúodkvf/