

Title	Administrative Pattern of Yindaw Township
All Authors	Moe Moe Oo
Publication Type	Local Publication
Publisher (Journal name, issue no., page no etc.)	Universities Research Journal Vol. 5, No.9
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## **Administrative Pattern of Yindaw Township \***

**Moe Moe Oo<sup>1</sup>**

### **Abstract**

The historical evidence of Yindaw Township is presented in Background History and Administration based on the *Parabaik* Manuscripts and contemporary records. It is a significant work to extend our understanding of culture and administrative pattern of Myanmar by providing a detailed knowledge and information of the Yindaw regions since the pre colonial and colonial era. The aim of writing the research paper is to help students to preserve their cultural heritage. We hope that the research will be of use to the researchers and scholars who need some guidelines for regional research skill.

Keyword: supra and infra relationship, administrative matters

### **Introduction**

Yindaw came into existence since the time of Bagan period, Yindaw and its surrounding areas played a major role in defense. Myanmar kings mobilized the Shwe Pyi Yan Aung Cavalry forces in this township. Yindaw actively took part in national defenses. Yindaw was a region where Myanmar nationals who formed the majority and foreigners such as Portuguese, Indian and Kaunghan Shan lived together. Majority of the people were Buddhists. As to the religion Yindaw carried out the religious undertakings for the perpetuation of Buddha *Sasasna*. Other religious sectors were supported by the Myanmar kings. The administration pattern varied in Yindaw region under successive Myanmar kings. The role of *thugyi* (village headmen) was important in the rural administration. Myanmar kings strived for the development of administration. The administrative pattern of village circle, township, sub-district and district was practiced under British rule.

### **Aim and Objectives**

I believe that my new finding research work will be a significant value for the regional research studies.

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## Literature Review/ Background

### Background History

The trace of “Yintaw” location is only in the Bagan period. The inscription of Sa Kyo Paya Hla dated 554 ME (1192 A.D) mentions the words like “Yintaw”. (Nyein Maung, 1972, 354; Sa Kyo Paya Hla Kyauksa, Front, Line-12) It is suggesting the existence of the ancient township in Myanmar History. During the Bagan Period, King Pyu Saw Hti (MWT-New-0333-01 to 14. 2) and King Aniruddha (AD 1044-1077) who was famous for his pilgrims; religious merits and traveling, (*Hman-nan*, 1992a, 289) visited Yindaw region and dug the irrigated canal passing through (Tun Yi, 2003, 208) it became Yindaw’s lake today. (Zabudipa, 1910, 98) It is learnt that Yindaw was an important town in the reigns of Myanmar kings. In 1402, king Mingaung, conferring the title Maha on the grandson of Yazathura, the Lord of Pinle, granted him seventy war elephants and Yindaw Town as fief. (Hmanan, 1967, 442) When Minye Kyaw Htin made a list of towns, divisions and district and villages on 31 May 1679, Yindaw was mentioned as a *kyeitsu* (non-crown service) town. (Than Tun, 1985, 181) It was a town granted to queens, princesses and ministers in fief in the Kon-baung period too. (Maung Maung Tin, 2004a, 395, 401)

### Location

Yindaw is located between 20° 43' 0" North, 95° 56' 0" East. Geographical location is Pyawbwe, Mandalay, Myanmar, Asia. (See Map-I) Historically, Myanmar political power was centered on the influence of Meiktila District where the administrative units of Tampadipa *Taing* (Division) were located. This demarcation of territorial boundaries was initiated by King Thalun (AD.1629-1648). The ancient administrative units being Tampadipa *Taing* and the territorial boundaries were as follows:

the land bounded on the east by Thitse Taw, south by Yamethin, west by Aungtha, Meiktila Lake, north by Taungtwin Nge Belu Kyaung, (Zabudipa, 1910, 98)

I would like to show the compare and contrast of the demarcation area in colonial period. Under the British rule, there were frequent changes of territorial boundaries among the administrative units. At the beginning of Colonial Period Yindaw was concluded in the Pyawbwe Township and boundaries were demarcated as follows:

The Township was bounded on the east by Pyawbwe, on the south Magwe Division and on the north by Meiktila Township.(Scott, 1910, 410; See Map-II)

The above mentioned boundaries of Yindaw had still existed under the British rule comprised in Pyawbwe Township.(See Map-II) Yindaw Township is located to the northwest of Pyawbwe Township.(See Map-III) The tract of Yindaw abutted on the Meiktila Tank. (Zambu Dipa, 1910, 98) Yindaw town is partly surrounded by a moat (See Photo-No. 9) and ruined wall. (Scott, 1910, 410; See photo- No. 11, Yindaw) It is enclosed with thorny hedgerow and village door (See photo- No. 10, Yindaw)

### Various Demarcations

The records showed that the nine demarcation areas of Yindaw changed. These areas are as follows:

#### Various Demarcations of Successive Era (1402-1944)

Year	Various Demarcations
1402	Anauk Phet Taik (Tun Yi, <i>Myanmar Myo Ywa Ne Pe</i> , 64,65)
1637	Tampadipa <i>Taing</i> (Zambu Dipa, 1910, 98)
1884	Tatira Khaing (Ma Kyan, 2002, 271)
1886	A Le Paing <i>Taing</i> (Wilkie, 1934, 28)
1890	Eastern Division (Kyan, 2005,233)
1896	Yamethin Khaying ( Wilkie, 1934, 108)
1907	Yanaung Myo (Wilkie, 1934, 108)
1932	Pyawbwe (Ma Kyan, 2002, 272)
1944	Uttara <i>Taing</i> (Kala, 1961, 352)

Changing of the various regions depended upon Myanmar kings and British rule. During the reign of King Aniruddha (AD 1044-1077) forty-three garrison towns were established along the frontier areas between *Tampadipa* and *Kamboza* (Shan States). It was include in Mye-Latt Detha. (U Kala, 1961, 31)Moreover, *Myosa*, a term denoting a district seat of government along with its hinterland and subordinate villages were reorganized into the units of military conscription in time of emergency like *Htaungpyu Myo*, *Yapyu Myo*, and *Sepyu Myo*. These units had to render military service in accordance with their status; *Htaungpyu* had to render thousand servicemen, *Yapyu* to render hundred etc. (*Hman-nan*, 1992a,

269-270) Yindaw had been a *Yapyu Myo*, a town which had to submit 400 military servicemen. (Tin, 1965) It seemed that the garrison towns were Yindaw, Yemethin, Pyawbwe and Meiktila. (Than Tun, 1985, 34)

### Donation Records from Yindaw

Indeed, the Myanmar Kings, Princes and Ministers which appear frequently in local histories and in connection with the founding of pagodas(See Photo-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), are well known to the people. The legends that have widest currency are those which relate their tours of Yindaw on their conducts. The donor lists were as follows:

Donors	Stupas & Monastery	Year
U-Zana (1249-1256)	Min Kyaung (Yin Daw)	20.4.1306),(YYM-0074-01 to 13, 614-5)
Min Khaung I (1401-1422)	Min Kyaung (Yin Daw)	4.10.1785),(YYM-0074-01 to 13, 614-7)
Nyaung Yan Mintara (1597-1606)	Min Nan Thu (Yemethin)	0.7.1634),(YYM-0074-01 to 13, 615-6)
Yindaw Princes (1744)	Sin Kyo Shwe Gu (Amara Pura)	21.11.1790,(Maung Maung Tin, 2004b, 64)
U Pesi (Yindaw Myosa)	Yatana Bone Tha Su taungra Ceti (Dewin, Mandalay)	1881,(Line-1-8, Yadana Bone-tha Su Taung Ya Bell Inscription)

As describe above, we can approximate the donor's status. They donated in Yindaw and other regions.

### Innwa Period from Yindaw (1364-1555)

Yindaw was then a separate charge and in 1402 Minmaha was appointed Myosa by Minhaung (1401-1422) and later on the death of Mahabyauk the king appointed Pauk Hla as Myosa of Yamethin with fifty elephants. He was succeeded by Sithu who was there in 1428. Mohnyinthado (1427-40) spent most of his reign trying to maintain his throne. Yamethin and other towns "under princes of much the same standing as himself went their own way and treated him as at best a seminar. When he tried to reduce the towns he found some of them defended by Shans, possibly recent immigrants, Onbaung (Hsipaw) made

common cause with them” (Harvey). In 1433 the Mohnyin Sawbwa actually sent his son against Yamethin but he was successful. Mohnyinthado’s son, Narapati (1443-69) defied the Yunan government and held his own for a time but when in 1446 the Chinese appeared in strength before Ava he yielded. ((Wilkie, 1934, 28)

### **Nyaung Yan Period from Yindaw (1555-1752)**

The kings of Nyaung Yan Dynasty could maintain peace and prosperity of the kingdom during 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. But the power of Nyaung Yan Dynasty eventually declined due to the *Zinmei* (Yodaya) invasion. (U Kala, 1961, 65)

For the external affairs were included Taung Twin Gyi, Yamethin, Wati, Yindaw, Hlaing Tet and Nyaung Yan. Thus the region was under the rule of the Nawrahta Min Saw. During the reign of king Min Ye Nanda Meik (AD 1597-1606) was occupied in Central Myanmar. (Tun Nyo, 1997, 1)The regions are as follows:

- Pindale (Windwin, Meiktila District), ( List of Villages, 1956, 68)
- Pauk Myaing (Myitha, Kyaukse District), ( List of Villages, 1956, 81)
- Pyin Si(Nwa Hto Gyi, Myin Gyan District), ( List of Villages, 56, 71)
- Yindaw (Pyawbwe, Yamethin District), (List of Villages, 1956, 85)
- Yamethin (Pyawbwe, Yamethin District), (List of Villages, 1956, 85)
- Hlaingtet (Thasi, Meiktila District), (List of Villages, 1956, 65)
- Wati (Pyawbwe, Yamethin District), (List of Villages, 1956, 71, 84)
- Thagara (Thasi, Meiktila District) (List of Villages, 1956, 65)

He was sent to repair Nyaung Yan Township in 1597.( During the reign of Min Ye U-Zana (1606-1628) and his followers revolt to Innwa, the district between Yindaw and surrounding area which participate in 25 August 1628 and Mon invasion in A.D 1648. During that time the war with Mon invasion was almost over, but the situation in and around Yindaw area was in chaos. (U Kala, 1961, 351)

Most notorious bandits who reigned over the heads and people of Pyin Si, Yindaw, Yamethin, Hlaing Tet, Wati moved to Shan and Rakhine in 1751. Therefore the royal order was issued to check the cavalry number in these regions on 11 May 1692. In Yindaw history such highway banditry took place only when great internal affairs broke out. Such an epidemic naturally devastated many villages.

### Kon-baung Period from Yindaw (1752-1885)

During the reign of king Bagyidaw (AD 1819-1837) had to march in military campaign. On the Royal Order issued on 1 April 1788, Yindaw and its surrounding region were supposed to be the strong and fortified regions.

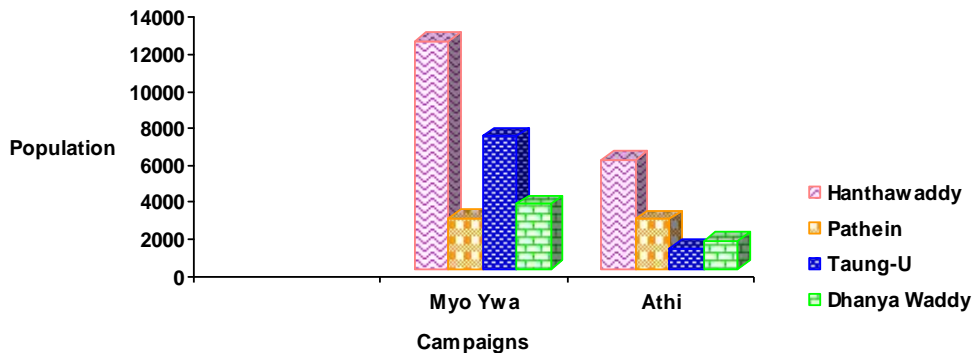


Fig- 1 Kon-baung's Campaigns

Source: *Dhanya Waddy Sit Kyaung* (Dhanya Waddy Campaign), *Parabaik MS*, No. 732, National Library, Yangon

Moreover, it is assumed that Yindaw and surrounding regions had been participated by defense for royal families since Kon-baung Period. Yindaw inevitably involved in these skirmishes as an outpost. In those days the region along had been the battle field and the people lived under chaotic situation.

Many varieties of crown service men or regiment-like groups are found in this township. Among them Shwe Pyi Yan Aung Cavalry groups were excluded. They were mainly the servicemen living in villages above the lake of the township. Shwe Pyi Yan Aung Cavalry force was formed by king Bagyidaw (1819-1837). (Than Tun, 1988b, 423)

As a conclusion Yindaw originated since the time of Bagan Period. The regions were believed to have been important area for defense. In Sagaing Period the area was settled by various crown servicemen groups because successive kings of Inwa and Nyaungyan Dynasty organized the artillery, cavalry and musketeers in the region. In addition, Portuguese, Mohamadan and Kaunghan were deported to settle in this area. In such time of political unrest the people in Yindaw region lived in the chaotic situation.

## Administration

In such a society there were two basic social strata: the governed and the governing class. The governed mainly consisted of the *athi* (non-crown service men) who had to pay taxes to the state. In the provincial areas, the governing class consisted of various officials directly appointed by the sovereign himself and other local hereditary chiefs, like *Sawbwa*, *Myo thugyi*, *Ywa Thugyi*, *Shwe Pyi So*, etc. (Than Tun, 1986c, 663) In the Yindaw Township the society seemed to be closely knitted with the local hereditary officials and the populace.

During the reign of King Badon's *Sit-tan* (Census Roll) in 1783, the town was formed with 521 household of the *athi* and 491 households of the crown servicemen. (Koenig, 1979, 413) Many varieties of crown service men or regiment like groups were found in this township. They are as follows:

*Ka La Byo* (Mohamedans), (*Parabaik MS*, no. 3, SMC)

*Ngwei Gun Daw* (Silver Tax Collectors), (*Parabaik MS*, no. 4, SMC)

*Myin Zu Gyi* (Horsemen of Big Group), (Than Tun, 1986b, 963)

*Myanmar Myin* (Horsemen of Myanmar), (Than Tun, 1986b, 963)

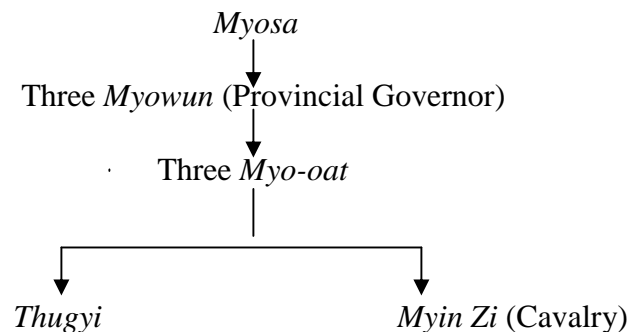
*The Nat Su* (Musketeers) (*Parabaik MS*, No. 732, NLC)

*Shwe Pyi Yan Aung Su* (The Cavalry Units), (Maung Maung Tin, 2004c, 366)

*Portuguese* (Men from Portuguese) (Than Tun, 2007, 187)

Generally speaking, *athi* were more numerous than the crown servicemen. I would like to show the Yindaw's administration system. They are-

### Yindaw's Administration System (Kon-baung period)





From the Nyaung period to Kon-baung period, the highest officer in rank in the Yindaw Township was the Myosa, Myowun, Myo oat, Thugyi and Myinzi.

### **The Role of Myosa, Myowun and Myo-oat in Yindaw**

Within (1042-1885) years Yindaw was administered by three Myosa, one Myowun and one Myo-oat. It seemed to me that their tenure of office was very short.

<b>Provincial Governors (Myosa, Myowun, Myo-oat) (1402-1885)</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1402	Maha	<i>Myosa</i> (Hmanan, 1967, 442)
1783	Thiri Thu Sandra Dewi	<i>Myosa</i> (Maung Maung Tin, 2004a, 401)
1866	Maha Min Khaung ThaManta Raza	<i>Three Myowun</i> (Parabaik MS, no. 3, SMC)
1878	Min Htin Thiha Kyaw Khaung	<i>Three Myo-oat</i> (Parabaik MS, no. 4, SMC)
1885	Mingyi Thiri Maha Zeya Gamani	<i>Myosa</i> (Parabaik MS, no. 4, SMC)

In the Kon-baung period, the highest officer in rank in the Yindaw Township was the *Myo-wun*. He had the right to hear and try cases both criminal and civil; to check and standardize the weights, measures and capacity (basket) used in trading and marketing and levy taxes on the people in his jurisdiction; and to implement the special tasks assigned to him some time by the central authorities. In the time of King Thibaw, they were came out in 1884 a booklet of government regulations that consist of twenty-five articles to abide by the local and provincial governors (*Myo-wun*). (Taw Sein Kho, 1960, 55-60)

### **The Role of Myo Thugyi (Town Headmen) in Yindaw**

*Myo-wun* subordinates were the town headmen, and village headmen. Village men were called *Taing Thugyi*, *Thugyi*, *Ywa-ok*, etc. All these hereditary chiefs had charge over the common people called *athi*. Indeed, they also had the right to hear and try petty cases brought to them.

The earliest mention of the *Myo Thugyi* (Town Headmen) is found in one record dated 1810; and it was Nga Kyaw San Hla then, down to the reign of king Thi-baw, we can glean from various sources the headmen of Yindaw and can prepare a list of them as follows:

**Town Headmen of Yindaw (1810-1880)**

Year	Headmen
1801	Nga Kyaw San Hla
1869	Ko Ohn Khaing
1878	Shwe Taung Eindra Thura
1880	Nga Loke

Source: *Parabaik MS*, no. 3, 4, SMC

The Town Headmen had subordinate officials like, for example, *thugyi* (Village Headmen) of a village tract. They meant the extent of an administrative unit or jurisdiction.

**The Role of Village Headmen in Yindaw**

*Thugyi* was the backbone of the social system responsible for the central government. His main task was to collect the revenue proportionately from the public for the central government. (Soe Yin, 97, 98) Land tax must include the signatures of Deputy Commissioner and *thugyi* or their representative.

Otherwise the collection of tax would not be convenient and effective. (U Thaug Collection) So it is found that *Thugyis* were important not only for the peace and security of the community but also for the collection of taxes for the government.

On the basis of available evidences the *thugyis* who were prominent in Yindaw Township in the Kon-baug Period are given below:

**Village Headmen of Yindaw (1869-1880)**

Year	Village Headmen
1869	Naw Rahta Thura Pyan Htin
1876	Ko Khin
1877	Nga Shwe Tha
1877	Ko Pya
1878	Myaung Myat Kyaw
1880	U Ban
-	Thu Rein Kyaw Khaung

Source: *Parabaik MS*, no. 3, 4, 9, SMC

### The Role of Shwe Pyi Yan Aung Cavalry Officers

Some villages were under the charge of the cavalry who administered in village. It seemed to me that cavalry groups were hereditary; they were appointed by kings to charge over villages.

#### Cavalry Corps of Shwe Pyi Yang Aung (1826-1874)

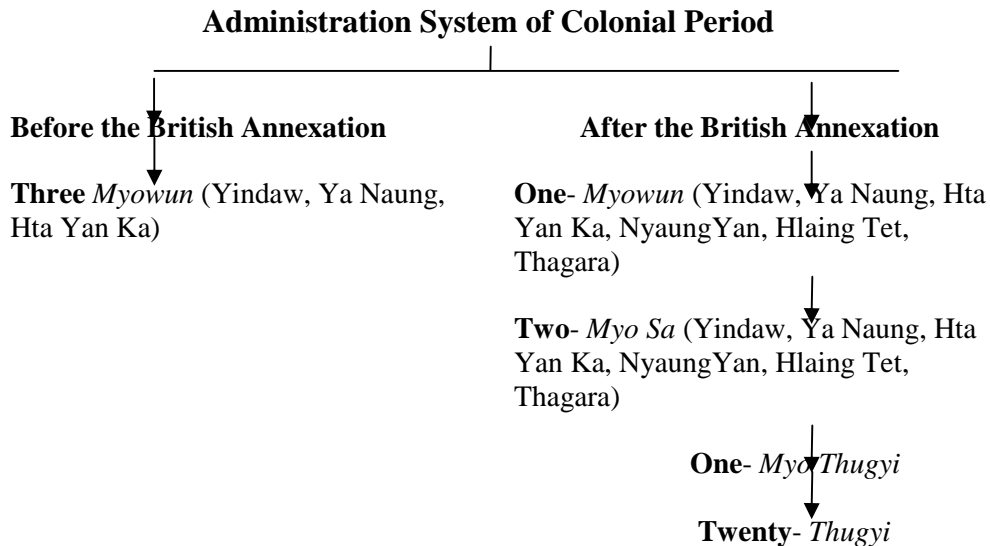
Year	Name	Rank
8.3.1826	Nay Myo Shwe Taung Thura	Minister
1877	Min Gyi Maha Thet Taw Shey	Minister
-	Min Gyi Maha Maha Min Khaung Htin	Minister
1883	Min Gyi Maha Min Htin Theik Hti Ponnaka	Minister
3.12.1847	Maha Min Hla Min Khaung Thurein	Captain
-	Nay Myo Min Htin Yan Naing	Captain
-	Maha Eindra Min Kyaw	Captain
20.3.1852	Maha Min Hla Min Khaung Thurein	Captain
-	Maha Min Htin Kyaw Khaung	Captain
5.1.1877	Min Htin Ta Saung	Captain
-	Min Htin Thiri Kyaw Khaung	Captain
-	Min Khaung Kyaw Htin	Myin-oat
-	Nay Myo Theikdi Raza	Myin-oat
-	Nga Hlwar Tin	Headmen
9.10.1872	Nga Tha Net	Myinzi (Rider)
-	Nay Myo Sithu Raza	Clerk
-	Nay Myo Thiri Kyaw Swa	Clerk
1874	Nga –O Thet	Clerk

Source; Than Tun, *1988b*, 472, 1055, Maung Maung Tin, *2004c*, 116, 82, 69, 222, 492; Taw Sein Kho, *1960*, 139; U Maung Maung Tin, *Shwe Nan Thon Wawhara Abeik dan*, Royal Dictionary), Vol: I, Yangon, Department of Religious Affairs, 1960, 139; Daw Khan Khan, *Shwe Pyi Yan Aung Myin Tat (Shwe Pyi Yan Aung Cavalry)*, Research Paper, 2008, pp.4-5

However, the crown service groups were under the charge of their respective group leaders who also held their offices hereditarily. Indeed, they also had the right to hear and try petty cases brought to them.

## Colonial Administration in Yindaw

For administrative purposes the British government changed the appointments. The British annexed Myanmar, ruled the country by bureaucracy and appointed administrative officers. (Wilkie, 1934, 104 )



*Myo-wun, Myo-sa, Myo-thugyi, thugyi* who had served as rural administrative officers under Myanmar kings were temporarily appointed as administrative officers with small amount of salary. They were eligible to enjoy the commissions from the revenues they had collected in the respective areas. *Thugyis* took the duty for the village administration and security and they had the powers to decide some criminal and civil cases. The administrative pattern of village circle, township, sub-district and district was practiced for law and order restoration of Yamethin District which had unrests.

## Village Administration in Shwe Pyi Yan Aung (East) Regions

The Eastern Division includes the Yame-thin, Pyinmana, Meiktila, Yindaw, Pyawbwe's village administration instead of the Moegoke's administration system. We can divide into five positions of Village headmen. (Mya Kyan, 2005, 21) They were *Myo-thugyi, Taing-thugyi, thugyi* appointed by Kings, *thugyi* appointed by *Myo-thugyi, Taing-thugyi*

and *Ywa Khaung* (Senior Village Headmen). *Thugyi* appointed by Kings seemed to be higher in rank than the *thugyi* appointed by *Myo-thugyi*, *Taing-thugyi*. All positions are mixing in these regions. The five statuses of the servicemen are not completed except under the charge of the Yemethin region. We can glean from various sources the village headmen and can prepare a list of them as follows:

**Table-1 Different Administration System in Various Townships**

Township	Myo-wun	Myo-sa	Sit-ke	Nar-khan	Clerk	Myo-thugyi	Cavalry Clerk	Thugyi
Yame-thin	1	-	2	2	2	5	-	40
Pyinmana	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pywe-bwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Yindaw	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	20
Yanaung	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
Meiktila	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahlaing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wamtwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	113

Source: Wilkie, 1934, 106; Kyan, 2005, 33

As described above, we can study the changing of the village administration system based on border area. They meant the extent of an administrative unit or jurisdiction. The reasons why the British government made administrative changes were to suppress the rebellions and to utilize the village administrative systems. The village boundaries demarcated between 1893 and 1914 were cancelled and new boundaries were defined for administrative expediency. Village administration was vital in the colonial period Myanmar administration. In this way, the number of the administrative officers in the hierarchically organized administrative structure of Yindaw was increased. (Morrison, 1936, 118)

### **Rights and Obligations of Village Headmen**

The fluctuation rate of village headmen and villages includes the Eastern Division in 1889-1897.

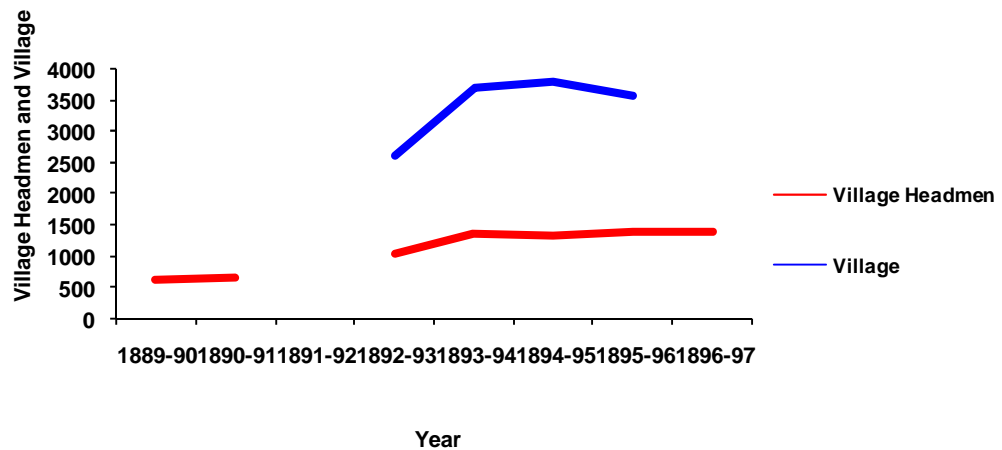


Fig-2 Eastern Division of Village Headmen and Village

Source: Kyan, 2005, 222-223

For administrative expediency, the number of villages was increased and more headmen were appointed.

One of the Yindaw's *thugyi* served levy tax on the people in his jurisdiction; and to implement the special tasks assigned to him some time by the central authorities. All taxes are Thatamedata Tax-41369, State Land Tax- 983 and Irrigation Tax-479 Rs.

The 1891 census report showed that the *thugyi* got the levy tax (One *taing* = Levy tax of 8.36 villages) from Eastern Division are as follows:

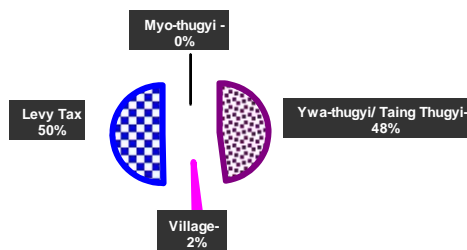


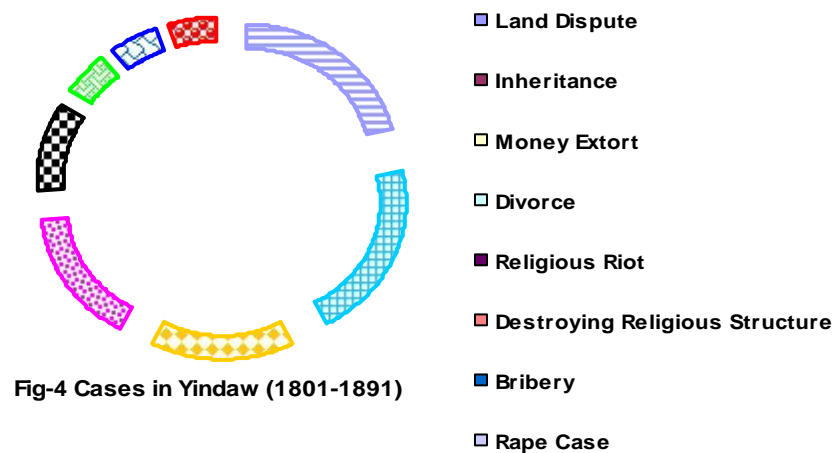
Fig-3 Yamethin's Levy Tax (1888-1889)

As the Colonial Government realized the importance of *thugyis* in the village administration very well, they presented to the competent *thugyis* so as to effectively manage their colonial administration. *Thugyis* stood as a class of significance in social organization as the Colonial Government encouraged them, as they were heads of village administration and as they had the right to tackle some criminal cases and civil cases. The village headmen used in trading and marketing and levy taxes on the people in his jurisdictions. The government planned to impose and collect taxes through villages, and to suppress crimes.

### Cases

As special criminal powers were granted to village headmen as rewards, the village headmen detected crimes in the localities under their charge. They had the right to hear and try cases both criminal and civil in during the reign of Myanmar kings.

The two Anglo-Myanmar Wars also caused the people a great economic hardship. Criminal cases were also common in Yin-daw Township. I would like to present the distribution of *Thet kayits* (loans and mortgage deeds) collected from the villages.



Source: Than Tun, 1986b, 655, 660, 752; MTLU Lib Pu, 0064-02; 0055-10; 0055-12; 55; 64; Parabaik MSS, No.1, 3, 5, 8, 9, SMC

All of them do not constitute the total number of *thet-kayits* available in the township. It represents only a few documents collected from some villages located in the region under study. The data always need to be corrected and updated by supplementing, them with new findings of the researchers and scholars. Based on the available data, it can be surmised that the two kings of Mindon and Thibaw saw more people entangled in the web of criminals.

When we classify the records and analyze them, we find that cases heard and tried by the *khon-daw* (royal court) was very few when compared to those heard and tried by respectable persons like priests, village elders, donors of pagodas, and departmental chiefs including town headman, village headman, *Myin-zi* and *Myin-gaung* etc. Indeed, almost all of the civil cases were arbitrated by the judges, saying that “it might consume not only time but money also. Moreover, it could breed hatred between the two parties.”(*Parabaik MS*, no. 11, TDMC)

Even the case of theft when brought before a priest could be brought to an end by means of arbitration. Arbitration method was greatly used in civil cases. It was less expensive and less complicated; both parties could easily accept the decision of the judge since they trusted him, his honesty, morality and wisdom. Evidences are ample, which are still untapped by historians; and they are very much useful and reliable in writing social and administrative history. (Thida Myint, 2009, 61)

### **Punishments**

Law suits and cases heard and tried or rather arbitrated are often found in records. They were related with land dispute, inheritance, money extort, divorce, religious riot, destroying religious structure, bribery and rape cases, etc., etc. Robbery and dacoit was rampant during the early colonial period. (Scott, 1900, 139) Sometime village headmen could not solve some problem. According to the cases the headmen suspended their ranks and punishments. We can study the punishment of Eastern Division as follows:



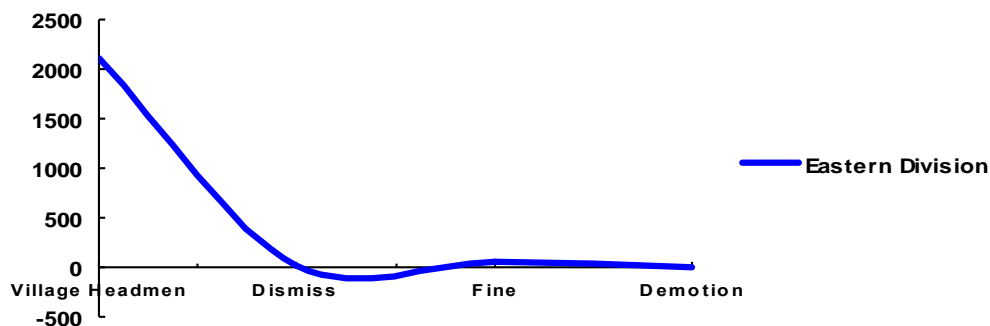


Fig-5 Punishment List of Village Headmen in Eastern Division

Source: Kyan, 2005, 233

In a word, Evidences are ample which are still untapped by historians; and they are very much useful and reliable in writing social and administrative history.

## Education

Many different kinds of monastic education were found in Kon-baung period. In cavalry regions, there was *Gamavasa pwe kyaung* (term applied to Buddhist monks residing within the orbit of lay habitation) who taught basic pali (Pali language of the Buddhist Scriptures) literature and variety of subjects. Various subjects taught in *Pwe Kyaung* (ancient monastery of training school) gave basic training for war affairs. (Tin, 1965, 193-206) The school taught lessons on character and moral codes and they were meant to the character of the citizens. In the education system of later Kon-baung, the Mosques (See Photo, No.7, 8) were able to do religious and education work in Yindaw Township. Accordingly in pre-colonial society Myanmar had sound education. Contemporary accounts of foreigners admitted the fact that the literacy rate in Myanmar was high because of the monastic education.

### **Materials and Methods**

This work is based on the *Parabaik* Manuscript and contemporary records. These documents are very much useful and most importantly, they are reliable for historians.

### **Results/ Findings and Discussion**

I would like to solve some problem in this work. To be frank, the evidence is sketchy; we can, however, guess their historical conditions by trickling such questionnaires. Since when did the Yindaw Township emerge? How many donors for religious sector found in Yindaw? How can demarcation area divide? How and why did Yindaw and its surrounding areas play a major role in defense? The author tries to deal with the socio-economic life of the people of the Yindaw Township.

### **Conclusion**

By studying the Administration pattern of Yindaw Township we find that supra and infra relation in this area. The social, economic, administrative, and religious conditions of the Township can be studied *Parabaiks* and selling and mortgaging bonds made in Kon-baung period and colonial period. As the stability of the villages was essential for the peace and stability of the district, various by-laws were published to maintain order in the villages. The responsibilities of the village headmen as well as those of the villagers were spelled out in the village Act. We hope that the project paper will give a great deal of experience for the development of higher education and research in my country.

### **Acknowledgement**

I would like to thank Dr. Maung Thynn, (Rector of Meiktila University), who encouraged me to write research papers, U Kyaw Soe (Professor and Head, Department of History, Meiktila University) who gave me rare photos. I would like to thank Daw Khin Win Kyi (Professor, Department of History, Meiktila University) for the encouragement to accomplish my research paper. I also special thank Dr. Thidar Myint (Assistant Lecturer, Department of History, Kyaing Ton University), Daw Su Su Win (Assistant Lecturer, Department of History, Shwebo Degree College), Daw Aye Aye Lwin (Assistant Lecturer, Department of Geography, Meiktila University), Daw Thidar Win (Assistant Lecturer, Department of Geography, Meiktila University) and Ma Aye Thandar Cho (First Year Philosophy, Meiktila University) who helped me in field trips for my research. Thanks are due to my parents, siblings and friends for their encouragement and various ways.

**Photos**



Pho: 1 Tapa Gu



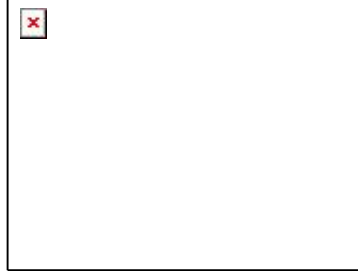
Pho: 2 Pata Mya Shwe Gu Ceti



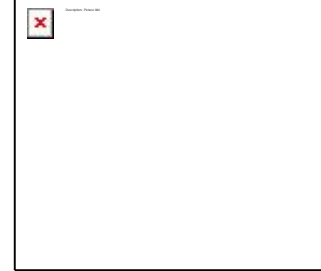
Pho: 3 Naung Taw Gyi Paya



Pho: 4 Chan Tha Gyi Ceti



Pho: 5, Shwe San Daw Ceti



Pho: 6 Relic Chamber



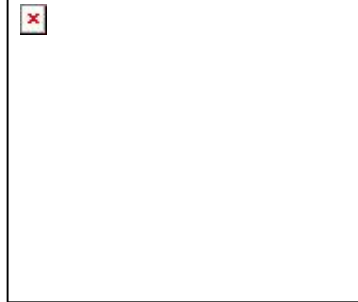
Pho: 7 Mosques, Inner Yindaw Village



Pho: 8 Mosques, Outer Yindaw Village



Pho: 9 Yindaw Moat

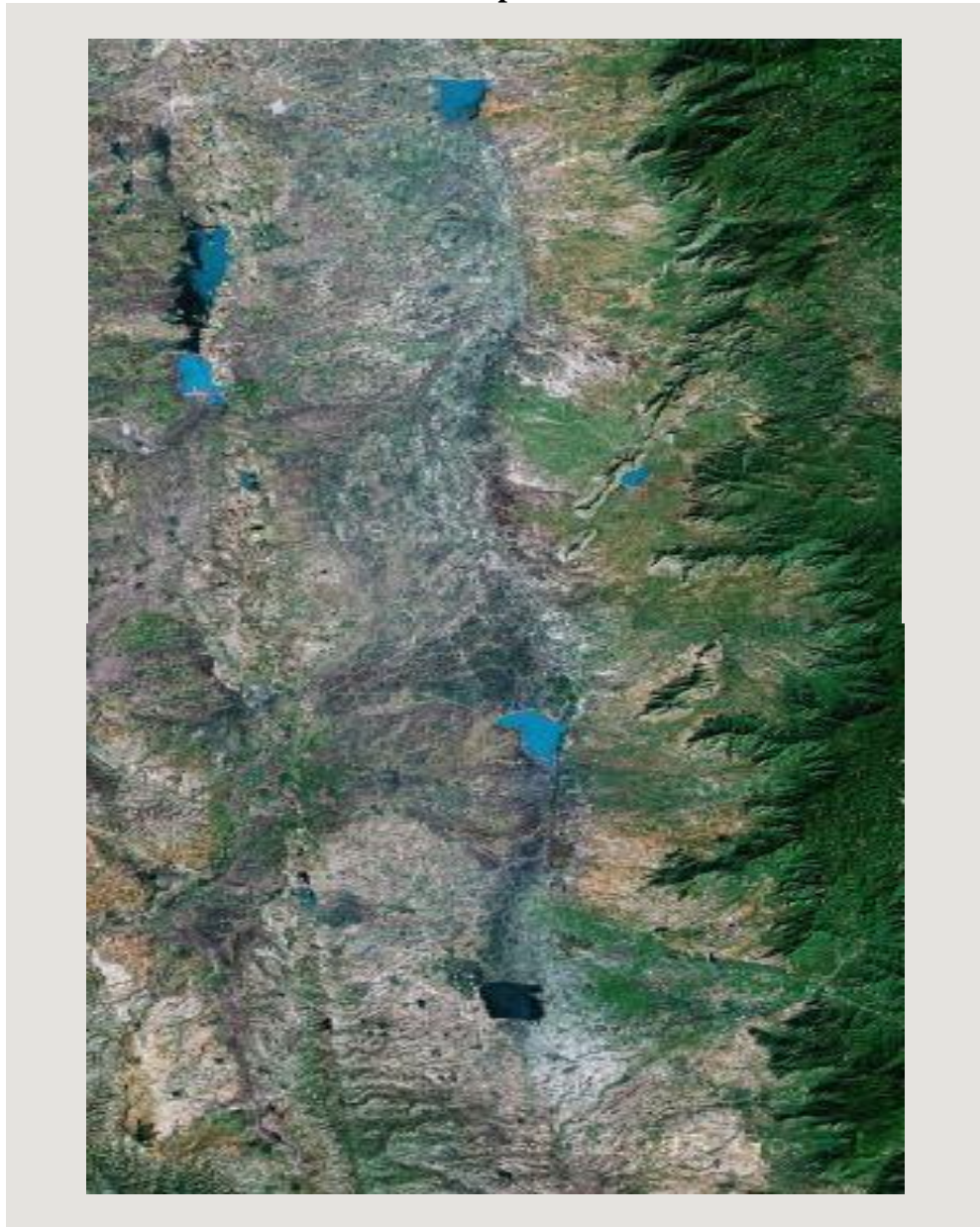


Pho: 11 Ruined wall, Yindaw



Pho: 10 Village Door

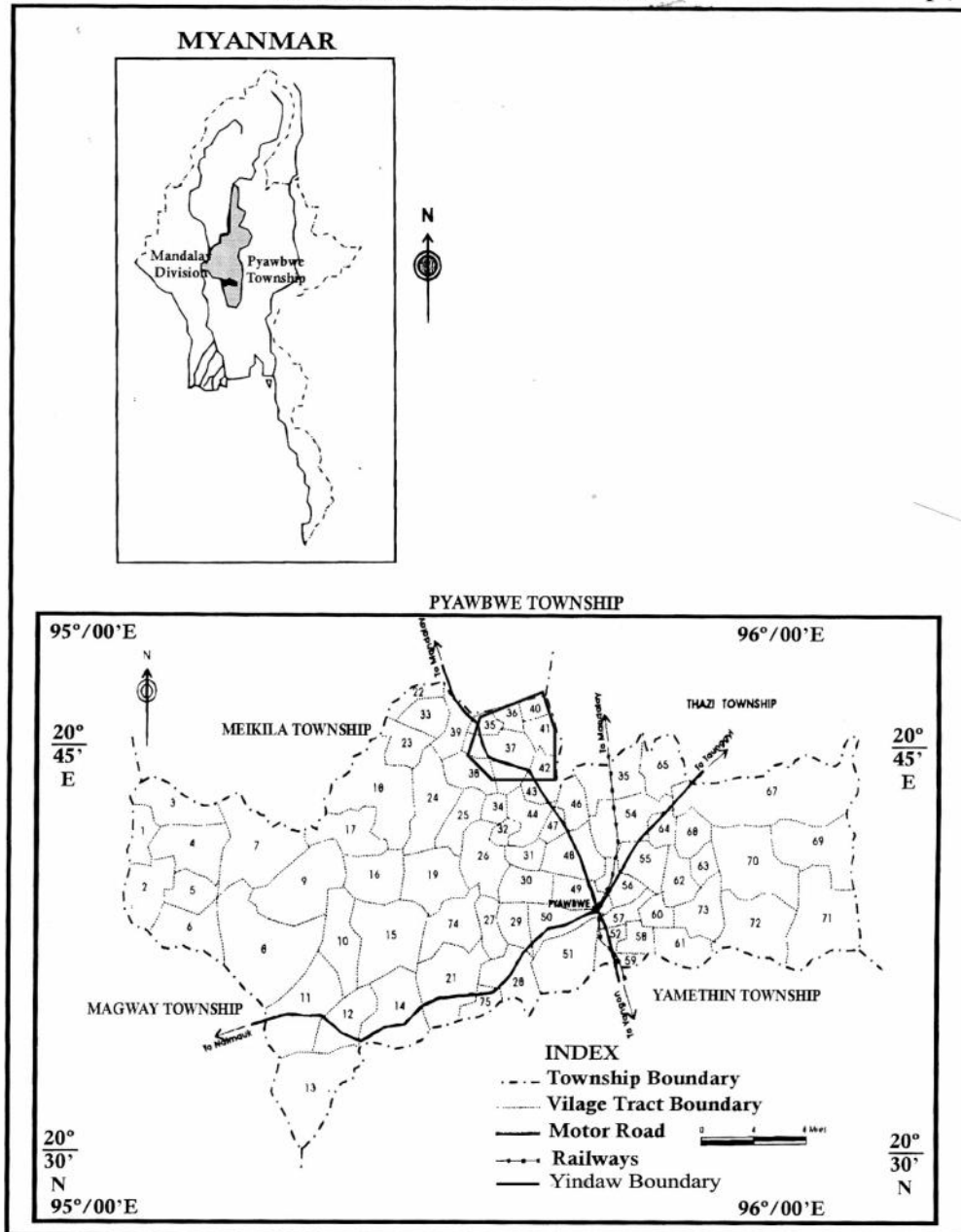
**Map- I**



Source: C:\Documents and Settings\vct\Desktop\Yindaw Map \_ Burma Google Satellite Maps\_files\Yindaw Map \_ Burma Google Satellite Maps.htm

Map-II

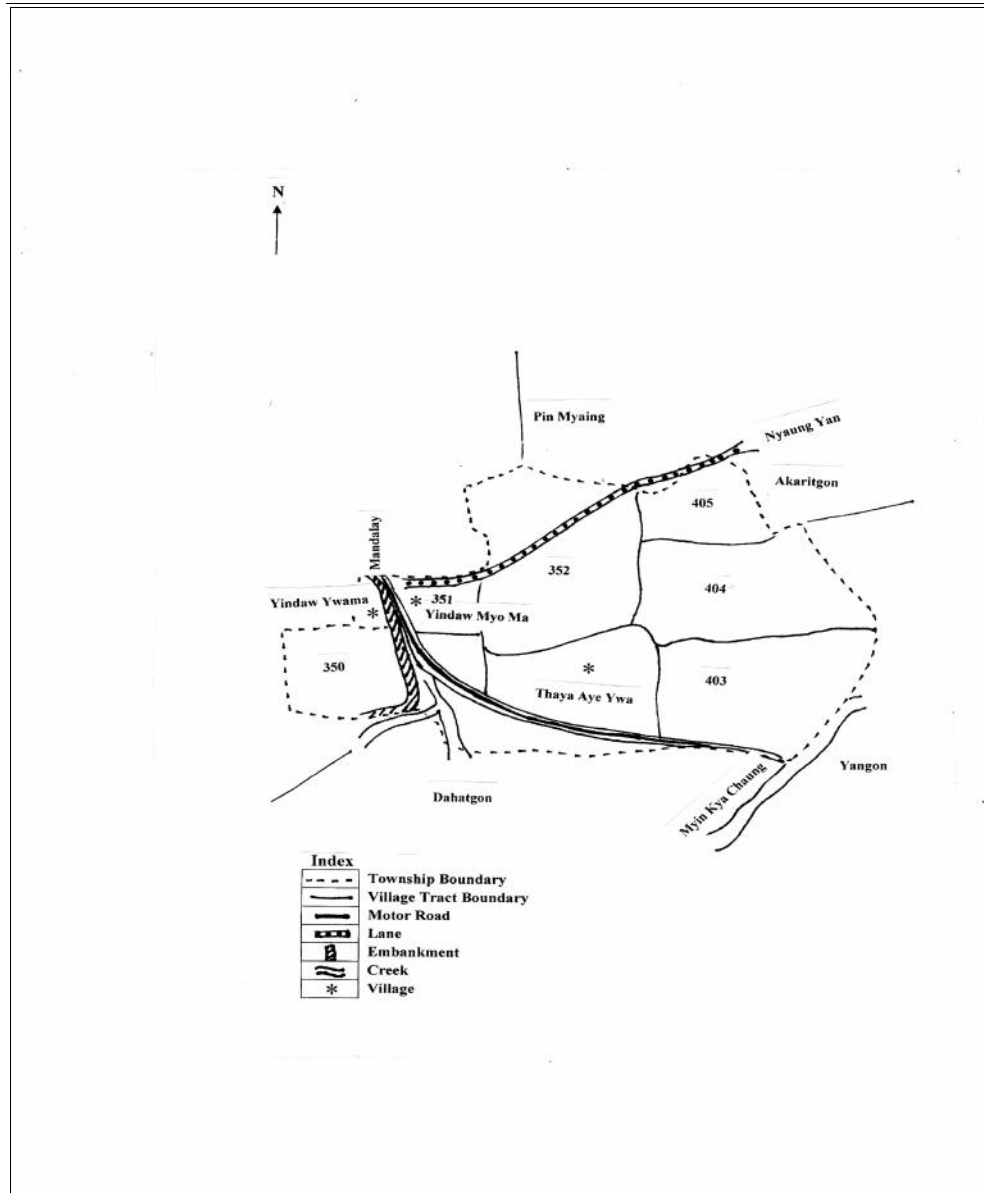
LOCATION MAP OF PYAWBWE TOWNSHIP



Source: Land Record Department, Pyawbwe Township

### Map-III

### Location Map of Yindaw Township



Source: Land Record Department of Pyawbwe



**Appendix-I****List of 69 Villages from *Thetkayit* in Yindaw Township**

A Kayit kone Ywa	(17.4.1910)
A Kayit Ywa	(6.8.1908)
A Nauk Ywa	(7.5.1903)
A Than Nyar Ywa	(27.5.1907)
Bu Ma Ywa	(3.7.1885)
Htan Taw Gyi Ywa	(13.9.1885)
Inn Ywa	(4.7.1885)
I-tha Ywa	(29.3.1867)
Kan Gyi Ywa	(27.6.1880)
Kan Kauk Ywa	(24 .4.1878)
Khaing Chaung Ywa	(6.4.1880)
Khè Gyi Ywa	(22.4.1878)
Kokko Su Ywa	(30.4.1920)
Kokko Kan Ywa	(25.9.1896)
Kokko Ywa	(24.8.1896)
Kula Ywa	(8 .7.1885)
Kwin Nge Ywa	(1221 Kason Pyi Kyaw 12)
Kyat Twin Ywa	(1917)
Kyaung Ywa	(8.7.1885)
Kyee Ywa	-
Le Pwe Gyi Ywa	(1224 Khu Pyi Kyaw 4)
Le TawYwa	(23.11.1902)
Let Pan Sa la Ywa	(15.1.1865)
Let Thè Kyo Ywa	(18.6.1880)
Ma Kyee Thone Pin Ywa	(6.4.1880)
Meiktila (1877)	(1877)
Myauk Seik Ywa	(13. 7.1885)
Myaung Khwa Ywa	(23.11.1902)
Myo Hla Myo	(24.6.1922)
Myo Hla Ywa	(1.6.1891)
Nat sone Hmaw	(3.4.1889)
Nyaung Kone Ywa	(19.3.1907)
Nyaung Oat Ywa	(1877)

Oat Kalay Ywa	(7.6.1893)
Oat Kyi Ywa	(7.6.1893)
Pan Taw Kywut	(1887)
Pauk Kan Ywa	(10.5.1892)
Pauk Taw Ywa	(3.7.1885)
Pè Nan Tha Ywa	(3.4.1889)
Phin Sin Ywa	(6.4.1880)
Pin Myaing	(18.6.1880)
Pin ta	(1877)
Sataung Ywa	(1221 Kason Pyi Kyaw 12)
Shwe Pan Taw	(22.5.1878)
Sin Win Ywa	(6.6.1885)
Sone Kone Ywa	(2.5.1876)
Taik Hti Hlaing Ywa	(1877)
Taing Ti	(23.11.1902)
Tama Kone Ywa	(6.11.1896)
Taung Bi La Ywa	(17.5.1887)
Taung Po Si Yin Su	(3.4.1889)
Taung Tha	(1887)
Tawtwin Ywa	(20.11.1866)
Tha Yet Wan Ywa	-
Thu Htay Kone Ywa	(21.9.1896)
Wa Yone Ywa	(16.7.1885)
Ya Naung	(1877)
Yamèthin Myo	(1.6.1891)
Yan Aung Myo	(24.6.1922)
Ye Le Kwe Ywa	(14.5.1888)
Yin Taw Gyi Ma	(30.9.1894)
Yindaw	(29.3.1867)
Yindaw Myoma	(10.5.1877)
Ywa Tha Ywa	(8.6.1873)
Ywa Thit a Nauk Ywa	(3.5.1990)
Ywa Thit Ywa	(14.5.1888)
Ywa Tin Ywa	(24.4.1878)
Zaung Gyan Kone Ywa	(28.5.1921)
Zee Pin Pauk Ywa	(1224 Yone Pyi Kyaw 9)



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### **Bell Inscription**

Bell Inscription, Line-1-8, Yadana Bone Tha Su Taung Ya Ceti, Dewun, Mandalay

### **Photos**

Photo.No.1 Tapa Gu, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.2 Pata Mya Shwe Gu, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.3 Naung Taw Gyi Paya, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.4 Chan Tha Gyi Ceti, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.5 Shwe San Daw Ceti, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.6 Relic Chamber, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.7 Mosque, Inner Yindaw Village, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.8 Mosque, Outer Yindaw Village, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.9 Moat, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.10 Village Door, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.11 Ruined Wall, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.12 Water Distribution, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.13 Yindaw Lake, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.14 Water Mark, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection  
 Photo.No.15 Three Sluice gates and outlets, Yindaw, Dr.Moe Moe Oo Collection

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### Map

Location Map of Pyawbwe, Map-II, Land Record Department of Pyawbwe  
 Location Map of Yindaw, Map-III, Land Record Department of Pyawbwe  
 Yindaw Map-I — Satellite Images of Yindaw (C:\Documents and Settings\vct\Desktop\Yindaw  
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