In the conclusion it may be said that the period from 1832 to 1947 witnessed the gradual evolution of British administrative set up in Barak Valley. British rule provided relief to the people from the chaos and misrule of king Govindachandra. It
ended the chaos created by Tularam and Manipuri princes, Kuki, Naga and Lushai raids. To establish peace and prosperity British rulers in Barak Valley devoted their full energies. The motto of the British Raj was imperial expansion and colonial exploitation of the region. The attention of the government was first drawn towards the improvement of revenue. In Cachar prospect of it was not encouraging as Fisher found that the receipt could not meet the charges. Therefore, his objective realisation was the increase of population by hook or crook. But the newcomers could not do well in the increase of the revenue of Cachar. As a natural extension of the Bengali plains Barak Valley was peopled by the Bengalis.
Their number increased in the nineteenth century. After the British occupation of Cachar many Manipuris migrated to Barak Valley. The North Indians came mostly as the workers in the tea gardens. The Europeans came as officers of the government and sometimes as traders and planters.

The revenue measures of the British Government in Barak Valley touched the general people in their means of subsistence. This resulted in the steady increase of the revenue. This increase was contrary to the doubts of a section of British officer. The administration of a foreign rule having its commercial aim, was mainly concerned with the land and its vitality.
The Deputy Commissioner was the collector. While Silchar and Hailakandi witnessed the rapid urban growth, Katigurah remained a centre of rural backwardness. Why was this? This point remains to be investigated. The place stands on the other side of the river, Barak. There was no good communication of the place at that time and was adjacent to Sylhet now Bangladesh. These prevented the urban growth. There were also Sub Deputy Collectors at Silchar, Hailakandi and Katigorah. Similar was the system in the district of Sylhet (which includes Karimganj subdivision). Sweeping reforms in land revenue were introduced with the assessment of land. The fal'\on estates were assessed from time to time
which resulted in the increase of the land revenue of the government.

While modernism in revenue matters was thought objectively, the same spirit operated over other areas as judicial and police system of the entire valley. Whatever accounts are available reveal that justice in Barak Valley like other parts of India before the colonial rule was not equitable, often arbitrary and not conforming to any systematic logic or law. Operation of law and administration of justice was highly mixed up with local customs. Various forms of legal innovations were initiated by the British which were in contradiction with the traditional laws of the local rulers. Changes were introduced during the pre-
mutiny period with great enthusiasm. But directly or indirectly the process continued to change the traditional system. For the sake of peace and more exploitation of the people this change was necessary. So, the motive force in this connection was political expediency as well as economic manipulation and exploitation.

Police system in Barak Valley was in bad shape before the coming of the British. Some changes in the existing system were felt necessary. *Chowkidar* was given due importance in respect of charge of villages and pay. The Superintendent, R Stewart had proposed to levy a *Chowkidari* tax of one *anna* on every Rupee of the *jumma* of all *malgozary* lands and to abolish all other


*Chowkidari* payments by the people, to reduce the number of *Chowkidars* from 325 to 200, and to fix the pay of each *Chowkidar* at four rupees a month. No doubt a scheme of this kind, with some modification and amendment, if it can be earned out, would be a vast improvement on the existing system, in as much as efficient service would be procured, the burden of the poorer classes would be lightened, and the principal portion of the tax would be thrown on the shoulders of those who were best able to bear it. Their condition was further improved with the introduction of Chowkidari tax. Besides general policing, military was posted at the frontier to arrest the attack of the tribes. The government
created a defence guard system and the inroads of the Nagas, Kukis and Lushais were completely checked. The measure gave the people much needed peace and stability which was not available before.

In spite of all the good acts of the British, it appears that the British administrators, keeping their imperial ideal in view, sought to introduce a system of administration that might suit their own purpose, at the same time which might not create dissatisfaction among the native people. Guided by subconscious sentiment and practical utility sometimes the British authority wished to blend the existing patterns with the new outlook thereby encouraging the natives into accepting the
newly introduced administrative systems. Besides a good number of acts of the British government tended to rouse native consciousness to the changing realities of the modern world. Thus, by the end of the 19th century it was witnessed in Barak Valley a new awakening, the development of the idea of nationalism and patriotism like all Indian scene, which cannot be traced before the period. So, the British rule in Barak Valley ushered in a new era in organising administrative structure. The period from 1832 to 1947 also marked the gradual evolution of the British establishment in the Barak Valley. The measures were undertaken to improve the revenue, judicial and police systems.
Benefits of development and progress, it is true, have generally gone to the upper castes and classes in the valley, but there have been changes in the housing and health of the most of the villages on humanitarian ground and pressure from the below. Existential structure had not kept pace with the aspiration. Change was marginal and cannot be called structural in revenue matters as police, or judicial set up. Profit motive played an important part. The rate of economic and social progress had not been of a revolutionary character. The process of change and its tension continued in the plural society of the Barak Valley during the colonial rule.