



Population in China:
 20,000 (1990)
 25,800 (2000)
 33,200 (2010)
Location: Yunnan
Religion: Christianity
Christians: 7,000

Overview of the Jingpo

Countries: Myanmar, China, India, Thailand

Pronunciation: "Jing-poh"

Other Names: Kachin, Kegin, Jingpaw, Chingpaw, Chingpo, Singpo, Marip, Singfo, Dashan, Dashanhua, Nhkum

Population Source:
 20,000 (1990 J.O. Svantesson);
 Out of a total Jingpo population of 119,209 (1990 census);
 625,000 in Myanmar (1993 P. Johnstone);
 7,200 in India (1983);
 One village in Thailand

Location:
 W Yunnan: Dehong Prefecture

Status:
 Officially included under Jingpo

Language: Sino-Tibetan, Tibeto-Burman, Baric, Kachinic

Literacy: 38%

Dialects (2): Nhkum, Shidan

Religion: Christianity, Animism, Polytheism, Theravada Buddhism

Christians: 7,000

Scripture: Bible 1927; New Testament 1912; Portions 1895

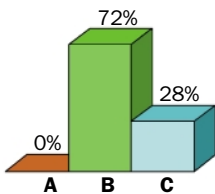
Jesus film: Available

Gospel Recordings:
 Jingpaw #00175

Christian Broadcasting:
 Available (FEBC)

ROPAL code: CGP00

Status of Evangelization



A = Have never heard the gospel
B = Were evangelized but did not become Christians
C = Are adherents to any form of Christianity

Location: More than 25,000 Jingpo inhabit the western part of Yunnan Province along the China-Myanmar border. They are mainly concentrated in Yingjiang, Ruili, Lianghe, Longchuan, and Luxi counties of Dehong Prefecture.¹ In addition, 625,000 Kachin live in northern Myanmar.² The term *Kachin* refers to a collection of ethnic groups rather than a linguistic classification, but most of the Kachin in Myanmar are part of the group the Chinese call *Jingpo*. More than 7,000 Jingpo live in India. One village of Jingpo is also located in Chiang Mai, northern Thailand.

Identity: Although there were 119,209 people in China counted under the Jingpo nationality in the 1990 census, the official Chinese classification includes members of the Zaiwa, Maru, Lashi, and Bela people groups, in addition to Jingpo proper. In China the Jingpo are known locally as the *Dashan* (Big Mountain) people.

Language: The Jingpo language in China — where it has two dialects — is reported to differ phonologically in many ways from that spoken in Myanmar.³ In recent years newspapers and books in the Jingpo Roman script have been published in China.

History: The Jingpo claim to have originated on the Tibetan Plateau. The fact that some scholars believe the present-day Deng language in southeast Tibet is related to Jingpo, adds credence to their claims. During the Yuan and Ming dynasties (1271–1644) the

Jingpo were known as the Yeren. They had probably arrived at their present location in western Yunnan by the start of the sixteenth century.⁴ From there they migrated south into northern Myanmar, where today they are the largest group in Kachin State.

Customs: Jingpo and Zaiwa are almost identical in every aspect of their historical and socioeconomic backgrounds, except for their political organization. The highest leader in Jingpo society is called *Pumtu* in Jingpo and *Pumtsau* in Zaiwa, meaning "master of the mountains." For centuries the Jingpo have practiced *lashi* or *naji*, meaning "snatching cows by their military operation." This leads to on-going conflict with other nationalities. From 1980 to 1982 three Jingpo settlements reported 443 cases of *lashi*. The consequences were 7 deaths, 153 people wounded, and 338 cattle stolen.⁵

Religion: Many Jingpo today are Christians, having been converted through the ceaseless efforts of missionaries starting in the 1870s. Jingpo legends "tell a story of the passage over a bridge, to the after-life... these folk-myths came down from a long-gone past, like the far-carried boulders of the Glacial ages."⁶

Christianity: The first missionary working among the Jingpo in Myanmar (formerly Burma) was Josiah N. Cushing in 1876. By 1941, the baptized Jinpo in Burma numbered 47,526.⁷ In the same year the Jingpo in China numbered 415 converts.⁸ Today, estimates for the total number of Christians among the five Jingpo groups in China range from 7,000 to 8,000⁹ and as many as 55,000.¹⁰ Because the large Zaiwa group have proven highly resistant to the gospel, the higher figure is very unlikely. The Jingpo in Myanmar have evangelized many other people groups in their country.



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