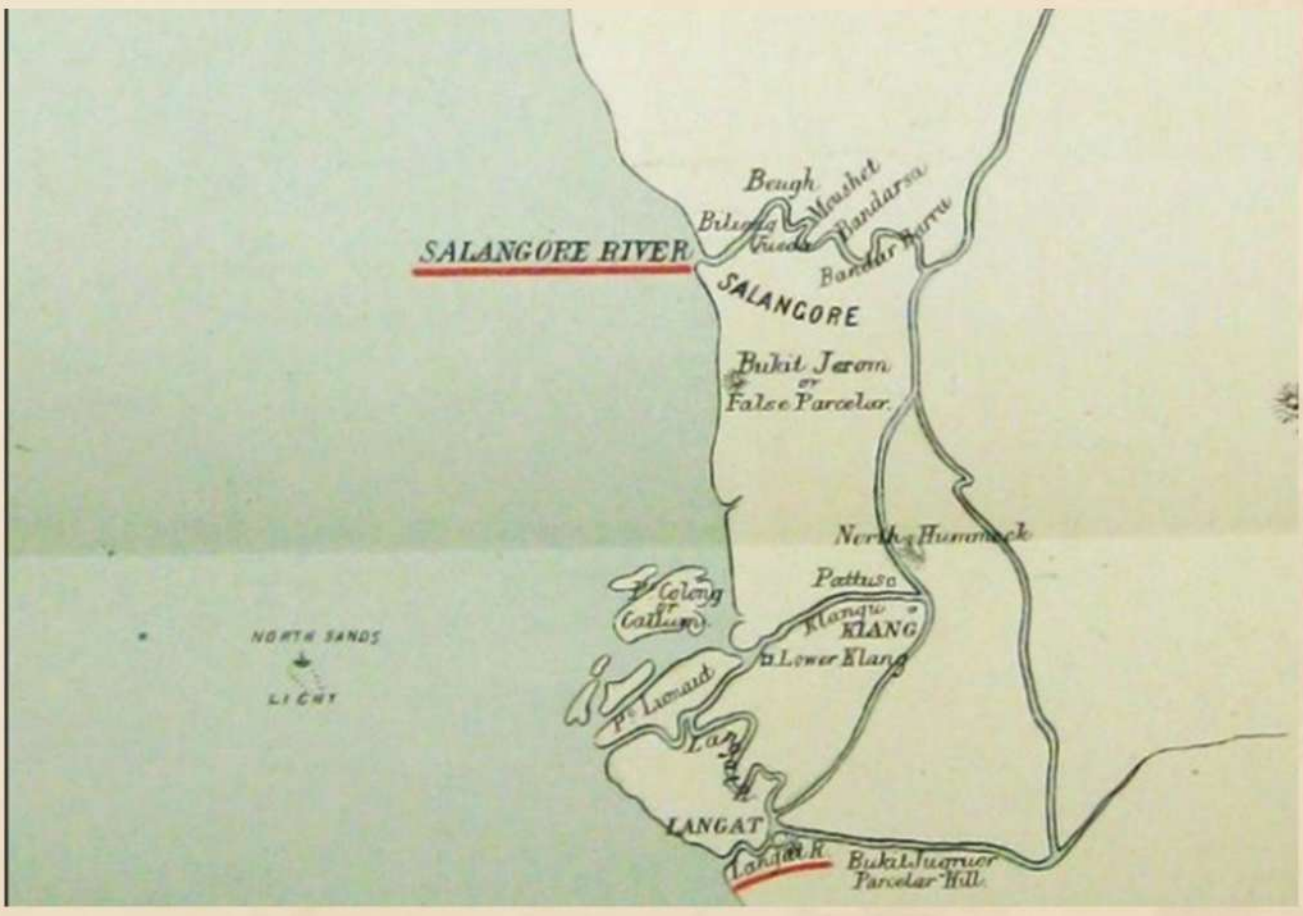
JUGRA DAN BANDAR SEJAK 1874

JUGRA AND BANDAR SINCE 1874

Insiden “Perlanunan” di Langat pada 16 November 1873 yang dibangkitkan oleh British merupakan faktor awal campur tangan British dalam landskap politik Selangor pada tahun 1874. Berdasarkan perjanjian ataupun surat pengisytiharan, sistem Residen diperkenalkan di Selangor oleh Andrew Clarke (Gabenor Negeri-Negeri Selat, 1873-1875). Clarke menempatkan J.G. Davidson sebagai Residen British Selangor dan F.A. Swettenham sebagai Penolong Residen British Selangor. Swettenham telah bertolak dari Singapura pada 15 Ogos 1874 menuju ke Selangor dengan sebuah kapal laut dan singgah di Melaka untuk mengambil 20 orang mata-mata Melayu dan seterusnya ke mukim Bandar untuk menjalankan tugasnya sebagai Penolong Residen British Selangor untuk ditempatkan bersama-sama Sultan Abdul Samad manakala J.G. Davidson pula dilantik sebagai Residen British Selangor untuk ditempatkan di Pengkalan Batu, mukim Klang, bersama-sama Tunku Dhiauddin bin Sultan Zainal Rashid (Wizurai Selangor, 1868-1877).

The incident of "Piracy" in Langat on 16 November 1873, which was issued by the British was the main factor of the British getting involved in the political landscape of Selangor in 1874. Based on an agreement or declaration letter, the Resident system was introduced in Selangor by Andrew Clarke (Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1873 -1875). Clarke places J.G. Davidson as the British Resident of Selangor and F.A. Swettenham as the Assistant British Resident of Selangor. Swettenham had left Singapore on 15 August 1874, headed for Selangor with a ship and stopped in Melaka to pick up 20 Malay spies and then to the Bandar district to carry out his duties as Assistant British Resident of Selangor to be placed with Sultan Abdul Samad while J. G. Davidson was appointed as the British Resident of Selangor to be stationed in Pengkalan Batu, Klang sub-district, together with Tunku Dhiauddin bin Sultan Zainal Rashid (Vizier of Selangor, 1868-1877).



Peta Jugra Abad ke-19 (Sumber: CO882/3/4, Further Correspondence Relating to the Affairs of Certain Native States in the Malay Peninsula in the Neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements,

19th Century Jugra Map (Source: CO882/3/4, Further Correspondence Relating to the Affairs of Certain Native States in the Malay Peninsula in the Neighborhood of the Straits Settlements, 1875)

JUGRA DAN BANDAR SEJAK 1874

JUGRA AND BANDAR SINCE 1874

Kehadiran Swettenham di mukim Bandar maka bermulalah satu babak baharu dalam sistem pentadbiran negeri Selangor, seperti kata G.L. Peet:

With Swettenham's presence in the Bandar district, another chapter then began in the administrative system in Selangor, as mentioned by G.L. Peet:

"It was at Bandar that Sultan Abdul Samad, last of the independent sultans of old Selangor, wrote a letter on October 1, 1874, that began a new era in the history of his State..."

Fasal tiga dalam surat penerimaan (1 Oktober 1874) Residen British Selangor, daripada Sultan Abdul Samad kepada Clarke, di antara lain, berbunyi:

The third phase in the Selangor British Resident's acceptance letter (1st October 1874), from Sultan Abdul Samad to Clarke, among others like it, mentions:

"...Maka Tuan Inggeris Residen itu bolehlah himpunkan segala hasil mahsul negeri Selangor ini dengan nama kita Sultan Abdul Samad Selangor dan boleh Tuan Residen itu membayar wang hasil itu dengan sepatutnya kepada fikiran dia dan menjadi faedah kepada negeri Selangor..."

"...So the Sir English Resident can collect all the revenue from the state of Selangor under our name Sultan Abdul Samad Selangor and Sir Resident will pay the appropriate amount of proceeds that he thinks is best to benefit the state of Selangor"



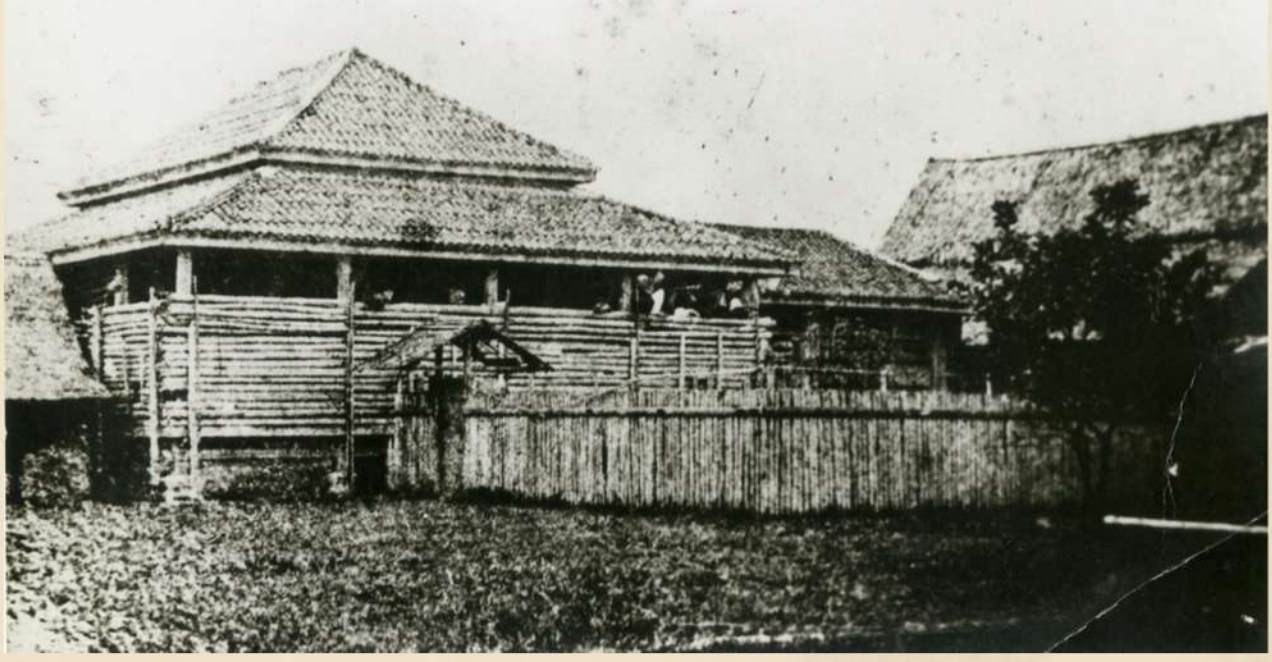


Settlement at Kuala Jugra / Photo : Wikimedia Commons

JUGRA DAN BANDAR SEJAK 1874

JUGRA AND BANDAR SINCE 1874

Lokasi Jugra yang strategik terutamanya kemudahan akses logistik menjadikan mukim Jugra lebih popular dari Bandar. Kemudian Sultan Abdul Samad telah berpindah dan membina istana di Jugra termasuk Pejabat Daerah dan Rumah Daerah pada 1876. Dalam masa yang sama, Kuala Lumpur telah membangun dengan pesat hasil perlombongan bijih timah dan hasil bantuan kewangan daripada Sultan Abdul Samad kepada Dato' Haji Muhammad Tahir bin Haji Mahmud (Penghulu Mukim Kuala Lumpur, 1870-1883) dan Yap Ah Loy (Kapitan Cina Mukim Kuala Lumpur, 1868-1879, dan Kapitan Cina Selangor, 1879-1885). Dua perkara penting telah berlaku sejak British mencampuri urusan pentadbiran negeri Selangor. Pertama, pemindahan pusat pentadbiran dari mukim Bandar ke Jugra dan keduanya pembangunan pesat mukim Kuala Lumpur dengan terbinanya sistem perhubungan seperti jalan raya dan kereta api yang menghubungkan mukim Klang. Akhirnya, mukim Bandar dan Jugra itu dibiarkan mengalami kemerosotan dan apa yang menarik ketika kedua-dua mukim ini menjadi nadi penting Selangor sistem tender telah diperkenalkan, terdapat juga pertanian moden. Misalnya pada tahun 1880, sebuah tender untuk membuka sebuah ladang kelapa telah dikeluarkan. Dalam pada itu, Sultan Abdul Samad bersama kerabat Diraja Selangor seperti Raja Musa bin Sultan Abdul Samad (Raja Muda Selangor keenam, 1875-1884, dan Penghulu Mukim Bandar, 1874-1884), Raja Yaakob bin Sultan Abdul Samad (Penghulu Mukim Permatang Pasir, 1874-1881), Raja Berkat bin Raja Husain (Penghulu Mukim Kanchong, 1874-1887) dan Raja Haji Mahmud bin Raja Berkat (Penghulu Mukim Sepang, 1876-1881) mengusahakan dan menasihati penduduk mukim masing-masing membangunkan pertanian padi, kelapa, buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran.



Jugra was also a strategic location, especially as it had logistic access, which made the Jugra subdistrict more popular than Bandar. Sultan Abdul Samad then relocated and built a castle in Jugra, including the District Office and District House, in 1876. Kuala Lumpur was also rapidly developing as a result of tin ore and financial support from Sultan Abdul Samad to Dato' Haji Muhammad Tahir bin Haji Mahmud (Kuala Lumpur District Head, 1870-1883) and Yap Ah Loy (Kuala Lumpur Subdistrict Chinese Captain, 1868-1879, and Selangor Chinese Captain, 1879-1885). Two substantial events happened when the British got involved with Selangor's administrative affairs. First, the transfer of the administrative centre from Bandar sub-district to Jugra, and secondly, the rapid development of the Kuala Lumpur sub-district with the construction of communication systems such as roads and trains that connect to the Klang subdistrict. In the end, Bandar and Jugra sub-districts were left to decline over time, and what was interesting about that was when these two sub-districts became the heart of Selangor, the tender system was introduced, and modern agriculture was also established. For example, in 1880, a tender to open a coconut plantation was issued. In the meantime, Sultan Abdul Samad together with Selangor Royal relatives such as Raja Musa bin Sultan Abdul Samad (sixth Young King of Selangor, 1875-1884, and Chief of Bandar Sub-district, 1874-1884), Raja Yaakob bin Sultan Abdul Samad (Chief of Permatang Pasir Sub-district, 1874-1881), Raja Berkat bin Raja Husain (Chief of Kanchong Sub-district, 1874-1887) and Raja Haji Mahmud bin Raja Berkat (Chief of Sepang Sub-district, 1876-1881) worked and advised the residents of their respective districts to develop rice, coconut, fruit and vegetable farming vegetables.