SEJARAH PENANAMAN KELAPA DI SELANGOR

THE HISTORY OF COCONUT PLANTATION IN SELANGOR

Kelapa di Selangor diusahakan secara meluas di kawasan persisiran pantai seperti Kuala Selangor, Klang, Kuala Langat dan Sabak Bernam. Raja Musa bin Sultan Abdul Samad (Raja Muda Selangor keenam, 1875-1884) pernah mengusahakan penanaman kelapa di mukim Bandar, kemudian diteruskan oleh puteranya, Raja Sulaiman (Raja Muda Selangor ketujuh, 1887-1898) selepas kemangkatan ayahandanya pada 1884. Penanaman kelapa secara komersial dilaporkan bermula di ladang-ladang kelapa Melayu di Permatang, Jeram dan Pasangan (Kuala Selangor) di antara tahun 1892-1893 di mana pengeluaran kelapa mencecah $12,000 dengan harga $25 untuk 1,000 biji. Pada tahun 1910, keluasan ladang kelapa di Selangor dianggarkan seluas 25,818 ekar. Pada tahun 1912, Selangor melalui Kuala Langat dan Kuala Selangor menjadi pengeluar kelapa kedua terbanyak di Tanah Melayu selepas Perak dengan kapasiti 32,696 pikul. Pada tahun 1924, syarikat British iaitu United Limited Plantation Limited telah memohon kepada autoriti di Kuala Selangor untuk membuka ladang kelapa di Sabak Bernam. Pada tahun 1929, kawasan penanaman kelapa di Jeram menunjukkan terdapat 1,367 kawasan kebun kelapa bawah 100 ekar yang terdiri daripada 897 tidak matang dan 4,361 ekar pokok kelapa matang. Pada tahun 1930, harga kelapa mengalami kemerosotan di mana sebiji kelapa hanya boleh dijual dengan harga 2 hingga 3 sen. Seterusnya, pada suatu pameran pertanian di Kuala Lumpur tahun 1935, harga kelapa untuk dieksport dinilai 50 sen sebiji (kualiti terbaik), 45 sen sebiji (gred satu) dan 5 sen sebiji (gred dua).



MALAYAN COCOANUT PLANTATION.

Coconuts in Selangor are widely cultivated in coastal areas such as Kuala Selangor, Klang, Kuala Langat and Sabak Bernam. Raja Musa bin Sultan Abdul Samad (sixth Young King of Selangor, 1875-1884) cultivated coconut plants in Bandar sub-district, then it was carried on by his son, Raja Sulaiman (seventh Young King of Selangor, 1887-1898) after his father passed away in 1884. Commercial coconut cultivation is reported to have started in Malay coconut plantations in Permatang, Jeram and Pasangan (Kuala Selangor) between 1892-1893 where coconut production reached $12,000 with a price of $25 for 1,000 seeds. In 1910, the area of coconut plantations in Selangor was estimated at 25,818 acres. In 1912, Selangor through Kuala Langat and Kuala Selangor became the second largest coconut producer in Malaya after Perak with a capacity of 32,696. In 1924, the British company United Limited Plantation Limited applied to the authorities in Kuala Selangor to open a coconut plantation in Sabak Bernam. In 1929, the coconut plantation area in Jeram showed that there were 1,367 coconut plantations under 100 acres consisting of 897 acres that were not mature and 4,361 acres of mature coconut trees. In 1930, the price of coconuts experienced a decline where a coconut could only sell for 2 to 3 cents. Next, at an agricultural exhibition in Kuala Lumpur in 1935, the price of coconuts for export was assessed at 50 cents per piece (best quality), 45 cents per piece (grade one) and 5 cents per piece (grade two).

SEJARAH PENANAMAN KELAPA DI SELANGOR

THE HISTORY OF COCONUT PLANTATION IN SELANGOR

Semasa pendudukan Jepun, komoditi kelapa Selangor menjadi pengeksport utama ke Jepun. Akhbar Syonan Shimbun menyatakan bahawa tentera Jepun membangunkan semula perusahaan kelapa di Tanah Melayu bagi memenuhi keperluan minyak kelapa dan kelapa muda dalam masakan di Jepun sejak tahun 1942. Seterusnya, pihak Jepun menjadikan Selangor sebagai pengeluar minyak kelapa tempatan dan membekalkan minyak ke Pahang dan Negeri Sembilan dan menggalakkan taikun Cina membangunkan kilang-kilang pemprosesan minyak kelapa di Kuala Lumpur, Klang dan Kuala Selangor. Akhbar Syonan Shimbun (1943) menjustifikasikan kelapa sebagai 'pokok seribu guna' dengan kelapa dijadikan sebagai alternatif bahan bakar untuk lampu carbide, menjadi minyak masak, menjadi bahan pembuatan sabun, menjadi pelincir mesin dan enjin manakala isi kelapa pula dijadikan bahan makanan haiwan ternak dan biskut kelapa. Pasca merdeka, Selangor mempunyai kilang minyak kelapa secara koperasi hasil bantuan dana dan fasiliti daripada Rural and Industrial Development Authority (kini MARA). Komoditi kelapa di Tanah Melayu mengalami masalah-masalah seperti ketidakstabilan harga, masalah serangan parasit, masalah ekonomi dan persaingan antara getah dan kelapa sawit.





During the Japanese occupation, the coconut commodity in Selangor became the main export to Japan. The Syonan Shimbun paper stated that the Japanese army reformed the coconut cultivation in Malaya to fulfill the needs of coconut oil and fresh coconuts in Japanese cuisine since 1942. Then, Japan made Selangor into producers of local coconut oil and supplied the oil to Pahang and Negeri Sembilan and encouraged the Chinese taikun to develop factories to process the coconut oils in Kuala Lumpur, Klang, and Kuala Selangor. The Syonan Shimbun paper (1943) justified the coconut as the 'one hundred and one use' tree with coconuts being an alternative fuel source for carbide lamps, for cooking oil, production of soaps, engine and machine lubricants while the coconut flesh are made into pet food and coconut biscuits. Post independence, Selangor had a cooperative coconut oil factory thanks to the funds and facilities from the Rural and Industrial Development Authority (now known as MARA). Coconut commodities in Malaya suffer from problems such as price instability, problems with parasitic attacks, economic problems and competition between rubber and palm oil.