SEJARAH PENANAMAN PADI DI SELANGOR

THE HISTORY OF PADDY PLANTATION IN SELANGOR

Kawasan penanaman padi yang utama di Selangor adalah di Kuala Lumpur, Ulu Langat, Kuala Langat, Kuala Selangor, Ulu Selangor dan Klang. Pengeksportan beras dari Selangor dapat dikesan sejak pemerintahan Sultan Ibrahim ibni Sultan Salehuddin (Sultan Selangor kedua, 1782-1826). Di dalam senarai barang-barang dagangan Selangor di antara tahun 1782-1783, beras merupakan salah satu hasil eksport Selangor.

The main paddy growing areas in Selangor are Kuala Lumpur, Ulu Langat, Kuala Langat, Kuala Selangor, Ulu Selangor and Klang. The rice export from Selangor can be traced back to Sultan Ibrahim ibni Sultan Salehuddin's reign (second Sultan of Selangor, 1782-1826). In the list of trade goods from 1782-1783, rice was one of the export revenues of Selangor.



Semasa pemerintahan Sultan Muhammad ibni Sultan Ibrahim (Sultan Selangor ketiga, 1826-1857), baginda telah menggalakkan rakyatnya untuk mengusahakan penanaman padi. Baginda amat meminati pertanian malah turut mengusahakan tanaman padi. Pada tahun 1886, Selangor mempunyai lokasi yang berpotensi untuk kawasan penanaman padi dengan mempunyai tanah paya seluas 2,057 ekar. Perkara ini membawa kepada pembukaan sawah padi tradisional di Batang Berjuntai dan Api-Api untuk kegiatan sara diri pada tahun 1893. Setiap penghulu di Selangor ditugaskan untuk menggalakkan, menasihati dan membantu penduduk Melayu menanam padi. Pada tahun 1897, seorang saudagar Cina iaitu Tauke Lok Yew memohon tanah seluas 32 batu persegi di Ulu Bernam untuk dijadikan sawah padi. Beliau juga membawa buruh dan pakar pertanian dari China serta mengeluarkan perbelanjaan untuk membina sistem pengairan.

During the reign of Sultan Muhammad ibni Sultan Ibrahim (third Sultan of Selangor, 1826-1857), he encouraged his people to cultivate rice. His Royal Highness was fond of agriculture and even cultivated rice crops. In 1886, Selangor had a potential location for rice cultivation with 2,057 acres of swamp land. This led to the opening of traditional paddy fields in Batang Berjuntai and Api-Api for self-sufficient agriculture in 1893. Every penghulu in Selangor was tasked with encouraging, advising and helping the Malays to plant paddy. In 1897, a Chinese merchant named Tauke Lok Yew applied for 32 square miles of land in Ulu Bernam to be used as a paddy field. He also brought workers and agricultural experts from China and financed an irrigation system.

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Pada tahun 1935, British melalui Drainage and Irrigation Department (D.I.D) memulakan rancangan pengairan meliputi kawasan Tanjong Karang, Sawah Sempadan, Sungai Burong, Panchang Bedena, Sekinchan, Sungai Leman, Pasir Panjang dan Sungai Nipah. Kawasan seluas 50,000 ekar yang terdiri dari hutan dara, kawasan paya dan gambut akan dibersihkan untuk dijadikan terusan seluas 10,000 ekar yang mendapat bekalan air melalui Sungai Tengi. Pembinaan terusan ini menjadikan kawasan-kawasan tersebut dikenali sebagai 'jelapang padi' baharu di Selangor.

In 1935, through the 'Drainage and Irrigation Department' (D.I.D), the British started an irrigation plan covering the areas of Tanjong Karang, Sawah Sempadan, Sungai Burong, Panchang Bedena, Sekinchan, Sungai Leman, Pasir Panjang and Sungai Nipah. An area of 50,000 acres consisting of virgin forest, marshland and peat was cleared to become a 10,000-acre canal that was capable of providing water supply through the Tengi River. The construction of this canal made the area known as the 'rice bowl' of Selangor.



Keadaan awal kawasan Tanjong Karang yang terdiri dari hutan simpan dan kawasan paya bakau

The initial condition of the Tanjong Karang area which consists of forest reserves and mangrove swamp areas



Kerja-kerja pembersihan kawasan paya bakau menggunakan tenaga manusia
Mangrove swamp clearing done with human labour



Kerja-kerja meninggikan tebing terusan
Works to raise the bank of the canal

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Penggunaan kapal dredger untuk memperbesar saiz dan kedalaman terusan
The use of dredger ships to increase the size and depth of the canal



Kawasan penanaman padi di Sungai Besar
Rice cultivation area in Sungai Besar

***Sumber foto-foto/ Photo sources: Gullick, J.M. 1960. A History of Selangor: 1742-1957. Singapore: Eastern Universities Press Limited, Koleksi gambar-gambar Kuala Selangor Indah dan Bersejarah. https://www.facebook.com/groups/144384085597613 [20 Julai 2021]*

Semasa pendudukan Jepun pada tahun 1942, mukim Tanjung Karang sudah menjadi antara pengeluar padi di Selangor dengan keluasan 7,750 ekar dan mukim Sabak berkeluasan 14,276 ekar. Penghulu kedua-dua mukim ini diberi tanggungjawab yang besar agar membangunkan pertanian padi pada setiap masa. 5,100 ekar tanah di mukim Tanjung Karang telah diwartakan kepada 450 peneroka Cina untuk tanaman kontan yang lain. Mukim Tanjung Karang menjadi 'jelapang padi' baharu di Selangor di bawah projek pembangunan makanan (grow-more-rice scheme) pada tahun 1946. Kawasan paya seluas 45,000 ekar telah dibersihkan, dikeringkan, disediakan dengan sistem pengairan dan pengenalan jentera-jentera pertanian moden. Seramai 80,000 orang peneroka telah dijemput untuk membangunkan komoditi padi di Selangor. Pada tahun 1949, pengeluaran padi di mukim Tanjung Karang berjaya mencecah 16,500 tan dengan pulangan sebanyak $7,360,000. Pada tahun 1953, terdapat sebuah kilang koperasi padi moden telah didirikan di mukim Tanjung Karang atas bantuan kerajaan Selangor. Pada 1958, komoditi sawah di Tanjung Karang-Sekinchan telah mengeluarkan padi sebanyak 1,140 gantang seekar dan menjadikan kawasan penanaman padi meningkat kepada 44,000 ekar.

During the Japanese occupation in 1942, Tanjung Karang sub-district became one of the rice producers in Selangor with an area of 7,750 acres, while the Sabak sub-district covered 14,276 acres. The penghulu of these two sub-districts were given a big responsibility to develop rice farming at all times. As much as 5,100 acres of land in Tanjung Karang sub-district were given to 450 Chinese settlers for other types of cash crops. The Tanjung Karang sub-district became the new 'rice bowl' in Selangor under the food development (grow-more-rice scheme) project in 1946. Swamp areas as big as 45,000 acres were cleared, dried, prepared an irrigation system and introduced to modern agricultural machinery. As many as 80,000 settlers were invited to develop the rice commodity in Selangor. In 1949, the rice production in Tanjung Karang sub-district successfully reached 16,500 tons with a return of $7,360,000. IN 1953, a modern cooperative factory was built in Tanjung Karang sub-district with the help of the Selangor government. In 1958, paddy field commodities in Tanjung Karang-Sekinchan had produced as much as 1,140 bushels per acre and the paddy field area increased to 44,000 acres.

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Pembangunan sektor padi ini juga dibantu oleh inisiatif kerajaan. Inisiatif kerajaan menggalakkan penanaman padi Taiwan, padi mashuri dan padi malinja yang ditanam dua kali dalam tempoh setahun dan seekar sawah boleh menyumbang 527 gantang pada tahun 1965. Selain itu, kerajaan memberikan lembu atau kerbau secara pawah, tanah, benih tanaman, kursus pertanian dan pembinaan tali air berjumlah lapan juta. Di bawah polisi pecah dan perintah, sektor penanaman padi di mukim Tanjung Karang juga dibahagikan kepada empat kaum mengikut kawasan seluas 9,200 ekar. Masyarakat Melayu dan Jawa terlibat secara majoriti manakala orang Cina pula kekal dengan 5,000 ekar (kawasan Sekinchan) sejak pendudukan Jepun manakala orang India pula mendapat 100 petak dalam tiga ekar di kawasan Sungai Burong.

The development of the paddy sector was also aided by the government's initiative. The government initiative encouraged plantations of Taiwan paddy, mashuri paddy and malinja paddy that can be planted 2 times a year and an acre of it can contribute to 527 bushels in 1965. In addition, the government provides cows or buffaloes as gifts, land, plant seeds, agricultural courses and the construction of water lines amounting to 8 million. Under the break and order policy, the rice cultivation sector in Tanjung Karang subdistrict was also divided into four races in the area of 9,200 acres. A majority of Malay and Javanese communities were involved while the Chinese still remained with 5,000 acres (Sekinchan area) since the Japanese occupation while the Indian ethnic group received 100 plots in three acres in the Sungai Burong area.



