

International Seminar of Fiction and Faction in the Malay World

Frankfurt, German

11-12 November 2010

**Dr. Haliza Abdul Rahman
Pusat Pengajian Sains Kesihatan**

Amulhart

**AKTIVITI PERLOMBONGAN BIJIH TIMAH OLEH PENJAJAH BRITISH DAN
IMPAKNYA KE ATAS PERSEKITARAN SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA**

**(A TIN MINING ACTIVITY BY BRITISH COLONIAL AND ITS IMPACT TO
ENVIRONMENT IN PENINSULAR OF MALAYSIA)**

Haliza Abdul Rahman
Environmental & Occupational Health Programme
School of Health Sciences, Health Campus
Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150 Kubang Kerian, Kelantan.
Email: haliza@kb.usm.my

ABSTRAK

Industri bijih timah merupakan satu industri yang tertua di Tanah Melayu sejak zaman Kesultanan Melayu Melaka. Catatan Belanda menunjukkan bahawa pada tahun 1649, sebanyak 5775 pikul (349 tan metrik) timah telah diekspor melalui Melaka. Kebangkitan industri bijih timah dijana oleh kebangkitan dalam industri mengetin makanan. Ledakan ini menyebabkan lonjakan permintaan untuk timah yang digunakan untuk proses mengetin makanan dan lain-lain bahan sehingga mendorong orang Inggeris belayar jauh dan menjajah negara-negara di rantau Asia untuk memperolehi bekalan bijih timah tersebut. Namun, aktiviti perlombongan bijih timah oleh penjajah British telah meninggalkan kesan terhadap alam sekitar Semenanjung Malaysia. Pembangunan pesat industri ini oleh pihak British pada akhir abad ke-19 telah mengubah dengan hebatnya landskap di kebanyakan tempat di Semenanjung Tanah Melayu terutama di Selangor dan Perak. Antara kesan-kesan negatif lain yang wujud ke atas alam sekitar hasil daripada aktiviti perlombongan bijih timah termasuklah timbunan bahan-bahan buangan (tahi lombong), hakisan tanah, pemendakan dan pengkelodakan sungai, kemerosotan kualiti air sungai, banjir, pembersihan tumbuhan, kemusnahan hutan, gangguan terhadap habitat hidupan liar dan penurunan serta kehilangan kesuburan tanah. Pada dua dekad selepas 1910, didapati kesan terhadap persekitaran telah menjadi semakin serius akibat ketidakwujudan suatu kawalan yang benar-benar berkesan terhadap pembuangan kotoran hasil daripada aktiviti perlombongan.

ABSTRACT

A tin mining industry is one of the oldest industry in Tanah Melayu since Sultanate of Malacca (Malay Dynasty). The historical of Dutch proved that in year of 1649 there are 349 tons of tin had been exported via the Malacca port. An evoke of tin industry has increasing the demand of tin used for the process of food canning and other types of industries and had prompted the British to sail all over the world and then colonized a few countries in Asian region to obtain the tin supply. However, the tin mining activity by the British colonial left a huge harmful impacts to the natural environment in Peninsular Malaysia. Industrial rapid development by the British

Colonial in end of 19th century had extremely changed the landscape at the most area of Peninsular Malaysia especially in the state of Selangor and Perak. There were many negative impacts had existed to environment caused by the tin mining activities such as piling of waste materials (tailing), soli erosion, river silting and sedimentation, degradation of water quality, flooding, land degradation, deforestation, wildlife species disruption, reduction of soil fertility as well. At the couple of decades after year 1910, notes that the impact to the nature cause by the tin mining activity left by British Colonial become more severe due to no effective control on waste disposal system during the mining activity.