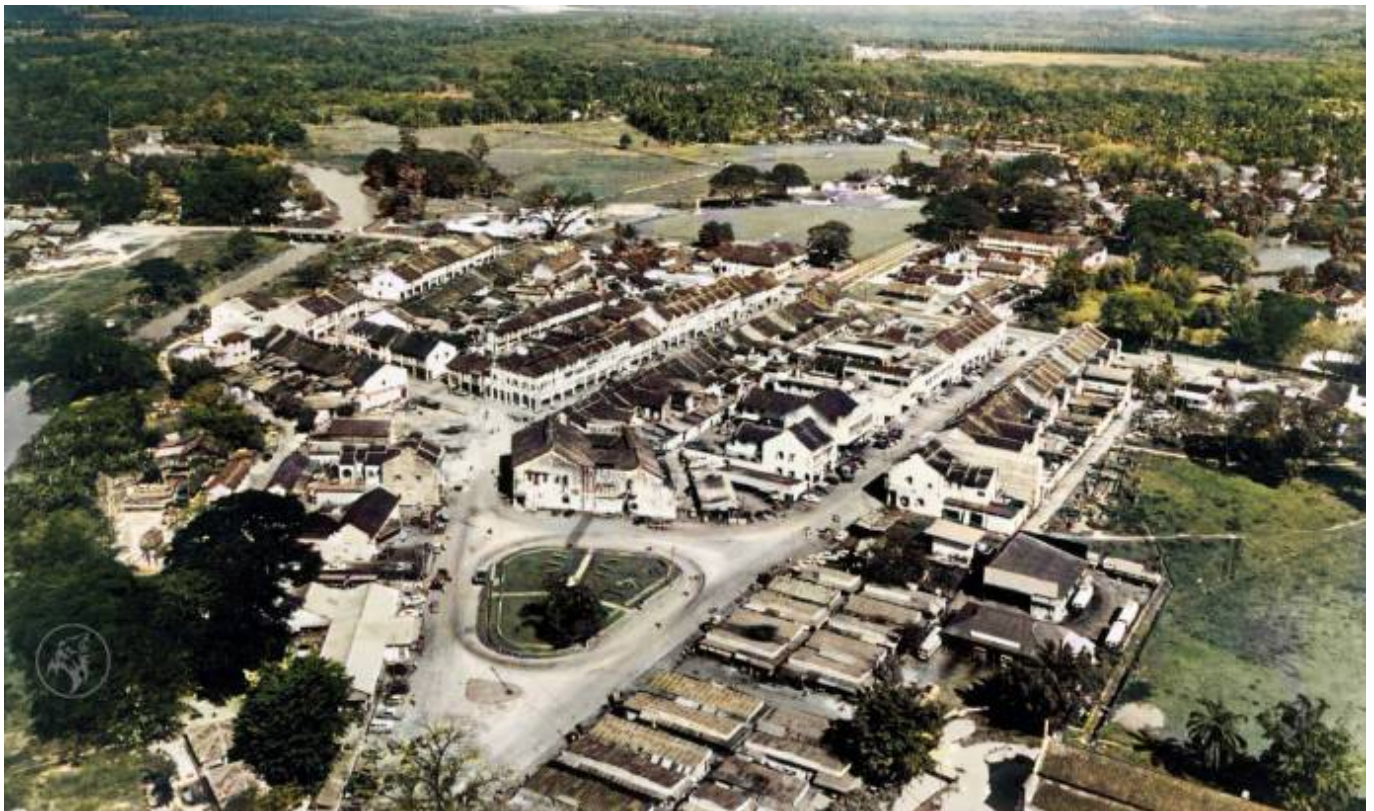


Cebisan Sejarah Kajang

Koleksi beberapa peristiwa di sekitar Kajang, yang ada direkodkan dalam sumber-sumber setakat yang dapat diperolehi di Internet, dan disusun menurut kronologi peristiwa. Antara sumber utama ialah [Arkib Negara Malaysia](#), keratan-keratan akhbar di [NewspaperSG](#) (arkib digital akhbar tempatan yang beribu pejabat di Singapura sejak tahun 1827, kelolaan [National Library Board \(NLB\) of Singapore](#)), serta [MyRepositori](#) (arkib digital akhbar tempatan, kelolaan [Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia](#)). Pada setiap peristiwa, selain ringkasan liputannya, ditambahkan juga beberapa catatan ringkas atau capaian mengenai perkara atau tempat yang berkaitan, berdasarkan makalah-makalah dan kertas kerja para ilmuwan dan pengkaji sejarah, setakat yang ada di Internet sahaja.



Gambar hiasan: Bandar Kajang sekitar tahun 1960-an (diwarnakan): Vijaya Kumar Ganapathy @ Facebook, 12 Julai 2021:

"An Air View' of a part of Kajang Town in the 1960's").

Binaan



[Tokong Shen Sze She Yar \(1898\)](#)

Kawasan Sekitar

	Bukit Jeloh
	Peta Persempadanan Kajang (Sekitar 1850-an)
	Rekoh
	Subang Hilang / Subang Ilang / Sobang Elang

Kronologi

1830-an: Pembukaan Kajang

Sekitar tahun 1830-an, terdapat beberapa riwayat pembukaan Kajang (di sebelah utara Rekoh), melibatkan orang asli, To' Lili (Bugis dari Riau), dan [Raja Berayun](#) (dari Mandailing):-

"Terdapat beberapa versi tentang asal-usul Kajang. Hampir semua hipotesis mengenai kewujudan Kajang bertitik-tolak daripada etimologi berdasarkan nama pondok berkajang atap mengkuang yang didirikan oleh peneroka asal.[40]

[40] Jenis *Pandanus tectorius*, lihat I.H. Burkill, *A Dictionary of the Economic Products of The Malay Peninsula, Vol. II (I-Z)*, Kuala Lumpur: Ministry of Agriculture Malaysia, (1935) 2002, 1678.

Kajang bererti 'benda yg di-anyam dr daun nipah (buloh, mengkuang dll) utk atap atau pelindung panas dll' sementara 'pekajangan' membawa erti 'di-beri beratap (berbumbong) dgn kajang.' Teuku Iskandar, *Kamus Dewan*, 449.

Kajang juga bererti 'anyaman dr bambu (daun nipah, mengkuang dsb) untuk atap, penutup pedati sdb' sedangkan pekajangan membawa erti 'pl. [istilah pelayaran] butiran perahu atau sb kurung diberi beratap kajang.' Poewadarminta, *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*, 433.

Ada suku Kajang di Kecamatan Kajang, Kabupaten Kulukumba di Sulawesi Selatan. Sejauh yang kita tahu, suku ini tidak ada di Tanah Semenanjung."

(Sumber: Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, 2021: "[Tarikh Raja Asal: Derap Perantauan Kaum Mandailing dari Sumatra ke Tanah Semenanjung](#)", m.s.224-225).

Sumber 1: Shahabudin Ahmad (1975), #1

"Satu versi mengutarakan bahawa Kajang telah diterokai oleh 'orang asli' suku Temuan pada kira-kira 1580 (versi lain pada 1799) dan merekalah yang menamakan tempat itu 'Kajang'. Varian lain mengisahkan bahawa peneroka itu adalah seorang ketua orang asli bernama Batin Seri Alam atau Batin Berenggai Besi, dari Kelang atau Sungai Ujong.[41]

[41] Maklumat ini pernah dimuat dalam laman web Majlis Perbandaran Kajang www.mpkj.gov.my/web/guest/sejarah dan juga www.mpkj.gov.my/main.asp?MPKj=wan&profil=2&S=3&tajuk=Sejarah%20Kajang#2. Catatan pada laman web tersebut diambil daripada pengkaji sejarah tempatan Shahabudin Ahmad, 'Asal Nama Kajang dan Sekitarnya', Minggu Sejarah Negeri Selangor 16-18 Julai, 1975, Persatuan Sejarah Malaysia Cawangan Selangor (Buku Cenderamata)."

(Sumber: Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, 2021: "[Tarikh Raja Asal: Derap Perantauan Kaum Mandailing dari Sumatra ke Tanah Semenanjung](#)", m.s.225).

Sumber 1: Selangor Journal (1897)

"Mengikut *Selangor Journal* (1897), Kajang didirikan oleh Inche Lili dari Riau 120 tahun sebelum itu, iaitu pada tahun-tahun 1770-an, di bawah naungan Sultan Muhammad. ... Oleh kerana air bah, Inche Lili mendapat restu daripada Sultan Muhammad untuk berpindah meninggalkan Kajang ke kaki bukit di dekat muara Sungai Merbau. Inche Lili memberi nama pemukiman barunya itu 'Bandar Kajang', sama seperti nama tempat pemukimannya sebelum itu. (J.M. Gullick, ed., *Selections from Selangor Journal*, Kuala Lumpur: MBRAS, 2007, 80, memetik keterangan seorang penghulu Kajang pada 1890-an). Sultan Mohamed mengangkat Inche Lili menjadi Dato' Bandar Kajang dan mengaungerahkannya 'cap kuasa' (ertinya wewenang) untuk memerintah kawasan itu, mulai dari Sabak Dua hingga ke hilir Sungai Subang Hilang. Setelah Tok Lili meninggal dunia, Sultan Abdul Samad memindahkan kuasa kepada Toh Bandar Patok dan Nakhoda Umar, kedua-duanya kaum kerabat Tok Lili, untuk menggantikannya." (Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, 2021: "[Tarikh Raja Asal: Derap Perantauan Kaum Mandailing dari Sumatra ke Tanah Semenanjung](#)", m.s.225).

Versi penuh (dari sumber asal)

"TRADITIONS OF ULU LANGAT

The following incidents are taken from statements made by Penghulus Raja Mahmud, of Semenyih, Said Yahya, of Cheras, and Jahya of Kajang, respectively, concerning the origin of the various settlements under their charge, and may be of interest to your readers. Of course I cannot be responsible for the statements made but have collected the information as it was otherwise likely to be lost, and as it may prove of some slight assistance to some future compiler of a history of the State. The only important omission is the early history of the settlement at Ulu Langat, which has not yet been written. It was formerly under the rule of the Toh Langat, who was, however, a personage of less importance than the Toh Unku Klang. The Dusun Tua (or "Old Orchard") at the Hot Springs was, it need hardly be said, originally planted by Sakais, but was appropriated by one Si Timah, a daughter of Toh Langat, who sold it to the "Towkay Bahru" of Ulu Langat. Toh Langat's boundaries are said to have been Sungei Sabak Dua, Bukit Blachan, Bukit Rang and Ginting Peras." (Sumber: 1897: [The Selangor Journal: Jottings Past and Present, Volume 5](#), hlm.305-306).

"KAJANG

The Penghulu of Kajang states that Kajang is about 120 years old, and that it was founded by Toh (then Inche Lili, of Rio, under authority from Sultan Mohamad ibni-el Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, who had brought him as one of his following from Rio to Selangor.

The boundaries of Inche Lili's domain were the district of Ulu Langat from Sungei Sabak Dua upstream

following the Dato' Langat's boundary and downstream following the boundary of Dato' Ali as far as Subang Hilang. Inche Lili's first arrival was not very auspicious; the new settlers on their first voyage up the Langat River had to force their way through the dense and thorny growth of rattans and screw-palms which then all but met across the stream. They persevered, however, and build themselves houses near the head waters of the Sungei Kajang where Haji Mat Nor now resides.

Their new houses were roofed with hastily improvised awnings (or "kajangs") of pandanus leaves, there being no bertam leaves obtainable on the spot (which was then a mere swamp), and hence Kajang town and river got their names. Owing to the excessive dampness of the locality, however (it is said that a flood "lifted" off the roofs of their houses, after which the name of the stream was lengthened to Sungei Kajang Ber-angkat). Inche Lili and his following (six in number) found themselves compelled to move to a drier situation, though not before they had reaped their first padi-crop, which brought them in 4,000 gantangs of padi. On determining to move Inche Lili's first step was to pay a visit to Kuala Langat in order to obtain an audience from Sultan Mahomad at Telok Pulai. He had no difficulty in effecting this, and obtained permission from H.H. the Sultan to move to any place he liked. Inche Lili and his following accordingly removed and established themselves at the foot of the hill near the mouth of Sungei Merbu, and gave to the new settlement the name of Bandar Kajang, after the place they had abandoned. At Kuala Merbu he afterwards received a visit from H.H. Sultan Mahomad, who proclaimed him Dato' Bandar of the "district" of Kajang, and gave him a seal with authority to rule the country from Sabak Dua downstream as far as Subang Hilang. After staying about 15 days, the Sultan returned to Kuala Langat, leaving instructions for the new Dato' Bandar to try and start mining operations at Sungei Merbu. Toh Lili, as he must now be called, set to work by introducing three Chinese Towkays from Klang (? Kuala Lumpur) - viz. Ah Nyu, Ah Pow and Kah Sut - who commenced work at first with only ten coolies. The mining was successful and the three Towkays made enough to retire on, in spite of the low price of tin. Eventually the first-named Towkay died at Kajang, the second returned to Klang, and the third to China. Later, one Ah Keh (a Hokien Chinese from Kanchong) started to mine Sungei Kladi in company with Chay Toon, and the "Towkay Bahru" got authority from Raja Abdul Samad to open the local "Farms".

(Sumber: 1897: [The Selangor Journal: Jottings Past and Present, Volume 5](#), hlm.306-307).

Ulasan Sumber

[Tarikh tahun 1770-an ini dianggap tidak tepat kerana tempoh pemerintahan Sultan Muhammad ialah tahun 1826-1857](#): "Riwayat dan pentarikhan ini jadi masalah (Mengikut versi ini, Kajang dibukan sekitar 1777; pada waktu itu, yang memerintah adalah Raja Lumu gelar Sultan Salehuddin (1766-1782), iaitu Sultan Selangor yang pertama. Sultan Muhammad hanya naik takhta pada 1826 dan memerintah sampai 1857, dan sebelum itu sebagai Raja Muda (1801-1826))." (Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, 2021: "[Tarikh Raja Asal: Derap Perantauan Kaum Mandailing dari Sumatra ke Tanah Semenanjung](#)", m.s.225). Dari sumber asal: "The traditions of Kajang date its foundation to the 1770s, but there are difficulties of chronology that suggest that, if it was founded so early, it was small and of little importance until the reign (1826-57) of Sultan Mohamed, who granted to a Rhio Bugis, To' Lili, the title of Dato' Shahbandar with authority over Kajang and its environs. The story is that To' Lili applied to the Sultan at Telok Piei (Kuala Selangor) with the credentials of having led a party up the Langat River 'through dense and thorny growth of rattans and screw pines which then all but met across the stream'. They 'built themselves houses near the head waters of the Sungei Kajang', so named because the houses were roofed with 'hastily improvised awnings (or "kajangs") of pandanus leaves, there being no bertam leaves obtainable on the spot'. Sultan Mohamed is reported to have visited Kajang later on, where To' Lili had begun to mine for tin. The story, as told in 1895, asserted that To' Lili founded Kajang 120 years before, i.e. in 1775, but that is irreconcilable with the

involvement of Sultan Mohamed, whose reign began in 1826. The foundation of Cheras and Semenyih also is dated by legend as c. 1855." (J. M. Gullick @ Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Vol. 80, No. 2 (293) (December 2007):

"A Short History of Ulu Langat to 1900", m.s.4-5).

MAKLUMAT LANJUT: Peta Persempadanan Kajang (Sekitar 1850-an)

Sumber 2: Shahabuddin Ahmad (1975)

"Terdapat fakta yang menyebut bahawa Kajang telah dibuka oleh ayah kepada Raja Alang iaitu Raja Berayun. Raja Berayun ialah seorang anak raja yang melarikan diri ke Selangor dari peperangan saudara di Sumatera. Di negeri Selangor beliau telah bersahabat baik dengan Sultan Abdul Samad. Raja Berayun kemudiannya telah membuka Kajang dan memerintah daerah Kajang dengan gelaran Tengku Panglima Besar." (MAJLIS PERBANDARAN KAJANG (MPKJ), 2006:

"SEJARAH KAJANG").

"Menurut Shahabuddin Ahmad, pengkaji sejarah tempatan Kajang, Raja Barayun yang 'telah membuka Kajang dan memerintah daerah Kajang dengan gelaran Tengku Panglima Besar', setepatnya, Tunku Panglima Raja. (Pemukiman di Kajang yang dibuka oleh Raja Barayun itu dekat dengan 'Jalan Mendaling' sekarang.

<http://www.mpkj.gov.my/main.asp?MPKj=wan&profil=2&S=2&tajuk=Sejarah%20Kajang#2>

Catatan pada laman web tersebut (Majlis Perbandaran Kajang) diambil daripada pengkaji sejarah tempatan Shahabudin Ahmad, 'Asal Nama Kajang Dan Sekitarnya', Minggu Sejarah Negeri Selangor 16-18 Julai, 1975, Persatuan Sejarah Malaysia Cawangan Selangor (Buku Cenderamata)." (Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, 2021: "Tarikh Raja Asal: Derap Perantauan Kaum Mandailing dari Sumatra ke Tanah Semenanjung", m.s.19, 225).

1850-an: Perkembangan Rekoh

"Kajang started as a market place in 1860s where goods and produce were exchanged. Exploration for tin had been the main attraction in pulling migrants from Sumatra and Hakka labourers into Hulu Langat. Earliest recorded site of tin mining was at Rekoh, about 4 km from present Kajang. This is how Jln Reko, the road leading to UKM got its name. Frank Swettenham visited Rekoh in 1875 described the town had been a glorious place." (Kajang Heritage Centre 乌鲁冷岳社区文物馆, 21 April 2020:

"Kajang, a Tin Mining Town").

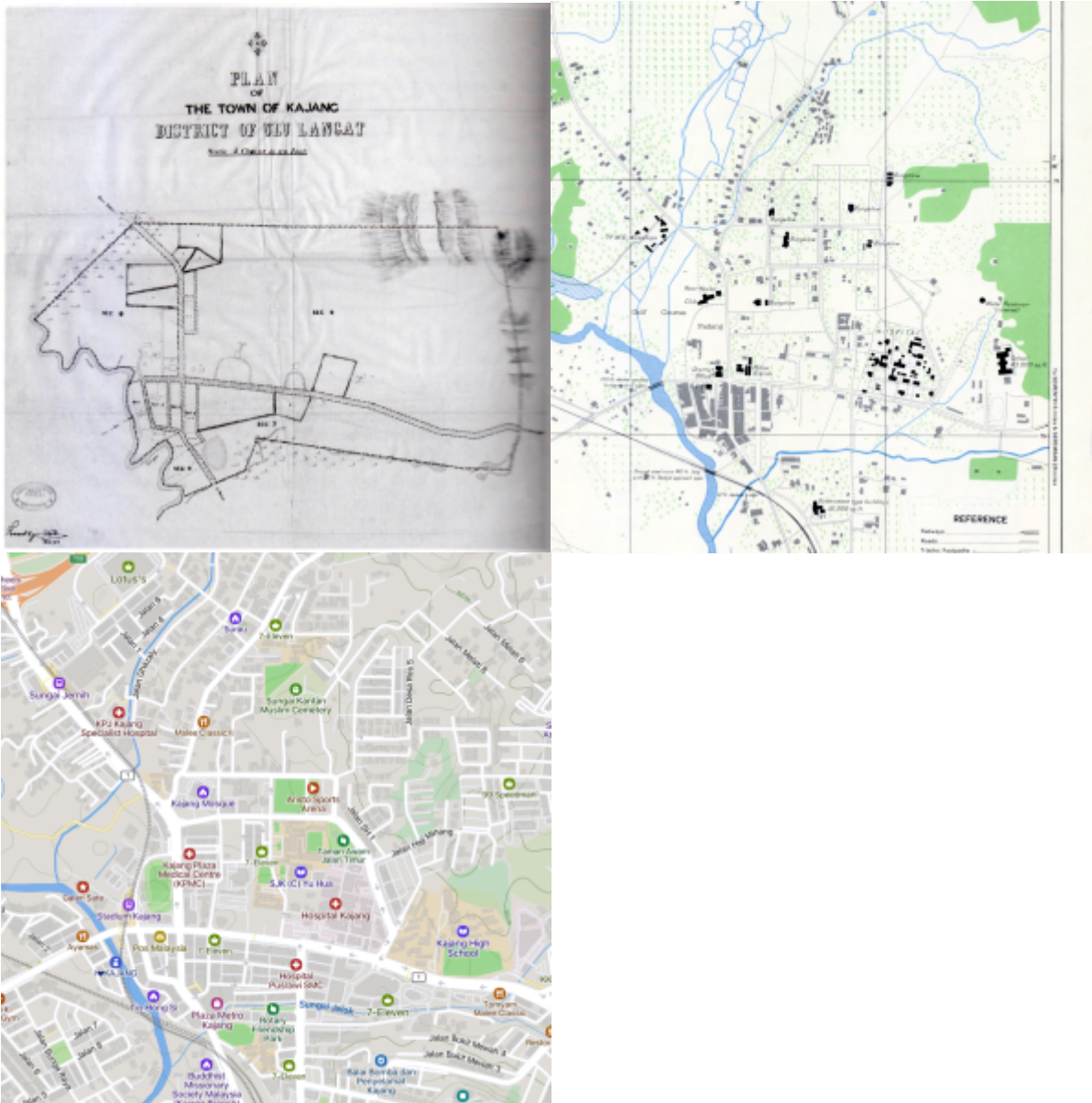
"Lee (Kim Sin) said much of Kajang's history dating back to 1850s had been lost – Reko, the oldest settlement traced here, had "the best shops and houses of the time" according to the first British High Commissioner of Malaya Sir Frank Swettenham, but none of that can be seen now." (Yip Yoke Teng @ The Star, 28 Jan 2019:

"Modern look is a defaced facade").

MAKLUMAT LANJUT: [Rekoh](#)

1896: Peta

Peta Bandar Kajang



Kiri: Peta Bandar Kajang tahun 1896: "PLAN OF THE TOWN OF KAJANG, DISTRICT OF ULU LANGAT, SURVEY OFFICE SELANGOR, 10 MAR. 1896" (Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, 2021: "[Tarikh Raja Asal: Derap Perantauan Kaum Mandailing dari Sumatra ke Tanah Semenanjung](#)", m.s.226).

Tengah: Peta Bandar Kajang, sebahagian daripada peta tahun 1945: "Scale: Scale 1:7 500 (E 101°47'N 2°59'); Description: [London] : published by War Office, 1945; 1 map : col. ; 49 x 42 cm.; Notes: Town plan of Kajang showing transportation, water features, vegetation, cultivation, built-up areas and buildings. Relief shown of hachures. At top of map: Malaya. Prime meridian: Greenwich. "2,500/9/45 S.P.C."." (Great Britain. Royal Air Force. Central Interpretation Unit, 1945 @ National Library of Australia digitised item:

"Town plan of Kajang [cartographic material]/ compiled and drawn by A.C.I.U. and War Office").

Kanan: Peta Bandar Kajang, 2025 (Mapcarta, 2025).

Peta Pusat Bandar Kajang



Kiri: Peta pekan Kajang tahun 1896: "A closeup of 1896 map of Kajang Town. British Colonial

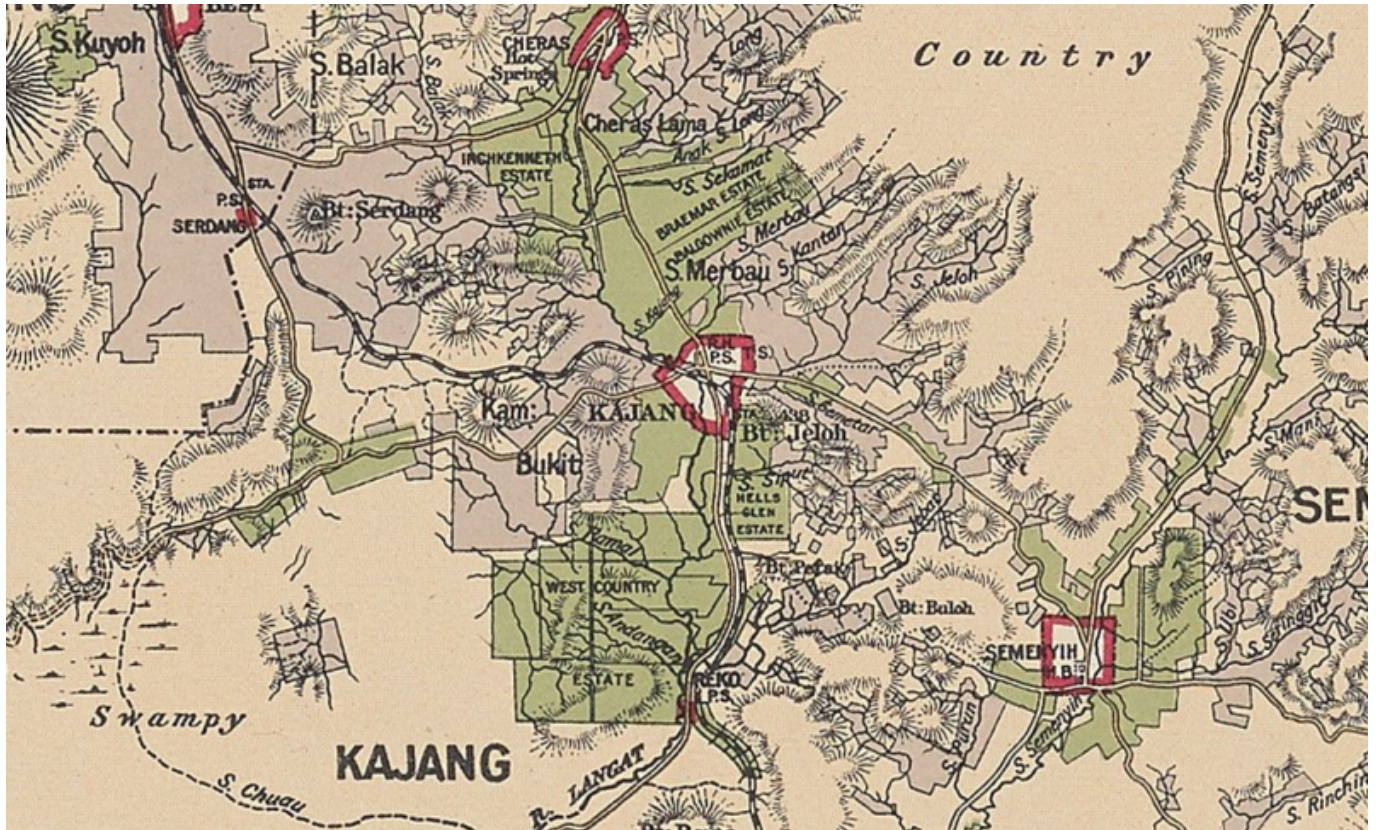
officials, planters, or miners in your district. ... Sd HcB (Henry Conway Belfield): Acting Secretary to Resident, Selangor. To The Collector of Land Revenue, K. Lumpur, and All District Officers."

Senarai lokasi bagi daerah Ulu Langat:-

Station	Place to which	Distance	Remarks
Kajang	Kajang	1/2 mile	Principal town in the district & official headquarters of the District Officer.
"	Semenyih	6 1/2 miles	Mining township.
"	Cheras	4 "	" " : famous for its bridges.
"	Ulu Langat	12 1/2 "	" "
"	Beranang	13 "	Half-way village to Seremban: a growing centre of padi cultivation.
"	Dusun Tua	14 1/2 "	Government sanitorium: hot medicinal springs. Two bungalows, let on application to the D.O. or the State Engineer.
"	Bukit Hitam	25 miles	Forest reserve: elevation 4800 feet.
"	West Country Estate	3 "	Kajang Coffee & Rubber Co:Ltd.
"	Belmont Estate	4 "	" " " " "
"		2 1/2 "	Messrs:Kindersley.
"	Reko Hill Estate	2 "	" "
"	Semenyih Estate	7 "	Low Boon Tit.
"	Braemar Estate	1 1/2 "	" " "
"	Balgownie Estate	1 "	Sellam & Co:

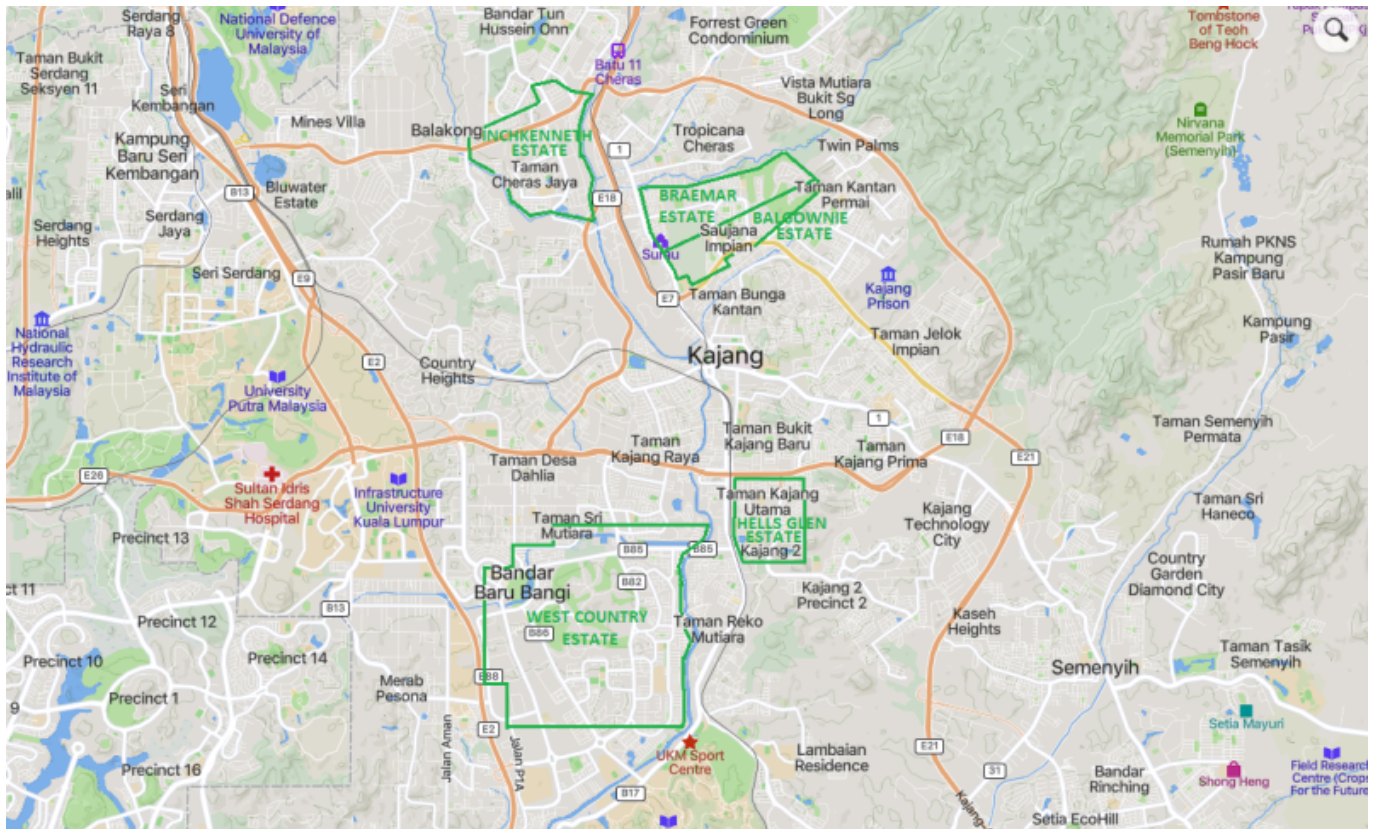
(Sumber: Arkib Negara 1957/0116784W, 17/06/1904:

|
"LIST OF DISTANCES FROM EACH RAILWAY STATION OR THE NEAREST PORT TO ALL PLACES OF INTEREST TO OFFICIALS ETC").



Peta sekitar Kajang, 1904 (Edinburgh Geographical Institute, 1904 @ Yale University Library - Digital Collections:

"Selangor, Federated Malay States, 1904 / John Bartholomew & Co ; W.T. Wood, chief draftman").



Peta sekitar Kajang, kini (Mapcarta).

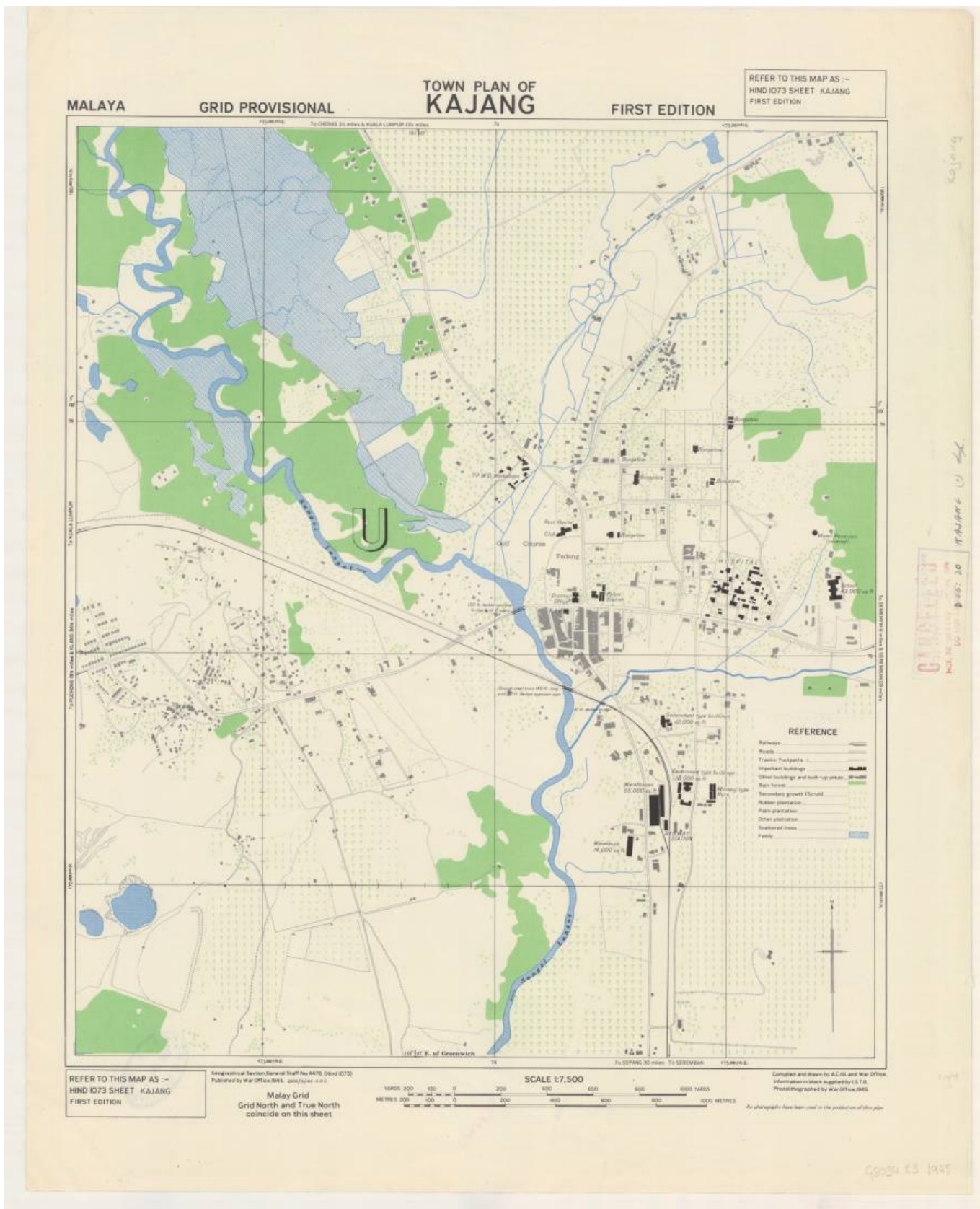
Antara ladang-ladang terawal di sekitar Kajang (1904), dan lokasinya kini:-

1913: Kajang Resthouse



"Kajang resthouse, 1913. Photo by M S Nakajima." (Facebook Sabri Zain's Malayan History Society, 4 April 2024: "[Kajang resthouse, 1913](#)").

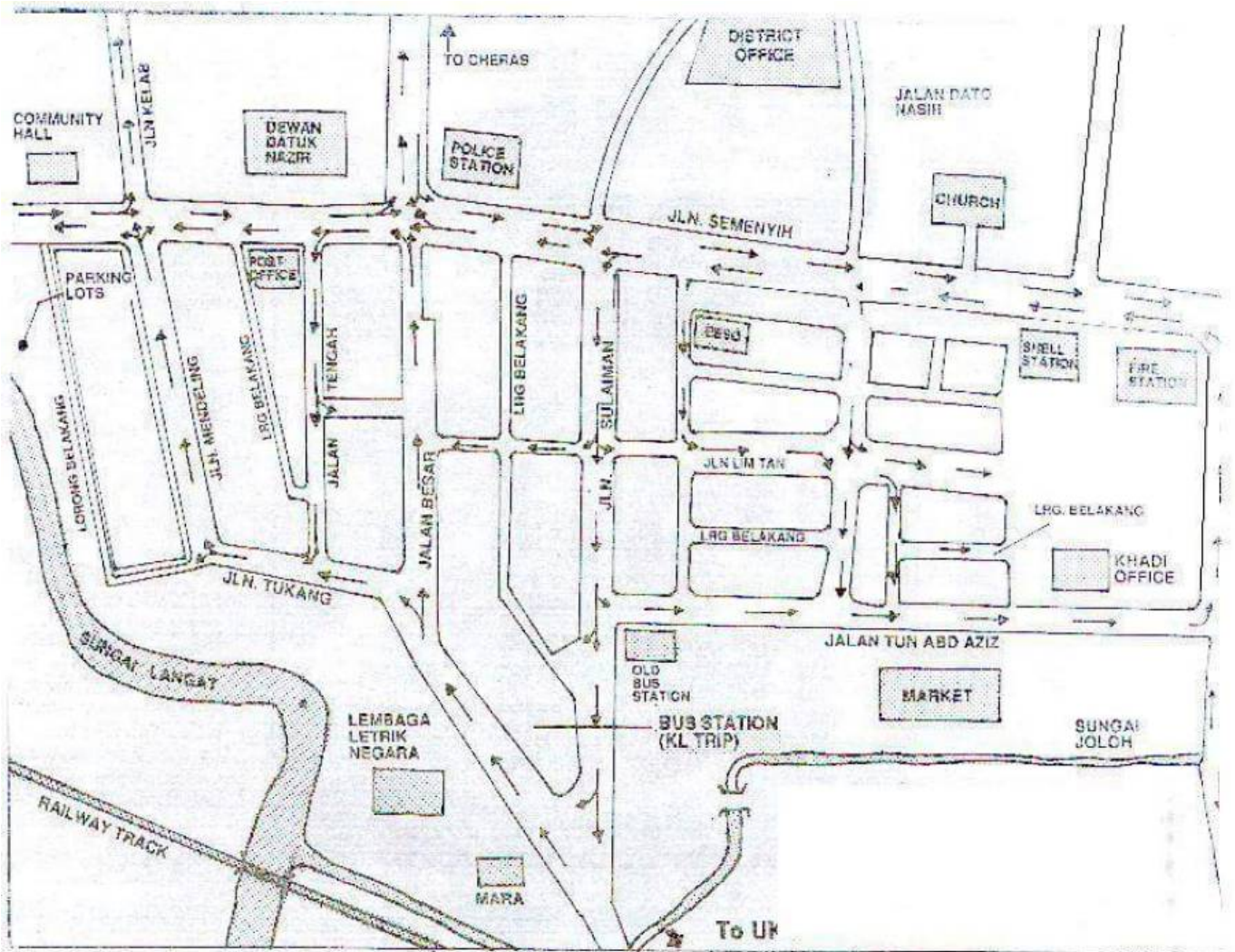
1945



Peta lama Kajang (1945): "Scale: Scale 1:7 500 (E 101°47'/N 2°59'); Description: [London] : published by War Office, 1945; 1 map : col. ; 49 x 42 cm.; Notes: Town plan of Kajang showing transportation, water features, vegetation, cultivation, built-up areas and buildings. Relief shown of hachures. At top of map: Malaya. Prime meridian: Greenwich. "2,500/9/45 S.P.C."." (Great Britain. Royal Air Force. Central Interpretation Unit, 1945 @ National Library of Australia digitised item:

"Town plan of Kajang [cartographic material]/ compiled and drawn by A.C.I.U. and War Office").

1980-an



Peta lama Kajang (akhir 1980-an): *"This is an old map of Kajang. Development in Kajang town and its suburbs is moving at a pace too fast. Its urban landscape is changing and the natural surrounding transforms. Township modernization starting from late 80s has disturbed the easy-going lifestyle of this southern town of Selangor."* (Kajang Heritage Centre 乌鲁冷岳社区文物馆, 2 Ogos 2015: ["This is an old map of Kajang"](#)).

Wacana Berkaitan

Bicara Sejarah Kajang @ Lorong Kajang Dulu-Dulu



Bicara Sejarah Kajang, di Lorong Kajang Dulu-Dulu (Majlis Perbandaran Kajang, 23 Ogos 2025: "[Bicara Sejarah Kajang, di Lorong Kajang Dulu-Dulu](#)").

Bicara Sejarah Kajang pada 23hb Ogos 2025 bertempat di Lorong Kajang Dulu-dulu jam 10am-1pm. Program ini bersempena Karnival 1001 Rasa Sate Kajang 22-24 Ogos 2025 @stadium kajang. (Panel Pembentang: En. Khairil - Perang Rekoh 1848; Dr. Tee Boon Chuan - Sejarah Tokong Cina Kajang 1875; En. Ashari - Masjid Lama Kajang; Dr Alinor - Ketamadunan Sungai Langat; Moderator: Sazli).

Pengakuan Penting: Kami Bukan Ahli Sejarah!

Perlu ditekankan, **kami bukan ahli sejarah!** Laman ini sekadar mengumpulkan cebisan **maklumat** berkaitan sejarah Kajang dan kawasan sekitarnya, setakat yang dapat ditemui di ruang Internet sahaja. Maka pastinya ia amat tidak lengkap, tidak menyeluruh, dan kurang wibawa berbanding karya ilmiah hasil kajian para sejarawan. Perlu diingatkan juga, sumber-sumber yang dinyatakan di sini adalah dari pelbagai sudut pandang dan latar para ilmuwan, pengkaji, wartawan dan editor akhbar, bermula dari awal kurun ke-20 (zaman kolonial British), sehingga kini. Kami cuba menyampaikan kesemuanya secara objektif, namun perlulah juga diakui, terdapat juga kecenderungan kami sendiri,

yang terserlah di dalam ulasan dan catatan kami. 😊

Apa pun, anggaplah ini sebagai usaha **pemula** sahaja. Selebihnya perlu digali dari sumber-sumber berwibawa yang lain, seperti karya-karya sejarawan, arkib-arkib perpustakaan, muzium, atau premis dan petempatan bersejarah (awam atau persendirian), termasuk juga sejarah lisan warga asalnya. Sebaiknya, semua usaha ini harus dirujuk atau diusahakan bersama para ahli/pakar bidang sejarah. Aktiviti sebegini seharusnya terus giat dijalankan dan disebarluaskan oleh sekolah-sekolah dan institusi-institusi pendidikan di sekitar Kajang.

Contoh Usaha Pensejarahan

Berikut adalah contoh hasil usaha pensejarahan tempatan yang telah dijalankan untuk bandar Kajang, yang perlu dicontohi oleh institusi-institusi di Bangi:-

- [Kajang Heritage Centre](#) oleh

|
[Lee Kim Sin \(1955-2020\)](#) (Kurniawati Kamarudin / Bernama @ Media Permata, 26 Disember 2019:

|
"Tarikan sejarah bandar Kajang").



"Occupying the second floor of a 4-storey shoplot in Jalan Mendaling, the Kajang Heritage Centre honours this forgotten history with over 300 artefacts such as typewriters, clothing, furniture, photos and documents rescued from old businesses. Aside from the museum, you can also experience the Kajang Heritage Walk for a guided tour of the heritage sites around the district, including the Century Old Shen Sze She Tar Temple, Masjid Jamek Kajang, Century Old Tin Mine at Bukit Arang and more." (Natalie Khoo, 28 September 2020:

|
"6 historical museums in Selangor for an insightful blast from the past").



Rencana Pusat Warisan Kajang (RTM) (TV2, 5 Mei 2016: "《老加影之乌鲁冷岳社区文物馆》").



Rencana Pusat Warisan Kajang (KPKT) (Kementerian Perumahan Dan Kerajaan Tempatan, 2019: "Siri Muzium dan Perpustakaan Komuniti Kampung Baru 2").

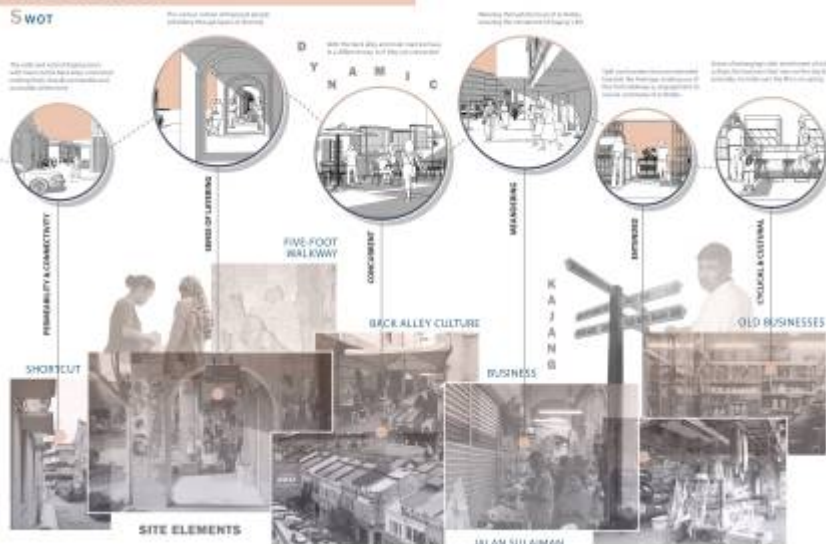


Rencana Pusat Warisan Kajang (sumbertv, 2023: "Kajang 2: Peranan Kajang Heritage Centre").

- Buku berjudul "Kajang And Its Surrounds: Glimpses from the past...", oleh [Tanarata International Schools](#) (Choo Woon Lim @ The Star, 02 Dec 2014: "Penning down the past").

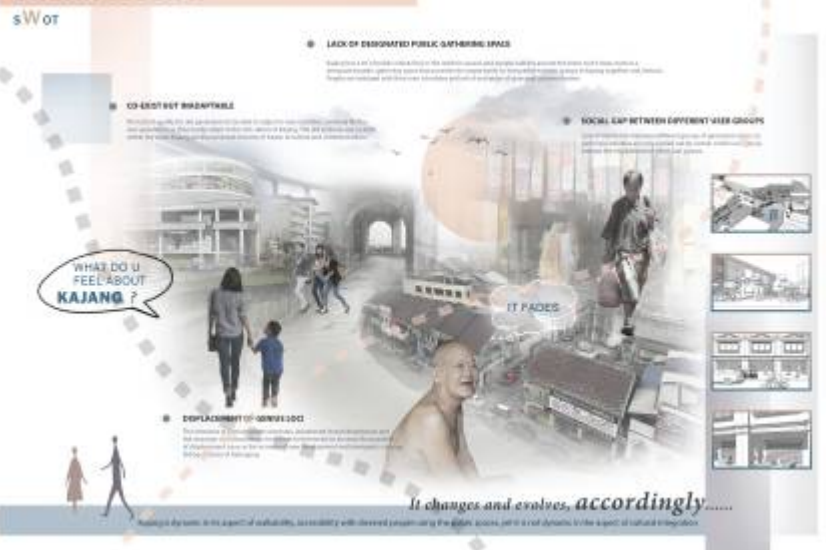
INSPIRATION

YEO SHI JIE



URBAN ISSUES

YEO SHI JIE



Antara kesan penting kegiatan pensejarahan tempatan yang aktif ialah budaya perancangan bandar yang peka terhadap warisan sejarah dan budaya semasa yang perlu dipelihara dan diraikan seadanya, selain memajukan persekitarannya. Sebagai contoh: latihan kajian pra perancangan Kajang ini tampaknya sensitif terhadap budaya dan sejarah setempat, kemungkinan kesan usaha pensejarahannya sejak beberapa dasawarsa: *“The various culture of Kajang & people unfolding through layers of diversity ... Sense of belongings with enrichment of old culture, the business that runs on the day & everyday, to make sure the life is on-going ... The lack of quality for old generation to be able to adjust to new condition, similarly for the new generation as they hardly adapt to the old culture of Kajang. The old and new are co-exist within the same Kajang yet disconnected in terms of fusion of culture and communication. ... The remnants of unmaintained structures, abandoned closed shophouses and the recession of old businesses from time to time tends to increase the possibility of displacement issue as the increase of new development and immigrants causing fading of sense of belonging. ... Kajang is dynamic in its aspect of walkability, accessibility with diversified people using the public spaces, yet it is not dynamic in the aspect of cultural integration.”* (Yeo Shi Jie, Jul 30, 2020:

[A DYNAMIC KAJANG: SITE B] - Project 1 - 'Preliminary Study' - Urban Analysis & Precedent Studies").

Perihal Pensejarahan Tempatan

Beberapa penulisan, serta hasil kajian kritis berkaitan pensejarahan tempatan secara umum, sebagai panduan:-

- Masalah-masalah pendidikan sejarah tempatan secara umum, serta beberapa cadangan bagi pembaikpulihan: [Profesor Emeritus Ahmat Adam @ SUSURGALUR: Jurnal Kajian Sejarah & Pendidikan Sejarah, 2\(1\) Maret 2014:](#)
 |
["Pendidikan Sejarah di Malaysia Dewasa ini: Sejauh Manakah ia Relevan kepada Pembinaan Nasion?"](#).
- Perlunya persejarahan mikro (daerah, kampung, kawasan setempat):
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["Sejarah Selangor terbengkalai"](#) (latifah@bh.com.my @ Berita Harian, Mei 6, 2015).
- Peri pentingnya arkib akhbar dalam proses pensejarahan tempatan: [Prof Dato' Dr Ahmad Murad Mohd Noor Merican @ New Straits Times, May 29, 2019:](#)
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["A window to Malaysian society"](#).
- Nota ringkas mengenai kajian kerencaman perspektif sejarah tempatan: [Prof Dato' Dr Ahmad Murad Mohd Noor Merican, 2014:](#)
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["The Consciousness of History in Malaysia: The Ideas on Merdeka Day in Sarawak"](#).
- Beberapa penulisan dan suntingan [Dr Azmi Arifin](#) bertemakan penilaian dan penafsiran semula sejarah tempatan secara kritis, dalam acuan sendiri:-
 - [Eurocentrism and the Historical Perception About the Malays \(2018\)](#)
 - ['Di sebalik tabir' sejarah politik Malaysia 1945-1957 \(Penerbit USM, 2016\)](#)

Akhir kata, silakan membaca beberapa peringatan untuk kita bersama:-

- |
["Tazkirah Untuk Pakar Sejarah Jadi-jadian Di Medsos"](#) (Dr Mohd Faizal Musa @ Faisal Tehrani, 2020)
- |
["Masalah yang perlu diperakui sekarang berkenaan \(penulisan popular\) bidang keilmuan"](#) (Ahmad Muziru Idham, 2020)

Jika ada sebarang pembetulan, cadangan, maklumbalas, dsbgnya, silalah hubungi kami di sini. Semoga bermanfaat!

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