

Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul

Dirujuk oleh

- Rekoh
- Bukit Tunggu Estate
- Hutan Simpan Bangi
- Sempadan Selangor-Negeri Sembilan (1863-1880)

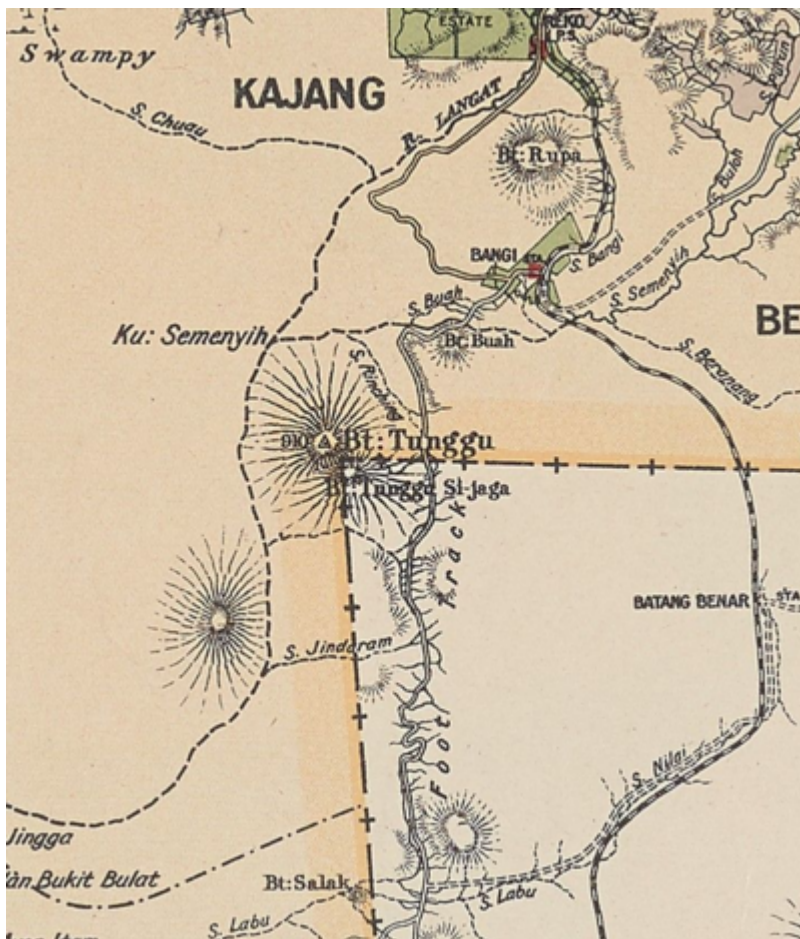
Perihal



“Nama bukit paling terkenal di sekitar Bangi sejak dulu adalah Bukit Tunggul, daripada kita kecil lagi penduduk tempatan dah terbiasa mendengarkan nama Bukit ini, lebih - lebih lagi bila kita berkunjung ke Kg. Sungai Buah nama bukit ini pasti muncul disebut - sebut oleh orang tua kita. Dalam peta - peta lama Inggeris dicatatkan namanya Bukit Tunggu. Ia juga diingati oleh penduduk tempatan sebagai

Estet Bukit Tunggul (kini kawasan Bandar Bukit Mahkota Bangi). Lokasi asal Bukit Tunggul ini adalah di bukit yang terletak di kawasan Kuala Semenyih (diantara Kg. Sungai Buah - Jenderam Hilir) yang sebahagiannya kawasan sekarang telah menjadi Bukit Unggul Golf Club. Bukit ini juga pernah menjadi lokasi strategik sebagai peninjau atau kubu sementara semasa Perang Saudara Selangor dan Perang Sungai Ujong. Bukit Tunggul juga merupakan penanda sempadan antara negeri Sungai Ujong dan negeri Selangor pada suatu ketika dulu. Dibawah ini adalah petikan daripada naskah 'Terambo Sungai Ujong' oleh Raja Aman Bin Raja Husin yang dikarang pada tahun 1901 berkaitan asal usul nama Bukit Tunggul. "Sebab bernama 'Tunggul Sejaga' di Kuala Semonyeh, kerana orang Bugis melanggar rayat-rayat disitu. Di pasang damar oleh orang-orang Bugis di atas tunggul tiap-tiap malam. Disumpit oleh rayat-rayat tidak padam-padam. Rayat-rayat lari kerana takut. Mashur nama tempat itu 'Tunggul Sejaga' dan sekarang bernama Bukit Tunggul'" (Faizal Zainal @ Facebook Pekan Bangi, 10 Mac 2025: "Sejarah Bangi. Bukit Tunggul @ Tunggul Sejaga").

Sejarah Awal: Tunggul Si-Jaga



Bukit Tunggul(l), Tunggul(l) Si-Jaga, dan Sungai Buah, di dalam peta negeri Selangor, tahun 1900-an (Edinburgh Geographical Institute, 1904 @ Yale University Library - Digital Collections:

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

Bukit Tunggul terletak di antara Jenderam (kini dalam daerah Sepang) dan Bangi (kini dalam daerah Hulu Langat). Ia merupakan mercu tanda kawasan sekitarnya sejak dahulu. Contohnya, terdapat riwayat turun temurun di kalangan orang Asli Besis, Blandas, dan Temuan, yang menyebut **Tunggul Si-Jaga** (ditanda di dalam peta 1904 di atas, terletak berdekatan puncak **Bukit Tunggul**) sebagai

salah satu mercu tanda petempatan nenek moyang mereka pada zaman dahulu kala.

Sumber 1: Trumba Besisi

Bukit Tunggul Si-Jaga telah diabadikan di dalam rangkap sebuah trumba suku Besisi:-

Versi Besisi	Versi Terjemahan Inggeris
<p>Besisi "Trumba"</p> <p>Gobang Gubin Buluh Bohal. Tanah Jati, tanah Endau. Terjatoh ka-tanah Johor Lama Tengki-tengkel Jeram Lama</p> <p>Naning Naneng Batin Baruis. Batin Banggai punya asal. Bukit Nuang, Bukit Galah. Bukit Gentel Batin Mara. Punya' asal Batin Mara. Batin Barai kerna Batin Barai. Batin Suntai kerna Batin Suntai.</p> <p>Turun chelui Batin Galang. Tolak ka-laut, jadi rayat laut. Rayat laut jadi Bajau.</p> <p>Selayan Batin Batang Niyu, Selayan Batin Batang Pinang.</p> <p>Cherteng Perteng Tagun Broga. Tunggul-si-Jaga' di-Hulu Langat.</p> <p>Ching, Beranang, Pejam, Gebok. Langkap Berjuntei, Bangkong Menggoh. Bangkong, Gadeng, Kechau, Langlang. Batu Jamun, Batu Lalau. Pra' Charek, Batu Bergentel. Merbau Karawang, terjatoh Ayer Tawar. Lebah Bergoyang, Bertam Tenung.</p> <p>Ginting Pauh, Lantei Nibong. Lalu ka-bukit Perentian Rimbun. Lalu ka-bukit Perentian Tinggi. Lalu ka-tanjong Batu Berdaun.</p> <p>Samah muka' Tanah Semujong Adik Nyai Techap Ponghulu Klambu. Samah muka' Tanah Semujong. Lep baju jala' juanda'. - Menjadi Jebah Rombau. Lep baju blah chakap sisi'.</p>	<p>Besisi Song of Tribal Origin.</p> <p>From Gobang Gubin, from Buluh Bohal, From the land of Jati, to the land of Endau, We came to the land of Johor the ancient, To Tengki-tengkel and olden Jeram.</p> <p>At Naning-naneng dwelt Batin (chieftain) Baruis, And Batin (chieftain) Banggai his origin was. at Bukit (the hill of) Nuang, At Bukit Galah (Boatpole Hill) and Bukit Gentel (the Hill of the Elephant) dwelt Batin (chieftain) Mara Its origin was [because of] Batin Mara, And Batin Barai [because of] Batin Barai, And Batin Suntai [because of] Batin Suntai.</p> <p>Then Batin (chieftain) Galang came down from inland, And pushed to the sea, and made the Sea-Folk, And the Sea-Folk grew into the Pirates.</p> <p>The Coconut-palm [Batin] chief dwelt at Selayan, The Betel/Areca-palm [Batin] chief dwelt at Selayan,</p> <p>With Cherteng, Perteng/Perting, Tagun, Brego/Bergul, And the 'Watcher's-Stump' / 'Stump-of-the-Watcher' on the Upper Langat,</p> <p>With Ching, Beranang, Pejam, Gebok, The Langkap-palm overhanging, and Bangkong Menggoh, The Bangkong Gadeng (Ivory), Kechau, and Lang-lang. The Rock of Jamun, and the Rock of Lalau Pra' Charek, and Batu (Rock) Bergentel, From the Merbau Karawang (Lace-bark), we reached / till you come to the Ayer Tawar (Lake-side), The Swaying Bees'-nest, the Brooding/solitary Bertam-palm, The Wild-Mango-tree Pass, and the Nibong Palm-wood Flooring, And passed to the hills of the Halting-place Umbrageous, And passed to the hills of the Halting-place lofty/Precipitous, And passed to the Cape/Headland of the Leaf-clad Boulder.</p> <p>Who made/opened up the land of Semujong (Sungai Ujong)? Little-Sister Nyai Techap and the chieftain Gaffer Klambu (Mosquito- curtain) / To' Klambu Together made/opened up the land of Semujong (Sungai Ujong). They who donned the round/casting-net shaped coat, became retainers/Men-of-the-Bodyguard, And mixed with/became strangers/foreigners, Malays of Rembau : They who donned the split/divided coat, speak Besisi.</p>

Sumber versi Temuan: (Walter William Skeat, 1906:

"Pagan races of the Malay Peninsula", Vol. 1, m.s. 686-688). Digabungkan dengan versi Travellog

Anak Jahut, 24 September 2019:

"Sejarah suku temuan negeri 9").

Sumber terjemahan Inggeris: (Walter William Skeat, 1906:

"Pagan races of the Malay Peninsula", Vol. 1, m.s. 686-688, digabungkan dengan

Vol. 2, m.s. 164-167).

Ulasan lagu:-

- *"A song of a very different sort was the Besis Trumba or Song of Tribal Origin, which has a special interest of its own as representing an attempt on the part of this race of jungle-dwellers to keep some sort of record of their history. The Besis who gave it me was an old man named Bedoh, of Sepang Kechil. Part of this Trumba at least seems to preserve the traditions of old tribal boundaries, and I believe it really supplies the clue to the long strings of (generally contiguous) place-names that are so often described as occurring in the songs of the Semang and Perak Sakai, The following version is a little freer than that given elsewhere in this book. ... 'Tunggul Si Jaga,' the 'Stump of the Watcher,' was the name of a stump in a commanding position, near the River Langat (a little above Subang Hilang), from which a look-out used to be kept by pirates in the days when they infested the Langat River. The spot is still well known."* (Walter William Skeat, 1906:

"Pagan races of the Malay Peninsula", Vol. 2, m.s. 164-167).

- Perincian mengenai sebahagian daripada nama-nama tempat yang disebut di dalam lagu ini: (Barbara S. Nowak, and Singan Knən Muntil, 2004:

"Btsisi', Blandas, and Malays: Ethnicity and Identity in the Malay Peninsula Based on Btsisi' Folklore and Ethnohistory."; Asian Folklore Studies, vol. 63, no. 2, 2004, m.s. 311-312 (PDF)).

- Batin Tanggong Gagah, anak kepada "Gaffer Klambu" (To' Klambu) yang membuka Semujong (Sungai Ujong), dikatakan telah bermastautin di Tunggul Si Jaga: *"The Blandas of K. Langat have the same system of government as that of the Selangor Besis. They have further, however, condensed the description of the limits of their jurisdiction in a series of proverbial or legal "maxims," which have all the force of a duly formulated, though unwritten, code, and which are invoked by their chiefs for the purpose of settling any disputes that may arise among them. The following are a few examples which I took down from the lips of one of their chiefs :-*

The laws of Batin Tanggong Gagah (Said to be a son of To' Klambu, who lived and died at Tunggul Si Jaga):

By hill and hill-foot, cave, hill-basin

Lies the path, prevail the customs,

Of the kin o' the wasting millet. (The expression is obscure, but probably means "of the kinsfolk who live upon millet" (instead of rice), this being a custom of the wilder tribes."

(Sumber: Walter William Skeat, 1906:

"Pagan races of the Malay Peninsula", Vol. 1, m.s. 508).

Sumber 2: Terombo Sungai Ujong

Menurut Terombo Sungai Ujong pula, Bukit Tunggul Sijaga kemudiannya dikenali sebagai Bukit Tunggul (satu bukit yang sama):-

“FASAL 6. Nama Tempat-Tempat Masa Beranang Ramai. 6.1. Cheng, Beranang, Pajam, Gibok, Kichan, Langlang, Langkap Berjuntai, Bertam Tenong, Lubuk Bergoyang, Subang Hilang, Merbuk Awang, Tunggul Sijaga. Cheng di Mendom, Lenggeng, Pajam, Gebok di Mantin. Setol, Langlang di Semuteh Hulu. Langkap Berjuntai antara Kuala Beranang dan Simpang Empat. Bertam Tenong, Lubok Bergoyang, Hulu Beranang antara Jelebu. Subang Hilang antara Kajang dan Rakoh. Merbok Awang, Rakoh, Tunggul Sijaga di Kuala Semonyeh.” (m.s. 4).

“FASAL 11. Sempadan Sungai Ujong Dengan Dato'-dato' Yang Empat, Kelang, Sg. Ujong, Jelebu dan Johol. 11.1. Kawasanya yang telah dibuka oleh Batin-Batin dibawah pemerintah masing-masing iaitu Batang Langat, Kuala Labu, Bukit Jukerah, Lalu ke Tunggul Sejaga, Semonyeh terus ke Merbok Awang Hilir Rakoh, Subang Hilang, antara Kajang dan Rakoh terus ke Bukit Perhentian Rim bun perbatasan dengan Pahang. 11.2. Sebelah kiri mudik Sungai Langat di punyai oleh Kelang. Sebelah Kanan mudik Sungai Langat Sungai Ujong punya.” (m.s.9-10).

“FASAL 12. Sebab Bernama Tempat-Tempat. ... 12.2. Sebab bernama Tunggul Sejaga di Kuala Semonyeh, kerana orang Bugis melanggar rayat-rayat disitu. Di pasang damar oleh orang-orang Bugis di atas tunggul tiap-tiap malam. Di-sumpit oleh rayat-rayat tidak padam-padam. Rayat-rayat lari kerana takut. Mashur nama tempat itu Tunggul Sejaga dan sekarang bernama Bukit Tunggul.” (m.s.10).

(Susunan Haji Muhammmad Tainu dan Zaini bt. Abd. Hamid, Jawatan Kuasa Penyelidikan Budaya Negeri Sembilan, November 1993, berdasarkan Raja Aman Raja Hussin, 1901: Terombo Sungai Ujong:

"Rengkesan Terombo Sungai Ujong").

Sumber 3: Pesaka Selangor

Nama **Tunggul Si-Jaga** turut disebut sebagai sempadan negeri Je lebu ketika ianya mula dibuka, di antara tahun 1600 dan 1757:-

- *“Sa-lepas berlaku peristiwa kejatohan Kerajaan Melayu Melaka pada TM. 1511 itu, dan kemudian-nya terdiri sa-mula Kerajaan Melayu Johor, ia-itu menepati maksud peribahasa “Patah tumbuh bilang berganti”, maka Kelang berserta dengan beberapa buah daerah yang masa ini terjumlah menjadi daerah2 Negeri Sembilan, telah beraja ka-Johor, tetapi kemudian-nya oleh berlaku sa-suatu perselisihan maka daerah2 itu telah berputus dengan Johor. Penghulu atau ketua yang memerintah Kelang bergelar To' Engku Kelang, dan gelaran ini mungkin telah berasal dari semenjak kurun Masehi yang ke-XVII ia-itu dalam masa Kelang di-bawah kuasa Kerajaan Johor. Berikut dengan peristiwa putus-nya perhubungan di-antara Johor dengan daerah2 yang tersebut itu, maka berusaha-lah ketua2 pada zaman itu bagi menentukan sempadan antara tiap2 buah daerah yang berkenaan. Dalam sa-buah naskhah lama ber-nama “Teromba Salasilah Je lebu” ada tersebut di-antara lain2 demikian bunyi-nya:-*

'..... Batin Mahagalang tadi membuboh sempa-dan antara laut dengan darat antara undang Yang Empat. Batin Mahagalang membuboh sempadan di-Pulau Upeh tempat jejak Batin Terjali meninggalkan tanah Johor lalu Kuala Muar. Batin Mahagalang lalu memahat batu, lalu di-tanam

bahagian antara laut dengan darat di-situ-lah ter-buboh sempadan laut dengan darat de' Batin Mahagalang. Batin Mahagalang membuboh sempadan antara Jelebu dengan Johol leban besi, batu berding lantak temiang tumpat. Habis, di-buboh pula sempadan Jelebu dengan Semujong sama sa-rumpun nibong tengah ayer Bukit Tang-ga. Habis, di-buboh sempadan de' Batin Mahagalang antara Semujong dengan Kelang tunggul si-jaga-jaga, langkap berjuntai. Maka terbuboh pula sempadan Jelebu dengan Pahang, Batin Mahagalang juga yang membuboh sempadan itu meranti sembilan, merebau sa-ratus. Terbuboh juga oleh Batin Mahagalang sempadan Jelebu dengan Kelang lebak bergoyang, pulai bersila, genting Piras.'" (Wan Muhammad Amin bin Wan Muhammad Sa'id (suntingan Abdul Samad Ahmad, 1966):

"Pesaka Selangor").

- *"I. PRIOR TO 1757 A.D - THE folklore of Jelebu abounds in tales of the origin of its present inhabitants. These tales differ considerably in detail but possess much in common. It will be necessary here to review only one version in full - namely, that which is accepted as the genealogical tree of the waris sasilah (silasilah) of Jelebu. The story runs as follows : Lambong Setia together with Shah Alam went to Bukit Buaya Buaya beneath which he beheld a plate of rice (Kuala Dulang is beneath Bukit Buayan to this day). So he opened up the country round about and then went to set the boundaries as head been directed. At this time he changed his name to Batin Mahagalang. The limit betwixt earth and water he placed at Pulau Upeh, the spot whereon Batin Terjali had alighted on his fall from heaven. He went to Kuala Muar where he chiselled the stone called Batu Pahat, and fixed the boundaries as follows: Between Johol and Jelebu, leban besi, batu berding lantak and temiang tumpat; between Jelebu and Semujong, semambu sarumpun and nibong tengah ayer Bukit Tangga; between Semujong and Klang, tunggul si-jaga-jaga and langkap berjuntei; between Klang and Jelebu, lebah bergoyang, pulai bersila and Ginting Piras; between Jelebu and Pahang, merebau sa-ratus, meranti sembilan and Bukit Batu Bulan."* (A. Caldecott, 1912:

"Jelebu: Its History And Constitution").

Sungai Buah

Sungai Buah, cabang Sungai Semenyih yang mengalir di sebelah timur Bukit Tunggul, ada disebut di dalam riwayat asal-usul Orang Asli Besisi yang lain:-

"Btsisi' recite a migration cerita which includes how Blandas and Btsisi' separated into two distinct communities. The story goes: From Batu Pahat the people moved northward up the coast to the Muar River. They followed the river upstream entering some small tributaries until they reached Kasak River, on the Melaka/Negri Sembilan border. There they reluctantly divided into two groups. One group went upstream and the second group went back downstream, towards the shore. The former became Hma' Darat and the latter Hma' Laut. Blandas made swiddens along the mountain and in the swamps of Johor near Tasek Bera. Those that went to the sea dispersed, scattering to plant their swiddens. They ended up in Melaka, where they stayed to plant their swiddens in the swamps. After a few years, they moved to Tanjong Tuan, Melaka, then to Bagan Pinang, and later they started to move north up the coast until they reached the Sapak (Sepang) River. They then went up upstream to Kampuk Jalutok. The people then moved off the Sapak (Sepang) River and their descendants built a village at the crossroads of the Busut, Dangkil (Dengkil) and Buah River (Sungai Buah). The group then divided with some heading upstream while others went downstream to the coast where they entered Dugindak Sapak Kcil (Sepang Kecil) and went upstream to clear their swiddens. There they found evidence of a coconut estate, Tlok Mrbaw. The people then established the village of Bukit

Bangkok under the leadership of Batin Toda'." (Barbara S. Nowak, and Singan Knən Muntil, 2004:

"Btsisi', Blandas, and Malays: Ethnicity and Identity in the Malay Peninsula Based on Btsisi' Folklore and Ethnohistory."; Asian Folklore Studies, vol. 63, no. 2, 2004, m.s. 311-312 (PDF)).

Sekitar 1900-an: Batin Semata

"Pada tahun 1874 masihi. Salah seorang daripada anak Dato` Kelambu dari Sungai Kelambu Kuala Langat bernama Dato` Kentong dan pengikut-pengikutnya telah datang ke bahagian Hilir Sungai Pajam membuka hutan untuk menjadikan kampung. Kampung ini dinamakan Kampung Kuala Pajam kerana pertemuan antara Sungai Pajam dengan Sungai Beranang. Peringkat Kedua pembukaan Kampung Kuala Pajam ini dilakukan oleh orang-orang melayu dari Berisu Melaka dan dari Linggi Negeri Sembilan, orang-orang Minangkabau dari Bangai atau Bangi serta orang-orang Jawa bekas pekerja jalan keretapi Kuala Lumpur ke Seremban yang diketuai oleh Raden Dinengrat Joyo Kosumo Nogoro atau dikenali sebagai Hj. Husin dating membuka hutan untuk dijadikan tempat kediaman hingga Bukit Kota. Pembukaan Kampung Kuala Pajam ini sungguh istimewa kerana sekumpulan orang-orang asli yang diketuai oleh Batin Semata turut membuka hutan untuk dijadikan kampung yang diberikan nama Kampung Sungai Semata. Malangnya kumpulan asli ini tidak dapat menyesuaikan diri hidup berkampung lalu berpindah ke Hutan Bukit Tunggul setersnya berpindah pula ke Hutan Sungai Buah." (Hj. Abd. Latif bin Hj. Abd Wahab (Generasi Ketiga Peneroka), 1957, diambil daripada Abd. Wahab bin Pajar (tarikh lahir TM1880 - Generasi kedua peneroka) @ Medan Infodesa Kg. Kuala Pajam, 25 JUN 2009:

"Sejarah Pembukaan Kawasan").

1878-02-10: Sempadan Selangor-Sungei Ujong

Di dalam suatu perjanjian yang ditandatangani pada 10 Februari 1878, Rekoh telah diserahkan kepada Sultan Abdul Samad, lalu dengan rasminya menjadi sebahagian daripada negeri Selangor:-

"Pada hari ini dalam tahun 1878, satu perjanjian mengenai sempadan negeri Selangor dan Sungai Ujung dibuat di antara Sultan Abdul Samad, Yang di-Pertuan Negeri Selangor dengan Dato' Kelana Sungai Ujung, Tengku Saiyid Abdul Rahman. Perjanjian itu antara lain menyatakan bahawa:-

Pertama: Dengan nasihat Kapten Bloomfield Douglas (Residen British di Selangor) Sultan Abdul Samad, bagi pihak dirinya, dan puteranya Raja Musa atau sesiapa juga penggantinya yang akan ditabalkan sebagai Sultan dan waris-warisnya, mulai saat itu mengaku bahawa kawasan Lukut yang pada masa itu diperintah oleh Raja Bot dan semua kawasan tanah dalam Sungai Raya yang sekarang diperintah oleh Raja Daud, yang kesemuanya itu adalah di bawah kekuasaan Sultan Abdul Samad.

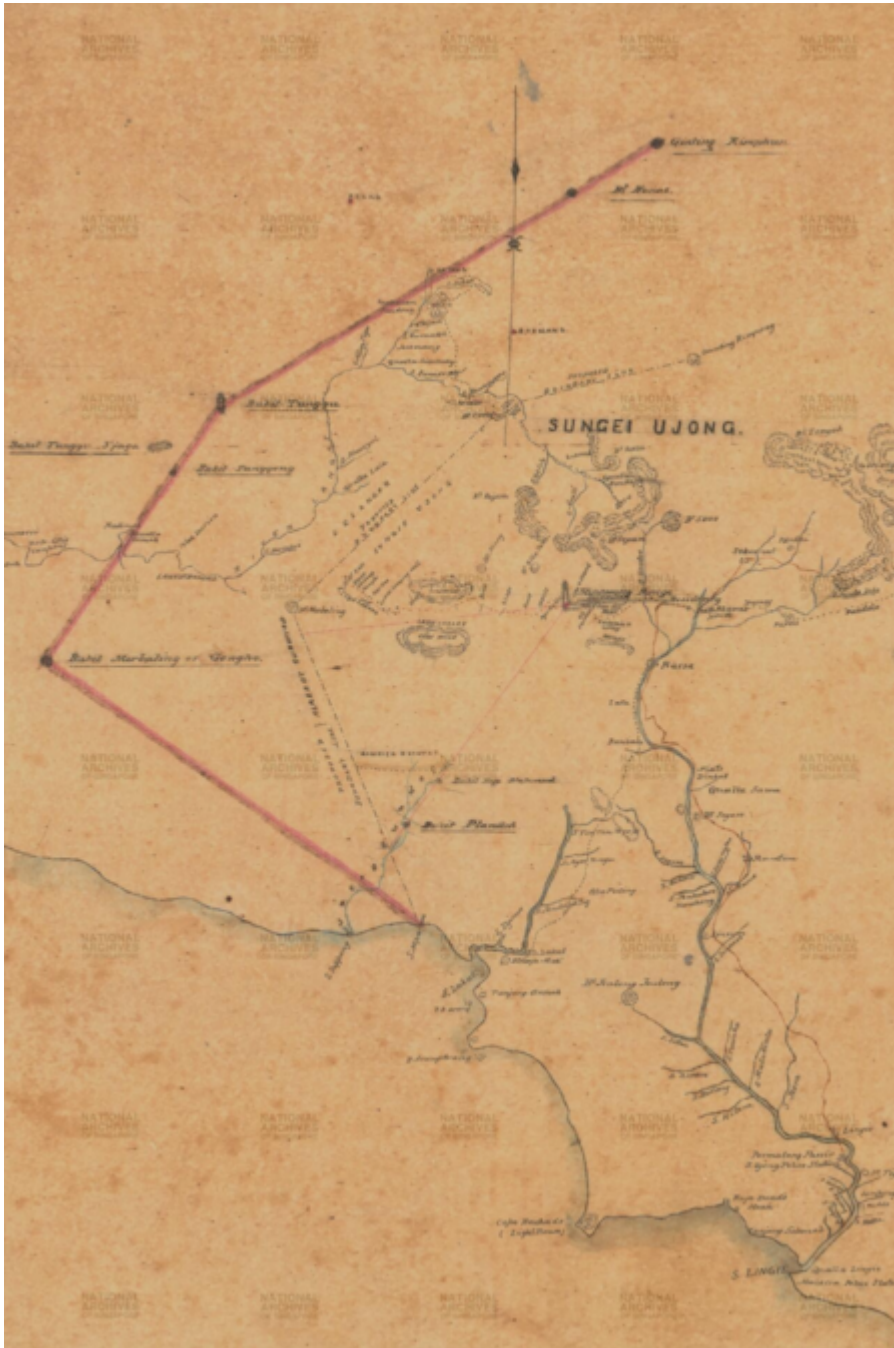
Kedua: Dengan nasihat Kapten Murray (Residen British di Sungai Ujung), Tengku Saiyid Abdul Rahman bagi pihak dirinya, pengganti-penggantinya dan waris-warisnya atau sesiapa juga yang memerintah Sungai Ujung dan bergelar Dato' Kelana, mengaku bahawa mulai dari saat itu kawasan yang terletak di Seberang Tebing Sungai Langat bernama Rekoh dan semua tanah bernama Labu adalah diserahkan kepada Sultan Abdul Samad Selangor, pengganti-penggantinya dan waris-warisnya untuk selama-lamanya.

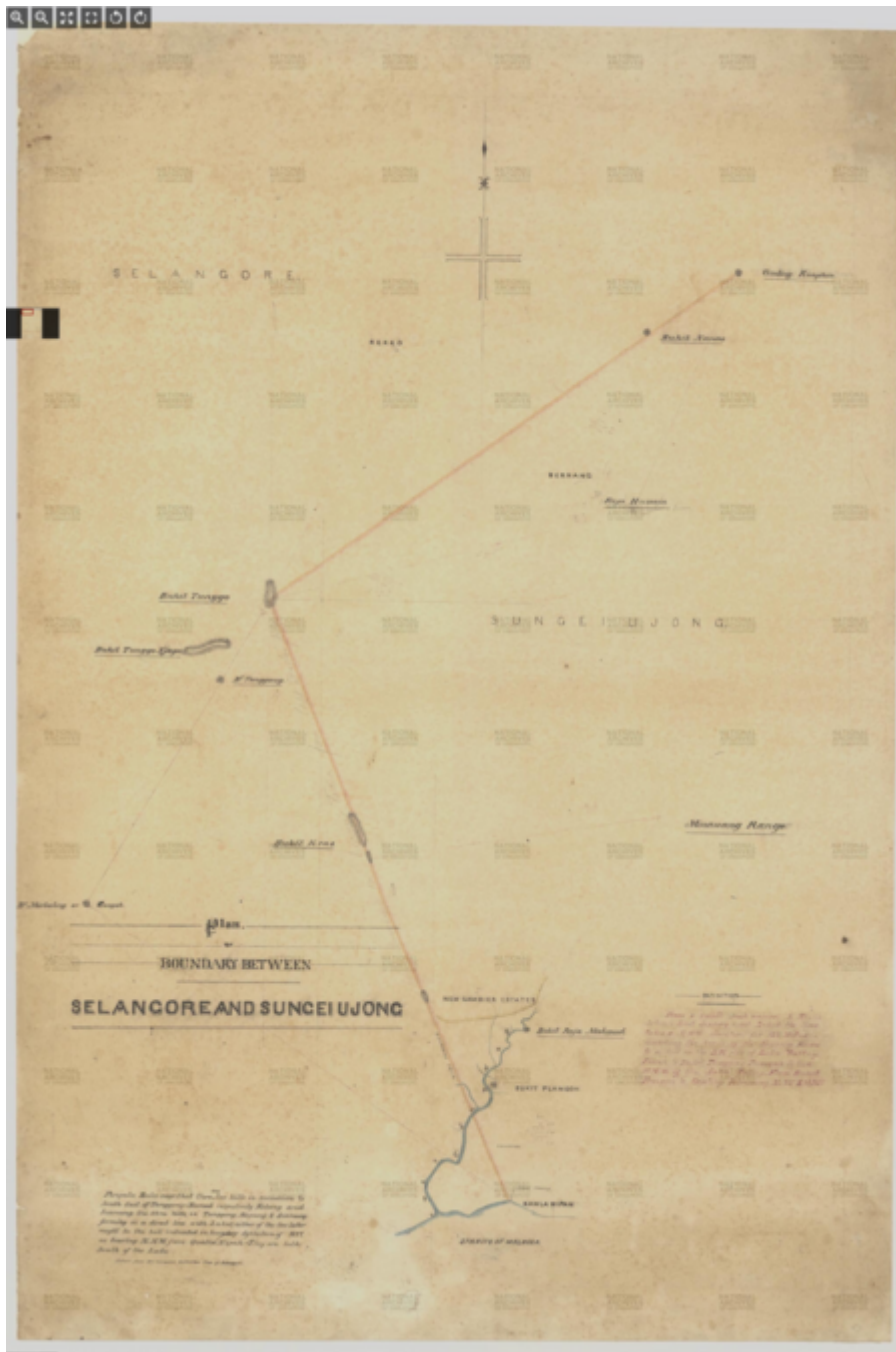
Bagaimanapun, perjanjian itu telah dibantah oleh Raja Bot yang memerintah Lukut kerana beliau

tidak diajak berunding mahupun diminta pendapatnya dalam rundingan mengenai perjanjian itu. Raja Bot membantah keras mengenai keputusan memasukkan Lukut dalam perintah Sungai Ujung kerana daerah itu adalah kepunyaan ayahandanya, Raja Jumaat, yang telah diberikan oleh Almarhum Sultan Muhammad pada tahun 1846."

(Sumber: Hari Ini Dalam Sejarah @ Arkib Negara Malaysia, Ahad 10/02/1878:

"PERJANJIAN SEMPADAN SELANGOR - SUNGAI UJONG").





Kiri: Peta Selangor-Sungai Ujong tahun 1877, bersama cadangan awal persempadanan baru: *“Map shows track from Seremban (Seremban) to Labu Valley surveyed by B. Douglas, HBM's Resident, Selangor”* (Survey Department, Singapore, 15/10/1877:

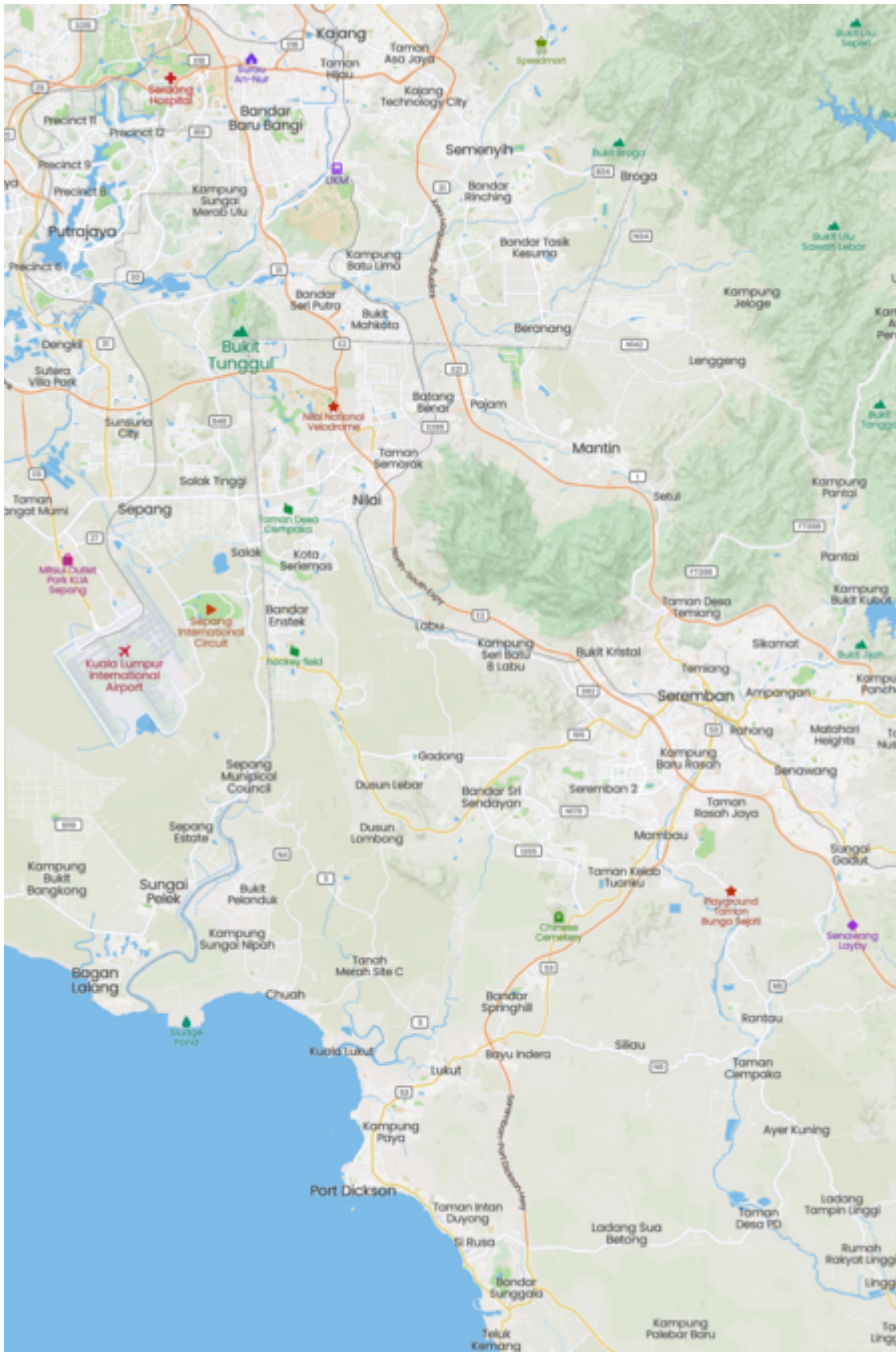
["Track From Seremban \(Seremban\) To Labu Valley"](#).

Kanan: Peta cadangan sempadan Selangor-Sungei Ujong (1877), bersama perincian cadangan. Antaranya, Bukit Tunggul menjadi salah satu mercu tanda serta bucu sempadan tersebut: *“Plan Of Boundary Between Selangore And Sungei Ujong, 1877: Plan shows boundary between Selangore (Selangor) and Sungei Ujong at Selangor, Malaya, and a few references, like hills. Extract from Mr Cameron's exploration map of Selangor. ... From a small creek named S. Nipha between East Sepang and Lukut the line takes a N.N.W. direction for 12 1/2 Miles, avoiding the heads of the Sepang Rivers to a hill on the S.W. side of Labu Valley. Thence to Bukit Tunggul (Tunggah to the W.N.W. of the ? ? . From Bukit Tunggul to Ginting Rimpung N.73' E.6 ? ... Pengalu Bala says that there are two hills in succession to South East of Tanggong - Named respectively Kobang and Siamang in a direct line with Lukut, either of the two latter might be the hill indicated in boundary definition of 1877, as bearing*

N.N.W. from Qualla Nipah - They are both South of the Labu." (Survey Department, Singapore, 1877:

"Plan Of Boundary Between Selangore And Sungei Ujong").





Kiri: Peta sempadan Selangor-Sungei Ujong, 1894 (16 tahun selepas perjanjian 1878). Bukit Tunggul telah menjadi mercu tanda serta bucu sempadan secara muktamad, dan kekal sehingga kini: *“Map covers districts of Sungei Ujong and Jelevu in Negri Sembilan, Malaya showing towns, names of places, villages, roads, railways, tracks, rivers, rubber plantations, hills, Seremban, Port Dickson, and others”* (Survey Department, Singapore, 1894:

["Map of the States of Sungei Ujong and Jelevu, 1894"](#)).

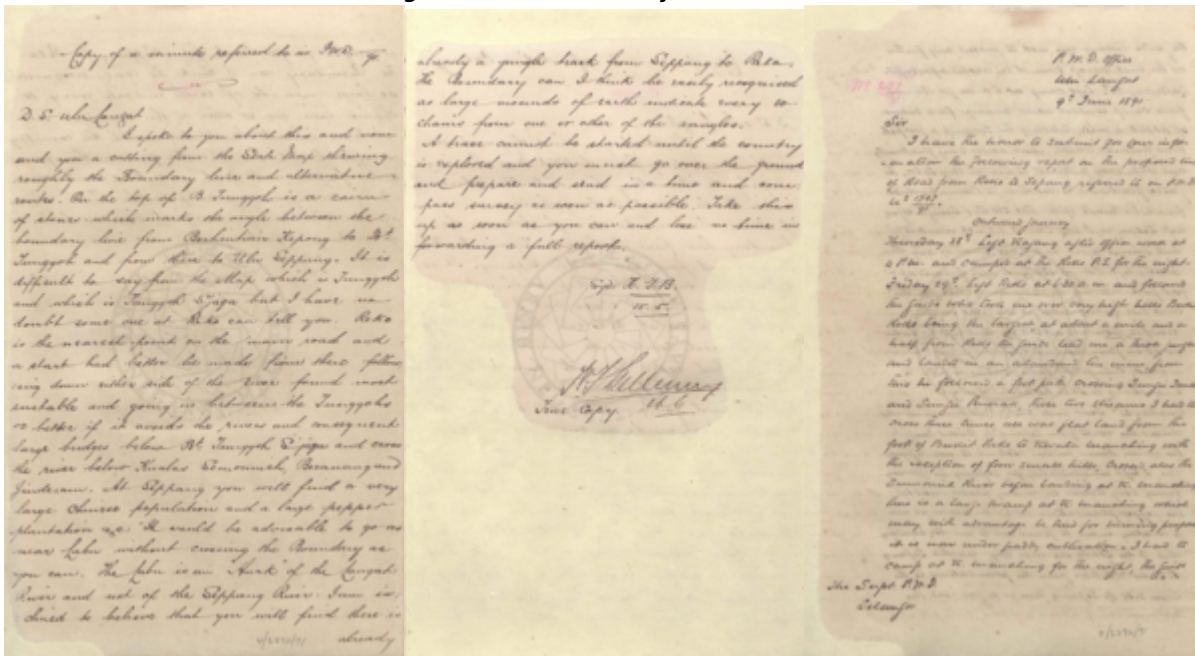
Kanan: Peta sempadan Selangor-Negeri Sembilan, kini ([Mapcarta](#)).

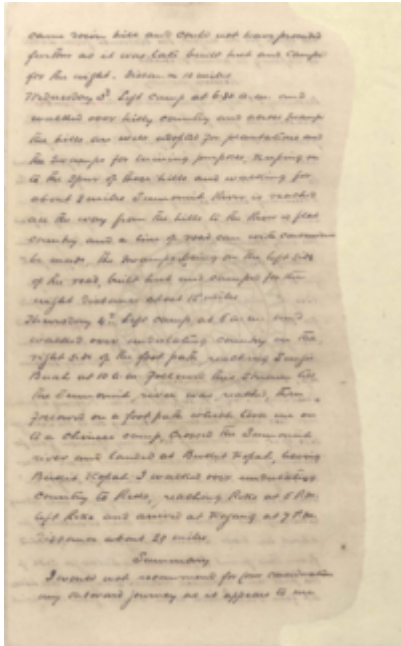
LATAR PERISTIWA: Sempadan Selangor-Negeri Sembilan (1863-1880).

LATAR PERISTIWA: Rekoh.

1891-05-28: Penerokaan Jalan

Atas arahan [H.F. Bellamy](#), Superintendent Public Works Department negeri Selangor, suatu ekspedisi dijalankan oleh Mr. Van Royen, Acting District Superintendent Public Works Department bagi daerah Ulu Langat, bagi meneroka denai yang melewati antara Bukit Tunggul dan Tunggul Si-Jaga, untuk tujuan tersebut: *“On the top of B. Tunggoh is a cairn of stones which marks the angle between the boundary line from Berhentian Kepong to Bt. Tunggoh and from there to Ulu Seppang. It is difficult to say from the Map which is Tunggoh and which is Tunggoh S'jaga but I have no doubt some one at Reko can tell you. Reko is the nearest point on the main road and a start had better be made from there following down either side of the river found most suitable and going in between the Tunggohs or better if it avoids the rivers and consequent large bridges below Bt. Tunggoh S'jaga and cross the river below Kualas Semonnieh, Beranang and Jinderam. At Seppang you will find a very large Chinese population and a large pepper plantation area?: It would be advisable to go as near Labu without crossing the Boundary as you can. The Labu is an “Anak” of the Langat River and not of the Seppang River. I am inclined to believe that you will find there is already a jungle track from Seppang to Reko. The boundary can I think be easily recognized as large mounds of earth indicate every 10 chanis? from one or other of the 2? angles. ... H.F. Bellamy”*





Berikut adalah sebahagian daripada catatan Mr. Van Royen, bersama ulasan [H.F. Bellamy](#) selepasnya:-

1891-05-28: Menuju ke Sepang

- **Van Royen:-**

“Thursday 28th: Left Kajang after Office work at 4p.m. and camped at the Reko P.S. for the night.

Friday 29th: Left Reko at 6.30a.m. and followed the guide who took me over very high hills Bukit Reko being the largest. At about a mile and a half from Reko the guide lead me through a thick jungle and landed in an abandoned tin mine. From this he followed a foot path crossing Sungai Jaukay? and Sungai Penerak?. These two streams I had to cross three times. All was flat land from the foot of Bukit Reko to Kuala Manching with the exception of four? small hills. Crossed also the Semonieh River before landing at K. Manching. There is a large swamp at K. Manching which may with advantage be tried? for mining purposes. It is now? under paddy cultivation. I had to camp at K. Manching for the night. The guide came down hill and could not have proceeded further as it was late. Built hut and camped for the night. Distance: 10 miles.”

- **H.F. Bellamy:-**

“The Route followed by Mr. Van Royen on the outward journey must I think be condemned at once as besides being not so suitable for a road it is for the greater part of the distance in Sungei Ujong territory.”

1891-06-03: Pulang ke Rekoh

- **Van Royen:-**

“Wednesday 3rd. Left camp at 6.30a.m. and walked over hilly country and across swamp. The hills are well adapted for plantations and the swamps for mining purposes. Keeping on to the

spur of these hills and walking for about 8 miles Sumenieh River is reached all the way from the hills to the River is flat country and a line of road can with conversion? be made. The swamps being on the left side of the road. Built hut and camped for the night. Distance about 15 miles.

Thursday 4th. Left camp at 6a.m. and walked over undulating country on the right side of the foot path reaching Sungai Buah at 10a.m. Followed this stream till The Semonieh river was reached. Then followed on a foot path which took me on to a Chinese camp. Crossed the Semonieh river and landed at Bukit Kopah. Leaving Bukit Kopah I walked over undulating country to Reko, reaching Reko at 6p.m. Left Reko and arrived at Kajang at 7p.m. Distance about 20 miles."

- **H.F. Bellamy:-**

"I consider the route taken on the homeward journey to be suitable for road construction. I know the general line - having traversed it in March 1886 in connection with the demarcation of the Selangor Sungei Ujong boundary. Some swamps will be encountered but they are not extensive and I agree with Mr. Van Royen as to the possibility of their containing mineral wealth. The only physical difficulties in the line would be Bukit Sangoon, a spur of Bukit Tunggoh and Bukit Kopah but I have no doubt they can be very easily avoided by keeping nearer the Langat River as I have shown in a dotted red ink line. ... it appears there is some sort of track or route to Klang from the foot of Bukit Tunggoh."

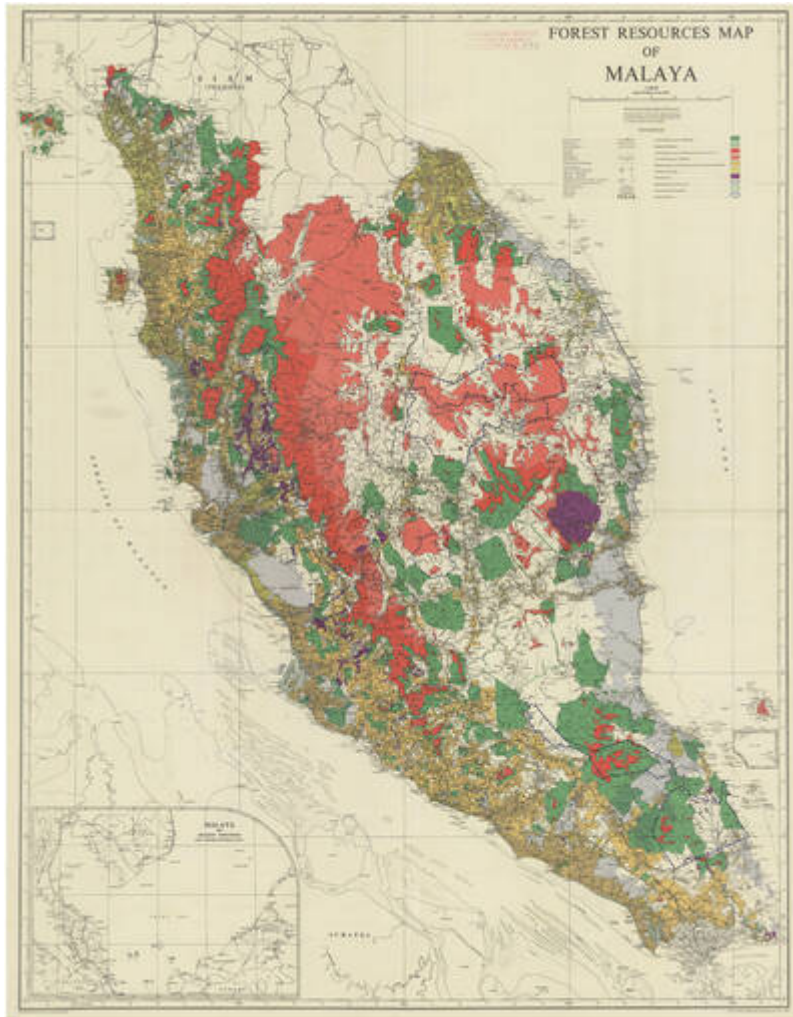
(Sumber: PEJABAT SETIAUSAHA KERAJAAN NEGERI SELANGOR, 09/06/1891:

"FORWARDS REPORT OF THE AG: DISTRICT SUPT: OF THE ULU LANGAT DISTRICT ON HIS EXPLORATION OF A ROUTE FROM REKO TO SEPPANG").

LATAR PERISTIWA: Jalan Reko-Sepang.

LATAR PERISTIWA: Perihal H.F. Bellamy.

1909: Latar Pewartaan Hutan Simpan: Penubuhan Jabatan Hutan



Latar penubuhan Jabatan Hutan: *“The British introduction of foreign land codes in Malaya impacted how people in Malaya interacted with the landscape in the legal realm, but the primary transformation that it signified was the fashioning of a number of new categories and typologies of land alienation in the region. One new series of classifications involved the creation of ‘Protected Areas’, such as the forest reserve. Originally conceived by British officials in the late nineteenth century to safeguard local watersheds, the labeling of reserved forest land expanded rapidly in the early twentieth century, particularly after the emergence of a forest management department in the FMS 1909. At this time, Malaya's forests – previously considered public state land – became divided and protected sites, in an effort to both conserve the colony's tree species as well as to earmark specific areas for future timber production. The reservation of Malaya's forest lands in turn led to the mapping of those areas, a process that Jeyamalar Kathirithamby-Wells has called an ‘exercise in territorialization’. These changes were significant. While only 3% of the FMS's 68,324 sq km of total land was reserved forest in 1909, by 1932, forest reserves accounted for over a quarter of the same area's land mass. With time, both forest reserves and other protected areas – including game reserves and national parks – came to represent the bulk of Malaya's land mass (Fig. 1 reveals the prevalence of forest reserves, which are marked in green and red, across the Malay Peninsula by the 1950s).”* (David Baillargeon, 2021:

|
["Spaces of occupation: Colonial enclosure and confinement in British Malaya"](#)).

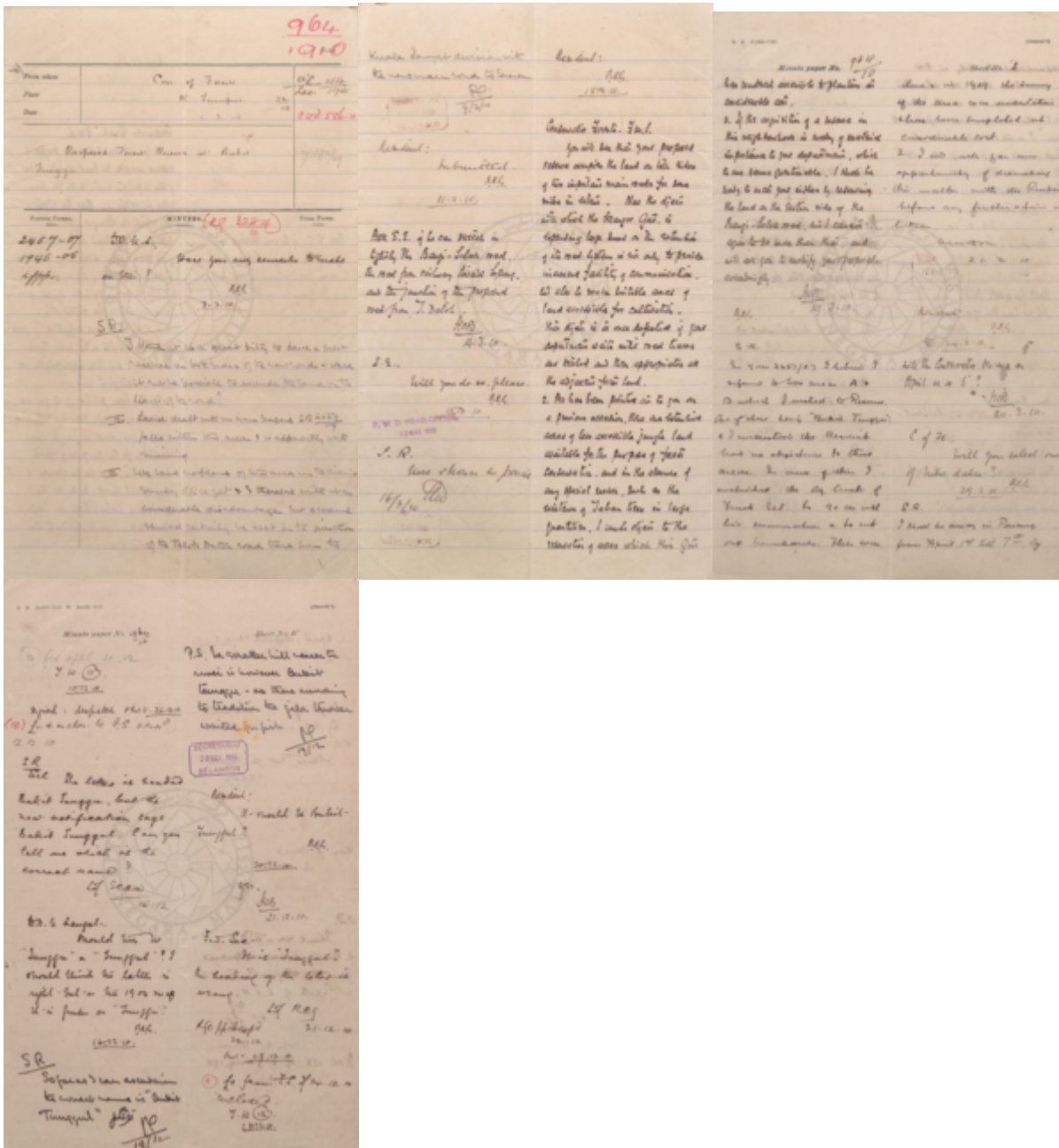
1910: Kronologi Pewartaan Hutan Simpan

- **1910-03-01:** Permohonan Hutan Simpan: Office of Conservator of Forests F.M.S. membuat

permohonan kawasan hutan simpan di kedua-dua belah [Jalan Bangi-Salak](#) yang baru dibina ketika itu.

- **1910-03-19:** Permohonan ini tidak dipersetujui oleh Pegawai Daerah Ulu Langat ketika itu, oleh kerana ianya bakal menggagalkan salah satu objektif pembinaan jalan, iaitu pembukaan tanah ladang yang baru. Beliau mencadangkan hanya kawasan sebelah timur jalan itu sahaja yang dijadikan hutan simpan: *"You will see that your proposed reserve occupies the land on both sides of two important main roads for some miles in extent. Now the object with which the Selangor Govt. is expending large sums on the extension of its road system is not only to provide increased facility of communication, but also to make suitable areas of land accessible for cultivation. That object is at once defeated if your department waits until road traces are felled(?) and then appropriates all the adjacent forest land.*
2. As has been pointed out to you on a previous occasion, there are extensive areas of less accessible jungle land available for the purpose of forest conservation, and in the absence of any special reason, such as the existence of Taban trees in large quantities, I must object to the reservation of areas which this ? has rendered accessible to planters at considerable cost.
3. If the acquisition of a reserve in this neighbourhood is really of material importance to your department, which to me seems questionable. I shall be ? to ? your wishes by reserving the land on the eastern side of the Bangi-Salak road. ? I cannot agree to do more than that, and will ask you to modify your proposals accordingly."
- **1910-04-15:** Pihak Conservator of Forests menarik balik permohonan asal, dan menyediakan permohonan baru: *"The Conservator withdraws his application for all land to the west of the new road, and will send in an amended description of the land to the east of the road."*
- **1910-06-10:** Permohonan baru dibuat, bersama plan cadangan hutan simpan yang telah dikemaskini menurut cadangan pihak pegawai daerah, iaitu bersempadankan Jalan Bangi-Salak di sebelah baratnya: *"The reserve is bounded in the west by the new road, called Bangi-Salak road."*
- **1910-07-08:** Notis perancangan pewartaan hutan simpan (["Selangor Forest Enactment \(18/1907\)"](#)) dikeluarkan: *"Notification No. 1270 of 8 July 1910."*
- **1910-07-23:** Notis disebar oleh Pegawai Daerah. Beliau perlukan 4 bulan untuk membuat persediaan lanjut: *"Notices were issued today given a period of 4 months as the plans are incomplete & there are many claims to settle."*
- **1910-08-25:** Secretary to the Resident (S.R) membangkitkan isu keputusan Gabenor (H.E.) yang menyatakan kawasan hutan simpan tidak boleh kurang daripada 1 batu dari jalan utama: *"In view of the decision which the H.E. states he has arrived at; that no forest reserve should be created within a mile of a main road, will you please see that necessary precautions are taken in the preparation of the final notification of this reserve."*
- **1910-08-26:** Pihak Conservator of Forests mendapat penjelasan daripada Gabenor (H.E.), yang menyatakan ianya tidak muktamad dan bergantung kepada keadaan kawasan: *"I saw H.E. today and he informed me that in the case of proposed reserves, already preliminarily notified, and to which the Resident has already agreed, his decision must not be considered absolute, but that I should not in future make proposals including areas within one mile of a road, unless they are unsuited to cultivation.*
2. As you are aware I have up a very large area to the West of the road, before, and the Resident fully agreed to my proposals as they now stand. If the boundary is thrown back another mile, the reserve practically ceases to exist. The land along the road is as you are aware hilly, especially towards the north. Bukit Tunggu rises to a height of 910 feet."

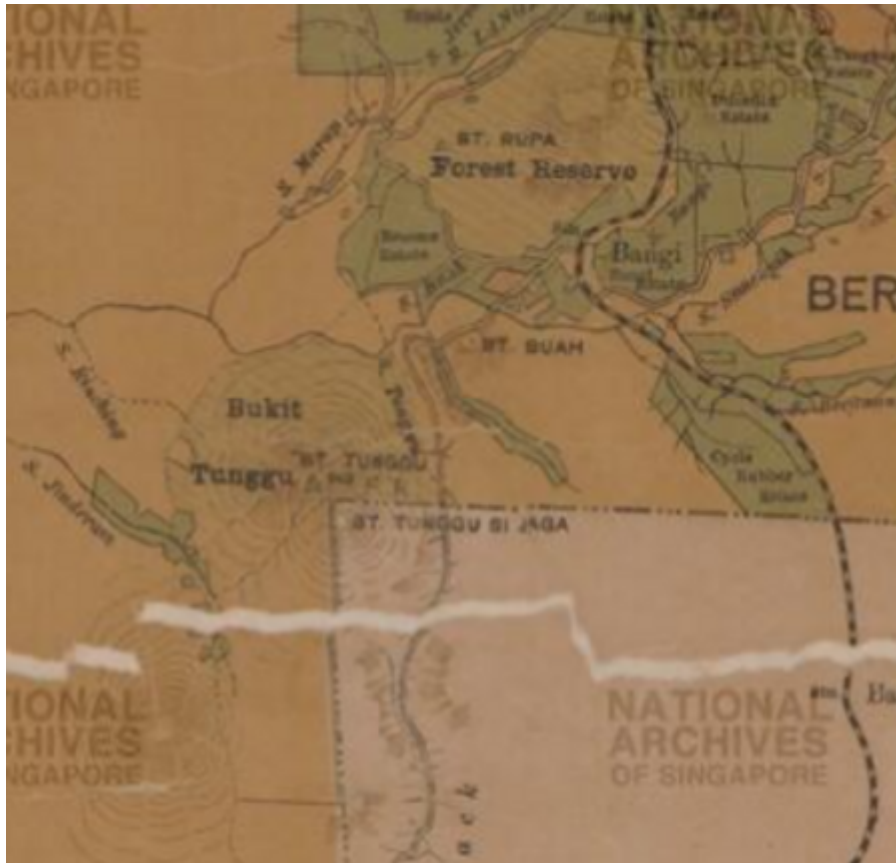
- **1910-12-15:** Notis pewartaan telah sedia, namun terdapat kekeliruan pada nama hutan simpan tersebut. Berikut perbincangan mengenainya di antara Secretary to Resident (S.R.), District Officer of Ulu Langat (D.O.), Residen Selangor **Henry Conway Belfield** (Resident), dll:-
 ? (15/12): "The letter is headed Bukit Tunggu, but the new notification says Bukit Tunggul. Can you tell me which is the correct name?"
 S.R. (16/12): "D.O. U. Langat, Should this be "Tunggu" or "Tunggul"? I should think the latter is right. but as the 1904 map it is given as "Tunggu"."
 D.O. (19/12): "So far as I can ascertain the correct name is "Bukit Tunggul" (Ejaan jawi disertakan). P.S. the smaller hill nearer the river is however Bukit Tunggu - as there according to tradition the jala thrower waited for fish."
 S.R. (20/12): "Resident: It should be Bukit Tunggul?"
 Resident (21/12): "Yes."
 ? (21/12): "It is "Tunggul". The heading of the letter is wrong."



(Sumber: PEJABAT SETIAUSAHA KERAJAAN NEGERI SELANGOR, 01/03/1910:

"PROPOSED FOREST RESERVE AT BUKIT TUNGGU: THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, FEDERATED MALAY STATES & STRAITS SETTLEMENT SENT TO THE SELANGOR RESIDENT SECRETARY THE PROPOSAL TO RESERVE FOREST AT BUKIT TUNGGU WHICH COVERED THE AREA OF MERBAU, MERANTI AND PETALING FOR THE PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL GAZETTE UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE FOREST ENACTMENT.").

Peta Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul 1913-1916





Peta sekitar Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul:-

Kiri: Bahagian Selangor, 1913 (Berdasarkan peta Survey Department, Singapore, 1913:

|
"Selangor, Federated Malay States 1913").

Kanan: Bahagian Negeri Sembilan, 1916 (Berdasarkan peta Survey Department, Singapore, 1916:

|
"Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States (F.M.S.) 1916").

Peta Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul 1918



Peta sekitar Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul (sebelah Selangor), 1918 (Berdasarkan peta Survey Department, Singapore, 1918:

"Selangor, Federated Malay States 1918").

1926-04-16: Tapak Kuarters Pengawas Hutan

PEJABAT SETIAUSAHA KERAJAAN NEGERI SELANGOR, 16/04/1926:

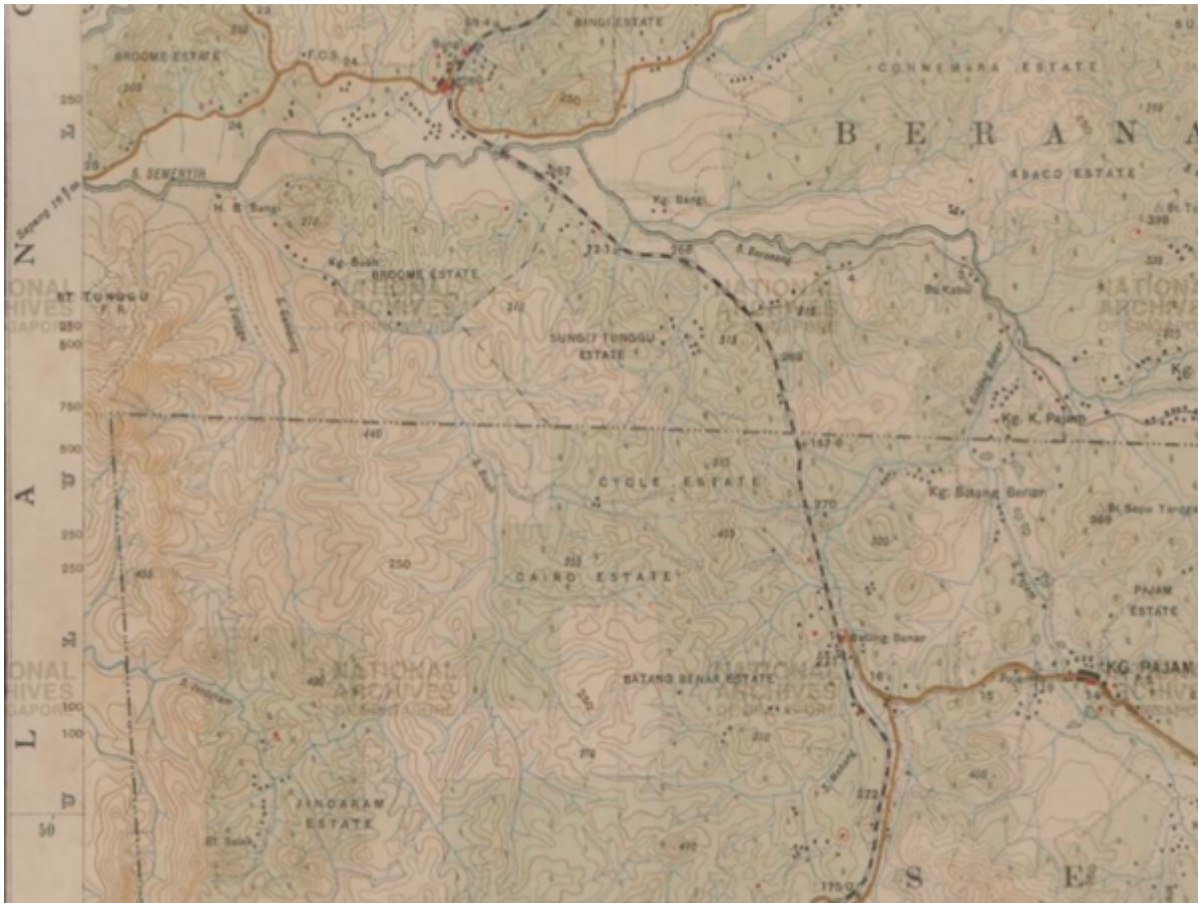
"SITE FOR QUARTERS FOR TWO FOREST GUARDS AT BUKIT TUNGGUL".

1926-08-12: Permit Perlombongan Mr. Symons

PEJABAT SETIAUSAHA KERAJAAN NEGERI SELANGOR, 12/08/1926:

"SANCTION TO ISSUE A PERMIT TO MR. SYMONS TO PROSPECT FOR TIN, IN THE SWAMP IN NORTHERN PART OF THE BUKIT TUNGGUL FOREST RESERVE".

Peta Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul 1927



Peta sekitar Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul (sebelah timur), 1927 (Berdasarkan peta Survey Department, Singapore, 1927 @ National Archives of Singapore:

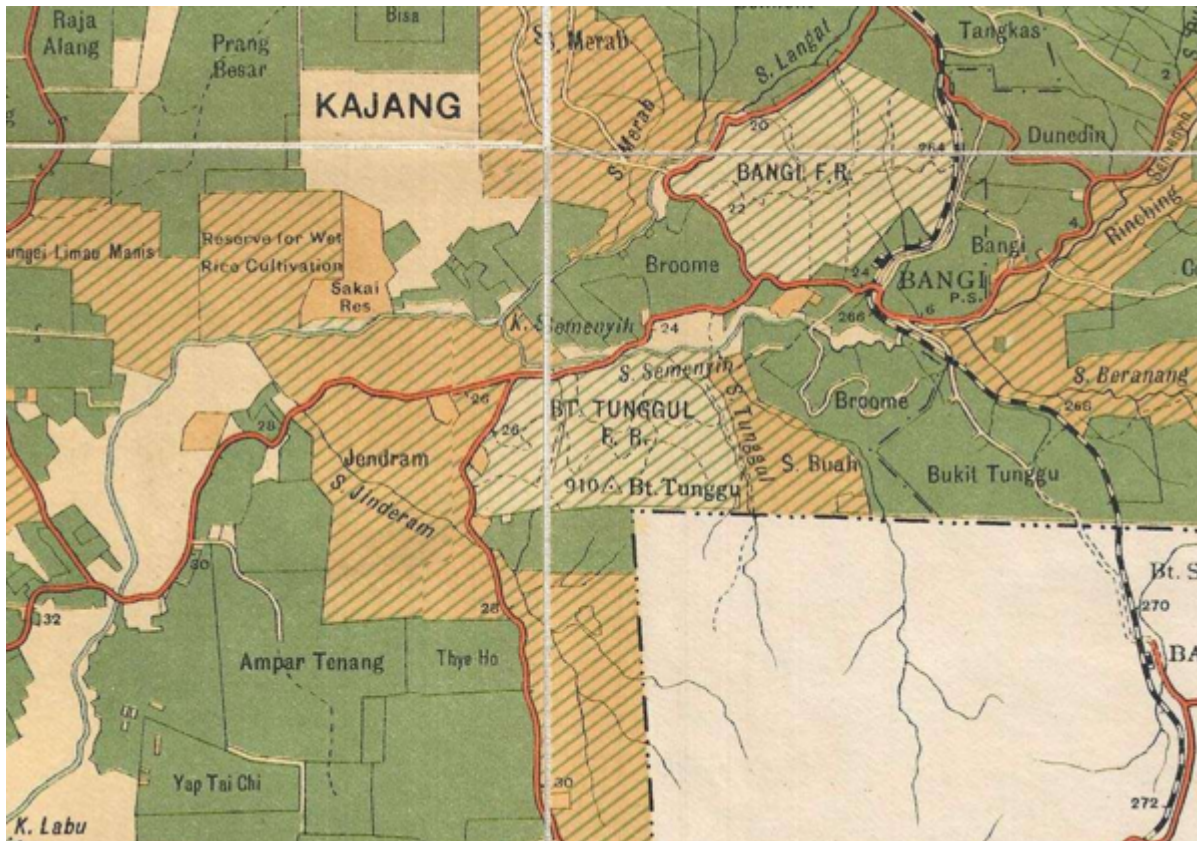
"Parts of Seremban and Jelevu Districts with portions of Ulu Langat and Kuala Langat Districts (Selangor), Kajang, Negri Sembilan").

1927-12-24: Permohonan Perlombongan Sime Darby

PEJABAT SETIAUSAHA KERAJAAN NEGERI SELANGOR, 24/12/1927:

"APPLICATION BY SIME DARBY AND COMPANY LIMITED, FOR A PROSPECTING LICENCE OVER 400 ACRES OF LAND IN THE BUKIT TUNGGU FOREST RESERVE OF KAJANG".

Peta Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul 1929



Peta Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul, 1929 (Berdasarkan peta Edward Stanford @ F.M.S. Survey Department, 1929:

"1929 F.M.S. Wall Map of Selangor (Kuala Lumpur)".

1933-03-28: Permit Penanaman Padi

PEJABAT SETIAUSAHA KERAJAAN NEGERI SELANGOR, 28/03/1933:

"SANCTION FOR THE ISSUE OF A PERMIT FOR THE SWAMPY LAND IN THE NORTH-EASTERN CORNER OF BUKIT TUNGGUL FOREST RESERVE FOR PADI CULTIVATION".

1947-07-29: Permit Tanaman Makanan

JABATAN PERHUTANAN NEGERI SELANGOR, 29/07/1947:

"PERMIT TO CULTIVATE FOODSTUFFS IN PART OF COMPARTMENTS 11 AND 18 BUKIT TUNGGUL FOREST RESERVE (125 ACRES) TEH CHOO TOH AND LEE WEE THENG".

1947-11-02: Stesen Trigonometri Didirikan



Kiri: Stesen Trigonometri di puncak Bukit Tunggul: *“The beirut aka trig. You can spot it from Bukit Beirut but technically it’s located atop Bukit Tunggul.”* ([Muna Noor @ POKOK KELAPA](#), NOVEMBER 12, 2021:

|

["BUKIT TUNGGUL HIKE"](#)).

Tengah: Bahagian luar stesen trigonometri, dari jarak dekat ([Muna Noor @ POKOK KELAPA](#), NOVEMBER 12, 2021:

|

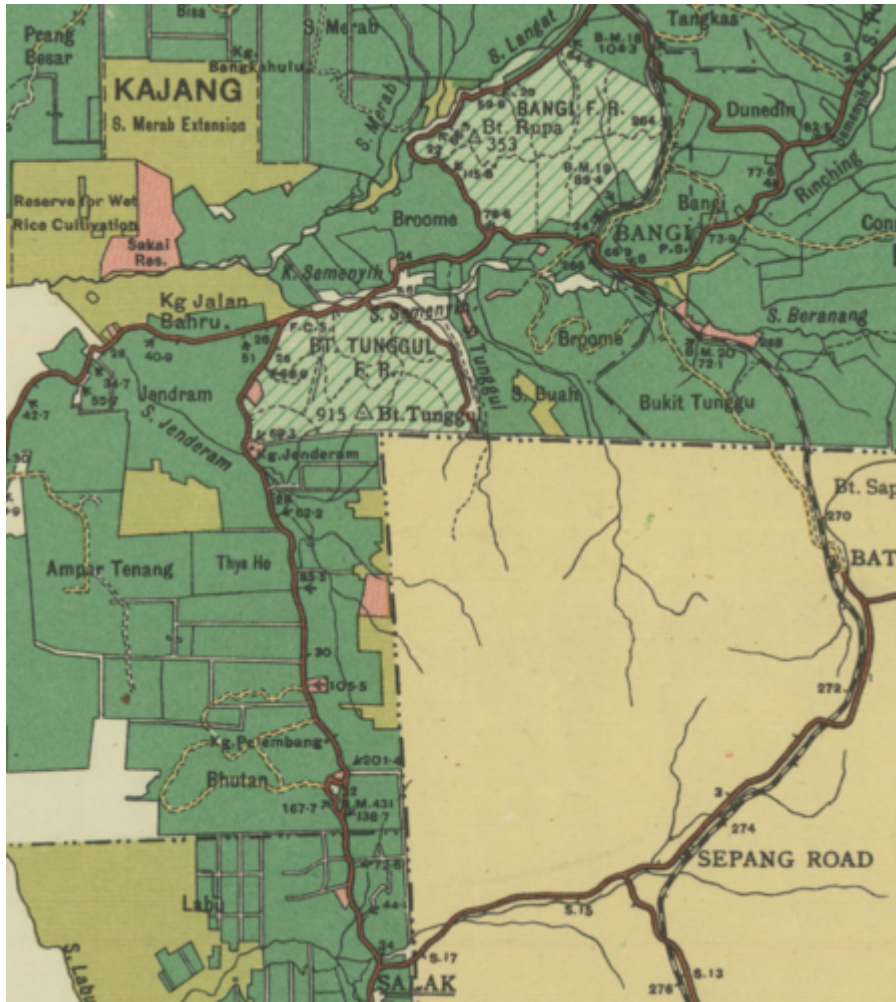
["BUKIT TUNGGUL HIKE"](#)).

Kanan: Bahagian dalam stesen trigonometri, di mana catatan ketika pembinaan dapat ditemui: *“Apabila beirut tiada orang untuk bergambar, akupun cuba masuk ke dalamnya. Kebiasaanku mencari tarikh beirut ini dibuat oleh Juruukur pada zaman dahulu. Pastinya tulisan hitam itu tidak hilang dilapuk zaman. Sah jumpa nama dan tarikh yang dicatatkan 2 November 1947. Nasib baiklah pendaki yang suka mencatatkan sesuatu dipermukaan besi beirut ini tidak mencontengnya. Jikalau tidak, pasti tarikh ini tidak dapat dikesan.”* ([Norzaiham Nazley @ zaiham 9W2DYA / 113MB290](#), October 24, 2021:

|

["Bukit Tunggul, Jenderam"](#)).

Peta Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul 1948-1950





Peta sekitar Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul:-

Kiri: Bahagian Selangor, 1950 (Berdasarkan peta Surveyor General, Malaya, 1950 @ Australian National University:

["Malaysia, Malaya, Selangor 1950, Land Use, South Sheet, 1950, 1:126 720"\).](#)

Kanan: Bahagian Negeri Sembilan, 1948 (Berdasarkan peta Survey Department, Malaya, 1948 @ Australian National University:

["Malaysia, Malaya, Negri Sembilan 1948, Land Use, West Sheet, 1948, 1:126 720"\).](#)

Peta Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul 1961



Peta sekitar Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul, bahagian Negeri Sembilan, 1961 (Berdasarkan peta Survey Department, Malaya, 1961 @ Australian National University:

"Malaysia, Malaya, Negri Sembilan 1961, 1962, 1:126 720").

Peta Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul 1963



Peta Topografi Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul, 1963 (Berdasarkan peta Director of National Mapping, Malaysia, 1963 @ Australian National University:

"Malaysia, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Sepang, Series: L7010, Sheet 102, 1963, 1:63 360").

Peta Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul 1970



Peta Guna Tanah Sekitar Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul (bahagian Negeri Sembilan), 1970 (Berdasarkan peta Division of Agriculture, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 1970 @ Australian National University:

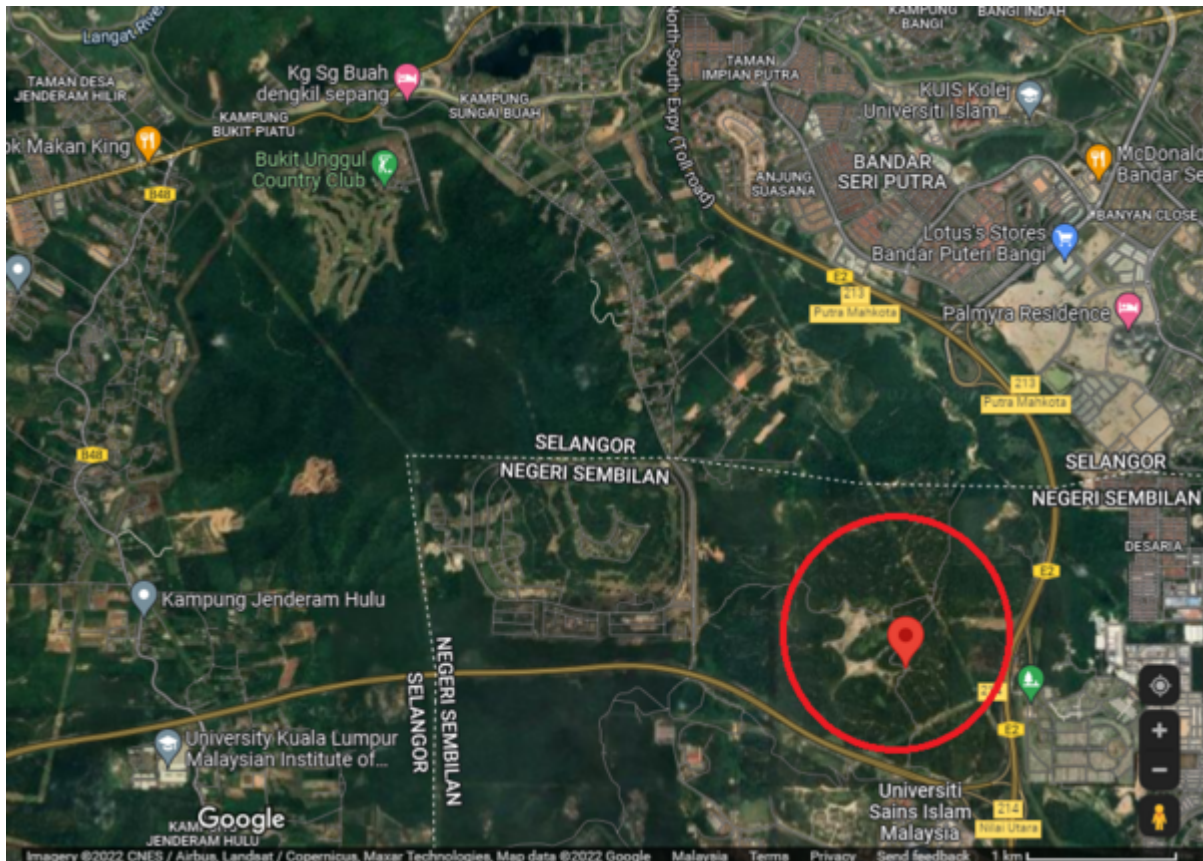
"Malaysia, Malaya, Negeri Sembilan, 1970, 1:126 720").

1971-06-09: Rancangan Tanah Pinggir

JABATAN MINERAL DAN GEOSAINS NEGERI SEMBILAN/MELAKA, 09/06/1971:

"RANCANGAN TANAH PINGGIR BAGI TAHUN 1971 DI - BUKIT TUNGGUL, MUKIM SETUL SA-LUAS 1,704 EKAR DI - BAWAH RANCANGAN MALAYSIA KEDUA DAN DI - KELOLAKAN OLEH LEMBAGA PEMULEHAN UNTUK PERTANIAN".

CATATAN: Kemungkinan antara kawasan pertanian ini kini ialah Mini Estet Bukit Tunggul:-



"Name: Pertubuhan Peladang Kawasan Seremban

Address: Mini Estet Bukit Tunggul, Lot 8213, Mukim Setul, 71900 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan

Area (Ha): 65.96 Ha

GPS Location: 2.857177, 101.781041"

(Sumber: ECCO Certified Sdn Bhd (1291908-K), 21st September 2020:

"MSPO STAKEHOLDER NOTIFICATION: 42. Pertubuhan Peladang Kawasan Negeri Sembilan").

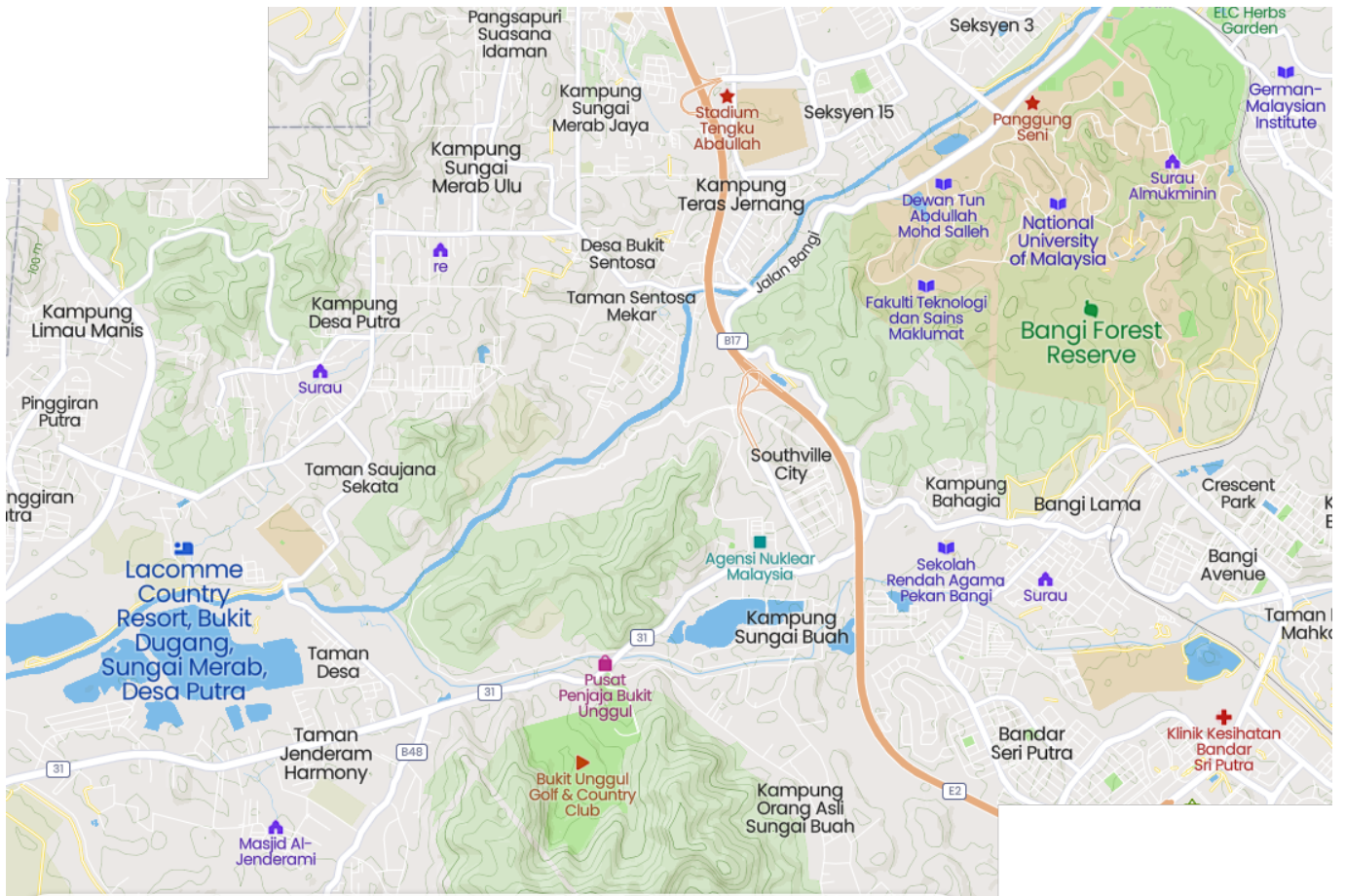
1974: Perpindahan Warga Hutan Simpan Bangi

Hutan Simpan Bangi telah didiami oleh masyarakat [Orang Asli Temuan](#), sejak akhir tahun 1950-an: "Pada akhir tahun 1950-an empat keluarga orang Temuan dari kampung orang Asli Bukit Dugang, Sepang telah membuka sebahagian kecil daripada kawasan hutan simpan Bangi yang sekarang menjadi tapak Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Turut sama dalam pembukaan itu ialah Batin Yut anak Jenang Pilis yang sebelumnya menjadi ketua orang Asli di Bukit Dugang- Dialah yang mengetuai pembukaan kawasan hutan itu. ...pada awal tahun 1970-an perkampungan Orang Temuan di Bangi yang bermula dengan empat keluarga itu telah berkembang menjadi 22 keluarga dan penduduknya kecil besar ada kira-kira 100 orang. Orang Asli yang berkenaan ada rumah, ada kerja, ada kebun getah dan pokok buah-buahan dan hidup pun agak senang. Mereka ingin terus menetap di tempat itu. Akan tetapi, nasib nampaknya tidak terus menyebelahi mereka. " (Dr Mohamed Salleh Lamry, 2005:

"Mangsa Pembangunan: Orang Temuan di Sungai Buah dan Bukit Tunggul, Sepang, Selangor").

Ketika pembinaan pesat UKM sepanjang tahun 1974 ini, masyarakat Temuan di sini telah dipindahkan oleh pihak kerajaan ke kawasan hutan di [Sungai Buah](#) dan [Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul](#), berhampiran pekan Bangi (Lama). Namun pada tahun 1993, kawasan tersebut telah diambilalih pula oleh sebuah

syarikat swasta untuk pembinaan padang golf. Nama kawasan tersebut juga telah diubah kepada **Bukit Unggul Golf Country Resort (BUGCR)**.



Perpindahan masyarakat Temuan, dari **Hutan Simpan Bangi** di sebelah timur, ke **Kampung Orang Asli Sungai Buah** dan **Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul** di selatan (kini **Bukit Unggul Golf & Country Club**). (Sumber peta: [Mapcarta](#)). Di sebelah barat adalah petempatan asal mereka di **Bukit Dugang** (Sumber peta: [Mapcarta](#)).

"Pada tahun 1970, wujud kampung orang asli di Sungai Buah. Hal ini demikian kerana, penempatan orang asli ini pada asalnya terletak di UKM, namun apabila ditubuhkan Fakulti Undang-Undang di UKM, penempatan mereka terpaksa dipindahkan ke kampung Sungai Buah." (KAMPUNG SUNGAI BUAH: 25 Oktober 2015:

"SEJARAH KAMPUNG SUNGAI BUAH").

"Menurut Juli pengerusi MPKK Kampung Sungai Buah, kampung asal mereka terletak di tapak pembinaan UKM yang ketika itu dikenali sebagai kampung Batu 20. Ketika itu kampung tersebut dihuni lebih kurang 200 orang penduduk kampung lebih ramai dari sekarang. ... Dari sini kita dapat melihat bagaimana peranan Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli (JHEOA) dalam memujuk Orang Asli yang ketika itu mendiami hutan simpan kerajaan negeri Selangor untuk berpindah ke kawasan baru yang itu di Sungai Buah. Menurut encik Juli, pada ketika kejadian tersebut beliau masih lagi kecil namun masih ingat dalam ingatan apa yang terjadi. Megikut cerita Tok Batin pada ketika itu, mereka telah diberi imbuhan atas sebab kehilangan kampung dan tanah. Namun jumlah imbuhan tersebut tidak setimpal apa yang diperolehi berdasarkan cerita Tok Batin. Malah perpindahan ini juga dikatakan agak tergesa-gesa tanpa diberi apa-apa kemudahan seperti rumah. Orang Asli ketika itu terpaksa berpindah segera pada waktu malam dengan mengangkut segala keperluan dan barangan mereka seperti pinggan mangkuk, haiwan ternakan dan lain-lain. Perpindahan mereka turut dibantu oleh

JHEOA yang menyediakan lori untuk berpindah namun tempat yang dipindahkan itu tiada kemudahan yang sewajarnya seperti rumah dan kemudahan asas seperti elektrik dan air. Mereka dipindahkan dikawasan hutan simpan yang diberi nama Bukit Tunggul dan setelah selesai permindahan mereka terus membina penempatan sementara kerana untuk berteduh setelah malam hari ketika perpindahan berlaku. Namun ada sebahagian Orang Asli telah tinggal ke tempat asal mereka seperti di Hulu Langat dan daerah-daerah lain membawa haluan masing-masing bagi sesiapa yang tidak mahu mengikut berpindah ke Bukit Tunggul. Masyarakat Orang Asli Sungai Buah telah menerima pelbagai dugaan sepanjang mereka berpindah keluar dari tanah asal mereka di Kampung Batu 20 (sekarang UKM). Perpindahan mereka seolah-olah pelarian di mana hak dan tempat tinggal tidak disediakan sebelum perpindahan malah pampasan atau sagu hati yang diberikan tidak mengikut nilai tanah atau undang-undang yang betul pada ketika itu kerana Tok Batin ketika itu tidak tahu hak-hak mereka. dengan baik. Walaupun kerajaan memberi mereka tempat tinggal di Bukit Tunggul, namun perlu diketahui mereka perlu berteduh ketika waktu malam pada malam perpindahan dengan apa yang ada dan membuat rumah asal siap sekurang-kurangnya untuk berteduh satu malam sebelum menjelang hari siang (Temu Bual, 2019). Malah kejadian yang sama berulang pada tahun 1990-an di mana pembinaan Kelab Gol Bukit Unggul telah menjejaskan bekalan air dan elektrik pada mereka.” (Nor Adli Firdaus, Al-Amril Othman, 2020 @ Jurnal Wacana Sarjana, 4 (5). pp. 1-13. ISSN 2600-9501:

"Menyingkap selingkar kisah korban pembangunan: dari Batu 20 ke Bukit Unggul.").

“Tanah yang diperuntukkan kepada UKM sebanyak 2,300 ekar tidak seluruhnya hutan asal yang tidak diteroka. Terdapat kumpulan Orang Asli yang tinggal di bahagian utama Kampus UKM, manakala terdapat pula orang-orang Melayu yang tinggal di tepian jalan dari bahagian berdekatan dengan Hentian Keretapi Sungai Tangkas (kini UKM) memanjang tepi jalan hingga selekoh ke Jalan Dengkel yang dari Sungai Tangkas hingga ke sini (kiri) termasuk di bawah kawasan Kampus UKM. Melalui rundingan dan pampasan Orang Asli bersetuju berpindah ke kaki Bukit Tunggul (kini Bukit Unggul), manakala bagi orang-orang Melayu diberi pampasan dan lot tanah di Sungai Tangkas. Sebahagian daripada mereka diganti dengan tanah dan pampasan di Kg. Baharu, Pekan Bangi.”



(Petikan artikel dan gambar: Dr Shafie Abu Bakar, May 31, 2014:

"Fenomena Bangi-UKM").

Menurut Felo Utama Institut Alam Sekitar dan Pembangunan (LESTARI) Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Professor Emeritus Dato' Dr Hood Salleh: "... pembangunan dan perkembangan infrastruktur UKM pada tahun-tahun 1970an yang membawa perubahan kepada kaum Asal di sekitar Bangi pada tahun 1974 apabila kawasan kediaman mereka diambil alih untuk bangunan-bangunan baru UKM. Kerajaan juga telah menggubal satu Akta pada tahun 1974 yang mensyaratkan pemindahan mandatori orang asal di kawasan Hulu Langat untuk membangunkan UKM. Orang Asli di situ mendakwa mereka tidak diberi pertimbangan ketika diarah berpindah ke tempat lain. Walaupun diberi pampasan dan perumahan baru, mereka berasa kecil hati kerana kawasan hutan rimba kediaman asal mereka mempunyai hubungan rapat dengan kehidupan harian mereka." (Saiful Bahri Kamaruddin @ Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 18 OKTOBER 2012:

"Kaum Asli Perlu Dibawa Berunding Sebelum Sesuatu Projek Melibatkan Kehidupan Mereka Dilaksanakan").

LATAR PERISTIWA: Hutan Simpan Bangi.

1993-09-28: Padang Golf Bukit Unggul

"Carved into a 65-hectare valley, the par 71 5,858 metre long 18 hole course is a natural wonder created by renowned American Architect, Ronald Fream. Bukit Unggul Country Club was incorporated in Malaysia on 26 February 1987 as a registered company known as BERKAT MAKMUR SDN. BHD. On July 20, 1991, the Company's name was changed to the BUKIT TUNGGUL HOLDINGS SDN. BHD which is then converted to the BUKIT TUNGGUL COUNTRY SDN. BHD. on 23 August 1993 in accordance with the activities carried out by the Company. The company has changed as a public company on 28 September 1993 and known as the BUKIT TUNGGUL COUNTRY CLUB BERHAD before known to exist now, BUKIT UNGGUL COUNTRY CLUB BERHAD (BUCC). As a subsidiary of Karambunai Corp Berhad, BUCC involved in providing facilities to play golf, restaurant services, providing a place for seminars and courses and recreational activities appropriate. Located just 40 minutes from the Kuala Lumpur city center, Bukit Unggul is strategically located in the heart of the country's Multi-Media Super Corridor of Putrajaya and Putrajaya. Access to this popular valley-style course is made simple by the KL-Seremban Highway, and the Lebuhraya Putrajaya-Cyberjaya." (Jobstreet:

"BUKIT UNGGUL COUNTRY CLUB BERHAD").



"Steeped in Orang Asli land issue controversy, the (3) Bukit Unggul Golf and Country Resort is a par-71, 5,858 metre long 18-hole hilly golf course. It was designed by American Ronald Fream and was established in 1994." (Eric Lim @ Museum Volunteers, JMM, May 22, 2021:

|
 "A Very Rough Guide to Dengkil").

2005: Makalah Dr Salleh Lamry

"Pada 1974 tanah yang mereka duduki di kawasan Bangi diambil oleh kerajaan untuk pembinaan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Selepas itu, mereka berpindah ke kawasan hutan Sungai Buah dan Bukit Tunggul, kira-kira 10 km dari situ. Bagaimanapun, pada awal 1993 kawasan Bukit Tunggul diambil alih pula oleh sebuah syarikat swasta untuk pembinaan padang golf. Walaupun pihak syarikat ada menyediakan rumah, tetapi pihak kerajaan tidak memberi tanah gantian. Rumah yang disediakan itu juga tidak sempurna. Akibatnya sebahagian orang Temuan di Bukit Tunggul telah berpindah ke tempat lain, dan sebahagian lagi bertahan di kawasan belukar di lereng bukit tersebut. Sementara itu, orang-orang yang masih tinggal di Sungai Buah sentiasa merasa tidak selamat, kerana tanah yang mereka duduki masih belum diberi hak milik." (Dr Mohamed Salleh Lamry, 2005:

|
 "Mangsa Pembangunan: Orang Temuan di Sungai Buah dan Bukit Tunggul, Sepang, Selangor").

2013-04: Pernyataan SUHAKAM

"8.120 There was also apparent injustice towards the Orang Asli who used to live and forage in a large area but were moved out – some without any regard for their conditions – to make way for the rapid commercial development. The case of the Temuan from Bukit Tunggul, Dengkil (A270) who were asked to moved twice – first when the area was given to the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (500 acres) and then to Bukit Unggul Resort (1378 acres). With only 20 acres of un-gazetted area for their settlement remaining, the community fear that their traditional community may soon disappear.

....
 8.128 In case A270 (Bukit Tunggul, Selangor), while compensation was paid, this was inadequate to ensure that the Temuans concerned could build a new life or maintain their traditional ways of life. The witness from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (W14) said of the miserable relocation exercise in the 1970s: "UKM paid the compensation amounting RM810,985.25 to those who lived on the land and requested them to move." W13, a representative of Bukit Unggul Resort, said that RM2 million was set aside to mainly build houses (within the 20-acre plot) but complained that Orang Asli are still entering the forest areas now belonging to the Resort." (SUHAKAM, April 2013:

|
["Malaysia: Report of the National Inquiry into the Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples"](#), m.s.162-163).

2015-11-13: Soalan Bertulis DUN Selangor

"Setakat ini terdapat sebuah Kampung Orang Asli yang masih tiada bekalan air bersih dan bekalan elektrik. Nama kampung adalah seperti berikut:"

Bil.	Nama Kampung	Daerah	Jumlah KIR	Catatan
1.	Kg. Orang Asli Bukit Tunggul	Selangor	16	Masalah tanah

(Sumber: Mesyuarat Ketiga Penggal Ketiga Dewan Negeri Selangor Tahun 2015, 30 Oktober 2015, 02 November - 06 November 2015 dan 11 November - 13 November 2015:

|
["85\) KAMPUNG ORANG ASAL"](#)).

2016: Makalah Dr Zawawi Ibrahim

Sumber: Zawawi Ibrahim, 2016:

|
["Anthropologizing Human Insecurities: Narrating the Subjugated Discourse of Indigenes on the Deterritorialized Landscapes of the Malaysian Nation-State"](#), m.s.38).

2016-03-17: Liputan The Star

Time to resolve orang asli land issues near Dengkil

Star 17/3/2015 Pg. 17

By LOH FOON FONG
foonfong@thestar.com.my

PETALING JAYA: Land issues affecting the orang asli in Bukit Tunggul and Bukit Jenuk, near Dengkil, need to be resolved so that they can be provided with amenities, says the Centre for Orang Asli Concerns.

The centre's coordinator Dr Colin Nicholas said only landowners could apply for amenities, but the orang asli did not have land titles.

"Solve the orang asli land issue first by recognising the existing villages as orang asli reserve land," he said.

The plight of the orang asli villages along Putrajaya's border was highlighted by an online portal recently.

The Report of the National Inquiry into the Land Rights of the Indigenous People (2013) stated that the Temuan from Bukit Tunggul, Dengkil, were asked to move twice - first when the area was given to the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (202.34ha) and then to Bukit Unggul Resort (557.66ha).

On Monday, the online portal quoted a Bukit Tunggul orang asli, who refuted claims by the authorities that the villagers had received RM2mil in compensation to vacate their land.

The orang asli said they were in the dark about any negotiations done on their behalf.

Dr Nicholas claimed that the agreement

between the then Orang Asli Affairs Department (now called Orang Asli Development Department) and the golf course developer was null and void as the deal had not been adhered to.

He said the state government had sold off the land to the golf resort in 1993 and in the agreement, the sum was not to exceed RM2mil in compensation, which included construction of houses in Kg Kechau in Semenyih for 32 families, translocation of graves, monthly stipend of RM200 for six months, compensation for loss of trees, and the provision of water and electricity, a community hall and road infrastructure.

"The Orang Asli Affairs Department was solely responsible for the resettlement because it undertook the responsibility," he claimed.

Moreover, Dr Nicholas also said that after the Selangor government resettled the orang asli from the UKM site to the Bukit Tunggul permanent forest reserves in the late 1970s, the state was supposed to gazette the land for them, but did not do so.

Following the agreement in 1993, he said the orang asli were supposed to move to Kg Kechau in Semenyih, but some did not do so because the land belonged to another orang asli group.

Furthermore, there were not enough land, houses or facilities there, he added.

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Semenyih, but some did not do so because the land belonged to another orang asli group. Furthermore, there were not enough land, houses or facilities there, he added."

(Sumber: Loh Foon Fong @ The Star, 17 March 2016:

|
"Time to resolve orang asli land issues near Dengkil").

2016-03-17: Pernyataan Menteri Besar Selangor

"Kerajaan Negeri sedang meneliti lokasi penempatan baharu buat Orang Asal Bukit Tunggul berikutan lokasi kediaman mereka kini dimiliki Bukit Unggul Golf Country Resort (BUGCR). Menteri Besar, Dato' Seri Mohamed Azmin Ali, berkata perkara itu dilakukan demi kebajikan penduduk dan memberi ruang kepada mereka untuk melihat dahulu tapak dicadangkan nanti. "Kita sudah arahkan Pegawai Daerah Sepang untuk meneliti lokasi sesuai dan akan teruskan perbincangan dari masa ke masa," katanya kepada media ketika ditemui selesai Majlis Graduasi SITEC Online 100 di Pusat Kreatif Digital Selangor (SDCC) di sini, semalam. Berbeza dengan pentadbiran lama, Mohamed Azmin berkata Kerajaan Negeri hari ini tidak menghalau penduduk yang masih mendiami kawasan itu. "Kita tidak halau dan menghormati hak mereka kerana kita bukannya Robin Hood yang cuma tahu rampas hak orang," katanya. Sebelum ini, Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JAKOA) mendedahkan keseluruhan tanah Kampung Orang Asli Bukit Tunggul adalah milik BUGCR. Tanah itu diberi hak milik kepada BUGCR pada 1993 dengan pampasan berjumlah RM2 juta kepada penduduk kampung berkenaan. Bagaimanapun, sebahagian penduduk enggan berpindah atas alasan mereka bakal kehilangan sumber pendapatan. Terdahulu, media mendedahkan Kampung Orang Asli Bukit Tunggul Blok A, B dan C tidak mendapat bekalan elektrik dan air bersih walaupun kedudukannya tidak sampai lima kilometer dari Putrajaya." (PEJABAT SETIAUSAHA KERAJAAN NEGERI SELANGOR, 2016-03-17:

|
"SELANGOR CARI PENEMPATAN BAHARU ORANG ASAL BUKIT TUNGGAL").

2016-03-30: Liputan Free Malaysia Today

"Mantan Prof Madya dan Sarjana Tamu di Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Dr Mohamed Salleh Lamry, berkata kes tanah Orang Asal Bukit Tunggul di Dengkil, Sepang yang dijual oleh kerajaan negeri kepada swasta pada tahun 1993 adalah kes klasik mengenai dilema Orang Asal di negara ini. Katanya, perkara itu menimbulkan masalah yang berlarutan termasuk dinafikan kemudahan asas seperti elektrik dan air bersih. "Mengikut dapatan, kes sama juga berlaku di Sabah, namun saya tidak ada rekod mengenai Orang Asal di Sarawak, tapi saya yakin kes sama juga berlaku. "Jika mereka ini ada geran tanah, mungkin hal yang berlaku di Bukit Tunggul itu boleh dielakkan, selain tanah mereka takkan diambil sesuka hati," katanya dalam wawancara eksklusif bersama FMT, di sini, semalam." (Faridz Ridzwan @ Free Malaysia Today, March 30, 2016:

|
"Kerajaan negeri perlu beri geran tanah kepada Orang Asal").

2020-11: Dapat Kajian Lapangan

"Di kawasan kajian ini, terdapat pertikaian dengan Orang Asli berkait dengan pemegang tanah Bukit Unggul Resort dan pihak pemaju yang ingin membangunkan lebuh raya dan tapak perumahan. Cadangan perancangan yang dibangunkan ini telah menimbulkan kemarahan masyarakat Orang Asli

kerana sebahagian besar tanah mereka telah diambil bagi tujuan pembangunan. Bagi Orang Asli, pihak ini telah melakukan pencerobohan tanpa izin kerana mereka tidak mendapat sebarang makluman daripada pihak atasan berhubung dengan pembangunan yang ingin dibangunkan.” (Nurul Amira Abdul Wahab, Azima Abdul Manaf, November 2020:

"Faktor yang Mendorong Pertikaian terhadap Boleh Guna Tanah Milik Orang Asli").

2021-05-22: Rencana Sukarelawan Muzium



“In 1993, the Selangor state government sold a piece of land at Bukit Tunggul for the development of a golf resort. Thirty-four families of the Temuan Orang Asli group were told to vacate their land. This was the second time they were asked to move. Originally, the Temuan were from Bangi and in 1974, the Government told them to move as the land was marked for the construction of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. They resettled at Kampung Sungai Buah and Bukit Tunggul. The golf resort developer agreed to offer cash and build houses for them at Kampung Kechau Orang Asli Settlement, Semenyih. Many do not want to move there as that belongs to another group of Orang Asli. According to a press report in 2016, these families are still staying put on the land that now belongs to Bukit Unggul Golf and Country Resort Sdn Bhd without electricity and water supply. ... The Orang Asli are now staying at Kampung Orang Asli Bukit Tunggul, which is next to the entry road to Bukit Unggul

Golf & Country Resort. They have access to water by sharing a water supply pipe but there is still no electricity supply.” (Eric Lim @ Museum Volunteers, JMM, May 22, 2021:

|

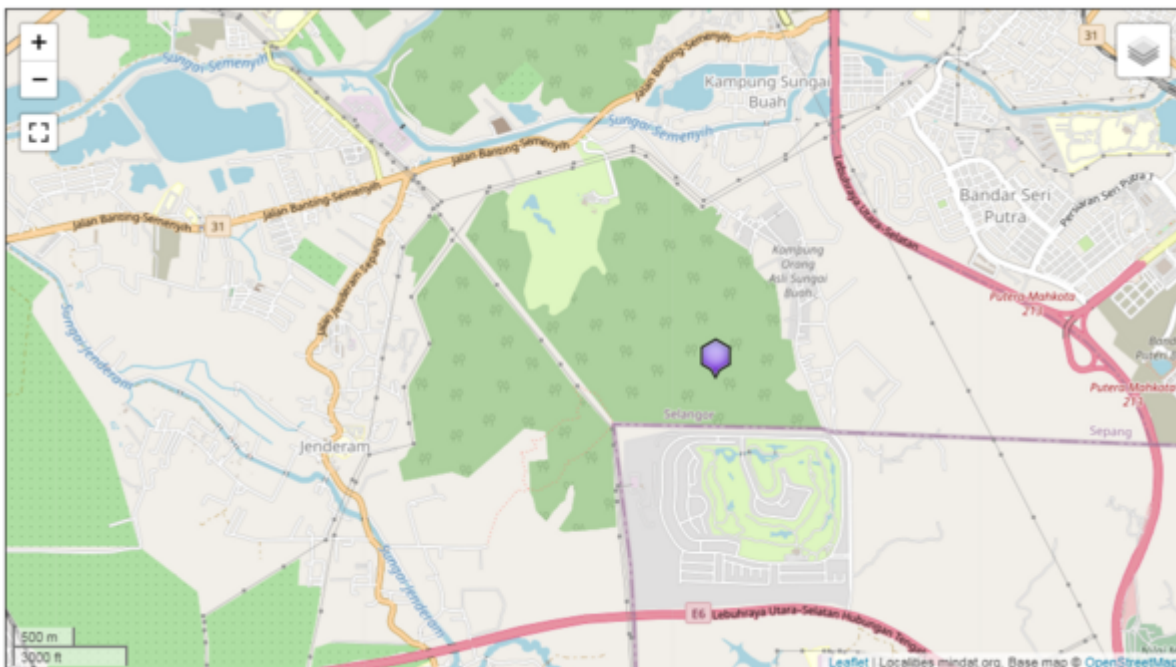
"A Very Rough Guide to Dengkil").

Hutan Bukit Tunggul Kini



"Hutan Simpan Bukit Tunggul: 1985-2021" (Sumber koleksi gambar satelit: Google Earth / Maps).

Sebahagian daripada kawasan hutan yang tinggal, iaitu di sekitar kawasan menara-menara pencawang elektrik Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) yang membelah hutan itu, kini menjadi tumpuan aktiviti hiking dan juga sukan bermotor (cub cross). Ia kini lebih popular dikenali sebagai Bukit Berot (mungkin merujuk puncak Bukit Beirut, berhampiran puncak Bukit Tunggul):-



"Bukit Tunggul Forest Reserve, Hutan Rizab Bukit Tunggul: Forest reserve - a forested area set aside for preservation or controlled use" (mindat.org):

"Hutan Rizab Bukit Tunggul, Selangor, Malaysia").



"Seorang pendaki, Mustapa Lakawa berkata, terdapat beberapa laluan untuk sampai ke puncak Bukit Berot yang mempunyai jarak antara lima hingga 12 kilometer naik dan turun. "Ada jalan yang mudah, sederhana dan agak sukar. Ada jalan A, B dan C tetapi A paling mencabar. Semuanya ada cabaran serta keseronokan tersendiri apatah lagi apabila dapat bergambar di bawah pencawang elektrik yang mewujudkan aura luar biasa. "Maklumlah, tidak banyak bukit yang terdapat pencawang elektrik di atasnya, biasanya kita lihat cuma pemandangan dan mungkin ada batu besar untuk bergambar. Kalau nasib baik, kita dapat saksikan awan karpet serta cuaca sejuk seperti di Kundasang, Sabah. "Tetapi di Bukit Berot terdapat pencawang dan juga tugu logam berbentuk segi tiga yang menjadi elemen penambah seri dalam aspek fotografi," kata Mustapa yang merupakan peminat hiking tegar." (Sumber: Khadijah Mohamad Nor @ KITA Reporters, 06 NOV 2021:

"Bukit Berot, tarikan baharu Jenderam Hilir! Tumpuan pengunjung luar setiap hujung minggu").





Kanan: "Bukit Beirut".

(Sumber: [Muna Noor](#) @ POKOK KELAPA, NOVEMBER 12, 2021:

"BUKIT TUNGGUL HIKE").

|



Kiri: "Bukit Unggul Country Club's golfing greens at the foot of Bukit Tunggul." ([Muna Noor](#) @ POKOK KELAPA, NOVEMBER 12, 2021:

"BUKIT TUNGGUL HIKE").

Tengah: "Kelihatan awan yang tebal boleh dilihat dari kawasan pemandangan sebelum puncak. Pemandangan sebelah barat ini merupakan kawasan sebelah Jenderam. Perjalanan ke sini memerlukan pendakian beberapa bukit kecil yang telah dilabelkan Bukit Janda dan Bukit Bujang." ([Norzaiham Nazley](#) @ [zaiham 9W2DYA / 113MB290](#), October 24, 2021:

|

"Bukit Tunggul, Jenderam").

Kanan: "Pemandangan Jenderam yang semakin hampir menunjukkan altitud ketinggian semakin

rendah dan menghampiri ke tempat permulaan semula." (Norzaiham Nazley @ zaiham 9W2DYA / 113MB290, October 24, 2021:

|

"Bukit Tunggul, Jenderam").





Kiri: Gambar dari tebing utara Tasik Idaman, Kampung Sungai Buah Luar. Menghadap ke arah [Bukit Tunggul](#) yang melatarinya di sebelah selatan. Berdekatan petempatan awal di sekitar muara Sungai Semenyih - Sungai Buah. Dahulu dikenali sebagai Kampung Batu 24, dikatakan kampung asal ramai penduduk awal Bangi: *"Kampung Sungai Buah Luar, generasi lama mengenalnya sebagai Kampung Batu 24 @ Kampung Lesen."* (Faizal Zainal @ Facebook Pekan Bangi, 17 November 2025: ["Panorama Bangi"](#)).

Kanan: Pemandangan Bukit Tunggul, dari Bandar Puteri Bangi. Bangunan yang kelihatan di kejauhan itu mungkin Apartment Putra 1, Bandar Seri Putra: *"Tetiba ada Mount Fuji. SubhanAllah yang sentiasa menciptakan keindahan. #beautiful— di Bandar Puteri Bangi"* (Ros Mawarti Liza @ Bandar Sri Putra Bukit Mahkota Community, 17 Disember 2024: ["Tetiba ada Mount Fuji"](#)).

MAKLUMAT LANJUT: [Kampung Sungai Buah \(1870-an\)](#)

MAKLUMAT LANJUT: [Kampung Bangi \(1870-an\)](#)

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