

ABSTRAK

Peralihan pusat-pusat Nusantara selepas abad keenam belas dan selanjutnya pemecahan Nusantara kepada unit-unit politik selepas abad yang kesembilan belas merupakan akibat langsung dari pergelutan kuasa-kuasa kolonial di rantau ini, serta perubahan-perubahan politik dan teknologi di kalangan kuasa-kuasa kolonial. Matlamat utama dalam perjuangan antara kuasa-kuasa kolonial ini ialah mengujudkan satu sistem politik kolonial yang dapat menguasai sistem ekonomi kolonial, justru itu menjaga kepentingan-kepentingan ekonomi di tanah-tanah jajahan diserata dunia. Inilah pada intipatinya program satelitisasi penjajahan.

Integrasi pusat Kemaharajaan Melaka ke dalam orbit kolonial Barat mengakibatkan disintegrasi kemaharajaan tersebut, yang kemudiannya beralih pusat ke Johor-Riau-Lingga selepas abad yang ketujuh belas. Pada masa itu, Aceh, Banten dan Batavia telah muncul sebagai tiga pusat terkemuka di Nusantara. Dalam abad yang kedelapan belas, Batavia mendahului pusat-pusat lain di rantau ini, dan kemunculannya berkait rapat dengan konsolidasi kuasa kolonial Belanda di Timur Jauh. Destini Kemaharajaan Johor seterusnya terletak atas persaingan antara kuasa Belanda dan Inggeris. 'Waterloo' antara kedua kuasa ini berlaku dalam tahun 1824: dengan itu juga Nusantara melalui satu proses sejarah yang sama sekali menghancurkan asas sejarah budaya Nusantara sebagai satu unit sosio-politik di rantau ini. Selepas 1824, sejarah Nusantara menjadi sejarah satelitisasi Barat ke atas pusat-pusat pengeluaran di rantau ini. Dalam abad yang kesembilan belas, Semenanjung Malaysia mengalami proses satelitisasi Inggeris; dari pengaruh kepada kawalan; dari kawalan kepada pemilikan pusat-pusat pengeluaran; dan kesemuanya ini mengakibatkan keruntuhan sistem pengeluaran Feudal-Asiatik. Program satelitisasi British ke dalam Semenanjung Malaysia, secara resminya, dilancarkan di 'negeri-negeri bijih' mulai tahun 1874.

ABSTRACT

The shift of Nusantara centers after the 16th century and consequently the carving of Nusantara into separate political units after the 19th century were directly related to a series of colonial power struggle in this region, as well as to political and technological changes taking place in the home countries of these powers. Their principal goal was to establish a colonial regime that would look after their economic interests in their newly founded colonies. In essence, that was the inspiring motive behind their colonial satellitization.

The integration of the center of Malacca Empire into European colonial orbit resulted in the disintegration of the empire, which was succeeded by a Johor-Banten Malay Empire in the 17th century. At that time, there arose three centers in Nusantara: Aceh, Banten,

and Batavia. In the 18th century, Batavia emerged as the supreme center of Nusantara: its rise was a direct result of the consolidation of Dutch colonial power in the Far East. The destiny of the Johor Empire was sealed by the strife between Dutch and British powers which battled their ways both in Europe and in the East. The Waterloo between these powers, over their shares of Nusantara, finally occurred in 1824 when Nusantara was carved out. From then onwards, the history of Nusantara became the history of European satellitization of local production centers.

In the 19th century, Malay Peninsula was gradually brought into the trap of British satellitization programme: from influence to control: from control to ownership of production centers; and all these resulted in the death of Asiatic-feudal mode of production. The British satellitization programme was officially launched in the tin states of Malay Peninsula in the year 1874.