

TUANKU JA'AFAR

Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia Kesepuluh

The Tenth King of Malaysia

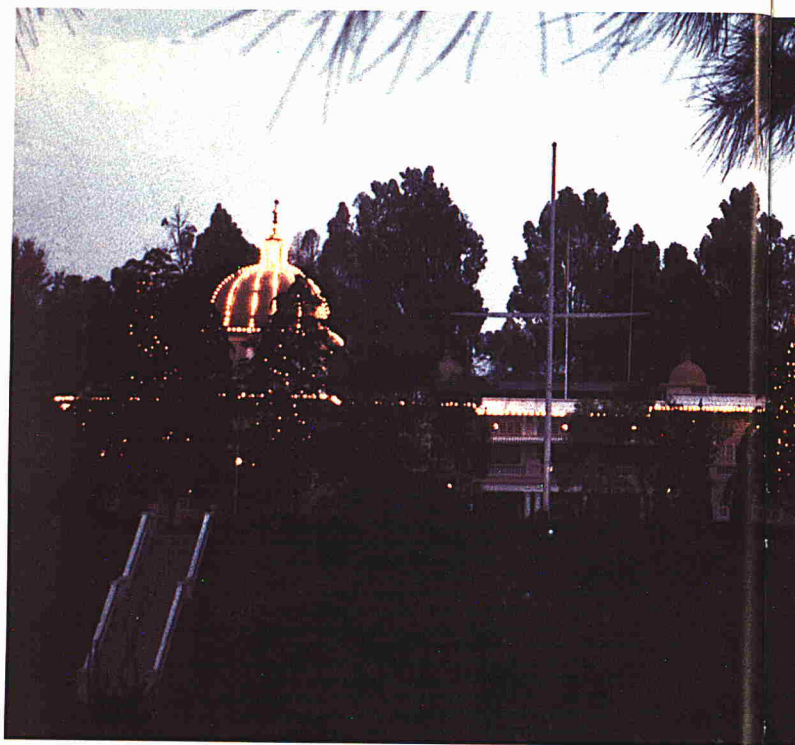
TUANKU JA'AFAR

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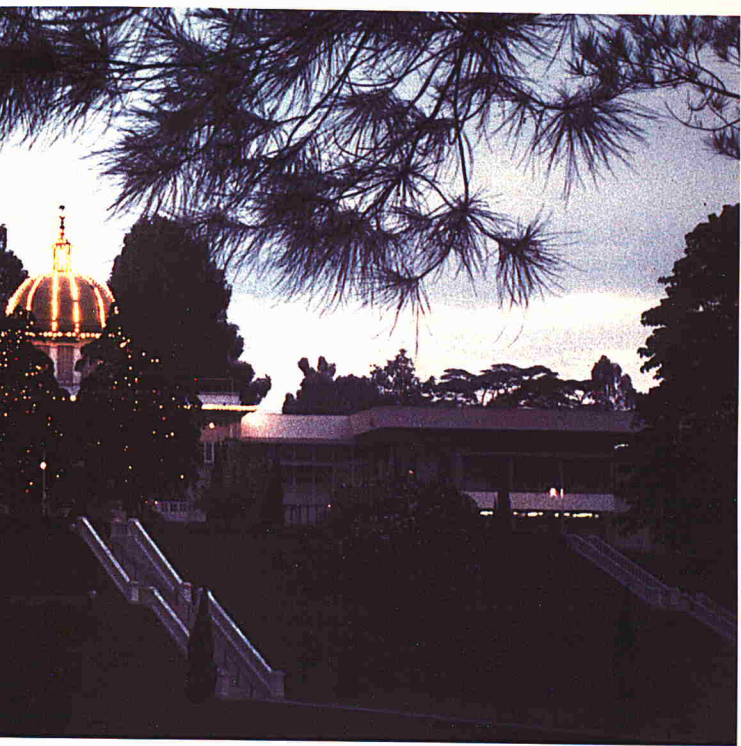
Wan Hashim Wan Teh

Dengan Ingatan Tulus Ikhlas
daripada
Ketua Pengarah
Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia

PENERBIT UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
BANGI • 1999



Istana Negara pada waktu malam
The National Palace at night





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Cetakan Pertama / First Printing, 1999

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PENERBIT UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA
43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor D.E. MALAYSIA

Dicetak di Malaysia oleh / Printed in Malaysia by
AMPANG PRESS SDN. BHD.
6 & 8, Jalan 6/91, Taman Shamelin Perkasa,
Jalan Cheras, 56100 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA

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PERSATUAN PENERBIT BUKU MALAYSIA /
MALAYSIAN BOOK PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
No. Ahli / Membership No. 8302

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia Data Pengkatalogan-dalam-Penerbitan

Wan Hashim Wan Teh, 1949-

Tuanku Ja'afar : *Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia Kesepuluh* = The Tenth King of Malaysia /
Wan Hashim Wan Teh
Bibliografi: ms. 240

1. Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong
 2. Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan.
 3. Royal family—Negeri Sembilan—Biography.
 4. Malaysia—Kings and rulers—Biography
 5. Monarchy—Malaysia.
1. Judul II Judul : Tuanku Ja'afar : The Tenth King of Malaysia.
923.1595

M10
Hadiah

ISBN 967-942-438-3

20 AUG 2001
PERPUSTAKAAN NEGARA
MALAYSIA

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*B*uku ini dipersembahkan ke bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia
Tuanku Ja'afar untuk kenangan abadi sebagai tanda kasih sayang
rakyat jelata.

*This book is dedicated to His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar as a labour of love
offered on behalf of the people who hold him in their hearts.*

Ampun Tuanku!



Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Ja'afar berpakaian Pemerintah Tertinggi Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia
His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar, formally attired as Supreme Commander of the Malaysian Navy

**Darjah Kebesaran Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong
Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman**

DK, DKM, DMN, DKMB (Brunei); DK (Kelantan); DK (Kedah); DK (Selangor); DK (Perlis);
DK (Johor); DK (Pahang); DK (Terengganu); DK (Perak); Commander Grand Cross, with
Collar, of the Order of the White Rose (Finland); Collar of Civil Merit (Spain); Order of Sikatuna
(Philippines); Collar De La Orden Alimento De Chile (Chile); National Order of the Cruzeiro
Do Sul (Brazil); Knight of the Royal Order of the Seraphim (Sweden); Grand Cordon (Uruguay);
Grand Cross With Diamonds of the Order "El Sol del Peru" (The sun of Peru); The Grand
Order of Mugunghwa (Korea); Grand Collier De L' Independance (Grand Medal of The
Independance) - Cambodia; Grand Cross Special Class of The Order of Merit (Federal Republic
of Germany); LLB (Nottingham); Honorary Doctor of Law (Ohio); Honorary Doctor of Law
(Philippines); Honorary Doctor of Law (Nottingham); Honorary Doctor of Law (Santiago,
Chile); Honorary Doctor of Law (Brunei); Honorary Doctor of Law (Diponegoro, Indonesia)



Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Najibah Permaisuri yang berjaja emas
Her Royal Highness Tuanku Najibah - A Queen with a golden heart



Pasangan Diraja yang serasi, sehati dan sejiwa
A royal couple that complement each other in every respect

Pengenalan

Keluarga Diraja Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus adalah antara keluarga diraja yang paling awal menerima modenisasi, terutama dalam bidang pendidikan dan pentadbiran yang diperkenalkan oleh Inggeris pada akhir abad kesembilan belas. Melalui pendidikan moden, putera-puterinya telah berjaya menduduki jawatan tinggi dalam kerajaan, dan kemudiannya berkecimpung dalam bidang perniagaan sebagai usahawan berjaya. Mereka menjadi model bagi suku bangsa Minangkabau yang menjadikan merantau satu tradisi.

Tunku Ja'afar yang kemudiannya bergelar Tuanku Ja'afar adalah yang paling cemerlang. Baginda pernah menjawat jawatan tertinggi dalam bidang diplomatik dan pentadbiran. Baginda kemudiannya bertakhta di singgahsana Negeri Sembilan sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar sejak 1967 selama 22 tahun dan bertakhta di singgahsana negara Malaysia sebagai Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong selama lima tahun bermula pada 1994.

Baginda adalah Canselor Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia dari 1976 hingga kini (1999), menggantikan Tun Abdul Razak (Canselor pertama).

Tunku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman adalah Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Kesepuluh (1967 -) dan juga Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang Kesepuluh (1994 -1999), suatu persamaan secara kebetulan tetapi menarik. Ayahanda baginda Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad adalah Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Kelapan (1933-1960) dan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong

Introduction

The Royal family of Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus¹ is one of the first royal families in the country to have adopted the practices of the modern world, especially in the fields of education and administration, as they were introduced by the British at the end of the nineteenth century. Through these processes of modern education, its Princes and Princesses have been most successful in gaining the highest positions in the Government administrative services, and have then gone on to enjoy the same levels of success in business and entrepreneurship. They have become role models for their Minangkabau brethren and have made travelling a part of the tradition.

Among these successful princes, Tunku Ja'afar, who later became Tuanku Ja'afar², was one who really excelled; at one point assuming the most exalted position of Ambassador in the service of the nation's diplomatic corps. His Majesty then succeeded to the throne as ruler of Negeri Sembilan in 1967, to be known as the Yang Dipertuan Besar, and has reigned for the last thirty-two years. In 1994, His Majesty became the nation's Supreme Monarch, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong³, and has served as such for five years.

Since 1976, His Majesty has been the Chancellor of the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia⁴, after succeeding its first Chancellor, the late Tun Abdul Razak.

Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman⁵ is the Tenth Yang Dipertuan Besar (1967 -) and also the Tenth Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, or King; an interesting coincidence. His father, Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad,



Wajah Ketua Negara yang amat bijak, sentiasa tenang, peramah, suka bereneka dan dikasihni rakyat jelata

The countenance of a very learned Head of State, perpetually calm, friendly and considerate, and always concerned with the plight of his subjects

Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang Pertama (1957-1960).

Nenda Tuanku Ja'afar, Tuanku Muhammad ibni al-Marhum Yam Tuan Antah adalah Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan Ketujuh (1888-1933). Baginda adalah putera kepada Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Keenam (1872-1888) iaitu Yam Tuan Antah. Yam Tuan Antah terkenal dalam sejarah Negeri Sembilan sebagai seorang pemerintah yang enggan tunduk kepada kuasa penjajah Inggeris sesudah termeterainya Perjanjian Pangkor pada 1874. Ini mengakibatkan peperangan yang berakhir dengan kekalahan pada pihak Yam Tuan Antah. Baginda kemudiannya diturunkan darjat dan kedudukan daripada Yang Dipertuan Besar sebuah negeri kepada Yam Tuan daerah Seri Menanti sahaja. Akhirnya baginda terpaksa menerima seorang Residen British sebagai penasihat dalam pentadbiran moden dan kedudukan baginda sebagai Yam Tuan Besar dikembalikan sehingga baginda mangkat pada 1888.

Yam Tuan Antah adalah putera kepada Raja Radin, Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Keempat (1830-1861). Keseluruhan kerabat Diraja Negeri Sembilan berasal daripada keluarga Diraja Alam Minangkabau yang beribu negeri di Pagar Ruyung, Sumatera.

was the eighth Yang Dipertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan (1933-1960) and the first Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong (1957-1960) of the Federation of the Malay States.

Tuanku Ja'afar's grandfather, Tuanku Mubammad ibni al-Marhum Yam Tuan Antah, the Seventh Yang Dipertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan (1888-1933), was son and Prince of the Sixth Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan (1872-1888), Yam Tuan Antah. Yam Tuan Antah was renowned in the history of the state as the ruler who refused to bow to the British after the Pangkor Treaty was signed in 1874. This led inevitably to armed conflict and a struggle which Yam Tuan Antah would eventually lose. He was then dethroned as Yam Tuan Besar and became Yam Tuan of the much smaller district of Seri Menanti. In time, he had to accept the institution of the British Resident as the advisor in a modern administration, and thus his position as Yam Tuan Besar was eventually returned to him which he kept until his death in 1888.

Yam Tuan Antah was son and Prince of Raja⁶ Radin, the Fourth Yang Dipertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan (1830-1861). The entire royal family of Negeri Sembilan is descended from the royal line of the Minangkabau⁷ nation, with its ancestral capital in Pagar Ruyung, Sumatera.

⁶Negeri Sembilan. Darul Khusus. *The Malay title of the state, Negeri Sembilan, may be literally translated as (The) Nine States, as the modern state is formed of an amalgamation of nine smaller states, previously existing autonomously and having their own rulers and administrations. The title, Darul Khusus, is derived from Arabic and adds the term 'Special place' or 'Special country' to the original, conveying the particular qualities which set this state apart from others.*

⁷Tuanku. *A Prince or Princess of the ruling family.*

⁸Tuanku. *Highness.*

⁹Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. *His Majesty of the combined Kingdoms, the Monarch and Leader, the King.*

¹⁰Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. *The National University of Malaysia*

¹¹Ibni al-Marhum. *Son of the late royal father.*

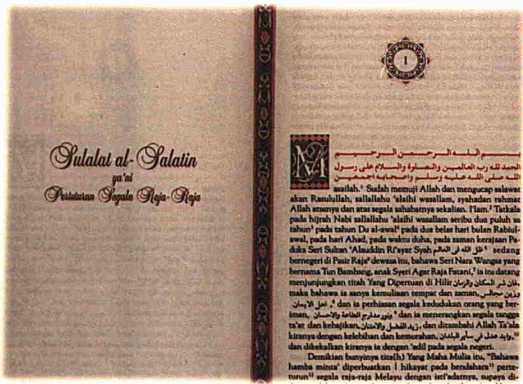
¹²Raja. *Raja, or Ruler, from the Sanskrit, is given here in its Malay language form. It may also be written as 'Rajah' in an English form.*

¹³Minangkabau. *The Minangkabau nation and its peoples covered portions of central and much of West Sumatera. Through trade, migration and involvement in inter-tribal conflicts, demographic movements which continued into the early 1800s, the Minangkabau established strong connections with the nine states that now make up the State of Negeri Sembilan. The Minang mixed with and married into local communities. Communities in places such as the villages of Kuala Pilah, for example, can still trace the direct line of their Minang ancestry back to its Sumatran roots.*



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 سوره رسد العالمين والصلوة والسلام على رسول الربيا
 على وسلم واصحابه اجمعين سوره موج الردان معوجف
 سارة ابن رسول الرب على العر وسلم فهدان رحمة الراس
 ن اسن سكل صحابن سكلن اسلم سكلان منه مجسة اليه
 الربي وسلم سيب و قوله سنان فنه ناهن د والاول منه
 ريس حارن بون ربيع الاول فدهارن احدقه وقت ضحني ف
 ان كرجان فاول سرب سسلان على المن رعابتر شاه ظن
 في العالم سدغ برنكري د فاسر راج ديواس ابة بهوسر بنا
 سس بع برنام تم ببع انك سنا كرا ماح فتاني بايت دتغ من
 تحفان تيت تيج فزون د هيلر نان سسر و الحكان والزمان ما
 وان سس كلميان فنت دان زمان و زين مجانس اهل الاما
 ن اي فرجهن مسلكه وكون او ريشع بر ايمان و نو بر ملاح انا
 احسان دان اي ماسرمان سكلن فكل طاحن دان كيجي زير فف
 اميتان دان دعيه الرعابي كران دن فكلين دان فومر او ايو
 دل في ساير البدان دان دكلكين كران اي دغن هادل فرسه
 ف و مكاره سنا - د فامار انا دن ه و سنا و ف و ف

Kitab *Syarah Melayu* atau *Sulalat-al-Salatin*
 edisi Raffles yang diterbitkan semula di bawah
 siri Karya Agung Melayu
The Raffles' edition of the Malay Annals, or
Sulalat-al-Salatin, republished as part of a series
called the Karya Agung Melayu and comprising
the most important works of leading Malay
writers



Sulalat al-Salatin
 part 1
 Pustaka Raja Raja



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلوة والسلام على رسول
 الله صلى الله عليه وسلم واصحابه اجمعين
 اما له * Sulat memuji Allah dan mengucap salawat
 akan Rasulullah, sallallahu 'alaihi wassalam, syahadan rahmat
 Allah atasnya dan atas segala sahabatnya sekalian. * Tindakan
 pada hijrah Nabi sallallahu 'alaihi wassalam seribu dua puluh dua
 tahun' pada tahun Di al-sawal' pada dua belas hari bulan Rabiul
 awal, pada hari Ahad, pada waktu duha, pada zaman kerajaan Pa-
 duka Seri Sultan 'Alauddin Ri'ayat Syah Syah * sedang
 berregresi di Pute Raja' dewasa itu, bahawa Seri Nara Wangsa yang
 bernama Tun Demahong, anak Syeri Agni Raja Putera, ia itu datang
 menjemputkan tiang Yang Dipertuan di Hilir dan di Atas hilir
 maka bahawa ia sangat kemuliaan tempat dari zaman, *
 * dan ia perhambaan segala kedokohan orang yang ber-
 iman, * dan ia menerangkan segala tanggapan
 'x' dan kebajikan orang beriman, dan diarahkan Allah Ta'ala
 karunya dengan kehebatan dan kemurahan, *
 dan dikehendaki kiranya ia dengan 'sidi pada segala negeri.
 Demikian bunyinya tiang Yang Maha Mulia itu, "Bahawa
 hamba minar' diperbuatkan i hikayat pada berhabas" per-
 tuan" segala raja-raja Melayu dengan isat'atasnya, supaya di-

*A*sal Usul Kerajaan Melayu,
Minangkabau
dan Negeri Sembilan

*The Beginnings of the Malay
Sultanate, Minangkabau
and Negeri Sembilan*





Asal Usul Kerajaan Melayu, Minangkabau dan Negeri Sembilan

Keturunan Iskandar Zulkarnain

Kitab *Sejarah Melayu* memerihalkan suatu peristiwa pada zaman silam mengenai tiga putera Raja Suran, iaitu Nila Pahlawan bergelar Sang Si Perba atau Sang Sapurba, Nila Utama bergelar Seri Tri Buana dan Krishna Pendita. Mereka tinggal di Bukit Siguntang, sekitar tanah Andalas berhampiran Muara Tatang dan Gunung Mahameru dalam negeri Palembang Tua di Sumatera.

Raja Suran bersama permaisuri baginda, Puteri Mahtabul Bahari yang bertakhta di Amdan Negara adalah daripada keturunan Maharaja Iskandar Zulkarnain di Makadunia beragama Nabi Allah Ibrahim yang juga daripada keturunan Nabi Allah Sulaiman a.s. Sebagai seorang maharaja yang paling gagah di dunia pada masa itu (sekitar 330 S.M.), Iskandar Zulkarnain dalam usaha meluaskan kuasanya ke kawasan timur telah berjaya mengalahkan Raja Kinda Hindi yang memerintah negara Hindi. Raja Kinda Hindi memeluk agama yang sama dan berkenan menjodohkan anaknya Puteri Shahrul Bariah dengan Maharaja Iskandar Zulkarnain. Selepas tujuh belas generasi keturunan Iskandar Zulkarnain dan Puteri Shahrul Bariah, maka lahirlah Raja Suran. Raja Suran adalah bapa kepada tiga orang putera yang menjadi pengasas institusi pemerintahan beraja di Alam Melayu.

The Beginnings of the Malay Sultanate, Minangkabau and Negeri Sembilan

The Descendants of Alexander the Great

The Malay Annals records a series of events that took place in times gone by, primarily those concerning three princes, the offspring of Raja Suran: namely Nila Pahlawan, called Sang Si Perba or Sang Sapurba, Nila Utama, also known as Seri Tri Buana, and Krishna Pendita. The events culminated in actions that took place on Siguntang Hill, in the region surrounding Andalas, between the Tatang Estuary and Mahameru Mountain in Old Palembang in Sumatera.

Raja Suran was enthroned in the country of Amdan, together with his queen, the Princess Mahtabul Bahari. The Raja was descended from the line of His Majesty, Alexander the Great from Macedonia and also that of the prophets and messengers of God, Ibrahim and Sulaiman a.s. During the years after 330 B.C., Alexander the Great was recognised as the strongest king the world had yet known. He had defeated the Raja Kinda Hindi, ruler of the Hindu-speaking peoples of the Indian sub-continent, who thereafter took on the religion of his conqueror and also gave his daughter, Princess Shahrul Bariah, in marriage to Alexander. Through this union, and following seventeen generations of descendants, Raja Suran was born. It was he that fathered the three princes that would one day found the institution of



Ketenangan Tasik Maninjau di tanah Minangkabau mempunyai daya tarikan yang tersendiri kepada para pengunjung

The serenity of Tasik Maninjau in Minangkabau has its own special lure for tourists



Pemandangan sebuah kampung di tanah Minangkabau berdekatan dengan tempat kelahiran Hamka. Di sebelah rumah tradisi tanduk kerbau ialah rumah limas potong Belanda, pengaruh penjajahan Belanda

A view of a village in the Minangkabau district. Next to the traditional bull-horn roofed house is a house featuring the five layered 'Dutch-cut' roof, showing the influence of the Dutch colonists

Kehadiran tiga putera Diraja ini pada waktu malam di Bukit Siguntang, Palembang telah membawa satu kejutan dan keajaiban kepada dua bersaudara, pemilik ladang padi di kawasan itu, Wan Empok dan Wan Malini. Jika pada waktu malamnya, mereka ternampak cahaya seperti api yang berkelauan di ladang mereka, pada pagi esoknya mereka mendapati padinya sudah bertukar menjadi emas, daunnya bertukar menjadi perak dan batangnya menjadi tembaga.

Mengikut *Sejarab Melayu* versi Shellabear, Nila Utama berkahwin dengan Wan Empok, Krishna Pendita berkahwin dengan Wan Malini manakala Nila Pahlawan berkahwin dengan Wan Sendari. Nila Utama atau Seri Tri Buana kemudiannya berpindah ke Pulau Bintan dan membuka negeri Temasik (Singapura). Krishna Pendita menjadi raja di Tanjung Pura manakala Nila Pahlawan atau Sang Si Perba mengasaskan Kerajaan Melayu Minangkabau.

Tradisi lisan dan sejarah Minangkabau mempunyai satu cerita lain yang tidak jauh berbeza daripada cerita di atas. Raja pemerintah Alam Minangkabau dikatakan berasal dari Kerajaan Melayu yang muncul di Jambi sejak 500 T.M. Namun, kemunculan Kerajaan Melayu Sri Wijaya bermula pada abad ke-7 telah meminggirkan pengaruh Kerajaan Melayu Jambi selama enam ratus tahun hingga abad ke-13.

Apabila Kerajaan Melayu Sri Wijaya merosot pada abad ke-13, Kerajaan Melayu Jambi muncul semula. Sekitar tahun 1347, seorang putera Diraja Melayu telah datang ke Sumatera Barat dan ditabal sebagai raja pemerintah di Alam Minangkabau. Beliau mengambil gelaran Raja Adityavarman.

Mungkinkah baginda adalah salah seorang putera Raja Suran, iaitu Nila Pahlawan atau Sang Si Perba yang disebut oleh *Sejarab Melayu* sebagai raja pemerintah bagi masyarakat Minangkabau? Penggunaan gelaran dan nama Sanskrit adalah suatu kebiasaan kerana bahasa Sanskrit adalah bahasa istana dan bahasa intelektual pada zaman itu.

Tarikh baginda tiba di Minangkabau tidak jauh berbeza dengan tarikh terbentuknya kerajaan Temasik oleh saudara kandungnya, Nila Utama. Oleh kerana maklumat ini berada antara fakta sejarah dan tradisi lisan, maka kesahihan faktanya masih boleh diperdebatkan.

government through monarchy; one that would spread throughout the Malay Archipelago.

The presence of the three princes in Siguntang Hill, Palembang one evening surprised the lady owners of farms in that area. These ladies included Wan Empok and Wan Malini. In the darkness of the night, they saw a glittering light passing through their fields and, in the morning, they discovered that the paddy had turned to gold, the leaves into silver and the stalks of the plants into brass.

According to the Malay Annals edited by Shellabear, Nila Utama married Wan Empok, Krishna Pendita married Wan Malini, while Nila Pahlawan married Wan Sendari. Nila Utama, or Seri Tri Buana, then moved to Bintan Island and created the State of Temasik, which became Singapore. Krishna Pendita became Ruler of Tanjung Pura, while Nila Pahlawan, or Sang Si Perba, founded the Malay Kingdom of Minangkabau.

Oral traditions and Minangkabau histories offer us another story that is not too far removed from the last. The Kingship of Minangkabau was said to have had its origins in the Malay Kingdom that appeared in the area around Jambi after 500 A.D. The existence of the Malay Kingdom of Sri Wijaya that began in the 7th century, halted the development and spread of influence of the Jambi Kingdom for the next six hundred years, until the 13th century.

When the Kingdom of Sri Wijaya began to deteriorate at that time, the Jambi Kingdom then reappeared. In, or around the year 1347, a prince from this Malay royal house went to West Sumatera and became the Ruler of the Minangkabau Nation. He took the title, Raja Adityavarman.

Could this have been one of the princes of Raja Suran, perhaps Nila Pahlawan, or the Sang Si Perba that is occasionally mentioned in the Malay Annals as possibly having once been the ruling King of the Minangkabau people? The use of Sanskrit names and the changing of titles were common, as Sanskrit was the language of the royal court of the time and used by intellectuals.

The date that he would have arrived in Minangkabau is not that far off the period in which Nila Utama, his own brother, founded



Minangkabau



Gambar kulit sebuah buku tentang tanah Minangkabau
The cover page of a book about the Minangkabau

Sumpah Setia Raja dan Rakyat

Sulalatus Salatin atau Sejarah Melayu versi A. Samad Ahmad menceritakan sebelum Nila Utama atau Seri Tri Buana berpindah ke Bintan dan akhirnya membuka Temasik, baginda telah dilantik oleh orang besar bagi masyarakat Melayu sebagai Raja Palembang.

Satu ketika, Nila Utama ingin beristeri dan hal ini dinyatakan kepada Demang Lebar Daun. Permintaan Nila Utama ini dipenuhi oleh Demang Lebar Daun yang berusaha mencari puteri-puteri raja yang cantik untuk dijadikan isteri Nila Utama.

Tetapi peristiwa malang telah menimpa ke atas setiap wanita yang dikahwini Nila Utama. Pada keesokan harinya setelah upacara perkahwinan dijalankan dan isterinya dibawa beradu, puteri raja itu mendapat penyakit kedal.

"Maka habislah anak-anak raja dalam negeri Palembang itu, setelah dibawa baginda beradu, kedal pula semua tubuhnya. Dipersembahkan oleh Demang Lebar Daun mengatakan tiada lagi anak-anak raja dalam negeri Palembang ini yang baik."

(A. Samad Ahmad, 22)

Pada waktu itu, sampai ke pengetahuan Nila Utama bahawa Demang Lebar Daun juga mempunyai seorang puteri yang cantik. Baginda pun menyampaikan hasrat untuk memperisterikan anak Demang Lebar Daun. Untuk mengelakkan anaknya ditimpa penyakit kedal, Demang Lebar Daun yang ditafsirkan mewakili golongan rakyat bersetuju dengan permintaan Nila Utama tetapi meminta supaya dibuat perjanjian atau sumpah setia di antara beliau dan Nila Utama sebagai seorang raja pemerintah:

"... perjanjian patik mohonkan anugerah Ke bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia, segala hamba Melayu jikalau ada dosanya ke bawah duli patik pohonkan jangan ia difadilatkan, dinista yang keji-keji, jikalau patut pada hukum syarak bunuh tuanku; jangan duli tuanku aib."

(A. Samad Ahmad, 24)

Temasik. However, as this information is a combination of historical record and oral tradition, the validity of the facts is really undebatable.

Loyalty to the Crown and the People

Sulalatus Salatin or the Malay Annals, edited by A. Samad Ahmad, states that before Nila Utama or Seri Tri Buana moved to Bintan and created the State of Temasik, he was elected by the elders in Palembang to be their King.

During this time, Nila Utama wanted a wife, and he mentioned this to Demang Lebar Daun. His entreaty was acted upon to the letter by Demang Lebar Daun, who helped Nila Utama to look for a beautiful princess who would become his bride.

However, every woman who ever married Nila Utama developed a disease of the skin shortly after the ceremony was over.

"There go the royalties in Palembang, when His Majesty takes them for a slumber, they develop a skin disease. Demang Lebar Daun has stated that there aren't any more princesses in Palembang that are well."

(A. Samad Ahmad, 22)

At that time, it came to Nila Utama's attention that Demang Lebar Daun also had a beautiful daughter-princess of his own, so he asked him for her hand in marriage. To try and prevent the daughter from falling into a similar predicament and contracting the disease, Demang Lebar Daun agreed to the match, but asked that an agreement, or legal vow, be drawn up between himself and Nila Utama that would clarify the respective positions of the King and his subjects, and in that way give the subjects some protection.

"... this agreement I beg of you, your Majesty; if there are any of my Malay folk who have sinned against you, do not be abusive of them and insulting, but if, according to the law, they need to be sentenced to death, then by all means do so."

(A. Samad Ahmad, 24)





Replika sebuah istana lama (Sulindung Bulan) di Pagar Ruyung, Sumatera
A replica of an old palace (Sulindung Bulan) in Pagar Ruyung, Sumatera



Pengaruh bumbung bentuk
Minangkabau pada sebuah
Pejabat Kerajaan (Dewan
Undangan Negeri) di Seremban,
Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus
*The Minangkabau influence
shown in a government building
(The Dewan Undangan Negeri)
in Seremban, Negeri Sembilan
Darul Khusus*

Permintaan Demang Lebar Daun ini dipersetujui oleh Nila Utama tetapi dengan syarat:

"Hendaklah oleh segala anak cucu hamba, jikalau ada salahnya sekalipun, atau zalim jahat pekertinya, jangan segala hamba Melayu itu derhaka dan menitikkan darahnya ke bumi ..."

(A. Samad Ahmad, 24)

Perjanjian atau sumpah setia antara Nila Utama mewakili golongan yang memerintah dengan Demang Lebar Daun yang mewakili golongan rakyat menjelaskan tanggungjawab dan hubungan bertimbal-balik di antara raja dan rakyatnya. Raja dikehendaki memerintah dengan secara adil dan tidak berlaku zalim terhadap rakyatnya. Golongan rakyat pula dikehendaki taat dan setia serta tidak menderhaka kepada pemerintahnya. Jika sumpah dan janji ini diingkari, pihak yang bersalah akan menerima hukuman yang berat daripada Allah Yang Maha Kuasa.

Barangkali, dari sinilah bermulanya institusi pemerintahan beraja yang berdaulat di Alam Melayu yang dicirikan oleh perbezaan darjat, wibawa dan kuasa di antara golongan pemerintah dan golongan rakyat jelata. Masing-masing mempunyai hak, keistimewaan dan tanggungjawab yang tersendiri mengikut prinsip yang telah dipersetujui, bertunjangan kepada adat resam Melayu.

Hubungan Kekerabatan dengan Pagar Ruyung

Dalam budaya dan kehidupan orang Melayu, raja adalah simbol perpaduan dan pelindung kepada rakyat jelata di bawah naungannya. Masyarakat rumpun Melayu di Negeri Sembilan sejak abad ke-15 hingga pertengahan abad ke-17 tidak mempunyai raja daripada kalangan mereka. Mereka terpaksa bernaung di bawah pemerintahan Sultan Melaka, Sultan Johor dan pada zaman pemerintahan Belanda dipaksa menerima Daeng Kemboja daripada keturunan Bugis sebagai pemerintah.

Hakikat ini amat tidak disukai mereka. Akhirnya, penghulu bagi mukim atau luak di kalangan mereka terpaksa kembali ke Pagar

Demang Lebar Daun's request was agreed to, but with conditions:

"That your people, even though they are bad and cruel in manner, do not betray me, or kill amongst themselves ..."

(A. Samad Ahmad, 24)

The treaty or agreement, between the ruler, Nila Utama, and the commoner, Demang Lebar Daun was significant for one particular reason: it clarified the responsibility of a ruler to his people and the ties that bound them. This is characterised by the way in which the ruler is asked to be fair to his subjects and govern without cruelty. The people, on the other hand, must enter into the covenant and agree not to betray him in any way. If this is not followed, then the person failing to uphold the promise will receive a severe punishment from God.

Maybe it is this statement which characterises the institution of the Monarchy that we now see in the Malay Archipelago; one that features the gap in status and the differences in power between the ruling families and the commoners. Each has its own rights, special conditions and responsibilities, following the agreed principles that stem from origins in the Malay way of life and its cultures.

Royal Ties with Pagar Ruyung

In the lives and culture of the Malay people, the King is the symbol of unity and protector of all. From the early 15th century until the middle of the 17th century, the indigenous Malays of Negeri Sembilan were denied the leadership of rulers drawn from amongst their own communities. Instead, they were ruled by a succession of 'outsiders' such as the Sultan of Melaka, the Sultan of Johore and at one time, during a period of Dutch colonisation, even suffering the indignity of rulership under Daeng Kemboja, a Bugis privateer.

As a people, the inhabitants of Negeri Sembilan could not go on enduring such forms of rule. Eventually, a deputation of Minang community leaders and those in positions of seniority within tribal administrations went back to Pagar Ruyung to select a prince to assume





Persidangan Mutlak Raja-raja Melayu bagi Negeri-negeri Bersekutu atau Durbar yang pertama diadakan di Istana Negara, 13-17 Julai 1896. Duduk dari kiri: Hugh Clifford - Residen Pahang; J.P. Rodgers - Residen Selangor; Frank Swettenham - Residen Jeneral; Sultan Ahmad - Pahang; Sultan Abdul Samad - Selangor; Sir Charles Mitchell - British High Commissioner; Sultan Idris - Sultan Perak; Tuanku Muhammad - Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan dan W.H. Treacher - Residen Perak. Antara Pegawai dan Orang Besar Melayu yang hadir ialah E.W. Birch (bertdiri - anak J.W.W. Birch, memangku jawatan Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri Perak), Datuk Shabbandar Haji Ahmad Sungai Ujong; Dato' Kaya Indera Pahlawan Chemor; Dato' Kaya Shabbandar Jaya Semantan Tok Bahaman; Tok Gajah, Mat Kilau dan Mat Lela

The Conference of Rulers of the Federated Malay States, or Durbar, held at the National Palace, 13th-17th of July 1896. Sitting, from the left, are: Hugh Clifford, the Resident of Pahang; J.P. Rodgers, the Resident of Selangor; Frank Swettenham, Resident General; Sultan Ahmad, Sultan of Pahang; Sultan Abdul Samad, Sultan of Selangor; Sir Charles Mitchell, British High Commissioner; Sultan Idris, Sultan of Perak; Tuanku Muhammad, His Royal Highness, the ruler of Negeri Sembilan; and W.H. Treacher, the Resident of Perak. Others present included: (standing) E.W. Birch (son of J.W.W. Birch acting State Secretary of Perak); Datuk Shabbandar Haji Ahmad Sungai Ujong; Dato' Kaya Indera Pahlawan Chemor; Dato' Kaya Shabbandar Jaya Semantan Tok Bahaman; Tok Gajah, Mat Kilau and Mat Lela

Ruyung, untuk mendapatkan seorang putera raja yang sesuai dilantik sebagai Yang Dipertuan atau Raja bagi mereka yang kini kekal menetap di Negeri Sembilan.

Yam Tuan atau Yang Dipertuan sebagai pemerintah di Pagar Ruyung telah berkenan mengirimi salah seorang putera baginda, Raja Mahmud untuk ditabal sebagai Yam Tuan Negeri Sembilan Pertama pada 1773. Baginda menggunakan gelaran Raja Melewar, sesuai dengan amalan pada masa itu apabila seorang yang ditabal sebagai raja pemerintah akan mengambil nama gelaran.

Apabila Raja Melewar mangkat pada 1795, Yam Tuan Kedua, Raja Hitam juga berasal dari Pagar Ruyung. Apabila baginda mangkat pada 1808, Yam Tuan Ketiga, Raja Lenggang adalah raja terakhir yang dibawa dari Pagar Ruyung. Apabila baginda mangkat pada 1824, sebahagian Orang-orang Besar masih mahu meneruskan tradisi yang sedia ada manakala sebahagian daripadanya akur dengan wasiat Raja Lenggang agar putera baginda Raja Radin dilantik sebagai Yam Tuan Besar Keempat. Kekecohan berlaku selama enam tahun sehingga 1830 apabila Raja Radin akhirnya diterima sebagai Yam Tuan. Maka berakhirilah tradisi melantik Yam Tuan daripada kalangan putera raja dari Pagar Ruyung.

Ciri-Ciri Orang Minangkabau

Lebih separuh penduduk di Negeri Sembilan kini mempunyai hubungan darah dengan suku Minangkabau dari provinsi Sumatera Barat. Dua ciri unik yang dikaitkan dengan budaya dan peribadi suku Minangkabau ialah pertama, masyarakatnya mengamalkan Adat Perpatih berbanding dengan rumpun Melayu lainnya yang mengamalkan Adat Temenggong. Dalam Adat Perpatih, perwarisan harta, kuasa dan susur galur keturunan adalah menerusi nisab keturunan ibu.

Kedua ialah amalan *merantau* yang merupakan ciri dominan bagi masyarakat Minangkabau. Status yang tinggi diletakkan kepada mereka yang meninggalkan kampung halaman dan kemudiannya berjaya menempa kemajuan dalam bidang sosioekonomi semasa

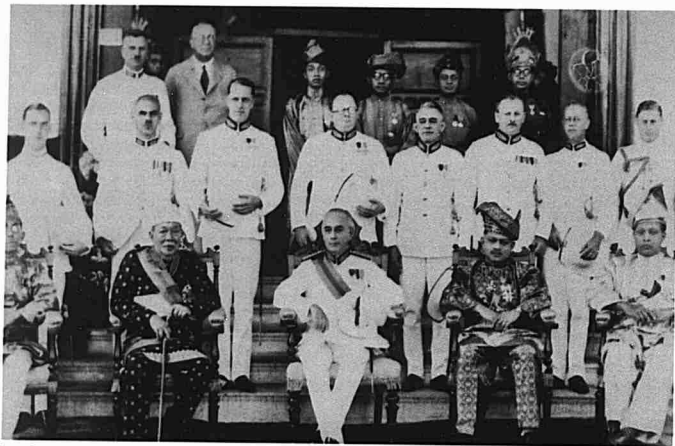
the position of Yang Dipertuan, or Raja, and rule those resident in Negeri Sembilan.

The Yam Tuan, or ruler in Pagar Ruyung at the time, sent one of his own princes, Raja Mahmud to be installed as the First Yam Tuan of Negeri Sembilan in 1773. He adopted the title Raja Melewar, a practice which was common at that time.

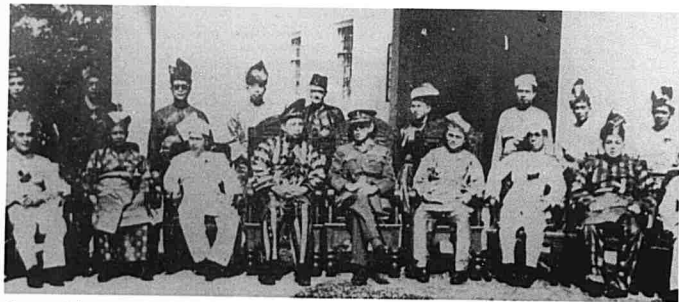
When Raja Melewar died in 1795, the Second Yam Tuan, Raja Hitam, was similarly prevailed upon to leave Pagar Ruyung and take over the throne of Negeri Sembilan. When he also passed on in 1808, the Third Yam Tuan, Raja Lenggang, became the last ruler to be brought from Pagar Ruyung. When he too died, in 1824, the majority of Statesmen remaining were in favour of continuing with the tradition that had then become established, while others wanted to follow the wish of Raja Lenggang that his own son, Raja Radin, be enthroned as the Fourth Yam Tuan Besar. Civil unrest continued for the next six years until, in 1830, Raja Radin was at last chosen to take the throne. This ended the tradition of direct succession to the Negeri Sembilan throne of princes from Pagar Ruyung.

Characteristics that Define the Minangkabau

More than half of the people indigenous to the State of Negeri Sembilan have blood ties with Minangkabau tribes and clans from provinces in West Sumatera. Two unique features that are linked with the culture of the Minangkabau are, firstly, that its people practise the matrilineal social system known as Adat Perpatih. This may be compared to the non-Minang Malays of the peninsula who continue to practise the system known as Adat Temenggong. The major difference inherent in the Adat Perpatih system is that the inheritance of wealth and power and the tracing of familial relationships is done through lines of matriarchal descent, rather than patriarchal ones. The Adat Temenggong system, on the other hand, maintains patriarchal lines of inheritance, in much the same way as systems that continue to predominate in the west.



Persidangan Durbar yang kesembilan dan terakhir diadakan di Klang, Selangor, 25 November 1939. Hadir di Persidangan ini ialah Sultan Abdul Aziz - Perak; Sultan Sulaiman Shah - Selangor; Sir Shenton Thomas - British High Commissioner; Tuanku Abdul Rahman - Negeri Sembilan dan Sultan Abu Bakar - Pahang
The ninth and final Conference of Durbar was held in Klang, Selangor on the 25th November 1939. Present at the conference are (from the left) Sultan Abdul Aziz - Perak, Sultan Sulaiman Shah - Selangor; Sir Shenton Thomas - British High Commissioner; Tuanku Abdul Rahman - Negeri Sembilan and Sultan Abu Bakar - Pahang



Mesyuarat Majlis Raja-raja Melayu yang pertama diadakan di Dewan Mesyuarat Undangan Persekutuan, Kuala Lumpur, 18 Februari 1948
The first meeting of the Council of Malay Rulers was held in the Dewan Mesyuarat Undangan Persekutuan, Kuala Lumpur on the 18th February 1948

di rantau orang. Ada yang kembali semula ke tanah adat kampung halaman setelah bertahun merantau ke negeri orang. Banyak pula yang terus tinggal menetap di rantau orang tetapi tidak pula memutuskan hubungan persaudaraan dengan saudara mara yang telah ditinggalkan.

Sebahagian mereka yang merantau ini berjaya meninggalkan kegiatan ekonomi tradisi dengan berkecimpung dalam bidang perniagaan. Selain membuka kedai makan nasi padang, ramai antaranya yang bergiat dalam pelbagai jenis perniagaan yang memerlukan kemahiran tangan atau kraf dan kedai-kedai buku. Di bandar-bandar kecil dan besar di Indonesia dan Malaysia, terdapat jalan atau lorong tertentu yang kedai-kedainya dimiliki orang Minang.

Perantauan masyarakat Minangkabau ke Semenanjung Melayu dikatakan bermula pada zaman Melaka yang masyhur itu pada abad ke-15. Sebahagian daripada mereka tinggal menetap di kawasan pedalaman hulu Sungai Muar dan kawasan-kawasan lain yang kini dikenali sebagai Negeri Sembilan. Sebahagian lainnya tinggal menetap di sekitar Bandar Melaka untuk bekerja dalam pelbagai jenis kegiatan ekonomi. Bagi mereka yang berhijrah ke pedalaman, mereka tinggal di desa untuk bercucuk tanam dan berternak binatang. Mereka tinggal secara berkelompok di desa, yang mereka namakan *nagari*, iaitu sebuah perkampungan utama yang dikelilingi oleh beberapa buah kampung kecil. Setiap *nagari*, bersamaan dengan mukim di Semenanjung diketuai seorang pemimpin atau penghulu yang kemudiannya (mulai zaman Inggeris) mengambil gelaran *undang*.

Selain dua ciri di atas, terdapat dua lagi keistimewaan yang dikaitkan dengan orang Minang. Pertama ialah ketokohan mereka dalam bidang bahasa, seni sastera dan persuratan Melayu. Nama-nama seperti Hamka (*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Vijck, Merantau ke Deli, Di Bawah Lindungan Kaabah*, dll), Marah Rusli (*Siti Nurbaya*), Sutan Takdir Ali Sjabhana (*Layar Terkembang, Grotta Azura*), Taufik Ismail (seorang penyair) dan beberapa lagi melahirkan novel moden yang sudah masyhur di rantau Alam Melayu ini. Hamka bukan sekadar seorang tokoh sasterawan tetapi juga seorang ulama yang disegani dan telah menyelesaikan

The second dominant feature of the Minangkabau people is their love of travelling or merantau. Those who have left their villages, and then succeeded in socio-economic fields elsewhere become prized amongst those they have left, and elevated to positions of high status and respect. There are some who return to their homeland after long years of travelling. Many others decide to stay on in foreign lands, whilst still keeping in touch with their origins in the village.

A number of those that have travelled elsewhere have left their traditional economic practices behind and moved into the world of modern business. Apart from the simpler things, such as opening food stalls serving nasi padang, many have entered into businesses that involve skills, craftsmanship and a higher level of understanding, such as the opening of bookshops and furniture-making workshops. In both large and small towns in Indonesia and Malaysia, it is not uncommon to find whole streets in which the shops and stalls are all owned and operated by Minang people.

The exodus of the Minangkabau people to Peninsular Malaysia started during the period in the 15th century in which Melaka rose to prominence. Numbers of the early groups explored and settled in the upper reaches of the Muar River, gradually moving into the area now known as Negeri Sembilan. Others lived in and around Melaka town, working as carpenters, or in other skilled occupations. Those who moved into the rural areas formed small village communities, centred on farming and the rearing of animals. These village groupings became known as nagari from a Minang dialect word that described a network of smaller villages clustered about one larger one. A leader, or district chief, headed each nagari.

Apart from the two features mentioned above, there are two more specialities that must be linked to the Minang people. The first of these is their achievement in Malay literature, the Arts and culture. Names like Hamka (Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Vijck, Merantau ke Deli, Di Bawah Lindungan Kaabah, etc.), Marah Rusli (Siti Nurbaya), Sutan Takdir Ali Sjabhana (Layar Terkembang, Grotta Azura), Taufik Ismail, the poet and many others who have produced



Gambar kemangan bersempena dengan Majlis Menandatangani Perjanjian Perskutuan Tanah Melayu di King's House pada 5 Ogos 1957. Duduk dari kiri Tengku Mahkota Johor - Tunku Ismail, Sultan Perak - Sultan Yusof Muhibuddin Shah, Raja Perlis - Tuanku Syed Putera, Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan - Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Sultan Kedah - Sultan Badlishah, Sultan Pahang - Sultan Abu Bakar, Sultan Selangor - Sultan Hishamuddin Alam Shah, Sultan Kelantan - Sultan Ismail dan Sultan Terengganu - Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah

On the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of the Malay Federation, in the King's House, on the 5th August 1957. Seated from the left are: Tengku Mahkota (Crown prince) Johor - Tunku Ismail, Sultan of Perak - Sultan Yusof Muhibuddin Shah, Ruler of Perlis - Tuanku Syed Putera, YDB (Negeri Sembilan) - Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Sultan of Kedah - Sultan Badlishah, Sultan of Pahang - Sultan Abu Bakar, Sultan of Selangor - Sultan Hishamuddin Alam Shah, Sultan of Kelantan - Sultan Ismail and Sultan of Terengganu - Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah



Tuanku Antah, Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Keenam (1872-1888), seorang pemerintah yang berani mencabar campur tangan Inggeris di Negeri Sembilan, mengakibatkan baginda diturunkan dari takhta kerajaan negeri kepada Yam Tuan (Orang Besar) 'mukim' Seri Menanti sahaja

The 6th YDB Negeri Sembilan, Tuanku Antah (1872-1888), a brave ruler who dared to challenge the British in Negeri Sembilan, an action which led to him being dethroned and relegated to the leadership of the Seri Menanti district



Tuanku Muhammad, Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Ketujuh (1888-1933), mencetuskan idea penubuhan Askar Melayu pada 1933 dan bertanggungjawab membawa pembaharuan pada pentadbiran, ekonomi dan pendidikan di Negeri Sembilan

The 7th YDB Negeri Sembilan, Tuanku Muhammad (1888-1933), initiated the idea of creating the Malay Army in 1933 and was responsible for stimulating radical change in the areas of administration, economy and education in Negeri Sembilan

tafsir al-Quran yang komprehensif sebanyak lapan jilid. Di Malaysia, ketokohan Pendeta Za'aba sebagai seorang ahli bahasa yang berasal dari Negeri Sembilan sudah diketahui umum.

Ciri kedua sebagai tambahan ialah kejayaan beberapa orang individu dalam bidang politik kebangsaan di Tanah Melayu bermula pada zaman pasca-Malayan Union hingga ke hari ini. Di antaranya termasuklah Dato' Bahaman Shamsudin, Tan Sri Samad Idris, Dato' Rais Yatim, Dato' Mokhtar Hashim, Dato' Napsiah Omar, Datuk Khalid Yunus, Dato' Mansor Othman dan beberapa lagi.

Tidak kurang pentingnya ialah hakikat bahawa Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Pertama bagi negara Malaysia yang merdeka adalah daripada keturunan Minangkabau, Negeri Sembilan.

Asal Nama Minangkabau

Nama Minangkabau mengikut cerita lisan yang masih popular hingga ke hari ini berasal daripada satu peristiwa yang dikenali sebagai 'menang kerbau'. Kononnya pada suatu masa pada zaman silam, telah datang satu bala tentera Kerajaan Majapahit yang amat besar dari tanah Jawa untuk berperang dan bertujuan menakluki tanah Minangkabau.

Menyedari bahawa penduduk Minangkabau tidak mampu untuk bertahan, apa lagi untuk menalakkan bala tentera dari Jawa yang besar itu, seorang pemimpinnya yang bijaksana mencari usaha mengelakkan berlakunya peperangan. Dengan alasan untuk mengelakkan pertumpahan darah yang sia-sia dan kerugian kepada kedua-dua belah pihak, pemimpin ini mencadangkan agar peperangan digantikan dengan satu perlawatan laga kerbau, satu sukan yang popular pada zaman itu. Pihak yang akan diisytihar sebagai pemenang ditentukan oleh kemenangan kerbaunya.

Menjelang hari pertarungan dua ekor kerbau itu, puak Minangkabau telah mengurung seekor anak kerbau yang masih menyusu tanpa memberi minuman untuk beberapa hari.

Apabila tiba hari laga kerbau, anak kerbau yang dahaga dan lapar itu diikatkan dengan pisau

modern novels that are famous in the Malay world. Hamba is not just a prominent literary man, but also a faithful and pious man, learned in his religion. He has translated the Holy Quran in eight comprehensive volumes. In Malaysia, everyone knows of Za'aba, the scholar and language expert, who hails from Negeri Sembilan.

The second of the additional specialities is the success of several individuals in the spectrum of national politics that began with the Malayan Union and continues today. Among these, we must include Dato' Bahaman Shamsuddin, Tan Sri Samad Idris, Dato' Rais Yatim, Dato' Mokhtar Hashim, Dato' Napsiah Omar, Dato' Kbalid Yunus, Dato' Mansor Othman and many others.

Also equally important is the fact that the First Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, of the newly independent Malaysia was of Minangkabau descent and from Negeri Sembilan.

The Origins of the Minangkabau

According to popular stories passed down through the oral literary tradition, the name 'Minangkabau' originated in a practice known as menang kerbau, or literally, 'winning the buffalo fight'. It is said that, at one time, a large force of soldiers crossed from Java to try and conquer the land of the Minangkabau.

As it became clear that the local people would falter under the pressure of the invading forces, one of the Minang leaders came up with a solution that might potentially stave off any immediate and costly battle. Using the excuse that they wanted to avoid any unnecessary bloodshed on the part of both sides, this Headman suggested that the battle be replaced with a 'fight of the buffaloes', a popular sport at that time. It was further agreed that the side represented by the winning buffalo be considered as having won the battle, and therefore victorious.

Nearing the time of the contest, the Minangkabau clans isolated a young calf, which had neither weaned nor been fed for several days.

On the day of the fight, they tied two sharp knives to its head, making them look like real



yang tajam di kepalanya kelihatan seperti sepasang tanduk. Selepas dilepaskan kedua-dua kerbau itu ke dalam gelanggang, maka menerkamlah anak kerbau yang kelaparan itu ke arah kerbau yang seekor lagi (kepunyaan orang Jawa) sambil menyodok-nyodok perutnya kerana menyangka kerbau yang besar itu adalah ibunya. Dengan tikaman yang bertubi-tubi daripada anak kerbau ke bahagian perut kerbau puak Jawa yang gagah itu, maka jatuh tersungkurlah di gelanggang.

Mengikut perjanjian, pihak penyerang dari Jawa terpaksa mengaku kalah kerana kekalahan kerbauanya manakala puak dari Sumatera yang bertahan diisytiharkan menang. Sejak hari itu, puak yang menang ini memanggil diri mereka Minangkabau yang bermaksud 'mereka yang menang kerbau'. Peristiwa menang kerbau ini dijadikan simbol kebanggaan dan jati diri suku Minangkabau menerusi reka bentuk bumbung rumah yang melengkung seperti tanduk kerbau. Begitu juga dengan penari-penari wanitanya yang akan memakai tudung kepala berbentuk sepasang tanduk kerbau.

Ada lagi beberapa versi tentang asal nama Minangkabau dan perkara ini telah dibahasakan oleh Tan Sri A. Samad Idris dalam bukunya *Payung Terkembang* (1990).

Asal Nama Negeri Sembilan

Apabila 'orang menang kerbau' ini merantau dan berhijrah ke Semenanjung Melayu, mereka membuka penempatan dan berkampung di beberapa negeri (kawasan) atau mukim. Sesebuah mukim yang kemudiannya dikenali sebagai *luak* mengandungi beberapa buah kampung atau desa. Setiap *luak* diketuai oleh seorang penghulu atau undang yang diterima sebagai pemimpin bagi anak buahnya.

Semasa Raja Melewar, pemerintah atau Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang pertama menaiki takhta pada 1773, Negeri Sembilan terbahagi kepada sembilan nagari atau mukim iaitu Kelang, Muar, Ulu Pahang, Segamat, Nanning, Jelebu, Johol, Rembau dan Sungai Ujong. Kawasan negerinya lebih besar daripada Negeri Sembilan pada hari ini.

borns. When both animal combatants were released, the starving calf headed straight for the older buffalo belonging to the Javanese, intent on feeding. In butting at the stomach of the latter, thinking it to be its mother, the calf inflicted mortal stab wounds, with the result that it won.

According to the agreement, the attackers from Java had to accept defeat, while the Sumateran clan was declared the winner. From that day to this, the winning tribe have called themselves the Minangkabau, meaning those who 'won the buffalo fight'. This incident has become a proud symbol and continues to be a source of personal pride to the Minang, who preserve the symbol in the curving shape of the gable ends of the ridgepole in their houses, arching upwards at the ends to represent the horns of the buffalo.

There are many other versions of the story describing the origins of the Minangkabau, all of these ably described in the book entitled Payung Terkembang (1990) by Tan Sri A. Samad Idris.

The Origins of the Title Negeri Sembilan

When the 'people of the winning buffalo' travelled to and populated parts of Peninsula Malaysia, they opened up settlements and expanded into different areas and districts. Each district consisted of various villages, led by a person of status, influence and seniority who was then accepted as the leader of highest rank by all other members of the network of communities.

When Raja Melewar, the First Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan, or ruler, was on the throne in 1773, Negeri Sembilan was divided into nine nagari, or districts: Kelang, Muar, Ulu Pahang², Segamat, Nanning, Jelebu, Johol, Rembau and Sungai Ujong³. The collective land area that these districts represented was much bigger than that of the present-day Negeri Sembilan.

Even though Raja Melewar, or to give him his real name, Raja Mahmud from Pagar Ruyung, was now accepted by these nine states as the Yam Tuan Besar of the Negeri Sembilan, they had not relinquished full power to Raja Melewar. Each district and its leadership retained a degree of

Walaupun Raja Melewar atau nama sebenarnya Raja Mahmud yang berasal dari Pagar Ruyung diterima secara adat oleh semua penghulu atau 'Orang-orang Besar' luak untuk dilantik sebagai Yam Tuan Besar Pertama bagi Negeri Sembilan, tetapi mereka tidak menyerahkan sepenuhnya kuasa dan wibawa kepada Raja Melewar. Orang-orang Besar ini masih mengekalkan kuasa mutlak ke atas anak buah dalam luak mereka manakala kuasa pemerintahan Yam Tuan Besar Raja Melewar terhad kepada Seri Menanti sahaja.

Beberapa tahun kemudian dengan pengenalan pentadbiran moden oleh Inggeris, sempadan di antara negeri di Semenanjung Melayu menjadi sesuatu yang kekal. Negeri Sembilan berubah menjadi sebuah negeri yang kecil kerana kehilangan beberapa buah mukim atau 'negeri' asalnya. Daerah Segamat dijadikan sebahagian dari negeri Johor, Ulu Pahang diletakkan di bawah negeri Pahang, Klang diletakkan di bawah Selangor, dan Nanning menjadi sebahagian daripada Melaka. Namun, nama asal Negeri Sembilan atau 'Sembilan Buah Negeri' dikekalkan.

Pada 18 Mac 1889 semasa pemerintahan Tuanku Muhammad (1888-1933) sebagai Yam Tuan Besar yang Ketujuh, semua 'Orang-orang Besar' atau *Undang* telah bersetuju memeteraikan satu perjanjian untuk menyatukan semua mukim atau 'daerah' di bawah sebuah kerajaan pusat atau negeri yang diketuai oleh seorang raja pemerintah atau Yang Dipertuan Besar. Dengan perjanjian ini, Negeri Sembilan memerlukan cuma seorang Residen British dan tidak seperti sebelumnya.

autonomy and authority over its own people. The 'power to rule' of the Yam Tuan Besar, on the other hand, was fundamentally limited to the district of Seri Menanti.

Over the years, and with the introduction of modern methods of administration and governance being introduced by the British, the borders between states in Peninsular Malaysia were more clearly defined and became permanent. Negeri Sembilan changed to become a smaller state, as it lost several districts, or parts of districts. Segamat became part of the State of Johor, Ulu Pahang joined Pahang State, Klang came under Selangor and Nanning under Melaka. However, the original name, Negeri Sembilan, or 'nine states', remains.

On the 18th March 1889, during the rule of Tuanku Muhammad (1888-1933) as the Seventh Yam Tuan Besar and grandfather to Tuanku Ja'afar, all of the senior Headmen, or Undang, set the seal on an agreement to unite all of the districts under one State Government, led by a single ruler: the Yang Dipertuan Besar. With this treaty, Negeri Sembilan thereafter required only one British Resident.

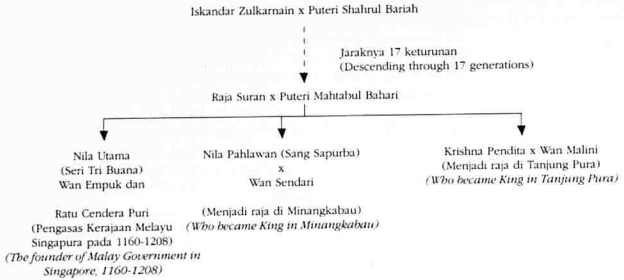
¹Dauar. A word derived from Urdu *Persuan* and meaning a royal court, or the court of a native ruler. It was coined by the British in Malaya in 1876, who transferred the word out of common usage in India to describe the meetings of Malay rulers.

²Lu. Literally, remote. Therefore, Ulu Pahang referred to the remoter (inland) portion of what is now recognised as the state of Pahang, and the easternmost area into which the Mting had progressed.

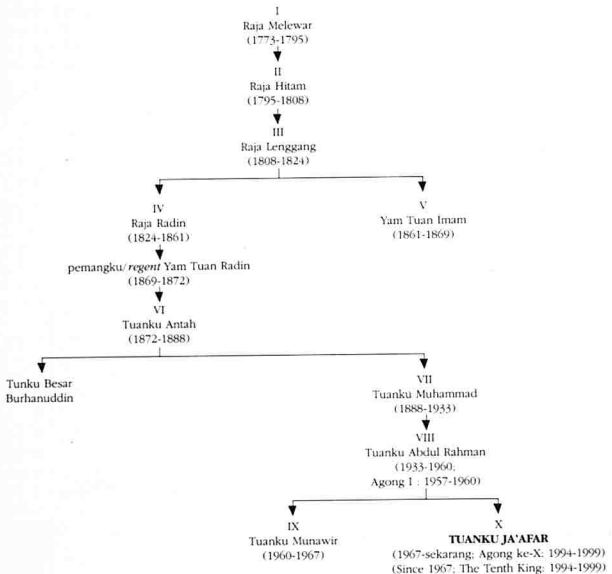
³Sungai. Literally, river. Therefore, the Ujong River district.



Salasilah I: Kesultanan Melayu Keturunan Bukit Siguntang



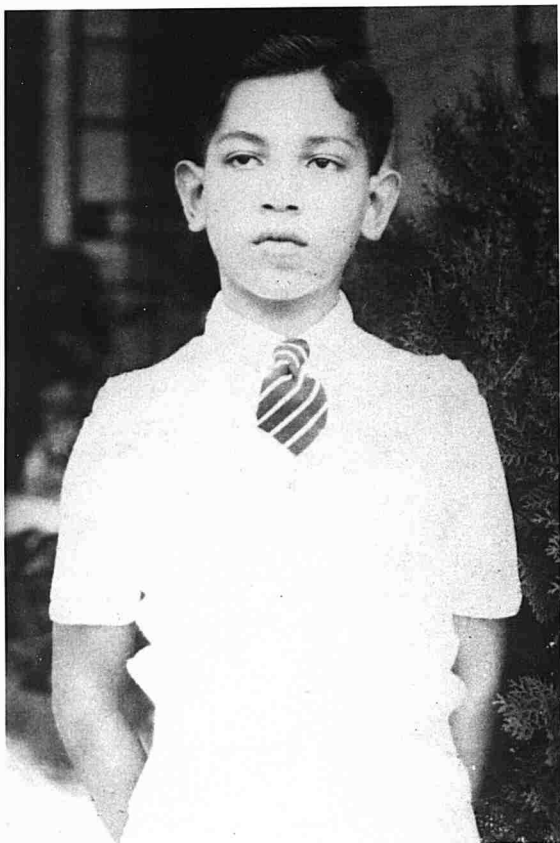
Salasilah II: Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan



*P*erjalanan Jauh ke Kuala
Kangsar, Nottingham,
Oxford dan London

*T*he Long Road to Kuala
Kangsar, Nottingham,
Oxford and London





Tuanku Ja'afar melangkah masuk ke alam remaja di Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar (1934-1940).
Gambar semasa baginda dalam tingkatan dua
Tuanku Ja'afar as a teenager in form two at the Malay College Kuala Kangsar (1934-1940).

Perjalanan Jauh ke Kuala Kangsar, Nottingham, Oxford dan London

Tuanku Ja'afar, putera kedua Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang Pertama al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman diputerakan di Bandar Diraja Klang pada 19 Julai 1922. Sejak awal lagi, baginda dididik oleh ayahanda baginda bahawa satu-satunya tangga untuk mencapai kejayaan dalam hidup ialah melalui pendidikan.

Ayahanda baginda walaupun seorang putera raja, semasa kecilnya pernah melalui liku-liku hidup sebagai rakyat biasa di Serting, Kuala Pilah hidup bersama bonda baginda, Che Engku Maimunah.

Buku *Tunku Abdullah, A Passion For Life* (1998) karangan Tunku Halim bin Tunku Abdullah menceritakan pada zaman kanak-kanak, al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman hidup dalam kemiskinan. Seperti anak-anak kampung yang lain, al-marhum jarang berpeluang menikmati sarapan yang sempurna seperti layaknya seorang putera Diraja. Al-marhum juga dikatakan berkaki ayam ke sekolah dengan kasutnya disandang di atas bahu supaya tidak cepat rosak atau kotor.

Berjimat-cermat adalah satu nilai yang diamalkan oleh al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman sejak zaman kanak-kanak sehingga dewasa. Sifat jimat cermat ini terbawa-bawa sehingga al-marhum bertakhta di Istana Negara sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Setiap malam, al-marhum sendiri dikatakan akan memadam semua lampu di Istana Negara sebelum baginda

The Long Road to Kuala Kangsar, Nottingham, Oxford and London

Tuanku Ja'afar, the second prince in the family of the First Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, was born in the Royal Town of Klang on the 19th July 1922. From the earliest days, his father instilled in the young prince the idea that the only way to succeed in life is through education.

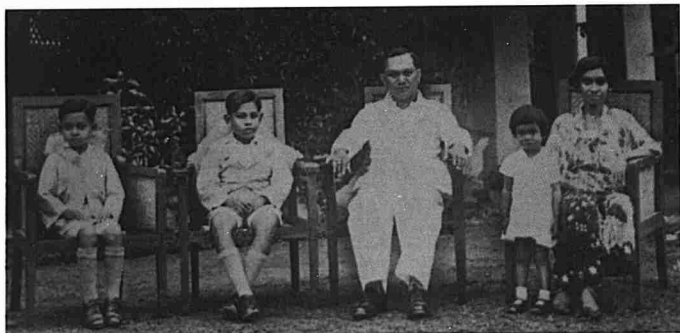
His father, despite being a prince, had led the life of an ordinary citizen whilst living in Serting, Kuala Pilah, with his mother, Che Engku Maimunah.

In his book, 'Tunku Abdullah, A Passion for Life' (1998), the author, Tunku Halim bin Tunku Abdullah, observed that the late Tuanku Abdul Rahman had lived in virtual poverty as a child. Like other children in the village, he seldom enjoyed the kind of breakfast that one might have described as 'fit for a prince'. He walked to school barefooted with his shoes banging over his shoulder so that they would not wear out too quickly, nor get dirty.

He was thrifty and careful; virtues that were innate and strongly held, lasting as they did from childhood into adulthood, and even after he was crowned as Yang di-Pertuan Agong, at the Istana', or Royal Palace in Kuala Lumpur. This was characterised by his habit of walking through the rooms of the palace last thing at night and switching off all of the electric lights that



Tuanku Abdul Rahman, ayahanda Tuanku Ja'afar semasa zaman remaja
Tuanku Abdul Rahman, the father of Tuanku Ja'afar, while in his youth.



Tuanku Abdul Rahman (tengah) bersama-sama Permaisuri Tuanku Kurshiah (kanan sekali) dan putera-puteri baginda (dari kiri) Tunku Abdullah (Shu-bongsu), Tuanku Ja'afar (Along) dan Tunku Bahiyah (berdiri) kemudian sebagai Sultanah Negeri Kedah dan Raja Permaisuri Agong Kelima
Tuanku Abdul Rahman (middle) with the Queen, Tuanku Kurshiah (extreme right) and his children. These are, from the left: Tunku Abdullah (the youngest), Tuanku Ja'afar (the eldest) and Tunku Bahiyah (standing), later the Sultanah of Kedah and the fifth Queen

masuk beradu. Ini dilakukan untuk mengelakkan pembaziran. Tradisi dan amalan ini diikuti dengan penuh setia oleh putera baginda Tuanku Ja'afar di kedua-dua tempat bersemayam di Kuala Lumpur dan Seri Menanti.

Baginda Tuanku Abdul Rahman mendapat pendidikan awal di Sekolah Melayu Kuala Jempol dan di antara 1907-1914 memperoleh pendidikan menengah di Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar (Malay College Kuala Kangsar-MCKK). Sebelum baginda berangkat ke England pada 1925, baginda mempunyai sepuluh tahun pengalaman dengan jabatan kerajaan sebagai Pemungut Hasil Tanah dan Penolong Pegawai Daerah di Seremban, Klang dan Ulu Selangor. Untuk seketika pada 1925 baginda diberi jawatan di Mahkamah Agung tetapi kemudian berangkat ke England untuk mendapat pendidikan yang mendalam dalam bidang undang-undang di Inner Temple.

Baginda Tuanku Abdul Rahman dikatakan amat dedikasi dalam menjalankan tugasnya. Kadang-kadang baginda bekerja dari awal pagi hingga lewat malam, dan selalu juga terus bekerja pada hari cuti am. Baginda aktif dalam kegiatan sukan seperti kriket, bola sepak, tenis dan terutama sekali boxing. Sekali-sekala ketika bersama ahli keluarga di istana, baginda dikatakan akan mengadakan latihan tinju bersama-sama putera baginda.

MCKK yang ditubuhkan pada 1905 mempunyai dua matlamat khusus; pertama, untuk melatih sebilangan kecil anak-anak Melayu daripada keturunan bangsawan yang kemudiannya diharapkan menyertai bidang pentadbiran moden yang diperkenalkan oleh penjajah Inggeris; dan kedua, membentuk satu kumpulan kecil elit birokrat yang akan menumpahkan kesetiaan kepada penjajah Inggeris dan mampu memberi kerjasama sepenuhnya kepada kerajaan kolonial.

Yahanda Tuanku Ja'afar, Tuanku Abdul Rahman juga telah mendapat pendidikan yang sama di maktab itu. Ini menjadikan baginda sebagai salah seorang anak Melayu yang paling awal terdidik di kolej itu dan kemudiannya berjaya melanjutkan pelajaran ke universiti di luar negara (1925-1928).

had been left on in an effort to avoid any unnecessary waste. This habit of switching off all the lights at night has been faithfully upheld by his son, Tuanku Ja'afar.

Tuanku Abdul Rahman received early education in the Malay School, Kuala Jempol and then went on to the Malay College Kuala Kangsar (MCKK) between 1907 and 1914. Before leaving for his tertiary education in England in 1925, the late Tuanku served the government for ten years, working as a Collector of Land Revenue and also as the Assistant District Officer in Seremban, Klang and Ulu Selangor. For a short period of time, he held a position at the Mahkamah Agung (Supreme Court) and only afterwards did he leave for England to pursue his ambition and read law at the Inner Temple.

The late Tuanku Abdul Rahman was said to have been a dedicated worker whose normal day started early in the morning and ended very late in the night. It was not uncommon to see him work on a public holiday. Despite his commitment to his work, he could still find the time to fulfil his interest in sports, especially cricket, football and tennis. However, he had a passion for boxing and often had practices with his princes.

MCKK was set up in 1905 to fulfil two main objectives; the first of these was to formally educate and train small numbers of the offspring of Malay royal families, who would thereafter join in the service of the modern system of administration that had been introduced by the British; and secondly, to form a small cadre comprising members of the bureaucratic elite which would show loyalty to the English and cooperate with the colonial government.

Three years after MCKK was established, in 1908, Tuanku Ja'afar's father, Tuanku Abdul Rahman, had himself gone through the same processes of education in the same school. He became one of the earliest MCKK students to have gone for further studies overseas.

While reading law at the University of London, Tuanku Abdul Rahman was active in student bodies and societies and was elected the first secretary of the Malay Association of the United Kingdom, while Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra (the first Prime Minister) became its first



TuanKu Abdul Rahman menyambut ketibaan lawatan rasmi Sultan Brunei, Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin
TuanKu Abdul Rahman formally receiving the Sultan of Brunei, Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin



Sebahagian daripada bangunan *big school* Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar yang dikenali sebagai *over floor*.
TuanKu Abdul Rahman dan Sir Muda Omar Saifuddin pernah menuntut di MCKK
Part of the main buildings or 'big school' of the Malay College Kuala Kangsar known as the 'over floor'.
Both TuanKu Abdul Rahman and Sir Muda Omar Saifuddin had their education here

Semasa mengikuti kursus undang-undang di University of London, Tuanku Abdul Rahman bergiat cergas dalam persatuan dan menjadi setiausaha pertama Persatuan Pelajar Melayu Great Britain bersama-sama Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra sebagai Yang Dipertua yang pertama. Baginda juga adalah salah seorang anak Melayu yang paling awal mendapat ijazah dalam bidang undang-undang, iaitu pada 1928.

Dasar pendidikan Inggeris terhadap masyarakat Melayu tercatat dalam *Annual Report on the Federated Malay States for 1920*:

"... bertujuan menjadikan anak petani dan nelayan lebih baik daripada ibu bapa mereka walaupun masih kekal sebagai petani dan nelayan". Dasar tersebut mendidik anak petani dan nelayan supaya mewarisi pekerjaan ibu bapa mereka dengan keadaan yang lebih baik. Ini bertujuan agar mereka dapat memahami dan menyesuaikan diri dengan persekitaran yang semakin berubah.

Namun begitu, pada 1922 Inggeris telah menubuhkan sebuah maktab latihan guru iaitu Maktab Perguruan Sultan Idris atau MPSTI untuk membentuk sebilangan kecil elit Melayu daripada golongan petani dan nelayan untuk menjadi guru. Mereka akan kembali ke kampung dan bandar kecil bagi memperkenalkan pendidikan moden sekolah rendah sahaja untuk tempoh enam tahun. Ini bertujuan meningkatkan bilangan masyarakat Melayu yang kenal huruf. Namun tiada usaha untuk melatih anak-anak Melayu mengenali, apa lagi menceburkan diri dalam bidang perniagaan yang dimonopoli oleh pendatang Barat, China dan India.

Setelah memperolehi ijazah dan menerima kelayakan dari Lincoln Inns of London untuk berkhidmat sebagai peguam, baginda kembali berkhidmat dalam pentadbiran kerajaan dan memegang pelbagai jawatan seperti majistret dan pegawai jajahan sebelum dilantik sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan pada 1933.

Anakanda baginda sendiri Tuanku Ja'afar telah membuat kajian tentang peranan dan sumbangan ayahanda baginda Tuanku Abdul Rahman semasa al-marhum bertakhta di Negeri Sembilan dan menjadi ahli yang aktif dalam Majlis Mesyuarat Persekutuan di bawah pentadbiran

chairman. He was the pride of the nation to be among the first Malay students to have obtained a law degree in 1928.

The policy of the British education system, at least in as much as it affected the Malay community in general, was stated in the Annual Report on the Federated Malay States for 1920 and which patronisingly:

"... aimed to make children of farmers and fishermen smarter than their parents, so that they could understand and be able to assimilate with the changing environment."

Thus, in 1922, the British set up a teacher training college, known as The Sultan Idris Training College, to form a group comprising members of the Malay elite and drawn from 'farmers and fishermen', to be trained as teachers who would then return to their respective villages and expose the youths there to modern primary education. It was intended that this scheme would take approximately six years in completion. This was to raise the general levels of literacy amongst the Malay communities. However, there was little or no effort expended in training Malay youths to assume roles in the fields of business and entrepreneurial skill. These roles had been largely monopolised by immigrants from the West, China and India.

Having graduated and acquiring his Law qualification from the Lincoln's Inn of London, he returned home and worked in the civil service in various departments, including that of a magistrate, before being appointed the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan in 1933.

His heir to the throne, Tuanku Ja'afar, had become interested in his father's work and actually did some research to find out his father's roles and his contribution as a Ruler of the Malay State, and when he was an active member in the Federal Meeting Council which was under British rule at that time. It was an interesting finding that as a law graduate, Tuanku Abdul Rahman often corresponded by sending memorandums and comments, be they verbally or in writing, to the British Government. His major concern at that time was what would happen to the status and future of the Malay people once Malaya gained its independence from the British.



Tuanku Abdul Rahman sebagai DYMM Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang Pertama

Tuanku Abdul Rahman as the first DYMM Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong



Tuanku Abdul Rahman di Majlis Pertabalan di Dewan Tuanku Abdul Rahman

Tuanku Abdul Rahman at the Coronation Ceremony in the Dewan Tuanku Abdul Rahman



DYMM Tuanku Abdul Rahman bersama-sama Menteri Kabinet bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang merdeka; bergambar di hadapan Istana Negara setelah Majlis Mengangkat Sumpah pada 22 Ogos 1959

DYMM Tuanku Abdul Rahman with the Cabinet Ministers of the Independent Federation of Malaya, taken in front of the National Palace after the Oath-taking Ceremony on the 22nd August 1959

kerajaan British. Al-marhum seorang yang berkelulusan undang-undang sering menulis surat, memorandum dan komen secara lisan mahupun tulisan kepada kerajaan British tentang kedudukan dan masa depan bangsa Melayu apabila negeri-negeri Melayu mencapai kemerdekaan nanti.

Tidak ramai yang mengetahui bahawa al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman telah memainkan peranan penting dalam mempertahankan kedudukan orang Melayu sebagai bumiputera terutama menuntut kepada Kerajaan British agar orang Melayu diberikan kedudukan yang utama dalam pentadbiran negara serta diberi perhatian yang istimewa untuk memajukan mereka dalam bidang pendidikan, ekonomi, perundangan dan politik. Baginda, seorang ketua negeri yang berkelulusan tinggi dan bijaksana. Kebijaksanaan baginda telah diiktiraf oleh pentadbiran kolonial British, segala pandangan dan saranan baginda tentang hak dan kedudukan istimewa bangsa Melayu dalam negeri ini diterima dan akhirnya diserap ke dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan 1957.

Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar mendapat pendidikan awal di Sekolah Melayu, Seri Menanti Kuala Pilah pada 1928 hingga 1933. Baginda kemudiannya berpeluang melanjutkan persekolahan menengahnya di Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar mulai 1934 hingga 1940.

Baginda seorang pelajar yang cerdas dan pintar, berjaya menguasai dan menunjukkan kecemerlangan dalam kedua-dua bidang, iaitu akademik dan sukan. Pada 1940, baginda telah dipilih sebagai pemimpin pelajar tertinggi atau ketua murid di peringkat sekolah.

Selama tujuh tahun di Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar, Tuanku Ja'afar berjaya menjadi pelajar contoh yang mampu menguasai dalam kedua-dua bidang; dalam bilik darjah, baginda sebagai pelajar yang pintar dan cukup aktif dalam arena sukan. Dalam bidang sukan, baginda amat berminat serta menceburkan diri dalam permainan hoki, tenis, kriket dan bola sepak, catur dan badminton sehingga terpilih mewakili maktab dan bermain dalam pasukan negeri Perak bagi bola sepak, kriket dan hoki. Kedudukan baginda sebagai pelajar berprestasi cemerlang dan serba boleh inilah membuatkan

The fact that Tuanku was instrumental in upholding the status of the Malays as bumiputera was not known to many. He was also responsible for securing the Malay's positions in the country's top administrative posts, as well as privileges for the Malays to advance in education, economy, law and politics. The British Colonial Administration recognised and respected the credibility of this brilliant scholar, who also happened to be the Head of State, and so special status and privileges for the Malays were granted and included in the Federal Constitution in 1957.

Tuanku Ja'afar had his early education in the Malay School in Seri Menanti, Kuala Pilah, between 1928 and 1933. He then went into the Malay College Kuala Kangsar and was there from 1933 until 1940.

As an active and smart student, he excelled in both his academic studies and in sports; in later years, being chosen as the College's Head Boy.

In the seven years spent in MCKK, Tuanku Ja'afar was a model student who, as has already been mentioned, excelled in both academic and sporting arenas. In sports, he was active in hockey, tennis, cricket, football and badminton, and even managed to forsake the playing fields from time to time to develop his skills as a chess player. Moreover, he was selected to represent the College as a member of the football, cricket and hockey teams. Tuanku Ja'afar's prowess as an excellent student and his developing leadership skills eventually caused him to be appointed Head Prefect; a prestigious position in a prestigious school.

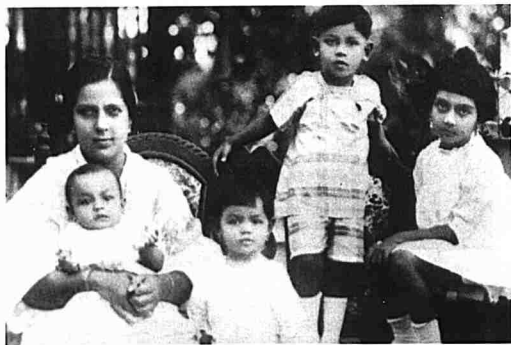
After completing his secondary education in Kuala Kangsar, he moved on to Raffles' College, Singapore, in 1941. This was his first real step towards a place in university. At that time, Raffles' College was the only institution of higher learning in the Malay Federation, Singapore and Borneo. Only those students of the highest academic standing were then selected to pursue tertiary level education, and Raffles' College was the only one in the region capable of providing university level courses. Periodically, small groups would be sent to England to complete their education at this higher level.



Tuanku Ja'afar semasa berusia enam bulan (Januari 1923)
Tuanku Ja'afar at six months of age (January 1923)



Tuanku Ja'afar semasa berusia lima tahun
Tuanku Ja'afar at five years old



Bersama bonda tersayang (dari kiri) Che Engku Maimunah, Tunku Abdullah (di pangkuan),
Tunku Sheila, Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tunku Aidah (Gambar 1925)
*With his beloved mother (from the left) Che Engku Maimunah, Tunku Abdullah (on her lap),
Tunku Sheila, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tunku Aidah (circa 1925)*

baginda terpilih dan dilantik sebagai Ketua Murid di sekolah yang berprestij itu.

Setelah menyelesaikan pengajian di Kuala Kangsar, baginda melanjutkan pelajaran ke Raffles College, Singapura pada awal 1941. Raffles College ketika itu adalah satu-satunya institusi pendidikan tertinggi di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Singapura dan Borneo. Pelajar yang terbaik dipilih untuk melanjutkan pelajaran peringkat universiti di Raffles College. Sebilangan kecil yang dipilih dihantar untuk menyelesaikan pendidikan tinggi mereka di England.

Namun meletusnya Perang Dunia Kedua pada Disember 1941 telah membantutkan kemajuan baginda dalam bidang pendidikan. Baginda kembali ke Semenanjung Tanah Melayu dan bekerja sebagai Pemungut Hasil Tanah di Pejabat Kerajaan di Kuala Lumpur. Kemudian baginda berpindah ke pejabat tanah di Seremban. Apabila Jepun menyerah diri, baginda dinaikkan pangkat untuk berkhidmat sebagai Penolong Pegawai Daerah di Rembau, Negeri Sembilan antara 1946 dan 1947.

Ketika itu, kerajaan Inggeris berhasrat untuk memberikan pendidikan lanjutan kepada segolongan kecil anak-anak Melayu yang terpilih sebagai persediaan menggantikan pegawai tinggi Inggeris yang akan bersara. Setelah menyambung pelajaran di Raffles College, Singapura, Tuanku Ja'afar terpilih melanjutkan pelajaran di University of Nottingham dalam jurusan undang-undang. Tawaran ini diibaratkan 'pucuk dicita ulam mendatang'. Sememangnya baginda seorang remaja yang amat mencintai ilmu pengetahuan. Apatah lagi, pengalaman di rantau orang dan mengenali budaya dan tamadun yang berbeza akan membuatkan minda baginda lebih terbuka dan matang.

Baginda seorang penuntut yang pintar, rajin dan berdisiplin, tidak menghadapi sebarang masalah untuk memperoleh ijazah undang-undang (LLB) yang dikehendaki. Peluang untuk menimba ilmu tidak disia-siakan. Pada masa yang sama baginda terus bergiat cergas dalam bidang sukan seperti bola sepak, kriket, hoki dan tenis.

Setelah menyelesaikan pengajian ijazah pertama dalam bidang undang-undang (LLB) di University of Nottingham, baginda tidak terus

However, the Second World War curtailed Tuanku Ja'afar's educational opportunities in December 1941. He returned to the Malay Peninsula and secured employment as a Land Tax Collector in the government offices in Kuala Lumpur, later moving on to the Land Office in Seremban. When the Japanese occupation forces surrendered, he was promoted to the position of Assistant Tax Officer and stationed in Rembau between 1946 and 1947.

It was during this time that the British government determined to provide a programme of education and training to a specially selected group of Malay candidates which would enable them to first assist and then replace those English officers in high-level positions who were retiring. Tuanku Ja'afar was naturally enough one of those selected to further his studies in this way in the University of Nottingham, where he read law. This offer was welcomed at the time with open arms. As a teenager, he had thirsted after knowledge. He recognised the opportunities that the overseas experience would open to him: the new learning; the exposure to a different culture and a different civilisation, all of which would open his mind and allow the development of a new maturity.

As a 'smart student' who was not only hard working but also highly disciplined, he had few problems in securing his degree in law (LLB). The opportunity to profit from the experience had not been wasted for a moment. At the same time as he zealously pursued his studies, he continued to be active on the playing field, playing football, cricket, hockey and tennis throughout his years in Nottingham.

After being conferred his first degree, Tuanku Ja'afar did not return home directly. Still a teenager, the desire for more learning and new experiences was still strong in him and he resisted the temptation to be rushed into a career, choosing instead to continue using his options wisely.

With the permission of his father and inspired by his example, as he had then been ruling Negeri Sembilan as the eighth Yam Tuan Besar since 1933, Tuanku Ja'afar moved to Oxford University and enrolled in Balliol College to read



Tuanku Ja'afar ketika memasuki Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar
Tuanku Ja'afar during his early days at the MCKK



Tuanku Ja'afar (kiri), Syed Adnan (tengah) dan Tunku Daud (kiri)
From the left: Tuanku Ja'afar, Syed Adnan and Tunku Daud



Bakat kepimpinan baginda (berdiri di kiri sekali) terserlah apabila sejak awal lagi baginda telah dilantik sebagai ketua darjah
His leadership qualities were recognisable at a very early stage. His Majesty (standing extreme left) is seen here as class monitor

pulang ke tanah air. Sebaliknya sebagai seorang remaja, baginda masih terasa kehausan untuk mengisi dadanya dengan ilmu pengetahuan. Peluang yang masih ada pada Baginda digunakan sebaik-baiknya. Kerjaya adalah suatu bidang yang tidak perlu dikejar.

Dengan izin dan perangsang daripada ayahanda baginda yang pada masa itu sedang bertakhta sebagai Yam Tuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Kelapan (sejak 1933), baginda berpindah ke Oxford University. Baginda mendaftar di Balliol College untuk mengikuti kursus dalam bidang ekonomi. Ayahanda baginda sendiri adalah antara putera raja yang paling awal menerima pendidikan di England, iaitu di Inner Temple, juga dalam bidang undang-undang.

Pada tahun 1951, baginda terus merantau dalam lautan ilmu yang maha luas itu. Dari Oxford, baginda berhijrah ke London dan berdaftar di London School of Economics and Political Science, London University untuk mengikuti kursus dalam bidang Sains Politik dan bahasa Perancis. Ini dilakukan semata-mata untuk memenuhi segala ilmu di dada demi kecintaan baginda terhadap ilmu pengetahuan.

Setahun kemudian, baginda terpaksa menyahut seruan untuk kembali semula ke tanah air. Pada waktu itu, peluang yang ada pada seseorang anak Melayu yang mendapat pendidikan tinggi ialah dalam jabatan perkhidmatan awam.

economics. His father, incidentally, had been one of the first of the Malay princes to receive an education in England, also reading law, but in Inner Temple in London.

After 1951, TuanKu Ja'afar continued with his search for learning and knowledge. From Oxford, he moved to London and registered in the London School of Economics and Political Science, London University, to follow courses in Political Science and French. All of these efforts were expended to satiate his love of learning and desire for knowledge.

A year later, in 1952, he had to return to Malaya; at a time in which there were many opportunities in the public sector for a Malay with such a high level of learning and qualifications.

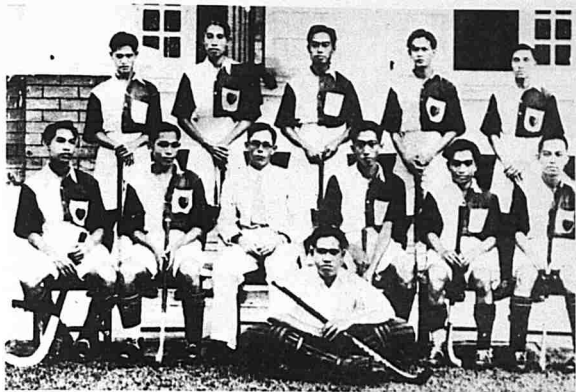
¹ Istana Palace, or royal house. There are many royal palaces in the country, both ancient and modern, but there is little to rival the architectural grace and ancient majesty of the Old Wooden Palace in Seri Menanti, traditional seat of the Negeri Sembilan Royal family.



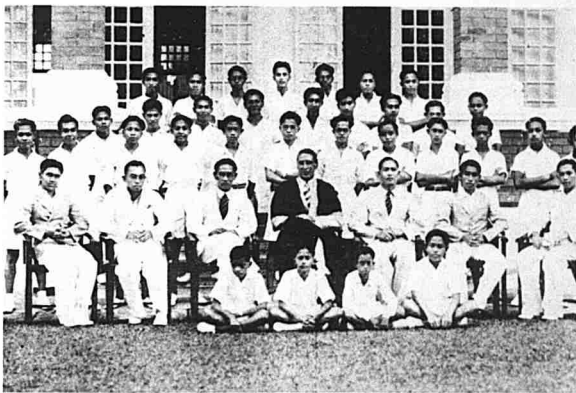


Tuanku Ja'afar mengambil bahagian cergas dan menampilkan kecemerlangan dalam pelbagai bidang sukan seperti bola sepak, kriket, tenis, hoki, badminton, skuasy dan catur. Baginda menjadi kapten untuk pasukan bola sepak, kriket dan hoki Maktab

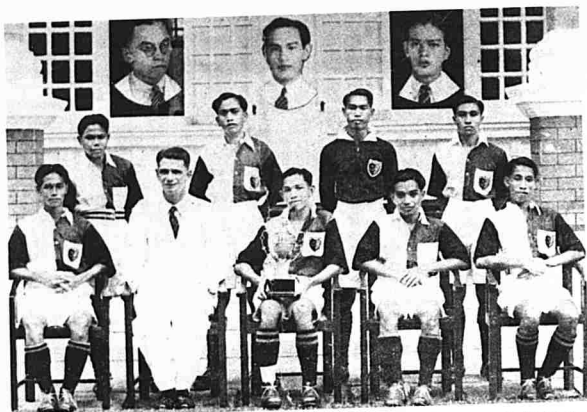
Tuanku Ja'afar, demonstrating excellence and active participation in the different sporting fields such as football, cricket, tennis, hockey, badminton, squash and chess. His Majesty is seen here as Captain for College football, cricket and hockey teams respectively



Pasukan Hoki XI 1939: Tuanku Ja'afar duduk nombor dua dari kiri; Abdul Razak Hussein duduk paling kanan
The College Hockey XI 1939: Tuanku Ja'afar seated second from left; Abdul Razak Hussein seated extreme right



Persatuan Geografi 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar duduk paling kanan; Abdul Razak Hussein nombor dua dari kiri; di sebelahnyalah ialah Encik Ariffin dan Pengetua Kolej
The Geographical Society 1940: His Majesty seated extreme right; Abdul Razak Hussein second from left, and next to Abdul Razak Hussein are Encik Ariffin and the College Principal



Pasukan Bola Sepak XI 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar duduk di tengah memegang piala kemenangan. Pada tahun itu, Pasukan Bola Sepak MCKK bermain 14 kali; menang 12 dan seri 2, mencipta rekod tanpa kalah
The College Football Team XI 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar is seated in the middle. It was a record year for MCKK football team, 14 matches played, 12 won and 2 drawn



Ahmad House; Juara Pertandingan Sukan Kolej 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar duduk nombor tiga dari kiri; di sebelah baginda ke arah kanan ialah Encik Salleh, Mr. C.W. Jackman dan Abdul Razak Hussein
Ahmad House; Winner of the House Championship, 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar seated third from left, to his right are Encik Salleh, Mr. C.W. Jackman and Abdul Razak Hussein

Sekali pada musim cuti hujung minggu, baginda (duduk kiri sekali) bersama-sama kawan mengembara ke luar Bandar Diraja Kuala Kangsar. Duduk nombor tiga dari kanan ialah Abdul Razak Hussein. Occasionally, at weekends, His Majesty (seated extreme left) together with his friends would explore the outskirts of Kuala Kangsar, the Royal Town of Perak. Seated third from right is Abdul Razak Hussein



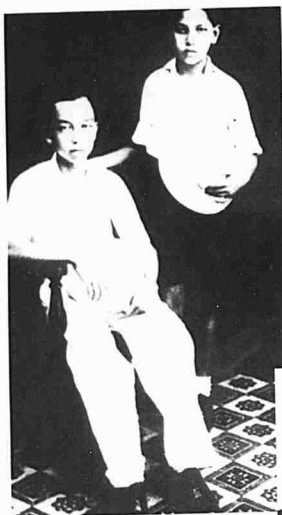
Kecemerlangan di bilik darjah yang diimbangi dengan kegiatan sukan melayakkan baginda (duduk sebelah kiri) dilantik sebagai ketua murid MCKK pada 1940

Excellence in the classroom and his involvement in extra-curricular activities caused His Majesty (seated left) to be elected head boy of MCKK in 1940



Bangunan utama Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar
The main building of the Malay College Kuala Kangsar

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Bersama-sama sahabat karib baginda di Maktab Melayu, Abdul Razak Hussein. Baginda pernah mengalahkan Abdul Razak dalam perlawanan akhir skuasy dan tenis pada 1939

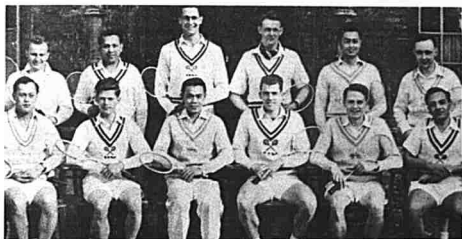
Together with his best friend in the Malay College Kuala Kangsar, Abdul Razak Hussein. His Majesty had just beaten the latter in the finals of the squash and tennis tournaments in 1939



Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama sahabat karib Tuanku Ahmad Shah (kemudian Sultan Pahang) dan Abdul Razak Hussein (Gambar 1948)

Tuanku Ja'afar with Tuanku Ahmad Shah (later the Sultan of Pahang) and Abdul Razak Hussein (circa 1948)

Semasa di University of
Nottingham, mewakili Universiti
dalam pasukan tenis, 1949
*Representing the University of
Nottingham in tennis, 1949*



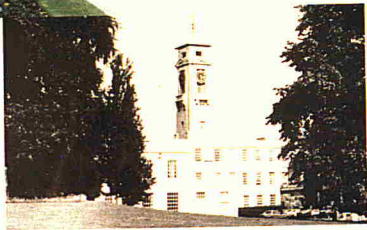
Mewakili Oxford University dalam
perlawanan badminton melawan
Cambridge University, 1952
*Representing Oxford University in a
badminton match against
Cambridge University, 1952*

Pasukan tenis Kelab Balliol College,
Oxford University, 1952
*The tennis team of Balliol College,
Oxford University, 1952*

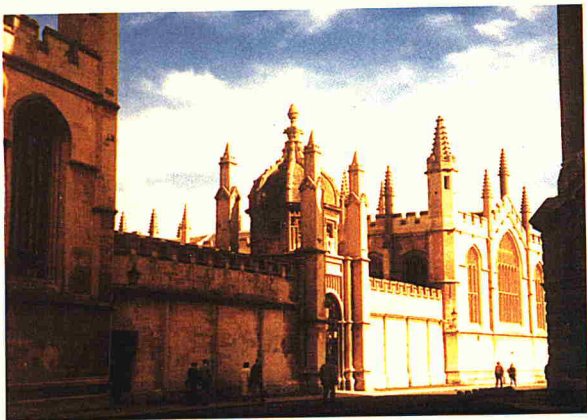




Bangunan utama
University of Nottingham
*The main building of the
University of Nottingham*



Bangunan Fakultas
Undang-Undang
*The Law Faculty
building*



Salah sebuah bangunan lama Oxford University
One of the old buildings at Oxford University

*S*eorang Pentadbir dan
Diplomat Terpuji

A Commendable
Administrator and Diplomat





Seorang pencinta seni yang sentiasa berasa bangga dengan pencapaian seni kraftangan dari tanah air baginda sendiri, New York 1957
A lover of the Arts who is always proud of the recognition awarded to the crafts of his homeland. New York 1957

Seorang Pentadbir dan Diplomat Terpuji

Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar memulakan kerjaya sebagai Penolong Setiausaha di Pejabat Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri Perak. Kemudiannya baginda ditawarkan jawatan sebagai Penolong Pegawai Daerah di kawasan yang agak terpencil di tebing Sungai Perak, iaitu di Parit, Perak. Baginda kemudiannya dinaikkan pangkat untuk bertugas di Tampin, Negeri Sembilan sebagai Pegawai Daerah.

Kerjaya awal baginda di peringkat daerah memberi peluang untuk kembali berdampingan dan memahami masalah rakyat jelata. Ini memberi kesan peribadi yang berpanjangan kepada peribadi baginda. Baginda sentiasa memahami denyutan hati dan nadi rakyat jelata semasa baginda bertakhta di atas singgahsana sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan Kesepuluh mulai April 1967 dan sebagai Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Kesepuluh juga, mulai April 1994.

Menjelang pengisytiharan kemerdekaan Tanah Melayu pada 1957, beberapa orang individu yang berpendidikan universiti diperlukan untuk menceburi bidang diplomatik sebagai duta Persekutuan ke beberapa buah negara besar dan penting. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra yang bakal dilantik sebagai Perdana Menteri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang pertama adalah kenalan baik kepada ayahanda Tuanku Ja'afar yang juga mempunyai nama yang sama, Tuanku Abdul Rahman. Semasa di London, kedua-dua Tunku

A Commendable Administrator and Diplomat

Tuanku Ja'afar started his career in administration as Deputy Secretary in the State Secretariat in Perak. He was then offered the post of Assistant District Officer in a remote area on the banks of the River Perak, in a place called Parit. Later, he was again promoted to the position of District Officer for Tampin, Negeri Sembilan.

His career at district level provided him with the opportunity to mix with local people and develop an understanding of the problems faced by these more rural communities. This had a pronounced effect on his personal life, as he never lost touch with the pulse and heartbeat of the people thereafter. Later, he became the tenth Yang Dipertuan Besar, beginning in April 1967, and then the tenth King, or Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, also commencing in the month of April with his coronation in 1994.

With the Declaration of Independence of the Malay States in 1957, it was apparent that a selected number of educated individuals would be needed to serve in the diplomatic field and as Ambassadors to other countries in those demanding times. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, the future Prime Minister of the First Federation of Malay States, had become friendly with Tuanku Ja'afar's father while studying together in London, sharing the same name. Both the Tuanku and the Tunku had been active in the formation of the Malay Students' Society of Great



Tuanku Ja'afar (tengah) semasa memegang jawatan Pegawai Daerah Tampin - kempen anti-pengganas komunis pada 1955

In 1955, Tuanku Ja'afar was holding the post of District Officer in Tampin, Negri Sembilan. He is seen here leading an anti-communism campaign



Seorang Pegawai Kerajaan dalam suasana tenang dan relax walaupun memikul tanggungjawab yang berat untuk menyelesaikan masalah rakyat jelata

A calm and composed Civil Servant, even though he shoulders a heavy responsibility in dealing with the problems of the people

Abdul Rahman pernah bersama-sama bergiat cergas dalam penubuhan Persatuan Pelajar-pelajar Melayu Great Britain. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra (Kedah) sebagai Presidennya yang pertama dan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Negeri Sembilan) sebagai Setiausaha. Dalam memoir Tunku Abdul Rahman *Looking Back*, Tunku menceritakan bahawa semasa beliau hendak mendaftarkan persatuan itu, beliau ditegur serta diingatkan bahawa orang yang sama tidak boleh memegang kedua-dua jawatan Presiden dan Setiausaha sekaligus.

Satu lagi kekeliruan timbul akibat daripada persamaan nama dua orang putera Diraja ini. Semasa nama Tuanku Abdul Rahman dari Negeri Sembilan diumumkan dalam akhbar telah lulus peperiksaan dan bakal menerima ijazah dari Universiti of London, yang banyak menerima kad ucapan tahniah ialah Tunku Abdul Rahman dari Kedah kerana Tunku seorang mahasiswa yang cukup popular di kalangan kawannya. Tunku Abdul Rahman dari Kedah terpaksa meminta kawan-kawannya menangguh dulu ucapan tahniah ini pada satu hari kemudian yang beliau jangka masih jauh. Tunku memberitahu kawan-kawannya bahawa yang lulus dan memperolehi ijazah Undang-undang itu bukannya dia tetapi seorang sahabatnya yang berasal dari Negeri Sembilan.

Pada 1957, baginda terpilih untuk mengikuti Kursus Khas Perkhidmatan Diplomatik (Special Diplomatic Service Course) di London selama setahun. Di sinilah bermulanya karier baginda dalam bidang diplomatik dan hubungan antarabangsa, suatu bidang yang diceburi selama sepuluh tahun (1957-1967).

Jika pada kebiasaannya seorang putera raja boleh menunggu dan mengharapkan pada suatu hari nanti dia mungkin menaiki takhta, tetapi itu tidak pernah dijadikan impian dan harapan baginda. Lagipun bonda baginda daripada golongan rakyat biasa dan berdarah kacukan. Harapan untuk baginda menaiki takhta tidak semudah putera raja yang bondanya berdarah Diraja. Atas sebab itulah, baginda memberikan sepenuh perhatian dan tumpuan kepada kursus dalam bidang diplomatik dan hubungan antarabangsa dengan harapan mampu mendaki tangga kerjaya dengan cemerlang.

Britain; with Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra (Kedah) as its president and Tuanku Abdul Rahman (Negeri Sembilan) as its secretary. In his memoir, Looking Back, the Tunku recalled how, when he tried to register the society, he was told that the same person could not hold both the positions of president and secretary.

One other humorous incident arose as a result of confusion over the similarity in the names of the two princes. The incident occurred when Tuanku Abdul Rahman of Negeri Sembilan's name was announced in the newspaper as having passed his exams and therefore due to receive his degree from the University of London. The Tunku Abdul Rahman of Kedah was the one who actually received the cards and messages congratulating him on his apparent success, as he was popular among his friends. However, he had to ask these friends to postpone their wishes to a much later date as he still had some time to go before his own finals and graduation. The Tunku revealed to his friends that the person who had passed and would graduate was not him, but rather his dearest friend from Negeri Sembilan.

In 1957, Tuanku Ja'afar was chosen to follow the Special Diplomatic Service Course in London that was scheduled to take one year. This is where his career in the fields of diplomacy and international relations began: a career that was to continue for another ten years, until 1967.

It is only natural that a prince of a royal house might be tempted into waiting, dreaming and hoping that, one day, the throne will be passed down to him. However, Tuanku Ja'afar wasted no such time in idle speculation and dreams. With his mother having been born a commoner and of mixed parentage, any hopes that he might one day be crowned had to be balanced against the more practical realism of succession following direct blood lines. With this in view, he focused his attentions instead on the course in diplomacy and directed his hopes towards a career in international relations.

A year later, after completing the course in London, he found himself in just such a job. The responsibility that he had been given was that of Charge D'Affaires, representing the newly independent Federation of Malaya in Washington D.C., the capital of the United States



"Selamat tinggal tanah air dan handai taulanku ..." Dengan perasaan sayu tetapi tenang, baginda merantau lagi ke luar negara. Destinasinya ialah Washington D.C. dan New York, memulakan karier baginda sebagai seorang diplomat, mewakili Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang merdeka di Amerika Syarikat dan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu

"Goodbye to homeland and friends" With a heavy heart, His Majesty travels once again to foreign shores. His destinations - Washington DC and New York, to begin his career as a diplomat. He was going to represent the Independent Federation of Malaya in the USA and the United Nations



Wajah tenang seorang budiman, berlemah lembut tetapi tegas, berdisiplin dan penuh dedikasi dalam menjalankan tugas dan khidmat untuk negara. Dilantik sebagai Kuasa Usaha (Charge D'Affaires) yang pertama di Washington, D.C. Amerika Syarikat dan kemudian sebagai Setiausaha Pertama Suruhanjaya Tetap Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di Pejabat Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu, New York

A composed man: soft-spoken but firm, highly disciplined and dedicated in fulfilling his duties and responsibilities for the country. Appointed as the first Charge D'Affaires in Washington, D.C., USA and later, as the First Secretary of the Permanent Commission of the Federation of Malaya in the headquarters of the U.N. in New York

Setahun setelah selesai mengikuti kursus di London, baginda memasuki dunia baru iaitu alam pekerjaan di luar negara. Tanggungjawab yang telah diamanahkan kepada baginda ialah sebagai Kuasa Usaha Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang baru merdeka di Washington D.C., ibu negara Amerika Syarikat. Hanya seorang yang berfikiran matang dan berpengalaman luas seperti baginda sahaja yang mampu memikul tanggungjawab yang berat dan mencabar itu.

Seterusnya, baginda dipindahkan ke ibu pejabat Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu di New York sebagai Setiausaha Pertama Suruhanjaya Tetap Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Tugas ini mempunyai kesinambungan dengan apa yang telah baginda lakukan semasa di Washington D.C.

Dari London ke Washington D.C., seterusnya ke New York, dan kini kembali semula untuk berkhidmat di London. Demikianlah putera Diraja keturunan Minang ini, terpaksa merantau ke dunia antarabangsa yang masih begitu asing bagi penduduk masyarakat tempatan. Di London, baginda dilantik sebagai Setiausaha Pertama dan Kaunselor di Pejabat Suruhanjaya Tinggi Tanah Melayu. Kemudian, baginda dinaikkan pangkat Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Tinggi di pejabat yang sama.

Oleh kerana dedikasi, minat dan kesetiaan terhadap kerjaya dan negara, baginda dihendaki merantau lagi dari satu negara ke satu negara. Nama Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sebagai negara yang baru merdeka di bawah pimpinan rakan karib ayahanda baginda Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra sebagai Perdana Menteri yang pertama semakin dikenali dunia. Sumbangan dan peranan yang telah baginda mainkan di dunia antarabangsa amatlah penting.

Dari Britain, baginda diberi tugas penting sebagai Duta Malaysia ke Emiriah Arab Bersatu dan kemudiannya dilantik sebagai Pesuruhjaya Tinggi di dua buah negara Afrika, iaitu Nigeria dan Ghana. Begitulah, seorang putera raja dan juga anak watan yang wajar dijadikan model contoh kepada masyarakat tempatan. Seterusnya, baginda diberikan tugas baru untuk kembali ke timur sebagai duta Malaysia ke Jepun. Menepati sekali pepatah Melayu yang berbunyi 'Manusia hanya bijak merancang tetapi Tuhanlah yang

of America. Such responsibility can only be shouldered by a person with experience and maturity beyond his years, and His Majesty was exactly the sort of person to take on the huge task.

Some time later, he was transferred to the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York, to serve as the First Secretary of the Federated Malay States Commission. This move was in line with the role that he had already been playing in Washington D.C.

From London to Washington, thence to New York, and soon, His Majesty finds himself again on the road back to London. Such is the lot of this prince, descended from the Minang, travelling the international highways of a world that is still alien and strange to the vast majority of his own people in his homeland. In London once more, TuanKu Ja'afar was appointed First Secretary and Counsellor in the offices of the High Commission of the Malay States. Later, he was promoted to the rank of Deputy High Commissioner in the same offices.

As a result of his dedication, interest and loyalty to his country, the tasks that continued to be laid upon him took him from one country to another. The Federation of Malaya, still revelling in the freedom of its new-found independence and under the guidance of Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, began to make its place in the world. Consequently, the part that TuanKu Ja'afar was playing in establishing the nation on a secure international footing was a vital one.

From Britain, he was further entrusted with an important duty as Malaysian Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.). Then, he was appointed as High Commissioner to two African countries in succession; namely, Nigeria and Ghana, respectively. For years, he performed in these duties with full dedication, earning respect as a role model. From the U.S.A. to Britain, from the British Isles to the Middle East, from the U.A.E. to Africa and, at the end of it all, TuanKu Ja'afar becomes the new Malaysian Ambassador to Japan. Indeed, it is apt to quote the old Malay saying that, 'While we humans may plan, it is God who will determine everything else.'

Even as he was busy preparing for his new ambassadorial role, the State Government of Negeri Sembilan was requesting him to return





Bersama-sama keluarga di New York
With his family in New York



Bersama-sama Tun Dr. Ismail dan The Chase Manhattan Bankers di New York
With Tun Dr. Ismail and the Chase Manhattan Bankers in New York



Mewakili negara di Persidangan Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (United Nation Security Council) semasa Malaysia diterima sebagai anggotanya pada 1957
Attending a conference of the U.N. Security Council, when Malaysia first became a member nation of the U.N. in 1957

menentukan segalanya' dan 'tuah ayam dapat dilihat pada kakinya, tuah manusia tiada siapa yang tahu'. Begitulah yang terjadi kepada Tuanku Ja'afar.

Ketika baginda sibuk membuat persiapan untuk berangkat ke Jepun bagi menjalankan tugas baru yang telah diamanahkan ke atas bahu baginda, Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan telah meminta baginda pulang segera ke tanahair kerana kemangkatan kakanda baginda Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Munawir sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan dalam usia yang masih muda.

Sebelum baginda tiba ke tanah air, Yang Mulia Dato' Undang Yang Empat telah sebulat suara bersetuju agar Tuanku Ja'afar dimahkotakan sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Kesepuluh mulai 18 April 1967. Semua rakyat jelata menaruh harapan serta amat yakin Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus akan bertambah makmur, aman sejahtera di bawah pemerintahan baginda Tuanku Ja'afar.

home as soon as might be possible. His elder brother, Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Munawir, who had been ruling as Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan, had died at a young age.

Before the Tuanku had even landed in Malaysia, the four most senior clan Headmen of Negeri Sembilan, known as Dato' Undang, and continuing to represent the traditional positions of leaders of the semi-autonomous states evolving out of the Minang collectives known as nagari, had agreed unanimously that Tuanku Ja'afar would be crowned the Tenth Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan.

In their role as representatives of what remains of the nine ancient districts that gave birth to the modern state of Negeri Sembilan, the four Dato' Undang form a council that still retains the power to influence the decision as to which of the Royal princes will succeed to the throne. The Dato' Undang Sungai Ujong, the Dato' Undang Rembau, the Dato' Undang Joboh and the Dato' Undang Jelebu represent the surviving states or districts on this council.

On the 18th of April 1967, Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman ascended to the throne of Negeri Sembilan as the State's tenth Yang Dipertuan Besar.



Sepasang suami isteri bahagia: New York, 1957
A happy couple: New York, 1957



Di pejabat Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (United Nations), bersama-sama Menteri Luar Indonesia, Chokroto Sostrowardoyo (kanan)
At the U.N. Headquarters with Indonesian Foreign Minister, Chokroto Sostrowardoyo (right)



Apabila bertukar ke London, baginda dilantik sebagai Setiausaha Pertama dan Kaunselor dan kemudian Timbalan Pesuruhjaya Tinggi Malaysia di London
When he moved to London, His Majesty was appointed First Secretary and Councillor and later as Deputy High Commissioner of Malaysia in London



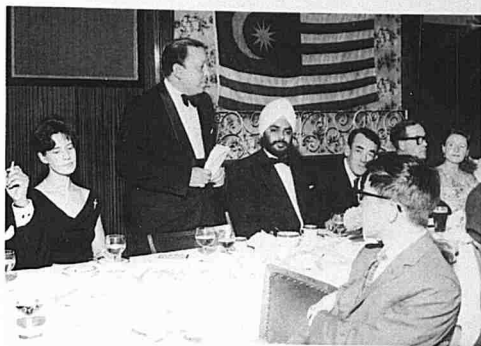
Baginda bersama-sama pegawai kadet Malaysia di Majlis Penerimaan Tauliah di Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, 1959
His Majesty with the Malaysian cadet officers at the Passing Out Parade of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, 1959



Gambar kenangan bersama-sama
Baginda Queen Elizabeth II
semasa baginda di London
*Their Majesties with Her Royal
Highness Queen Elizabeth II of
England in London*



Gambar kenangan bersama-sama Tengku Abdul Aziz Shah (kemudian Sultan Selangor) dan D.B.J. Ambler, mantan
Pengetua Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar, 1960
*With Tunku Abdul Aziz Shah, later to become the Sultan of Selangor, and D.B.J. Ambler, former Headmaster of
Malay College Kuala Kangsar, 1960*



Menyampaikan ucapan di Majlis Makan Malam Kesatuan Mahasiswa Malaysia di Glasgow, 1960
Delivering a speech at a dinner for the Malaysian Undergraduates' Society in Glasgow, 1960



Di Majlis Makan Malam Kesatuan Mahasiswa Malaysia di London, 1961. Di kanan Tunku Dara Naquiah dan di kiri Tunku Mizan
Attending the Malaysian Undergraduates' Society dinner in London, 1961. To the right is Tunku Dara Naquiah and on the left is Tunku Mizan



Bersama-sama Tunku Abdul Rahman, semasa lawatan rasmi ke Jerman
His Majesty with Tunku Abdul Rahman, taken during a visit to Germany



TuanKu Ja'afar bersama-sama Abdul Kadir Shamsuddin (Tan Sri) dan Wan Baharuddin
(Atache Pendidikan di London)
*TuanKu Ja'afar with Abdul Kadir Shamsuddin (Tan Sri) and Wan Baharuddin
(Education Attache in London)*



Semasa melancarkan KD Seri Selangor di England, milik Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia, 1962
Launching the Royal Malaysian Navy Ship KD Seri Selangor in England, 1962



Bersama-sama keluarga di luar Kota Kaherah, Mesir. Baginda bertugas sebagai duta Malaysia di Emiriah Arab Bersatu, 1963
His Majesty with his family outside Cairo, the capital of Egypt. His Majesty was the Malaysian Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, 1963



Bersama-sama sahabat lama Dato' Abdul Razak ketika itu Timbalan Perdana Menteri semasa membuat lawatan ke Mesir, 1964
Together with an old friend, the Deputy Prime Minister, Dato' Abdul Razak during a visit by the latter to Cairo, 1964



Mewakili Malaysia di Persidangan Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), Tehran, 1964
Representing Malaysia in a Conference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), Teheran, 1964



Bersama-sama mendiang Tun Sambanthan dan Puan Letchumy Pandit, adik kepada Perdana Menteri India, Pandit Nehru
Together with the late Tun Sambanthan and Mrs. Letchumy Pandit, sister of the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru



Bersama-sama Tun Dr. Ismail dan Dato' Sophie
Together with Tun Dr. Ismail and Dato' Sophie



Bersama-sama Dato' Abdul Razak (Timbalan Perdana Menteri) dan Jomo Kenyatta (Presiden Kenya) ketika Timbalan Perdana Menteri membuat lawatan ke negara-negara Afrika, Nairobi, April 1965
Together with Dato' Abdul Razak (Deputy Prime Minister) and Jomo Kenyatta (President of Kenya) in Nairobi, April 1965, during an official visit



Gambar kenangan menyambut Hari Kebangsaan
di Kaherah, 1964
Celebrating National Day in Cairo, 1964



Majlis penyampaian warkah tauliah sebagai Pesuruhjaya
Tinggi Malaysia ke Ghana kepada Presiden Ghana, 1966
*The ceremonial confirmation of appointment of His Majesty
as Malaysian High Commissioner to Ghana in 1966*

*Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri
Sembilan Kesepuluh*

*The Tenth Yang Dipertuan
Besar of Negeri Sembilan*





Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan Kesepuluh

Perisytiharan Pemilihan

Pada pagi 18 April, 1967 di Balairung Seri, Istana Besar Sri Menanti, satu perisytiharan pemilihan dan perlantikan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Ja'afar sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan telah dibuat oleh Yang Amat Mulia Dato' Undang Luak Jelebu seperti berikut:

"Anak-anak putera yang mempesakakan Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan dan anak putera yang tidak mempesakai Yang Dipertuan Besar dan sekalian rakyat Negeri Sembilan. Adalah dari hal Kebawah Duli Yang Dipertuan Besar Tuanku Munawir telah mangkat ke rahmatullah sudah tiga hari. Mengikut aturan adat pesaka alam beraja, luak berundang, suku berlembaga, anak buah berbuapak.

Berkat anak buah mengadakan buapak, bulat buapak mengadakan lembaga, bulat lembaga mengadakan Undang, bulat Undang mengadakan keadilan, yakni Yang Dipertuan Besar.

Maka inilah kami mengumumkan kepada sekalian rakyat Negeri Sembilan bahawa Undang Yang Empat telah berkerapatan bagi mencari ganti yang Dipertuan Besar yang mangkat. Bagi menjalankan tugas mengisytiharkan lantikan ini, kami telah diwakilkan oleh Dato' Kelana Petra.

Pada hari ini, Undang Yang Empat telah berkebulatan memilih dan menjadikan, dengan ini diisytiharkan Yang Amat Mulia Tunku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Tengku

The Tenth Yang Dipertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan

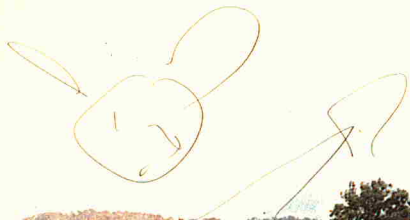
The Proclamation of Appointment

In the early hours of 18th April 1967, the proclamation, selecting and appointing the Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Ja'afar as the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan, took place at the Balairung Seri, in the Grand Palace of Seri Menanti. The Ceremony was conducted by the Yang Amat Mulia Datuk Undang Luak Jelebu where he proclaimed:

"The princes of the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan and other royal princes, and the people of Negeri Sembilan; it is with regard that the Duli Yang Dipertuan Besar Tuanku Munawir passed away three days ago. As it is the tradition that follows royal heritage, where the anak buah forms the buapak, where the buapak elects the Lembaga which then elects the Undang, and the Undang elects the Yang Dipertuan Besar.

We hereby proclaim to the entire people of Negeri Sembilan that the four Undang have found a successor to the late Yang Dipertuan Besar. We are being represented by Dato' Kelana Putra to proceed with the proclamation of this appointment.

Today, the four Undang have unanimously chosen and we hereby proclaim Yang Amat Mulia Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Tengku Muda Serting to succeed his late brother, Tuanku Munawir as the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan."



Istana Lama di Seri Menanti, siap dibina pada awal 1900, diperbuat daripada papan tanpa menggunakan walaupun sebatang paku
The Old Palace at Seri Menanti, the wooden structure of which was completed early in 1900 without the use of a single metal nail

Muda Serting menggantikan al-marhum kakandanya TuanKu Munawir menaiki takhta kerajaan menjadi Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan".

Dengan perisytiharan ini, rasmilah TuanKu Ja'afar Tengku Muda Serting sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Kesepuluh. Namun, istiadat pertabalan sebagai suatu acara adat dan rasmi yang memerlukan banyak persiapan dibuat hampir setahun kemudian, iaitu pada 8 April, 1968.

Istiadat Menurunkan Alat Kebesaran Diraja

Upacara hari pertama pertabalan pada hari Sabtu 6 April adalah Istiadat Menurunkan Alat-alat Kebesaran Diraja. Upacara bermula pada pukul 8.30 pagi dengan tembakan meriam sebanyak 32 das sebagai tanda bermulanya istiadat menurun dan memasang Alat-alat Kebesaran Diraja. Upacara dilaksanakan di bawah arahan Dato' Raja DiWangsa, Orang Empat Istana manakala pegawai 99 yang menjalankan tugas memasangnya diketuai oleh Dato' Setia Bijaya.

Alat-alat Kebesaran Diraja bagi Negeri Sembilan ialah:

• Payung Kuning	8
• Keris Panjang	8
• Pedang Panjang	8
• Panji-panji (Tonggol) Kuning	4
• Panji-panji (Tonggol) Merah	2
• Panji-panji (Tonggol) Hitam	2
• Tombak Berambu	8

Istiadat Bersiram

Upacara hari kedua pertabalan Ahad 7 April 1968 adalah Istiadat Bersiram. Upacara bermula pada pukul 8.00 pagi dengan tembakan meriam sebanyak satu das.

Tepat pukul 10.00 pagi Dato' Raja DiWangsa, Orang Empat Istana mempersilakan Duli-duli Yang Mulia Yang Dipertuan Besar dan TuanKu Ampuan berangkat naik Takhta Rencana yang dihela oleh Pegawai 99 menuju ke Panca Persada.

With that, TuanKu Ja'afar, Tengku Muda of Serting, officially became the Tenth Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan. However, the official installation ceremony that was to be full of royal pomp and splendour and required major preparation was only held a year later, on the 8th April 1968.

The Display of the Royal Regalia Ceremony

The display of the Royal Regalia took place on Saturday, 6th April 1968, the first day of the installation ceremony. It began at 8.30 a.m. with a 32 gun salute to mark the organising of the display of the Royal Regalia. Dato' Raja DiWangsa, the fourth Palace official led the ceremony, while the duties to assemble the articles were carried out by the 99 palace officials responsible who were headed by Dato' Setia Bijaya.

The articles of the Negeri Sembilan Royal Regalia are:

• Special Yellow Parasols	8
• Long Keris	8
• Long Swords	
• The Yellow Royal Standard	4
• The Red Royal Standard	2
• The Black Royal Standard	2
• Spear with Fringed Collars	8

Istiadat Bersiram

On the 7th April 1968, a royal gun salute at 8.00 on the Sunday morning saw the beginning of the istiadat bersiram. This particular royal tradition took place on the second day of the installation.

At 10.00, Dato' Raja DiWangsa, Orang Empat Istana (the four palace officials) welcomed the Duli-duli Yang Mulia Yang Dipertuan Besar and TuanKu Ampuan to their seats on the chariot throne called Takhta Rencana. This throne, which is pulled by the 99 Officials, is drawn to the Panca Persada for the ritual.





Tuanku Munawir, Yang Dipertuan Besar yang Kesembilan
(1960-1967)
Tuanku Munawir, the Ninth Yang Dipertuan Besar
(1960 - 1967)



Tuanku Munawir bersama-sama pembesar negeri
Tuanku Munawir with state officials

Istiadat Pertabalan

Upacara hari ketiga pada 8 April, 1968 ialah Istiadat Pertabalan sepenuhnya. Istiadat gilang-gemilang ini dihadiri oleh wakil Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, putera-puteri, ahli keluarga dan kerabat Diraja, semua orang besar Negeri Sembilan, semua Raja Melayu atau wakilnya, Yang Dipertuan Negeri Pulau Pinang, Melaka, Sabah dan Sarawak, Perdana Menteri, Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri-menteri Kabinet, Ketua-ketua Diplomat, Ketua Hakim Negara, Yang Dipertua Dewan Rakyat dan Yang Dipertua Dewan Negara, Menteri Besar Negeri Sembilan, Ahli Majlis Mesyuarat Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan dan tetamu-tetamu jemputan khas.

Tembakan meriam sebanyak satu das dilakukan pada pukul 7.30 pagi untuk memberitahu kepada Datuk-datuk yang berjawatan supaya hadir ke Istana Diraja Seri Menanti kerana Istiadat Pertabalan akan dimulakan. Bermula pukul 8.00 sehingga pukul 9.55 pagi, satu rantaian tetamu-tetamu kehormat dan ketua negeri dan negara tiba di Istana Seri Menanti. Ini dimulai oleh ketibaan Orang-Orang Besar Negeri Sembilan serta putera-puteri Diraja dan diakhiri dengan ketibaan wakil Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada pukul 9.55 pagi disambut oleh Menteri Besar dan Anak Raja Bergelar.

Tepat pukul 10.00 pagi, Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Ampuan berangkat tiba di Istana dengan disambut oleh Menteri Besar dan Putera Yang Empat. Duli Yang Maha Mulia menerima tabik hormat serta dipersilakan untuk memeriksa barisan.

Akhirnya, Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia Yang Dipertuan Besar dan Tuanku Ampuan Negeri Sembilan berangkat masuk ke Balairung Seri. Setelah Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia bersemayam, Dato' Bentara Kanan tampil ke hadapan singgahsana memohon perkenan Tuanku untuk memulakan istiadat. Dato' Kelana Putera sebagai Imam Undang Yang Empat bangun dan bersabda kepada Dato' Bentara Kanan:

The Installation Ceremony

On the third day, the 8th of April 1968, the state celebrated the installation of their new Ruler. This grand ceremony was attended by royal and local dignitaries that included a representative of the Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the princes and princesses; Royal families, the State dignitaries and Rulers of all the States in Malaysia or their representatives; the Governors of Penang, Melaka, Sabah and Sarawak; the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers; Heads of Diplomatic Missions; The Chief Judge, the Lord Presidents from the House of Lords and the House of Commons; Menteri Besar of Negeri Sembilan, Exco members of Negeri Sembilan and invited guests.

A royal gun salute at 7.30 a.m. was an indication to the titled Datuks to proceed to the Seri Menanti Palace, as the installation ceremony was about to commence. From approximately 8.00 to 9.55 a.m. a chain of distinguished guests and Heads of State arrived to take their respective places in the Seri Menanti Palace. The dignitaries from Negeri Sembilan and the royal princes and princesses preceded other guests on that eventful morning, and finally, the representative of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong arrived at 9.55 a.m. to be welcomed by the Menteri Besar and Anak Raja Bergelar.

At precisely 10.00 a.m., Their Royal Highnesses, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku Najibah arrived ceremoniously at the palace and, after they were received by the Menteri Besar and the Four Princes, His Royal Highness took the salute before inspecting the royal guard of honour at the royal pavilion.

Following a procession into the Balairung Seri, and soon after Their Royal Highnesses took their seats on the throne, Dato' Bentara Kanan sought and received the royal consent to proceed with the rituals of the installation. As the religious leader for the four Undang, Dato' Kelana Putra stood up and proclaimed to Dato' Bentara Kanan:





Gambar kenangan semasa dilantik sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan pada 18 April 1967

An official photograph, taken at the time of the appointment of the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan, on 18th April 1967



Hail Bentara Kanan. Serukanlah sabda kami Undang Yang Empat kepada sekalian rakyat tua muda, kaya miskin, hina-dina, dalam Alam Negeri Sembilan ini. Adapun pada hari ini, kami menabalkan Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman naik takhta Kerajaan Negeri Sembilan untuk menggantikan Seri Paduka kakandanya al-Marhum Tuanku Munawir yang telah mangkat, dan Tuanku Ja'afar ini telah dilantik menjadi Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan sebelum dimakamkan Seri Paduka kakandanya pada hari Selasa 18 April, Tahun Masehi 1967. Serukanlah sabda kami kepada sekalian rakyat mengadap dan menjunjung duli.

Dato' Bentara Kanan menyambut sabda Dato' Kelana Putra dan menyeru:

Hai, tuan-tuan sekalian, tua muda, kaya miskin, hina-dina. Adalah Undang Yang Empat dengan adat istiadatnya menabalkan Yang Dipertuan Besar Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman naik takhta kerajaan Negeri Sembilan.

Dato' Seri Amar Diraja bangun bersama-sama Dato'-dato' Pegawai Yang Enam untuk menurunkan daulat dengan dilafazkan oleh Dato' Seri Amar Diraja. Alat-alat kebesaran yang dipegang oleh Dato'-dato' Pegawai Yang Enam dicabut dari sarungnya.

Dato' Bentara Kanan menyeru "Daulat Tuanku" tiga kali diikuti oleh para hadirin.

Lagu Kebangsaan Negeri dibunyikan. Ia disusuli dengan tembakan meriam sebanyak 21 das menandakan Istiadat Pertabalan telah disempurnakan.

Kini, genap 32 tahun (1967-1999) Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Ja'afar bertakhta di singgahsana sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan. Rakyat jelata daripada pelbagai kaum hidup aman dan damai. Sementara itu, sektor pertanian komersial semakin bertapak kukuh, sektor pembuatan dan sektor pelancongan pula semakin berkembang dan menjadi penting.

Bentara Kanan. Pass on the proclamation of the four Undang to the entire people of Negeri Sembilan; the old and the young, the rich and the poor. It is on this day that we enthroned Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman as the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan. His Royal Highness, Tuanku Ja'afar was first appointed the Yang Dipertuan Besar to succeed his late brother, Tuanku Munawir before he was laid to rest on Tuesday, 18th April 1967.

Dato' Bentara Kanan in turn proclaimed:

Ladies and gentlemen; the old and young, the rich and the poor. Amidst the splendour of a colourful Malay tradition, the four Undang hereby proclaim that the Yang Dipertuan Besar Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman ascend to his seat in government in the state of Negeri Sembilan.

Then the royal Dato' Seri Amar rose, together with Dato' Pegawai Yang Enam, and he recited the paying of homage, whilst the Royal Regalia that had been held by the Six Officials was unsheathed in full ceremonial tradition.

Dato' Bentara Kanan chanted "Daulat Tuanku", three times, followed by the general assembly.

The State Anthem of Negeri Sembilan was then played, followed by a 21 gun royal salute to conclude the installation ceremony.

During His Royal Highness's reign of 32 years (1967-1999) as the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan, the economy of the state has improved tremendously in many areas. The commercial agricultural sector has prospered whilst the construction and tourism sector have now developed and become increasingly significant.

Progress in the education field is evident with the emergence of prominent figures in the state and in the country who hail from two renowned residential schools in Seremban, namely Tunku Kursbiab College and Sekolah Datuk Abdul Razak (SDAR). These Secondary Schools have consistently produced excellent results in the



Duli-duli Yang Maha
Mulia di Majlis Pertabalan
pada 8 April 1968
*Their Royal Highnesses at
the installation ceremony
on 8th April 1968*



Dalam bidang pendidikan pula, dua buah sekolah berasrama penuh di Seremban iaitu Kolej Tunku Khursiah dan Sekolah Dato' Abdul Razak (SDAR) sentiasa menunjukkan prestasi cemerlang dan banyak melahirkan elit di peringkat negeri dan kebangsaan. Sementara itu, Kolej Tuanku Ja'afar, adalah sekolah swasta yang setanding dengan sekolah-sekolah di negara maju. Lulusan Kolej ini sentiasa mendapat tempat di universiti-universiti ternama di luar negara. Dua buah sekolah lagi yang menggunakan nama Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan ialah Sekolah Menengah Teknik Tuanku Ja'afar di Seremban yang mengambil pelajar Tingkatan empat untuk mengkhusus dalam bidang teknikal, dan sekolah Menengah Sains Tuanku Ja'afar di Gentam, Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan.

Negeri Sembilan terus maju seiring dengan kemajuan yang dicapai oleh negara Malaysia umumnya. Rakyat Negeri Sembilan hidup dalam suasana aman dan damai di bawah naungan Tuanku Ja'afar, seorang raja yang amat pengasih dan sentiasa perihatin terhadap kesejahteraan rakyat jelata dan kemakmuran negeri yang dipayungi baginda.

national common exam, such as the Penilaian Menengah Rendah, taken at Form Three and the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia, which is equivalent to the 'O' Level. Tuanku Ja'afar College, a private school, is well-known for its quality in education and is believed to be of equal standard with many schools in the developed countries. Many school leavers of this highly acclaimed institution have managed to place themselves in several leading overseas universities. Two other schools that bear the name of the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan are the Tuanku Ja'afar Technical Secondary School in Seremban, which takes in students at Form Four after the common exam, so that they may specialise in technical subjects. While the second of these is the Tuanku Ja'afar Secondary school for the Sciences, in Gentam, Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan. This is a residential school.

During His Royal Highness's rule, the state of Negeri Sembilan continues to grow and prosper alongside the development of the rest of the country. An affectionate Ruler, His Royal Highness, Tuanku Ja'afar always takes interest in and is concerned over the progress of the state he rules and his subjects, the people of Negeri Sembilan, who have been able to live harmoniously under the patronage of His Majesty.





Upacara Mengadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia Yam Tuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang baru ditabal
*The ceremonial audience given by His Royal Highness as the newly appointed Yam Tuan Besar,
 Negeri Sembilan, in which those present pledge allegiance*



Istiadat Permassyuran Tuanku Najibah sebagai Tuanku Ampuan Negeri Sembilan
The ceremony of enthronement for Tuanku Najibah, the Tuanku Ampuan Negeri Sembilan



Sahabat lama, Timbalan Perdana Menteri Dato' Abdul Razak dan isteri menyampaikan ucapan tahniah
An old friend, Deputy Prime Minister, Dato' Abdul Razak and his wife conveying their congratulatory wishes



Bergambar kenangan bersama-sama putera dan puteri
With the Princes and Princesses



Pasangan Diraja
The royal couple



'Istiadat Penghulu Mengadap' adalah suatu tradisi sebagai pernyataan taat setia rakyat jelata kepada Raja Pemerintah
Gambar pada zaman Tuanku Muhammad

The Ceremonial Swearing of Allegiance by the Chieftains. The Chieftains traditionally represent the people in showing their loyalty to the ruling King. The photograph was taken during the time of Tuanku Muhammad

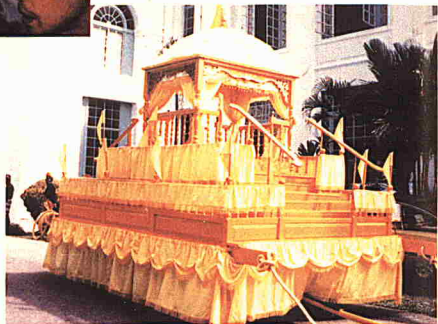


Suatu perarakan untuk 'Istiadat Penghulu Mengadap'

A procession for the Ceremonial Swearing of Allegiance by the Chieftains



'Istiadat Penghulu Mengadap'
The 'Penghulu Mengadap' ceremony. This is a separate part of the installation ceremony of the Yang Dipertuan Besar, in which the district Chieftains declare their allegiance to the King



Takhta Rencana
The 'Takhta Rencana' This is the beebled dais and throne which is drawn towards the site of the coronation (Panca Persada) by the ninety-nine Palace officials



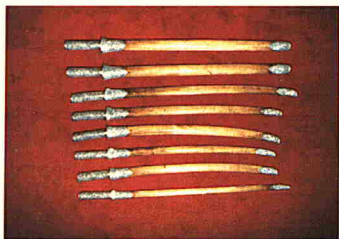
Menyampaikan amanat kepada para pembesar negeri
His Royal Highness giving his official mandate to state officials



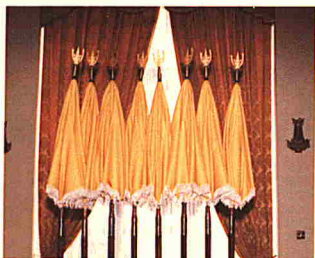
Gambar rasmi semasa pertabalan
An official photograph taken during the installation ceremony



Keris Panjang
Long Keris



Pedang Panjang
Long Sword



Payung Kuning
Yellow Parasols



Tombak Berambu
Spear with fringed collars



Panji-panji kuning, merah dan hitam
The Royal Standard in yellow, red and black



Istana Besar Seri Menanti pada zaman awalnya, siap dibina pada 1931. Istana ini menggantikan istana lama yang telah dijadikan muzium

The Grand Palace of Seri Menanti in its heydays. Finished in 1931, it replaced the old Palace which has now become a museum



Istana Hinggap, kediaman rasmi baginda di Seremban

The Hinggap Palace, official residence of the Yang Dipertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan in Seremban



Gambar-gambar kenangan lawatan Seri-seri Paduka Baginda ke Pagar Ruyung, tanah Minangkabau
These photographs record the visit of Their Royal Highnesses to Pagar Ruyung and a poignant return to the ancestral homelands of the Minangkabau



Sejak awal, baginda berminat dengan kegiatan pakaian seragam
Since his early days, His Majesty has shown a strong interest in the activities of informed groups



Meraikan Duli Yang Maha Mulla Raja-raja Melayu di Seri Menanti sempena dengan
Majlis Perkahwinan putera baginda
*Entertaining their Royal Highnesses the Malay Rulers at Seri Menanti, in conjunction
with the wedding of the young Prince*



*Yang di-Pertuan Agong
Malaysia Kesepuluh*

*The Tenth King of
Malaysia*







Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia Kesepuluh

Malaysia yang merdeka pada 31 Ogos 1957 telah memilih sistem pemerintahan demokrasi berparlimen raja berperlembagaan berdasarkan model Westminster di Britain dengan beberapa pengubahsuaian. Jika di Britain, raja dan pewarisnya adalah dari jalur keturunan satu keluarga, perlantikan sebagai Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di Malaysia adalah secara bergilir-gilir di kalangan sembilan Raja-raja bagi negeri Melayu. Perlembagaan Malaysia memperuntukkan seseorang Yang di-Pertuan Agong bertakhta di singgahsana Kerajaan Persekutuan bagi tempoh lima tahun sahaja.

Negeri Sembilan boleh berbangga kerana Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang pertama datangnya dari negeri itu. Apabila pusingan pertama sembilan Raja-raja Melayu dilantik sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong tamat, pusingan kedua giliran ini dimulakan lagi oleh Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan. Keputusan memilih Tuanku Ja'afar sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang Kesepuluh dibuat oleh Mesyuarat Majlis Raja-raja Melayu ke-165 yang telah diadakan di Istana Negara Kuala Lumpur pada 4 Februari 1994. Sebelum ini, Tuanku Ja'afar telah dua kali dilantik sebagai Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, iaitu pada penggal 1979-1984 dan 1989-1994.

The Tenth King of Malaysia

The Malaysia that gained its independence on the 31st of August 1957 chose the path leading towards the development of a system of government structured on the framework of a constitutional monarchy. This was based on the Westminster model which had evolved in England. However, in the British Isles, heirs provided by only one family, now known as the House of Windsor, succeed to the throne, whereas the position of the King, or Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, in Malaysia is shared on a rotating basis amongst the nine Kings of the Malay States. The Malaysian constitution embodies the regulation that one of these Kings may only take the overall throne of the Federation for a period of five consecutive years.

The people of Negeri Sembilan still take pride in remembering that the first King installed on such a basis hailed from the state. When the first round of each of the nine Kings had been appointed in turn, the second round began again with the overall Monarch being chosen from Negeri Sembilan: the Yang Dipertuan Besar. The decision to appoint Tuanku Ja'afar as the Tenth Yang di-Pertuan Agong was made at the 16th meeting of the Kings' Council, held in the National Palace, Kuala Lumpur on the 4th February 1994. Prior to this, Tuanku Ja'afar had been appointed twice as the Deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong, for the terms 1979 to 1984 and 1989 until 1994.



Tabik hormat kepada Angkatan Tentera Diraja sempena dengan keberangkatan baginda ke Kuala Lumpur pada pagi 26 April 1994 untuk upacara Lafaz Sumpah Jawatan
Saluting the Guard of Honour of the Royal Armed Forces in conjunction with His Majesty's departure to Kuala Lumpur on the morning of the 26th of April 1994 for the official oath taking and appointment ceremonies



Lambaian 'Selamat Tinggal' di Stesen Kereta Api Seremban
Bidding farewell in Seremban Railway Station

Perlantikan Yang di-Pertuan Agong

Jadual Ketiga Perlembagaan Malaysia memperuntukkan perlantikan Yang di-Pertuan Agong sebagai salah satu tugas Raja-raja Melayu. Dengan itu, Yang di-Pertuan Agong adalah orang yang terutama sekali dalam Malaysia diikuti oleh Raja Permaisuri Agong.

Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong adalah kepala negara dan lambang taat setia rakyat Malaysia kepada undang-undang dan perlembagaan. Baginda adalah tumpuan taat setia dan perpaduan rakyat.

Pertabalan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong adalah satu peristiwa penting dan bersejarah bagi Malaysia. Istiadat tersebut dilaksanakan menurut kebesaran adat istiadat Raja-raja Melayu yang gilang-gemilang.

Kuasa Memerintah Persekutuan

Yang di-Pertuan Agong memegang kuasa pemerintah tertinggi dalam Persekutuan. Sungguhpun begitu, baginda tidak bertindak bersendirian. Pada kebiasaannya baginda akan meminta nasihat daripada Majlis Raja-raja Melayu, ataupun daripada parti yang memerintah melalui Perdana Menteri.

Perlembagaan Persekutuan memperuntukkan beberapa perkara berhubung dengan kuasa mutlak Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Kuasa-kuasa ini adalah kuasa memanggil Parlimen bersidang dan membubarkannya, sebagaimana yang telah diperuntukkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Perkara 55, dan kuasa melantik Perdana Menteri dalam Perkara 40 (2).

Dalam hal yang lain, Yang di-Pertuan Agong akan sentiasa dinasihati oleh Majlis Raja-raja dan parti pemerintah bagi melaksanakan tugas-tugas seperti berikut:

- a. Melantik Jemaah Menteri dan Yang Dipertuan Negeri Persekutuan, Bahagian 4 Bab 3 Perkara 43 (1) dan (2).
- b. Menjadi Pemerintah Tertinggi Angkatan Tentera sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan, Bahagian 4 Bab 3 Perkara 41.
- c. Melantik ahli Dewan Negara, Peguam Negara, Ketua Audit Negara, dan melantik

The Appointment of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong

The Malaysian constitution states that the selection and appointment of the overall Monarch, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, is one of the functions of the Malay Rulers, through the Kings' Council. Thus, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the most prominent person in Malaysia, followed by his Queen, the Raja Permaisuri Agong.

The Monarch is the head of the country and symbolic of the loyalty and unity of the Malaysian citizenry towards its rulers, its law, its constitution and its traditions.

The coronation of each King is a major historical event in Malaysia and each ceremony is conducted with all of the pomp and circumstance that has been passed down through the customs and traditions of the Malay Rulers.

The Power to Rule the Federation

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong holds the biggest position in the country, with the greatest power to administer rule held by any in the Federal Government. In the performance of its duty, however, the throne would not act on its own, instead, seeking advice from the Council of Malay Rulers or the Prime Minister.

The Federal Constitution clearly defines the power of the Ruler. These articles include those describing the right to convene Parliament and to adjourn meetings of the Council (Article 55), as well as the power to appoint the Prime Minister and ratify the choice of the electorate (Article 40(2)).

In other matters, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong will be advised by the Council of Rulers and the majority political party of the time. These responsibilities include:

- a. *The appointment of the Cabinet of Ministers and State Governors (Yang Dipertuan); Section 4, Chapter 3, Article 43 (1) and (2).*
- b. *The acceptance of the highest rank in the Armed Forces, as specified in the Federal Constitution; Section 4, Chapter 3, Article 41.*
- c. *The appointment of Members to the House of Lords, the Attorney General, the Nation's*





Menurunkan tandatangan dengan disaksikan oleh Perdana Menteri dan Raja-raja Melayu
Affixing the royal signature in the presence of the Prime Minister and Malay Rulers



Membaca Ikrar Perlantikan sebagai Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong
The Ceremony of Appointment and Oath Taking



- timbangan-timbangan Menteri sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Perkara 45 (1) dan (2) Perkara 122 (B) Perkara 165 (1) dan Perkara 43 (A).
- d. Memberi persetujuan kepada rang undang-undang sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Perkara 6 (4), (4A) dan (5).
 - e. Kuasa mengampun, sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Perkara 68 (1).
 - f. Menjadi Ketua Agama dalam Wilayah Persekutuan, Negeri Pulau Pinang, Melaka, Sabah dan Sarawak sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan, Perkara 3 (3) dan (5).
 - g. Memberi ucapan di kedua-dua dewan Parlimen, sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan, Perkara 60.

Bagi melaksanakan tugas di atas, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong akan sentiasa berganding bahu dengan rakyatnya demi kelancaran sistem pemerintahan untuk kemajuan dan kesejahteraan rakyat dan negara.

Istiadat Mengangkat Sumpah

Upacara yang berkaitan dengan mengangkat sumpah bermula pada pukul 12.00 tengah malam 25 April 1994 dengan menaikkan Bendera Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di Istana Hinggap, Seremban tempat bersemayam Yang Dipertua Besar Tuanku Ja'afar dan Permaisuri Tuanku Najihah. Pada keesokan paginya, kedua-dua Tuanku berangkat ke stesen kereta api Seremban diiringi oleh kerabat diraja, para Undang, Orang-orang Besar Negeri dan rakyat jelata untuk berangkat ke Kuala Lumpur.

Istiadat Lafaz Sumpah Jawatan dilakukan pada pagi itu di Balaiung Seri, Istana Negara, disaksikan oleh semua Raja bagi Negeri-negeri Melayu atau wakil, Yang Dipertuan Negeri Pulau Pinang, Melaka, Sabah dan Sarawak, Perdana Menteri, Menteri Kabinet, Menteri Besar dan Ketua Menteri, Duta-duta besar negara luar ke Malaysia serta kerabat diraja.

- Chief Auditor and the appointment of deputy ministers, as required under the terms of the Federal Constitution; Article 45 (1) and (2), 122 (B), 165 (1) and 43 (A).*
- d. *To give consent to the drafts of laws, as stated in the Federal Constitution; Article 6 (4), (4A) and (5).*
 - e. *The power to pardon, as it is specified in the Federal Constitution; Article 68 (1).*
 - f. *The appointment of the head of the religious authority in the Federal Territory, Penang, Melaka, Sabah and Sarawak, as specified in the Federal Constitution; Article 3 (3) and (5).*
 - g. *To make the opening speeches on the first day of each new session in both upper and lower houses of Parliament, as specified in the Federal Constitution; Article 60.*

To do these things, the King has to work together with the general public to ensure the smooth running of the system of government, both for the sake of continuing development and the needs of the country at large.

The Oath Taking Ceremony

We will now consider a description of the ceremony that began with the raising of The Royal Standard of the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong at twelve midnight on the 25th April, in the grounds of the Royal Palace in Seremban. This palace is the residential home of the King, Tuanku Ja'afar and his Queen, the Raja Permaisuri Agong Tuanku Najihah. The next morning, both the King and Queen left for the railway station in Seremban, accompanied by royal delegates, the Dato' Undang, prominent state officials and crowds of well-wishers as they left for Kuala Lumpur.

The recitation of the 'Oath of Appointment' was performed in the coronation hall and was witnessed by the Malay Rulers or their chosen representatives; the Governors of Pulau Pinang, Melaka, Sabah and Sarawak; the Prime Minister and Members of his Cabinet; the Chief Ministers and delegates of each of the Malay States; foreign Ambassadors to Malaysia and other members of the royal family.





Titah Baginda dan pengisytiharan perantungan DTYM Tunku Naquiyuddin sebagai pemangku Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan selama lima tahun Baginda menduduki Takhta Kerajaan Persekutuan
His Majesty's royal proclamation and the appointment of His Highness Tunku Naquiyuddin as Regent of Negeri Sembilan, for the five years of His Majesty's reign as Malaysia's King

Apabila selesai istiadat Lafaz Sumpah Jawatan, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang baru, Tuanku Ja'afar menurunkan tandatangan ke atas 'watikah sumpah jawatan', diikuti oleh dua orang saksi di kalangan Raja Melayu. Dengan berakhirnya upacara ini, sahlah perlantikan Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan Tuanku Ja'afar sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia yang Kesepuluh.

Dalam masa lima tahun mulai tarikh ini, putera baginda Tunku Naquiyuddin dilantik sebagai pemangku Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan.

Istiadat Pertabalan

Istiadat pertabalan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong biasanya tidak diadakan serentak dengan istiadat Lafaz Sumpah Jawatan tetapi diadakan beberapa bulan atau satu jangka masa kemudian. Bagi perlantikan Tuanku Ja'afar sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia Kesepuluh, istiadat ini diadakan pada 22 September 1994 di Istana Negara. Istiadat gilang-gemilang ini dihadiri oleh Raja-raja Melayu, Perdana Menteri, Menteri-menteri Kabinet, Menteri-menteri Besar, Ketua Menteri atau wakilnya, kerabat diraja Seri Paduka Baginda, wakil negara asing serta tetamu kehormat dari dalam dan luar negara.

Ketibaan Seri-Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong disambut dengan tiupan trompet angkatan tentera, disusuli dengan mainan nobat lagu *Raja Berangkat*. Rombongan baginda didahului oleh Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela dan dua orang panglima yang membawa Cogan Alam dan Cogan Agama diikuti oleh juru iring, serta panglima-panglima yang membawa Alat Kebesaran Diraja.

Sebaik sahaja Seri Paduka Baginda dan Raja Permaisuri bersemayam di singgahsana, mainan nobat dihentikan. Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela berdatang sembah, memohon izin dan limpah kurnia Seri Paduka Baginda supaya istiadat pertabalan dizahirkan.

Setelah mendapat perkenan, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela bersama al-Fadzil Pegawai Agama Istana Negara dan Panglima-panglima membawa

Once the oath taking ceremony was over, the new Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Tuanku Ja'afar, signed the official letter of appointment, followed by two witnesses drawn from amongst the Rulers then present. With that, the appointment of the tenth King, overall Monarch of Malaysia was now valid.

For the next five years, his son, Tunku Naquiyuddin, would serve as Regent to the state of Negeri Sembilan.

The Coronation Ceremony

Normally, the coronation ceremonials involving the installation and entronement of the King and Queen do not take place at the same time as those surrounding the oath taking ceremony, but are usually held a few months later, or at a pre-selected date. For Tuanku Ja'afar, this grand occasion was arranged to take place on the 22nd September 1994 in the National Palace.

The colourful ceremony was attended by all the other Malay Rulers, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, members of the royal family, representatives of foreign nations and dignitaries from inside and outside the country.

The arrival of both the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong was heralded by a fanfare of trumpets rendered by members of the army, followed by the music of a traditional palace orchestra playing songs such as The King Goes Forth to wish the royal couple well. His Majesty's procession was led by the Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela and two Commanders, the latter bearing the two ceremonial sceptres representing both the physical and the religious realms of life. These were followed by ushers and other ranking officers carrying the emblems of royal office.

As soon as both the King and Queen had taken their places on the throne, the accompanying drum-roll ceased. Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela paid homage to the King and sought his consent that the coronation ceremony could proceed.

Shortly after this, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela, together with the Islamic Religious Affairs Officer attached to the Palace and the



Pemeriksaan Perbarisan Kehormat Askar Melayu Diraja setiba sahaja Baginda di pekarangan Istana Negara pada hari Pertabalan 22 September 1994
Inspecting the Guard of Honour of the Royal Malay Regiment on His Majesty's arrival at the National Palace on Coronation day, 22nd September 1994



Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong berangkat masuk ke Balairung Seri
Their Majesties processing into the Throne Room

masuk Alat Kebesaran negara iaitu kitab suci al-Quran, Keris Kerajaan, Surat Perisytiharan dan Watakah Ikrar. Kitab suci al-Quran diambil oleh baginda sambil dikucup dan diletakkan di atas satu tempat khas di sebelah kiri Tuanku.

Istiadat seterusnya ialah membaca surat perisytiharan. Setelah diperkenankan oleh Seri Paduka Baginda, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela mengiringi Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad mengadap untuk membaca surat perisytiharan yang berbunyi demikian:

Bahawa inilah dimasyhurkan kepada sekalian orang serta penduduk negara Malaysia, iaitu Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia Raja-raja telah memilih Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman menjadi Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada hari, waktu dan saat yang gilang-gemilang ini.

Maka Seri Paduka Baginda itu ditabalkan naik takhta kerajaan menjadi turus negara bagi Malaysia dengan bergelar Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Apabila selesai membaca surat perisytiharan, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela memohon perkenan Tuanku lalu berdatang sembah untuk menyembahkan keris kerajaan kepada Seri Paduka Baginda. Keris Panjang Diraja adalah alat kebesaran negara yang utama, tanda kebesaran dan kekuasaan.

Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong berdiri untuk mengambil keris ini yang dikucup dan diletakkan di tempat khas di sebelah kiri baginda di hadapan kitab suci al-Quran.

Seterusnya, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela berdatang sembah lagi membawa warkah ikrar ke hadapan Seri Paduka Baginda yang mengambilnya untuk dibaca. Pada waktu ini hadirin berdiri.

Beta Tuanku Ja'afar bersyukur ke hadirat Allah s.w.t. kerana dengan izinnya beta telah dipilih menjadi yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Dengan ini, beta akan menjalankan seadil-adilnya pemerintahan bagi Malaysia

Commanders, brought in the emblems of royal office that had before been part of the procession. These included a copy of the Holy Quran, an ornate Malay Keris, or short-sword of state, a letter of announcement and a further one of attestation or pledge. The Quran was taken up by His Majesty, who then kissed it and placed it in a place specially reserved to his left.

The next part of the ceremony was the reading of the letter of announcement. Having received the consent of His Majesty, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela brought in the Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, to read it out:

This hereby proclaims to every citizen and person resident in Malaysia that their Highnesses, the royal Rulers, have chosen the Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku Ja'afar ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman to be the Yang di-Pertuan Agong from this day, time and glorious moment.

And so, His Majesty has been crowned and ascends to his seat in government and stands as the pillar of the country of Malaysia that will be henceforth known as Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Having observed the completion of the proper announcement, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela again sought, and received, the consent of His Majesty before once more paying homage and then presenting the Keris of State into His Majesty's keeping. The ceremonial keris is the dominant national symbol, denoting grandeur, status and power in the hands of those who hold and possess one.

The King now stood to receive the keris, which he also kissed and then placed in front of the Holy Quran.

Then, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela took and presented the letter of attestation to His Majesty, who read it while all the rest of those present stood to show the respect that was due.

I, Tuanku Ja'afar, am thankful to Allah s.w.t., the Most Merciful and Compassionate, because, with His mercy, I have been chosen to be your King.



Raja-raja Melayu, Pemangku Raja dan Yang Dipertuan Negeri di Upacara Pertabalan
Malay Rulers, Regents and Governors at the Coronation Ceremony



Kerabat Diraja Negeri Sembilan
The immediate royal family of Negeri Sembilan



Duta-duta Asing dan Perwakilan Negara Luar, Pegawai Kanan Kerajaan dan Ahli-ahli Parlimen
Foreign Ambassadors and representatives, Senior Government Officials and Members of Parliament



Alat-alat Kebesaran Diraja dibawa masuk ke Istana Negara diiringi oleh paluan nobat Diraja
The Royal Regalia being carried into Istana Negara, accompanied by the drums of the Royal musicians

mengikuti undang-undang dan perlembagaan negara serta memelihara dengan sempurna setiap masa agama Islam dan berdiri teguh di atas pemerintahan yang adil dan aman dalam negara.

Sebaik sahaja selesai warkah ikrar dibaca, lagu nobat *Raja Bertabal* dimainkan. Hadirin masih berdiri. Selesai sahaja lagu ini dimainkan, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela berseru "Daulat Tuanku" sebanyak tiga kali diikuti oleh para hadirin. Ini diikuti dengan lagu *Negaraku*.

Selesai sahaja lagu *Negaraku* dimainkan, kedua-dua Seri Paduka Baginda kembali bersemayam diikuti oleh semua yang hadir. Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela melafaz sembah mohon perkenan untuk membawa Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri menghadap untuk membacakan ucapan tahniah serta ikrar taat setia kerajaan dan rakyat Malaysia.

Selesai sahaja ucapan Perdana Menteri, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pula membaca watakah titah Diraja. Ini disusuli dengan bacaan doa selamat oleh Pegawai Agama Istana Negara, al-Fadzil Dato' Hassan Din al-Hafiz.

Akhirnya, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela mengisytiharkan bahawa istiadat pertabalan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang kesepuluh selamat disempurnakan.

Kedua-dua baginda berangkat meninggalkan balairang seri diiringi mainan nobat *Raja Berangkat*.

Alat Kebesaran Diraja

Alat-alat Kebesaran Diraja yang diperlengkapkan kepada Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong melambangkan keaulatan baginda dan negara. Alat-alat Kebesaran ini telah dicipta khas dan disesuaikan dengan alat-alat kebesaran yang pernah menjadi warisan kegemilangan Raja-raja Melayu pada zaman keagungannya dahulu. Daya cipta dan teknik pembuatannya yang begitu halus dan unggul melambangkan keperibadian pemakainya sebagai seorang Ketua Negara yang berdaulat.

With this, I will rule Malaysia in a fair manner, following the law and the country's Constitution. I will keep and uplift the faith of Islam and stand for justice and for peace in my ruling of this country.

As soon as the pledge had been given, the drums began to beat with the rhythm of the refrain, The King is Crowned, to be followed by the Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela chanting "Daulat Tuanku", three times, followed by the general assembly. The National Anthem, Negaraku, was then played.

After the National Anthem had played, both the King and the Queen then composed themselves on the throne dais once more, while the Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela again sought the consent of His Majesty to present the Prime Minister a second time, so that he might read both a congratulatory message and the pledge that must be made by the government on behalf of the people of Malaysia.

At this stage, the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong read out the royal message to the people, and this was followed by the recitation of prayers by the Religious Affairs Officer attached to the National Palace, al-Fadzil Dato' Hassan Din al-Hafiz.

Finally, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela made the formal announcement that the coronation of the tenth Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong had ended.

Both the King and Queen left the coronation ball, accompanied again by the Palace orchestra of traditional instruments with the skirling beat of The King Goes Forth.

The Royal Regalia

The Royal Regalia of Their Majesties the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong form part of the panoply of authority symbolising the sovereignty of Their Majesties and the nation. The items that form the Regalia have been specially designed in the tradition that was once part of the grandiose heritage of ancient Malay rulers. The splendid craftsmanship employed to produce these





Mengucup kitab suci al-Quran
Kissing the Holy Quran



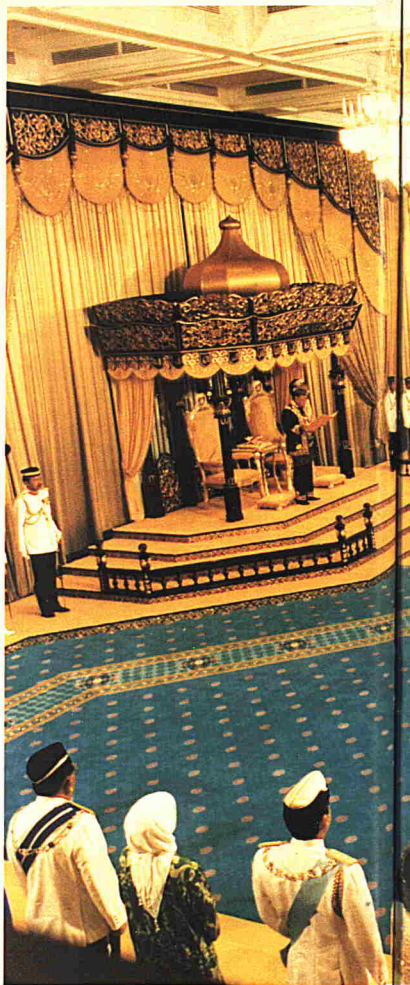
Kedua-dua Seri Paduka Baginda bersemayam di atas singgahsana
Their Majesties enthroned



Perdana Menteri membaca Perisytiharan Pertabalan dan
kemudiannya Ikrar Taat Setia bagi pihak rakyat jelata
*The Prime Minister reading the Proclamation of Coronation,
pledging loyalty on behalf of the people of Malaysia*



Membaca Ikrar Perlantikan sebagai Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong
Reading the Pledge of Appointment in his rightful role as His Royal Highness Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong





Balairung Seri, pemandangan dari jauh Istana Pertabalan
The Throne Room at the time of the Coronation in full perspective



Majlis Santapan Diraja di Istana Negara sempena Istiadat Pertabalan
The Royal Banquet, held in conjunction with the Coronation Ceremony in Istana Negara



Beramah mesra dengan Perdana Menteri, Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan
Tengku Mahkota Johor di Majlis Santapan Diraja
*His Majesty in conversation with the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister
and the Crown Prince of Johor during the Royal Banquet*



Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong bersama-sama pegawai Istana Negara
The King and Queen with officials of Istana Negara



Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong berpakaian rasmi
The King and Queen in full formal attire



Tengkolok Diraja (Dendam Tak Sudah)
*The Royal Head-dress (In the style literally translated
as "Unendingly Passionate")*



Gendik Diraja
The Royal Tiara



Pending Diraja
The Royal Waist Buckle



Kalung Diraja
The Royal Necklace

Alat-alat ini mengandung beberapa jenis alat perhiasan diri, berbagai-bagai jenis senjata yang menjadi lambang kuasa dan kemegahan Raja-raja Melayu dan juga persalinan yang lengkap. Bahan-bahan yang digunakan untuk mencipta alat-alat terdiri daripada berbagai-bagai jenis panca logam, kain, gading, permata dan lain-lain yang begitu tinggi nilainya dan sukar diperolehi.

Setiap alat kebesaran ini mempunyai fungsi dan konsep falsafahnya yang tersendiri. Ia akan hanya dipakai dan digunakan untuk upacara tertentu seperti pada hari pertabalan dan lain-lain upacara rasmi sahaja.

Tengkolok Diraja

Semenjak beberapa kurun lamanya, Raja-raja Melayu telah memakai tengkolok yang diperbuat daripada kain yang ditunen dengan sutera yang diikat dengan berbagai-bagai solek di ulunya, sebagai pakaian kebesaran. Bentuk ikatan (solek) dan warnanya adalah berlainan dari sebuah negeri ke sebuah negeri. Tengkolok Diraja yang dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada hari pertabalan berwarna hitam bersulam dengan benang emas. Soleknya dinamakan 'Dendam Tak Sudah' yang berasal dari Negeri Sembilan. Di sebelah hadapan tengkolok ini dipasangkan anak bulan dengan bintang pecah empat belas diperbuat daripada emas putih bertatahkan 66 permata berlian. Di tengah-tengah bintang terletak lambang Kerajaan Malaysia yang berwarna-warni.

Gendik Diraja

Gendik (Pemeles) ialah pakaian ulu bagi Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong, iaitu diperbuat daripada emas putih bertatah penuh dengan permata berlian berbunga awan larat. Di tengah-tengahnya, di atas awan larat itu terdapat anak bulan dengan bintang, keduanya diperbuat daripada emas putih juga. Gendik ini dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda dalam istiadat-istiadat kebesaran diraja dan pada waktu pertabalan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-

exquisitely refined items reflects the pre-eminence of the wearer as the sovereign Head of a nation.

Personal ornaments, various weapons symbolising the power and authority of Malay rulers and robes of office are all part of the Regalia. These items are made of precious metals, fabrics, ivory and precious stones of rare and high quality.

Each item has its own unique function and philosophical concept and is worn on special official functions such as on the day of the Installation of Their Majesties.

The Royal Head-Dress

For centuries, Malay Rulers have worn head-dresses made of embroidered silk folded in different styles as part of their Regalia. The style of folding and the colour of the head-dress differ from state to state. The Royal Head-Dress worn by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong during his installation is made of black fabric embroidered with gold thread (songket). It is folded in the style called 'Dendam Tak Sudah' (translating literally as being in the style "Unendingly Passionate") which originates from Negeri Sembilan. Fixed at the front of the Head-dress is a crescent and fourteen-pointed star representing the fourteen states in Malaysia. This platinum ornament is studded with 66 diamonds. In the centre of the star is the colourful crest of the Government of Malaysia.

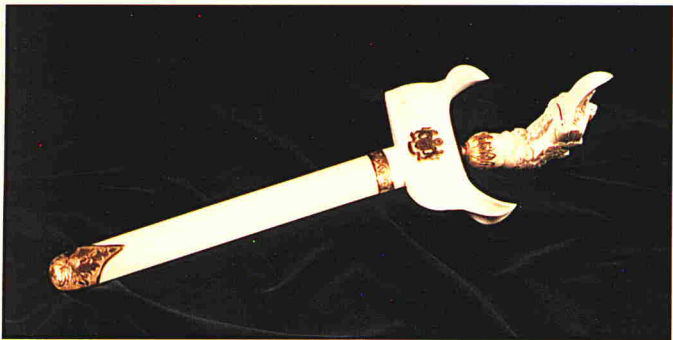
The Royal Tiara

The 'Gendik' or tiara is the head-dress of Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong. It is made of platinum and is encrusted with diamonds in the traditional awan larat motif. A crescent and a star of diamonds set in platinum are in the centre of the tiara. The tiara is worn by Her Majesty on royal occasions and during the installation of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The tiara is designed so that it can be taken apart to form a locket and three brooches.

The Royal Waist Buckle

The 'Pending Diraja', or Royal Waist-buckle worn by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, is





Keris Pendek Diraja
The Royal Short Keris



Keris Panjang Diraja
The Royal Long Keris

Pertuan Agong. Gendik ini diperbuat khas supaya boleh dicerai menjadikannya loket dan kerongsang.

Pending Diraja

Pending Diraja ini diperbuat daripada emas sepuluh mutu bertatah dan bersulamkan sebelas biji permata delima dan di tengah-tengahnya pula tertera lambang Kerajaan Persekutuan. Bengkungnya diperbuat daripada kain saklat bertekak berbunga-bunga dengan benang emas.

Kalung Diraja

Kalung ini ialah rantai leher yang dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong yang diperbuat daripada emas putih bertatah penuh dengan permata berlian. Kalung ini juga boleh diceraikan menjadi sepasang subang, kerongsang dan kerabu.

Keris Pendek Diraja

Keris Pendek Diraja diperbuat daripada mata keris lama dengan berhulu dan bersarung gading bertatahkan emas. Hulu keris dinamakan 'Hulu Perkaka' dan berupa seperti 'garuda'. Pada sampir keris itu diterapakan dengan lambang Kerajaan Persekutuan.

Keris Panjang Diraja

Satu lagi alat kebesaran ialah Keris Panjang Diraja (Keris Kerajaan), tanda kebesaran dan kekuasaan. Keris ini, dari hulunya hingga ke sarungnya bersalut dengan emas dan di atas sampirnya diterapakan dengan lambang Kerajaan Persekutuan dan sebelas negeri Tanah Melayu. Keris ini dibawa atau dipakai oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sahaja.

Cogan Alam dan Cogan Agama

Cogan Alam dan Cogan Agama ialah alat kebesaran yang menjadi sebahagian daripada lambang kebesaran Kerajaan Malaysia.

made of 24 carat gold decorated with eleven rubies and embossed at the centre with the crest of the Federal Government. The accompanying waistband is made of woollen cloth embroidered with floral motifs in gold thread.

The Royal Necklace

The 'Kalung Diraja', or Royal Necklace worn by Her Majesty the Permaisuri Agong, is made of platinum studded with diamonds. Like the tiara, the necklace can also be taken apart to make a pair of earrings, three brooches and studs.

The Royal Short Keris

The 'Keris Pendek Diraja', or the Royal Short Keris, was forged from the blades of antique keris with its hilt and sheath made of ivory decorated with gold. Its hilt is called 'Hulu Perkaka' and is shaped like the legendary 'garuda'. The cross-piece of the sheath is embossed with the crest of the Federal Government.

The Royal Long Keris

The 'Keris Panjang Diraja', or the Royal Long Keris, is the Federal Keris: a symbol of power and authority. The hilt and the sheath of the Long Keris are completely gilded and the cross-piece of the sheath is engraved with the crests of the Federal Government and the eleven states of the Federation of Malaya. The Long Keris is carried or worn by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Sceptre of the World and Sceptre of Religion

The 'Cogan Alam' or the Sceptre of the World and the 'Cogan Agama' or the Sceptre of Religion are part of the royal Regalia symbolising the royal authority of the Government of Malaysia.

The Sceptre of the World is made of silver measuring five feet four inches in length. At the head of the sceptre is an orb surmounted by a crescent and eleven-pointed star in gold. The





Cogan Alam dan Cogan Agama
The Royal Sceptres: The Sceptre of the World and the Sceptre of Religion



Cokmar
The Royal Maces

Cogan Alam diperbuat daripada perak, panjangnya lima kaki empat inci dan berupa suatu bola di atas kepala tongkat. Di atas bola ini diperbuat anak bulan dengan bintang daripada emas. Di sekeliling bola ini diterapkan dengan lambang sebelas negeri Tanah Melayu daripada emas. Bola tersebut ditanggung oleh empat lembaga harimau yang berdiri, manakala tongkatnya dihiasi dengan enam tangkai padi daripada emas.

Cogan Agama diperbuat daripada perak, panjangnya lima kaki satu inci dan berupa sebatang tongkat bulat berkepala besar. Di atas kepala tongkat itu diperbuat anak bulan dengan bintang pecah lima daripada emas. Pada batang dan kepalanya diterapkan dengan ayat-ayat suci Al-Quran.

Cokmar

Terdapat sepasang cokmar diperbuat daripada perak, tiap-tiap satu panjangnya dua kaki lapan inci dan merupakan tongkat pendek berkepala kubah yang berulas-ulas.

'Kemajuan Negara Selama Lima Tahun

Selama lima tahun (1994-1999) TuanKu Ja'afar bertakhta di singgahsana Kerajaan Malaysia, banyak kemajuan yang telah dicapai oleh Malaysia dalam pelbagai bidang. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad selaku Perdana Menteri telah meletakkan Wawasan 2020 sebagai suatu idealisme yang ingin dicapai, iaitu menjadikan Malaysia sebagai sebuah negara industri.

Pertumbuhan ekonomi semakin pesat apabila kedua-dua sektor awam dan swasta digerakkan secara terancang ke arah matlamat yang ingin dicapai.

Industri pembinaan dan pembuatan telah menunjukkan prestasi cemerlang. Kecemerlangan dapat dilihat melalui peningkatan dalam penyediaan kemudahan prasarana seperti pembinaan lebuh raya di seluruh negara, pembesaran pelabuhan-pelabuhan perkapalan, pembinaan menara berkembar Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC) yang menjadi kebanggaan negara sebagai bangunan yang tertinggi di dunia,

crests of the eleven states fabricated from gold decorate the orb. The orb is supported by four tigers standing upright, whilst the shaft is decorated with six ears of paddy in gold.

The 'Cogan Agama', or the Sceptre of Religion, is made of silver measuring five feet four inches in length with a large conical bead. At the top of the bead are a crescent and a five-pointed star in gold. Verses of the Holy Quran are engraved on the bead and around the shaft.

The Maces

The 'Cokmar' or maces come in a pair and are made of silver. Each mace measures two feet eight inches in length and has a bulbous fluted head.

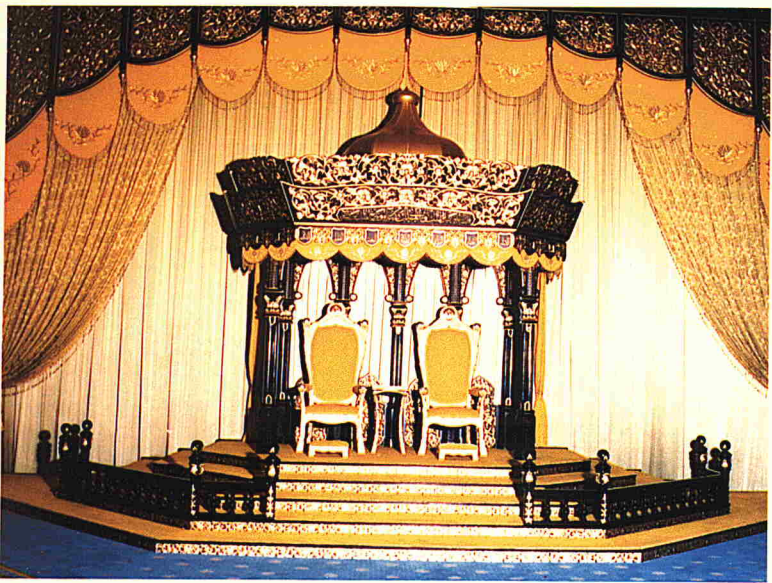
The Nation's Progress in Five Years

For five years (1994-1999) during TuanKu Ja'afar's reign as the nation's head of state, Malaysia has achieved much progress in many areas. The Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad has laid a strong foundation known as Vision 2020 as an ideal to be strived for, especially to make Malaysia an industrialised nation.

The nation's economy has steadily achieved growth, since there is a complementary role played between the public and the private sectors to achieve the desired goal.

The construction and manufacturing sectors have performed well beyond expectation. Also, there has been an intensifying of activities in the construction of infrastructure such as roads and highways throughout the country, enlarging and improving port facilities and the completion of the twin towers of Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC) which has achieved the status of the tallest tower in the world; and the completion of the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA), which is the largest and most sophisticated airport in Asia-Pacific region.

The success of Malaysia in hosting the 16th Commonwealth Games in 1998 is something in which the people can take pride. It has been dubbed as the best Commonwealth Games ever in terms of organisation and facilities. This is



Singgahsana
The Throne

pembinaan serta pembukaan Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Kuala Lumpur (KLIA) sebagai lapangan terbang yang terbesar dan paling canggih di rantau Asia-Pasifik.

Kejayaan Malaysia menganjurkan sukan bertaraf antarabangsa iaitu Sukan Komanwel yang ke-16 merupakan satu pencapaian yang amat membanggakan. Sukom '98 telah diiktiraf sebagai acara Sukan Komanwel yang paling meriah dan terbaik, pernah diadakan. Ini memperlihatkan kepada kita bahawa Kerajaan bersungguh-sungguh dalam membangunkan arena sukan. Prestasi atlit negara dipertingkatkan dengan memberi latihan semaksimal mungkin. Kemudahan dalam bersukan juga dititikberatkan. Ini terbukti dengan kewujudan sekolah sukan dan Stadium Nasional Bukit Jalil semasa Tuanku Ja'afar memegang jawatan Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Dalam kehidupan seharian, Tuanku Ja'afar sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong bertanggungjawab menjalankan tugas sebagai Ketua Negara. Baginda bertanggungjawab melantik Perdana Menteri dan Menteri-menteri Kabinet bagi parti politik yang mendapat sokongan majoriti rakyat. Baginda juga akan merasmikan pembukaan sidang Parlimen dan Dewan Negara, memberi perkenan kepada rang undang-undang yang telah diluluskan oleh Parlimen, menyampaikan watakah perlantikan Duta-duta Malaysia ke negara luar serta menerima watakah perlantikan Duta-duta asing. Baginda juga akan menerima Ketua-ketua negara asing ke Malaysia, dan sebagainya.

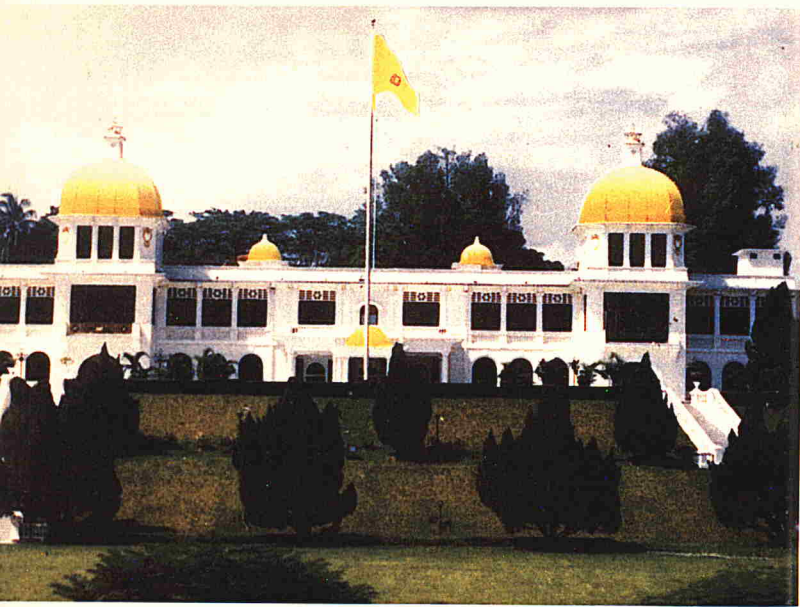
proof of the government's commitment to uplift the standard of sports in the country. Besides, the performance of our athletes has improved tremendously over the years due to aggressive training. A sports training school has been set up, while the new sports complex at Bukit Jalil is something to be proud of.

In performing official duties, His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar is responsible for the appointment of the country's Prime Minister and his cabinet, chosen from the political party that gains the majority of support from the people. His Majesty declares open every parliamentary session which comprises both the Lower and the Upper Houses; gives consent to and signs the drafts of laws passed by both the Lower and the Upper Houses; receives the delegations of potential ambassadors and presents them with letters of authority; as well as receiving Heads of States who make official visits to Malaysia.



Raja-raja Melayu, Pemangku Raja, Yang Dipertuan Negeri, Perdana Menteri,
Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Besar dan Ketua Menteri
*The Malay Rulers, Regents, Governors, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister,
State Ministers and Chief Ministers*





Istana Negara di Kuala Lumpur, lambang pemerintahan institusi Raja Berperlembagaan sebagai ciri utama
Istana Negara in Kuala Lumpur, fundamental symbol of the Constitutional Monarchy



Landskap ibu kota Kuala Lumpur yang sering bertukar wajah, selama lima tahun Tuanku Ja'afar sebagai Ketua Negara
The landscape of the capital city of Kuala Lumpur, fast-changing in the five years of Tuanku Ja'afar's reign as the Head of State

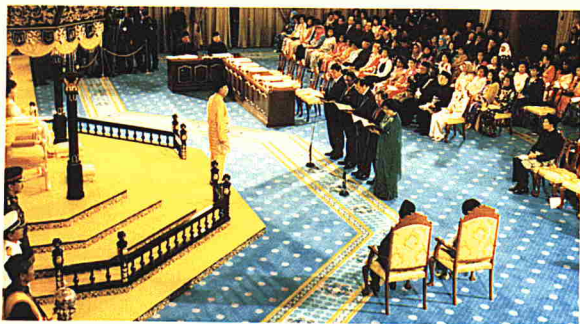




Perdana Menteri mengadap Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong selepas Pilihanraya Umum, 27 April 1995
The Prime Minister, in formal consultation with His Majesty, informing him of the results of the general election, 27th April 1995



Seri Paduka Baginda menyampaikan watakah perantikan kepada Perdana Menteri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad di Majlis Mengangkat Sumpah, 8 Mei 1995
His Majesty passing the credentials of Royal approval to Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, prior to the Oath Taking Ceremony, 8th May 1995



Upacara Mengangkat Sumpah Menteri-menteri Kabinet di Istana Negara, 8 Mei 1995
The Oath Taking Ceremony of Cabinet Ministers, 8th May 1995



TuanKu Ja'afar di Istiadat Perasmian
Mesyuarat Parlimen, 25 Mac 1996
*TuanKu Ja'afar officiating the
Ceremony of Parliament Meeting,
25th March 1996*



Sambutan Hari Kebangsaan ke-40 di Dataran Merdeka, 31 Ogos 1997
The 40th National Day Celebrations in Dataran Merdeka, 31st August 1997



Majlis Istiadat Penganugerahan Bintang-bintang dan Darjah-darjah Kebesaran Negara di Istana Negara, A. Ghafar Baba, mantan Timbalan Perdana Menteri
The Ceremonial Presentation of Awards, including that of Darjah Kebesaran Negara, in Istana Negara to the former Deputy Prime Minister, A. Ghafar Baba



Abdul Halim Ali, Ketua Setiausaha Negara
Abdul Halim Ali, Chief Secretary of State

Majlis Penyerahan Surat Watikah Perlantikan
The Ceremonial Presentation of Credentials of Appointment to Foreign Ambassadors



Pesuruhjaya Tinggi Afrika Selatan, 25 Julai 1995
The High Commissioner of South Africa, 25th July 1995



Duta Thailand, 20 Februari 1997
The Ambassador of Thailand, 20th February 1997



Pesuruhjaya Tinggi Emiriah Arab
Bersatu, 9 November 1998
*The High Commissioner of the United
Arab Emirates, 9th November 1998*

Duta Amerika Syarikat,
John R. Malott di Istana Negara,
25 Januari 1996
*The American Ambassador,
John Malott, at Istana Negara,
25th January 1996*



**Upacara Penerimaan Surat Watikah Perlantikan
oleh Pesuruhjaya Tinggi dan Duta Malaysia**
*The Presentation of Letters of Appointment to Malaysian
High Commissioners and Ambassadors*



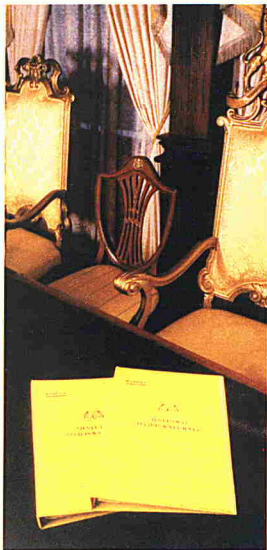
Ke Afrika Selatan: Datuk Zainal Azman
Zainal Abidin, 27 Februari 1999
*To South Africa: Datuk Zainal Azman
Zainal Abidin, 27th February 1999*



Ke Perancis: Dr. Rajmah Hussein,
3 Julai 1998
*To France: Dr Rajmah Hussein,
3rd July 1998*



Ke Amerika Syarikat: Dato' Ghazali Sheikh
Abdul Khalid, 27 Februari 1999
*To the United States of America, Dato' Ghazali
Sheikh Abdul Khalid, 27th February 1999*



Mesyuarat Majlis Raja-raja Melayu ke-180 di Istana Negara, November 1998
The 180th meeting of the Council of Malay Rulers in Istana Negara, November 1998



Perasmian Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa
Kuala Lumpur (KLIA) di Sepang, 27 Jun 98
*The Opening Ceremony of the Kuala Lumpur
International Airport (KLIA) in Sepang,
27th June 1998*



KLIA waktu malam
KLIA at night



Tuanku Ja'afar di Stadium Nasional Bukit
Jalil sempena perasmian SUKOM '98
*Tuanku Ja'afar at the Bukit Jalil National
Stadium for the opening of SUKOM '98*



Ratu Elizabeth II di Majlis Penutupan
Sukan Komanwel ke-16,
SUKOM '98
*Queen Elizabeth II at the Closing
Ceremony of the 16th Commonwealth
Games, SUKOM '98*



Majlis Perasmian Tilawah al-Quran peringkat Antarabangsa ke-40 di PWTC, Disember 1998
Presiding at the opening ceremony of the 40th International Quran Recital Competition at the Putra World Trade Centre (PWTC), December 1998



Majlis Penyampaian Hadiah Tilawah al-Quran peringkat Antarabangsa ke-40
Presenting the prizes at the 40th International Quran Recital Competition



TuanKu Ja'far solat Jumaat di Masjid Daqwa, Taman Tun Dr Ismail, 10 November 1995
TuanKu Ja'far attending Friday prayers at the Daqwa Mosque, Taman Tun Dr. Ismail, 10th November 1995



Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sembahyang Jumaat di Masjid Al-Hidayat Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, 29 Januari 1999
His Majesty performing Friday prayers at the Al-Hidayat Mosque in Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, 29th January 1999



Kerangan bersama-sama Sultan dan Yang Dipertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah semasa baginda membuat lawatan rasmi ke Malaysia, 28 September 1997
With the Sultan and Yang Dipertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah during an official visit to Malaysia, 28th December 1997



SPB Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najihah semasa Lawatan Rasmi ke Negara
Brunei Darussalam, September 1996

Their Majesties Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku Najihah on a visit to Brunei Darussalam, September 1996



Majlis Santapan Diraja di Istana Negara
The Royal Banquet in Istana Negara



Kunjungan balas Tuanku Ja'afar ke
Indonesia, Oktober 1997
*A return visit by Tuanku Ja'afar to
Indonesia, October 1997*

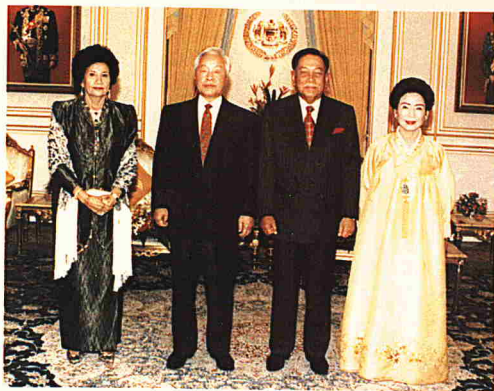


Lawatan rasmi Presiden Republik
Indonesia, Presiden Soeharto ke
Malaysia, 6-7 Oktober 1996
*An official visit by the President
of the Republic of Indonesia,
President Soeharto, to Malaysia,
6th-7th October 1996*

Bertukar-tukar cenderamata dengan
Ketua Negara Kemboja, Putera
Norodom Sihanouk sempena lawatan
rasmi baginda ke Malaysia,
September 1995
*Exchanging mementoes with Prince
Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's Head
of State, in conjunction with his
official visit to Malaysia,
September 1995*

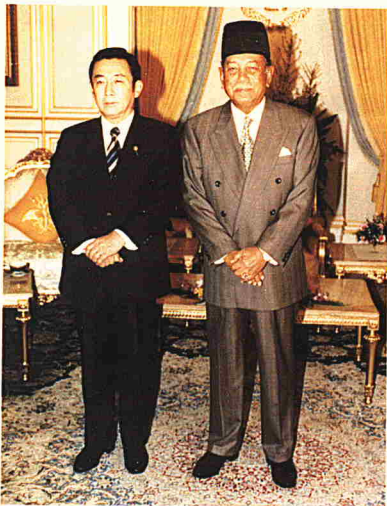


Tuanku Ja'afar, Putera Norodom Sihanouk, Tuanku Najihah dan Ratu Norodom Sihanouk
Tuanku Ja'afar, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Tuanku Najihah and Queen Norodom Sihanouk



Lawatan Presiden Republik
Korea ke Malaysia,
Kim Young Sam dan isteri,
November 1996

*The visit of the President of the
Korean Republic, Kim Young
Sam and his wife to Malaysia,
November 1996*



Bersama-sama Perdana Menteri
Jepun, Ryutaro Hashimoto,
lawatan ke Malaysia,
Januari 1997

*In the company of the Prime
Minister of Japan, Ryutaro
Hashimoto, during his visit to
Malaysia, January 1997*



Menyambut ketibaan Queen Elizabeth II dari England bersempena dengan Sukan Komanwel, September 1998
The arrival of Queen Elizabeth II of England in conjunction with the 16th Commonwealth Games, September 1998





Bertukar-tukar cenderamata di Istana Negara, 22 September 1998
An exchange of gifts in Istana Negara, 22nd September 1998



Di Majlis Santapan Diraja di Istana Negara, 22 September 1998
At the Royal Banquet in Istana Negara, 22nd September 1998



Lawatan Presiden Republik
Afrika Selatan, Nelson Mandela,
Mac 1997
*The visit of the President of the
Republic of South Africa,
Nelson Mandela, March 1997*



Nelson Mandela dan isteri bersama-sama Keluarga Diraja
Nelson Mandela and his wife together with His Majesty's family



Lawatan Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar ke Kuwait, November 1997
The visit of His Royal Majesty, Tuanku Ja'afar to Kuwait, November 1997



Bersama-sama Emir Bahrain
sempena lawatan Seri Paduka
Baginda ke Bahrain
*Together with the Emir of
Bahrain during His Majesty's
visit to Bahrain*



Lawatan rasmi Presiden Iran
Hajatoleslam Akhbar Hashemi
Rafsanjani ke Malaysia, Oktober 1994
*The official visit of the President of
Iran, Hajatoleslam Akhbar Hashemi
Rafsanjani to Malaysia, October 1994*



Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar
bersama-sama Presiden Yemen, Ali Abdullah
Salleh, lawatan ke Malaysia, Februari 1998
*His Majesty, Tuanku Ja'afar together with the
President of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Salleh
during the visit of the latter to Malaysia,
February 1998*



Lawatan Seri Paduka Baginda
Tuanku Ja'afar ke Negara China,
8-15 Jun 1997, pertemuan
dengan Presiden Republik Rakyat
China, Jiang Zemin
*The visit of His Majesty to China,
8th-15th June 1997 for his
meeting with the President of the
People's Republic of China,
Jiang Zemin*



Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Perdana Menteri Mongolia,
Puntsagiin Jasrai dan isteri semasa lawatan ke Malaysia, 26-27 Jun 1995
*His Majesty, Tuanku Ja'afar with the Prime Minister of Mongolia, Puntsagiin Jasrai
and his wife during their visit to Malaysia, 26th-27th June 1995*



Lawatan Perdana Menteri Thailand Jeneral Tan Sri Chavalit Yongchaiyudh ke Malaysia, Februari 1997
The visit of the Prime Minister of Thailand, General Tan Sri Chavalit Yongchaiyudh to Malaysia, February 1997



Lawatan Perdana Menteri Laos Sisavath Keobounphanh, 11 Ogos 1998
The visit of Sisavath Keobounphanh, the Prime Minister of Laos to Malaysia, 11th August 1998



Lawatan Perdana Menteri Australia Paul Keating ke Malaysia, 15-17 Januari 1996
The visit of the Australian Prime Minister, Paul Keating to Malaysia, 15th-17th January 1996



Lawatan Perdana Menteri Papua New Guinea ke Malaysia, 1-6 April 1996
The visit of the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea to Malaysia, 1st-6th April 1996



Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Perdana Menteri New Zealand, James Brendan Bolger, lawatan ke Malaysia, 18-20 Mei 1994
His Royal Highness Tuanku Ja'afar together with the Prime Minister of New Zealand, James Brendan Bolger during the visit of the latter to Malaysia, 18th-20th May 1994



Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Perdana Menteri Republik Fiji, Sitiveni Rabuka semasa lawatan beliau ke Malaysia, 4-7 Ogos 1996
His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar with the Prime Minister of Fiji, Sitiveni Rabuka, at the time of his visit to Malaysia, 4th-7th August 1996



Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najibah bersama-sama Perdana Menteri India, P.V. Narashima Rao, lawatan ke Malaysia, Ogos 1995
Their Majesties, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku Najibah together with the Prime Minister of India, P.V. Narashima Rao, on his visit to Malaysia, August 1995

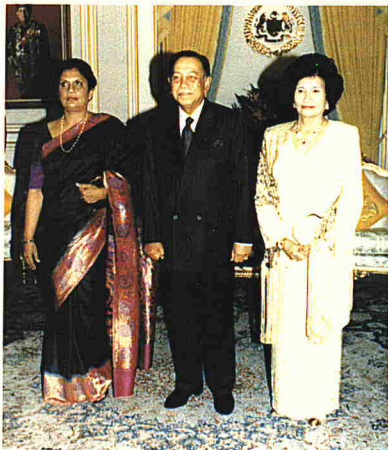


Lawatan Perdana Menteri Bangladesh Puan Begum Khaleda Zia ke Malaysia, Oktober 1994
The visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Begum Khaleda Zia to Malaysia, October 1994



Seri Paduka Baginda dan Raja Permaisuri Agong bersama-sama Perdana Menteri Pakistan, Mian Mohammad Nawaz Shariff dan isteri Begum Kulsoom Nawaz, lawatan ke Malaysia, 31 Julai-3 Ogos 1997

His Majesty with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mian Mohammad Nawaz Shariff and his wife Begum Kalsom Nawaz during their visit to Malaysia, 31st July-3rd August 1997



Lawatan Presiden Sri Lanka Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga ke Malaysia, September 1997
The visit of the President of Sri Lanka, Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga to Malaysia, September 1997



Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najihah bersama-sama Presiden Argentina, Carlos Saul Menem, lawatan ke Malaysia, Ogos 1996
Their Majesties, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku Najihah with the President of Argentina, Carlos Saul Menem, during his visit to Malaysia, August 1996



Lawatan Presiden Republik Peru, Alberto Fujimori ke Malaysia, November 1996
The visit of the President of the Republic of Peru, Alberto Fujimori to Malaysia, November 1996



Lawatan Presiden Brazil, Fernando Henrique Cardoso ke Malaysia, Disember 1995
The visit of the President of Brazil, Fernando Henrique Cardoso to Malaysia, December 1995



Lawatan Presiden Republik Suriname, Jules Albert Wijdenbosch ke Malaysia, Mei 1998
The visit of the President of the Republic of Suriname, Jules Albert Wijdenbosch to Malaysia, May 1998



Lawatan negara King Carl Gustaf XVI dan Queen Silvia dari Sweden ke Malaysia, Mac 1996
The national visit of King Carl Gustaf the XVIth and Queen Silvia of Sweden to Malaysia, March 1996



Lawatan Prince of Orange, Putera
Wilhelm-Alexander dari The Netherlands (Belanda),
17-20 Januari 1998
*The visit of the Prince of Orange, Prince
Wilhelm-Alexander of The Netherlands,
17th-20th January 1998*



Lawatan Putera Philippe dari Belgium ke Malaysia,
November 1995
*The visit of Prince Philippe of Belgium to Malaysia,
November 1995*

SPB Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Prince Henry,
Putera Mahkota Luxembourg, lawatan
ke Malaysia, Oktober 1998
*His Majesty, Tuanku Ja'afar with Prince Henry,
Crown Prince of Luxembourg during his
visit to Malaysia, October 1998*



SPB Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najihah
bersama-sama Presiden Finland,
Martti Ahtisaari, lawatan ke Malaysia, Januari 1995
*Their Majesties, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku
Najihah together with the President of Finland,
Martti Ahtisaari during the visit of the latter to
Malaysia, January 1995*



SPB Tuanku Ja'far bersama-sama
Canselor Persekutuan Austria
Dr. Franz Vranitzky, lawatan
ke Malaysia, Ogos 1996
*His Majesty Tuanku Ja'far with the
Chancellor of the Federation of
Austria, Dr. Franz Vranitzky during
his visit to Malaysia, August 1996*



Lawatan Presiden Macedonia,
Kiro Gligorov ke Malaysia,
November 1997
*The visit of the President
of Macedonia,
Kiro Gligorov to Malaysia,
November 1997*



SPB Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Presiden
Tartarstan, Mintimer S. Shaimier, April 1997
*His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar with the President of
Tartarstan, Mintimer S. Shaimier, April 1997*



Lawatan Perdana Menteri Kanada, Jean Chretien ke Malaysia, Januari 1996
The visit of the Prime Minister of Canada, Jean Chretien to Malaysia, January 1996



Lawatan Pengerusi bersama Bosnia dan Herzegovina, Boro Busic dan
Dr. Haris Siladzic ke Malaysia, Ogos 1997
*The joint visit of the Chairmen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Boro Busic and
Dr. Haris Siladzic to Malaysia, August 1997*



Lawatan Perdana Menteri Republik Croatia
Zlatko Matesa ke Malaysia, Mac 1997
*The visit of the Prime Minister of the
Republic of Croatia, Zlatko Matesa to
Malaysia, March 1997*



Lawatan Presiden International Olympic Committee (IOC)
Juan Antonio Samaranch ke Malaysia, September 1995
*The visit of the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC),
Juan Antonio Samaranch to Malaysia, September 1995*



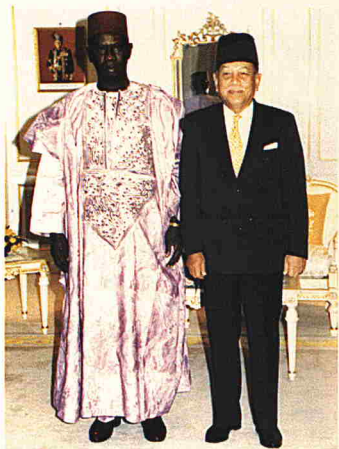
Lawatan Perdana Menteri Tunisia Dr. Hamed Karoui
dan isteri ke Malaysia, Mei 1994
*The visit of the Prime Minister of Tunisia, Dr. Hamed Karoui
and his wife to Malaysia, May 1994*



SPB Tuanku Ja'afar menerima kunjungan hormat Presiden Republik Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Musareni yang melawat Malaysia, April 1998
His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar officially receiving the President of the Republic of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Musareni who visited Malaysia, April 1998



SPB Tuanku Ja'afar menerima kunjungan hormat Presiden Burkina Faso, Blaise Compaore yang melawat Malaysia, 23 April 1998
His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar officially receiving the President of Burkina Faso, Blaise Compaore during his visit to Malaysia, 23rd April 1998



SPB Tuanku Ja'afar menerima kunjungan hormat Presiden Republik Guinea, Major Jeneral Lansana Conte yang melawat Malaysia, September 1995
His Majesty officially receiving the President of the Republic of Guinea, Major General Lansana Conte during his visit to Malaysia, September 1995



SPB Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Presiden Djibouti, El-Haq Hassan Gouled ke Malaysia, Ogos 1998
His Majesty, Tuanku Ja'afar with the President of Djibouti, El-Haq Hassan Gouled during his visit to Malaysia, August 1998

SPB Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama
Presiden Kenya, Daniel T. Azap Moi yang
membuat lawatan ke Malaysia, Ogos 1995
*His Majesty with the President of Kenya,
Daniel T. Azap Moi who visited Malaysia,
August 1995*



SPB Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najihah bersama-sama King Miswati III dari
Kingdom of Swaziland yang membuat kunjungan hormat, 12 Oktober 1998
bersempena lawatan rasmi ke Malaysia
*Their Majesties, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku Najihah with King Miswati III of the Kingdom
of Swaziland who was part of an official delegation to Malaysia, 12th October 1998*



SPB Tuanku Ja'far dan Tuanku Najihah bersama-sama Presiden Republik Zimbabwe, Dr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe yang membuat lawatan ke Malaysia, November 1995

Their Majesties, together with the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Dr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe who visited Malaysia, November 1995



SPB Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najihah menerima kunjungan hormat daripada Presiden Republik Ghana, Fl. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings dan isteri yang melawat Malaysia, Disember 1995

Their Majesties, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku Najihah officially receiving the President of the Republic of Ghana, Fl. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings and his wife during their visit to Malaysia, December 1995

Kenangan Lawatan Rasmi ke Chile: Santiago, September 1995
A Memorable State Visit to Chile: Santiago, September 1995



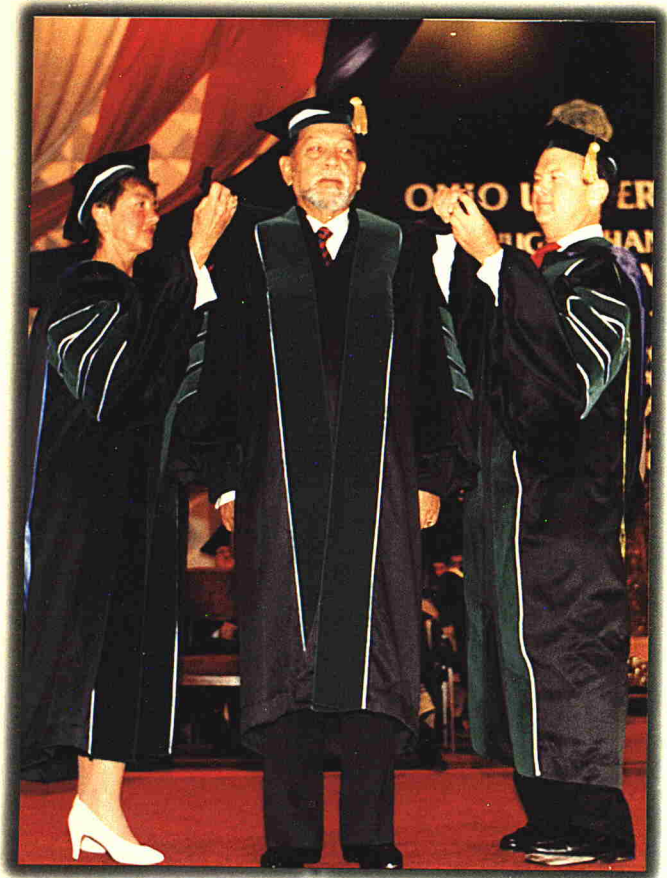




Anugerah dan
Pengiktirafan

Awards and Recognition





Anugerah dan Pengiktirafan

Selama lima tahun baginda bertakhta di singgahsana Kerajaan Persekutuan dan sejak 1967 hingga kini sebagai yang di-Pertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Ja'afar telah dianugerahi pelbagai pingat dan bintang kebesaran oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri di Malaysia dan oleh ketua-ketua negara asing. Pada masa yang sama, baginda telah dianugerahi Ijazah Kehormat oleh enam buah universiti luar negara.

Anugerah bintang kebesaran tertinggi yang telah diterima daripada Kerajaan Malaysia, iaitu Darjah Kerabat Malaysia (DKM) pada Mei, 1994, Darjah Kerabat dari Negara Brunei Darussalam (DKMB), juga Darjah Kerabat (DK) dari negeri-negeri Melayu seperti Kelantan, Kedah, Selangor, Perlis, Johor, Pahang, Terengganu dan Perak.

Baginda mempunyai satu senarai panjang anugerah-anugerah tertinggi dari negara-negara luar iaitu:

- Commander Grand Cross, with Collar of the Order of the White Rose (Finland), 25 Januari 1995;
- Collar of Civil Merit (Sepanyol), 4 April 1995;
- Order of Sikatuna (Filipina) 21 Jun 1995;
- Collar De La Order Almerito De Chile (Chile), 27 September 1995;
- National Order of the Cruzeiro Du Sol (Brazil) 18 Disember 1995;
- Knight of the Royal Order of the Seraphim (Sweden), 12 Mac 1996;

Awards and Recognition

Ever since his Royal Highness was enthroned as the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan in 1967, and during his reign in the Federal Government, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Ja'afar has been conferred various awards and crests of honour by the Malay State and Federal Government and also Heads of state. At the same time, he was conferred Honorary Degrees by six foreign universities.

The Darjah Kerabat Malaysia (DKM) the highest award ever to be given, was awarded in May 1994 by the Government of Malaysia. He also received the Darjah Kerabat from Brunei Darussalam (DKMB); the Darjah Kerabat (DK) from the Malay States of Kelantan, Kedah, Selangor, Perlis, Johor, Pahang, Terengganu and Perak.

His Royal Highness has received the highest awards from foreign dignitaries and they are:

- Commander Grand Cross, with Collar of the Order of the White Rose (Finland), 25th January 1995;
- Collar of Civil Merit (Spain), 4th April 1995;
- Order of Sikatuna (Philippines) 21st September 1995;
- Collar De La Order Almerito De Chile (Chile), 27th September 1995;
- National Order of the Cruzeiro Du Sol (Brazil), 18th December 1995;
- Knight of the Royal Order of the Seraphim (Sweden), 12th March 1996;
- Grand Cordon (Uruguay), 3rd July 1996;



Menerima anugerah Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang daripada SPB Canselor, Sultan Brunei Darussalam, 11 September 1996

Receiving the award of an Honorary Doctorate, Doctor of Law, from the Royal Chancellor, His Royal Highness The Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, 11th. September 1996



SPB sedang menerima Darjah Utama Seri Mahkota Negara (DMN) daripada Perdana Menteri Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Mei 1994

Their Majesties receiving the award, 'Darjah Utama Seri Mahkota Negara' being the highest award that may be given to a Malaysian Ruler. They are receiving the award from the Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mobamad, May 1994

Menerima anugerah Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang dari Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia, 11 Oktober 1997
Receiving the award of an Honorary Doctor of Law degree from Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia, 11th. October 1997

- Grand Cordon (Uruguay), 3 Julai 1996;
- Grand Cross With Diamonds the Order "El Sol de Peru" (The Sun of Peru), 20 November 1996;
- The Grand Order of Mugunghwa (Korea), 26 November 1996;
- Grand Collier De L'Independence (Ground Medal of the Independence) - Kemboja, 2 Disember 1996;
- Grand Cross Special Class of the Order of Merit (Federal Republic of Germany), 1 April 1997;
- "Orde De La Grande Etoile" (Djibouti), 3 Jun 1998;
- Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Bath (With Collar), United Kingdom, 21 September 1998.

Ijazah-ijazah kehormat telah dianugerahi kepada baginda oleh enam buah Universiti, seperti berikut:

- Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang, University of Ohio, USA, 27 Julai 1990;
- Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang, University of the Philippines, 22 Jun 1995;
- Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang, University of Nottingham, 21 Julai 1995;
- Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang, University of Santiago, Chile, 28 September 1995;
- Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei, 11 September 1996;
- Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia, 11 Oktober 1997.

Selain penerimaan ijazah kehormat di atas, baginda telah menyampaikan ijazah-ijazah kehormat kepada beberapa tokoh ternama negara dan luar negara serta puluhan ribu ijazah Sarjana Muda, Sarjana dan Doktor Falsafah kepada graduan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Ini dilakukan atas sifat baginda sebagai Canselor universiti itu sejak 16 April 1976 hingga sekarang. Di bawah naungan baginda selaku seorang raja pemerintah yang amat mencintai ilmu, UKM telah berkembang pesat dan muncul sebagai salah sebuah universiti yang terulung di rantau ini.

- *Grand Cross with Diamonds. The Order "El Sol de Peru" (The Sun of Peru), 20th November 1996;*
- *The Grand Order of Mugunghwa (Korea), 26th November 1996;*
- *Grand Collier De L'Independence (Grand Medal of the Independence), Cambodia, 2nd December 1996;*
- *Grand Cross Special Class of the Order of Merit (Federal Republic of Germany), 1st April 1997;*
- *"Orde De La Grande Etoile" (Djibouti), 3rd June 1998;*
- *Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Bath (With Collar), United Kingdom, 21st September 1998.*

His Royal Highness was bestowed honorary degrees by six foreign universities. These are the:

- *Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law, University of Ohio, USA, 27th July 1990;*
- *Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law, University of the Philippines, 22nd June 1995;*
- *Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law, University of Nottingham, 21st July 1995;*
- *Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law, University of Santiago, Chile, 28th September 1995;*
- *Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law, University of Brunei Darussalam, Brunei, 11th September 1996;*
- *Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia, 11th October 1997.*

Apart from being conferred these honorary degrees, His Royal Highness has himself awarded some honorary degrees to several prominent local and foreign scholars, including an indefinite number of First degrees, Masters and Doctors of Philosophy to graduates of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (National University of Malaysia). This is due to his position as the University Chancellor since 16th April 1976 until now. Headed by a Ruler who loves knowledge, UKM has absorbed this philosophy and progressed rapidly, and is now one of the leading universities in this region.



Beberapa Anugerah yang Baginda Terima
High Accolades Awarded to His Majesty

Darjah Utama Seri
 Mahkota Negara
 (DMN)



Argentina



Chile



Brazil



Finland



Kemboja



Liberia



Poland



Uruguay



Filipina



United Kingdom



Sepanyol

Tuanku Ja'far sebagai Canselor Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Tuanku Ja'far as the Chancellor of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia





TuanKu Ja'afar adalah Canselor Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia yang Kedua selama 23 tahun sejak 1976
TuanKu Ja'afar has been the Second Chancellor of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia for the past 23 years, since 1976



Suasana di Majlis Konvokesyen UKM Keempat diadakan di Dewan Bankuasi, Bangunan Parlimen, 1976
The atmosphere in the Fourth UKM Convocation Ceremony, held in the Banquet Hall in Parliament House, 1976



Ucapan Tuanku Canselor UKM, Tuanku Ja'afar yang akan disusuli oleh penganugerahan ijazah kehormat dan ijazah kepada siswa-siswi
The University Chancellor's speech which is then followed by the convocation proper which begins with the conferment of honorary degrees, followed by other degrees



Gambar kenangan di Majlis Konvokesyen UKM ke-19, Dato' Seri Dr. Siti Hasmah Mohd. Ali dianugerahi Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Sains Perubatan
An official photograph of Dato' Seri Dr. Siti Hasmah Mohd. Ali during the 19th Convocation of UKM recording the award of Honorary Degree: Doctor of Medicine



Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang kepada Tan Sri Ghazali Ismail
The Honorary Degree: Doctor of Law for Tan Sri Ghazali Ismail



Sejak dilantik sebagai Canselor UKM pada 1976 menggantikan Allahyarham Tun Abdul Razak, baginda berkunjung ke UKM setiap tahun menghadiri Majlis Konvokesyen untuk menyampaikan ijazah yang graduannya kini telah melebihi 50,000 orang
Since His Majesty's appointment as UKM Chancellor, taking the place of the late Tun Abdul Razak, His Majesty visits UKM every year to confer degrees to the graduates. These have exceeded 50,000 students



Sehari sebelum Konvokesyen, baginda berangkat mencemar duli ke UKM untuk merasmikan upacara Pesta Konvokesyen
A day before the Convocation, His Majesty arrives at UKM to officiate at the formal opening of the Convocation Festival



Baginda diiringi Naib Canselor UKM Keenam Prof. Dato' Sham Sani ke Majlis Jamuan Makan Malam penyampaian tauliah kepada Pegawai Simpanan PALAPES, UKM
His Majesty, accompanied by the Sixth Vice Chancellor of UKM, Prof. Dato' Sham Sani, attending the official dinner function



Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Prof. Datuk Annuwar Ali, Naib Canselor UKM semasa lawatan rasmi baginda ke Hospital UKM, 2 Mac 1999

Tuanku Ja'afar, accompanied by Prof. Datuk Annuwar Ali, the Vice Chancellor of UKM during His Majesty's official visit to UKM Hospital, 22nd March 1999

Keluarga Diraja
The Royal Family







Keluarga Diraja

Tuanku Ja'afar, bersama Tuanku Ampuan Najihah dikurniakan enam orang cahaya mata, tiga orang putera iaitu YAM Tunku Laksamana Tunku Naquiyuddin, YAM Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Imran, YAM Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin dan tiga orang puteri iaitu YM Tunku Dara Naquiah, YM Tunku Jawahir dan YM Tunku Irinab.

Keistimewaan yang terdapat pada keluarga diraja Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan ini ialah kesemua putera-puteri baginda mendapat pendidikan sehingga ke peringkat universiti. Lima orang mendapat pendidikan di luar negara iaitu England, Amerika Syarikat dan Mesir manakala seorang mendapat pendidikan di Malaysia.

Mereka juga berjaya membina satu tradisi yang berbeza daripada kerjaya ayahanda mereka, iaitu menceburkan diri dalam bidang perniagaan sehingga kesemuanya terkenal sebagai usahawan yang berjaya melalui usaha dan titik peluh mereka sendiri.

Tuanku Ampuan Najihah

Keramahan dan kemesraan adalah dua ciri utama keluarga diraja Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan Kesepuluh yang juga Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Dipertuan Agong Kesepuluh. Begitulah juga dengan sifat dan peribadi yang terdapat pada Tuanku Ampuan Najihah Ibtisam binti al-Marhum Tuanku Besar Burhanuddin, permaisuri Tuanku Ja'afar. Disebabkan sifat keramahan dan kesediaan baginda apabila berhadapan dengan rakyat biasa termasuk mereka yang kurang upaya, baginda pernah dianggap sebagai 'permaisuri yang berjiwa emas'.

The Royal Family

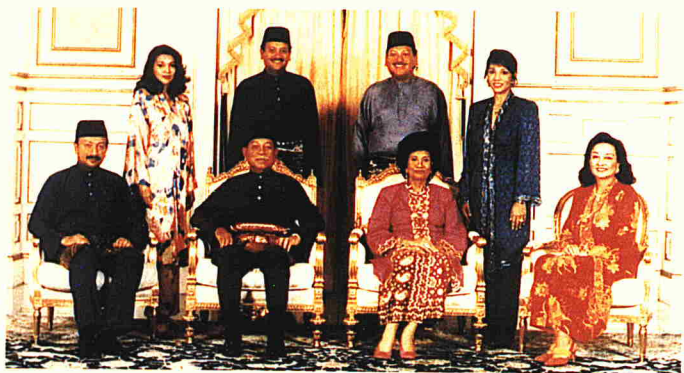
Tuanku Ja'afar, together with Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, has been blessed with six children, three princes: namely, YAM Tunku Laksamana Tunku Naquiyuddin, YAM Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Imran and YAM Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin; and three princesses: namely, YM Tunku Dara Naquiah, YM Tunku Jawahir and YM Tunku Irinab.

One special characteristic of the family of the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan is that all of the princes and princesses have received an education up to university level. Five of them gained education overseas in England, the United States of America and Cairo, while one was educated in Malaysia.

One more characteristic that distinguishes the children from their father is that they have succeeded in building their own places in the family's working traditions, whereby they have become involved in the business world and are all currently successful entrepreneurs who have built these careers for themselves by dint of their own hard work and enterprise.

Tuanku Ampuan Najihah

Politeness and friendliness are two qualities common in the family of the tenth Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan and the Tenth King of Malaysia. These are precisely the personality traits that are to be found in Tuanku Ampuan Najihah ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Besar Burhanuddin, Queen to Tuanku Ja'afar. Her friendly disposition and the way in which she sets people at ease in her presence, whatever their station in life, has earned her the informal title amongst her subjects of 'the queen with a golden heart'.



Keluarga Diraja yang sentiasa riang, ceria dan mesra
*The Royal family, always happy, contented and energetic
in each other's company*

Tuanku Ampuan Najihah telah diputerikan di Seri Menanti, Negeri Sembilan pada 11 September 1924. Baginda mendapat pendidikan awal di Sekolah Melayu Seri Menanti (1929-1934) dan kemudian melanjutkan pelajaran ke Sekolah Menengah Tuanku Muhammad, Kuala Pilah di antara 1934 hingga 1941. Tuanku Ampuan Najihah mendirikan rumahtangga dengan Tuanku Ja'afar pada zaman pendudukan Jepun, iaitu 8 Ogos 1943 di Seri Menanti, Negeri Sembilan.

Sejak di bangku sekolah lagi, baginda aktif mengambil bahagian dalam kegiatan ko-kurikulum, terutama dalam bidang sukan dan muzik. Minat ini terus dipupuk hingga ke hari ini.

Di antara 1946 dengan 1949 ketika Tuanku Ja'afar memegang jawatan dalam perkhidmatan awam, Tuanku Ampuan Najihah aktif memimpin beberapa buah pertubuhan seperti pertubuhan Kaum Ibu Cawangan Rembau (1946-1947), Bendahari Perkumpulan Perempuan Kinta (1955-1956) dan sebagai Pengerusi Pertubuhan Perkumpulan Perempuan Tampin (1957).

Semasa Tuanku Ja'afar melanjutkan pelajaran di London, Tuanku Ampuan Najihah mengikuti kursus bahasa Perancis di London School of Economics dan mengikuti kelas khas sains rumahtangga. Semasa di New York (1957-1958), Tuanku Ampuan Najihah menjadi wakil Pertubuhan Perkumpulan Perempuan, dan mewakili pertubuhan yang sama semasa Tuanku Ja'afar berada di London pada 1958-1963.

Kegiatan Tuanku Ja'afar yang aktif dalam bidang sukan dikongsi sama oleh Tuanku Ampuan Najihah yang turut meminati permainan tenis, badminton, golf dan sukan menembak. Minat ini dikekalkan hingga ke hari ini. Baginda adalah penaung kepada beberapa pertubuhan sukan seperti pasukan bola sepak wanita peringkat negeri dan kebangsaan, pasukan badminton peringkat negeri, pasukan Pandu Puteri peringkat negeri, Lembaga Islam dan Perkumpulan Perempuan negeri. Baginda juga turut menjadi penaung kepada beberapa rumah kanak-kanak cacat dan warga tua. Bidang lain yang baginda minati termasuklah mengubuh dan berkebun bunga.

Tuanku Ampuan Najihah was born in Seri Menanti, Negeri Sembilan on the 11th September 1924. She received her early education in the Seri Menanti Malay School (1929-1934) and afterwards, left to attend the Tuanku Muhammed Secondary School in Kuala Pilah, between 1934 and 1941. Her Majesty, Tuanku Ampuan Najihah, married Tuanku Ja'afar during the Japanese occupation, on the 8th of August 1943 in Seri Menanti.

From her earliest school days, the Queen was particularly active in co-curricular aspects of her education, especially sports and music. These interests have been maintained until the present day.

Between the years 1946 and 1949 and while Tuanku Ja'afar was forging a career in the civil service at district and state levels, Tuanku Ampuan Najihah was actively involved in leading several organisations, such as the Rembau branch of Womens' Institution (WI) (1946-1947), performing as the treasurer of the Kinta Womens' Institution (1955-1956) and as the Chairperson of the Womens' Institution of Tampin (1957).

During the time that her husband, Tuanku Ja'afar was furthering his studies in London, England, she took up a course in French in the London School of Economics and a special course in Home Science. Similarly, while accompanying her husband on his posting in New York, she represented the Organisation of Womens' Institutions there, a position that she fulfilled with the same organisation in London between 1958 and 1963.

Just like Tuanku Ja'afar, who was always an avid sportsman, Tuanku Ampuan Najihah delighted in participating in the sports of tennis, badminton, golf and shooting. She continues to maintain her interest and involvement in these disciplines to the present day. This is exemplified in her patronage of several sporting associations, such as the National Ladies Football Association, with involvement at state and national levels; Negeri Sembilan State badminton and the Girl Guides movement. She is also involved in the State's Islamic Committee, continues to work tirelessly for womens' organizations and is the patron of a special childrens' home and one catering for the elderly. The Queen also has a personal interest in floral arrangement, gardening and the care and cultivation of decorative plants.



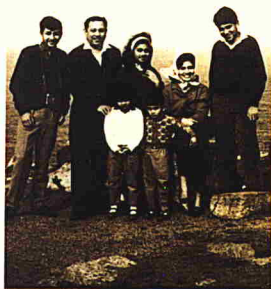




Keluarga Diraja: dulu (atas, 1967) dan kini (bawah)
The Royal family: past (above in 1967) and present (below)



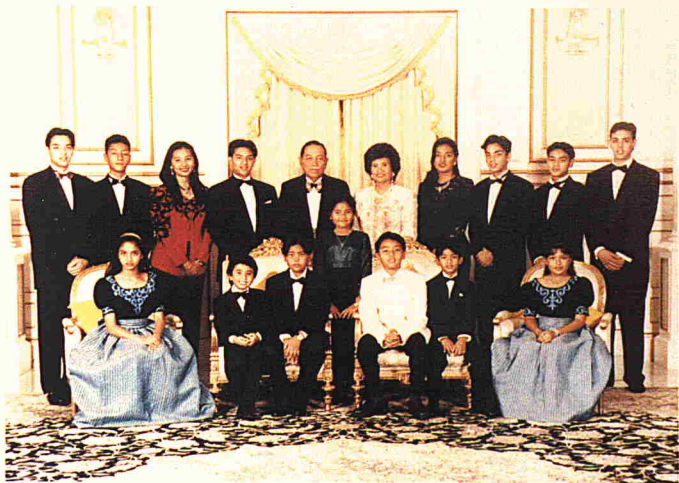
*Kenangan masa lalu bersama-
sama putera dan puteri
Fond memories of times gone by
spent in the company of the young
princes and princesses*







Gambar terbaru keluarga besar Seri Paduka Baginda
The latest photograph of His Majesty's extended family



Nenda Diraja dikelilingi dengan penuh mesra oleh cucunda
The Royal Grandparents surrounded by their grandchildren



Tunku Dato' Seri Utama Tunku Laksamana Naqiyuddin



Tunku Naqiyuddin
bersama isteri, Tunku
Dato' Seri Nurul Hayati
*Tunku Naqiyuddin with
his wife Tunku Dato' Seri
Nurul Hayati*



Bermain *croquet*, bersantai bersama keluarga
Croquet on the lawn; time to spend with the children



Tunku Laksamana Tunku Dato' Seri Utama Naquiyuddin

Yang Amat Mulia Tunku Laksamana Tunku Dato' Seri Utama Naquiyuddin adalah putera sulung TuanKu Ja'afar dan adinda kepada Tunku Dara Naquiah. Tunku Naquiyuddin mendapat pendidikan di Universiti College of Wales, Aberystwyth sehingga memperoleh ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam bidang ekonomi.

Tunku Laksamana pernah berkhidmat dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri (1970-1972) dan kemudian dilantik sebagai Setiausaha Kedua (Hal-ehwal politik dan Kebudayaan) di Kedutaan Malaysia di Perancis pada 1975.

Y.A.M Tunku Naquiyuddin adalah teraju utama Antah Holdings Berhad dengan memegang jawatan sebagai pengerusinya. Di samping itu, Y.A.M juga ahli Lembaga Pengarah Tractors Malaysia Holdings Limited, Consolidated Plantations Limited, Sime Darby Limited and Arab Malaysia Bank Limited. Sebelumnya, Tunku Naquiyuddin adalah Pengarah Eksekutif Syarikat United Oriental Leasing dan Pengerusi Syarikat Antah Heritage Berhad.

Semasa TuanKu Ja'afar dilantik sebagai Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Y.A.M adalah Pemangku Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan (1994-1999).

YAM Tunku Laksamana Tunku Naquiyuddin mendirikan rumahtangga dengan YM Tunku Dato' Seri Nurul Hayati binti Tunku Dato' Bahador dan dikurniakan empat orang cahaya mata iaitu YM Tunku Mohamed Alauddin, YM Tunku Alia Nadira, YM Tunku Nadia Sahiya dan YM Tunku Khairul Zaim.

Tunku Laksamana Tunku Dato' Seri Utama Naquiyuddin

Yang Amat Mulia Tunku Laksamana Tunku Dato' Seri Utama Naquiyuddin is the eldest and took his higher education in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, graduating in economics.

Tunku Laksamana started his working career in governmental service in the Foreign Ministry (1970-1972) and was then appointed Second Secretary (Political and Cultural) to the Malaysian Embassy in France in 1975.

His Royal Highness is Chairman and key figure in Antah Holdings Limited. Apart from this, he is a member of the executive board of directors of Tractors Malaysia Holdings Limited, Consolidated Plantations Limited, Sime Darby Limited and Arab-Malaysian Bank Limited. Prior to this, he was the executive director of United Orient Leasing Company and Chairman of Antah Heritage Company Limited.

When his father, TuanKu Ja'afar was appointed as Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His Royal Highness Tunku Laksamana Tunku Naquiyuddin was appointed as Regent of the State of Negeri Sembilan (1994-1999).

YAM Tunku Laksamana Tunku Naquiyuddin married YM Tunku Dato' Seri Nurul Hayati binti Tunku Babador and their union has been blessed with four children. They are YM Tunku Mohamed Alauddin, YM Tunku Alia Nadira, YM Tunku Nadia Sahiya and YM Tunku Khairul Zaim.



Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Tan Sri Imran



Tunku Imran bersama isteri, Cik Engku Puan Sri Mahirah
Tunku Imran with his wife, Cik Engku Puan Sri Mahirah



Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Tan Sri Imran

Yang Amat Mulia Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Tan Sri Imran mendapat pendidikan awal di King's School, Canterbury England (1956-1966), dan mendapat ijazah dalam jurusan undang-undang di University of Nottingham, dan kemudiannya disahkan sebagai peguam di Gray's Inn pada 1971.

Sekembalinya ke tanah air, YAM berkhidmat dengan Pernas dan dilantik sebagai wakil di Indonesia, seterusnya dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Setiausaha Syarikat Kumpulan Pernas.

YAM pernah berkhidmat sebagai Pengarah Urusan Haw Par Malaysia dan kemudiannya pada 1976 dilantik sebagai Ketua Eksekutif Kumpulan Antah Holdings Bhd.

YAM menduduki kerusi Lembaga Pengarah beberapa syarikat berjaya yang lain dan turut bertindak sebagai penasihat perniagaan kepada Ignis Lang Wooton & Partners (Malaysia).

Dalam kegiatan sosial, YAM pernah memegang jawatan Naib Presiden Majlis Olimpik Malaysia dan baru-baru ini (1998) dilantik sebagai Presidennya yang baru. Selain itu, beliau juga bertindak sebagai Presiden, Heritage of Malaysia Trust, Ahli Lembaga Pengarah Majlis Sukan Negara dan Institut Kajian Strategik dan Antarabangsa (ISIS) dan Presiden Persekutuan Skuasy Antarabangsa.

YAM Tunku Imran mendirikan rumah-tangga dengan YM Cik Engku Puan Sri Mahirah binti Abdullah dan kini dikurniakan seorang cahayamata, iaitu YM Tunku Abdul Rahman Aminullah.

Tunku Muda Serting³ Tunku Tan Sri Imran

Yang Amat Mulia Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Tan Sri Imran received his early education in King's College, Canterbury, England between the years 1956 and 1966. He obtained a degree in law from the University of Nottingham and took the Bar at Gray's Inn, London in 1971.

Upon his return to Malaysia, he worked in Pernas and was appointed as its representative to Indonesia. At a later date, he was promoted to the position of Secretary to the Pernas Group.

YAM Tunku Imran worked as Managing Director of Haw Par Malaysia and then, in 1976, was appointed as Chief Executive of Antah Holdings Limited.

He sits on the board of directors of several other companies and is the business consultant to Ignis Lang Wooton and Partners (Malaysia).

In terms of social and community activity, YAM Tunku Imran recently held the position of Vice President of the Malaysian Olympic council and, in 1998, was elected as the new President. He is also the President of the Heritage of Malaysia Trust, a member of the boards of directors of the National Sports Council and The Institute of Strategic and International Studies, and President of the International Squash Council.

YAM Tunku Imran married YM Cik Engku Puan Seri Mahirah binti Abdullah and their marriage has been blessed with the birth of YM Tunku Abdul Rahman Aminullah.



Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin

Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin

Yang Amat Mulia Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin adalah putera bongsu Tuanku Ja'afar. YAM mendapat pendidikan awal di Seremban, Negeri Sembilan dan melanjutkan pelajaran ke Cheltenham College, London. Kemudiannya ke Politeknik Middlesex sehingga memperoleh ijazah Sarjana Muda (Kepujian) dalam bidang matematik.

YAM memulakan kerjaya dengan British Telecommunications di London pada 1982 dan kemudian menyertai ESSO Production Malaysia Inc. sebagai Juruanalisa Sistem pada 1985. Pada 1988, YAM meninggalkan ESSO Production untuk memegang jawatan sebagai Pengurus Besar Asia Pacific Video Lab Sdn. Bhd., sebuah anak Syarikat Kumpulan Antah. Kemudian, mulai Mei 1990, YAM menyertai Antah Holdings Berhad sebagai pembantu eksekutif kepada Pengarah Urusan. Pada masa yang sama, YAM adalah juga Pengarah Eksekutif Syarikat Pesaka Antah.

YAM seperti ahli keluarga lainnya cergas dalam bidang sukan khususnya golf, bola sepak dan tenis.

Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin mendirikan rumahtangga dengan YM Tunku Mimi Wahida binti Tunku Wahman.

Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin

Yang Amat Mulia Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin is the youngest son of Tuanku Ja'afar. He began his education in Seremban, Negeri Sembilan, furthering his studies in Cheltenham College in London and later, in Middlesex Polytechnic, where he obtained a degree in mathematics.

He started his working career with British Telecommunications in London in 1982 and then joined Esso Production Malaysia Incorporated as a systems analyst in 1985. In 1988, he left Esso Production to take on the position of General Manager of Asia Pacific Video Laboratories Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Antah Group. Then, in May 1990, he joined Antah Holdings Limited as Deputy Executive to the Managing Director. At the same time, he is also the Executive Director of Antah Heritage Company.

Like other members of his family, he is active in games such as golf, football and tennis.

YAM Tunku Putera Tunku Nadzaruddin is married to YM Tunku Mimi Wahida binti Tunku Wahman.



Tunku Nadzaruddin bersama isteri, Tunku Mimi Wahida
Tunku Nadzaruddin with his wife, Tunku Mimi Wahida





Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri Naquiah



Tunku Naquiah bersama suami, Tunku Kecil Besar
Tunku Mudzaffar bin Tunku Mustapha
*Tunku Naquiah with her husband, Tunku Kecil Besar
Tunku Mudzaffar bin Tunku Mustapha*

Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri Naquiah

Yang Mulia Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri Naquiah adalah puteri sulung kepada Tuanku Ja'afar dan kakanda kepada Tunku Naqiyuddin. YM mendapat pendidikan menengah di Malay Girls College (sekarang Kolej Tunku Kurshiah) dan kemudiannya mengikuti ayahanda dan bondanya berkhidmat di Amerika dan England.

YM mengikuti pengajian peringkat universiti di American University, Kaherah, Mesir dalam bidang ekonomi. Setelah tamat pengajian YM bertugas sebagai Pegawai Perhubungan Awam dengan Harper Gilfilan (1969-1972) dan kemudian cuba berdikari dengan menubuhkan syarikat perniagannya sendiri 'L'Antiquaire (1973), Ecole De Belle Jeunesse (1980) dan Panadaya (1987). YM bersama-sama ahli keluarga Tuanku Ja'afar yang lainnya turut sama membangunkan syarikat perniagaan Antah Holdings Bhd. YM adalah ahli Lembaga Pengarah di samping menduduki kerusi Lembaga Pengarah Hong Leong Industries Bhd.

Tunku Dara Naquiah terkenal sebagai seorang puteri raja yang amat aktif dalam persatuan dan kerja amal, khususnya yang berkaitan dengan wanita. YM pernah memimpin Perkumpulan Wanita Negeri Sembilan (1969-1972) dan Lembaga Kebajikan Perempuan Islam (1975-1979). Juga pengasas dan Presiden, *Kuala Lumpur Speakers Club* serta Presiden, Persatuan Bola Sepak Wanita Negeri Sembilan dan Malaysia.

YM mendirikan rumahtangga dengan YM Tunku Kecil Besar Tunku Mudzaffar bin Tunku Mustapha dan dikurniakan empat orang cahayamata, iaitu YM Tunku Nadzimuddin, YM Tunku Mirratun Madihah, YM Tunku Nasifuddin dan YM Tunku Nasruan Adil.

Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri Naquiah

Yang Mulia Tunku Dara Tunku Dato' Seri Naquiah is the eldest daughter of Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku Ampuan Najibah. She received her secondary education in the Malay Girls College (now Tunku Kbursiab College) in Seremban and afterwards followed her parents to the USA and England.

She furthered her studies in the American University in Cairo, Egypt, majoring in economics. After completing this degree, she served as a public relations officer with Harper Gilfilan between 1969 and 1972 and determined to secure her own individual niche in the world by starting her own businesses: L'Antiquaire in 1973, Ecole De Belle Jeunesse in 1980 and Panadaya in 1987. She collaborated with her siblings to set up Antah Holdings Limited, where she is now a member of the board of directors, also holding a similar position on the board of directors of Hong Leong Industries Limited.

Tunku Dara Naquiah is well known at national level as a Princess who is very much involved in societies and charitable works, especially those relating to the role, place and protection of the rights of women. She has led the Womens' Institution of Negeri Sembilan (1969-1972), the Islamic Womens' Welfare Group (1975-1979) and is founder and president of the Kuala Lumpur Speakers Club, as well as President of the Negeri Sembilan Ladies Football Association.

She is married to Tunku Putera Mudzaffar bin Tunku Mustapha and has borne him two princes and two princesses. They are YM Tunku Nadzimuddin, YM Tunku Mirratun Madihah, YM Tunku Nasifuddin and YM Tunku Nasruan Adil.





Tunku Dato' Seri Jawahir



Tunku Jawahir bersama suami, Tengku Dato' Seri Azlan
ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar
*Tunku Jausahir with her husband, Tengku Dato' Seri Azlan
ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar*



Kenangan manis semasa menjadi 'raja sehari'
*A sweet memory being celebrated as 'king and
queen of the day'*



Tunku Dato' Seri Jawahir

Yang Mulia Tunku Dato' Seri Jawahir diputerikan di Nottingham, England mendapat pendidikan awal di Convent of Our Lady of Zion, London dan di Port Said School, Kaherah, Mesir. Seterusnya YM meneruskan pelajaran menengah di Battle Abbey, Sussex dan Kolej Tunku Khursiah, Seremban. YM memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda dari Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang.

YM sejak awal lagi menceburi bidang perniagaan dengan menubuhkan Syarikat Jawahir Sdn. Bhd., dan juga menganggotai Lembaga Pengarah Syarikat Pesaka Antah.

Dalam bidang sukan, YM meminati permainan golf dan tenis serta memikul tanggungjawab sebagai Timbalan Presiden Persatuan Golf Wanita Malaysia sejak 1987.

YM mendirikan rumahtangga dengan YM Tengku Dato' Seri Azlan ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar dan dikurniakan tiga orang cahaya mata iaitu YM Tengku Asra Jehan Juzailah, YM Tengku Aslahuddin Jaafar dan YM Tengku Azran Abdul Jawaad.

Tunku Dato' Seri Jawahir

Yang Mulia Tunku Dato' Seri Jawahir, was born in Nottingham, England and, as a consequence, received her early education in the school of the Convent of Our Lady of Zion, London and thereafter in Port Said School in Cairo, Egypt. Her secondary education was taken in Battle Abbey, Sussex, UK and completed in Tunku Kursbiab College in Seremban, Malaysia. She obtained her degree from the University of Science (USM) in Pulau Pinang on Malaysia's west coast.

She went into business immediately, setting up Jawahir Limited and then being elected to the board of directors of Antah Heritage Company.

In the sporting context, she plays golf and tennis, and among her responsibilities in these areas, she has been Vice President of the Ladies golfing Association of Malaysia since 1987.

She is married to YM Tengku Dato' Sri Azlan ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar and they have three children, YM Tengku Asra Jehan Juzailah, YM Tengku Azlabuddin and YM Tengku Azran Abdul Jawaad.



Tunku Inayah

Tunku Irinah

Yang Mulia Tunku Irinah diputerikan di New York pada 1958 semasa ayahanda Tuanku Ja'afar bertugas sebagai Setiausaha Pertama Suruhanjaya Tetap Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ke Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu di New York (1957-1958).

YM mendapat pendidikan awal di Sekolah Rendah Convent, Seremban dan kemudiannya di Wispers Haslemere, England. YM seterusnya melanjutkan pelajaran ke Padworth College, England sehingga memperolehi ijazah dalam bidang sejarah. YM juga memperolehi diploma dalam bidang pemasaran.

YM Tunku Irinah mendirikan rumahtangga dengan YM Tengku Datuk Seri Ahmad Shah ibni Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah dan dikurniakan dua orang cahaya mata iaitu YM Tunku Alam Shah dan YM Tunku Aiman Shahirah.

Tunku Irinah

Yang Mulia Tunku Irinah was born in New York in 1958, while her father, Tuanku Ja'afar was working as First Secretary of the Federation of Malaya Commission to the United Nations in New York (1957-1958).

She received her early education at the Convent Primary School in Seremban, and later, in Wispers Haslemere, England. She later continued her studies in Padworth College, England, receiving a degree in history. She also has a diploma in marketing.

Her Royal Highness Tunku Irinah is married to YM Tengku Ahmad Shah ibni Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah and they have been blessed with the issue of two children. They are, YM Tunku Alam Shah and YM Tunku Aiman Shahirah.

¹ YAM: An acronym for the title Yang Amat Mulia, meaning His (or Her) Highness

² bin: Literally, daughter of... The equivalent title for males is bin (lit. son of...).

³ Tunku Muda Seting: Literally, The Young Prince of Seting.





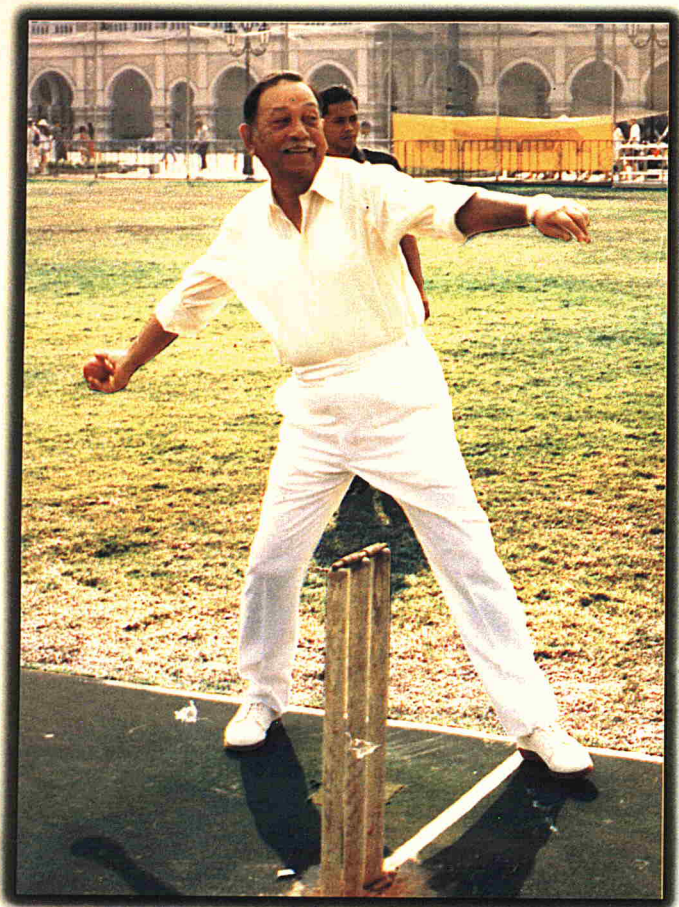
Tunku Irinah bersama suami, Tengku Ahmad Shah
ibni Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah
*Tunku Irinah with her husband, Tengku Ahmad
Shah ibni Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah*



Sukan dan Rekreasi

Sports and Recreation







Sukan dan Rekreasi

Keluarga diraja Negeri Sembilan terkenal sebagai keluarga yang berminat dan mempunyai rekod prestasi cemerlang dalam bidang sukan dan olahraga. Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar mempunyai falsafah tersendiri mengenai hubungan di antara manusia dengan sukan.

Sukan memainkan peranan penting dalam membina sahsiah atau personaliti individu. Seseorang yang bergiat cergas dalam lapangan sukan mempunyai sahsiah yang menarik, sentiasa kelihatan ceria dan mudah mesra dalam pergaulan. Mereka dikatakan mampu menampilkan diri sebagai manusia *extrovert* dan mempunyai rasa keyakinan diri yang tinggi.

Namun, baginda Tuanku Ja'afar berpegang kuat pada prinsip bahawa sukan mampu memainkan peranan penting dalam usaha membina bangsa Malaysia yang bersatu padu dan berkeperibadian nasional. Kejayaan membangunkan bidang sukan mampu membantu mengurangkan rasa prasangka yang seringkali menjadi jurang pemisah antara kaum.

Pada zaman pemerintah baginda di Negeri Sembilan dan selama lima tahun bertakhta di singgahsana Kerajaan Malaysia, kemajuan yang dicapai dalam bidang sukan amatlah menyerlah. Kemajuan yang dimaksudkan bukan sekadar peningkatan dalam pembinaan prasarana seperti Stadium Negeri di Negeri Sembilan dan Kompleks Sukan Bukit Jalil di Kuala Lumpur yang bertaraf antarabangsa, tetapi prestasi atlet dan jaguh sukan kita dalam beberapa acara telah meningkat dan menyerlah di arena antarabangsa. Selain badminton dan renang yang merupakan jenis sukan yang menjadi tradisi bagi negara kita untuk memperolehi pingat emas atau

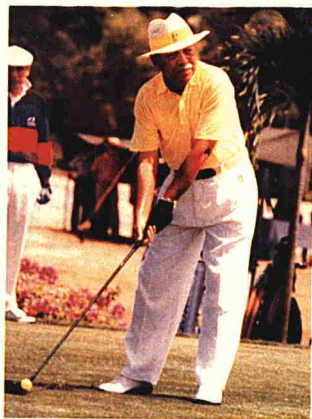
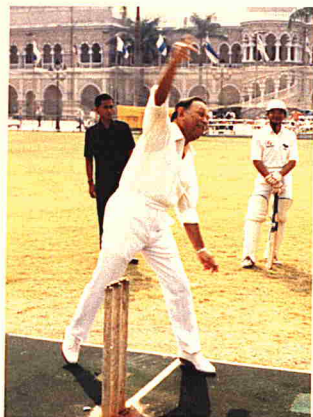
Sports and Recreation

The royal family of Negeri Sembilan is widely reputed as the sporting royal family due to their deep involvement and keen interest in the sporting arena. His Royal Highness himself has his own personal philosophy on the relationship between man and sports.

He believes that sports play an important role in character building. When an individual is actively involved in sports, he is more likely to have a happy and pleasant disposition and mix well in the company of others. Sports enhances an individual's personality, self-confidence and sense of self-esteem and they tend towards the extrovert.

At the same time, it remains his principle that sports is vital in the efforts of creating a united Malaysian race with strong national characteristics because sporting achievements can reduce any kind of prejudice amongst ethnic groups.

In the five years of His Highness's ruling in the government seat, and during his reign in Negeri Sembilan, the sporting achievements in this country have been rather outstanding. Not only do we see the rise of sporting centres, like the State Stadium in Negeri Sembilan and the Bukit Jalil Sports Complex in Kuala Lumpur that are of international standard, but also, and most importantly, the performances of our local athletes have improved dramatically in various sporting events. It has been the tradition in the past for our athletes to excel in swimming and badminton alone, with the ladies and men's team winning at international competitions. But when Malaysia hosted an international sporting event recently, it proved that our sporting achievements are not restricted to these two games alone. The spectacular performance of our athletes in the Commonwealth Games last year



Pelbagai gaya baginda di padang kriket dan padang golf
His Majesty's different stances on the cricket pitch and the golf course

perak di arena antarabangsa, atlet lelaki dan wanita kita mula menunjukkan prestasi cemerlang dalam acara bukan tradisi seperti boling, boling padang, gimrama, menembak, tinju dan larian jarak jauh. Kejayaan negara kita merangkul beberapa pingat emas pada Sukan Komanwel baru-baru ini (Kuala Lumpur '98) adalah bukti kukuh bahawa kita semakin maju dalam kegiatan sukan dan olahraga.

Pada zaman remaja di Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar, baginda Tuanku Ja'afar aktif dalam tujuh acara sukan iaitu kriket, tenis, hoki, bola sepak, skuasy, badminton dan acara larian serta permainan catur. Baginda dilantik sebagai kapten bagi tiga jenis permainan iaitu kriket, bola sepak dan hoki.

Semasa di Raffles College, Singapura, baginda terpilih mewakili kolej bagi permainan kriket dan tenis manakala semasa di University of Nottingham, baginda mewakili universiti dalam permainan tenis, skuasy dan badminton selama tiga tahun berturut-turut. Ini suatu pencapaian yang boleh dibanggakan oleh seorang dari Asia. Juga, semasa di Oxford University, baginda mewakili universiti dalam permainan tenis dan badminton.

Ketika mulai berkhidmat dengan kerajaan Perak dan Negeri Sembilan, minat dan kehebatan baginda dalam beberapa jenis permainan ini masih terus dikekalkan, terutama bidang kriket dan tenis. Kemudian, baginda menunjukkan minat yang tinggi dalam permainan golf dan sekali-sekala menghabiskan masa lapang baginda dalam lapangan menembak.

Dalam bidang kesenian, baginda Tuanku Ja'afar amat berminat dalam pelbagai jenis muzik dan nyanyian terutamanya muzik orkestra dan asli. Tidak ramai mengetahui bahawa satu lagi jenis kesenian yang amat diminati baginda ialah melukis. Juga, sekali-sekala baginda memandu kereta sport antik yang baginda minati dan sayangi.

Bersukan merupakan identiti yang unik bagi keluarga diraja Negeri Sembilan. Permaisuri Tuanku Najihah mempunyai minat yang tinggi dan seringkali mengisi masa lapang baginda dengan bermain golf, tenis dan badminton. Sekali-sekala baginda akan kelihatan bersama Tuanku Ja'afar di lapangan menembak. Bermain

has done the country proud. The nation watched in awe and wonder as our athletes collected medals and even broke Games records in what are seen as non-traditional events, like tenpin bowling, lawn bowling, rhythmic gymnastics, shooting, boxing and long distance running. Sports in this country certainly has a bright future.

During his teenage years at Malay College Kuala Kangsar, His Royal Highness was active in seven sporting events, namely, cricket, tennis, hockey, football, squash, badminton and chess and he captained the cricket, football and hockey teams.

He represented Raffles College, Singapore in cricket and tennis and, while furthering his studies in England, performed brilliantly in representing Nottingham University in tennis, squash and badminton in the three years he was there. He also represented the prestigious Oxford University in tennis and badminton. This was a magnificent achievement for an individual coming from Asia.

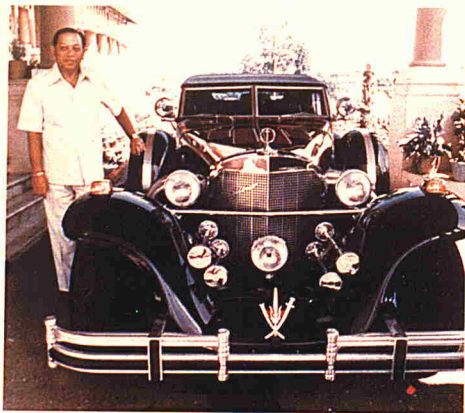
His Highness remained active in sports, especially in cricket and tennis, as he served the Government in Perak and Negeri Sembilan. Later, His Highness showed a keen interest in golf and often played in competitions whilst taking up shooting as an additional hobby.

In the artistic world, his interest lies in various kinds of music, particularly orchestral and traditional Malay music. One other hobby that is not known to many is his love for painting and he can sometimes be seen driving his sports car around.

Sports has become a unique part of the identity of the entire Negeri Sembilan royal family. Her Highness is very active and often plays golf, tennis and badminton in her free time, while occasionally joining His Highness in shooting. Her Highness loves playing the piano and also enjoys floral arrangement as one of her hobbies.

Tunku Ja'afar's princes and princesses can be seen following their parents' footsteps in the sporting field. His Highness's eldest daughter, Tunku Dara Naquiah has been the President of the Women's Football Association for Negeri Sembilan and the National Association. Tunku Dara's husband, Tunku Mudzaffar Tunku Mustapha is a highly competent driver, racing cars in his spare time and hence is the President of the Selangor and Federal Territory Cart Club and the Chairman of the Automobile Association of Malaysia.





Memandu kereta antik, salah satu kegiatan mengisi masa senggang
One of His Majesty's favourite pastimes is driving antique cars

piano dan mengubah bunga merupakan kegemaran sampingan baginda permaisuri.

Putera-puteri baginda Tuanku Ja'afar juga tidak ketinggalan menjejak langkah ayahanda bonda mereka dalam lapangan sukan. Puteri sulung baginda, Tunku Dara Naquiah adalah Presiden Pasukan Bola Sepak Wanita bagi Negeri Sembilan dan kebangsaan. Suami Tunku Dara, Tunku Mudzaffar Tunku Mustapha adalah pemandu kereta lumba yang cekap dan Presiden Kelab Kart Selangor dan Wilayah Persekutuan serta Pengerusi Persatuan Automobil Malaysia.

Tidak kurang aktifnya dalam kegiatan sukan di peringkat kebangsaan adalah putera baginda, Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Imran. Tunku Imran pernah mewakili negara dalam permainan skuasy di peringkat antarabangsa, selama tujuh tahun. Beliau pernah menjadi Presiden Persatuan Skuasy Melayu, selama dua puluh tahun, Presiden Kelab Kriket Malaysia dan pernah menjadi Naib Presiden Majlis Olimpik Malaysia. Tahun lepas beliau menjawat jawatan Presiden Majlis Olimpik Malaysia, satu jawatan yang disanjung tinggi.

Kesemua putera-puteri baginda yang lain juga bergiat cergas dalam lapangan sukan dan pelbagai kegiatan rekreasi.

Tunku Muda Serting Tunku Imran is also active in sports at national level and, at one time, represented the country in international squash competitions for seven consecutive years. Consequently, he also heads sporting associations in the country and has been the President of the Malay Squash Association for twenty years; the President of the Malaysian Cricket Club and he was also the Vice President of the Malaysian Olympic Council. Last year he clinched the post of the President of that highly acclaimed council.

With such respectable role models in the family, it is then not strange to see the princes and princesses being active in sports and recreational activities.





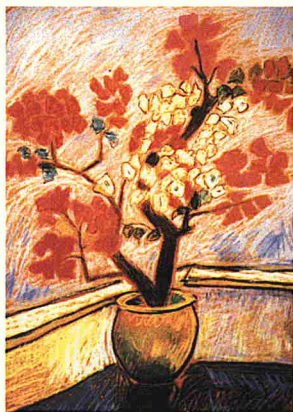
Menimba ilham di tepi danau; baginda bersama pelukis Jerman Karl-Friedrich Bendlin
Lake and nature as a source of inspiration. His Majesty with the German artist Karl-Friedrich Bendlin



Pelbagai lukisan hasil seni dan kreativiti baginda
A variety of His Majesty's creative works of art



Potret Tuanku Ja'far yang dilukis oleh pelukis Jerman Karl-Friedrich Bendlin
His Majesty's portrait, as rendered by Karl-Friedrich Bendlin



Pelbagai jenis bunga menjadi salah satu subjek lukisan yang baginda gemari
His passion is painting: the subject here is a flower



Perpustakaan dan buku adalah 'kekasih' baginda
Libraries and books are amongst his greatest pleasures



Sekali-sekala kelihatan baginda berdua menjalani latihan di padang tembak
Occasionally, Their Majesties can be seen practising their marksmanship at the shooting range



Darah seni yang mengalir dalam keluarga Diraja; Tuanku Najihah mempunyai bakat melukis
The passion for art can be found in other members of the Royal family. Tuanku Najihah is similarly talented



Tuanku Najihah dalam pelbagai gaya semasa bersukan
Tuanku Najbah displaying her style and prowess

Tuanku Ja'far dalam Pelbagai Wajah dan Gaya
The Different Countenances of His Majesty







Tuanku Ja'afar sebagai Pemerintah Tertinggi
 Angkatan Tentera, 28 Mac 1996
*Tuanku Ja'afar as the Supreme Commander of
 the Armed Forces, 28th March 1996*

"Selamat tinggal Istana Negara dan ibu kota Kuala Lumpur ..."

"Selamat pulang ke Istana Besar Seri Menanti, Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus. Semoga Allah melanjutkan usia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Ja'afar yang amat dikasihi rakyat jelata.

Ampun Tuanku!"

"Farewell and adieu ... to Istana Negara and the Capital, Kuala Lumpur ..."

"Welcome safely home ... to Istana Besar Seri Menanti and the State of Negeri Sembilan, Darul Khusus. May God bless you, Your Royal Highness. May God bestow upon you, Your Majesty, Tuanku Ja'afar, long life. May your kingship and leadership continue to endear you to your people.

Ampun Tuanku!"





Lukisan potret Seri Paduka Baginda menghiasi ruang tengah di Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur
Portraits of Their Majesties, hanging in the Visitors' Gallery at the Istana Negara

Antara Gambar Pilihan Menghiasi Ruang Tamu Istana Negara
Selected Photographs Displayed in the Halls of the Istana Negara



DiBelakang Tabir/Behind the Curtain

Sesi khas bersama Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar, Jumaat, 2 April 1999
A special session with His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar, Friday, 2nd April 1999



Lawatan khas ke Istana Negara untuk memilih gambar-gambar yang sesuai dimuatkan dalam buku Tuanku Ja'afar Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia Kesepuluh, yang sedang diusahakan
A special guided tour around the Istana Negara to make a final selection of photographs for use in the book Tuanku Ja'afar the Tenth King of Malaysia

Cebisan nota daripada Tuanku kepada penulis mengandungi fakta tambahan tentang al-Marhum ayahanda Tuanku Abdul Rahman
A personal note from His Majesty to the writer, containing some additional facts on His Majesty's late father, Tuanku Abdul Rahman

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T. A. Rahman. Kehidupan Undang-undang
L. A. Rahman (1905-2002) : mengasas
funda Muzium & Pagaru' jaja'ra salsela
S. L. A. Rahman (1938-)

A ruler so preoccupied by the front which
in the running, administrative, the ending in
British times, making sure the people of the Malay
in this country is always protected, that he
Education, administration, judiciary,
Economic development & social betterment
by writing & putting in various letters
& comments to the British Administration
at that time.

*Nota: Perora Hanjuang Tuanku A. Rahman memuatkan
Pentadbiran Persekutuan: kedahuluan & Dale
Pentadbiran Temp Melaka*



Tuanku membantu penulis mengenalpasti individu tertentu dalam gambar-gambar lama semasa di MCKK, USA, England dan Mesir
His Majesty helps to identify certain individuals in the old photos, taken while in MCKK, USA, England and Egypt



Sesi perbincangan yang penting untuk menerbitkan sesebuah buku mewah yang amat rumit persediaannya

The importance of having a special discussion on minute details before a pictorial coffee-table book is published



Ilham Seri Paduka Baginda dihadiahkan oleh Seri Paduka Baginda kepada penulis, mengandungi 22 lukisan peribadi Baginda
Royal Inspirations presented by His Majesty to the writer, contains the best 22 plates of His Majesty's artworks

Penulis / The Writer



Penulis bersama-sama isteri, Profesor Datin Dr. Jariah Long di Dewan Santapan Istana Iskandariah, Kuala Kangsar, Perak, 19 April 1991
The writer with his wife, Professor Datin Dr. Jariah Long, at Dewan Santapan (banquet hall), Iskandariah Palace, Kuala Kangsar, Perak, 19th April 1991

Wan Hashim Wan Teh

Anak kelahiran Grik, Perak mendapat pendidikan menengah di Sekolah Clifford Kuala Kangsar (1962-1964) dan Cawangan Putera Maktab Tentera Diraja, Sungai Besi (1965-1968). Beliau memperoleh ijazah Sarjana Muda Sastera (1974) dan ijazah Sarjana (1976) dari Monash University, Australia serta ijazah Doktor Falsafah (1982) dari University of Manchester, United Kingdom.

Mula berkhidmat dengan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) sebagai Tutor pada 1974 dan dilantik sebagai Pensyarah pada 1976. Beliau pernah memegang jawatan pentadbiran sebagai Timbalan Dekan, Fakulti Sains Kemasyarakatan dan Kemanusiaan serta Timbalan Pengarah dan Pengarah Institut Alam dan Tamadun Melayu, UKM. Kini beliau adalah Timbalan Naib Canselor Hal-Ehwal Pelajar, UKM.

Bidang pengkhususan beliau ialah Antropologi Budaya dengan tumpuan utama kepada masyarakat dan budaya Melayu. Beliau telah memimpin dan menyelesaikan kajian berkelompok lima fasa tentang 'Perubahan Nilai Masyarakat Desa' dan kini meneroka bidang baru tentang rumpun Melayu di Luar Malaysia dan Alam Melayu atau 'Melayu Diaspora'.

Prof. Dato' Dr. Wan Hashim dianugerahi Pingat Pekerti Terpilih (1987) dan Dato' Paduka Mahkota Perak (1991) oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Seri Sultan Perak.

A child born in Grik, Perak, he received his secondary education at Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar (1962-1964) and the Boys Wing, Royal Military College, Sungai Besi (1965-1968). He obtained his Bachelor of Arts (1974) and Master's (1976) degrees from Monash University, Australia and a Doctorate in Philosophy (1982) from the University of Manchester, United Kingdom.

He joined Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) in 1974 as a Tutor, was appointed Lecturer in 1976 and has held administrative posts as Deputy Dean, Faculty of Social Science and Humanities, Deputy Director and Director of the Institute of the Malay World and Civilization, UKM. He is currently the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Student Affairs, UKM.

His field of specialization is Cultural Anthropology with a special interest in Malay society and culture. He led a research team which completed a five phase research study on 'the Changing Values of the Rural Malays' and is currently conducting research on Malay minority groups outside Malaysia and the Malay World or 'Malay Diaspora'.

Prof. Dato' Dr. Wan Hashim was awarded the Pingat Pekerti Terpilih (1987) and Dato' Paduka Mahkota Perak (1991) by His Royal Highness, the Sultan of Perak.

Penghargaan

Buku ini diusahakan dengan mendapat kerjasama sepenuhnya daripada Istana Negara dan Kementerian Penerangan Malaysia. Keduanya telah mencetuskan idea awal penerbitan buku ini. Sebahagian besar gambar yang digunakan diperolehi daripada koleksi peribadi Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Tuanku Ja'afar dan juga daripada Pustaka Foto, Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia. Tiga keping gambar pada muka surat 9, 11, dan 13 adalah sumbangan khas daripada Soraya Yusof Talismail.

Penulis mengambil kesempatan ini merafak sembah penghargaan yang tinggi serta menjunjung kasih kepada Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong Tuanku Ja'afar yang telah memperkenalkan penulis mengusahakan buku ini. Beberapa pandangan Tuanku terhadap draf awal teksnya amatlah dihargai.

Pihak Istana Negara khususnya Datuk Abdul Rahman Haji Ali, Datuk Pengelola Bijaya Diraja, Tuan Haji Ja'apar Wahab, Setiausaha Sulit kepada Seri Paduka Baginda dan Encik Masnoor Ashaari, Pegawai Perhubungan Akhbar turut juga memberi pandangan mereka terhadap draf awal buku ini dan membantu penulis mendapatkan gambar-gambar selama lima tahun Seri Paduka Baginda di Istana Negara. Gambar-gambar Seri Paduka Baginda pada zaman awal dan semasa di Negeri Sembilan, serta semasa di luar negara diperolehi daripada beberapa buah buku dan album kenangan yang dipinjamkan oleh Tunku Tina, Dang Perwara dan Komander (B) Selamat, Setiausaha Sulit kepada Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan dari Istana Hinggap, Seremban.

Di Kementerian Penerangan, Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha, Puan Asmah Hj. Abdul Hamid telah memperkerusi Jawatankuasa Penerbitan dengan dibantu oleh Ketua Pengarah Penerangan, En. Abas Salleh. Puan Foong Bee Leng dan Hajah Musalmah A. Muiz telah menguruskan perolehan gambar-gambar terkini daripada Pustaka Foto jabatan itu.

Di Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Profesor Datuk Dr. Anuwat Ali, Naib Canselor dan Profesor Dato' Dr. Zakri A. Hamid, Timbalan Naib Canselor

Acknowledgements

This book has been made possible with the full cooperation of the National Palace and the Ministry of Information Malaysia. These parties together initiated its publication. A large portion of the photos that have been used herein were gathered from amongst those in the personal collection of the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Tuanku Ja'afar, as well as from the Photo Library of the Department of Information, Malaysia. Three additional photographs, on pages 9, 11 and 13, appear courtesy of Soraya Yusof Talismail.

The writer would like to take this opportunity to thank, with due humility, the Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar for giving him permission to produce the book. His Majesty's views on the first drafts of the text were highly appreciated.

The people of the Istana Negara; in particular, Datuk Abdul Rahman Haji Ali, Datuk Pengelola Bijaya Diraja; Tuan Haji Ja'apar bin Wabab, Private Secretary to His Majesty, and Mr. Masnoor bin Ashaari, Press Relations Secretary to His Majesty, who also assisted in giving their views on the early drafts of this book and helped the writer in getting access to the photographs taken during the five year term that His Majesty has occupied the Istana Negara. The photographs of His Majesty taken in his early days, those drawn from his youth spent in Negeri Sembilan and outside the country were taken from several books and albums that were lent to the author by Tunku Tina, Dang Perwara, from the State Palace of Hinggap, Seremban and Commander Selamat Hj. Saad (Navy, retired), Private Secretary to His Royal Highness, the Yang Dipertuan Besar, Ruler of Negeri Sembilan.

In the Information Ministry, the Deputy Secretary General, Mrs. Asmah Haji Abdul Hamid, chaired the publication committee, being assisted by the Director General of the Department of Information, Mr. Abas Salleh, while Mrs. Foong Bee Leng and Hajah Musalmah A. Muiz facilitated the acquisition of recent photographs from the photography library of that department.



telah memberi kepercayaan kepada Penerbit UKM untuk menerbitkan buku ini. Dato' Annuwar Ali sentiasa menunjukkan keprihatinan beliau dan mengharapkan buku ini dapat diterbitkan dalam masa yang ditetapkan. Pegawai Penerbitan di Pejabat Penerbit UKM, Encik Hasrom Haron bersama-sama sekumpulan editor iaitu Faizah Ahmad, Zurina Mior Ibrahim, Zaini Ghani dan Che Hawa Syed telah menyegerakan persiapan akhir penerbitan buku ini. En. Helman Busu bersama-sama pereka bentuk, Ahmad Mazli dan sekumpulan kakitangan di Syarikat Percetakan Ampang Press telah bekerja bertungkus-lumus dalam ruang masa yang amat terbatas.

Kerja-kerja penyelarasan untuk mengumpul bahan daripada pelbagai sumber telah dibantu oleh Puan Noor Azizan Mahyidin dari Pejabat Canselor manakala penaipan manuskrip yang sebahagiannya terpaksa dipinda hampir sepuluh kali telah dilakukan oleh Puan Mariah Elon. Kerja membuat salinan foto yang mencecah kira-kira lima ratus salinan telah dibuat oleh En. Mohd. Yamin Mohd. Salleh dengan dibantu oleh Ismail Ibrahim dari Pusat Teknologi Pendidikan UKM. Manakala terjemahan daripada bahasa Melayu ke bahasa Inggeris telah diselesaikan oleh pasangan suami isteri, Encik Omar Sallahuiddin Abdullah dari Fakulti Pengajian Bahasa, UKM dan Puan Junaidah Sheikh Osman dari Kolej Tunku Kurshiah, Seremban.

Geblengan seluruh minda dan tenaga mereka serta beberapa orang lagi telah membantu penulis menyiapkan buku ini dalam masa yang amat singkat. Walau bagaimanapun, penulis bertanggungjawab terhadap segala kelemahan dan kekurangan yang terdapat dalam buku ini.

Sekalung budi dan penghargaan yang tinggi disampaikan untuk mereka.

In Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Professor Datuk Dr. Annuwar Ali, Vice Chancellor, and Professor Dato' Dr. Zakri A. Hamid, gave special permission for this book to be published by UKM Press. Dato' Annuwar Ali often voiced his supportive concern in wondering whether it was humanly possible to complete such a project within the given timeframe. The publication officer in UKM Press, Mr. Hasrom Haron, together with a panel of editors comprising Faizah Ahmad, Zurina Mior Ibrahim, Zaini Ghani and Che Hawa Syed, speeded up the processes required in order to facilitate printing. Mr. Helman Busu, together with the graphic artist, Ahmad Mazli and the general staff of Ampang Press, have worked beyond the normal bounds of time to bring this project to fruition and on schedule.

Mrs. Noor Azizan Mahyidin from the Chancellery Office, UKM, who assisted in coordinating the gathering of materials from all the various sources, whilst the typing of the manuscript, parts of which had to be altered ten times, was done by Mrs. Mariah Elon. The task of making the nearly five hundred copies of photographs was undertaken by Mr. Mohd. Yamin Mohd. Salleh, assisted by Ismail Ibrahim from the Centre for Educational Technology, UKM, while the translation from Malay to the English language was completed by a husband and wife team - Mr. Omar Salahuiddin Abdullah, from the Faculty of Language Studies, UKM and Mrs. Junaidah Sheikh Osman of Tunku Kurshiah College, Seremban.

A combination of minds and efforts by these people, and others whose names I have not been able to mention, have helped me complete this book in such a short time. However, I am solely responsible for any shortcomings or weaknesses that may be found herein.

My deepest appreciation and thanks are conveyed to each and every one of them.

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