



Yang di-Pertuan Agong Malaysia Kesepuluh

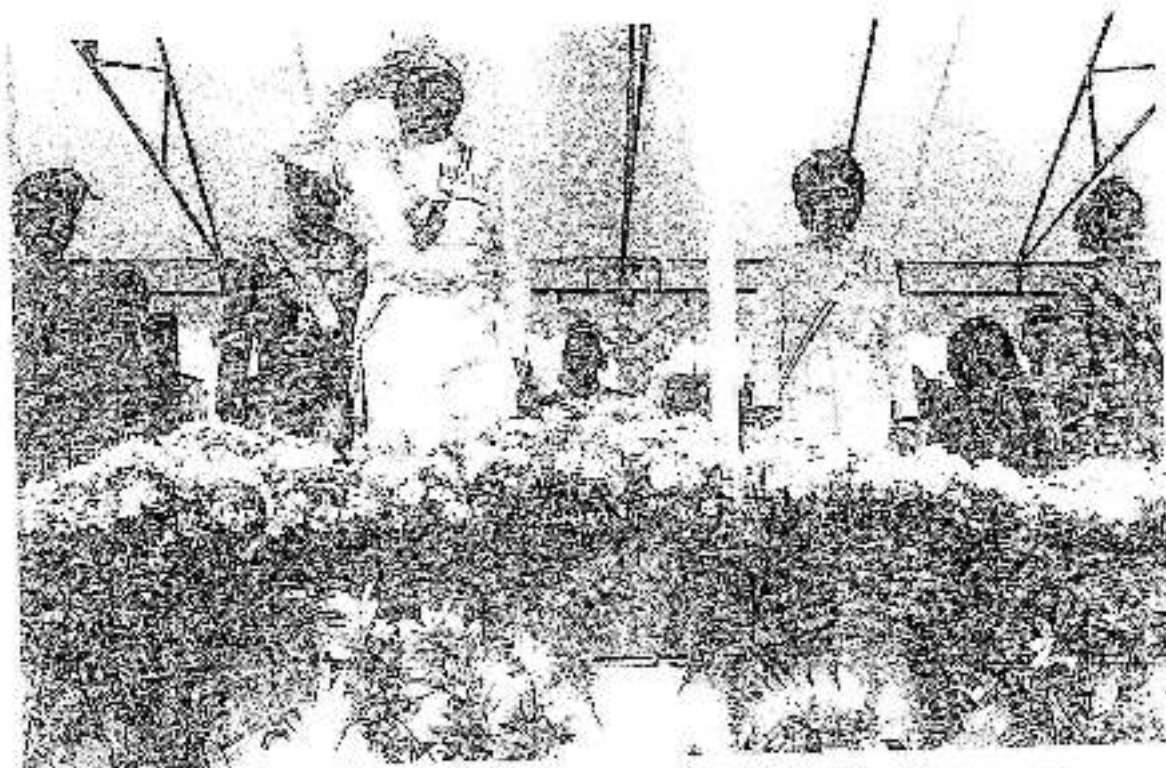
Malaysia yang merdeka pada 31 Ogos 1957 telah memilih sistem pemerintahan demokrasi berparlimen raja berperlembagaan berdasarkan model Westminster di Britain dengan beberapa pengubahsuaian. Jika di Britain, raja dan pewarisnya adalah dari jalur keturunan satu keluarga, perantukan sebagai Seri Paduka 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 berakhta 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 pusungan pertama sembilan Raja-raja Melayu dilantik sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong tamat, pusungan 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.

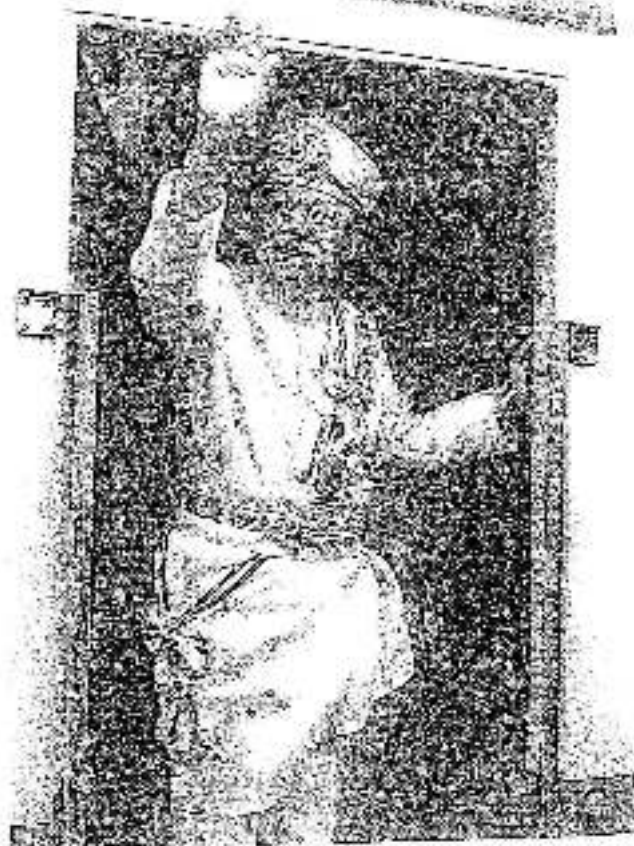
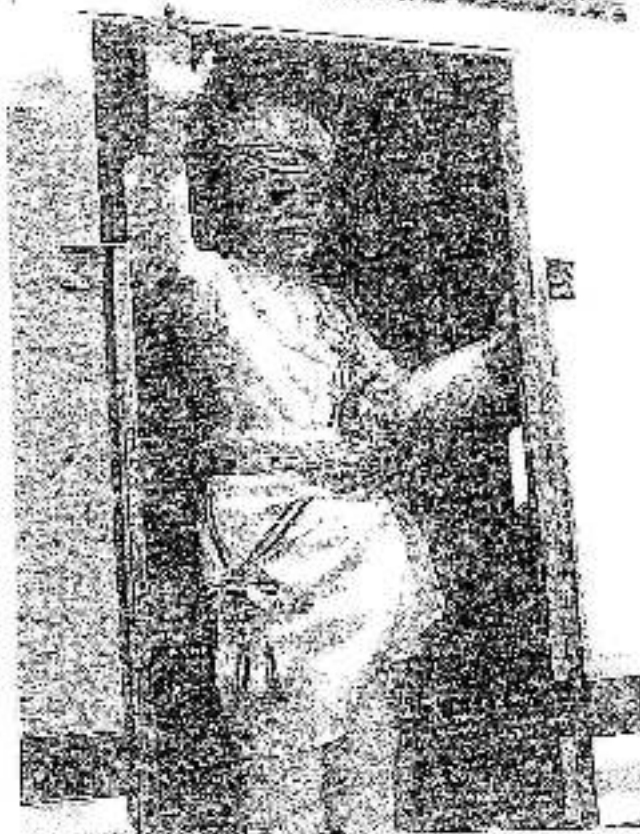
The Tenth King of Malaysia

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 Anggota Tentera Diraja semasa dengan keberangkatan baginda ke Kuala Lumpur pada pagi 26 April 1994 untuk upacara Lafaz Shingahi 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.



Tembakan Salutan Ulang di Stesen Kereta Api Seremban.
Building farewell in Seremban Railway Station.

Perlantikan Yang di-Pertuan Agong

Jadual Ketiga Perlembagaan Malaysia memperuntukkan pelantikan 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 rasi setia rakyat Malaysia kepada undang-undang dan perlembagaan. Baginda adalah tumpuan rasi 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:

- Melantik Jemaah Menteri dan Yang Dipertuan Negeri Persekutuan, Bahagian 4 Bab 3 Perkara 43 (1) dan (2).
- Menjadi Pemerintah Tertinggi Angkatan Tentera sebagaimana yang diperuntukkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan, Bahagian 4 Bab 3 Perkara 41.
- 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.

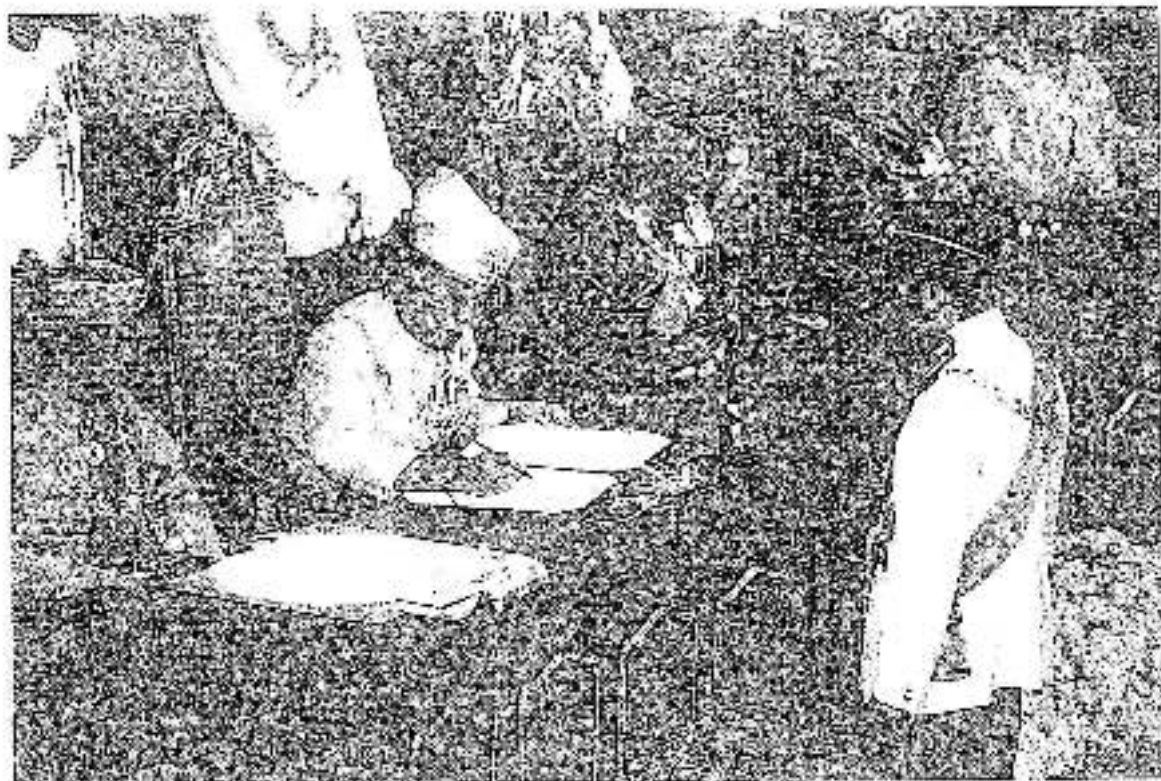
The Power to Rule the Federation

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong holds the highest 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.

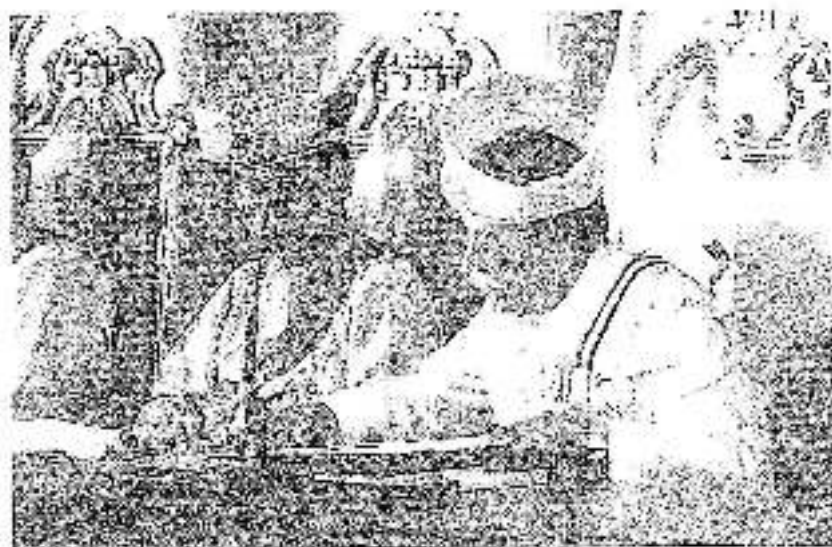
The Federal Constitution clearly defines the power of the Ruler. These articles include those describing the right to convene Parliament and to adjourn meetings of the Council (Article 55), as well the power to appoint the Prime Minister and ratify the choice of the electorate (Article 40(2)).

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:

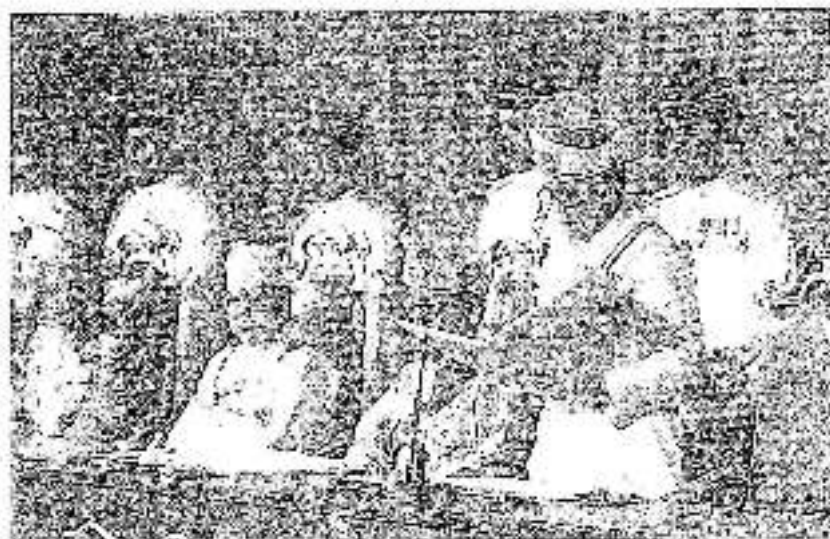
- The appointment of the Cabinet of Ministers and State Governors (Yang Dipertuan); Section 4, Chapter 3, Article 43 (1) and (2).*
- The acceptance of the highest rank in the Armed Forces, as specified in the Federal Constitution; Section 4, Chapter 3, Article 41.*
- The appointment of Members to the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



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



Menatunkan Ikrar Perjanjian 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 (1), (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.

Ustiadat 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 Dipertuan 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.

Ustiadat Lafaz Sumpah Jawatan dilakukan pada pagi itu di Balai Agung 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).

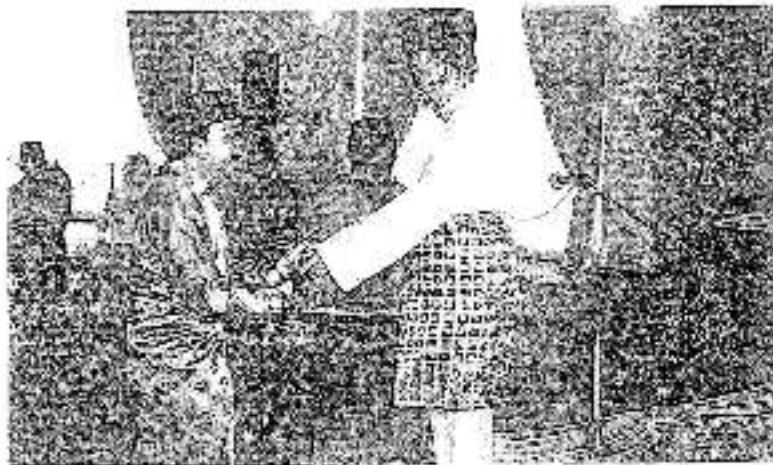
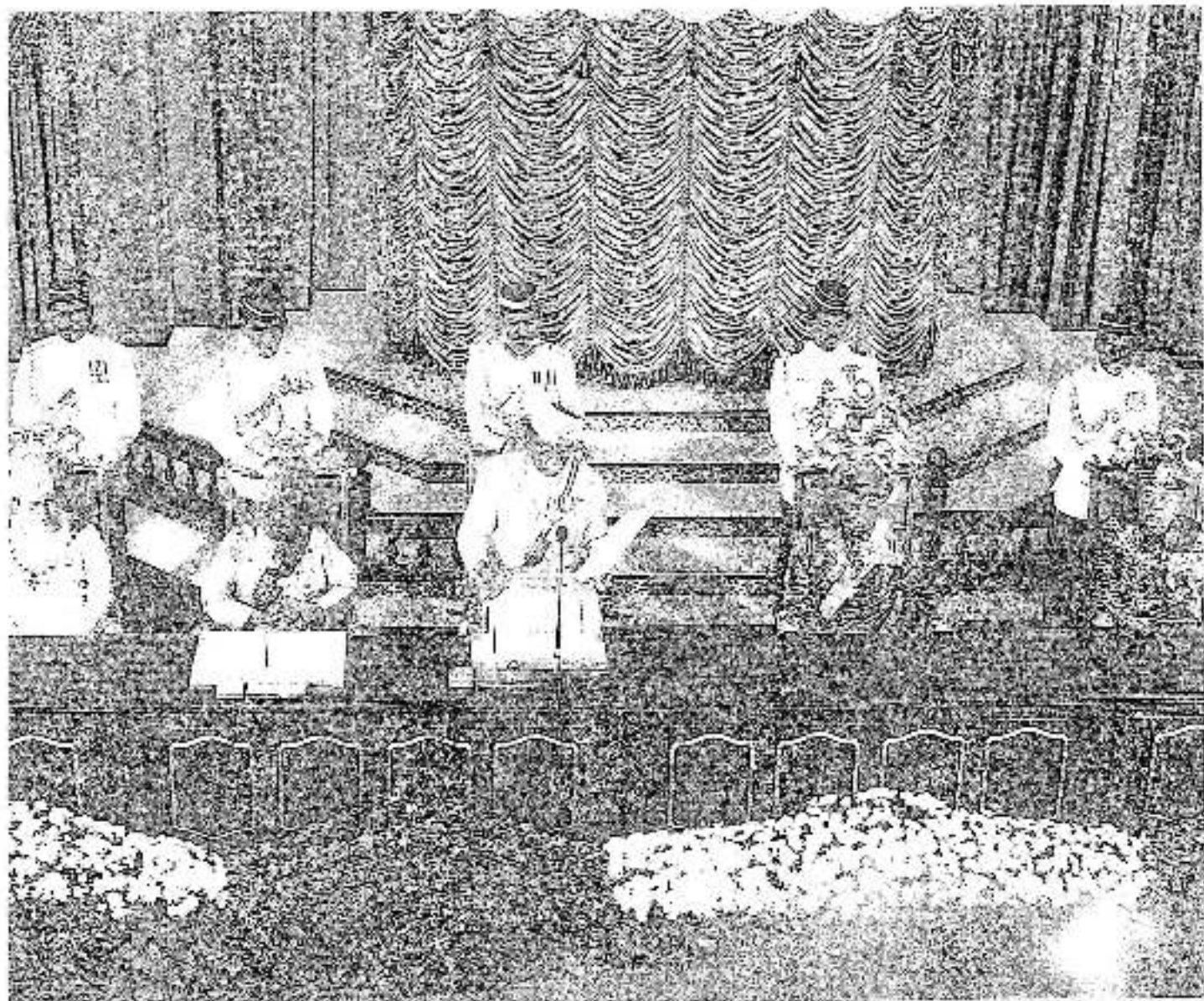
- d. *To give consent to the drafts of laws, as stated in the Federal Constitution; Article 6 (4), (4A) and (5).*
- e. *The power to pardon, as it is specified in the Federal Constitution; Article 68 (1).*
- f. *The appointment of the head of the religious authority in the Federal Territory, Penang, 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.



Ttuh Baginda dan pengisytiharan berantikan DYTU Tunka Naquyuddin 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 Tunka Naquyuddin as Ropent 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 perantikan 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 Tuanku Naquiyuddin dilantik sebagai pemangku Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan.

Istiadat Pertubuhan

Istiadat pertubuhan 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 ketunduan. Bagi perantikan 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.

Keribuan Seri-Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong disambut dengan riupan trompet angkatan tentera, diusuk dengan mainan nubat lagu *Raja Berangkat*. Kombongan baginda diahului oleh Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela dan dua orang panglima yang membawa Cogas Alau dan Cogas Agama diikuti oleh juru iring, serta panglima-panglima yang membawa Alat Kebesaran Diraja.

Selanjut sahaja Seri Paduka Baginda dan Raja Permaisuri bersempayan di singgahsana, mainan nubat dinendikan. Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela berdarang sembah, memohon izin dan limpah kurnia Seri Paduka Baginda supaya istiadat pertubuhan dijalankan.

Selanjut 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 enthronement 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.

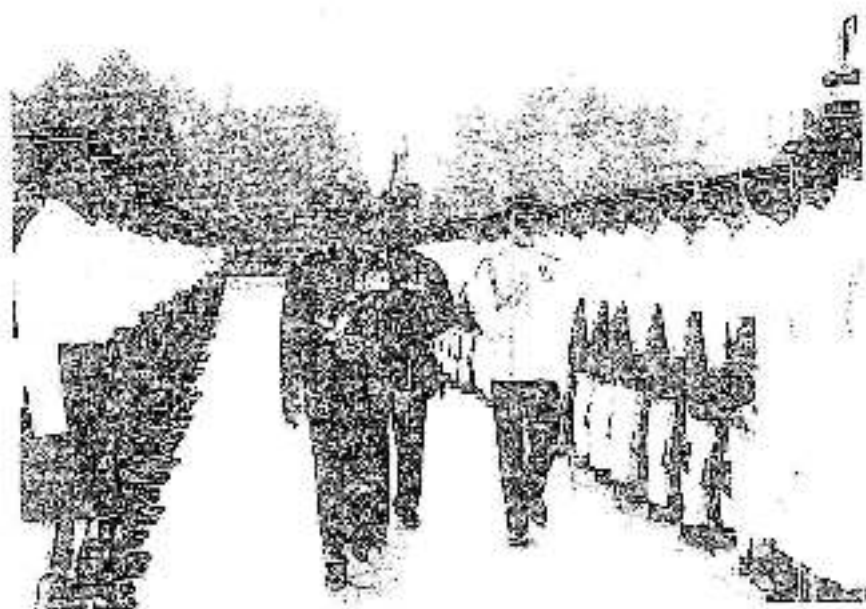
The colourful ceremony was attended by all the other Malay Rulers, the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, members of the royal family, representatives of foreign nations and dignitaries from inside and outside the country.

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 Fordi 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





Fenterlisan Perbahsan Kelimaat Asker
Malaya Diraja seribu salaja Baginda d.
pemandangan Istana Negara pada hari
Perabahn 22 September 1994
*presenting 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 berarohan maziah ke Balairung Seri
Their Majesties processing into the Throne Room

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

Seterusnya ialah membaca surat perisytiharan. Setelah diperkenankan oleh Seri Paduka Baginda, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela mengiringi Yang Amat Bernoruz Perdana Menteri Dato' Seri Dr. Mahatir Mohamad menghadap untuk membaca surat perisytiharan yang berbunyi demikian:

Rahmatullah alaihi wasalam, kepada sekalian orang serta penduduk negeri Malaysia. Kita Raja-duli Yang Maha Mulia Diraja telah memilih Dato' Yang Maha Abha Tan Sri Jafar ibrahim al-abidin TuanKu Abha Rahman menjadi Yang di-Berhuan Agong pada hari-waktu dan saat yang gilang-gemilang ini.

Maka Seri Paduka Baginda melitazkan pada seribu kerajaan negeri-negeri negara bnei Malaysia dengan segelata Duta Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Berhuan Agong.

Apabila selesai membaca surat perisytiharan, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela memohon petkenan Tuanku lalu berdatang sembah untuk menyerahkan 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 berafi untuk mengambil keris ini yang dicatup dan diletakkan di tempat khas di sebelah kiri baginda di hadapan kitab suci al-Quran.

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

Beda TuanKu Ja'afar bersempul ke hadapan Allah swt. Lelaku dengan izinnya bersempul dipilih menjadi yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Dengan itu, beta akan menandakan 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. Mahatir Mohamad, to read it out.

This hereby proclaims to every citizen and person resident in Malaysia that Her Highnesses, the royal Rulers, have chosen the Full Yang Maha Mulia TuanKu Ja'afar ibrahim al-abidin TuanKu Abha Rahman as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the whole, one and various monarch.

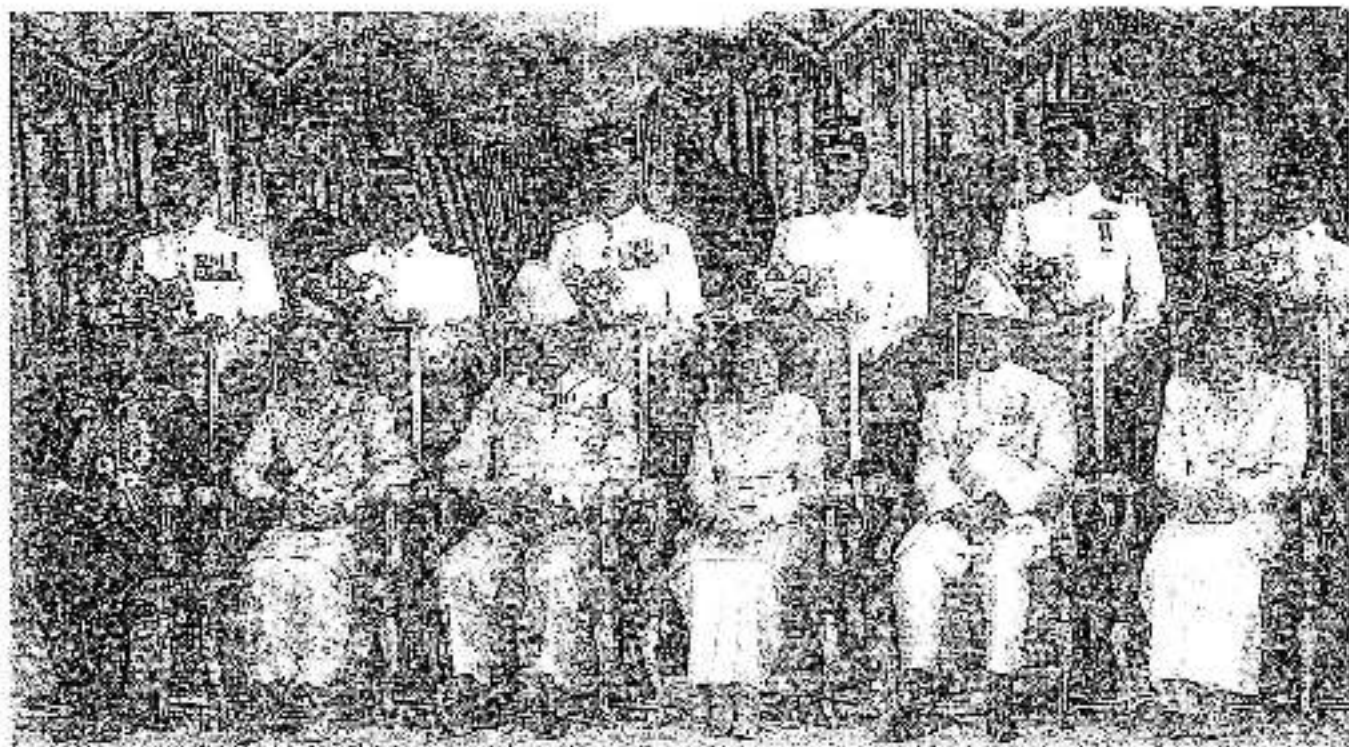
And so, His Majesty has been enthroned and ascends to his seat in government and stands as the pillar of the corner of Malaysia that will be henceforth known as Ber-Mulaka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

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.

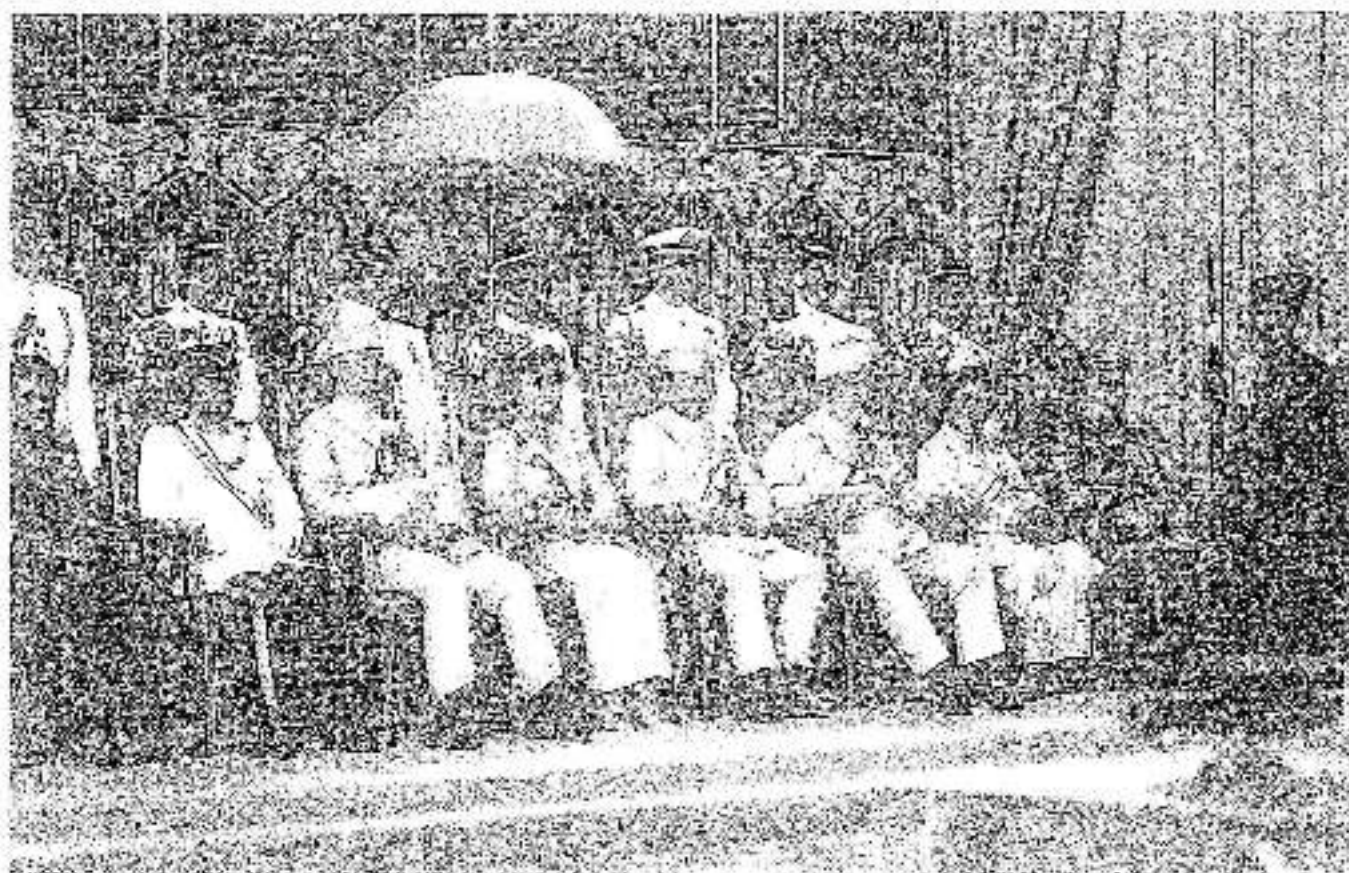
The King now stood to receive the keris, which he also kissed and then placed in front of the Holy Quran.

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.

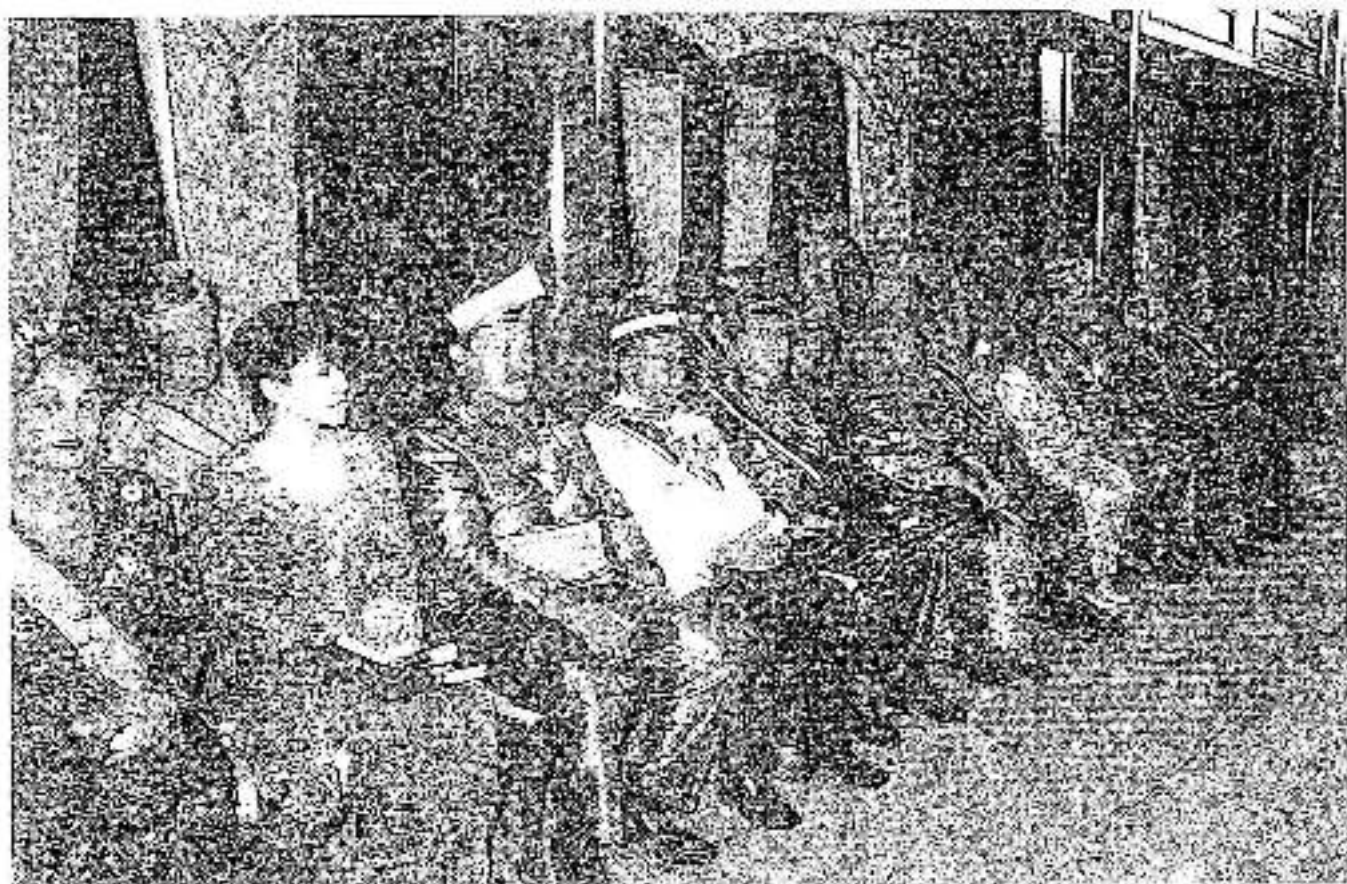
I, TuanKu Ja'afar, am thankful to Allah swt, the Most Merciful and Compassionate, because, with His mercy, I have been chosen to be your King.



Ratu Raja Melaka. Pemandangan Ratu dan Yang Dipertuan Negeri di Upacara Persembahan
Malay Rulers: Rulers and Government of the Confederation Community



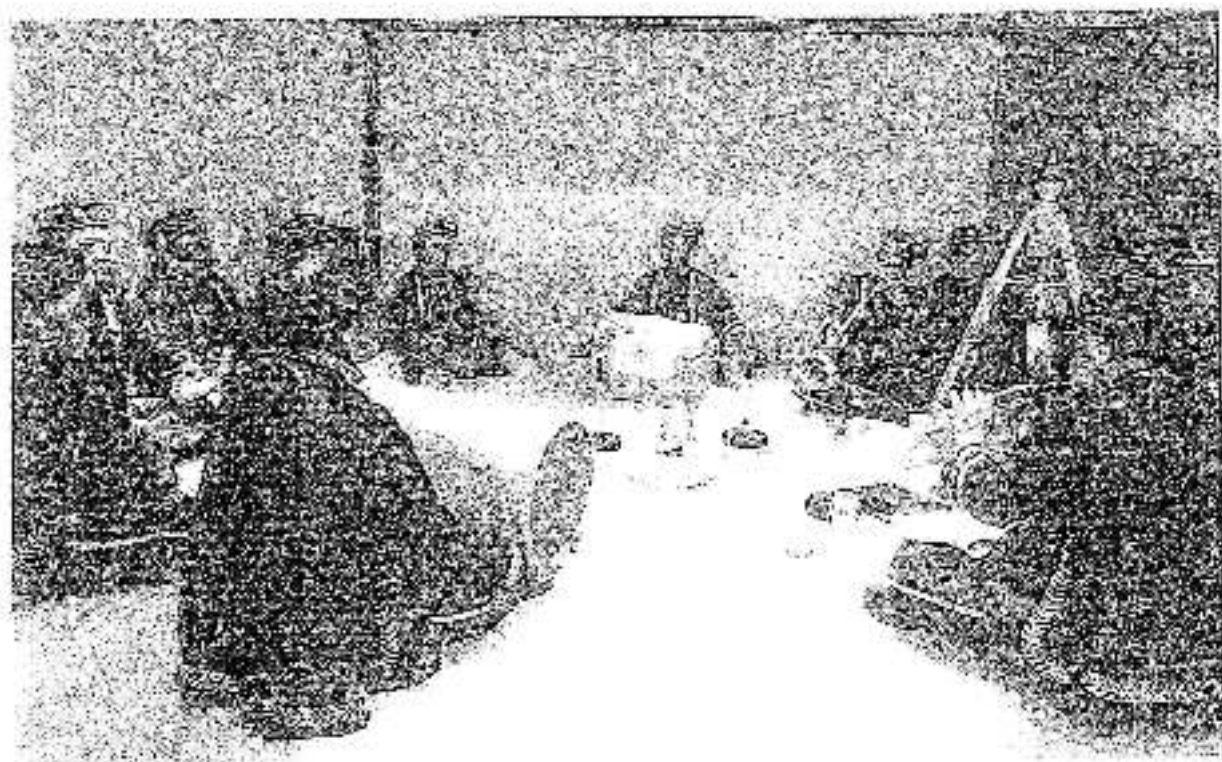
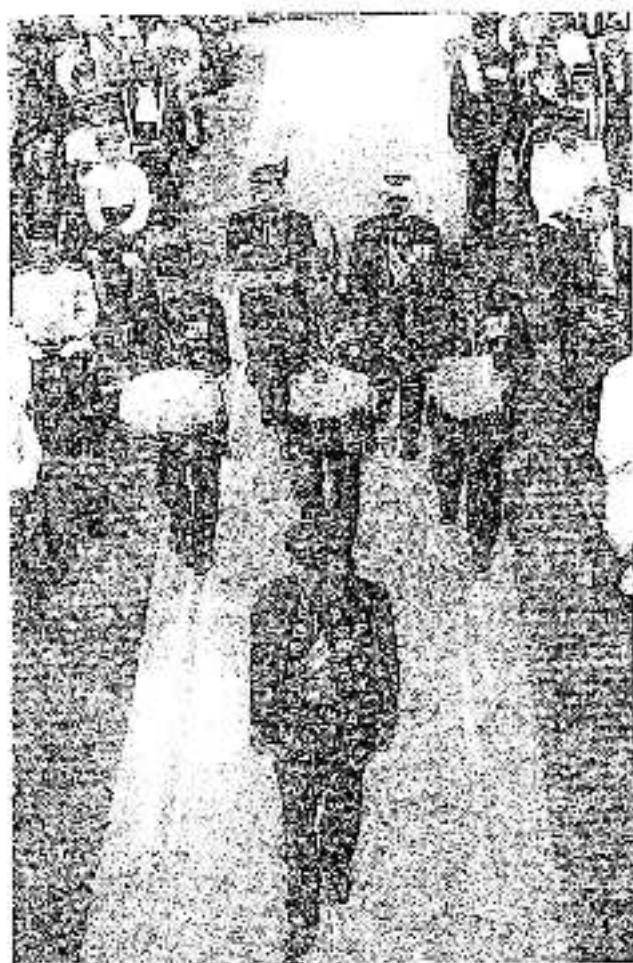
Ratu Raja Melaka. Pemandangan Ratu dan Yang Dipertuan Negeri di Upacara Persembahan
Malay Rulers: Rulers and Government of the Confederation Community



Kerabat Diraja Negeri Sembilan
The immediate royal family of Negeri Sembilan



Tuan-tuan Asing dan Perwakilan Negeri Diraja, Pegawai Kanan Kerajaan dan Ahli-ahli Parlimen
Foreign Ambassadors and representatives, Senior Government Officials and Members of Parliament



Mar-ah: Kebesaran Dia'a di bawa masuk ke Istana Negara diiringi oleh palanquin royal Dandak
The Royal Regalia being carried into Istana Negara, accompanied by the dandak of the Royal musicians

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

Selanjut sahaja selesai warkah ikrar dibaca, lagu nobat *Raja Bertabal* dimainkan. Hadirin masih berdiri. Selesai sahaja lagu ini dimainkan, Dato' Paduka Maharaja Lela bersama 'Daulat Tuanke' 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 melakszkan sembah-mohon perkenan untuk membawa Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri menghadap untuk membacakan ucapan tahniah serta ikrar setia kerajaan dan rakyat Malaysia.

Selesai sahaja ucapan Perdana Menteri, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pula membaca warkah titah Diraja. Ini disusuli dengan bacaran 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 Balai Agung Seri diiringi marisan nobat *Raja Berangkat*.

Alat Kebesaran Diraja

Alat-alat kebesaran Diraja yang diperlangkapkan kepada Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong melambangkan kedaulatan 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 kesugungannya dahulu. Daya cipta dan teknik pembuatannya yang teguh, halus dan unggul melambangkan seperiabadian 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 Tuanke", 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 seats 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.

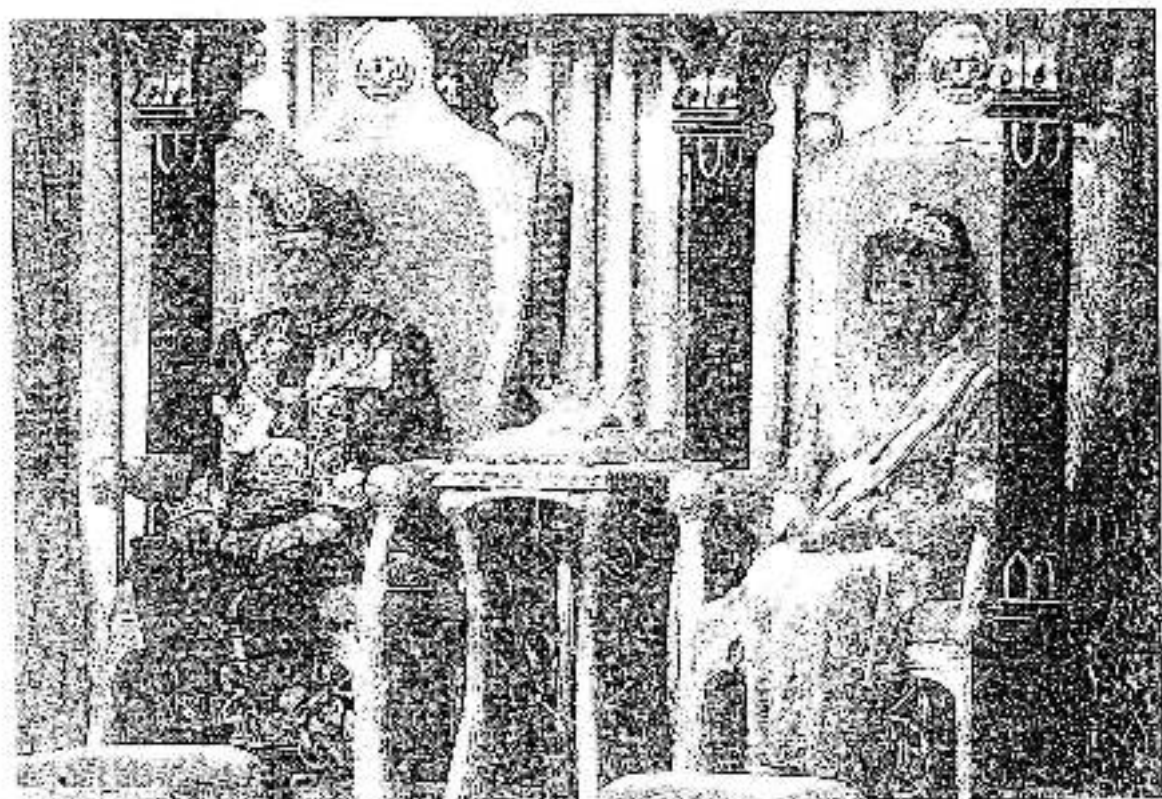
Both the King and Queen left the coronation hall, accompanied again by the Palace orchestra of traditional instruments with the skirling beat of *The King Goes Forth*.

The Royal Regalia

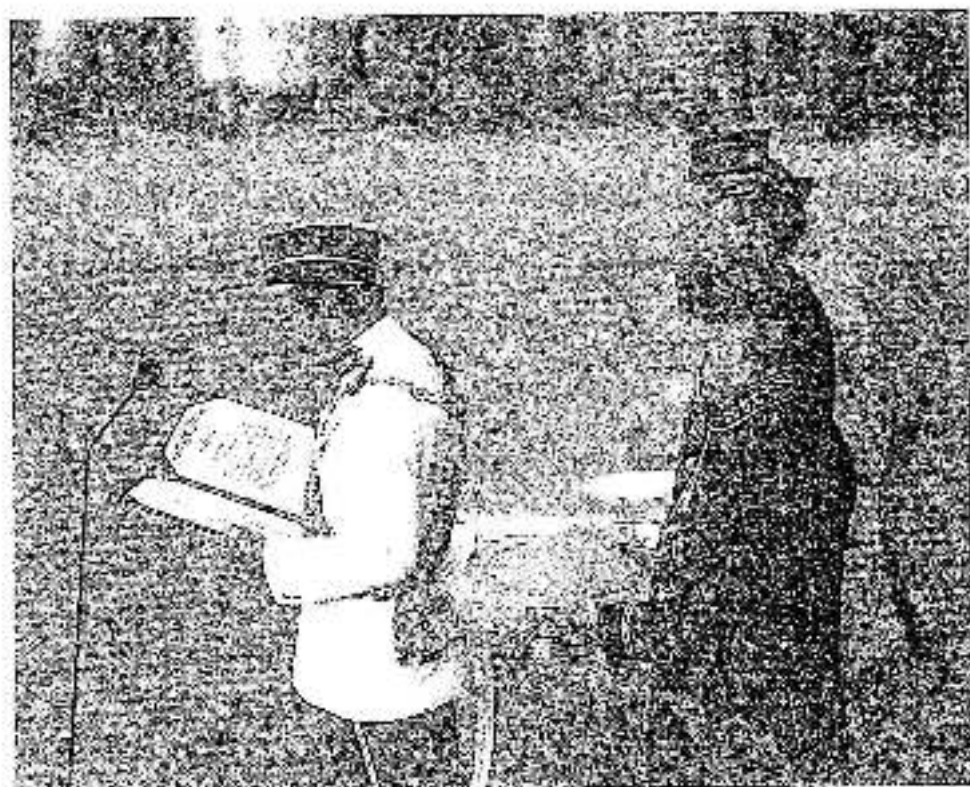
The Royal Regalia of Their Majesties the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong form part of the panoply of authority symbolising the sovereignty of Their Majesties and the nation. The items that form the Regalia have been specially designed in the tradition that was once part of the grandiose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



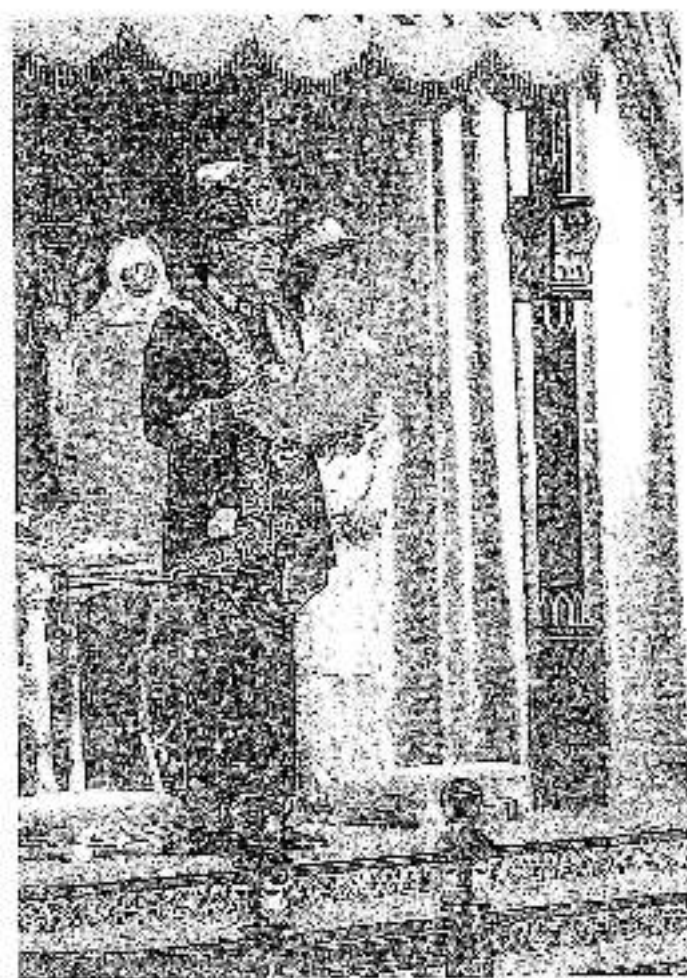
Marguerite Leitch and al-Qur'an
Kissing the Holy Quran



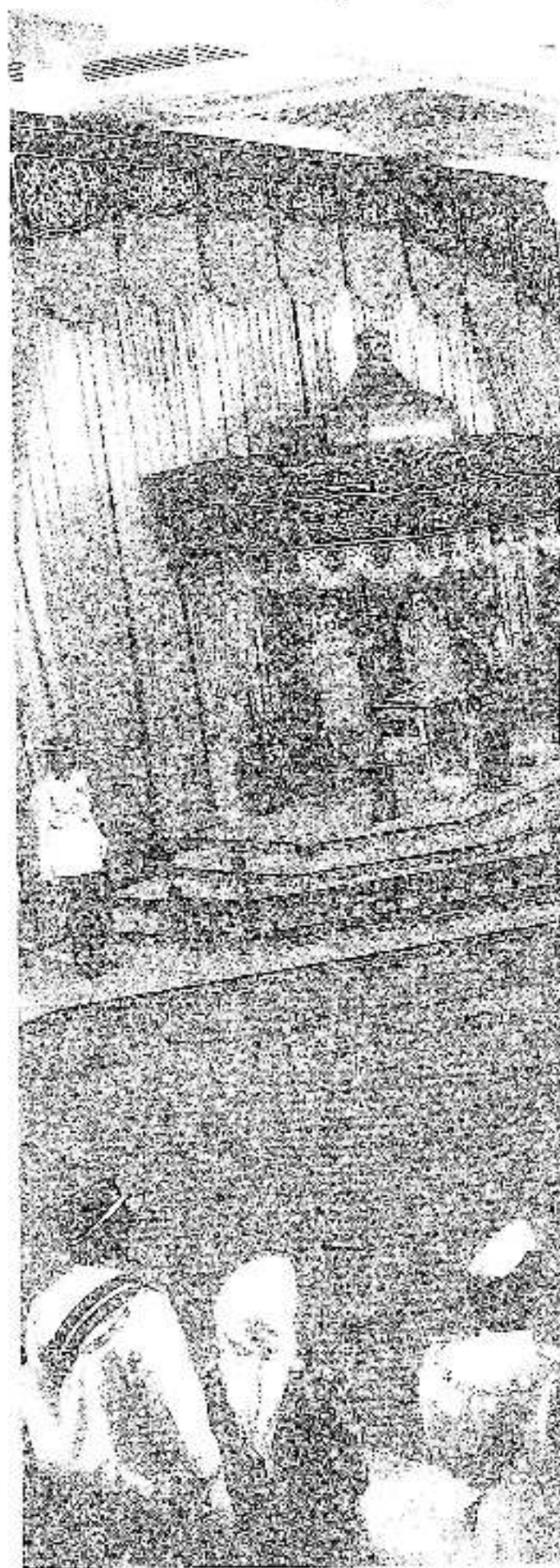
Kedua-dua Seri Daulat Baginda bersemayam di atas singgahsan.
Their Majesties enthroned

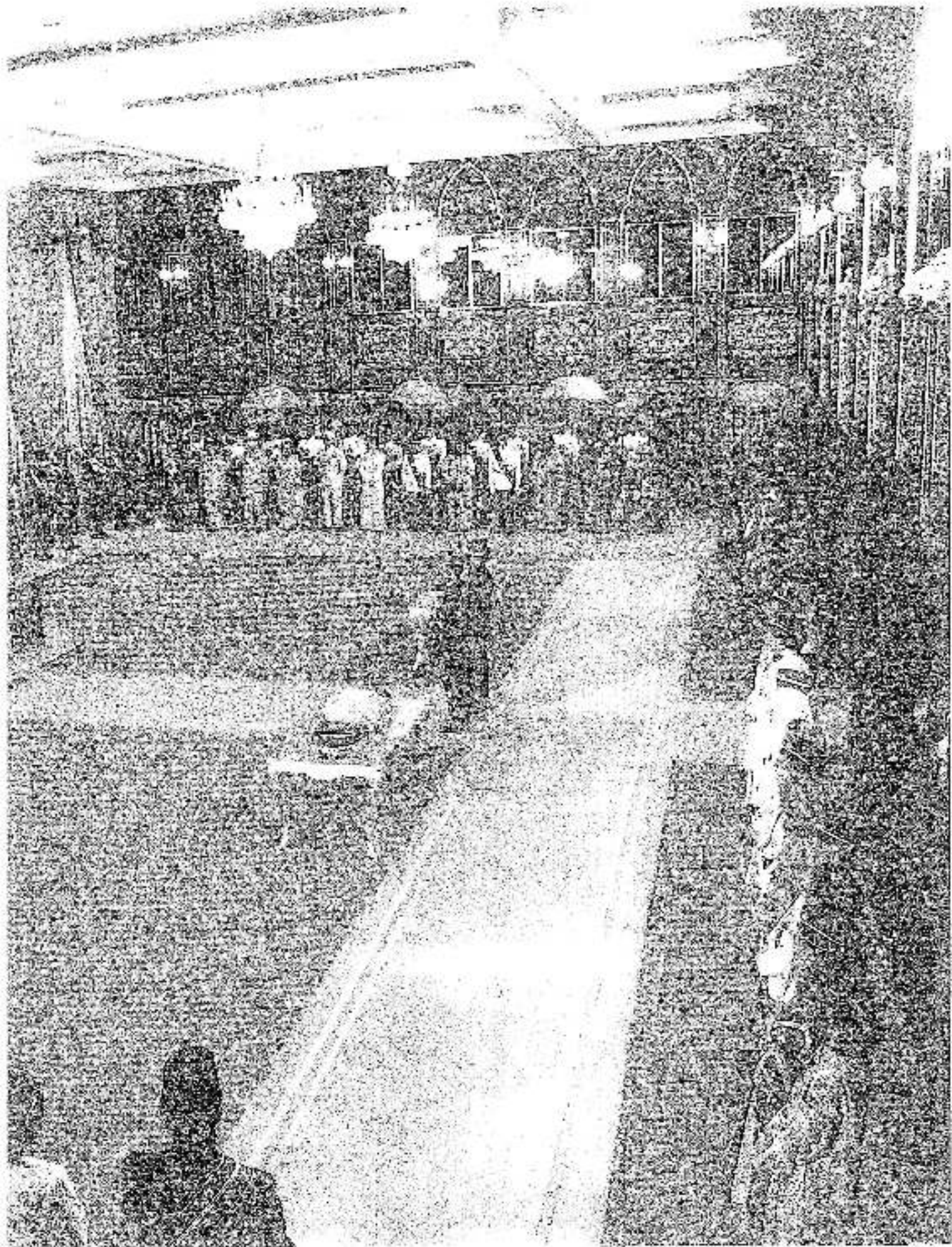


Pardana Menteri membacakan Perisytiharan Perakatan dan
 kemerdekaan Ummat Tani Selia bagi pihak rakyat Jelata
*The Prime Minister reading the Proclamation of Coronation,
 pledging loyalty on behalf of the people of Malacca*

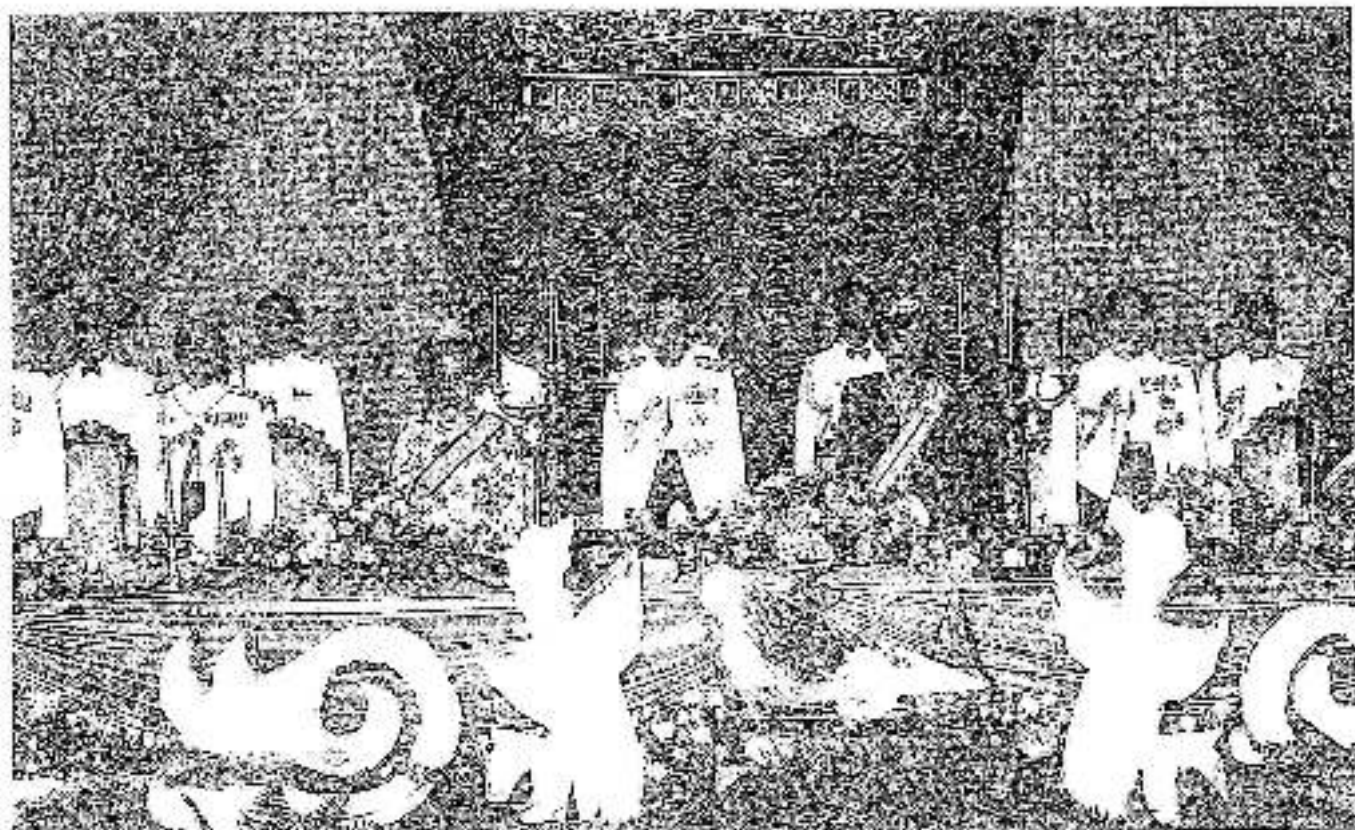


Membaca Ikrar Padiukhan sebagai Seri Paduka
Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong
*Reading the Pledge of Appointment to his rightful
role as His Royal Highness Seri Paduka Baginda
Yang di-Pertuan Agong*

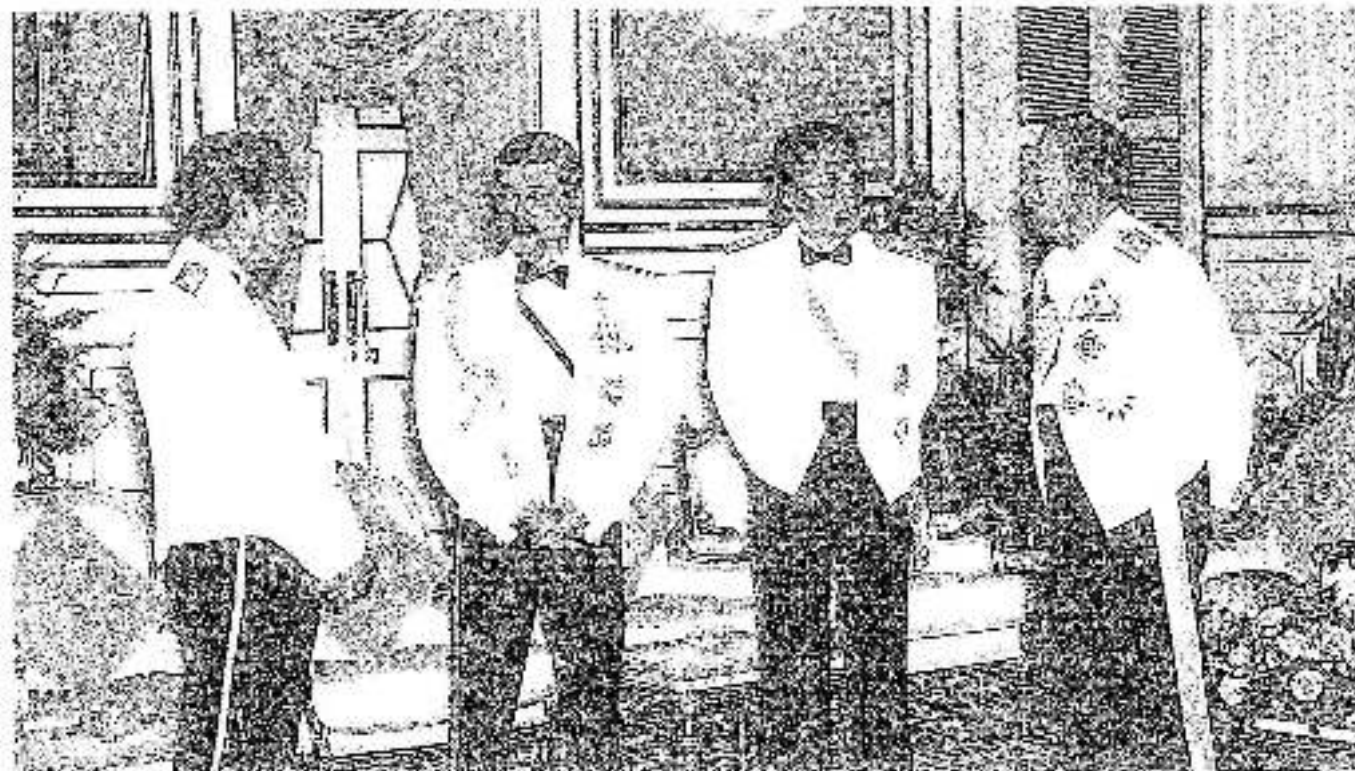




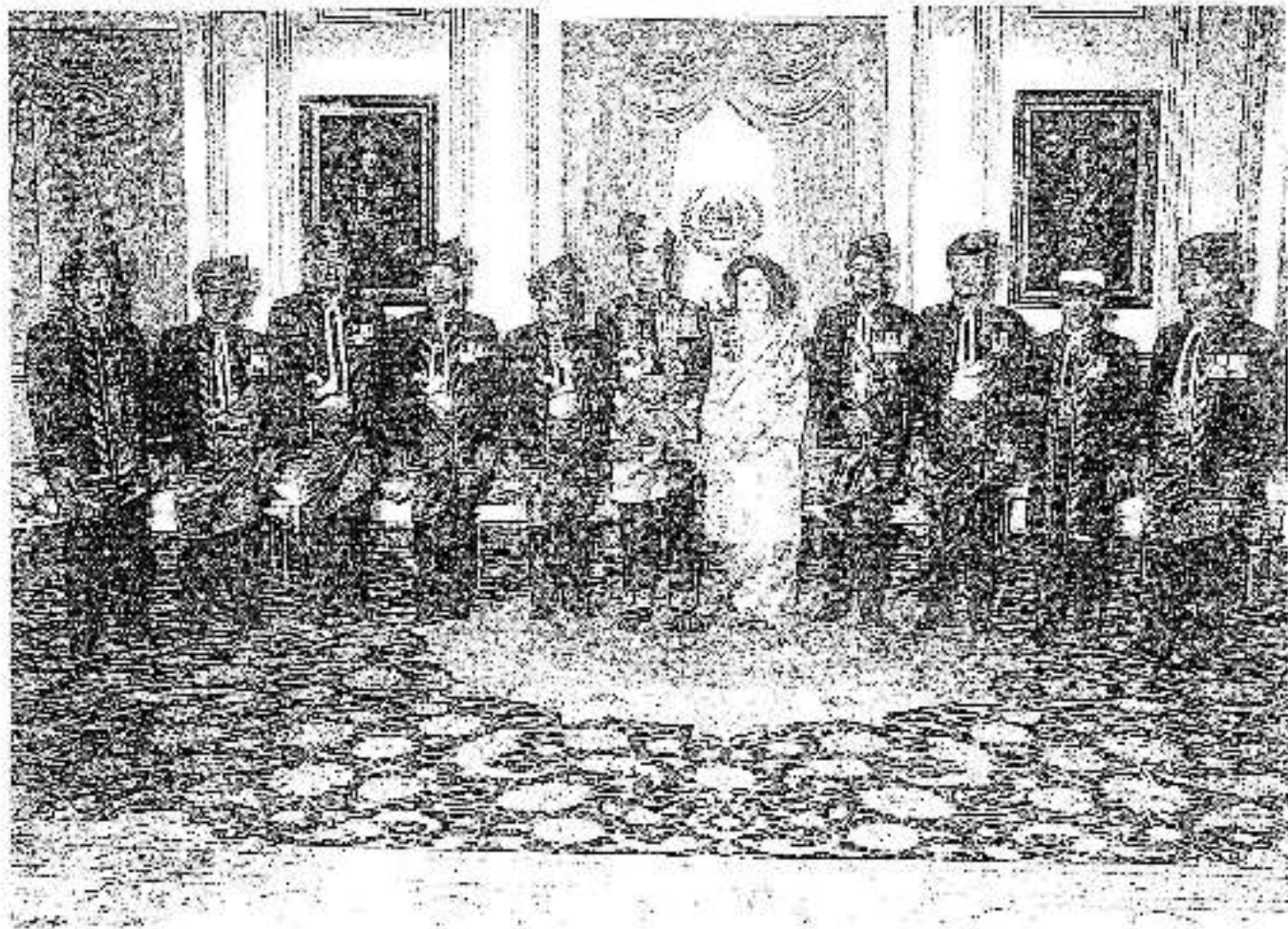
Puterung Sari, pandangan dari jauh semasa Puterangan
The Treasure Room at the time of the Coronation in full perspective



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



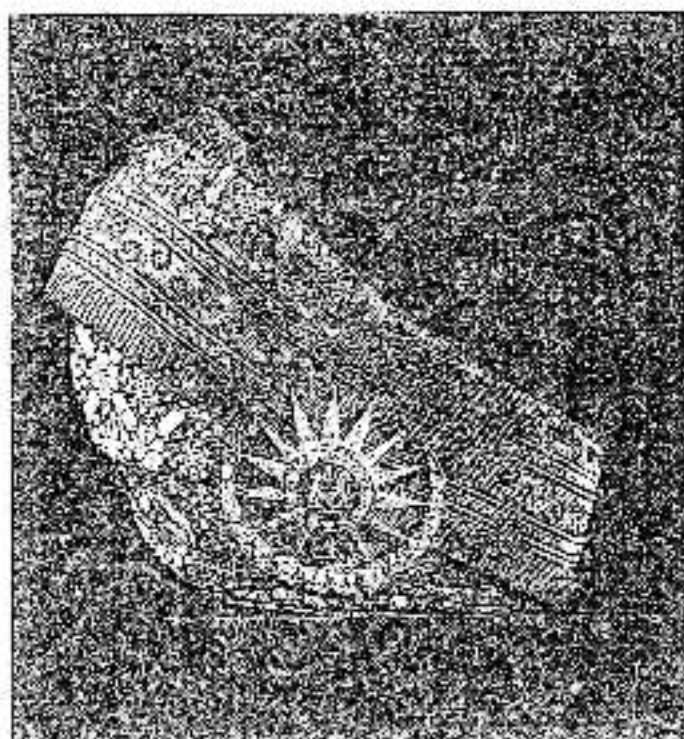
Beramah mesra dengan Perdana Menteri, Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan
 Tengku Mahkota Johor di Majlis Santapan Diraja
*His Majesty in conversation with the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister
 and the Crown Prince of Johor during the Royal Banquet*



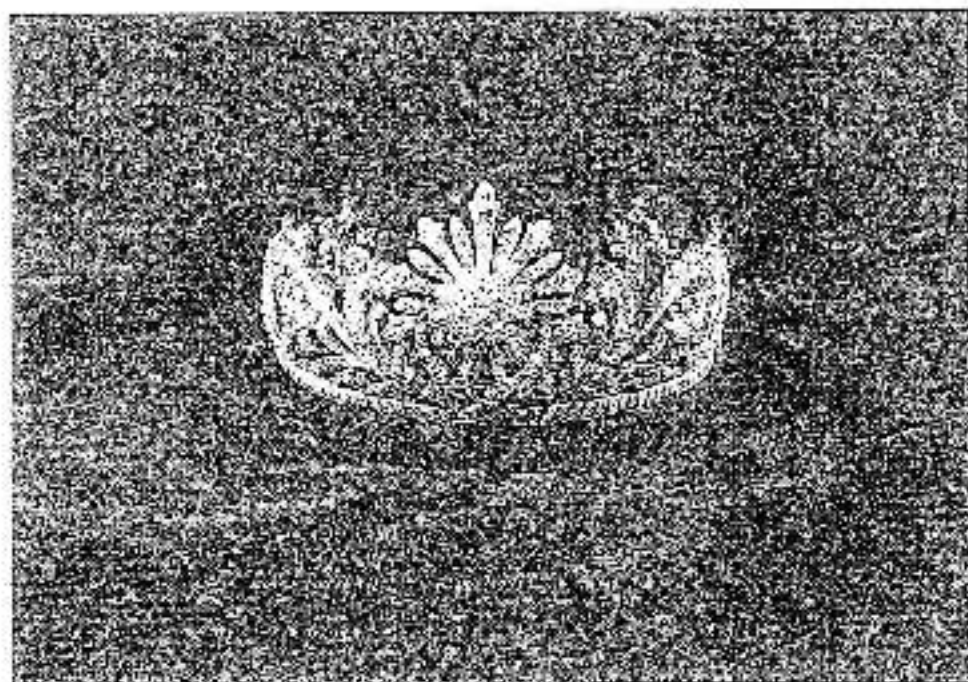
Yang di Pertuan Agung dan Raja Permaisuri Agung beramah-mahram pada 1901, Istana Negara.
The King and Queen with officials of Istana Negara.



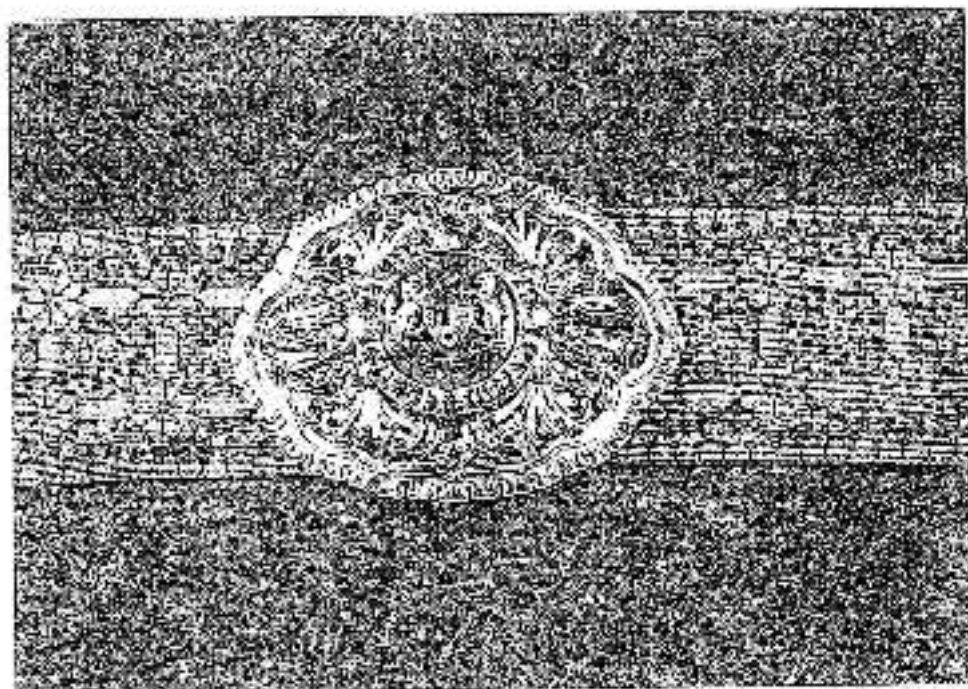
Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong berpakaian rasmi.
The King and Queen in full formal attire.



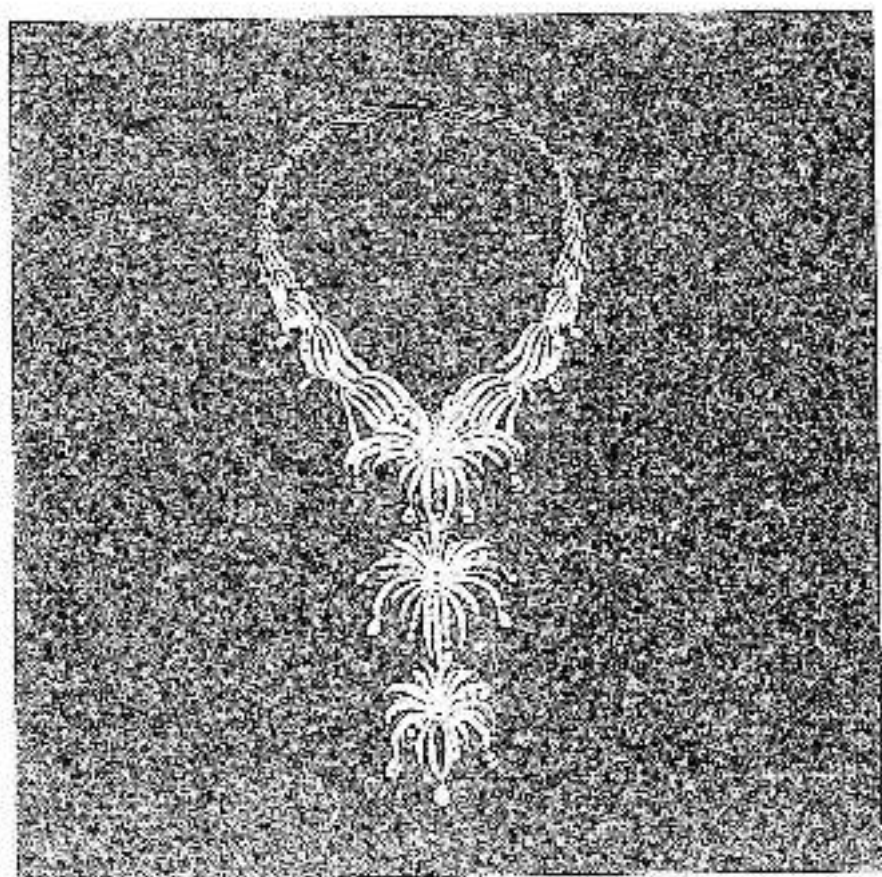
Tengkolok Dibaja (Dendang Tak Sucihi)
*The Royal Head-dress (In the style formerly translated
 as "Venerably Precious")*



Gendik Diraja
The Royal Tiara



Pending Darja
The Royal Earsel Buckle



Kalung Darja
The Royal Necklaces

Alat-alat ini mengandungi 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 sokat diperoleh.

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 tahun lamanya, Raja-raja Melayu telah memakai tengkolok yang diperbuat daripada kain yang ditonjol dengan sutera yang diikat dengan berbagai-bagai solak di ubunya, sebagai pakaian kebesaran. Bentuk ikatan (solak) 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. Solaknya 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 (Pamoles) ialah pakaian diri bagi Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong. Ia 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, kedua-duanya 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-

acquisitely 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.

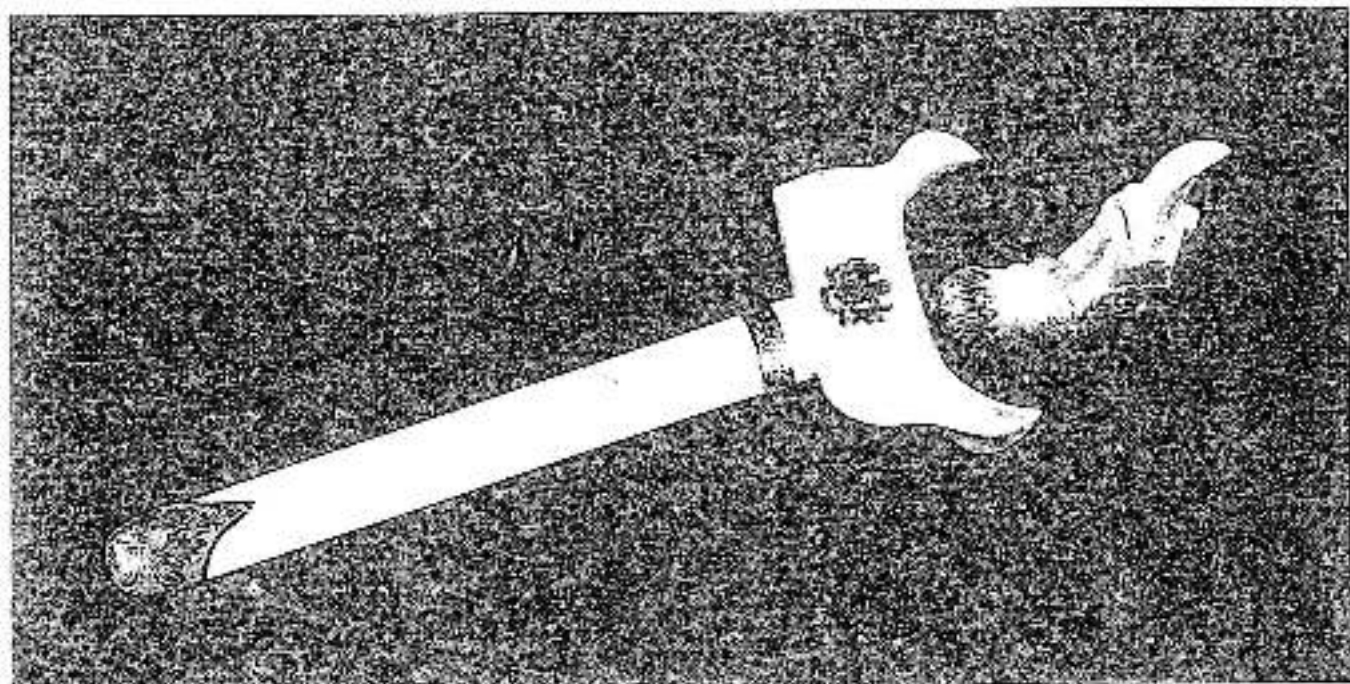
The Royal Tiara

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.

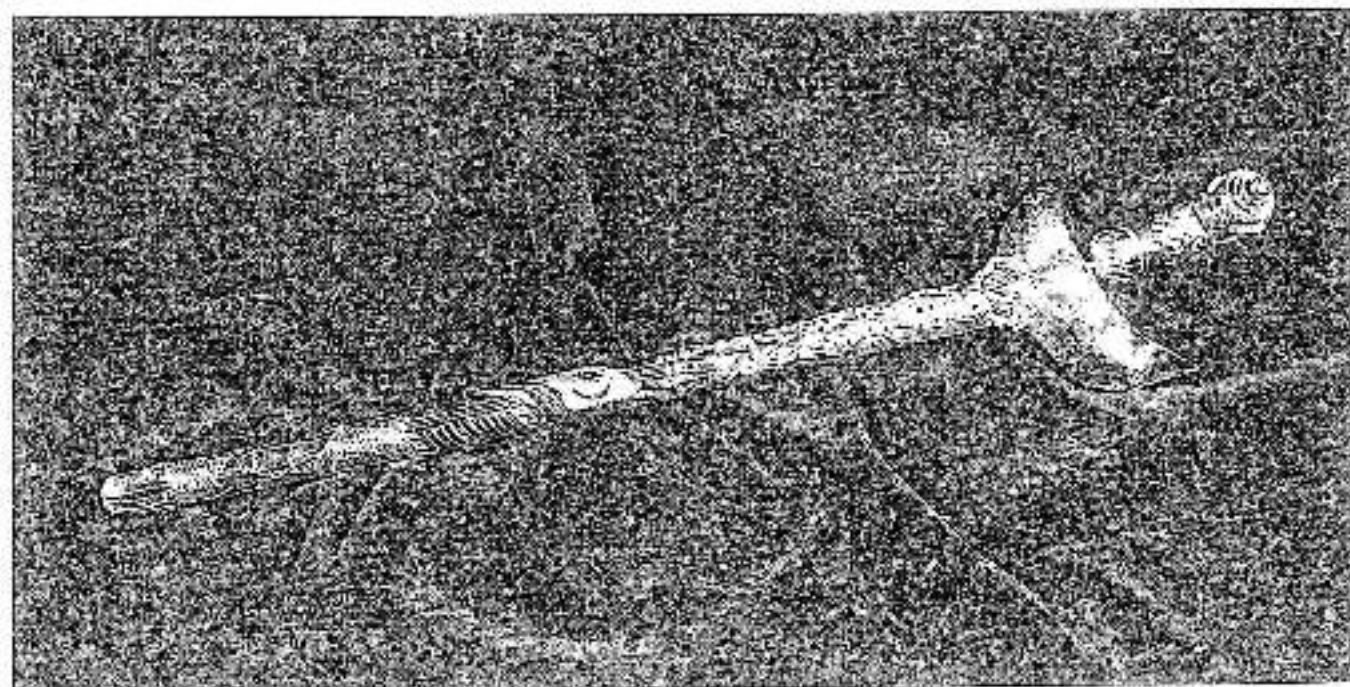
The Royal Waist Buckle

The 'Pendang 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 diceraf menjadikannya inkot dan kerongsang.

Pending Diraja

Pending Diraja ini diperbuat daripada emas sepuluh muka bertatah dan berselakkan sebelas biji permata delima dan di tengah tengahnya pula tertera lambang Kerajaan Persekutuan. Bengkangnya diperbuat daripada kain saktat 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 bertatah dan bersabung gading bersempitan emas. Tulu keris dinamakan 'Tulu Perkaka' dan berupa seperti 'garuda'. Pada sampit 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 serungnya bersabung dengan emas dan di atas sampitnya 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 woven 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 branches 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 'Tulu 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

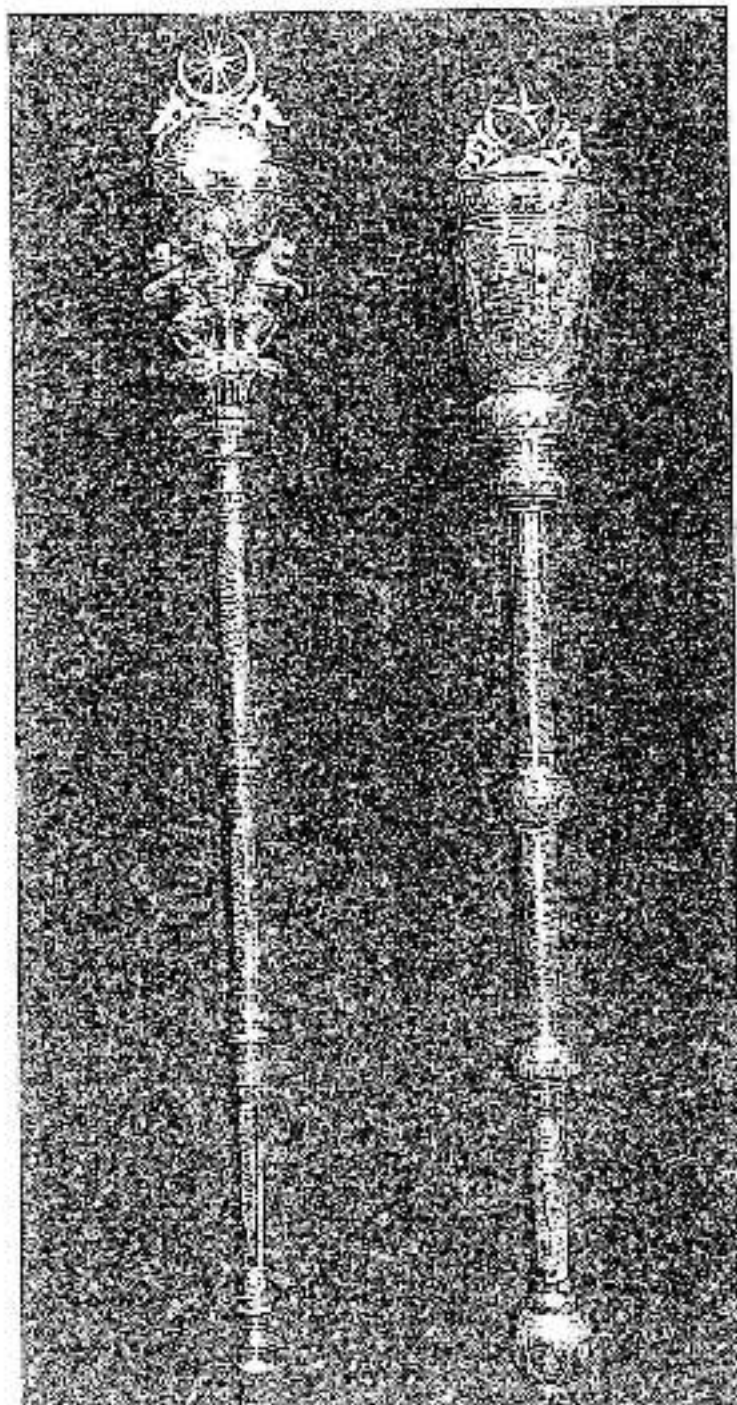
The 'Keris Panjang Diraja', or the Royal Long Keris, is the Federal Keris: a symbol of power and authority. The hilt and the sheath of the Long Keris are completely gilded and the cross-piece of the sheath is engraved with the crests of the Federal Government and the eleven states of the Federation of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

Sceptre of the World and Sceptre of Religion

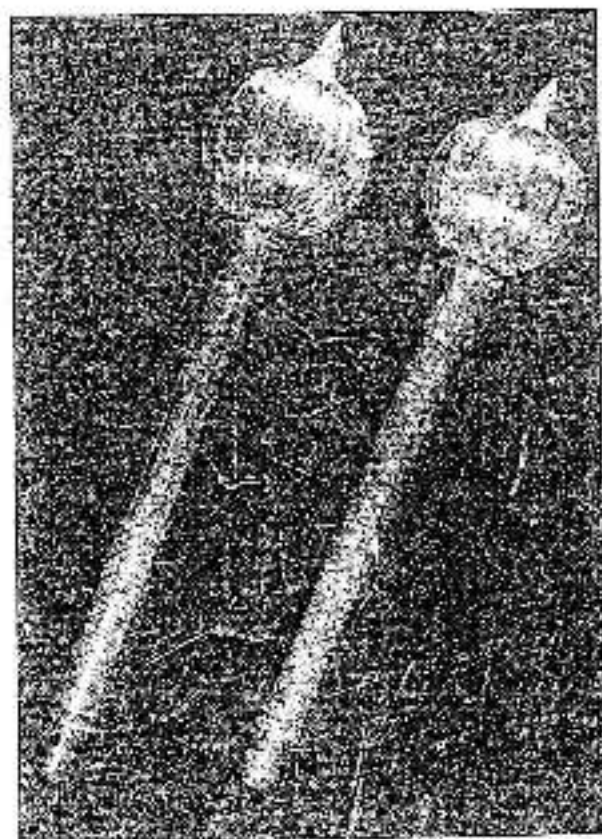
The 'Cogan Alam' or the Sceptre of the World and the 'Cogan Agama' or the Sceptre of Religion are part of the royal Regalia symbolising the royal authority of the Government of Malaysia.

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 Akari San Cogan Agaiuu
The Royal Scepters: The Sceptre of the World and the Sceptre of Religion



Colmar
The Royal Mirrors

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 diterapakan dengan lambang sebelas negeri Tanah Melayu daripada emas. Bola tersebut ditanggung oleh empat leubagu hariman 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 ini diperbuat anak bulan dengan bintang pecah lima daripada emas. Pada batang dan kepalanya ditempa dengan ayat-ayat suci Al-Quran.

Cukmur

Terdapat sepasang cukmur diperbuat daripada perak, di setiap satu panjangnya dua kaki lapan inci dan merupakan tongkat pendek berkepala kubah yang berfas-tas.

Kemajuan Negara Selama Lima Tahun

Selama lima tahun (1994-1999) Tuanha 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. Recemerlangan 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 head. At the top of the head are a crescent and a five-pointed star in gold. Verses of the Holy Quran are engraved on the head and around the shaft.

The Maces

The 'Cukmur' 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.

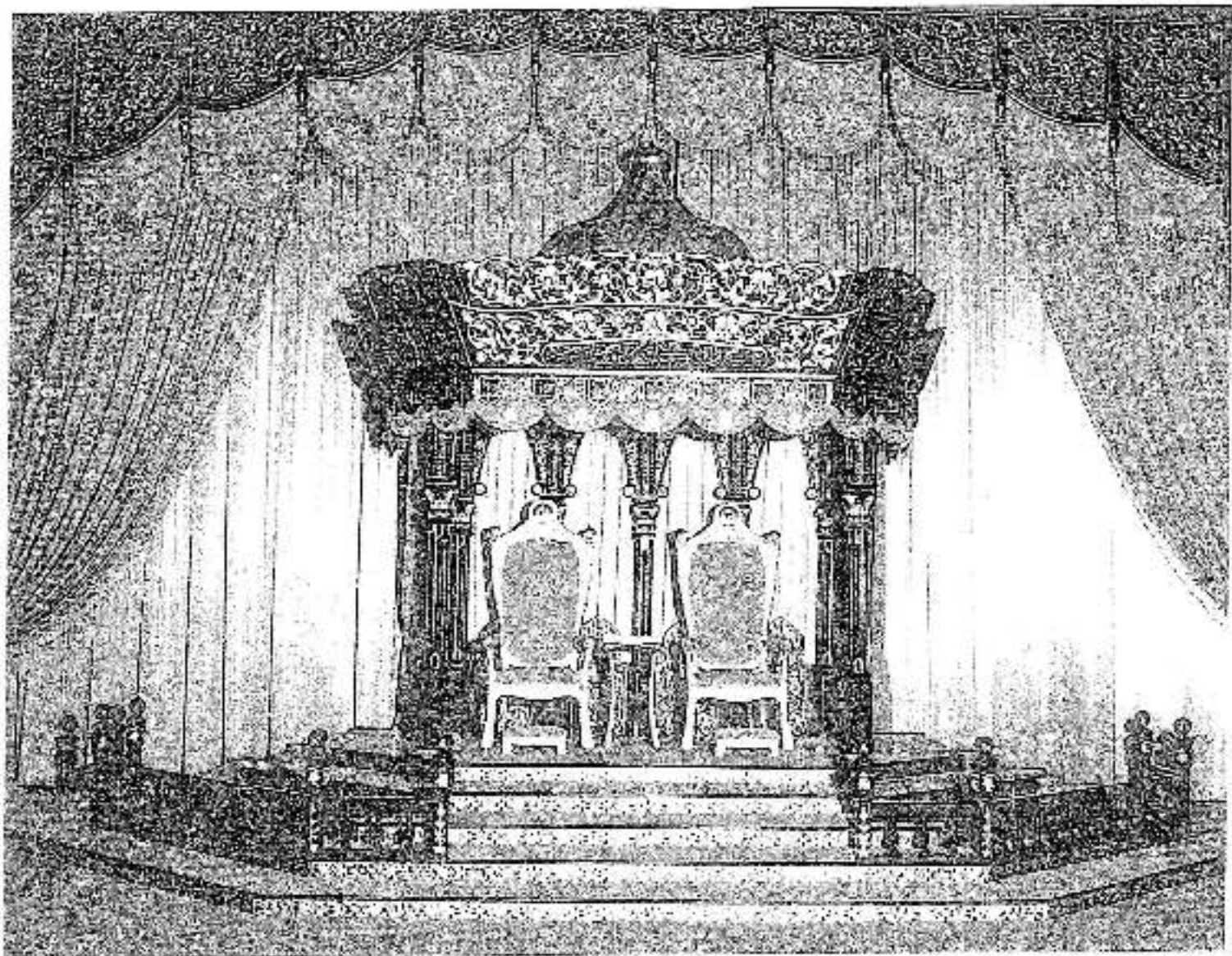
The Nation's Progress in Five Years

For five years (1994-1999) during Tuanha 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



Singhasana
The Throne

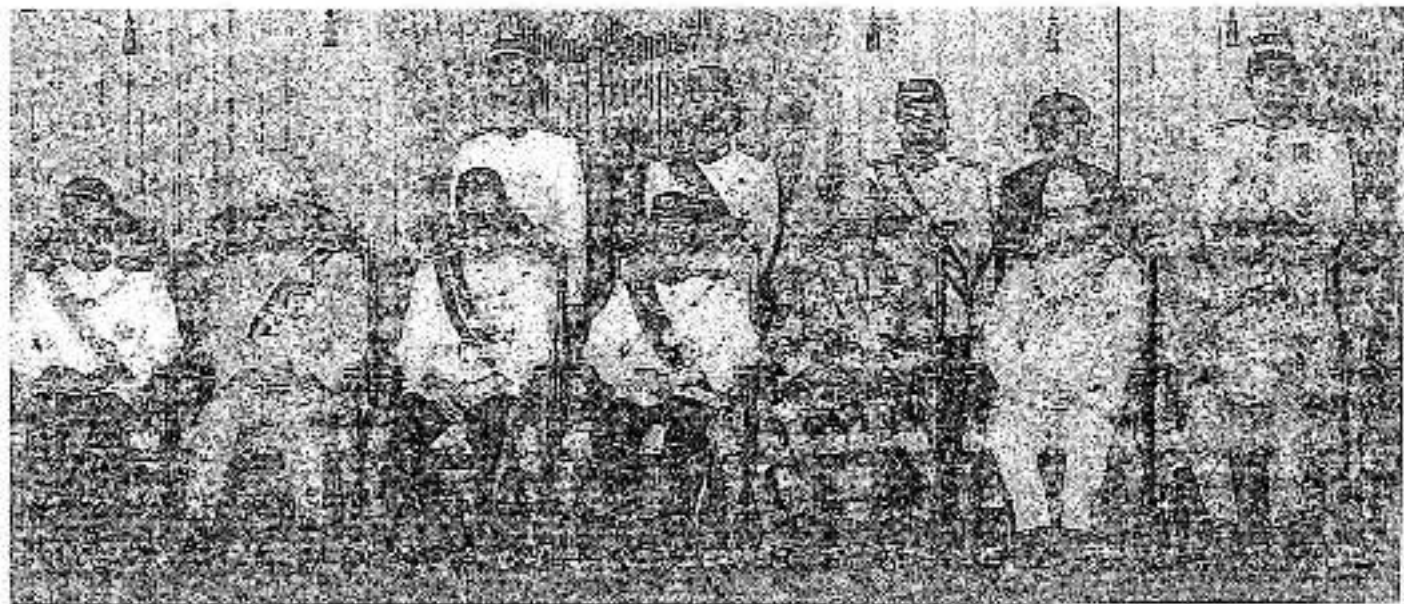
pembinaan serta pembukaan Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Kuala Lumpur (KLIA) sebagai lapangan terbang yang terbesar dan paling canggih di rantau Asia Pasifik.

Kerajaan Malaysia menganjurkan sukan antarabangsa iaitu Sukan Komanwel yang ke-16 merupakan satu pencapaian yang amat membanggakan. Sukan '98 telah diiktiraf sebagai acara Sukan Komanwel yang paling meriah dan terbaik, pernah diadakan. Ini memperlihatkan kepada kita bahawa Kerajaan bertanggungjawab dalam membangunkan minat sukan. Presensi adit negara diperingkarkan dengan memberi latihan semaksimum mungkin. Kemudahan dalam bersukan juga ditingkatkan. Ini terbukti dengan kewujudan sekolah sukan dan Stadium Nasional Bukit Jalil semasa TuanKu Ja'afar memegang jawatan Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

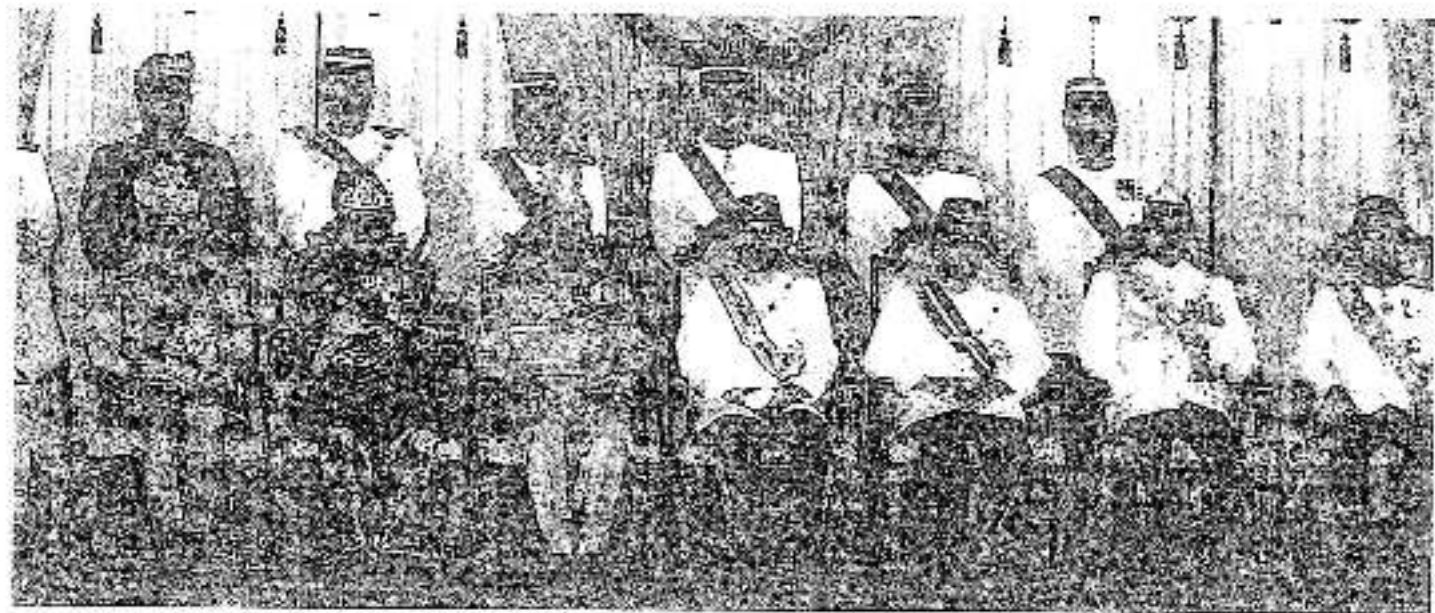
Dalam kehidupan seharian, TuanKu Ja'afar sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong bertanggungjawab menjalankan tugas sebagai Ketua Negara. Baginda bertanggungjawab melantik Perdana Menteri dan Menteri-menteri Kabinet bagi parti politik yang mendapat sokongan majoriti rakyat. Baginda juga akan merasmikan pembukaan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

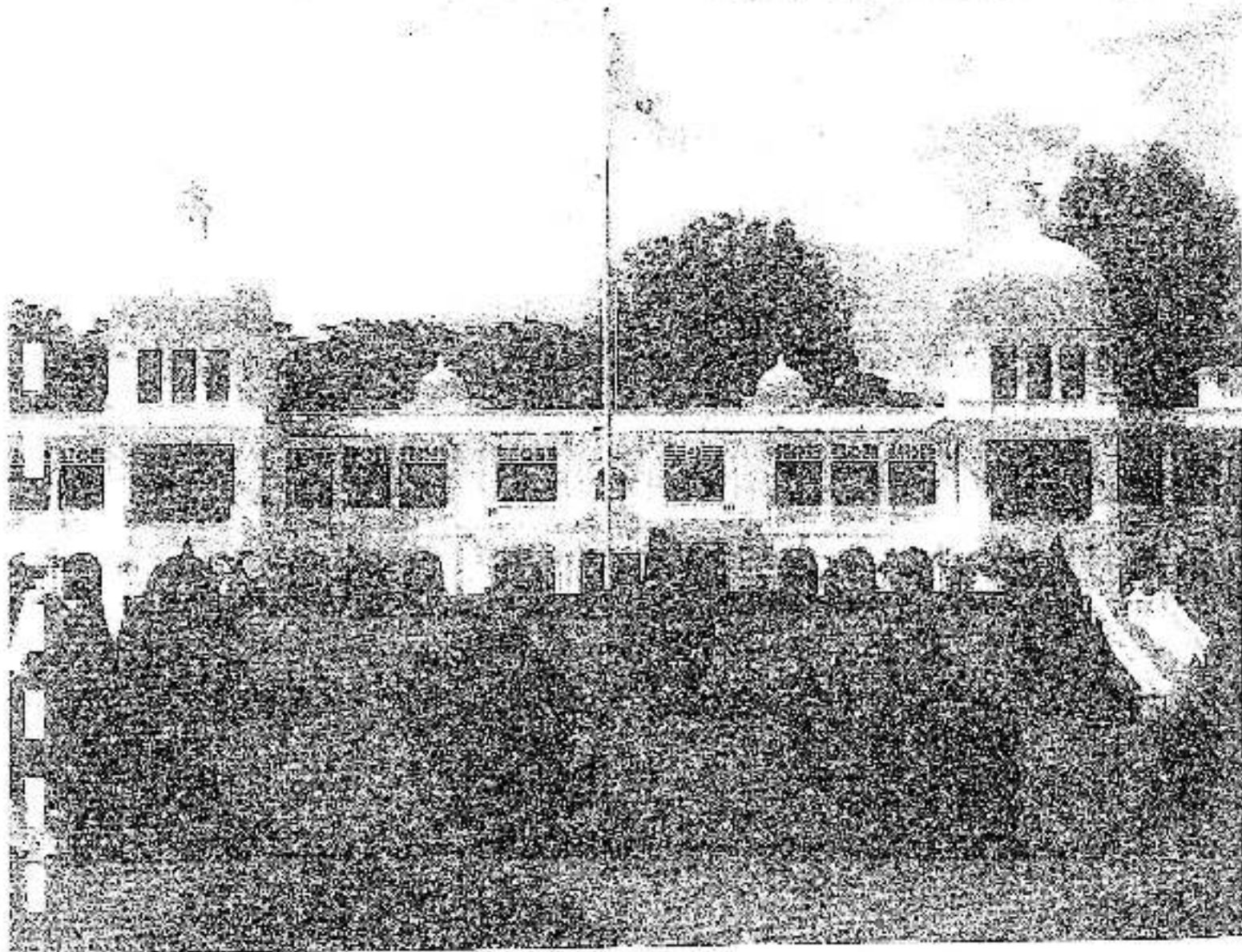
proof of the government's commitment to uplift the standard of sports in the country. Besides, the performance of our athletes has improved tremendously over the years due to aggressive training. A sports training school has been set up, while the new sports complex at Bukit Jalil is something to be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

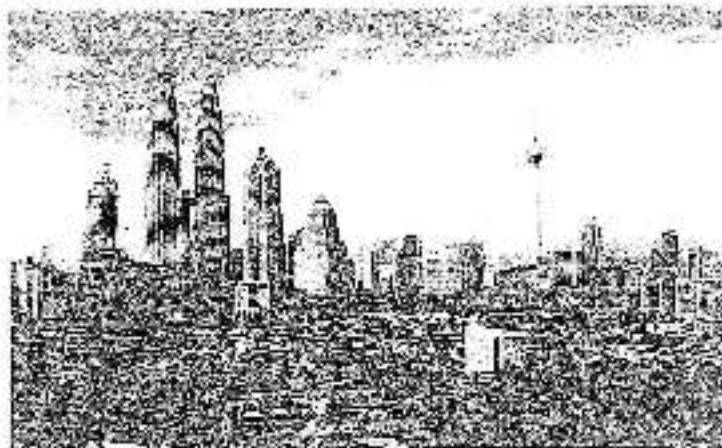
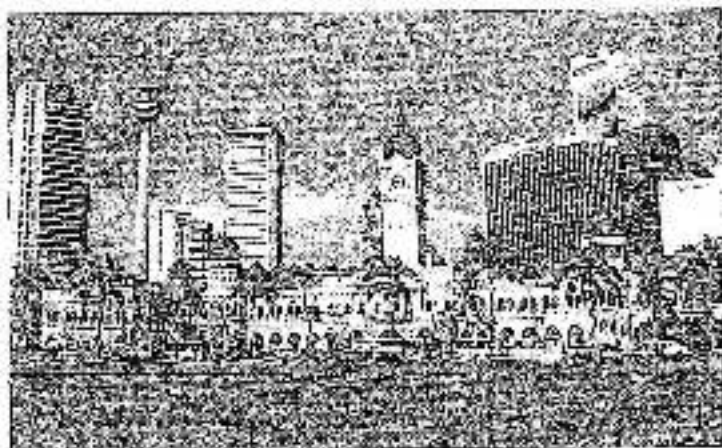


Raja-raja Melayu, Pamanjau Raja, Yang Dipertuan Negeri, Perdana Menteri,
Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Besar dan Ketua Menteri
*The Malay Rulers, Regents, Governors, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister,
State Ministers and Chief Ministers*

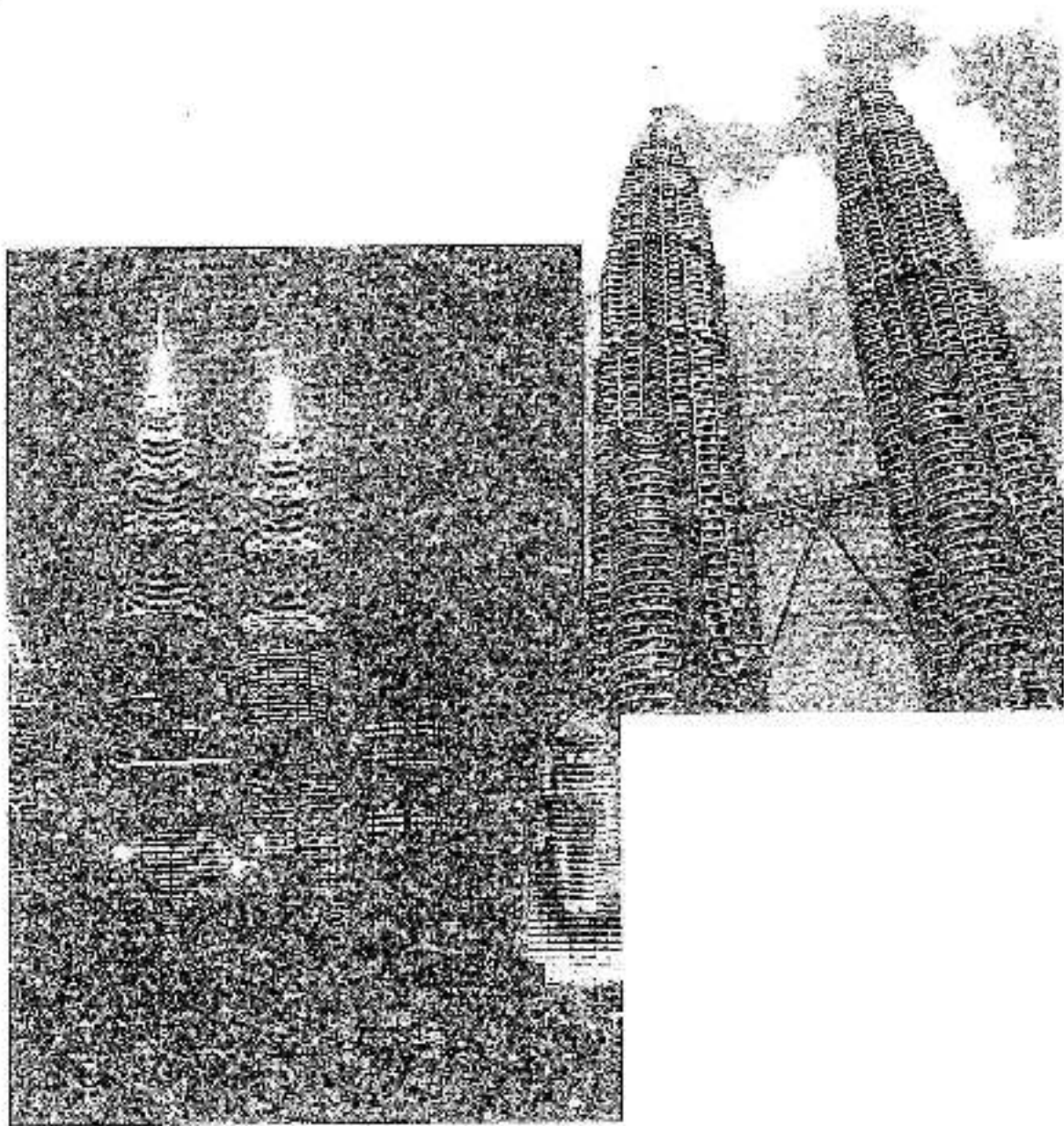




Istana Negara di Kuala Lumpur, lambang pemerintahan institusi Raja Berperlembagaan sebagai ciri utama
Istana Negara in Kuala Lumpur: fundamental symbol of the Constitutional Monarchy

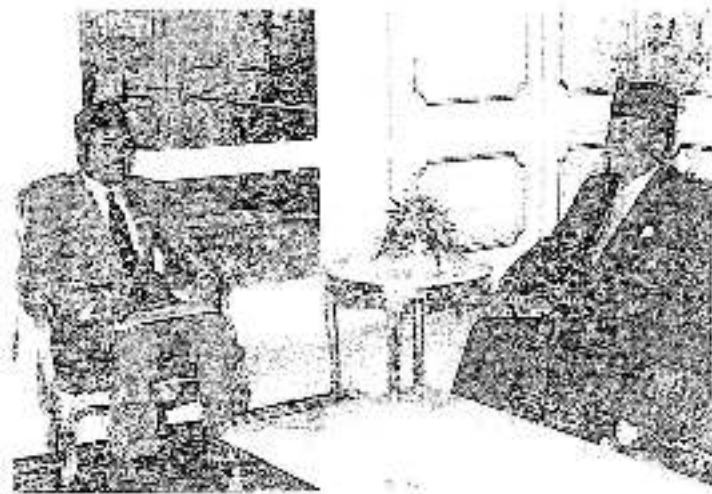


Landscape ibu kota Kuala Lumpur yang sering berubah wajah, selama lima tahun Tunku Ja'afar sebagai Ketua Negara
The landscape of the capital city of Kuala Lumpur, has changing in the five years of Tunku Ja'far's reign as the Head of State



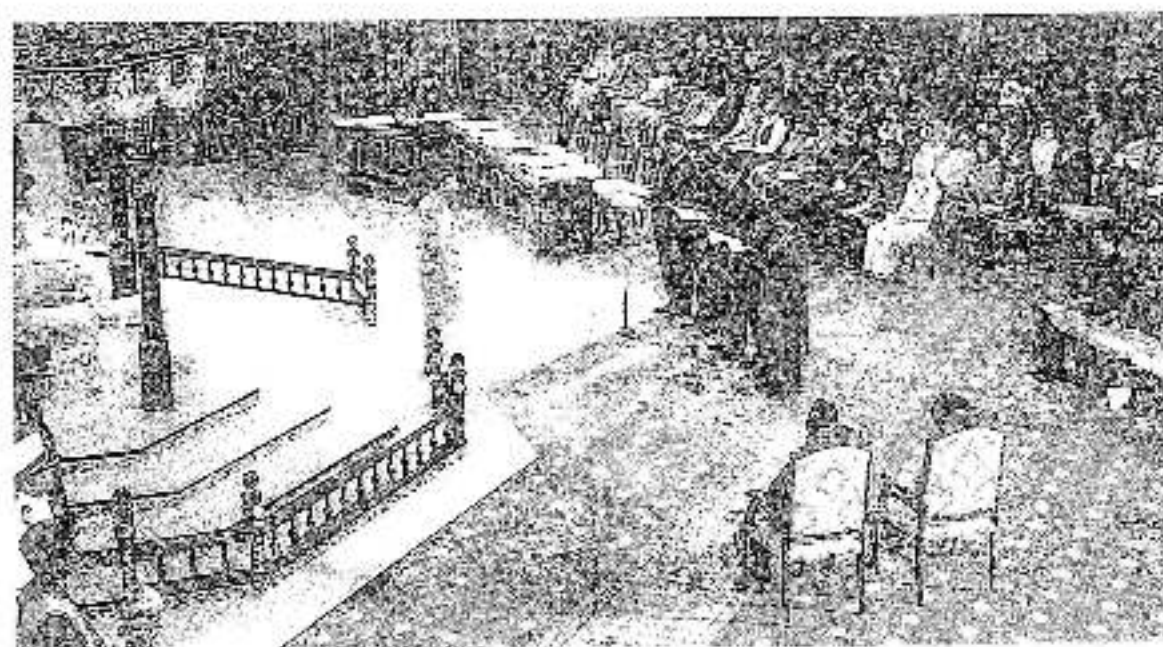


Pardana Menteri mengadap Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di Pertuan Agong selepas Pilihanraya Umum, 27 April 1995
The Prime Minister, in formal consultation with His Majesty, informing him of the results of the general election, 27th April 1995

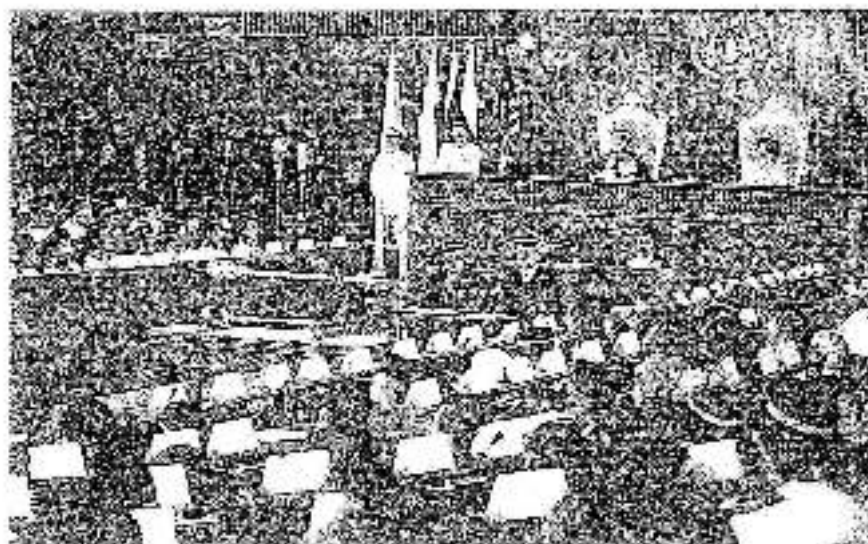


Seri Paduka Baginda menyerahkan warkah perkuasaan kepada Perdana Menteri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad di Majlis Mengangkat Sumpah, 8 Mei 1995
His Majesty handing the credentials of Royal approval to Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, prior to the Oath Taking Ceremony, 8th May 1995

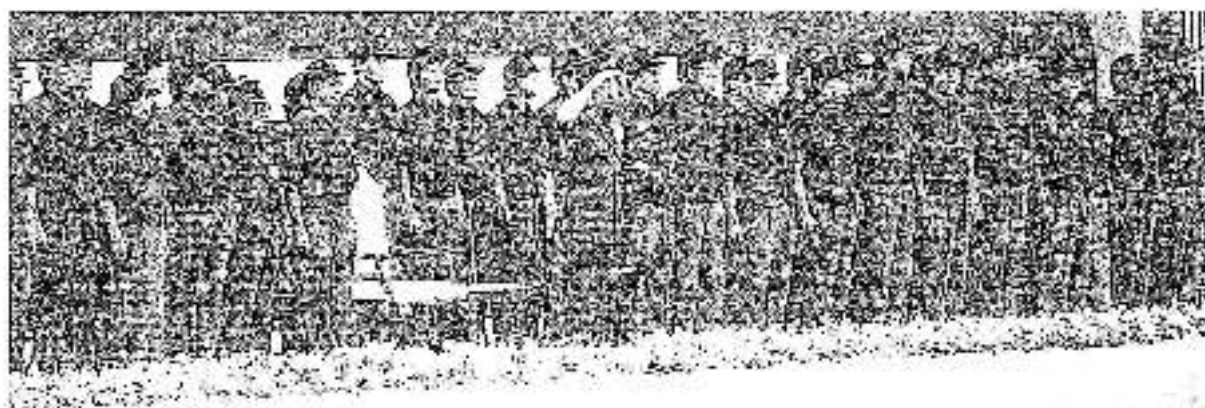
His Majesty handing the credentials of Royal approval to Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, prior to the Oath Taking Ceremony, 8th May 1995



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



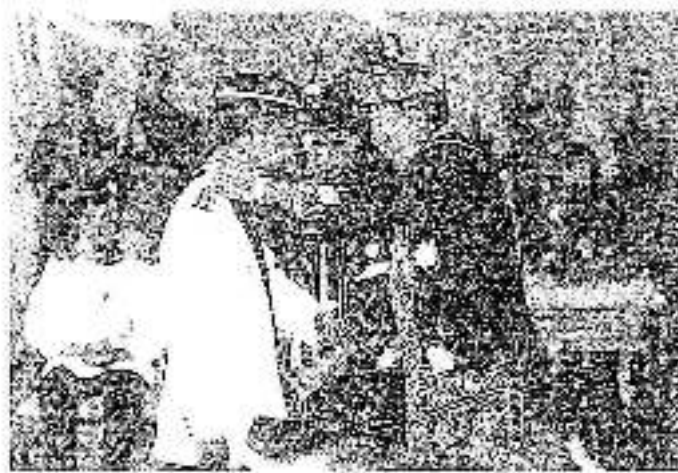
*Marzuki Jafar di Istiadat Perasmian
Mesyuarat Parlimen, 25 Mac 1996
Marzuki Jafar officiating the
Ceremony of Parliament Meeting,
25th March 1996*



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



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



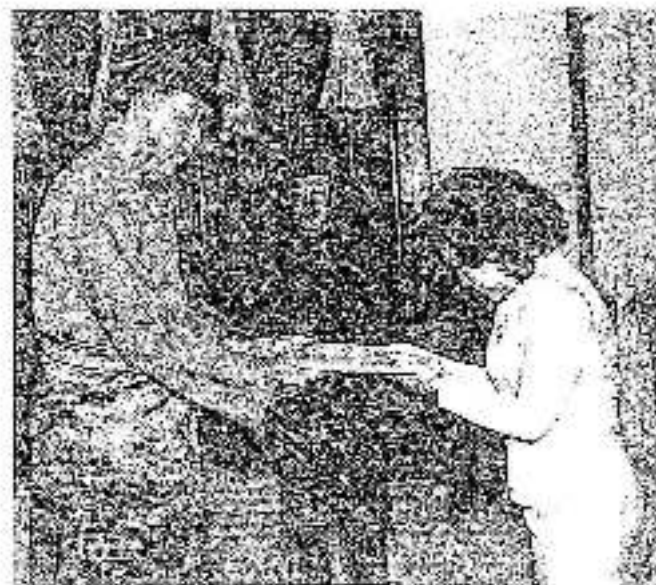
*Abdul Halim Ali, Ketua Setiausaha Negara
Abdul Halim Ali, Chief Secretary of State*

Majlis Penyerahan Surat Watakah Perlantikan

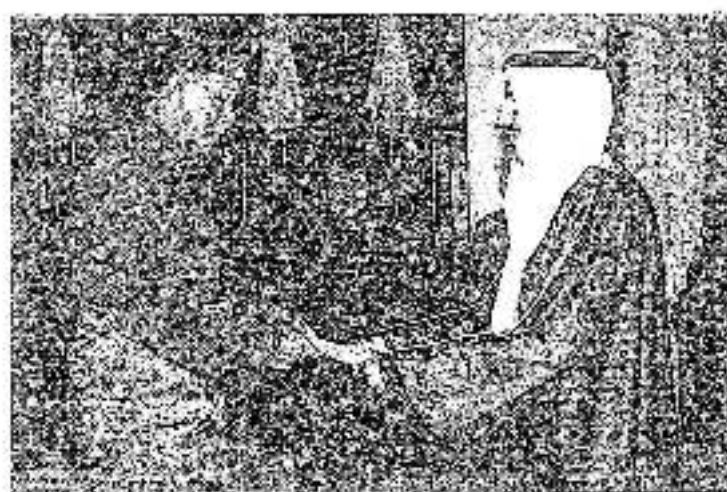
The Ceremonial Presentation of Credentials of Appointment to Foreign Ambassadors



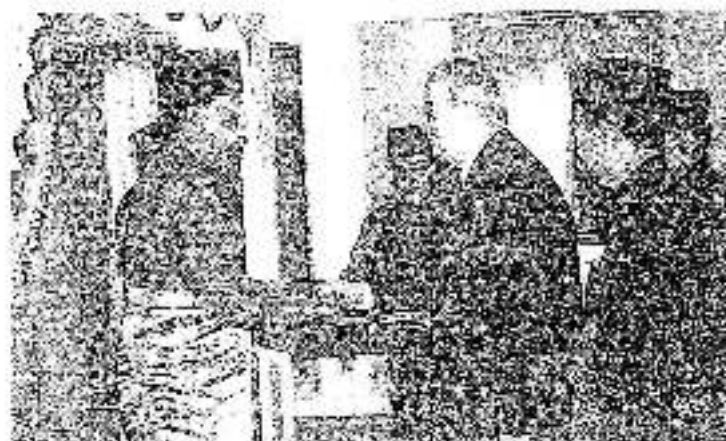
Pesuruhjaya Tinggi Afrika Selatan, 25 Julai 1995
The High Commissioner of South Africa, 25th July 1995



Duta Thailand, 30 Februari 1997
The Ambassador of Thailand, 30th February 1997

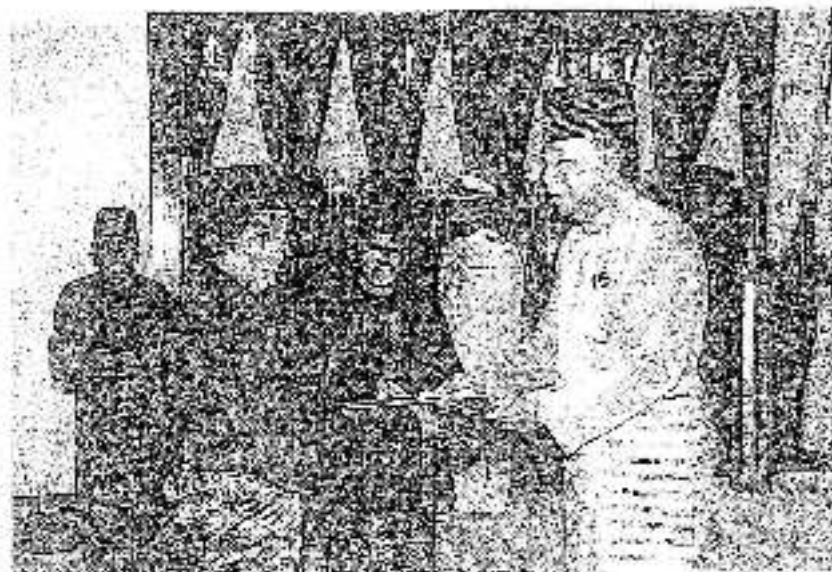


Pesuruhjaya Tinggi Emiriah Arab
Saudiah, 9 November 1998
*The High Commissioner of the United
Arab Emirates, 9th November 1998*

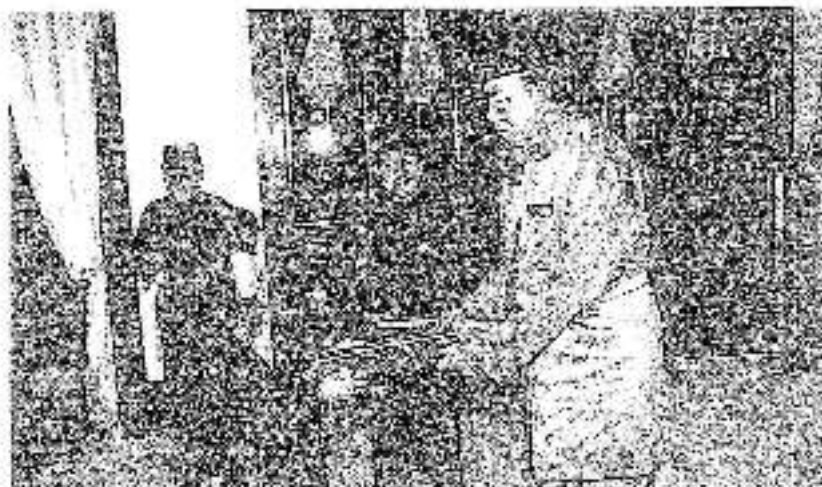


Duta Amerika Syarikat,
John R. Valota di Istana Negara,
25 Januari 1995
*The American Ambassador
John Valota, at Istana Negara,
25th January 1995*

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



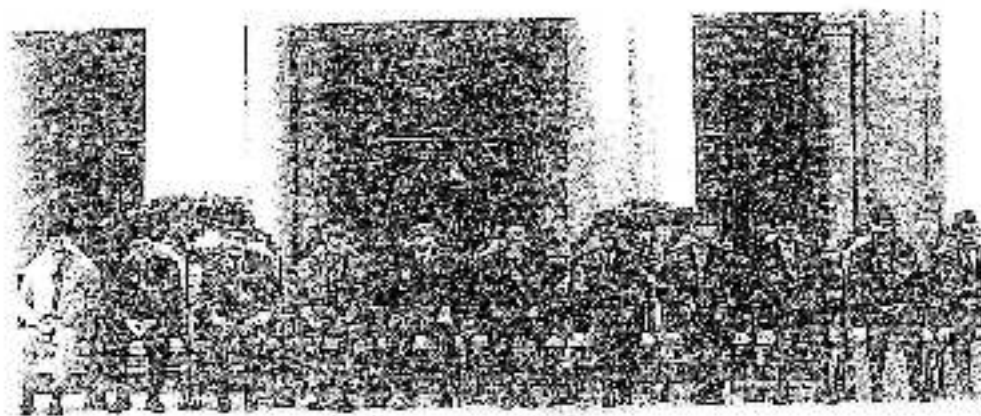
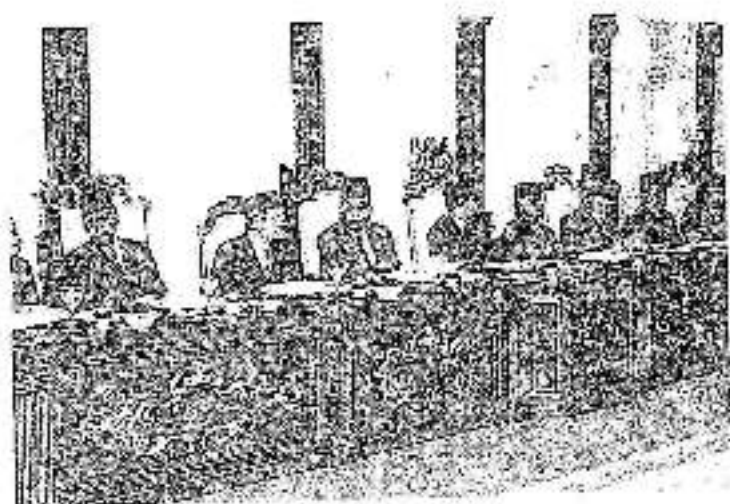
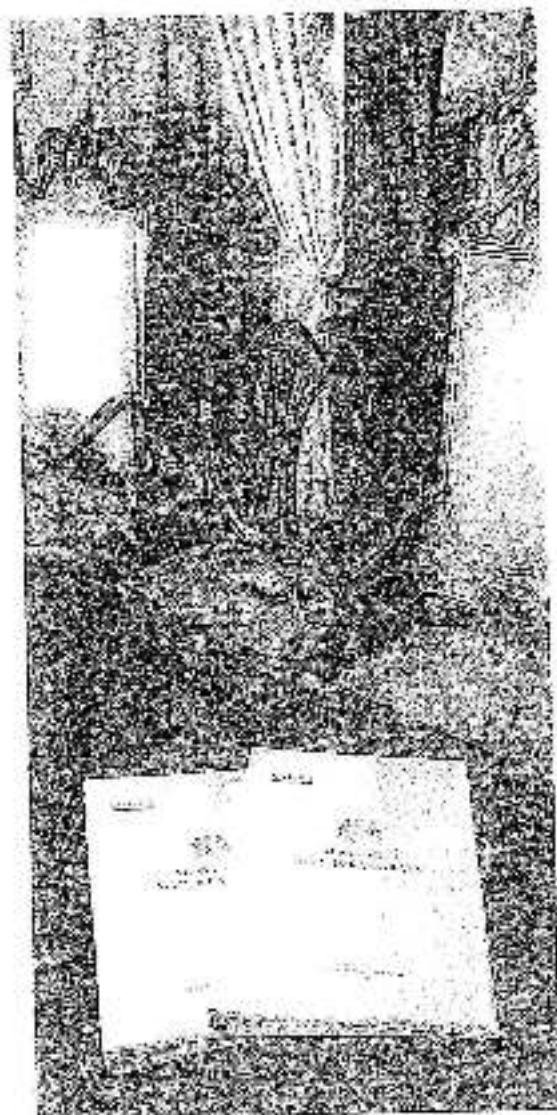
Ke Afrika Selatan: Duta Zainal Azman
 Zainal Abidin, 27 Februari 1999
 To South Africa: Duta Zainal Azman
 Zainal Abidin, 27th February 1999



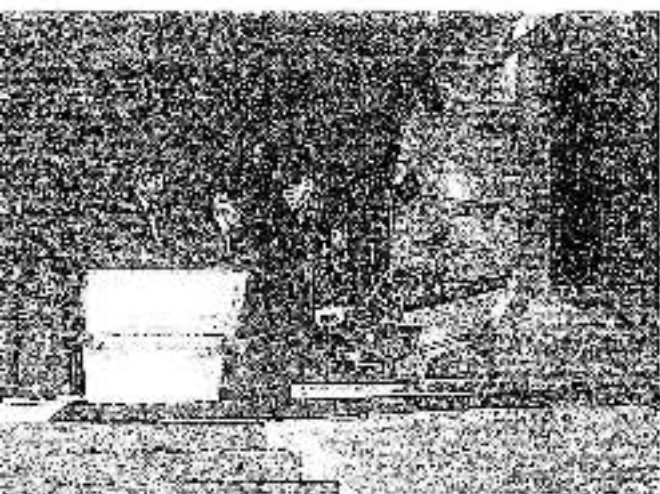
Ke Perancis: Dr. Ramihi Hussain,
 3 Julai 1998
 To France: Dr. Ramihi Hussain,
 3rd July 1998



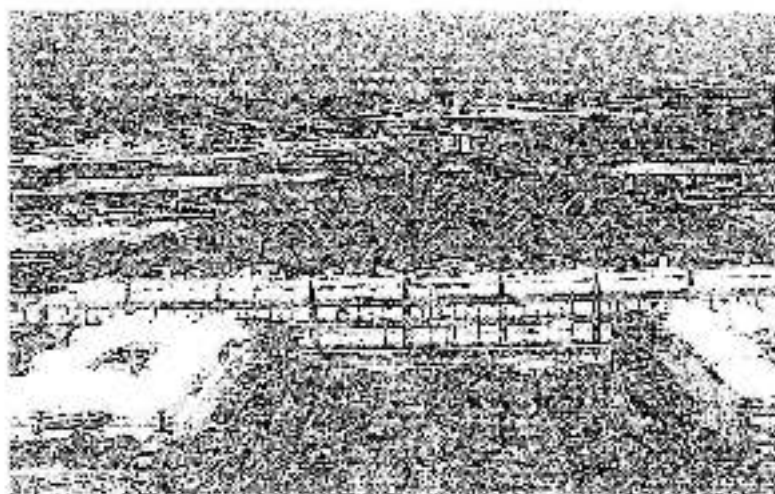
Ke Amerika Syarikat: Duta Ghazali Sheikh
 Ghazali Sheikh, 27 Februari 1999
 To the United States of America: Duta Ghazali
 Sheikh, 27th February 1999



*Ilmu Umar Nojla: Laporan Melayu ke-19 di Istana Negara, November 1968
The 19th meeting of the Council of Malay Rulers in Istana Negara, November 1968*



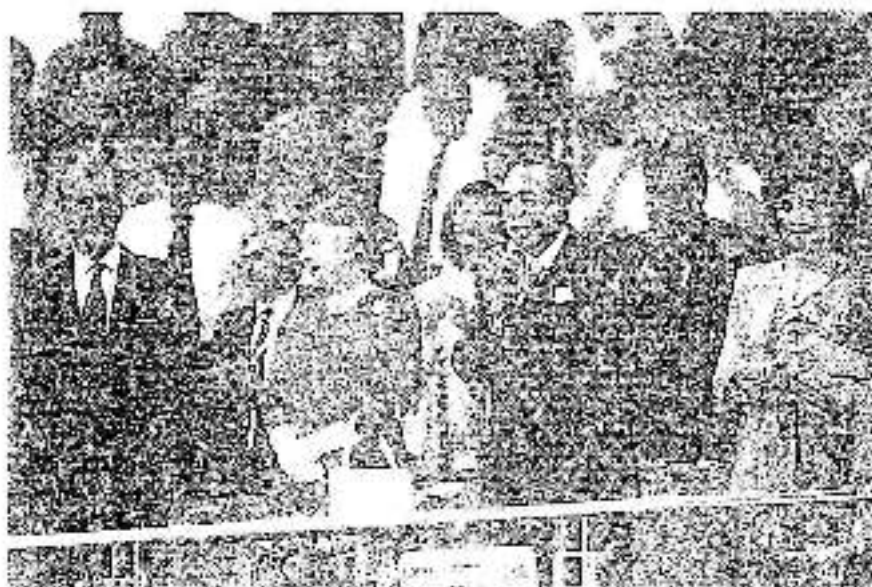
Perayaan Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa
 Kuala Lumpur (KLIA) di Sepang, 27 Jun 98
*The Opening Ceremony of the Kuala Lumpur
 International Airport (KLIA) in Sepang,
 27th June 1998*



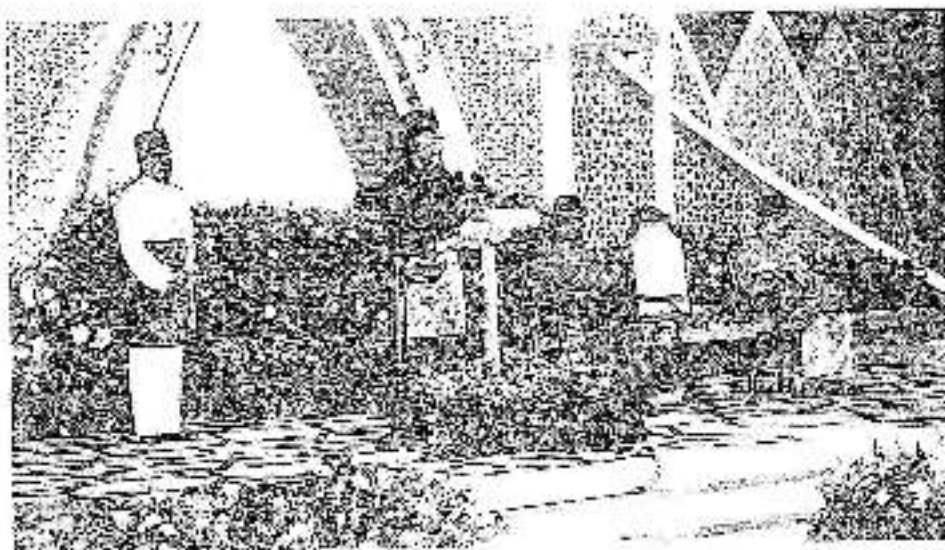
KLIA waktu malam
KLIA at night



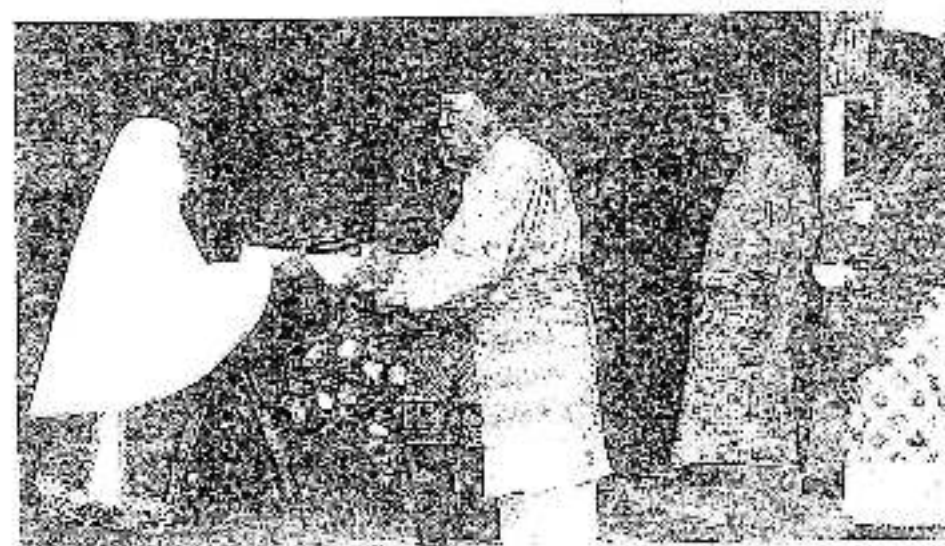
Turun lautan di Stadium Nasional Bukit
 Jalil sempena persembahan SUKOM 98
*Towards the water at the Bukit Jalil National
 Stadium for the opening of SUKOM 98*



Ratu Elizabeth di Majlis Penutupan
 Sukan Commonwealth ke-18,
 SUKCOM 98
*Queen Elizabeth II at the Closing
 Ceremony of the 18th Commonwealth
 Games, SUKCOM 98*



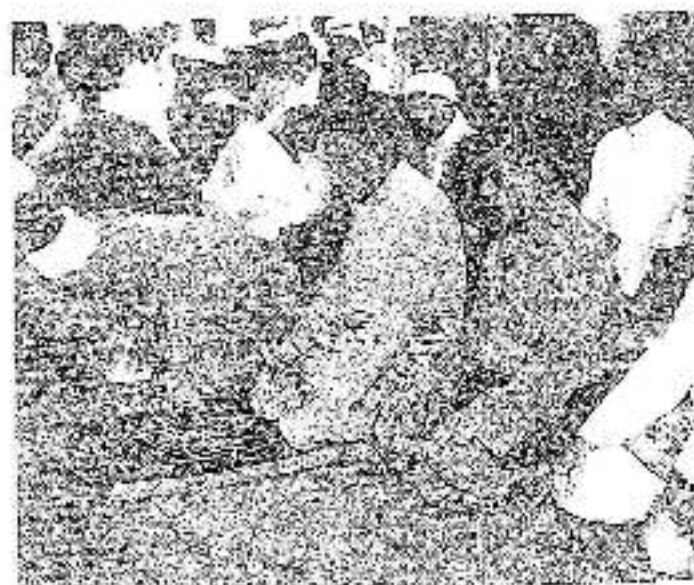
Majlis Penerimaan Tilawah al-Quran
peringkat Antarabangsa ke-40
di PWTC, Disember 1998
*Presenting at the opening ceremony
of the 40th International Quran
Recital Competition at the Putra
World Trade Centre (PWTC),
December 1998*



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



Tuan-tuan majlis solat jumaat di Masjid Darul-
Izzah Tun Dr Ismail, 10 November 1995
*Tuan-tuan Jumaat attending Friday prayers at the Darul Izzah Mosque,
Taman Tun Dr. Ismail, 10th November 1995*

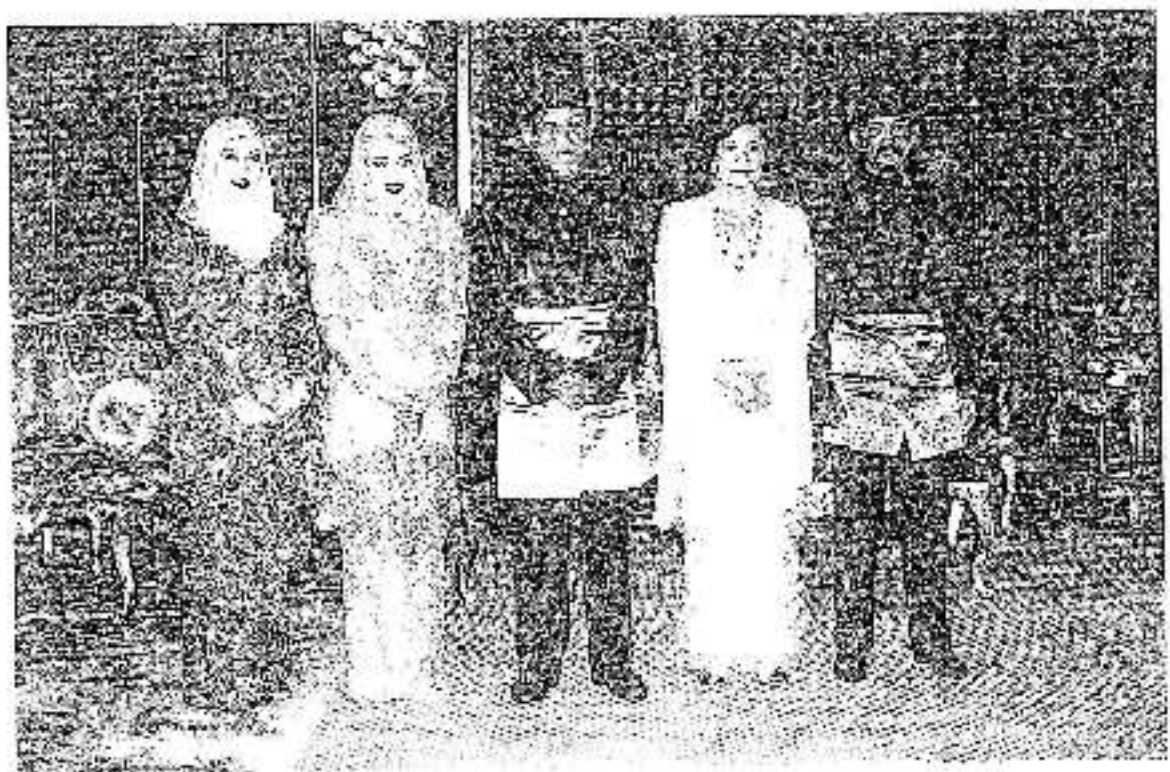


Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sembahyang Jumaat
di Masjid Al Fikriyah Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, 29 Januari 1999
*His Majesty performing Friday prayers at the Al Fikriyah Mosque
in Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, 29th January 1999*



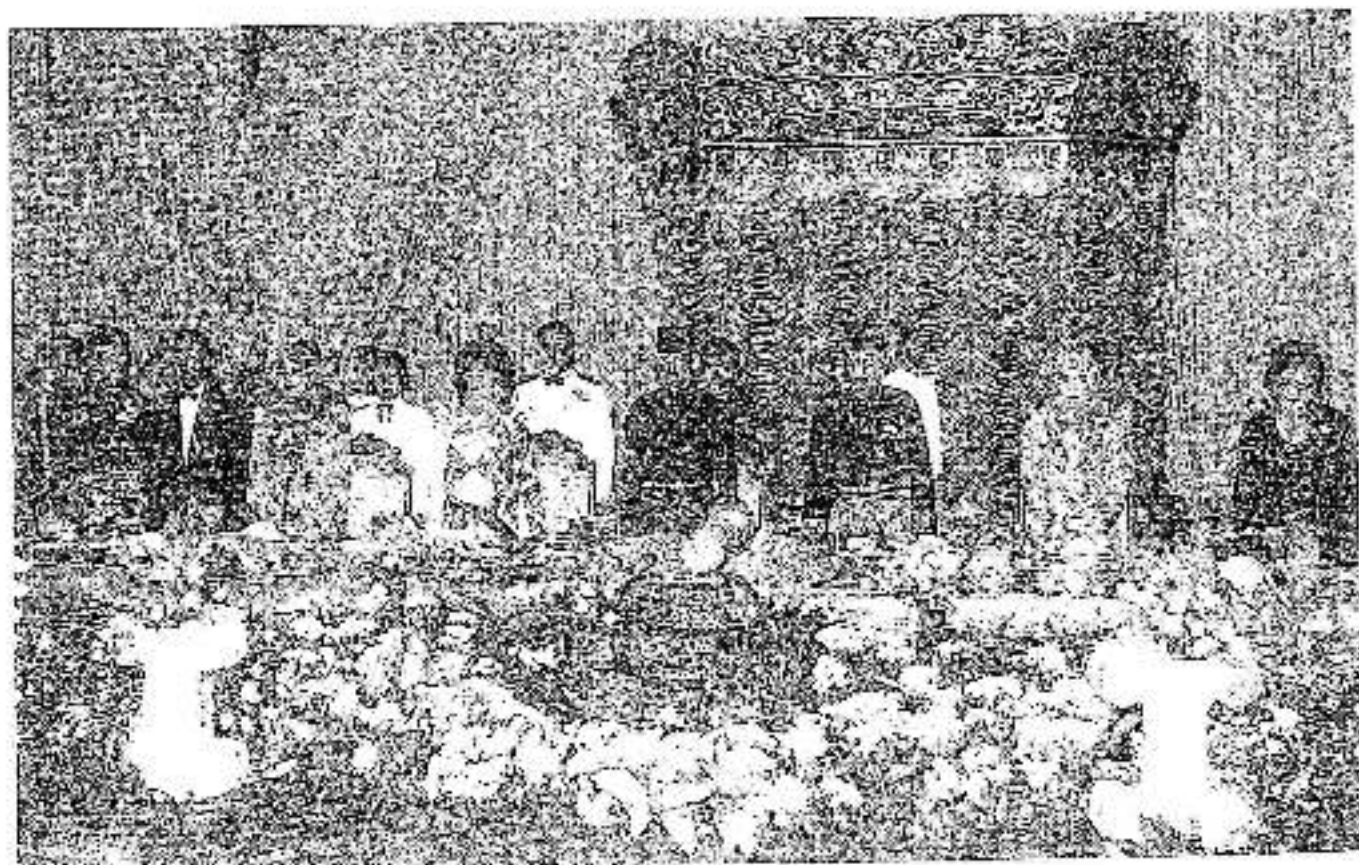
Kerajaan bersama-sama Sultan dan Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam, Sultan Hassanul Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, semasa baginda membuat lawatan rasmi ke Malaysia, 25 September 1997

With the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam, Sultan Hassanul Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah during an official visit to Malaysia, 28th December 1997

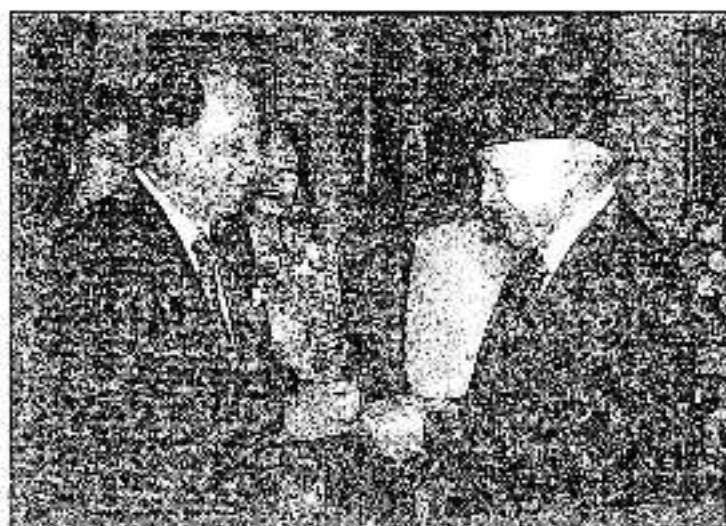


SED Tiutaku Jaffer dan Tiutaku Napih bersama Lawatan Rasmi ke Negara
Brunei Darussalam, September 1996

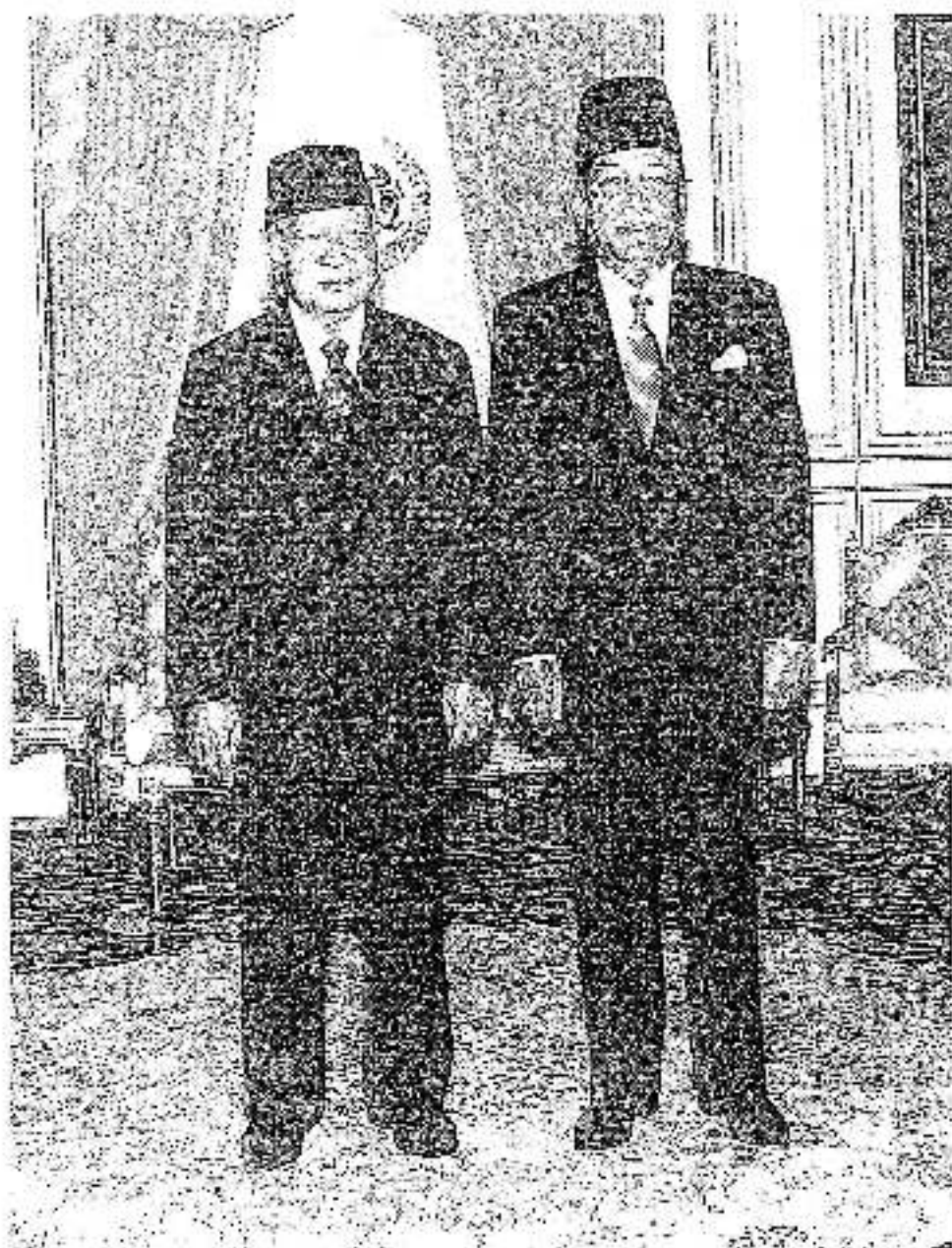
The Majesties Tiutaku Jaffer and Tiutaku Napih on a visit to Brunei Darussalam, September 1996



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



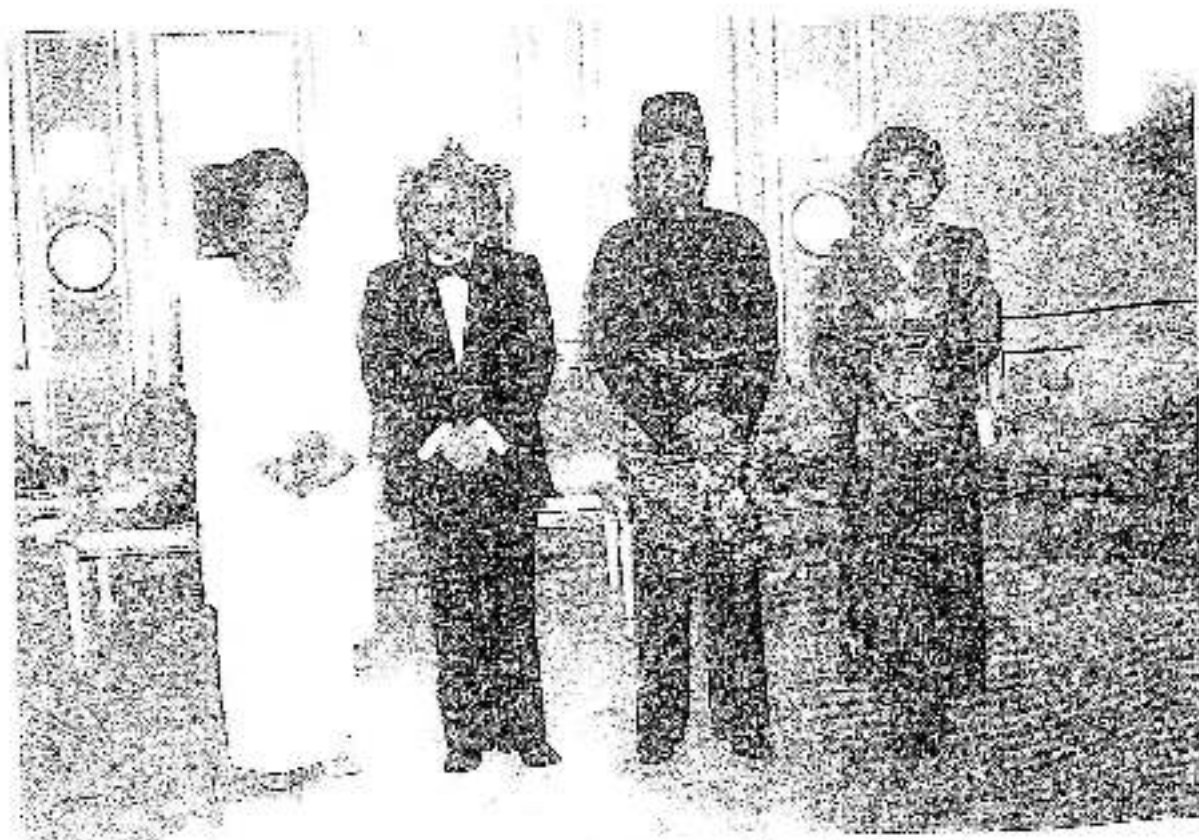
Sampingan hales Tunku Razak ke
Indonesia, Oktober 1997
*A return visit by Tunku Razak to
Indonesia, October 1997*



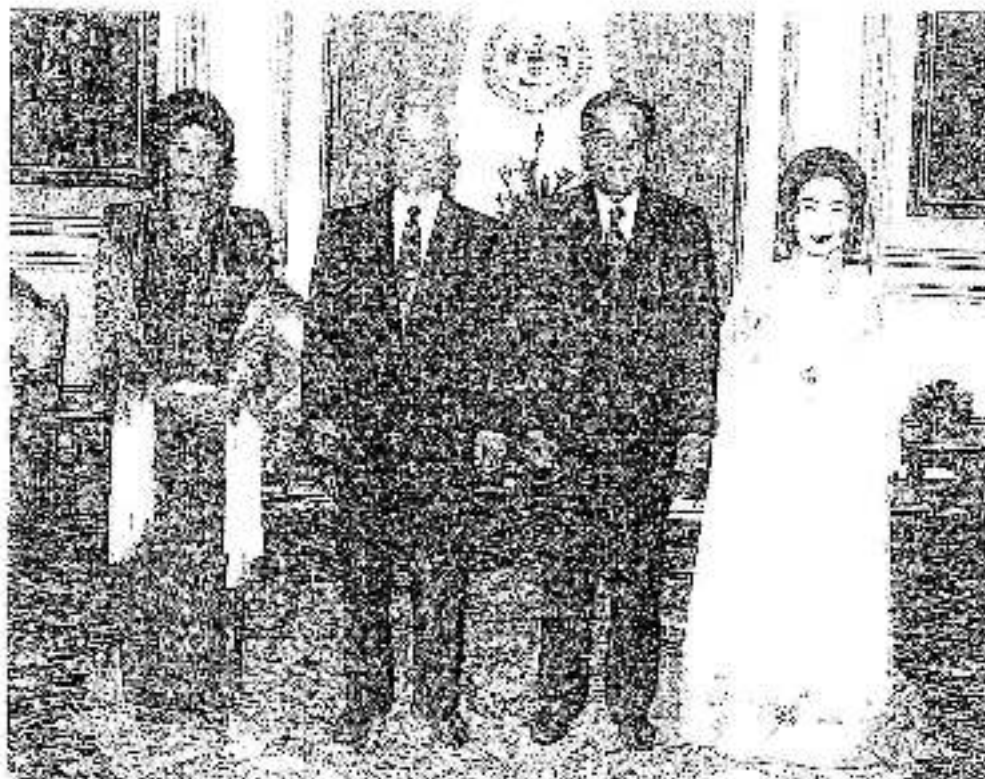
Lawatan rasmi Presiden Republik
Indonesia, Presiden Soeharto ke
Malaysia, 6-7 Oktober 1996
*An official visit by the President
of the Republic of Indonesia,
President Soeharto, to Malaysia,
6th-7th October 1996*

Bertukar-mukur undangan dengan
Raja Nagara Kemboja, Prens
Norodom Sihanouk semasa lawatan
rasmi beginia ke Malaysia.
September 1975

*Exchanging invitations with Prince
Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's Head
of State, in connection with his
official visit to Malaysia,
September 1975*



Tuanha Jaja, Prens Norodom Sihanouk, Tuanha Nakhah dan Ratu Norodom Sihanouk
Dauku Jaja, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Tuanha Nakhah 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 Kuala Lumpur,
November 1996*

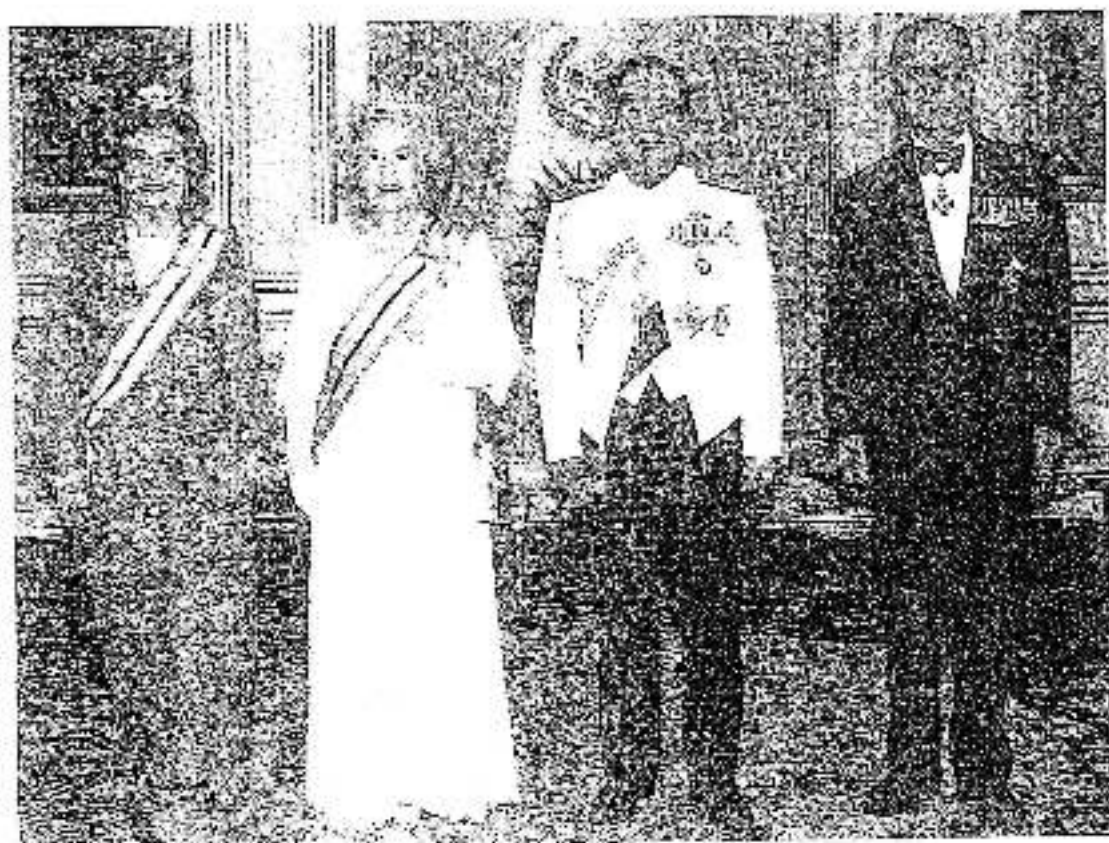


Bertamasya Perdana Menteri
Jepun, Ryutaro Hashimoto,
Lawatan ke Malaysia,
Januari 1997

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

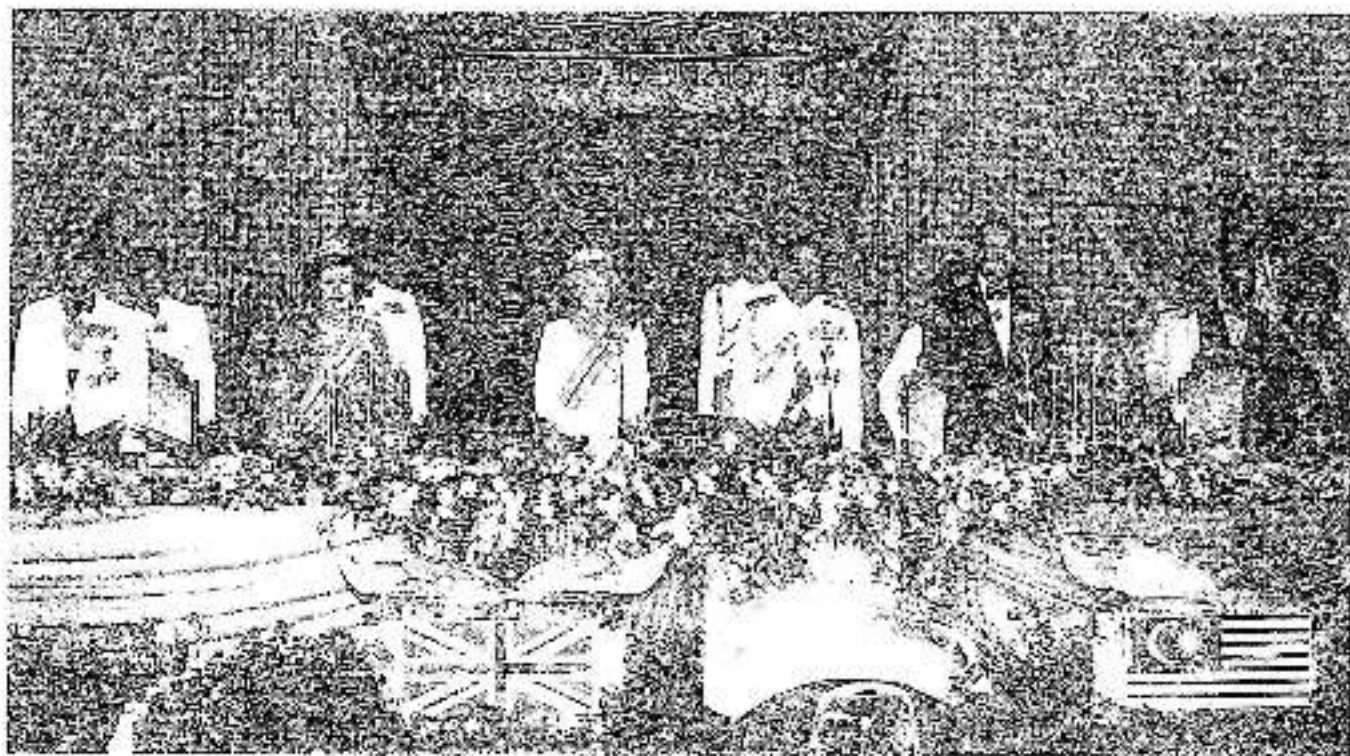


Menyambut kerohan Queen Elizabeth II
dari England berempuna dengan
Seken Komanwel. September 1996.
*The arrival of Queen Elizabeth II of England
in conjunction with the 16th Commonwealth
Games, September 1996*





Bertukar-tukar cenderamua di Istana Negara, 22 September 1968
An exchange of gifts in Istana Negara, 22nd September 1968



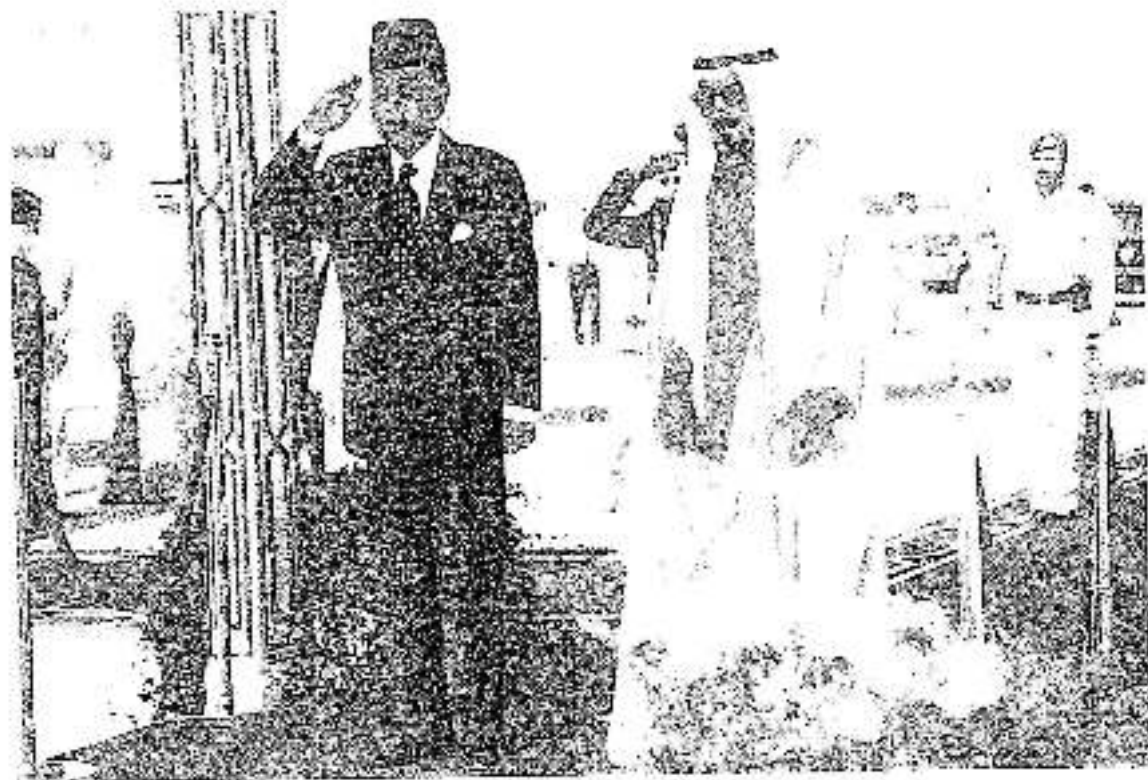
Di Majlis Santap Duta di Istana Negara, 22 September 1968
At the Royal Banquet in Istana Negara, 22nd September 1968



Lawaran 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



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



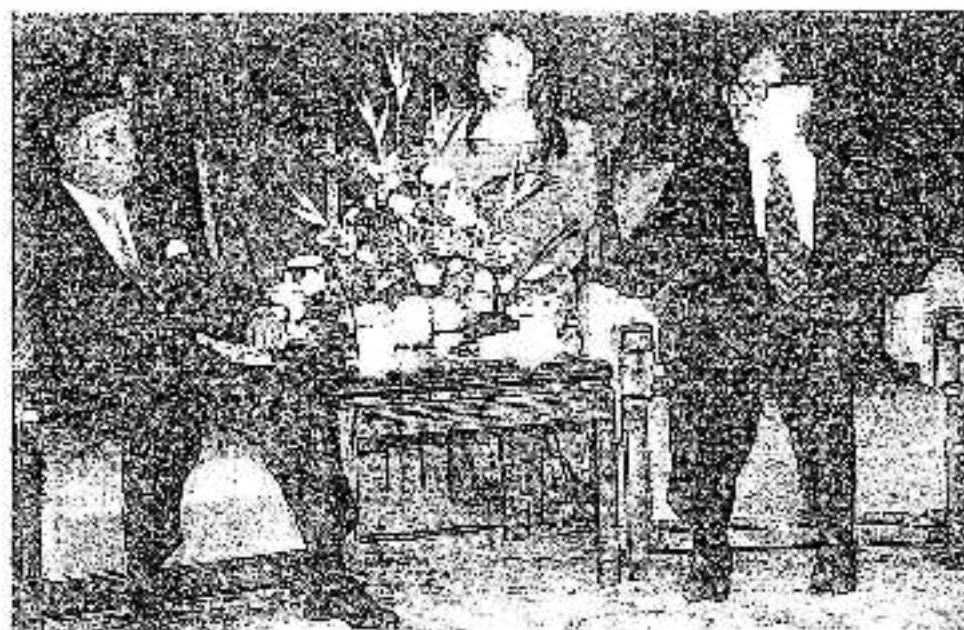
Berjumpa sama Enr. Dahrin,
 bersama Lawatan Ser Paduka
 Baginda ke Bahrain
*Together with the family of
 Bahrain during His Majesty's
 visit to Bahrain*



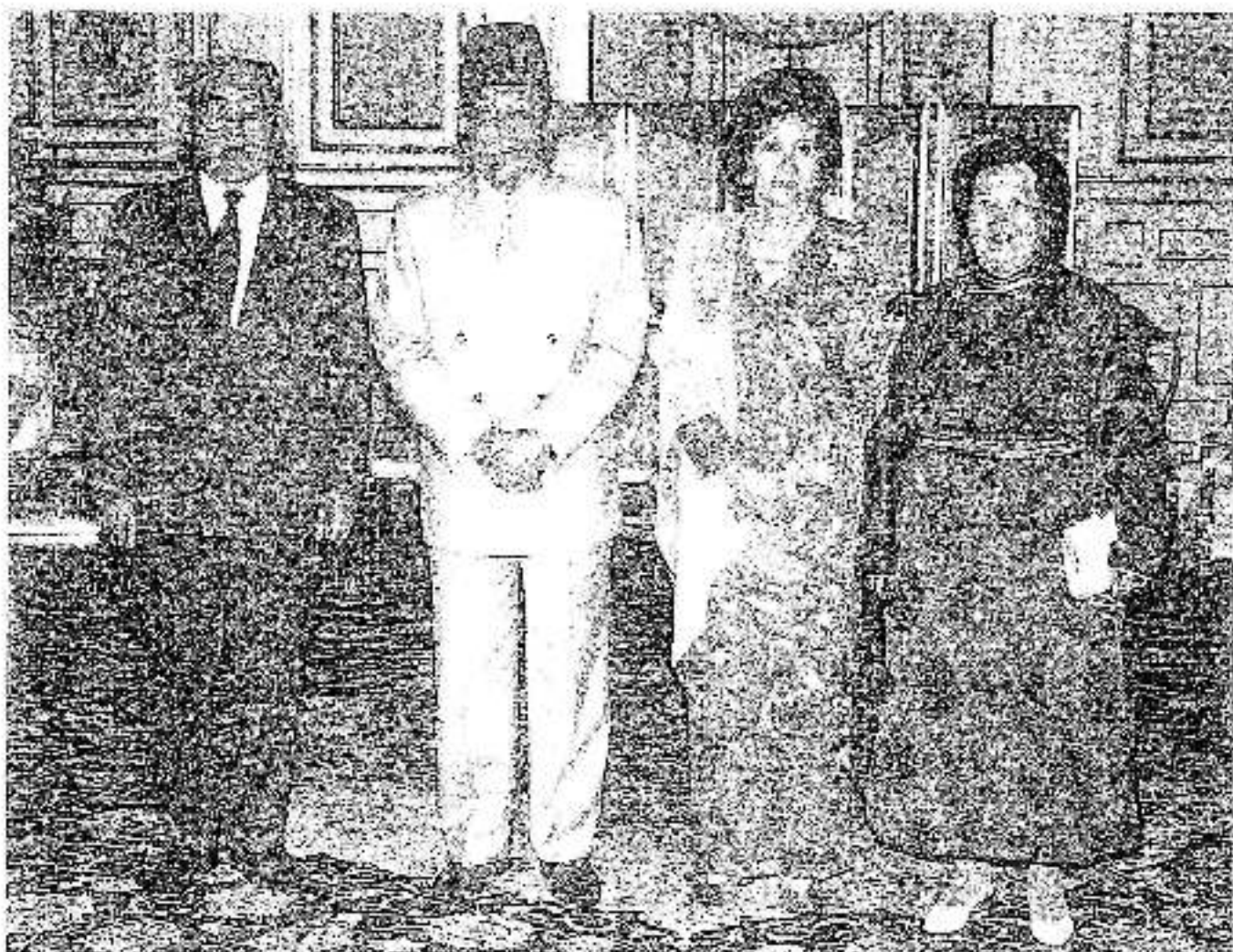
Lawatun rasmi Presiden Iran
Hajatoleslam Akhbar Hashemi
Rafsanjani ke Malaysia, Oktober 1991
*The official visit of the President of
Iran, Hajatoleslam Akhbar Hashemi
Rafsanjani to Malaya, etc. October 1991*



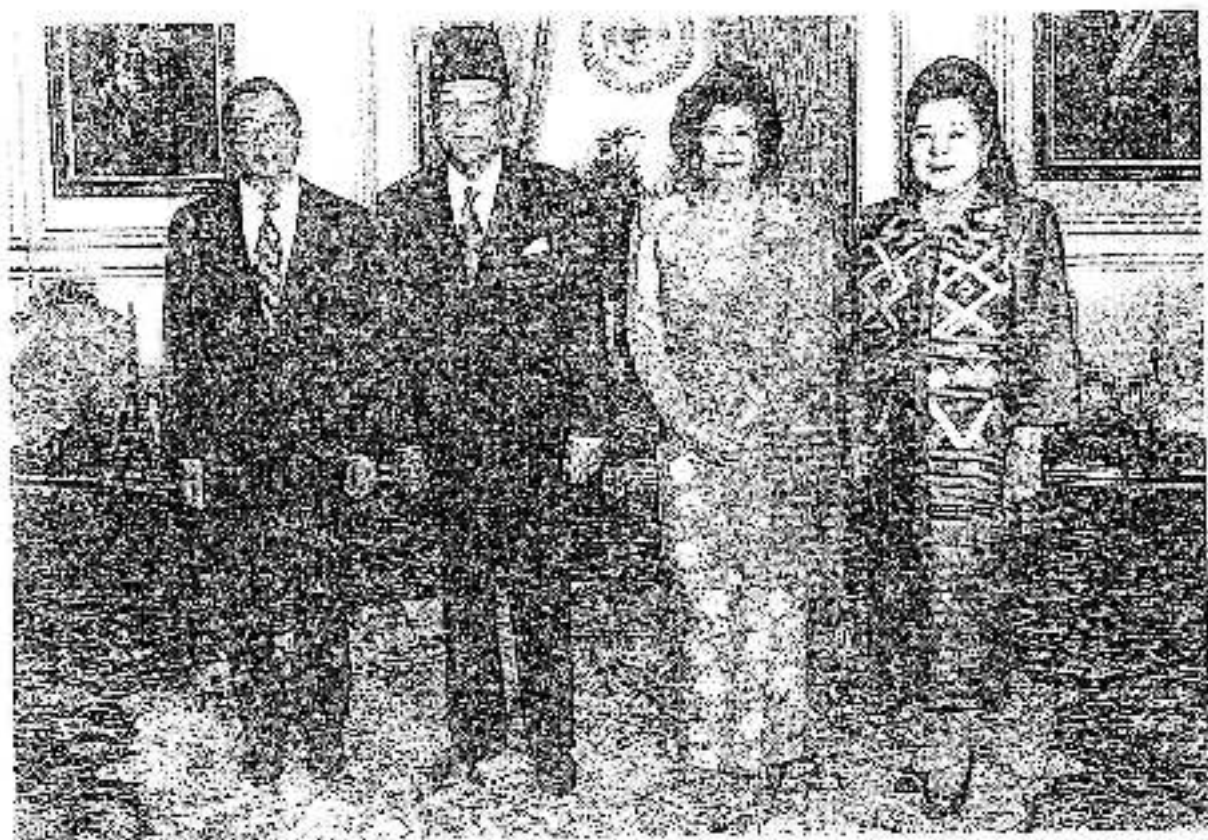
Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'far
bersama-sama Presiden Yemen, Ali Abdullah
Salih, lawatan ke Malaysia, Februari 1998
*The Majesty, Tuanku Ja'far together with the
President of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Salih
during the visit of the latter to Malaysia,
February 1998*



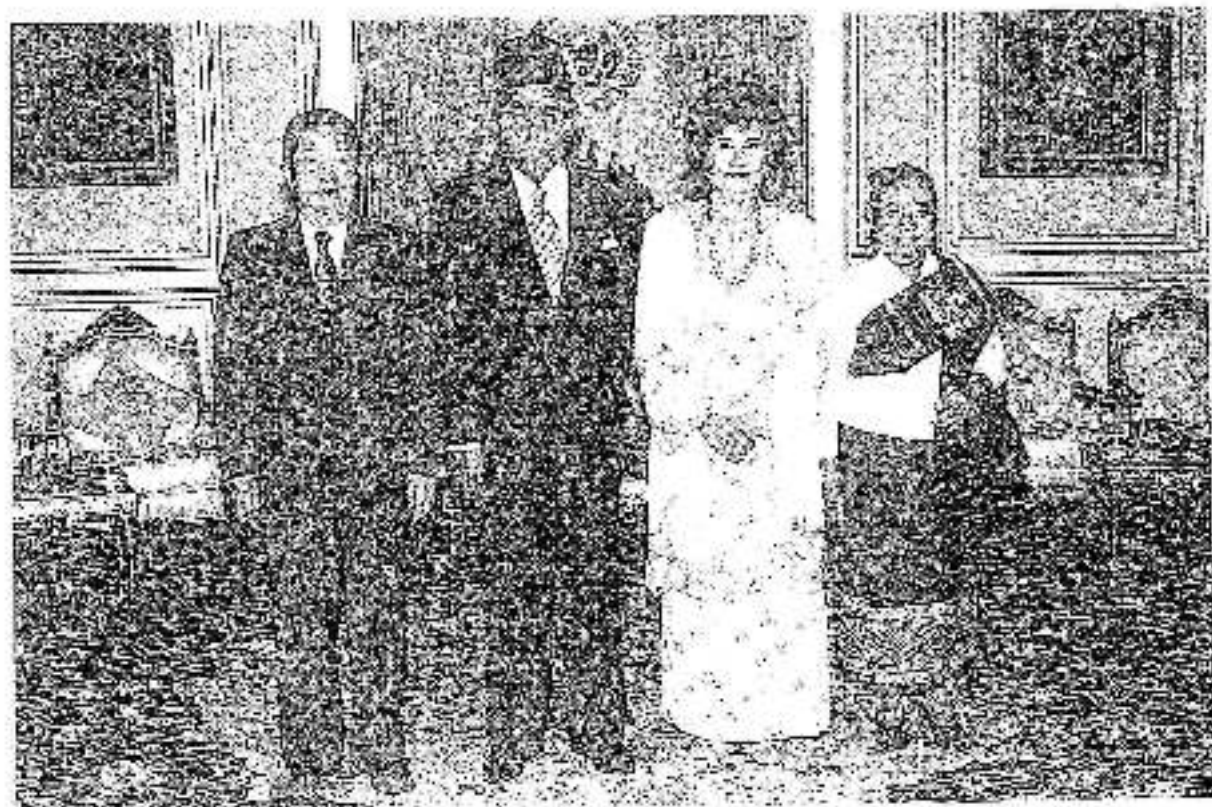
Lawatan Seri Paduka Baginda
Tuanku Ja'afar ke Negara China,
8-15 Jun 1997, perantaraan
dengan Presiden Republik Rakyat
China, Jiang Zemin
*The visit of His Majesty to China,
8th-15th June 1997 for his
meeting with the President of the
People's Republic of China,
Jiang Zemin*



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



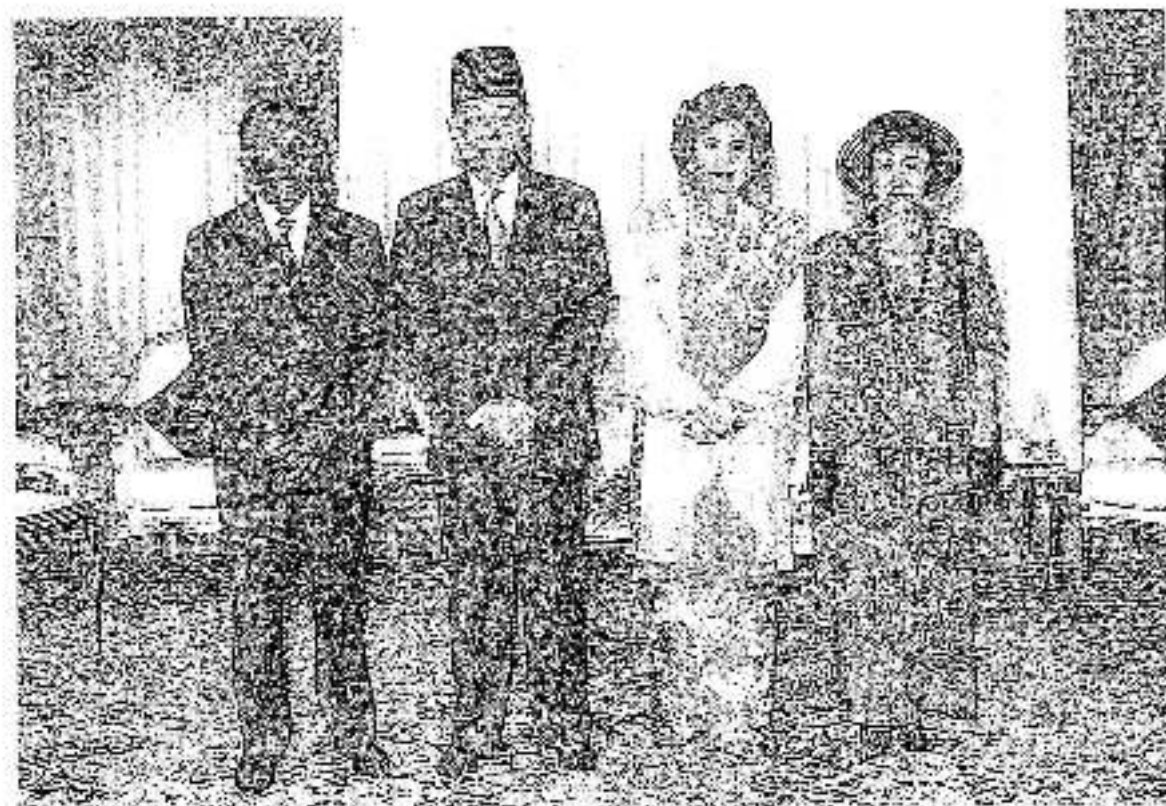
Lawatan Perdana Menteri Thailand Jeneral Tan Sri Chavalit Yongchaiyudh ke Malaysia, Februari 1987
The visit of the Prime Minister of Thailand, General Tan Sri Chavalit Yongchaiyudh to Malaysia, February 1987



Lawatan Perdana Menteri Laos Sisavath Keohavongphong, 11 Ogos 1988
The visit of Sisavath Keohavongphong, the Prime Minister of Laos to Malaysia, 11th August 1988



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



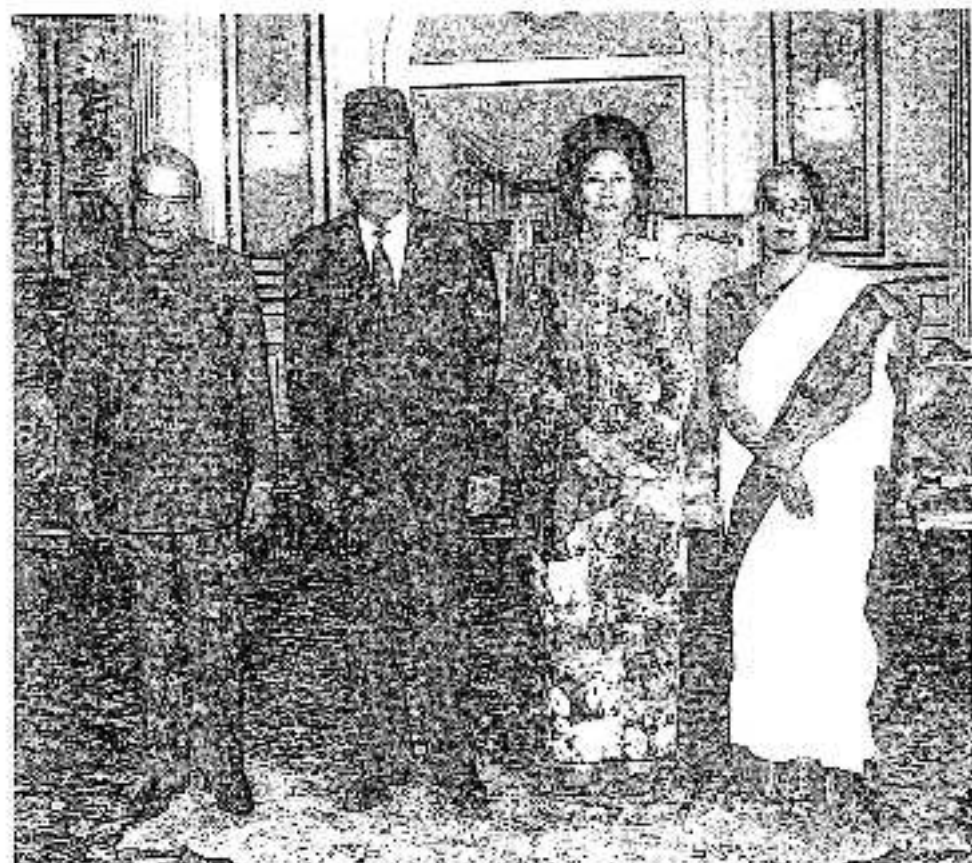
Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Perdana Menteri New Zealand, James Brendan Polger, lawatan ke Malaysia, 18-20 Mei 1994

His Royal Highness Tuanku Ja'afar together with the Prime Minister of New Zealand, James Brendan Polger during the visit of the latter to Malaysia, 18th-20th May 1994



Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ismail bersama-sama Perdana Menteri Republik Fiji, Sitiveni Rabuka semasa lawatan beliau ke Malaysia, 4-7 Ogos 1996

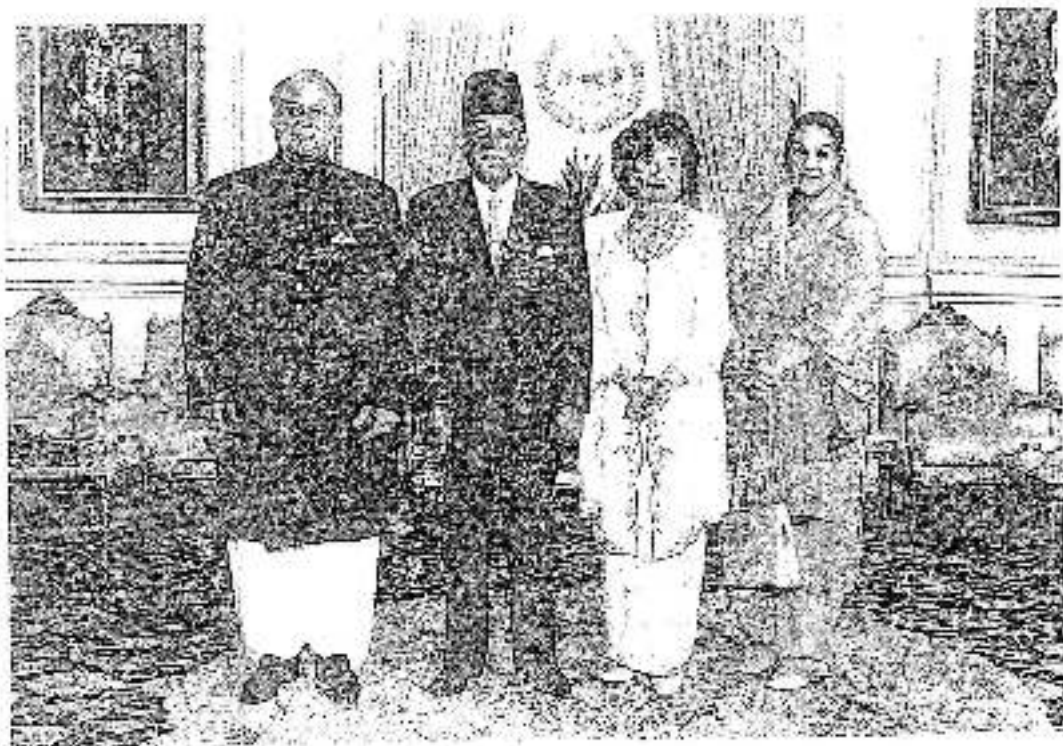
His Majesty Tuanku Ismail with the Prime Minister of Fiji, Sitiveni Rabuka, in the time of his visit to Malaysia, 4th-7th August 1996



Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku
Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najibah
bersama-sama Perdana Menteri
India, P.V. Narasimha Rao,
lawatan ke Malaysia, Ogos 1995
*Their Majesties, Tuanku Ja'afar
and Tuanku Najibah together
with the Prime Minister of India,
P.V. Narasimha 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 Fazleki Baginda dan Raja Permaisuri Agong bersama-sama Perdana Menteri Pakistan, Mian Mohammod Nawaz Sharif dan isteri Begum Khusum Nawaz, lawatan ke Malaysia, 31 Julai-3 Ogos 1997

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



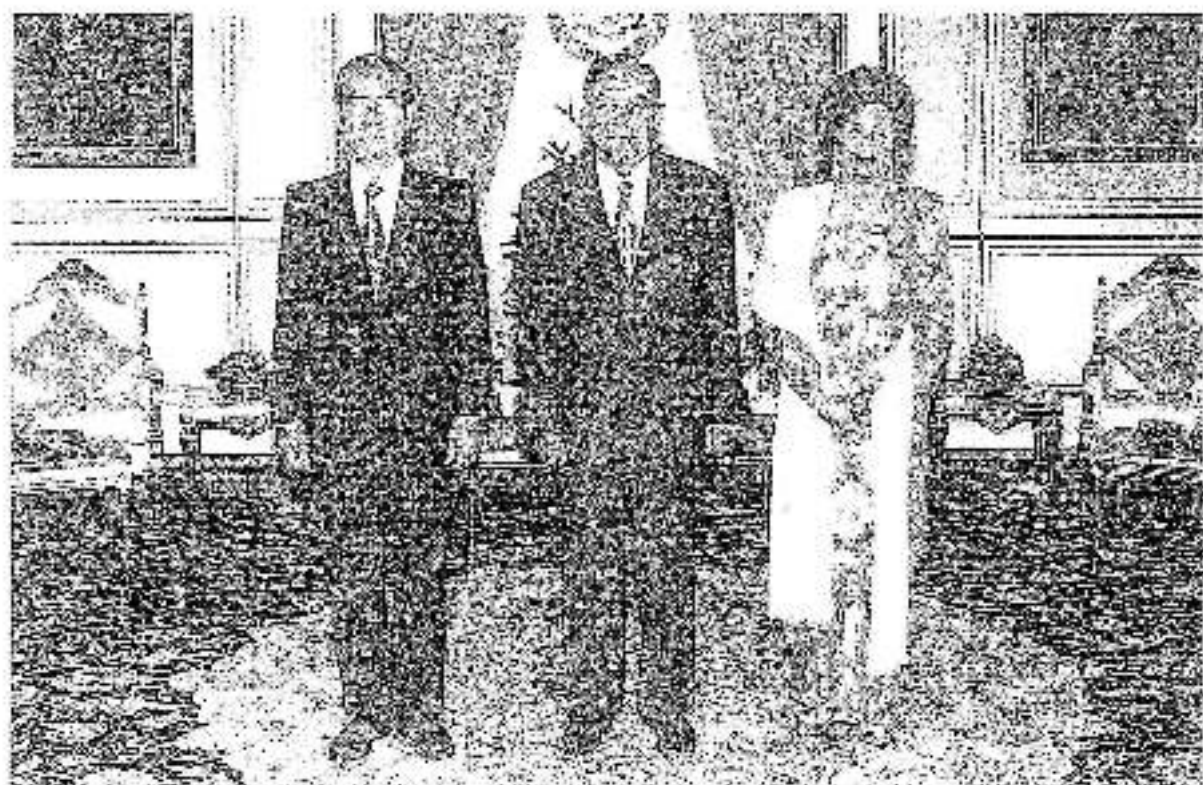
Lawatan Presiden Sri Lanka Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga ke Malaysia, September 1997

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



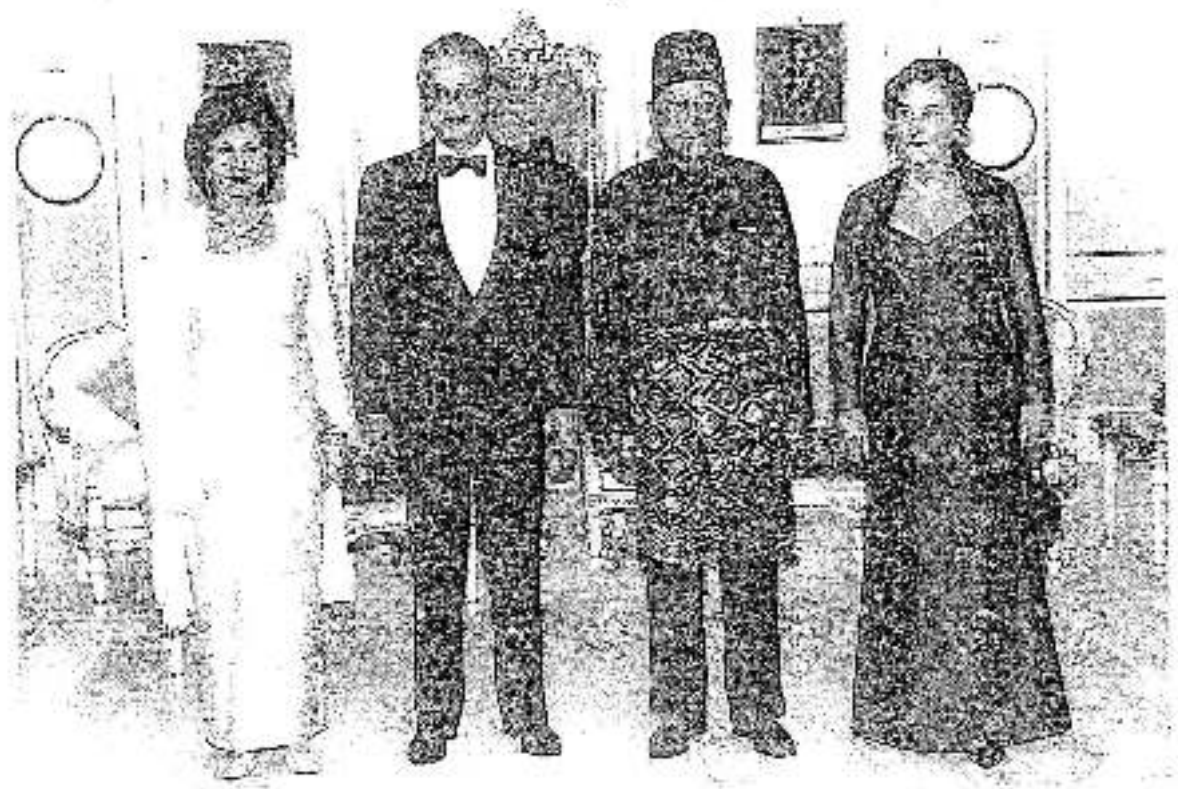
Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar dan
Tuanku Najihah bersama-sama Presiden
Argentina, Carlos Saul Menem, lawatan
ke Malaysia, Ogos 1996

*Their Majesties, Tuanku Ja'afar and
Tuanku Najihah with the President of
Argentina, Carlos Saul Menem, during
his visit to Malaysia, August 1996*

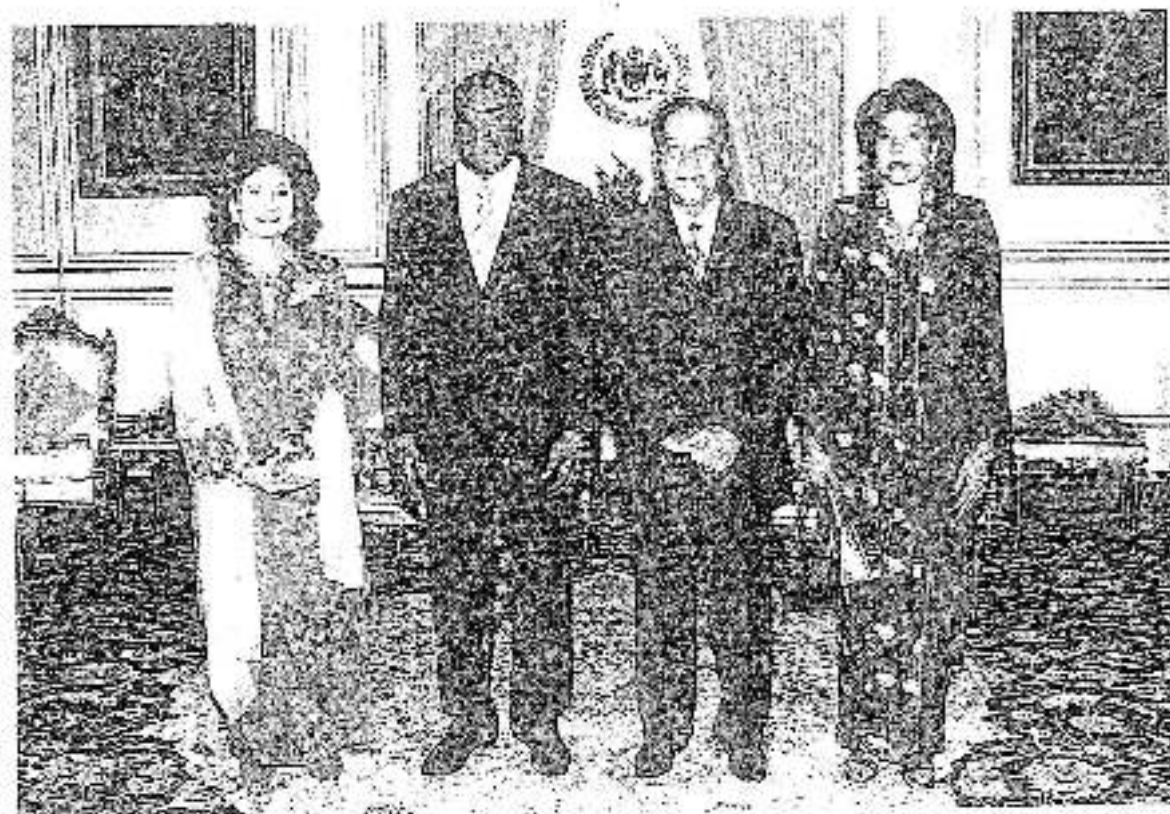


Lawatan Presiden Republik Peru, Alberto Fujimori ke Malaysia, November 1996

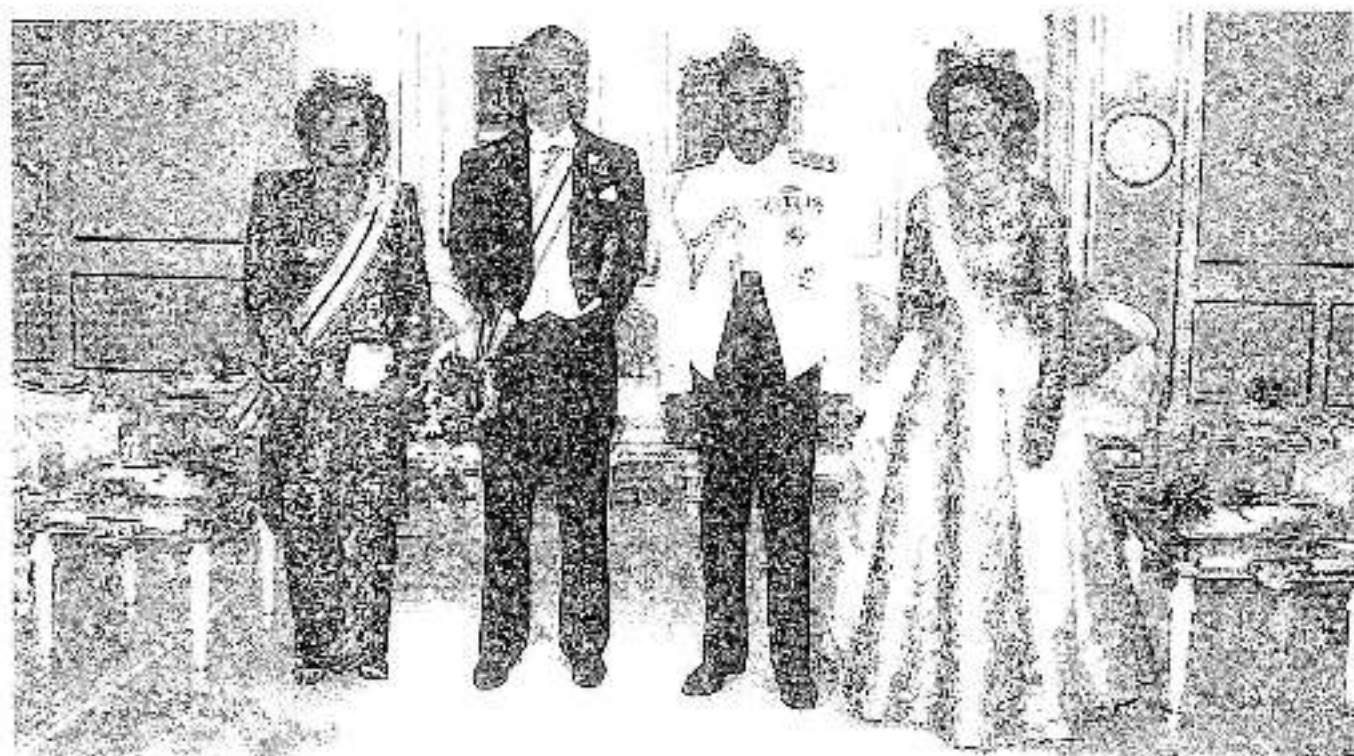
The visit of the President of the Republic of Peru, Alberto Fujimori to Malaysia, November 1996



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

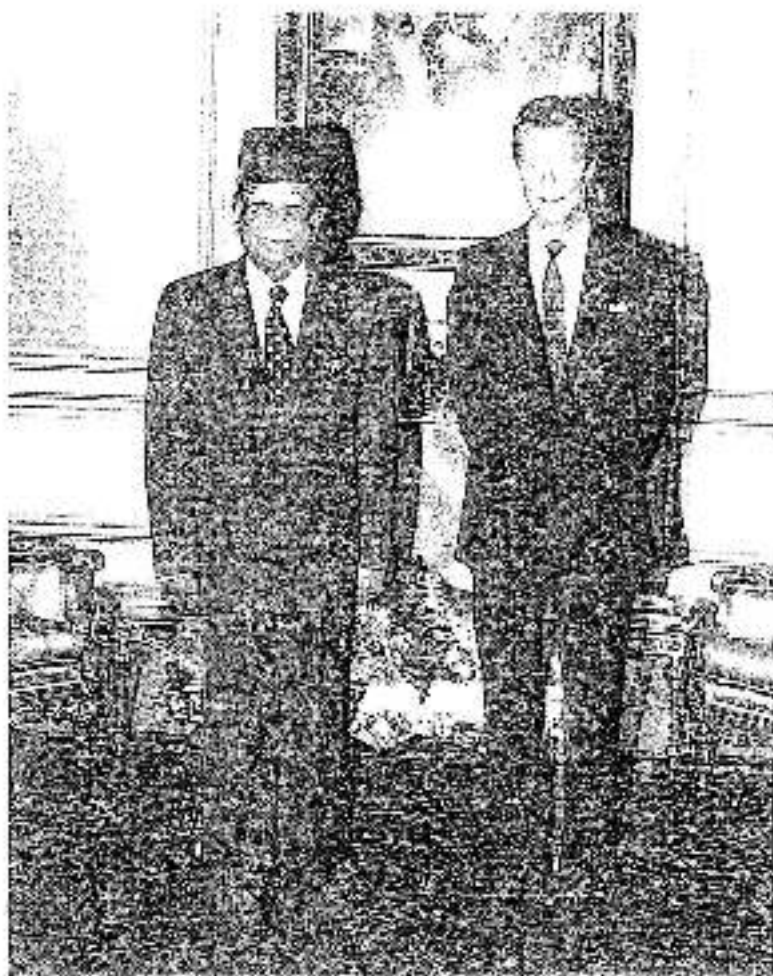


Lawatan Prince of Orange, Putera
Wilhelm-Alexander dari The Netherlands (Belanda),
17-20 Januari 1998
*The visit of the Prince of Orange, Prince
Wilhelm-Alexander of The Netherlands,
17th-20th January 1998*



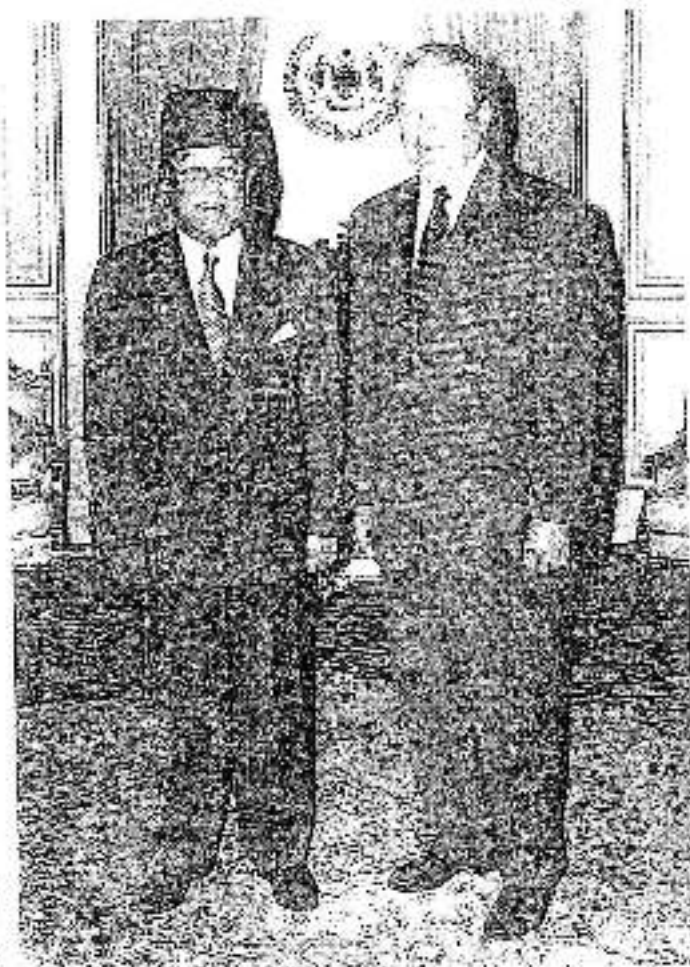
Lawatan Putera Philippe dari Belgium ke Malaysia,
November 1995
*The visit of Prince Philippe of Belgium to Malaysia,
November 1995*

SPB Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Prince Henry,
Putera Mahkota Luxembourg, lawatan
ke Malaysia, Oktober 1988
*His Majesty, Tuanku Ja'afar with Prince Henry,
Crown Prince of Luxembourg during his
visit to Malaysia, October 1988*

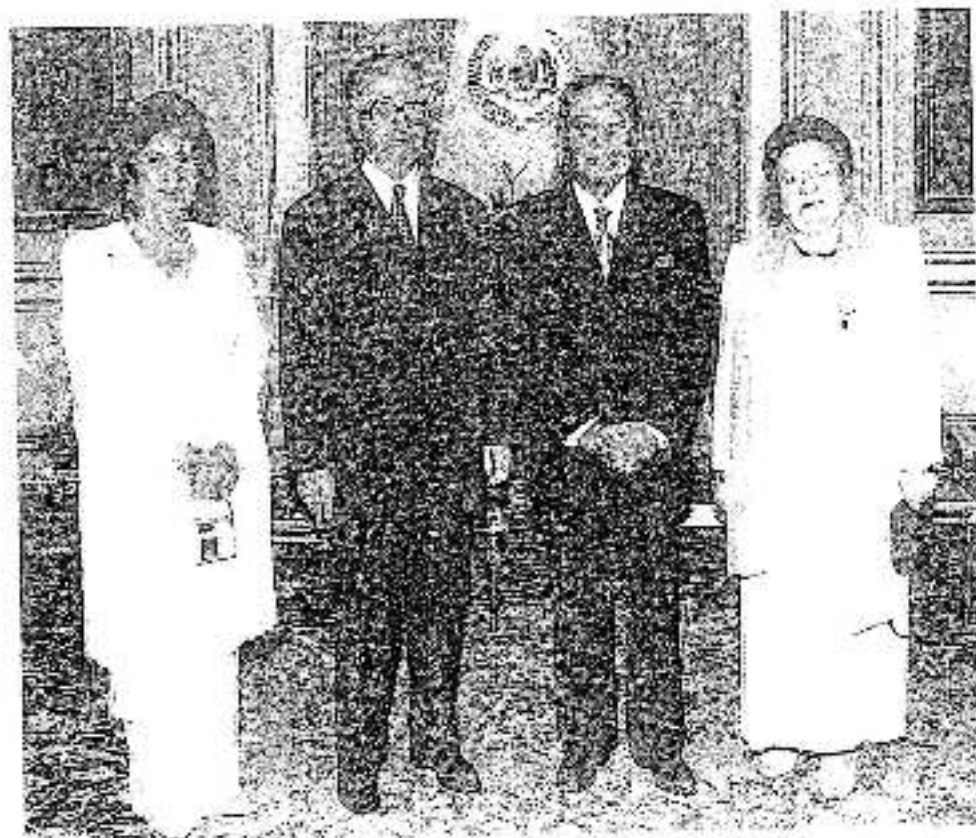


SPB Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najibah
bersama-sama Presiden Finland,
Martti Ahtisaari, lawatan ke Malaysia, Januari 1995
*Their Majesties, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku
Najibah together with the President of Finland,
Martti Ahtisaari during the visit of the latter to
Malaysia, January 1995*

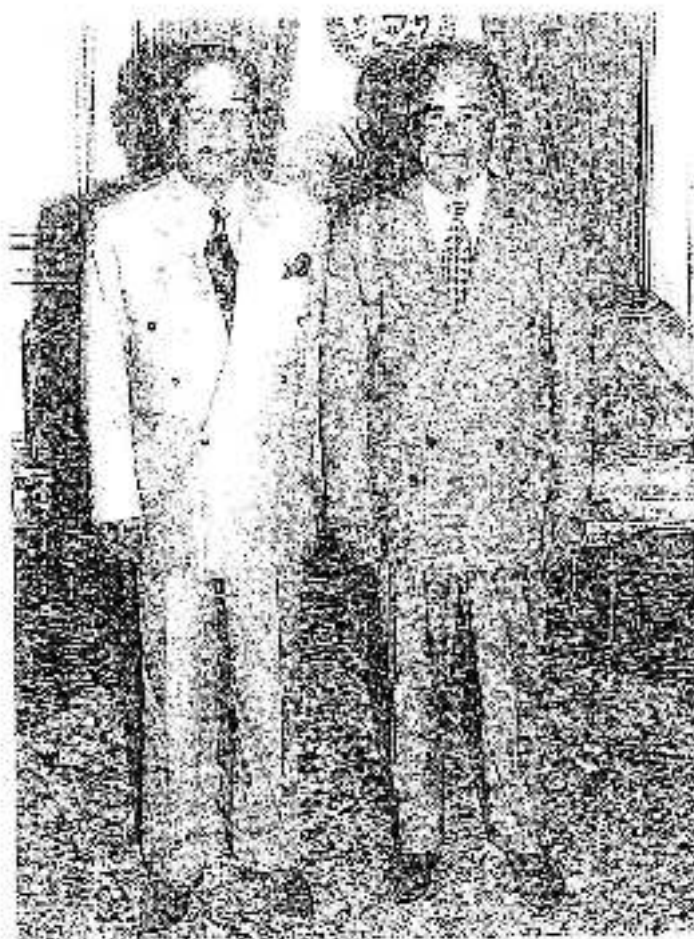




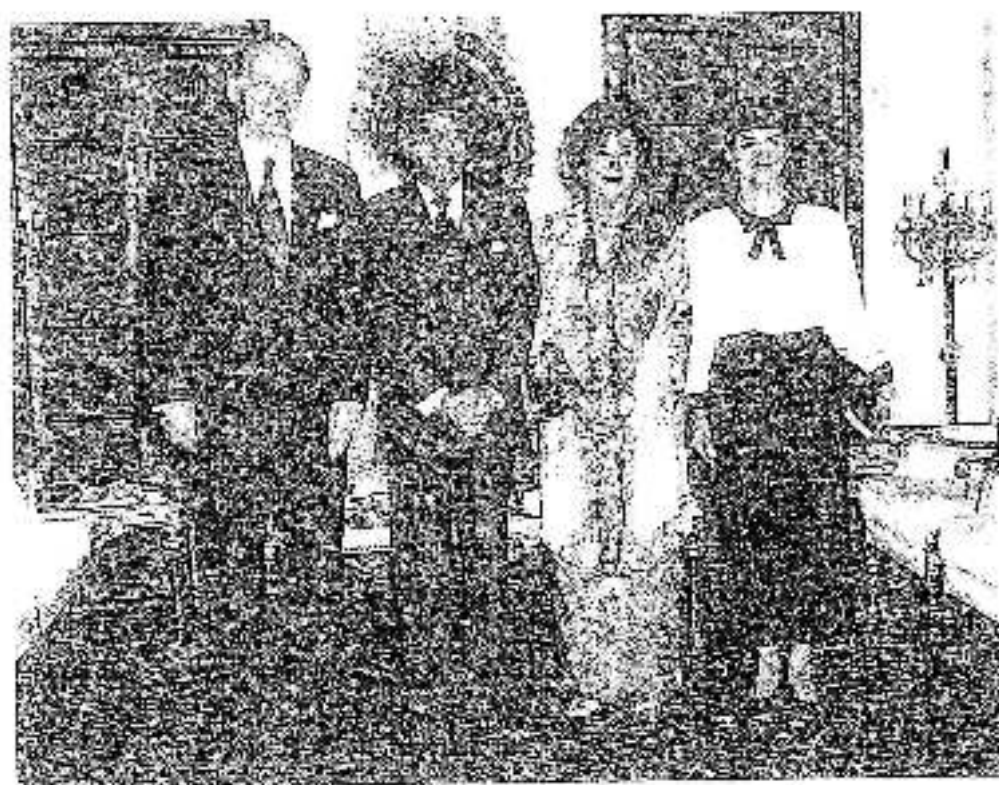
SPE Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama
 Counselor Festschmann Austria
 Dr. Franz Vranitzky, Jawatan
 ke Malaysia, Origo 1996
*His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar with the
 Chancellor of the Federation of
 Austria, Dr. Franz Vranitzky during
 his visit to Malaysia, August 1996*



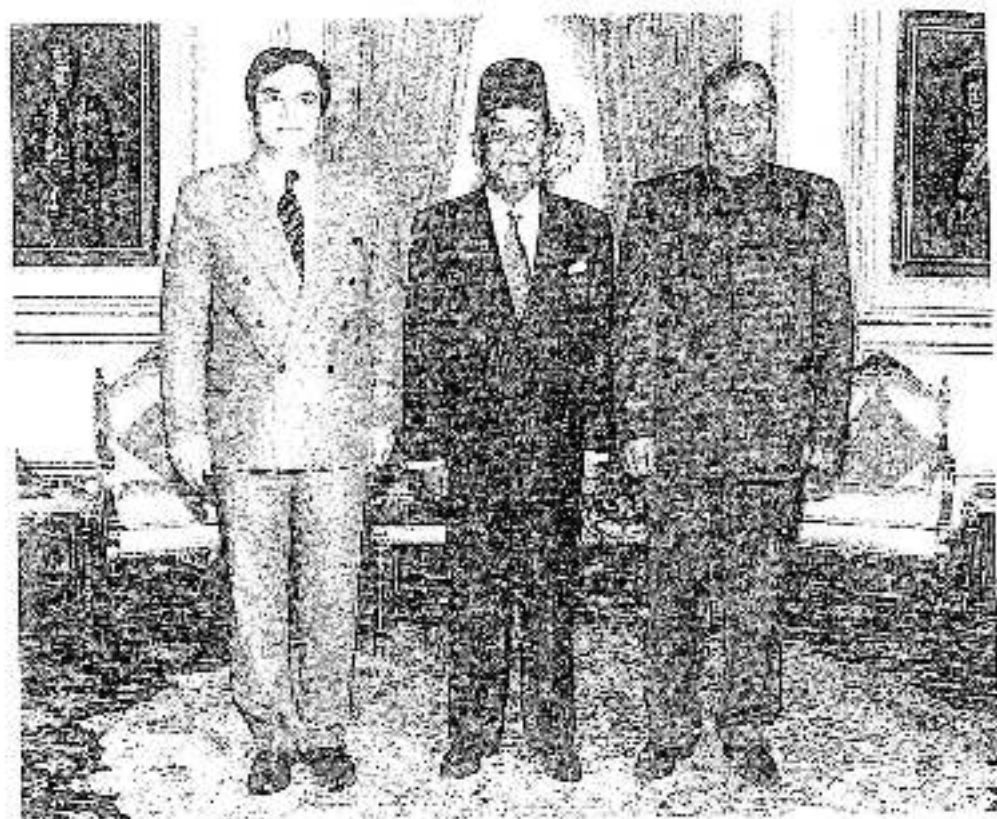
Jawatan Presiden Macedonia,
 Kiro Gligorov ke Malaysia
 November 1997
*The visit of the President
 of Macedonia,
 Kiro Gligorov to Malaysia,
 November 1997*



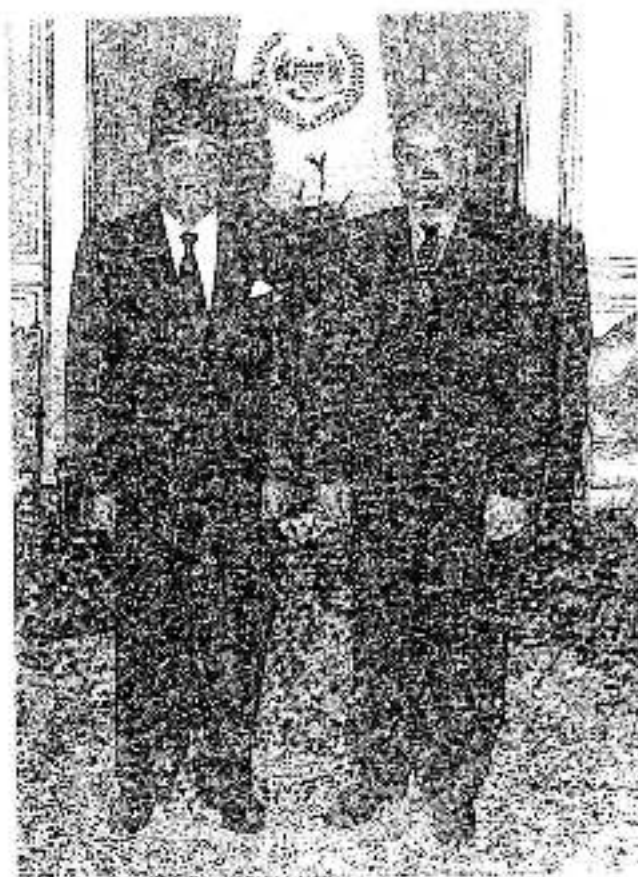
SPB Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama Presiden
Tanjung, Menteri S. Subramaniam, April 1997
*His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar with the President of
Tanjung, Minister S. Subramaniam, April 1997*



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



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



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

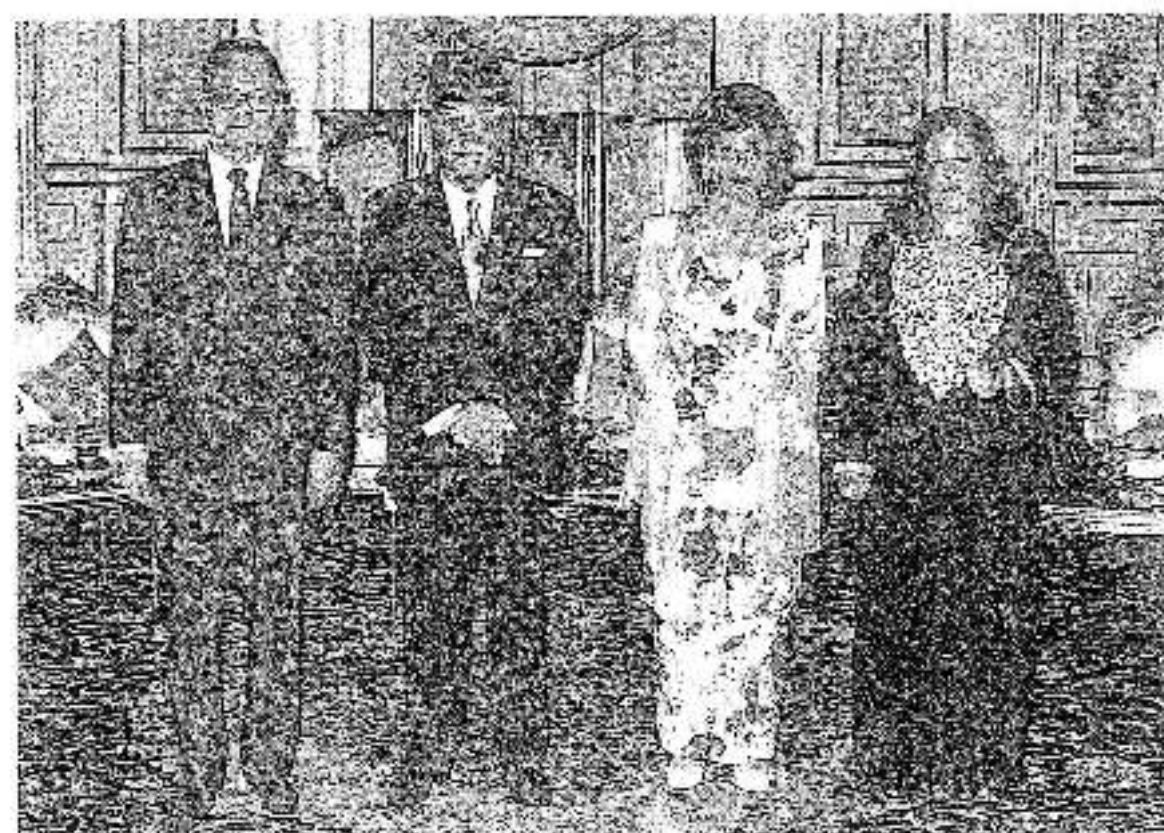


Lawatan Presiden International Olympic Committee (IOC)

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

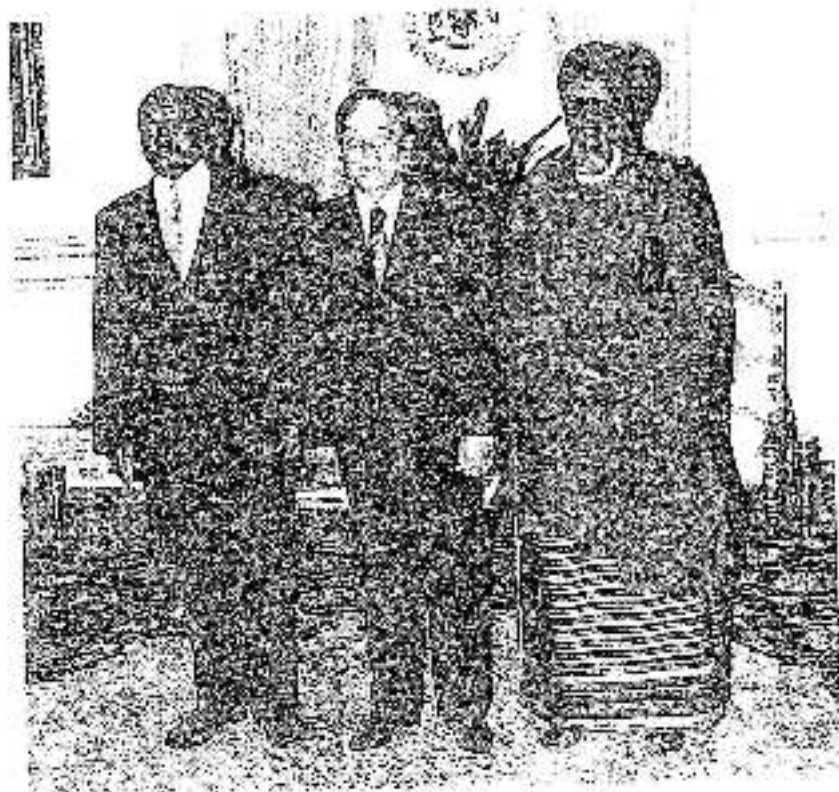


Lawatan Perdana Menteri Tunisia Dr. Hamed Karoui

dan isteri ke Malaysia, Mei 1994

The visit of the Prime Minister of Tunisia, Dr. Hamed Karoui

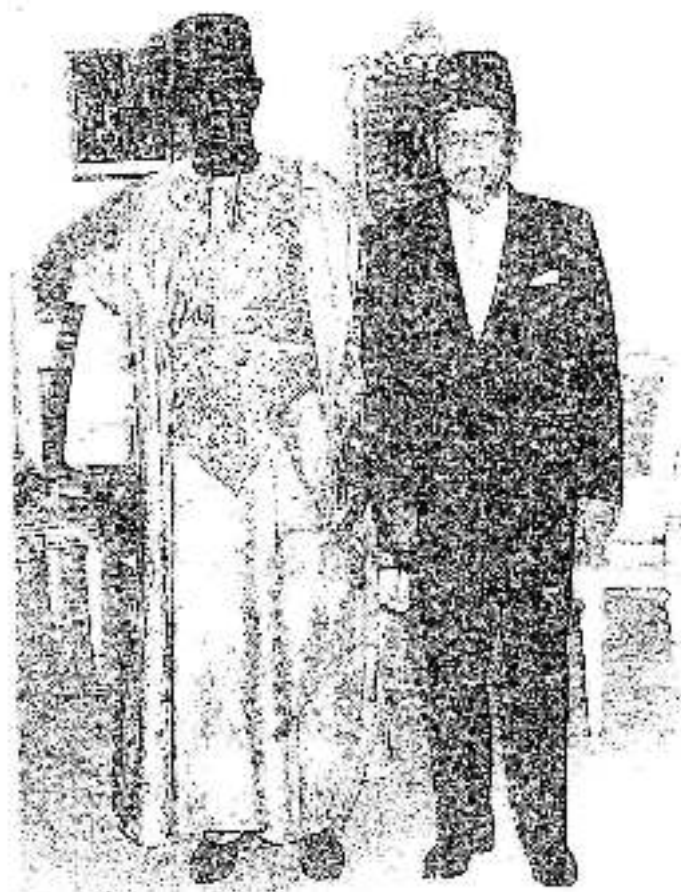
and his wife to Malaysia, May 1994



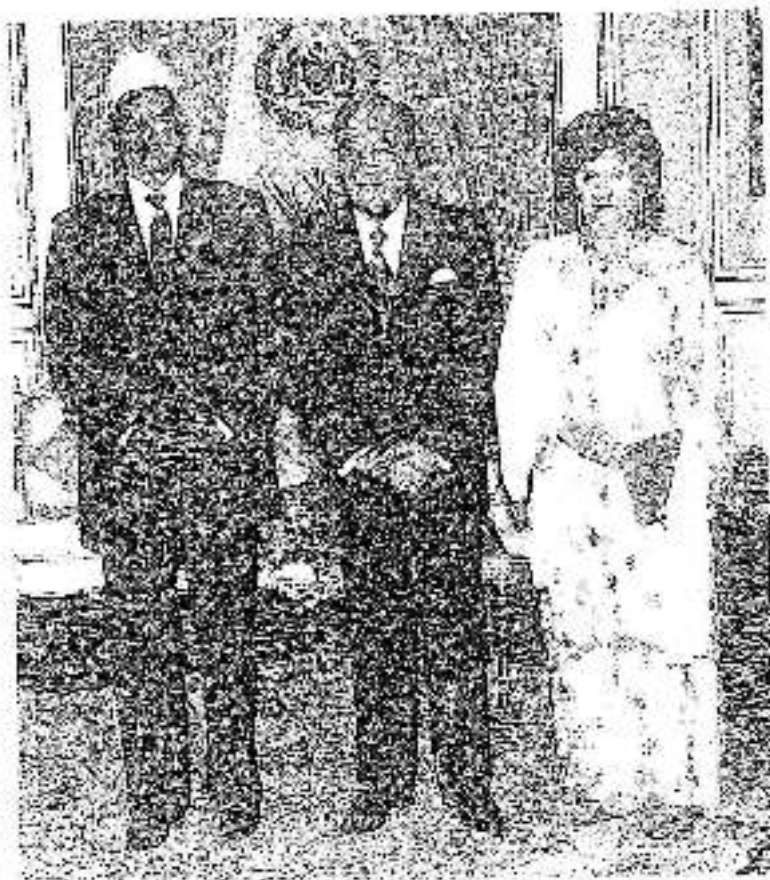
SPB Tuan Sri Ja'afar menerima kunjungan hormat Presiden Republik Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni yang melawat Malaysia, April 1998
His Majesty Tuanku Ja'afar officially receiving for President of the Republic of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni who visited Malaysia, April 1998



SPB Tuan Sri 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

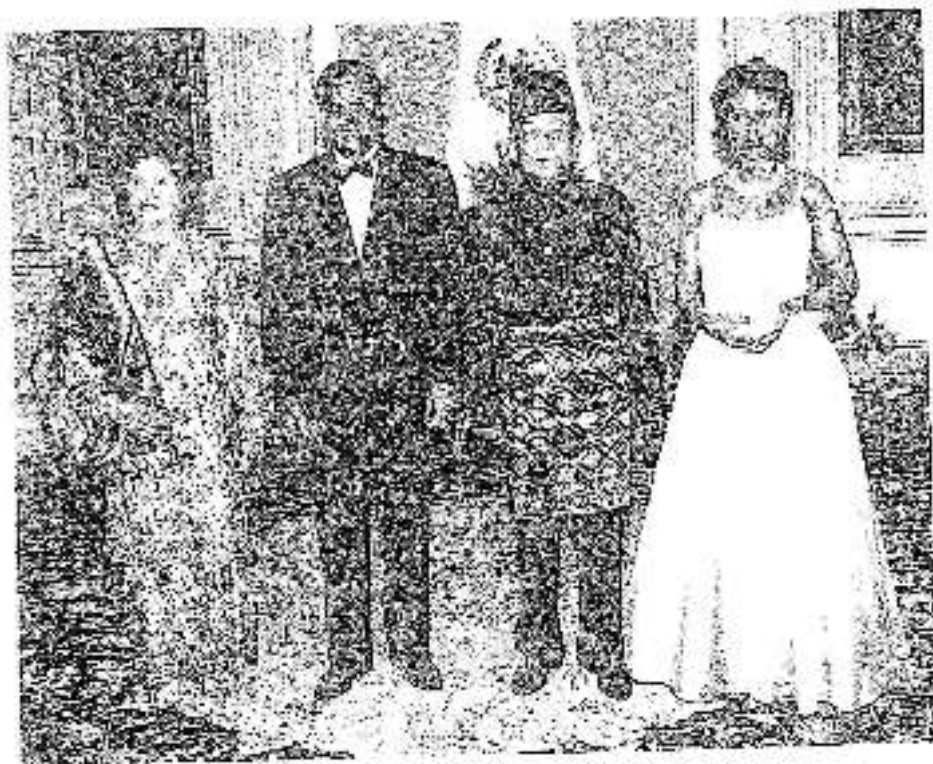
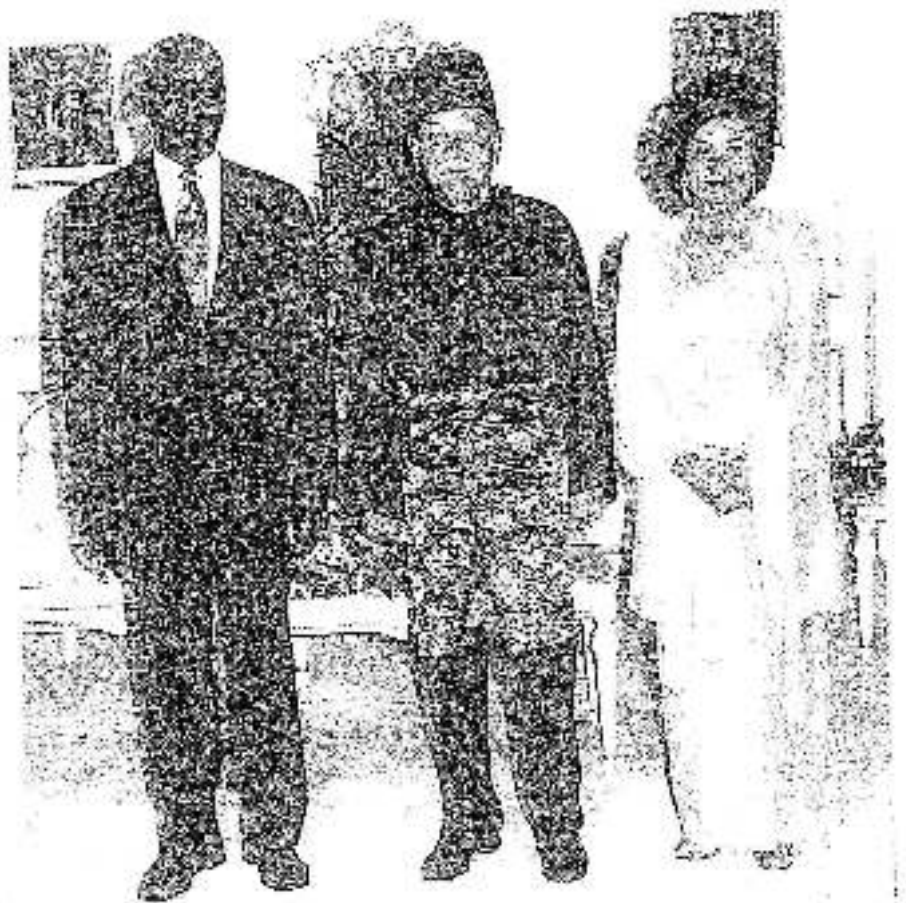


S.M. Tuanku Ismail menerima
 kunjungan hormat Presiden Republik
 Guinea, Major General Lansana Conte
 yang melawat Malaysia, September 1995
 His Majesty officially receiving the
 President of the Republic of Guinea,
 Major General Lansana Conte during his
 visit to Malaysia, September 1995

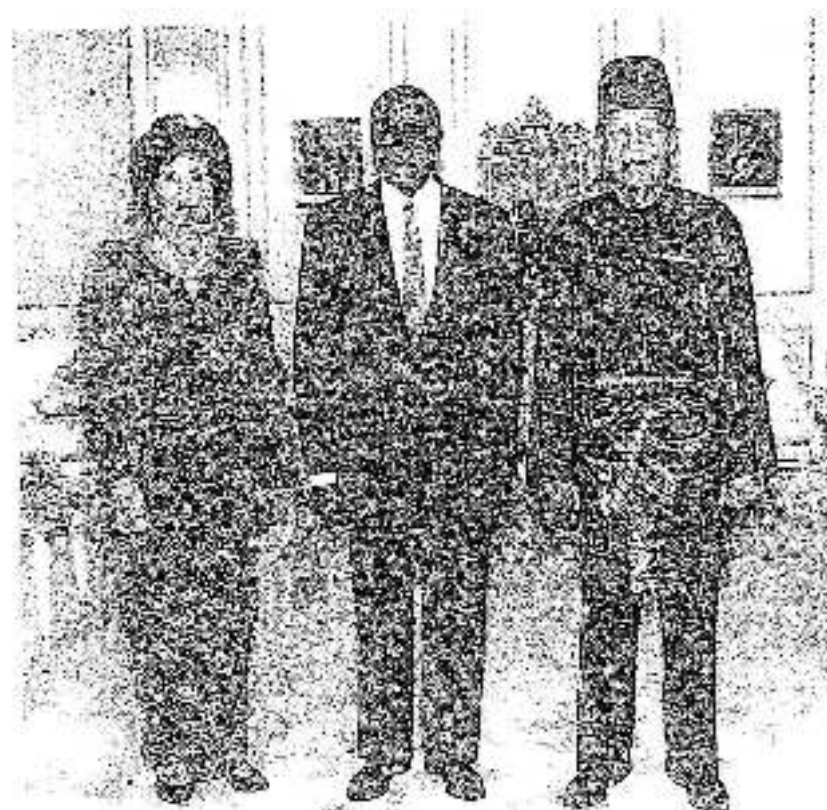


S.M. Tuanku Ismail bersama-sama
 Presiden Djibouti, El-Har Hassan
 Gouled ke Malaysia, Ogos 1998
 His Majesty, Tuanku Ismail with the
 President of Djibouti, El-Har Hassan Gouled
 during his visit to Malaysia, August 1998

SPB Tuanan Jafar bersama-sama
Presiden Kenya, Daniel T. Arap Moi yang
membuat lawatan ke Malaysia. Ogos 1995
*His Majesty with the President of Kenya,
Daniel T. Arap Moi who visited Malaysia,
August 1995*



SPB Tuanan Jafar dan Tuanan Najibah bersama-sama King Mswati III dari
Kingdom of Swaziland yang membuat kunjungan rasmi ke Malaysia
bersama-sama lawatan rasmi ke Malaysia
*Toke Ngwenzi, Tuanan Jafar and Tuanan Najibah with King Mswati III of the Kingdom
of Swaziland who was part of an official delegation to Malaysia, 12th October 1998*

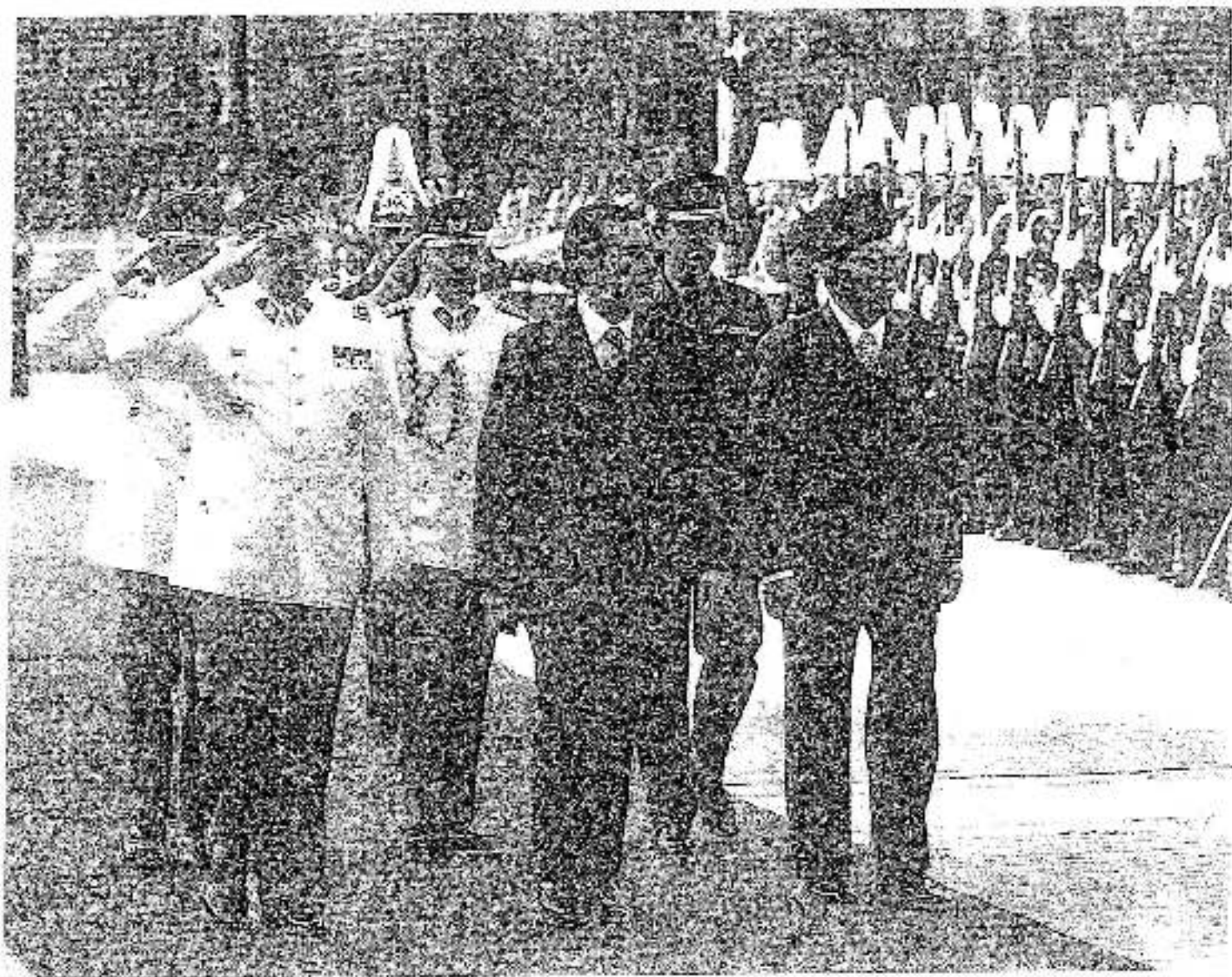


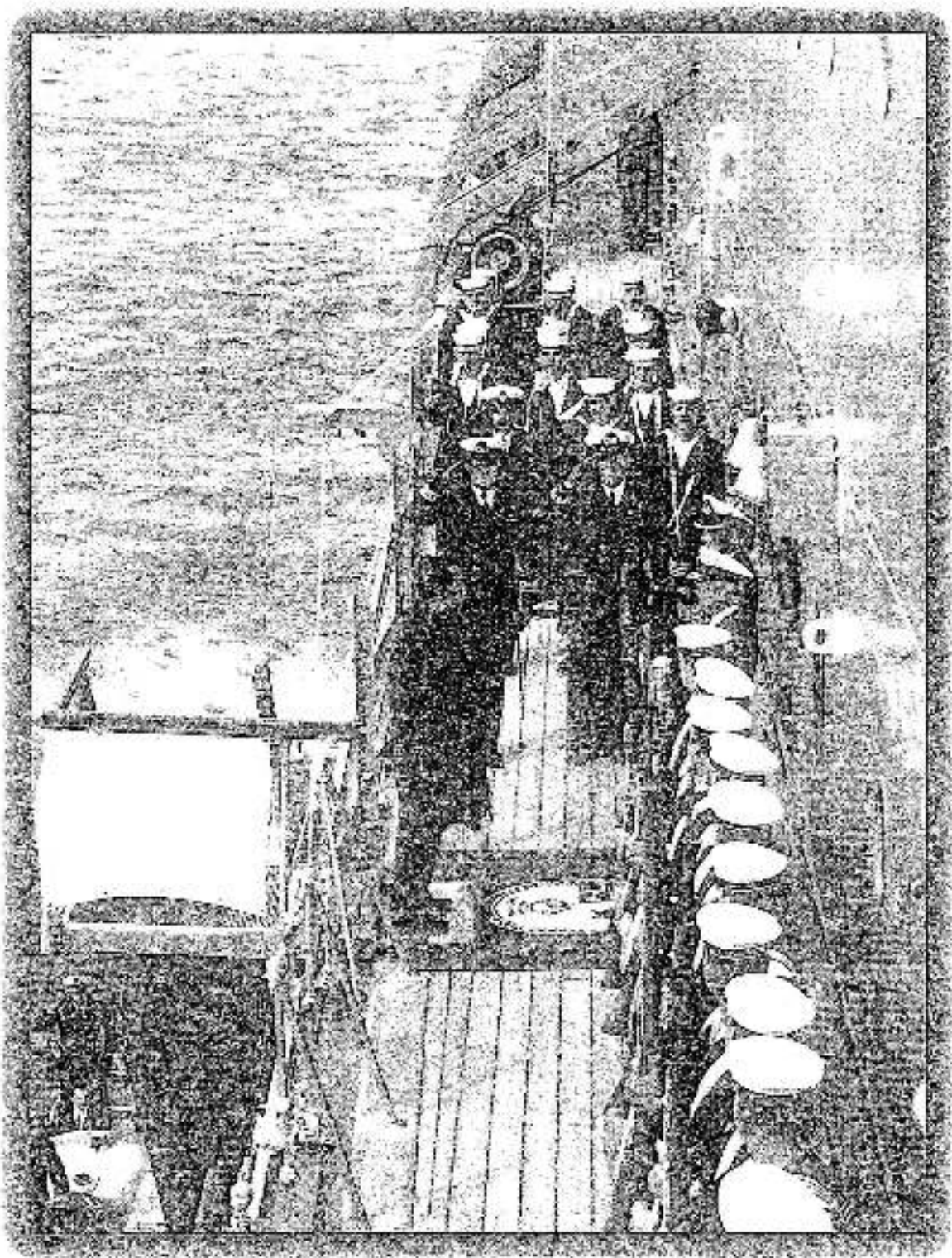
SERI Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najihah bersama-sama Presiden Republik Zimbabwe, Dr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe yang menerima lawatan ke Malaysia, November 1995
Their Majesties, together with the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Dr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe who visited Malaysia, November 1995

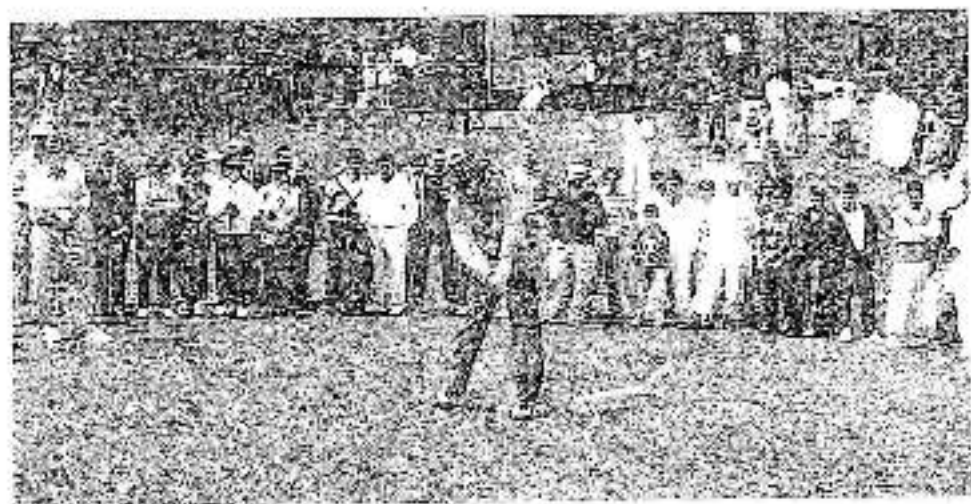
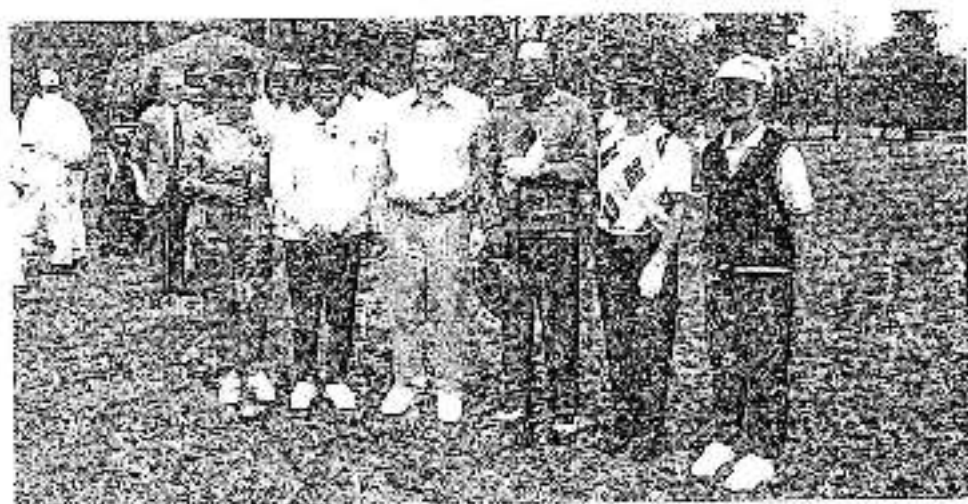


SERI Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tuanku Najihah menerima kunjungan hormat daripada Presiden Republik Ghana, Pn. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings dan isteri yang melawat Malaysia, Disember 1995
Their Majesties, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tuanku Najihah officially receiving the President of the Republic of Ghana, Pn. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings and his wife during their visit to Malaysia, December 1995

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







*A*nugerah dan
Pengiktirafan

*A*wards and Recognition

