

سليمان العبد



SULTAN HISAMUDDIN 'ALAM SHAH AL-HAJ

THE PROTECTOR OF MALAYA'S SOVEREIGNTY AND
THE BEACON OF SELANGOR'S PROSPERITY

Muhamad Adha Abd Jalil



سليمان

هو ابن سونق تولى
الدين عالم شاه يفتقر
مدبراهن بارغدا
ترهفكر كيدن مجلس ري واه
يقاد برترة الحنة

احوال بيته
رعية اور غملا
هاري بيت دفنا
اوله بيته

صحة بيته
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(T.C. MUHAMMAD ADHA BIN ABD JALIL)
C Tech., P.J.K (SE)
5/6/25

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YABHG. TUN DR. MAHATHIR MOHAMAD

Dengan Ingatan Tuws Ikhlas

dan semoga karya ini bermanfaat

kerdaknya serta semoga Tun Serentra sa

di dalam rahmat dan lindungan Ilahi kerdaknya

Royal seal

Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah al-Haj



Central inscription (translated):

The One Who Holds Firmly to Allah Who Rules the Entire World, and is True and Clear, Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni al-Marhum Sultan 'Ala'uddin Suleiman Shah, Selangor Darul Ehsan - 1358 Hijrah

The Quranic verses inscribed within the circle are excerpts from *Sūrah al-Nisā'* (4): 59 and *Sūrah Yūsuf* (12): 64.

Translation:

Obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you.
But only Allah is the best Protector, and He is the Most Merciful of the merciful.

سليمان بن عبد العزيز

هو ابن سونق تولى
الدين عالم شاه يعاقب
مدبره اهن بار غدا
ترهفد كميدن مجلس ري فاه
يقاد برت ترخه الفه
احوال بيته
رعيه اور غملا
هاري بيت دفه
اوله
صحابه بيته
صحابه بيته



SULTAN HISAMUDDIN 'ALAM SHAH AL-HAJ

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Astaka
Merchu Alam

Kuala Lumpur
2025

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T: 016-2851718 | E: astaka_merchu_alam@yahoo.com

In collaboration with:

Y.A.M Tengku Laksamana of Selangor, MALAYSIA
Y.A.M Tengku Sulaiman Shah al-Haj ibni al-Marhum Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah al-Haj
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Translated by:

Adline binti Abdul Ghani

Proofreading by:

Mohd Azlan bin Razali

Designed by:

Muhammad Amir Ashraf Rosdin

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Official photo of His Majesty Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni al-Marhum Sultan 'Ala'uddin Suleiman Shah as the second Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, Supreme Head of the Federation of Malaya in 1960.
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Spelling and Romanisation

In publishing this book on Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah al-Haj, Astaka Merchu Alam Resources made several decisions on the romanisation and spelling of several terms and loanwords from the Arabic language while editing this work, according to some of the spelling guidelines issued by Akademi Jawi Malaysia. This is to standardise the spellings found in historical materials spanning several ages, while retaining the original form and meaning of some key terms in the Islamic religion, while at the same time catering to today's readers. Here are the editing decisions made:

1. Replacing the romanised spelling used in Modern Malay for several Arabic terms that use the letters (ء, ع, ش, و, ق, and ي), and therefore each of these letters are exchanged with (' , ' , sh, q, w and y). For example:

Romanised Spelling for Modern Malay	Arabic Spelling	Spelling used
soal	سؤال	so'al
alam	عالم	alam
mesyuarat	مشورة	meshwarat
takluk	تعلق	ta'luq
wakaf	وقف	waqaf
daulat	دولة	dawlat
khairat	خيرات	khayrat

et cetera.

2. Some of the Arabic terms will be spelled according to the qa'idah (grammatical rules) that are typically used in Akademi Jawi Malaysia's publications, such as:

Abbreviations

A.D.C - *Aide-de-Camp*

C.M.G. – Honorary Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George

C.O – Colonial Office

D.Y.M.M – Duli Yang Maha Mulia (His Royal Highness [male]), (Her Royal Highness [female])

D.Y.T.M – Duli Yang Teramat Mulia (His Royal Highness)

G.C.M.G. – Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George

K.C.V.O. – Honorary Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order

K.D.Y.M.M – Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia (His Royal Highness [male])

vi • Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah al-Haj

Romanised Spelling for Modern Malay	Arabic Spelling	Spelling used
rahmatullah	رحمة الله	rahmatu'Llāh
Sahibul Fadilah	صاحب الفضيلة	Şāhib al-Faḍīlah
Aidil Fitri	عيد الفطر	'Īd al-Fiṭr
Rabiul Awal	ربيع الأول	Rabī' al-Awwal

et cetera.

3. The names of Malay figures mentioned will be spelled according to popular spellings that are used today. However, spellings for the letters (ء), (ع), (و) and (ي) will each be predominantly maintained by using ('), ('), (w) and (y). For example:

Arabic Spelling	Spelling used
عبد الله	'Abdullah
علاء الدين	'Ala'uddin
مرشد العظم	Murshidul 'Azzam
جمال الليل	Jamalullayl

et cetera.

As it should be, a servant is characterised by no other than his mistakes and errors. Therefore, readers are welcomed to offer their thoughts to the author, who sincerely welcomes suggestions and recommendations in the publication of this very special work.

Wa al-salām.

Astaka Merchu Alam Resources

Sel.G – Selangor Government

Sel.Sec. – State Secretariat, Selangor

Y.A.D – Yang Amat Dihormati (The Most Honorable)

Y.A.M – Yang Amat Mulia (His Highness)

Y.D.M – Yang Dimulia (His Highness)

Y.D.P.A – Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Supreme Head, Paramount Ruler, or King of the Federation of Malaya)

Y.M – Yang Mulia (His Highness)

Y.T.M – Yang Teramat Mulia (His Highness)

P.J.K – Pingat Jasa Kebaktian (Medal for Meritorious Service)

M.C.K.K – The Malay College Kuala Kangsar

Table of Contents

Spelling and Romanisation	vi
Acknowledgements	ix
Abbreviations	x
Welcome Message by the Advisor	xi
Foreword	xii
Acknowledgements by the Author	xiii
Preface.....	xv
Historical Timeline of Sultan Hisamuddin ‘Alam Shah al-Haj.....	1
Introduction	10
Background.....	28
Genealogy & Marriage	30
Career & Involvement.....	42
Conferment of Titles of Honour	48
Regent of Selangor	60
Sultan and Yang di-Pertuan of the State of Selangor.....	65
The Palaces That Served as Residences and Venues for Official Ceremonies During the Reign of Sultan Hisamuddin ‘Alam Shah.....	72
Installation & Coronation Ceremonies	78
Japanese Occupation Era (Dethronement)	86
Deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong	98
Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya.....	112
Pre-Eminence as a Leader	125
Safeguarding & Empowering Customs	131
Agriculture Based Industry	148
Concern for the Community	157
Arts and Crafts	162
Expanding Views	168
Recognition.....	190
Death.....	194
Contributions.....	215
Contributions to Safety and Defence	217
Contributions to the Development of Human Capital	236
Contributions to the Administration of Islamic Affairs	248
Contributions to National Integration	263

The Protector of Malaya's Sovereignty and the Beacon of Selangor's Prosperity	275
Laws of the Constitution	297
Establishment of the Selangor Council of the Royal Court.....	334
Concern for Public Service	337
Legacy	340
Pantai Palace, Morib.....	344
Sultan Alam Shah Islamic College	361
Jama'iah Mosque, Morib	366
Jami' 'Alam Shah Mosque.....	367
'Alam Shah Palace, Klang.....	372
Templer Park.....	377
Conclusion	378
A Dignified Personality	391
Attachments.....	400
Endnotes	447
Sources of Reference	457
Glossary.....	463
Index	471
Author's Biodata	477
Publications by Astaka Merchu Alam.....	478

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(Y.A.M Tengku Aris Temenggong of Selangor) and all family members.

Y.M Tengku Dato' Naizatul Shima binti Tengku Abdul Murad Shah Al-Haj

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His Highness Tengku Sulaiman Shah Al-Haj ibni
Almarhum Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Al-Haj,
D.K. (Johor), D.K.II (Selangor), S.P.M.J (Johor), S.P.M.S (Selangor), S.J.M.K (Kelantan), P.I.S (Johor)

His Highness Tengku Laksamana of Selangor

Welcome Message from the Advisor

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

All praise be to Allah, who owns and controls everything in the heavens and on the earth. *Alhamdulillah*, I am greatly honoured for the opportunity to say a few words for the book *Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah al-Haj: The Protector of Malaya's Sovereignty and the Beacon of Selangor's Prosperity*. Congratulations and well done to Muhamad Adha Abd Jalil for his commitment and tireless efforts in writing and publishing this book.

I believe that the initiative taken in writing this book is a significant study that highlights the history of His Majesty's illustrious life. This is because upon observation, to this day, few books of this kind have been made available in the local market, which encompass His Majesty's life through an expansive spectrum, from traditional to modern times. In addition to encouraging the country's publication industry, as well as igniting an awareness and interest in reading and writing within the community, it is clear that this book also serves as a very important and effective medium that can open minds and introduce this beloved nation's historical figures to the diverse international community.

It is hoped that the publication of books such as these can inspire a new wave that fosters a deep interest, as well as create a higher level of understanding and appreciation for the *Raja Pemerintah* or Ruling King within the community. In addition, it is hoped that the publication of this book will record the country's important and historic events, which simultaneously adds to the collection of quality and evergreen reading materials that can be used as a reference source by government officials, diplomats, economists, historians, tourists, students, the nation's youth, and most importantly serve as a guide for future generations.

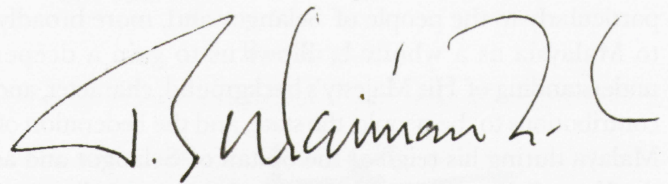
I was informed that the publication of this book chronologically commemorates His Majesty's appointment and swearing in as the second Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya on 14 April 1960,

which was 62 years ago. However, His Majesty, who should have been officially installed on September 1, 1960, passed away when His Majesty was 62 years old. It is hoped that this book will expand the reader's and our community's knowledge, regardless of race, religion and age, on His Majesty's personality and contributions that are an enduring legacy for today's generation.

Finally, while this book on His Majesty's life cannot be considered fully complete, its contents provide a clear picture of Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni al-Marhum Sultan 'Ala'uddin Suleiman Shah, the second Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya.

As His Majesty's grandson, whom he had cared for since my birth, there are no words to describe the love I feel for him throughout the time he showered me with his affection. I can only offer my prayers, hoping that the soul of the late His Majesty is granted the mercy of ALLAH Subhanahu Wata'ala and placed among the righteous.

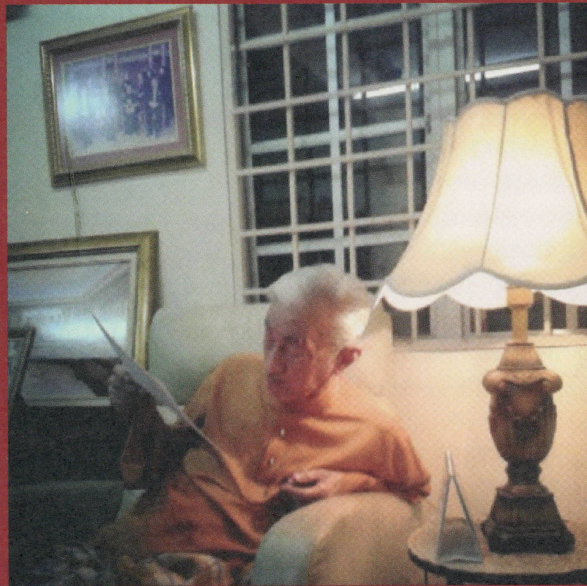
Best regards.



His Highness Tengku Sulaiman Shah Al-Haj ibni
Almarhum Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah Al-Haj,
D.K. (Johor), D.K.II (Selangor), S.P.M.J (Johor), S.P.M.S (Selangor), S.J.M.K
(Kelantan), P.I.S (Johor)

His Highness Tengku Laksamana of Selangor
1 September 2022

Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah al-Haj



Y.A.M Tengku Aris Temenggong Selangor, Tengku Dato' Setia Muhammad Yusof Shah ibni al-Marhum Sultan 'Ala'uddin Suleiman Shah, perusing a newspaper article on his late elder brother Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah al-Haj on the evening of 26 July 2013 at his residence, with the author.

During the interaction, Y.A.M Tengku Dato' Setia Muhammad Yusof Shah repeatedly emphasised the importance of honesty, when writing about historical events, because through it, such events are accepted as a fact. Ultimately, this is to ensure that accounts on the history of Selangor can be written and recorded well and in the form of academic books, to serve as a reference for future generations.

Photo: Private collection.

Preface

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni al-Marhum Sultan 'Ala'uddin Suleiman Shah, was the sixth Sultan and Yang di-Pertuan Negeri of Selangor and all its dependencies, ruling from 1938 – 1942. His Majesty was then deposed from the throne during the Japanese military occupation (1942 – 1945), and was later returned to the throne from 1945 – 1960, before being appointed as the second Supreme Head of the Federation, with the title Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, beginning 14 April 1960 – 1 September 1960.

Recalling His Majesty's lifetime, His Majesty had the honour of holding various illustrious titles that were conferred by the Palace, until His Majesty was installed as the ruler of the state of Selangor. His Majesty was first honoured with the title Y.A.M Tengku Panglima Raja (1920) for eleven years, then Y.A.M Tengku Laksamana of Selangor (1931) for three years, and then the position of Heir Apparent of the Sultanate of Selangor with the title Y.T.M Raja Muda of Selangor (1936) for two years. Therefore, based on this time frame, it can be concluded that His Majesty had an expansive period to learn the immense responsibilities of the ruler of a state, for as long as those titles were held.

His Majesty, who held the honourable title of D.Y.T.M Raja Muda of Selangor, was appointed as the Sultan, as well as the Yang di-Pertuan Negeri of Selangor and its dependencies, with all the glory and grandeur of the *Adat Isti'adat Raja-Raja Sedawlat* or The Customs and Traditions of the Sovereign Kings. His Majesty was entrusted with the throne of Selangor following the passing of His Majesty's father Sultan 'Ala'uddin Suleiman Shah ibni al-Marhum Raja Muda Musa.

The title that His Majesty used upon ascending to the throne as the Sultan of Selangor to take his father's place, was D.Y.M.M Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah. In Islam, the title "Hisamuddin," which was added to the beginning of His Majesty's name, carries the meaning "Sword of the Religion," just as the title "Ala'uddin," which means "Height of Religion" or "Glory of Religion," was used by His Majesty's father upon ascending the throne in 1898.

His Majesty's authority has been evident since first holding the glorious titles conferred by the Palace, and upon His Majesty's appointment to various important administrative positions in the state government. Among them were the President of the Ala'eddin Mosque Committee (1925), Commissioner for the Management of Mosques in Selangor (1929), member of the committee to draft the Constitution of the Selangor State Council (1932), Vice President of the Selangor State Council (1934), and President of the Administrative Board of the Malay Agricultural Settlement (M.A.S) Area (1936).

His Majesty ruled for approximately 18 years, 3 years prior to the Japanese occupation and 15 years after the Japanese had retreated. His Majesty's rule can also be defined by two phases; during the first phase, His Majesty ruled the state from 1938 to 15 February 1942, and then during the second phase, from 12 September 1945 to 1 September 1960. During His Majesty's rule, the position of Chief Minister of Selangor was created, following the formation of the Laws of the Constitution of Selangor Part 1, on 1 February 1948. Among the individuals who have held the position are (Dato') Hamzah bin 'Abdullah (1948-1949), Raja (Sir Tun) Uda al-Haj bin Raja Muhammad (1949-1953 and 1954-1955), (Dato') 'Uthman bin Muhammad

(Mac 1953-1954), (Tun) 'Abdul 'Aziz bin 'Abdul Majid, (1955-1956), Tuan Muhammad Isma'il bin 'Abdul Latif (1956- 1958), (Tan Sri) 'Abdul Jamil bin Rais (1958-1959) and (Dato') Abu Bakar bin Baginda (1959-1964). When the Federated Malay States was about to be formed, a government system based on a Parliamentary Democracy under the patronage of a Constitutional Monarchy with the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-Pertuan Agong as the Head of State was established. Within this federal system, His Majesty was selected as the Deputy Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, while the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya was Tuanku 'Abdul Rahman ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad. This selection was made on 3 August 1957 in the 43rd Conference of Rulers (Special Meeting) at the Dewan Meshwarat Kerajaan Persekutuan, Kuala Lumpur that was chaired by K.D.Y.M.M Sultan of Kedah, Sultan Badlishah ibni al-Marhum Sultan 'Abdul Hamid Halim Shah. On 5 August 1957, His Majesty, alongside the Malay Kings and Undang-undang Luak, as well as the Tunku Besar of Tampin, Negeri Sembilan, signed the Declaration of Independence of the Federation of Malaya with the British government at King's House, Kuala Lumpur.

His Majesty was then appointed as Pemangku or the Acting Yang di-Pertuan Agong several times in the history of the institution of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. When the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, Tuanku 'Abdul Rahman ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, passed away on 1

April 1960, His Majesty was chosen as the second Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya on 14 April 1960 through the Special Conference of the Malay Kings. As a Malay King, His Majesty was a proud Malay and Muslim, and always wore the *baju Melayu* wherever His Majesty would go. This includes the time His Majesty departed to England to attend the Coronation Ceremony of Queen Elizabeth II. His Majesty fulfilled the obligation while ensuring that the sanctity of Islam was untarnished, the call of Islam was spread, and the Muslim community was protected from the influence of other beliefs that could lead to apostasy. His Majesty also realised that Islamic education had to be given a new touch, in order to shape the minds of the Malay people, in an effort to instill noble religious values in order to trigger a leap of thought among the Muslim community to a more orderly and organised lifestyle, successfully building the power of rationalism and intellectualism among the community, raising manners and morals, as well as awareness of the glory of man and the Majesty of Allah.

The end.

Muhamad Adha bin Abd Jalil
Putrajaya
2022



Photo of Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah witnessing the Declaration of Independence of the Federation of Malaya by Y.T.M Tunku 'Abdul Rahman Putra ibni al-Marhum Sultan 'Abdul Hamid Halim Shah (Y.T.M Tunku Sri Indra Putra of Kedah), the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya.

From left to right: Raja of Perlis, Tuanku Syed Harun Putra ibni al-Marhum Syed Hasan Jamalullayl; Sultan of Selangor, Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah, Hon., British High Commissioner to Malaya, Sir Donald Charles MacGillivray (1954 to 1957); H.R.H Duke of Gloucester, Prince Henry; and D.Y.M.M Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, Tuanku 'Abdul Rahman ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad.

Photo: Department of Museums Malaysia.

SULTAN HISAMUDDIN 'ALAM SHAH AL-HAJ

THE PROTECTOR OF MALAYA'S SOVEREIGNTY AND
THE BEACON OF SELANGOR'S PROSPERITY



SULTAN HISAMUDDIN 'ALAM SHAH AL-HAJ:
THE PROTECTOR OF MALAYA'S SOVEREIGNTY AND
THE BEACON OF SELANGOR'S PROSPERITY

His Majesty was appointed as the Sultan, as well as the Yang di-Pertuan Negeri of Selangor and its dependencies, with all the glory and grandeur of the 'Adat Isti'adat Raja-Raja Sedawlat. The title that His Majesty was given, upon ascending to the throne of the state of Selangor to take his father's place on 4 April 1938, was Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah ibni al-Marhum Sultan 'Ala'uddin Suleiman Shah. The addition of the name "Hisamuddin" carries the meaning "Sword of the Religion" in Islam.

When the Federation of Malaya was about to be formed, a Parliamentary Democracy under the patronage of a Constitutional Monarchy was established. Within this federal system, His Majesty was selected as the Duli Yang Maha Mulia Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya on 3 August 1957, and then His Majesty held the position of the first Pemangku Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, in the history of the institution of Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 4 April 1960, and subsequently appointed as the second Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya following the passing of Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku 'Abdul Rahman ibni al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong on 1 April 1960.

His Majesty passed away on 1 September 1960, which was the date that His Majesty was supposed to be installed as the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya.

"As the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, I would like to take the opportunity to pledge that I, and the Raja Permaisuri Agong, will be of service to the people of the Federation of Malaya, and will uphold the principles of democracy and a constitutional government."