

**THE STUDY OF ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN MALAYSIA IN
REFERENCE TO THE LEGAL POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND**

By

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ABSTRACT

The basis of this project paper is mainly on the electoral system. It involves the analysis of the electoral system of Malaysia in reference to the electoral system in New Zealand. There was one time that both the countries adopted the First Past the Post (FPP) system as their electoral system. However, recently New Zealand had changed their electoral system from the FPP system to the Mixed-Member Proportionate (MPP) system due to various reasons. Therefore, we will illustrate the comparison of the FPP and MMP system that might contribute to the changes taken by the New Zealand. Hopefully the information in the research paper might be useful to improve our country's current situation and change whatever is necessary to be a better country.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Given that the Parliament has been dissolved this year, the general election was conducted to elect a new Parliament. Thus, it is relevant for us to review the outcome of the election that was held on March.

The 13th General Election was totally different from the previous one. Prior to Parliamentary Select Committee's (PSC) decision, new laws regarding election have been passed. PSC had made a few recommendations in order to improve the electoral system in Malaysia. PSC recommends that the Election Commission (EC) to review the suggestion to improve the current FPTP simple majority system used in elections in Malaysia and consider proportionate representation. Apart from that, PSC also recommends detailed study to be carried out on the distribution of parliamentary seats and identify a fair formula to ensure that the number of voters in one constituency in one state does not differ from one another.

Based on the recommendation made by the PSC, the government had made an initiative to implement some of the recommendations made. For instance, the 13th General Election witnessed the first time Malaysia used indelible ink. However the usage of indelible ink had been a source of controversy and polemic as reports of voters in several constituencies alleging the ink can be easily washed off. Even though new laws had been imposed, it only covers the technicalities aspects of the electoral system.

One of the problems relating to the technical aspect of the electoral system is phantom voters. Referring to the National Voter Registration Audit, a study was carried out by way of interviewing the sampled voters or through the verification of those living in the residence sampled or around the neighborhood. The study shown 74% voters sampled from the list could be verified and identified. The remaining 26% of the voters could not be identified. Further analysis on the remaining voters