



Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies

**Universiti Teknologi MARA
Kota Samarahan Campus**

**Level of Political and Voting Rights Awareness among
Degree Students of UiTM Kota Samarahan**

Name of Students

**Junainah Binti Maon
2009117333
Norman Ak Jukie
2009359353**

**Name of supervisor
Sir Fairuz Hidayat Merican**

Table of contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1	Introduction	8 – 9
1.2	Problem statement	10
1.3	Research objectives	11
1.4	Scope of the study	12
1.5	Significance of the study	13
1.6	Definition of terms/concepts	14

Chapter 2: Literature Review & Conceptual Framework

2.1	Introduction	16
2.2	Literature review	17 - 21
2.3	Conceptual framework	22
2.4	Hypothesis	23

Chapter 3: Research Method

3.1	Research design	25
3.2	Sample size	25
3.3	Sampling technique	25
3.4	Unit of analysis	26
3.5	Data collection	27

Chapter 4: Findings

4.1	Respondents' profile	29 – 30
4.2	Students' political awareness	31 – 32
4.3	Students' voting rights awareness	33 – 34
4.4	Students' perception towards election	35 – 37

Chapter 5: Discussion & Conclusion

5.1	Main findings	39 – 40
5.2	Conclusion	41 – 42
5.3	Recommendations	43 – 44
5.4	Limitations of study	45

References	46 – 47
Appendixes	49 - 53

1.1 Introduction

By 2020, Malaysia hopes to become a developed nation. Consistent with these goals, various efforts have been and are being made for ensure that these aspirations are achieved. Among the government have urged people Malaysia united efforts to ensure that Vision 2020 is achieved. The target groups of students who successfully serve by Vision 2020.

There is no doubt that the roles and responsibilities of a student very large. By the application of moral values should be started from scratch again. Among the values of the mean is like having a character leadership, honesty, responsibility and prudence high. Hence, students as generation of successors to build self-esteem in terms of personal, mental, science and good for people to become a dynamic and distinctive. In addition, students also need to master all disciplines to enable them to face challenges to achieve the goals of Vision 2020. According Rosmida (1999), students are considered as agents of social change. This group can provide a new disorder in the community inviting thought

We expect our students that we have eleven years of show the character we want. We want them to have the properties a leader of at least show that the nature responsible, trustworthy, brave and courageous fight for their right of expression injustices.

2.2 Literature review

Explaining Sarawak's political scenario would be incomplete without mentioning its history. It was after all the unique history that paves way to current political scenario. Sarawak's political history could be traced back to the expansion of the Brunei Sultanate in 1830's. However, harsh condition posed by the Sultan's PangeranMahkota caused revolt among the locals. In Kuching, the locals of various ethnicities united to oust the PangeranMahkota (RS Milne, 1967).

During a hundred years of the White Raja's reign, the Malays, Chinese, Muslim Indian tradesmen and the Europeans were the main powerbrokers. The other natives, including the majority Ibans did not have much influence in the decision making. However, establishment of missionary schools and further development of Sarawak during the White Raja's reign gave the other natives (referred to as the Dayaks) increasing access to political influence (J Chin, 1996).

The Japanese Occupation saw the diminishing power of the Chinese, as well as the greater involvement of Chinese youths into politics. Many were influenced by the Nationalist, Sun Yat Sen. Thus; the end of the Japanese Occupation witnessed an 'anti-Malay' riot within Kuching.

3.1 Research Design

For the purpose of the study, the study conducted the cross-sectional survey that is the most appropriate tool to be used. The study demanded for information from the target group within the scope of the study. The approach used is questionnaire survey which served as our data collection in which the sample size is 150.

3.2 Sample Size

The sample size for the purpose of this study is 150. It is because the larger the sample, the greater the significant of the study and will provide more chances of retrieving data.

3.3 Sampling Technique

The suitable sampling technique for the study is the random sampling as it fit for sample size of 150. Random sampling technique also best suit for the distribution of questionnaires as means for data collection. Other than that, random sampling easy to be conducted compare to other types of sampling technique.