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**AFFECTING FACTORS IN KAJANG BY-ELECTION 2014**

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## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

Malaysia is one of the countries that used and honored Democracy as their political system. Malaysia is a federal parliamentary monarchy. It here means, Prime Minister of Malaysia, Dato Seri Najib Tun Razak is the Head Of Government. Malaysia practicing a multi-party system. This is difference with others countries like United States of America (USA), who practicing a dual-party system. Currently, there are thirty-one registered political parties in Malaysia. This clearly shows that, Malaysia is practicing multi-party system. Malaysian political system has unique foundations where Yang Di-Pertuan Agong is the Head of State.

The Constitution of Malaysia was drafted based on the advice of the Reid Commission which conducted a study in 1956. The Constitution came into force on August 27, 1957. In addition, Yang Di-Pertuan Agung also known as King of Malaysia. King of Malaysia is selected for a term of 5 years among nine Sultans of the Malay states.

Crouch and Harold (1993) labeled Malaysian participatory political system as semi democratic as the requirement for a fully fledged democracy is of three essential conditions which are extensive political competition, high level of political participation and guaranteed civil and political liberties. In Malaysia, the ruling party is 'Barisan Nasional' consist of 14 components party. The dominant party in National Front is UMNO or United Malay National Organizations. In Sarawak, the dominant component party from Barisan Nasional is Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PBB).

Election is one of the important components in democracy system. Democracy system allowed the people of the country to choose their own leader through voting process during elections. The definition of election is the act of party casting votes to elect an individual for some type of position. Elections may involve a public or private vote depending on the position. Most positions in the local, state, and federal governments are voting on in some type of election.

## CHAPTER 2:

### LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Literature Review

This chapter focuses on the review of the literature pertaining the researches that is relevant to the study, on the voter's behaviours towards Kajang by-election (N.25).

##### 2.1.1 Introduction: Election in Malaysia

According to the Crouch 1996, Elections in Malaysia have seldom been 'more than a ritual providing a cloak of legitimacy for what is really authoritarian rule'. Election is important component towards the country that uses democratic system. Election is the way that the entire people can involves in the politics. Besides that, election also gives chance for the people to choose their representatives to be a middle person between people and government. Other than that, election also allows the people to decide the system that they want because each candidates and party that involves in the election have different ideology each other's. Election is the way or true platform to the people to ensure all the voters choose the best candidates to be their representatives.

(Hague et. Al., 1992: 193) stated that, there are two types of election system that popular in democratic country which is majority system and ratio representation system. In Malaysia, each state is divided into some district. The candidates that win in the election will be a member of parliament or will be the state legislative assembly. Normally, Malaysia uses the easy majority system or first past the post system. In this system, the entire voter cans votes only for one candidate. After that, the candidates that have majority vote will be declaring as a winner. Then, after the process of choosing the candidates was finished, the party that have majority seats will be formed the government. This system also used for other country such as Britain, United State and Canada.

## **CHAPTER 3:**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter will show how this research is designed. Moreover, in this chapter will also suggest how researcher can collect data needed to generate information regarding the intended topic. For the purpose of the research, both primary and secondary data will be used in obtaining necessary data for the completion of this research.

#### **3.1 Research design**

The purpose of research design is to study the voter's behaviour towards Kajang by-election (N.25) 2014. This is to obtain the feedback on what the factors that influence the voter's behaviour during Kajang by-election. This study also tries to determine the demographic factors that influence the voter's behaviour in Kajang by-election. Besides that, this study also want to determine the factor of candidates, political party, internal issues in the party, political campaign, money politics and the voters among urban and rural area that influence the voters behaviour. All the data and information we need will be collected and obtained from the responses of the voters in all channel of voting in Kajang that we get from distributed questionnaire. The research design will be cross-sector survey. The research demands for information from all the voters in all channels of voting in Kajang district.

The researcher will use sample random sampling questionnaire as a medium for survey. This researcher used this sample in order to make sure all the voters can give their ideas or information to the researcher about the Kajang by-election. It also make easier for the researcher to distribute the questionnaire to the respondents. Cavana (2000) has mentioned that correlation study is specifically used to identify the relationship between independent variables (which refers to political party, candidates, internal issues in party, political campaign, money politics and voters in rural and urban areas) and the dependent variables (Kajang by-election). Moreover, the researcher used primary and secondary data are relied on for the purpose of gathering research findings. Primary data are obtained from questionnaire while secondary data are obtained from a number of sources such as internet, journal, books, articles and newspaper.