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**A STUDY ON FACTORS INFLUENCING YOUTH VOTING INTENTIONS FOR
MALAYSIA 14TH GENERAL ELECTION: A CASE STUDY IN P197 KOTA
SAMARAHAN**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Politics is a process of making decision which applies to members of a group. It relates to achieving to hold position of government to regulate over a human behavior community in a particular state. Politics referred to activities of the government, members of law-making organization, of people that tried to affect the way a country is govern. Politics can be understood as in which social affairs of community are being ordered, and by which people acquire greater control over the situation, which is cited by Ponton and Gill. The definition puts to light the different political ideologies and philosophies that underlie societal structures. "Order" and the "understanding of reality" are shaped either by political orientation of the people. That by which people view and organized the world is said to be politics. Without politics, there is anarchy and a state of constant war. But its existence establish order in various forms. It gives rises to different kinds of government: monarchy, aristocracy and democracy.

The Election Act of 1958 states that Malaysian citizen aged above 21 years who are residence in a constituency during the voter registration process is eligible to vote. The General Election gives another chance for the community to participate in shaping Malaysia's future. Participation of youth voters especially in private and public university remains an issue of concern. The Malaysian electoral system has been embraced form the British model of plurality with some alteration to benefit and fit to the state's environment in term of politics. The committee is appointed to plays roles in examining the question of election to the Federal legislative council 1953 discussed the benefits of the plurality system, which relates to the simple majority and the proportional representational system. The Electoral system in Malaysia also is also consider ethnic diversity in Malaysia. The Electoral system in Malaysia was one of the usual electoral rolls in which registered voters put their vote in territorial constituencies rather than community-based.

Political participation can be understood as the activity that shapes and gives impact to political environment. Broadly speaking, there are different types of participation. Firstly,

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Literature review

This chapter focuses on the review of literature regarding the researchers that is important to the study on youth voting intention for 14th General Election at P197: Kota Samarahan in May 2018.

2.1.1 Introduction: Election in Malaysia 2018

The 14th General Election will elect members of the 14th Parliament of Malaysia on 9 May 2018. The 13th Parliament was dissolved on 7 May 2018. The constitution in Malaysia requires a general election to be held every five years unless it is dissolved by Yang di-Pertuan Agong due to a motion of no-confidence or at the request of the Prime Minister. 222 members of Dewan Rakyat are elected from single-member constituencies using the first-past-the-post voting system. Malaysia does not implement compulsory voting and automatic voter registration. Compulsory voting specifically refers to laws which required qualified citizens to register and vote in national and local election. An effective compulsory voting placed penalty on citizens who fail to cast a ballot in an election as required by laws.

The required age to go for voting is 21 and above. The process of drawing electoral district boundaries presented to and passed by the Dewan Rakyat and officially gazette on 29 March 2018 after the royal consent obtained from the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (YDPA). Elections in Malaysia are administered by the Election Commission of Malaysia (EC) which falls under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's department. Mohd Hashim Abdullah, Chairman of Election Commission, formally broadcasted that the 14th General Election will take place on 9 May 2018 along with Nomination Day set on 28 April 2018 and early polling day 5 May 2018. He further explained that 14, 940, 624 voters are expected to vote at 8, 989 polling centers opened nationwide. (Lensburg, 2018)

During the nominations period, candidates must deposit RM10,000 for a parliamentary seat and RM5,000 at state level. Candidates are also required to pay for campaign materials which cost RM5,000 for a Parliament seat and RM3,000 for State seat. The deposits will be return when all the campaign materials are cleaned up within 2 weeks of polling. In order a

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Introduction

This chapter will have showed how our research be designed. Other than that, regarding to this chapter, also suggest how researcher can collect data needed to generate information regarding the intended research topic. For the purpose of this research, both primary and secondary data will be used in obtaining necessary data for the completion of this researched.

3.2 Research design

The objective of research design is to describe the major factors that affecting youth voting intention during an election, by using our 14th General Election in 2018 as the case study at P197 Kota Samarahan. This is important as to get feedback on what factors that affecting youth voting intention during an election thus that may have contributed to the political party to win. This study also tries to examine the respondent background, candidates' background, the roles of social media in influencing youth voting intention and the political ideologies introduced by the political party. All the data that we need from the respective respondent will be collected and obtained as our information that we get from distributed questionnaire by hand and also through survey monkey distributed. The research design will be cross-sector survey. The research demands for information from the youth local residents of P197 Kota Samarahan area. Hence, the researcher uses primary data and secondary data to collect the research findings. Primary data are obtained from the questionnaire while secondary data are obtained from questionnaire from the sources such as internet, journal and newspaper.

3.3 Unit/level of analysis

The unit of analysis will be the youth voters from the local residents of P197 Kota Samarahan in order to look at the youth voter preferences to vote.