UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE VOTING MOBILE APPLICATION FOR FSKM

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ABSTRACT

Since the 17th century, elections have been the primary means by which contemporary representative democracy has evolved. Elections may be held to fill positions in the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary, as well as regional and municipal government. Many other private and corporate organizations, from clubs to voluntary associations and enterprises, employ this procedure and now even in Universities or School use election to choose the right candidates for their positions. Since this project only cover on Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences, UiTM Shah Alam Selangor, the main problem that leads to this research is that normal voting system is taking too much time for the voter to queue for their turn. Hence, can reduce the cost of the faculty to make a campaign and can reduce waste.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In the chapter 1, the study was done in the context of the project history, which included an outline of the research title and its relationship to contemporary technologies. To clarify the main problems that lead to this research, the problem statement addressed in this chapter. The objectives are aligned with the problem statements and focus on the research's aim. To focus on the purpose of this research and the importance of this research to the surrounding community, The scopes will be listed to emphasize the guidelines that were utilized.

1.1 Background Study

Voting is one of the electoral processes that ensures democracy's survival in any civil society, and elections are thought to be one of the most major elements of democracy. Online voting is an electronic method of selecting leaders through a web-based program. It offers a framework for all institutions that use voting in decision-making to ease the electoral process. It is designed to increase the voting Percent in universities and colleges, as it has been seen that the current voting system results in a poorer voting percent (the Queue System or Manual System), the voter turnout has been inadequate. The statistic that was compile by the Electoral Commission of NASS, University of Calabar, Calabar, Nigeria stated that in 2013, It was predicted that approximately 69 percent of students did not register to vote. Of this number, 29% claimed they did not meet the deadline, 60% stated they did not register because they were not interested, and the remaining 11% claimed they did not know where or how to go about registering. In the number of people that had been registered, due to a variety of issues including inconvenience, a lack of faith in the process, and for some, a complete loss of interest, approximately 20% of students admitted did not vote (Eteng, Ahunanya, & Umoren, 2018). This data indicates that the

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