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**Title of Proposal**

**FACTORS OF POLITICAL LITERACY AMONG HIGHER INSTITUTION'S STUDENT  
IN SUNGAI PETANI, KEDAH**

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### **Declaration**

We hereby declare that the work contained in this research proposal is my own except those which have been duly identified and acknowledged. If we later found to have plagiarized or to have committed other forms or academic dishonesty, action can be taken against us under the Academic Regulations of UiTM's.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

Literacy is an action and not a generalized ability a person possesses. It is a set of actions and transitions in which people use reading and writing for personal and social purpose (Inglis & Aers, 2008). According to Denver & *et al.* (1990), political literacy is a set of abilities considered necessary for citizens to participate in a society's government. In political aspect, the literacy also needed in order for the individual to understand more about the political news. It is usually referring to learning in schools about the institutions and processes of a specific political system. In this dimension, political literacy has been understood as attempting a mass program through education for citizenship. Political literacy cannot be measure directly, but it can be presumed that if people are politically literate, they understand party differences and know basic political concepts and facts (Cassel, Carol & Celia, 1997).

According to Fyfe (2007), political literacy is including an understanding of how government works, important issues facing by society, as well as the critical thinking skills to evaluate different points of view. Therefore, political literacy is very important in order to develop the good problem solving of one particular problem because, if the individual is having a high level of political literacy, he or she tend to easily come out with the solutions. Many organizations interested in participatory democracy are concerned about political literacy because it will help the organization to run smoothly.

According to United Nations, youth can be defined as the person between the ages of 15 and 24 years. Meanwhile, in Malaysia, National Youth Development Policy 1997 define youth at range between the ages of 15 until ages 40. In addition, the policy itself already specifies the youth