



Universiti Teknologi MARA

Bachelor of Administrative Science

Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies

Title of Proposal

**Determinants of Youth's Political Knowledge Among Students in UiTM
Campus Samarahan 2**

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Table of Content

Chapter 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Chapter Review
- 1.2 Background of Study
- 1.3 Problem Statement
- 1.4 Scope of Study
- 1.5 Significance of Study
 - 1.5.1 The Student of UiTM Campus Samarahan 2
 - 1.5.2 Academician
- 1.6 Research Objective
- 1.7 Research Question
- 1.8 Definition of Terms
 - 1.8.1 Voting Behaviour
 - 1.8.2 Democracy
 - 1.8.3 Voting Pattern
- 1.9 Chapter Summary

Chapter 2: Literature Review and Conceptual Framework

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Literature Review
- 2.3 Conceptual Framework
- 2.4 Dependent Variable
 - 2.4.1 Political Knowledge
- 2.5 Independent Variable
 - 2.5.1 Social Media
 - 2.5.2 Political Issue
 - 2.5.3 Gender
- 2.6 Chapter Summary

Chapter 3: Research Metodology

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Research Design
 - 3.2.1 Methodologies Choice
 - 3.2.2 Strategy
 - 3.2.3 Time and Horizon
 - 3.2.4 Technique and Procedure
- 3.3 Data Analysis

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Chapter Review

This chapter focuses on the background of study which is on determinants of youth's voting behaviours among students. The scope of study is focusing on students in UiTM Campus Samarahan 2. Section 1.1 discusses on the Chapter Review, Section 1.2 the background of study, Section 1.3 explains the research objectives, Section 1.4 is the research problem and Section 1.5 states the significance of study. Section 1.6 additionally is about the scope of research and Section 1.7 explains about the research questions. In addition to that, Section 1.8 is about the definition of terms and concepts and finally Section 1.9 is on chapter summary.

1.2 Background of Study

The 15th House of Parliament of Malaysia was elected with 222 members by the results of the 15th General Election (GE15) held on November 19, 2022. With 74 seats, Perikatan Nasional (PN) was viewed as the "biggest surprise" of the election; Pakatan Harapan (PH) held onto its lead with 82 seats; and Barisan Nasional (BN), with only 30 seats, suffering their worst defeat in previous elections. For the first time in Malaysian history, more than half of the seats have been won by no party. Anwar Ibrahim took the oath of office as Malaysia's 10th prime minister on November 24 at the Kuala Lumpur palace (Hutchinson,2023). Based on data from the Electoral Commission, 1.4 million voters, or "UNDI 18" voters, are in the 18–20 age range. For the first time, in the GE15, these "UNDI 18" voters cast their ballots. This is because the constitutional voting age barrier was essentially lowered by the Malaysian youth movement, UNDI18. (Tirtayana,2021).

Because they represent a new generation of voters and have the potential to be a powerful voting bloc, these new voters are crucial to the outcome of GE15. While younger voters might hold different opinions from older ones, they nevertheless have the power to influence the course of the country's political landscape by casting ballots and participating in the electoral process. It is indisputable that a variety of factors will determine how new voters will impact the outcome of the election. But we cannot ignore their significance as a potentially powerful and influential voting party (Abdullah, 2021).

The new voters in Malaysia know little about their importance in the national elections and the impact of their votes on the political situation. This is the problem of this study. According to Zhu

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This section provides a review of literature on the adaption of the youth towards voting system and how they relate to emotional feelings and implications against voter behavior. The literature identifies some gaps which this research intends to fill. This chapter also looks at various countries that have same voting process as Malaysia and challenges faced by these countries in relation to the case study. Moreover, a new conceptual framework will be created by referring to the relevant theoretical framework.

2.2 Literature Review

Voting is a crucial component in democratic system for determining the direction of governance. Through the electoral process, the people elect representatives to represent them in government, but they retain ultimate accountability. Accountability can be compromised when elected officials show no concern for being reelected or when one party or coalition is so strong historically or otherwise that voters essentially have no options when it comes to other candidates, parties, or policies (Ealau, H., Gibbins, R., & Webb, P. D., 2023). Therefore, they support the community in holding political parties and elected officials accountable on a personal level. The youth and the society are mostly depend on the elected representatives in their respective area to voice out their opinion and needs event though they has contributed in the election process. Youth was previously defined as a person between the age of 15 to 40, and the definition of youth has changed due to amendment tabled by Syed Saddiq, by lowering the age from 40 to 30 (Chin, 2022). It is known that youth has bigger numbers in the society of many countries including our country, Malaysia. It is proven when the median age in Malaysia is 30.8 years (Worldometer, 2023), hence, Aliana (2019) cited in Moshidi, M. H., Abdul Latif, N. S. F., & Shin Yi, C (2021) conclude that they were immediately affected by policy reform in many facets of modern life, both favourably and unfavourably.

The youth are required to participate in the democratic process as they contribute most of the votes to determine of the future of their country and government. Because of that, they are needed to adapt and play along with the process to produce better results. A youth who voted without knowledge of the election process is quite disappointing because it is like a blank ballot. In 2019, Malaysian Members of Parliament have ratified a legal amendment to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 which made voters eligible to run for office starting at age 18 and mandated that voters be automatically enrolled on electoral rolls (Leong, T., 2019). Many million additional young people or the youth will have the right to vote as a result of the change. Weiss (2022) claimed that one impression of youth as inherently liberal is fostered by iconic sights of courageous young people from all around

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the research methodology applied in this study. It includes the details which are the research design, unit of analysis, sample size, and sample technique. Furthermore, this chapter also presents the measurement, data collection, data analysis, and summary.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is an overall plan or strategy that details how a research study will be carried out. It is designed to effectively answer the research objectives or questions by acting as a blueprint for data collection, measurement, and analysis. It encompasses the framework and structure of the research, including the methodological choice, research strategy, time horizon for the research, and techniques and procedures. These aspects are discussed in this section.

3.2.1 Methodological Choice

The methodological choice for this study is the quantitative method. For a systematic and structured study of the research topic, the researcher chooses a quantitative method, such as a questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of structured questions, the purpose of which is to obtain accurate information from respondents. This method is a convenient and efficient way to obtain data and information from students on the UiTM Campus Samarahan 2. It's a convenient, simple, and extremely effective way to gather information about a specific area. It offers pre- built response options, standardized data collection, and is fast, allowing researchers to efficiently collect data from large numbers of respondents. With the quantitative method, the researcher expects accurate feedback from respondents as it allows for standardized data collection, thus reducing the possibility of misinterpretation or subjective bias that can occur with other data collection methods. It must be said that the survey will be conducted in English.

3.2.2 Strategy

As for the research strategy, the researcher decided to use a survey strategy. A survey strategy will be conducted to collect information from UiTM students in UiTM Kampus Samarahan 2, related to the research topic, which is determinants of youth's voting behaviour. Therefore, to conduct this, the questionnaire is prepared and covers certain areas for collecting the required data from the respondents. The first section of the questionnaire is the respondents' demographic profile. The respondents are specifically referring to any UiTM students who study in UiTM Campus Samarahan 2 only. The researcher will be able to collect data on respondents' profiles such as age, residential status, monthly expenses and faculty. The second section of the questionnaire is about the factors that influence voting behaviour among university students. The researcher intends to collect data to identify the key factors of youth's voting behaviour. This information will help in understanding the