POLITICAL AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE AMONGS STUDENT IN

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA KELANTAN

CAMPUS KOTA : A QUALITATIVE STUDY

BY

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ABBREVIATIONS

FHPK   Faculty Hospitality, Tourism and Welness

GE   General Election

UUM   Universiti Utara Malaysia

UMK PC   Universiti Malaysia Kelantan " Pengkalan Chepa"

AUKU   Akta Universiti dan Kolej Universiti

PMUKM   Persatuan Mahasiswa Universiti Kebangsaan
                                        Malaysia

SRC   Student Representative Council

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATION

ABSTRACT

It is crucial to highlight to children the importance of political awareness and information. The high level of student engagement in the General Election did not provide promising results, as the data shows that a decreasing number of students turned out to vote in the 2019 and 2022 elections. This essay makes an attempt to evaluate data acquired from Universiti Malaysia Kelantan in order to ascertain whether the democratic education offered by the Institute of Public Higher Education is indeed capable of teaching students to comprehend the democratic system. This study used an in-depth interview method with 20 FHPK students that were enrolled at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan. The information for this study was compiled after the 15th General Election voting day.

ABSTRAK

Kesedaran dan pengetahuan politik amat penting dititikberatkan dalam kalangan mashasiswa Memandangkan data mendedahkan bahawa semakin sedikit mahasiswa yang keluar untuk mengundi dalam Pilihan Raya Umum 2019 dan Pilihan Raya Umum 2022, tahap penglibatan pelajar yang tinggi dalam Pilihan Raya Umum tidak menghasilkan keputusan yang menggalakkan. Bagi menentukan sama ada pendidikan demokrasi yang disediakan oleh Institut Pengajian Tinggi Awam sememangnya mampu mendidik pelajar memahami sistem demokrasi, artikel ini cuba menganalisis data yang diperoleh daripada Universiti Malaysia Kelantan. Seramai 20 orang pelajar FHPK yang mengikuti pengajian di Universiti Malaysia Kelantan telah menyertai kajian ini menggunakan gaya temu bual mendalam. Selepas hari pengundian Pilihan Raya Umum ke-15, data kajian ini dikumpul.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the most basic needs in life is political awareness since it helps societies evolve and lays the ground for the civil society organisations to be active within such communities, both of which take constant work. Instead of speeches or writing, well-researched, rational, and scientific programmes must be developed with the aim of bringing about a shift in the level of consciousness. In fact, it is very necessary to explore how to spread these reforming ideas to such a large population, how to evaluate their impacts, and how to manage and direct them. In reality, the only means by which this can be accomplished is through specialised organisations in charge of managing the different facets of life. The Sun, 25 October 2017

The youth group is one of the important groups in the political survival of a country. This is because this youth group is the group with the largest number of voters on the fence and is decisive for the victory of a political party in Malaysia (Nur Ellyyanis and Junaidi, 2020). In fact, representing almost a third of Malaysians, this youth group is said to be sensitive or picky about politics. Furthermore, in 2019 the proposed voter age limit from 21 down to 18 years old was approved at the Parliament level making the eligible youth group more and more. However, most of these young people are still in higher education institutions.

The university is such a cutting-edge organisation that it contributes significantly to providing its students with political awareness in terms of information, behaviours, traditions, and abilities that guarantee the individual's social and political role. Additionally, it fosters a person's sense of nationalism and patriotism, which increases that person's pride in his or her culture, legacy, and civilization by establishing an intellectual framework that is consistent with the society's ideals and values. A person's learning of a variety of

skills and political viewpoints in diverse cultures, nations, and institutions is largely influenced by their university education (Al Touiresh,v 2012).

According to Alsati and Al-Ghanem (2017), educational institutions have the greatest impact on people's political awareness and practice through their educational approaches and activities, through their teachers' lectures and conferences, as well as through their educational courses and curricula. This is done to prepare people to be responsible in public affairs in terms of awareness, contribution, and taking responsibility.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Politics is described as the exercise of authority or power, a process of making decisions collectively, or as a conflict zone full with intrigue (Heywood, 2004). Politics is the ability to shape society and linked groups in order to advance the goals of the influencing parties. Politics generally has both positive and bad consequences. Modernization, economic advancement, social harmony, and bureaucratic advancement may all result from positive political growth. The collision of opposing political beliefs and intolerance in the conflict between the various political parties is a result of a bad political culture. What matters is how a person uses and comprehends their own politics.

The youthful generation is the one who will take over as the nation's future rulers. They are the nation's most valuable resource for spurring growth. In terms of politics, the administration or the opposition frequently tries to attract young people in an effort to win the election. It is impossible to deny that young people have influenced the local political climate. Not only is it taking place in this nation, but it is also becoming a global phenomenon. In the case of Malaysia, it was discovered during the 14th Goverment Election (GE) that young people, or Young Voters, have increasingly become a factor in GE12, GE13, and GE14 that affects a political party's success percentage. The term "young people" in this debate refers to voters between the ages of 21 and 40 who are registered to vote.

In the annals of time, students have contributed significantly to the movement for Malaya's independence from British colonialists (Muhamad Ali Embi, 2009). Due to the strong sense of nationalism that arose after independence and the special rules that forbade students from participating in politics at the time, students were extremely actively involved in national political activities in the 1960s and 1970s. For instance, during the 1969 General Election, students joined the Labor Party and the People's Party as opposition parties (Junaidi et al., 2013).

Around 1974, students in Baling, Kedah, protested against poverty (Junaidi et al., 2013). They ran an open campaign and questioned the government's policies at the time. The government responded by passing the Universities and Colleges Act (AUKU) 1971, which forbids students from joining any political party. Students were outraged by the situation and believed that AUKU was an attempt to silence them and prevent their opinions from being heard by the in power. Due to this, student political involvement is

limited to campus and suffers as a result, which makes students less aware of the difficulties and issues that exist in society at large (Junaidi et al., 2013).

Therefore, the students of Higher Education institutions or called students are important in the survival of Malaysian politics. However, this group of students is still bound by their responsibilities at the University and there are obstacles, especially parents, so that they do not get involved in party politics because they are worried that it may disturb their focus on their studies. Although the history of the rise of nationalism in the West, Asia, Southeast Asia and Malaysia has proven that these students are capable of having an impact on the political landscape of a country, but the situation at that time was different because today's students face various challenges that can constrain them to learn about politics. The convenience of technology and the internet can make them complacent, but if they choose to get involved in politics, they can use that internet access for political purposes.

Even when the University and University College Act (AUKU) was introduced in 1971, the involvement of students was seen as limited because they were bound by the rules. However, the AUKU amendment in 2012 has allowed students to get some flexibility to allow them to participate in activities organized by political parties outside the campus and indirectly give new life to students to be actively involved in elections (Fauzi and Ku Hasnita, 2015). Not only that, but in 2018, it became an important history for students when Section 15(2)(c) of the AUKU was repealed, which previously prevented students from participating in campus political activities. The current situation has given students more space to be free to speak and be political on campus.

Students today are extremely attentive to the latest political happenings that they learn about on social media, it is a reality (Junaidi et al., 2013). Students' involvement in conferences and forums, meanwhile, may deepen their engagement with politics. Students perceive the campus democracy process, which is the foundation of Campus Elections (PRK), as a means of expressing themselves by picking the university's administration. The by-election is viewed as a reflection of society and the political climate of the nation at the same time. Ironically, despite the pro-government party dominating most public universities in the 2017 by-election, the government party lost the 14th General Election (GE) (Zulkifli, 2018).

In the recent GE15 there were 21.1 million registered voters with 1.4 million of them being new voters. The largest number in the history of elections in this country. In fact, this group is also said to determine the geopolitical pattern of the country from now on based on the number of them who are able to make an impact on each candidate who is running. When voting eligibility is opened to the age of 18 to 20 years, it is a challenge not only to political parties but also to the administrative system because this group is still raw in many aspects, especially the future of the country. Maturity in choosing a new government is not a matter of 'play' -main' because they chose wrongly many losses have to be borne while the five-year period for each term should be filled with the national development agenda. The challenge is how this group can be made aware of the responsibility of choosing without sacrificing the integrity and responsibility given by law.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Politics are the knowledge about the management of the party to manage a country. Politic are consists of many association or party to carry out the politic itself. The politic is often driven by their own politician themselves, they will bring their own agenda to influence the voters to choose them in in the election to become the country rulers. And for this coming election of 15, they recorded that Berita Awani that have 10.6 million young voter will go vote for this election, with Kelantan and Terengganu with the highest young voters. An estimated 1.39 million voter aged from 18 until 20 years old, while 4.61 million aged from 21 until 29 years old. (Berita awani, 2022).

The problem to be research is how the knowledge of voter about the politic as well. How the know the flow and the influence of politic for their future and effect of their economic. From young voter until those who are old, have a knowledge about the politic, the habit of the elderly does not follow current political developments, they will be more loyal to a political party they support without judging different political parties, this is because they do not have extensive knowledge in a political knowledge that is constantly changing, (MIT Management school, 2020).

The youth, especially teens, are also perceived to lack political understanding. According to a Harian Metro article, students' knowledge of politics is still low and alarming. Dr. Kamarul Zaman Yusoff, the director of the Malaysian Institute of Political Studies (MAPAN) at Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), said that students were seen not wanting to vote even though they had registered, and that this was because they did not value political knowledge and interest. This is also due to the fact that political parties are less aggressive when approaching students to secure their support and instead concentrate more on those who are employed (Harian Metro, 2021). The second is Malaysian citizens' knowledge of Malaysian politics.

The awarenes malaysian people can e divided two category. For eldest citizens, they can be aware of the situation of politic and the changes, especially who those always read a newspaper, and who worked during in their youth, they know a lot about politics through newspaper clippings and leaflets and not through technology like now, where the sources are more authentic and accurate. They not influenced by the teaching of the party

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they not support, yet something new are limited. They more like aware by the other parties rather than their own supporting parties. According to (Berita Harian, 2022), until 3.am the voter turnout has exceed the turnout during the 14th elections, thing facts are really show the knowledge of politic among Malaysia have been increased, (Berita Harian, 2022).

For the youth, they have been receiving to much informations from variuos angles that are authentic or not authentic. This make the sensitivity towards politic too large and non-specific. They accept through technology that has no border, this make them more mature and more open without focusing on just one political parties. Depsite how they are exposed to unhealthy culture in politics without being sensitive and aware they have accepted without carefullness.

According to Astro Awani, that number of register voter have been increased to 12.17 million in this 15th general elections, and the half of number of voter are the youth with 10.6 million register voters, (Astro Awani, 2022). According to "Sinar Harian Online", over a million youth aged 18 to 20 voted for the first time. The newspaper show that a total of 1,393,549 voters aged 20 across the country will vote for the first time in the 15th election. For new recorded untill 9 october, that have a total of 86,914 voters aged 90 and over. There were 4,614,429 eligible voters between the ages 21 untill 29. Meanwhile, there are 11,354,094 voters aged 30 to 59 and 3,724,652 voters over the age of 65, (Sinar Harian Online, 2022).

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1 – What is the level of awareness of FHPK students politically aware in University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota)?

2 – What is the level of knowledge of FHPK students politically aware in University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota)?

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1 – To examine the awareness of politic among FHPK University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) student.

2 – To study the knowledge of political awareness among FHPK University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota)?student.

3 – To propose suggestions and recommendations about awareness a knowledge among FHPK University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota)?student.

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY

This section are explain the review around the Malaysian citizen and specially 18 years teenager. Especially student at University Malaysia Kelantan. The purpose of this study is awareness of Malaysian people of citizen about the current issue regarding the politics and current changes in national politics. This review also have purpose the knowledge of citizens and 18 years old specially if student of their knowledge about current issue and matter related to politic directly indirectly. The unit of analysis in University Malaysia Kelantan undergraduate student of Campus Kota. Due to obvious of upcoming elections, this study focus of the citizens of Malaysian about the politic knowledge and awareness in themselves.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE

In the life of societies, political action is of tremendous importance. They are incredibly invested in each other and every aspect of their everyday lives, therefore that explains why. It is a procedure and a technique for a group to decide things, according to the definition of politics (Al Slihat, 2014). Political conduct may be found in business, academic, religious, and other organisations despite the fact that it is most frequently used to refer to the government. Political science analyses how power is used and available, including the capacity to impose one's will on others. Political conduct is the subject of this research.

The whole of a person's perceptions, knowledge, and assessments make up their awareness. In actuality, consciousness evolves and expands along with the individual's existence, and as a result, is a product of the numerous cultural influences on the individual. In other words, a person's political awareness will be higher the better their political culture. (Abonu, Ogunlade,&Yunusa, 2013).

Political awareness is one of the major foundations on which the social and political system is founded in particular, and disregarding it throughout the process of building the state would undoubtedly result in a baseless edifice that will crumble instantly when faced with any crisis concerning the state (Fairbrother ,2003). Basically, it is against the law for students in Malaysia to join political parties and take part in their activities, including campaigns, speeches, and rallies. Universities will issue warnings or fines to students who take part in political movements, especially those who support the opposition. However, the 2012 revision of Akta Universiti dan Kolej Universiti 1971 (AUKU) has increased student involvement in politics.

Next , Additionally, Profesor Syed Ahmad Hussein, the Deputy Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs at Universiti Sains Malaysia, stated in 2012 that young Malaysians need to increase their level of engagement and understanding in three areas: politics, economy, and society. He continued by saying that the young people have to be aware of the problems in their community and come up

with solutions. (The Star online, 2017) was effective in gathering the opinions of undergraduates on political knowledge.

On the other hand, Sabena Malini (2016) argues that the students' interest in politics is now nonexistent and that their primary concerns are obtaining their diplomas and securing employment (The Star Online, 2017). In addition, when it comes to on-campus elections, students frequently select their candidates based only on appearance. Additionally, it has been an issue in many nations for pupils to lack political understanding.

For instance, according to Karim Raslan (2014), research conducted in Indonesia revealed that many Indonesians were unaware of the contenders for the impending presidential election as well as the functions of the newly elected members of the house of representatives.

1.8 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The introduction and background of the study will be discussed in Chapter 1, followed by a problem statement, research questions, research objectives, scope of the study, the significance of the study, structure of the report, and summary.

The literature review will be discussed in Chapter 2, which will include an introduction, discussion of the issues, and summary. The goal of this investigation was to get the additional information and do research on the chosen issue.

The study methodology will be discussed in Chapter 3, which will include the following topics: introduction, research design & strategy, sampling strategy, data collection method, data analysis process, and summary. This chapter will go through the ways that researchers have used to obtain data.

The findings and discussion will be discussed in Chapter 4, which will include an introduction, discussion based on research questions and a summary.

The conclusion will be discussed in Chapter 5, which will include an introduction, link with previous studies, research findings, limitations, recommendations, and summary.

1.9 SUMMARY

In summary, this chapter introduces the introduction, background of the study and problem statement of the political awareness and knowledge among FHPK student. The main purpose of this research to analyse the level of awareness and knowledge of student about politic at FHPK student in UMK PC.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

A literature review may be used as an introduction to a research study or as the entire document, functioning as the initial step in a massive research effort and giving supervisors the chance to make sure the students are on the correct road. A literature review is a crucial assessment of the most recent body of information on a subject. To present a balanced viewpoint with contradicting facts, contradictions, and the most current and established thinking, a literature review must be more than a list of everything that has been published. It must instead be an informative, unique, and yet unbias summary of the material (Catherine L Winchester, 2016).

The systematic literature research goes beyond a quick evaluation of the literature and requires more than just a few succinct bullet points. It is an extension of the information gathering that may be done to obtain a personal viewpoint into the history of a topic. A thorough literature evaluation is essential for developing research ideas, integrating what is known about a subject, finding any knowledge gaps that may exist, and determining how the study may contribute to a greater understanding of the subject (Mark Salji, 2016).According to Paul et al. (2020), the literature review consolidates earlier research to broaden the body of knowledge and offers an overview of the literature on themes, theories, and methodologies. By reading the literature, the researcher may gauge the depth and breadth of the field's current research and identify any gaps that need further investigation (Xiao & Watson, 2019).

A literature review is a critical assessment of what is currently known about a topic. There are several reasons to write one, and these will affect how long and how the review is written (Winchester et al., 2017). Finding relevant literature is the first stage in producing a literature review. The next step is analysing the sources. The third step is

identifying themes, controversies, and gaps. The fourth step is establishing the framework. The fifth and final phase is writing the literature review (McCombes, 2019).

In this literature review, the issue of youth political awareness will be discussed. This part will explain political awareness and knowledge in more detail. This knowledge is important because it can inform the students of Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus) about the importance of students about politics to vote and choose quality leaders to ensure that the government will be governed by good leaders.

2.2 DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES

KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge are the things that individual get from many sources including reading, observation or with their experience. Knowledge also measure to rate their intelligence and memorize about something they had learning. Knowledge also are the facts, information and skill through experience by practical or theoretical. From dictionary Cambridge meaning of knowledge are understanding of or information about a subject by get the experience or study, either known by one person or by people generally.(Cambridge dictionary,2022). In this research, we need to know how the knowledge of citizen Malaysia about politic in generally or complex.

In generally, Malaysia people knowledge about politic can be measure with the number of voters who want went out to vote. According to Astro Awani, that number of register voter have been increased to 12.17 million in this 15th general elections, and the half of number of voter are the youth with 10.6 million register voters. This have been analyse that knowledge of Malaysia people have been revealed. In election days, according to Berita Harian until 3.am the voter turnout has exceed the turnout during the 14th elections, thing facts are really show the knowledge of politic among Malaysia have been increased, (Astro Awani,2022) the knowledge of politics has many fractions did and very widespread, just like the flow of election,the protocol of politic ethics, the nomination of candidates and many else of this knowledge, the voter also must have the knowledge of election of candidates, where and who there rae, what their achievement can make them to compete in election. Also the voter must know about the party represented by the candidate. This knowledge are important to voter make the wise decision who party will lead the country. The voter also must know that the positive and negative impacts if that candidate and the parties win the election, (G Desai,2022).

Normally the elders more make the decision with use their experience and their knowledge beside the youth who easy manipulated by the social media. The knowledge must not influenced by the social media impacts. Knowledge politic around student are quite low as we expect, that because they think they are not required to vote and think deeply about the politic at their age, their focus are to study, after that all finish they can start to think about politic s well. This thing are very worrying, the era of student know about politic are based what they have seen in social media, they was influenece and take the source of

ideology of politic from social media, this very worried for those get the nonsense ideology just like ideology of extreme freedom, (Y YU,2022).

AWARENESS

To create a democratic society that is based on responsibility, openness, and effective governance, political awareness is very essential. Thus, engagement from the populace is essential to the survival and further growth of every democracy. Being critical of the government's acts, inactions, programmes, and policies helps to perpetuate democracy since politically savvy citizens do so. Politically engaged individuals ought to be able to hold their government and other public officials responsible for how the nation's affairs are run, according to Ahmad et al. (2015). Three factors have been identified as influencing political awareness: the degree of exposure to political information, the mental capacity to store and organise political knowledge, and the motivation to learn and comprehend the political news. In other words, being politically aware entails having access to political information, engaging in political activity, and using the media primarily for political material that piques one's curiosity about politics and current events. (Kuotsu, 2016).

For the populace or citizens in a democratic nation, political knowledge is vitally crucial. They must be aware of and comprehend how to respond to any political events taking place in their nation. However, a lack of civic education among the populace, particularly among young people, may be the cause of the general elections' spoiled vote phenomenon (The Sun, 25 October 2017). Voters who cast spoiled votes do so when they go to the polls but make mistakes when filling out a ballot, rendering those votes illegal and preventing them from being counted. Therefore, it is essential for the civil society to be politically conscious in order for them to cast informed ballots.

Since students are viewed as the future's potential human capital, it is crucial that they are politically informed in order to guarantee that they comprehend the political agenda and the issues facing various countries. They should be aware that this country's policies, laws, rules, and regulations are created by its politicians, and they must abide by whatever the current administration decides. Which demonstrates that they can't escape politics. According to Ahmed, Javaid, Muzaffar, Fatima, Hissain and Attock (2015), the research conducted by Izaz (1976), which states that students should be knowledgeable

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of the fundamentals of politics in order to bring about a true democracy in the nation, supports this claim. As a leader, they must also take an active position in the political system.

After that, There were different terminologies that been used in defining the concepts of political awareness such as political sophistication, political information, political knowledge and political expertise. However, it is widely agreed that the political awareness is primary about acquiring the knowledge about politics. Therefore, political awareness refers to how much information voters have about politics. Therefore according to Delli Carpini and Keetetr (1996). Political participation, media exposure, interest in politics, access to political information, and education are all examples of being politically aware. Political awareness is also the degree to which a person is aware of politics and is able to comprehend political information. In addition, Zaller claims (1999) this remark implies that a person's level of political awareness serves as a proxy for their level of political understanding. Political knowledge is the breadth of information about politics that is retained in long-term memory or discussed amongst friends and family. Formal schooling, in-person political discussions, reading printed media like newspapers, and using new media like Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter are all ways to learn about politics. (Carpini and Keeter, 2000).

According to a research by Star Education measuring undergraduates' political knowledge, there is a dearth of interest among the students in both domestic and foreign politics. Even the on-campus elections didn't interest them. According to the president of Persatuan Mahasiswa Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (PMUKM) sei 2010/20111, on-campus elections should be the catalyst for students to become aware of their surroundings and develop into responsible citizens. According to Muzammil, the campus election should serve as a venue for instruction and should provide students with further exposure to the timeline of actual elections. Giving them the chance to vote for their leaders while also increasing their political knowledge (Nadia,2012). This proves that students may experience what it's like to vote and have a chance to do so by participating in on-campus elections.

POLITICS

The low rates of young people participating in formal and informal politics, such as voting in elections and party politics, have received a lot of attention in the literature (Robertson, 2009). The diminishing rates of young people's political involvement in recent years have raised worries and become a global phenomenon, according to Blais and Rubenson (2013, cited in Castillo et al. 2015). Currently, young people are the least likely to participate in political party activities and voting procedures.

Not every university student is engaged in politics, either on or off campus. Some of them are just concerned in collecting mementos. Consider the T-shirts, shirts, lanyards, caps, and other items that various political party groups with a presence on campus have made available. Others, however, would rather be involved in actual politics, which external political groups provide as a chance to sharpen students' political abilities and put those talents to the test. A democratic group made up of students from universities and other higher education institutions is represented in the Student Union or Student Representative Council, a form of campus management (SRC). Being the first political organisation, JPP provides a platform for college students to get involved in politics and get experience carrying out political obligations. Malaysia also developed methods to include SRCS into its higher education policy in order to promote a cooperative governance attitude among participants in the country's post-apartheid higher education and training.

In Malaysia's public higher education institutions, SRC is seen as falling within the umbrella of student political organisations. This subordinate status has changed now, nevertheless, as a result of JPP's strong commitment for protecting the rights and welfare interests of students. According to Malaysia's Higher Education Act, you are required by law to participate as a key stakeholder who represents the student body in decisions affecting public higher education institutions. SRC typically acts as the voice of the students in these situations, when students actively engage in faculty, senate, and council decision-making meetings. In addition, they are in charge of assembling supplies, organising extracurricular and academic activities, and receiving funds from the university administration issued to all organisations, clubs, and establishments registered where students are on the SRC campus in University Malaysia Kelantan (Kampus Kota), which is a formal creation that operates the legal framework for student representation. Their representatives in parliamentary and administrative positions hold their positions for a

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year, with the possibility of renewal providing the representatives do not have to complete their studies in the next academic year. They conduct elections based on democratic principles. The SRC's constitution, which is designed in line with the Malaysian constitutional election act and rules, which allow for the political engagement of political parties, has provisions for the participation of students in SRC activities.

Nyundu et al. (2015) and Lake (2010) look at the factors that encourage and hinder college students' interest in and participation in politics from a different perspective. One scholar claimed that one factor is the achievements of significant political figures both locally and beyond. Thus, parents encourage their children to imitate successful and well-known politicians, Their goals and desire to support social and political endeavours in order to feel like they belong are another factor that drives students' involvement in politics on campus. On the other hand, some students choose to abstain from politics because they don't like the way student leaders act. They also worry about losing out on funding opportunities, job offers, and students, as well as on university officials' anti-democratic actions, which suppress political expression and freedom of speech.

2.3 SUMMARY

This chapter will discusses the literature review of political awareness and knowledge among students. This research explains the meaning of awareness and knowledge in politics among students in more detail. At the same time, there are many negative consequences if students do not care about politics. This proves that the involvement of students in politics has a great impact on politics in Malaysia. This study was only conducted around Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus) only.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this study, qualitative research was used. Qualitative research helps researchers to better understand the views of respondents and delve deeper into individual views (Mahdi Borzooei, 2015). A phenomenological study design was used in this study to find out the pattern of political awareness and knowledge among students of Universiti Malaysia Kelantan FHPK (Kota Campus). Furthermore, a non-probability sampling method was used in this research. At the same time, a purposive or judgmental sampling strategy was used in this research. Participants for the sample were selected for this type of sampling, which corresponds to the purpose of the study (Pooja Bhardwaj, 2019). Primary sources of data were used in the data collection method for this research. The data collection method used is an in-depth interview where the researcher conducts an online interview with open questions asked to all interviewees through the Google Meet application. A total of 15 undergraduate student participants participated in in-depth interviews for this research. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data for this investigation.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN & STRATEGY

Research configuration guarantees the data required, from whom, and how it will respond to the examination question. Research configuration affected the level at which causal cases about the impact of intercession can be made (Jalil, 2013).

According to Kothari (2004), quantitative and qualitative research methods are commonly used in research. In this research, a qualitative study was used to find out the pattern of political awareness and knowledge among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan FHPK (Kota Campus). Qualitative research is multi-method in nature and takes an analytical, phenomenological approach to its topic. This suggests that qualitative researchers investigate phenomena in their natural environment, aiming to understand or comprehend events from the perspective of definitions given to them by individuals. Case studies, personal observations, introspection, personal histories, interviews, observations, histories, interpretations, and visual texts are examples of observational data used in qualitative research to describe normal and difficult situations and values in human life (Patrik Aspers & Ugo Corte, 2019).).

Qualitative research is used to better understand people's viewpoints, ideas, attitudes, and real-life situations, and to generate theoretical approaches to those personal experiences (Holloway & Galvin, 2016). This research methodology evolved from the behavioral and social sciences as a way to understand the distinctive, dynamic and comprehensive human character. Respondents, as well as researcher terms, are used to explain the phenomenon being studied through qualitative research, rather than by converting linguistic signs into statistical information (Felicity Agwu Kalu & Jack C. Bwalya, 2017).

Applying qualitative research approaches and techniques has several advantages. To begin with, qualitative research generates dense (rich) characterizations of respondents' thoughts, ideas, and personal stories, as well as analyzing the significance of their activities. Furthermore, some believe that qualitative research comprehensively understands the whole personal experience of a person in a given situation. Third, qualitative research allows the researcher to study the internal experiences of respondents as well as how interpretations are formed by and in society. Therefore, qualitative research methodology can be used to provide a detailed and appropriate assessment of a problem,

and respondents have enough freedom to choose what is right for them (Md Shidur Rahman, 2016).

Second, a phenomenological study design was used in this study to find out the pattern of political awareness and knowledge among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan FHPK (Kota Campus). Phenomenological studies investigate personal views based on the explanations they provide. This will be referred to as "life experience." The purpose of phenomenological research is to characterize the significance that each person derives from their encounters. That form of research is used to investigate subjects where limited information is understood (MaryAnn Demchak et al., 2019).

Phenomenological research aims to understand issues, concepts and situations from a point of common understanding and resilience rather than from a point of difference. Phenomenology is the study of how people perceive their surroundings. It provides researchers with effective instruments for understanding conscious experience. Phenomenology helps researchers in establishing a basic understanding of the importance of how people behave by allowing participants to investigate their encounters, ideas and emotions (Dr. Sadruddin Qutoshi, 2018).

3.3 SAMPLING STRATEGY

A sample is a small group of people chosen from a larger population so that statistical inferences may be made about them and population characteristics can be calculated. Sampling is the method of choosing the group from whom data will be gathered for the study. Using samples, one may draw conclusions about populations. Samples make data collection easier since they are practical, affordable, manageable, and simple. The two types of sampling that may be employed in research are probability sampling and non-probability sampling. With probability sampling, any group within the community has an equal chance of being selected as a representative sample. Non-probability sampling is a sampling strategy where the person who will be picked as a sample from the population is unknown.

3.3.1 TARGET POPULATION

A population is a collection of individuals or a community of individuals who share a common place, belong to the same group, and are able to interbreed. A population is another term for a group of people who share a characteristic and may be used in research as a sample for analysis and data collection. Population definition must be included in the documentation for both qualitative and quantitative research (Nestor et al., 2017). The use of a sampling process is necessary due to the size of the population. The information for this study was gathered from students at Pengkalan Chepa, Kota Bharu, Kelantan's FHPK Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota). The target audience is thus made up of all FHPK programme students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota). It is difficult for students to be marketable because doing so will increase customer demand and opinion of the services provided (Roseline et al., 2017). The major goal of this effort at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) is to raise students' levels of political awareness and knowledge. Because it meets the goals of the study, this demographic is a great choice for the study's target audience.

3.3.2 SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size refers to the number of participants or the number of individuals from the population included in the study (Ajay Shankar Singh, 2014). The number of respondents was limited to 15 undergraduate students for the data collection method which is the in-depth interview that the researchers interviewed online. The researchers asked open-ended questions to all the respondents through the Google Meet application.

3.3.3 SAMPLING METHOD

Sampling refers to the process of choosing a group from whom researchers gather data for their studies. To minimise bias and inaccuracy and to increase representativeness, sampling techniques should be as rigorous as feasible (Tyrer & Heyman, 2016). The probability sampling method and the non-probability sampling method are the two sampling techniques. The probability sampling approach is applied in this study. In addition, cluster sampling was applied in this study. Purposive sampling refers to sampling in which the researcher concentrates on a particular study group. Over the past three decades, there has been a dramatic rise in the number of qualitative research published in peer-reviewed publications (Pernecky, 2016).

The sampling method known as "purposeful sampling" is based on the researcher's criteria (Sarstedt et al., 2018). Considering that only Universityiti FHPK Malaysia Kelantan students participated in the study (Kota Campus). third academic year of the respondent. Data may be obtained with this sampling strategy relatively quickly. Due to the data source's suitability for the study's context, it may also help to reduce the data margin of error. a platform for teaching and implementing this technique to gather response information.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Data collection is the systematic acquisition and quantification of information on variables of interest that allows researchers to answer research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. Data is used in many fields of research, including natural and social sciences, humankind, commerce, and others. As part of their research, they gathered data. While the methodologies vary depending on the constraints, the emphasis on accurate and truthful data collection remains constant (Radhika Kapur, 2018)

Data collection is one of the most important steps in any research project. Data collection is a difficult task that necessitates meticulous planning, hard work, tolerance, tenacity, and other qualities in order to be completed successfully (Marie Volpe, 2018). Data collection is one of the most important steps in any research project. Data collection is a difficult task that necessitates meticulous planning, hard work, tolerance, tenacity, and other qualities in order to be completed successfully. Some of the seeds of that revolution were found in approaches to data collection that used a combination of methods. This book focuses on recent advancements in mixed method strategies for collecting scientific data (WG Axinn,2006) . The process of acquiring, processing, and evaluating research data using well-established, validated procedures that incorporate both primary and secondary data is sometimes referred to as data collection (Syed Muhammad Sajjad Kabir, 2016). Any data collection effort should aim to gather high-quality data that can be used to create comprehensive data analyses and build convincing arguments in support of the questions being posed. No matter the study's subject or selected quantitative or qualitative data definition techniques, the integrity of the research depends on the collection of trustworthy data. The likelihood of errors is decreased by using appropriate data collection technologies (existing, modified, or newly designed), as well as clearly specified instructions for their effective use. (Pritha Badhari, 2020).

The primary source is used in the research's data collection process. The researchers conducted in-depth interviews online using the Google Meet tool, asking all interviewees open-ended questions as part of their technique for gathering data. This method of collecting information through in-depth interviews was discovered and made available using the Google Meet platform. An extensive interview with a total of 15 undergraduate students was conducted for this investigation. As a result, it took the researchers from November 21 to December 27, 2022, about one week to collect data from the

respondents. The information that has been published in books, periodicals, newspapers, web portals, and newspapers is referred to as "secondary data," although.

3.4.1 PRIMARY DATA

Primary data has the advantage of being specific, which meets the needs of the researchers. Due to the fact that it is based on the collection of actual data, the researchers can be fairly specific about the purposes, goals, and justifications (M. Rahman, 2021). It provides more detailed information and is current. Researchers have a lot more control while conducting primary research, which advantages primary data. The study's participants, hiring practises, sample size, and sampling techniques are all subject to researcher discretion. In addition to proprietary rights, the researchers or the organisation funding the research own the original data they acquired, and others may not have access to it.

Concentrate on primary data and original primary data. There were neither articles nor websites in the data, which was gathered from prime time (Burns & Bush, 2010). Surveys, questionnaires, interviews, and observations are the main sources of data. (Syed,2018). In-depth interviews will assemble information based on the respondents' daily routines regarding the topic. Deeper interviews were used to gather data. Students from University Malaysia Kelantan were given in-depth interviews with responses (Campus Kota). 15 undergraduate students took part in the in-depth interview in total. Open-ended questions were posed to respondents using the Google Meet application during the in-depth interview session.

This is due to the fact that the pupils answered the researcher's questions right away. Additionally, researchers can help students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) when they are unable to understand the questions being posed. By conducting in-depth interviews online, researchers can strengthen their research. In-depth interview questions will extract details about the respondents' regular routines in relation to the problem. In-depth interview questions have been divided into three areas. The demographic questions in section A were there to collect fundamental data on respondents, like their background. Section B discusses the their knowledge about politics among students in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota), whereas Section C discusses awarrenes of politics among students in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus

Kota). The questions were written in a bilingual language to ensure that the respondents understood the study questions and responded appropriately.

3.4.2 SECONDARY DATA

The procedure for conducting library research includes the examination of materials, such as documents and historical records. Obtaining It also includes information from library resources including books, journal articles, conferences, seminars, and thesis—both published and unpublished. (Mellisa P.Johnston). Information that has been acquired from a source and has already been made public in some way is referred to as secondary data. Secondary data are also used in the literature review in all types of study (Syed, 2018). Among secondary data sources are books, libraries, and scholarly journal articles (journals).

Research conducted in libraries also incorporates search engine results. Secondary data refers to information discovered through library study. Information that is publicly available and can be used by anybody outside academics is referred to as secondary data. This suggests that secondary data is gained indirectly, through public or unpublished sources, as opposed to directly (Shaban et al., 2019).

3.4.3 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW

In a personal or face-to-face interview, a standard arranged question (interview plan) is utilised to ensure that nearly all participants were asked the exact same range of questions in the same order. To gather information, an interviewer starts a two-way conversation with respondents. The interview is conducted face-to-face, and the format is established by the questions, their language, and their order. Research studies known as surveys use participant interviews to gather data. Sample surveys are research projects in which the subjects are actually a true sample of a larger population (Markus Saarijarvi & Ewa-Lena Bratt, 2021).

Structured, semi-structured, and unstructured research interviews are the three main categories. Structured interviews are described as research methods that offer little to no room for interpretation and are exceedingly strict in their functioning. Encouraging the participants to collect and analyse data Based on the level of detail required, the

interview's questions are already predetermined. Structured interviews are widely used in survey research to guarantee consistency throughout all interview sessions. The usage of open-ended or closed-ended questions will depend on the type of target population. Open-ended questions can be used to learn more about a particular component of the interview whereas closed-ended questions can be used to understand user preferences from a list of answer options (Bhat A., 2021).

According to Clow & James (2016), in-depth interviews are conducted face-to-face and have the following qualities. Open-ended questions are used in in-depth interviews, therefore the interviewers must create the questions while keeping in mind both the study topic and the interview objectives. Inductive probing is used in depth interviews to get information. Although the interviewers must ask predetermined questions, they can also use them to steer the conversation toward a particular subject. The most distinctive aspect of in-depth interviews is inductive probing, or asking questions based on the interviewee's comments while simultaneously being connected to the research topic and goals.

One of the main benefits of in-depth interviews, according to Chittra Reddy (2016), is that other data gathering techniques, such surveys, may also be utilised to gather information for comprehensive data. By using surveys, people can foster a friendly environment where they can express their thoughts and opinions and get trustworthy feedback and results. Through in-depth interviews, interviewers can get a better understanding of their respondents in addition to gaining a full understanding of the participants. Moreover, interviewers are capable of gaining more knowledge than any focus group and developing a deeper understanding of the respondents. Additionally, a thorough interview is thought to be a quicker and more effective interviewing procedure. When an in-depth interview is taken into account, it helps interviewers collect data, and the collected data is rich data with deeper insight and expertise. When a deep interview of this kind is identified, rich data is gathered.

Open-ended questions and follow-up queries are used in in-depth interviews, according to M. Rosenthal (2016), to elicit more information about the participants' backgrounds, viewpoints, ideas, sentiments, and areas of competence. Focus groups and in-depth interviews both use open-ended questions to elicit detailed responses from participants. In contrast, focus groups offer researchers information based on the interaction of group members to generate answers to the researcher's questions, which makes them a different type of data collection technique than an in-depth interview. Focus

groups shouldn't be thought of as a practical way to "interview" lots of people quickly because of this. Depending on whether the study question seeks an individual's or a group's perceptions of.

Unstructured or in-depth interviews are conversations conducted to collect information for a research project. These interviews include the fewest questions since they resemble a conventional conversation with a central focus the most. Most researchers who conduct unstructured interviews have the overarching objective of developing a rapport with the respondents in order to increase the possibility that they will be entirely honest in their responses. As there are no rules to follow, researchers can approach subjects in an ethical manner to obtain as much information as possible as much data as possible regarding their study subject. They can about the subject of their research. There are no requirements for these interviews, thus researchers must retain control of their strategy to prevent respondents from deviating from the primary study objective (Bhat A., 2021).

In this research, the data collection method used is an in-depth interview which is consistent with open-ended questions asked to all interviewers through the Google Meet application. In this study, 15 undergraduate students have been conducted in-depth interviews. To manage in-depth interviews effectively, based on literature their knowledge about politics among students' interview guide was prepared by the researchers before conducting the in-depth interview. The questions in the interview guide cover the subject which helps in measure their knowledge about politics among students in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) and thethier awareness of politic structure among students in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota). The questions were written in a bilingual language to ensure that respondents understood the study questions and responded appropriately.

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is the act of finding and arranging interview transcripts, observation notes, and other non-textual materials obtained by the researchers to better understand the phenomena in qualitative research. The act of gathering, evaluating, and analysing data to obtain insights that improve decision-making is known as data analysis. There are a range of approaches and strategies for conducting an analysis depending on the sector and the purpose of the research (Calzon, 2021). Researchers have used thematic analysis to produce data for this study.

Thematic analysis is used in this study's data analysis to pinpoint and evaluate the degree of political awareness and knowledge among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan's (Kota Campus) through in-depth interviews. The researcher uses in-depth interviews to gather data; specifically, the researcher uses Google Meet to conduct online interviews with open-ended questions for each respondent. In-depth interviewers typically begin by asking fundamental questions before inviting subjects to speak candidly about the issue. Another type allows for the potential of a semi-structured interview, in which the interviewer is given the choice to go more into one of the themes while still using a set of prepared questions.In-depth interviews offer a lot of data as well as chances to ask follow-up questions, elicit more data, corroborate initial replies, and make connections between various topics. Additionally, it fosters a welcoming atmosphere where people may feel more at ease starting conversations (Andre Queiros et al., 2017). As a result, 15 undergraduate students participated in this study and performed in-depth interviews. Thematic analysis was utilised to analyse the data for this study.

3.5.1 THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Thematic analysis is used to examine the data. Thematic analysis compiles and summarises common observations and perceptions of the subject, as well as justifications and textual comments to back them up. The fact that new researchers learning how to evaluate qualitative data may use theme analysis is only one of the numerous advantages it offers. There are several methods to derive meaning from a dataset thanks to the thematic analysis's versatility (Kimberly A. Neuendorf et al., 2018). Mostafa Javadi1 and Koroush Zarea claim (2016),

A method for identifying, analysing, and reporting data themes is thematic analysis. It is widely employed in qualitative data analysis because it is the most straightforward method of organising and describing a set of data. The discovery of themes and concepts from research interviews makes this study all the more exciting. The term "theme emerging" was created by Mostafa Javadi1 & Koroush Zarea (2016) to characterise this circumstance in terms of themes. One advantage of content analysis is how flexible it is. Understanding and reflecting on actual life may both benefit from a strong theme analysis. Thematic analysis is recognised as a core method for qualitative analysis (Michelle E. Kigera,b & Lara Varpioa, 2020). The 6-step procedure is applied (Braun and Clarke, 2006). Given that it offers such a straightforward and useful framework for doing theme analysis, it is undoubtedly the most significant technique, at least in the social sciences (Ashley Castleberry & Amanda Nolen, 2018).

Researchers' suggested qualitative method, theme analysis, may be used to examine a variety of hypotheses and research problems. This procedure was used to locate, examine, categorise, summarise, and analyse concepts in a collection of data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Although accurate thematic analysis can yield trustworthy and illuminating results, there doesn't appear to be agreement on how academics should use the technology in a systematic manner (Ashley Castleberry, 2018). Thematic analysis instructions were produced, but they mostly concentrated on carrying out the research with a suitable focus or in-depth inductive and deductive coding (Fereday & Muir Cochrane, 2006). Local analysis struggles to keep up with qualitative research, ethnography, and phenomenology, which have all gotten a lot of attention. There isn't enough literature explaining all the actual steps involved in doing trustworthy theme analysis. Researchers are attempting to bridge this gap in the literature with this paper (Mostafa Javadi1 & Koroush Zarea, 2016).

Making an Analysis Clarke and Braun (2006) A 6-step procedure has been used to carry out this kind of study. The initial stage for researchers is familiarising themselves with the data. In qualitative research, the transcripts must be reviewed several times. This section of the resulting interview is shown here. Before moving on, researchers must fully comprehend the whole knowledge base or corpus of information (that is, all research and other data that may be used). Now is an excellent time to take notes and record the researcher's initial hypothesis (Moira Maguire & Brid Delahunt, 2017). Researchers must create the initial code in the second stage. At this point, researchers start structuring and

better understanding their data (Michelle E. Kiger, 2020). The act of dividing a big amount of data into smaller, more manageable parts is known as coding. The choice of coding system depends on the researcher's perspective and the study topic. There are different coding systems available. The focus of this subject analysis was on study aims, question processing, and data interpretation, hence it was more theoretical than empirical. As a result, researchers have coded every bit of information that pertains to or illustrates an intriguing aspect of the subject (Mojtaba Vaismoradi, 2019). On every line of the text, there was no coding. Line-by-line coding would have allowed the researchers to categorise all the phrases if they had conducted more inductive study. Investigators employed open coding. They created and adjusted the programmes as the coding process advanced, not using pre-built programmes (Charles Cunningham, 2016). Searching for themes is the third phase. Themes are patterns that indicate a crucial or fascinating aspect of data or study topics, as was previously noted (Deborah Diaz Granados et al., 2020).

As Braun and Clarke (2006) demonstrate, there are currently no established guidelines for what counts as a theme. The significance of the topic determines it. It is possible for this stage of coding processes and early theme identification to overlap greatly if researchers are just gathering modest quantities of data. In this case, experts examined the code and discovered that some of the letters matched a common pattern (Brandi Lawless et al., 2019). Reviewing topics is the fourth phase. It is advisable to gather all information pertinent to each issue at this time. Researchers may accomplish this quickly by utilising Microsoft Excel, the copy-and-paste functionality of a word processor, and cutting and pasting transcripts (Ronan T. Bree & Gerry Gallagher, 2016). Using tools for qualitative data analysis helps speed up and simplify this process, but it's not necessary. The definition of themes is the sixth phase. This is the last stage in honing the theme and figuring out what each character's "essence" is (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The writing process is the sixth and last phase in this procedure. The outcome of a survey often manifests itself in reports like published papers and dissertations. A collection of publications in the disciplines of education and learning that researchers think do a good job of presenting a thematic analysis has been compiled (Moira Maguire & Brid Delahunt, 2017).

Finding themes, interesting patterns, or significant trends in data is the goal of thematic analysis, which is then used to explore those themes and draw conclusions regarding issues. The effective theme analysis goes beyond merely explaining content. It

also understands and analyses it. It's a typical oversight to use the primary query as the topic of the interview (Gareth Terry et al., 2017). Use of a lengthy interview question as a topic is a common error (Mostafa Javadi1 & Koroush Zarea, 2016). Typically, this indicates that the information has been organised and summarised rather than analysed. The intake of fast food by students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) was examined using theme analysis.

In this study, open-ended questions were posed to all participants using the Google Meet programme during online in-depth interviews. In-depth interviews were done by 15 undergraduate students as a result for this study. The subject study also looks at three other areas. Demographic questions in part A, the first portion, were designed to gather fundamental data about the respondents, such as their history. Part B describes the degree of political consciousness among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan's (Kota Campus), while Part C describes the significance of political knowledge among UMK students (Kota Campus). To guarantee that respondents comprehend the study questions and provide pertinent answers, the questions are prepared in two languages.

3.6 SUMMARY

In conclusion, the main purpose of this study is to analyze the pattern of political awareness among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan FHPK (Kota Campus) and to analyze political knowledge among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan FHPK (Kota Campus). In addition, data collection is based on a qualitative method which is an in-depth interview where the researcher conducts an interview online and asks all the interviewees open questions through the Google Meet application. Data were analyzed with thematic analysis. This research collects data from respondents consisting of all program students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan FHPK (Kota Campus). Future studies can include additional aspects that can offer a better understanding of patterns of political awareness and knowledge among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan FHPK (Kota Campus). It is important to do so because, as mentioned earlier, it will gain a lot of attention as the student population grows. Therefore, the researcher chose the topic of political awareness and knowledge among the students of Universiti Malaysia Kelantan FHPK (Kota Campus) because the students have not yet chosen this topic to conduct research and want to study more deeply about the pattern of political awareness and knowledge, its impact. Political awareness is very important among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan FHPK (Kota Campus) students are a mirror to the future of the future government.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 INTRODUCTIION

Chapter 4 states the results of a field study on the consumption of fast food among students of Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus) that took about a week to collect data from respondents that took place from 21 April 2023 until 27 April 2023. The data collection method used in the study this is an in-depth interview, where the researcher conducts an online interview and asks all interviewees open-ended questions through the Google Meet application. In this study, interviews ranged from 20 to 30 minutes, with an average of about 30 minutes each. As a result, 12 undergraduate students will be interviewed in this study. In-depth interviews with respondents were conducted among students of Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus) from first year to final year. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data for this research. A 6-step process (Braun and Clarke, 2006) was used. This is a method for finding, analyzing, organizing, summarizing, and interpreting ideas in a set of data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). In this chapter, the findings and discussion were obtained after an in-depth interview session via online with students of Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus).

In addition, the thematic analysis examines three areas. The first part which is part A contains demographic questions and was created to collect basic information about the respondents such as their background. Part B explains about political awareness among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus), and part C explains about political knowledge among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus) whether they know it or not. The questions are written in a bilingual language to ensure that the respondents understand the research questions and give appropriate responses.

4.2 DISCUSSION BASED ON RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The purpose of the discussion based on the research question is to interpret data of 12 undergraduate student respondents. Researchers get information through information shared by respondents through face-to-face in-depth interviews. The researcher obtained 12 respondents to answer the study questions to obtain information to answer the objectives of the study. Themed analysis was used to analyze the data for this research. 6 step process (Braun and Clarke, 2006) was used in this study. This is a method to find, analyze, organizing, summarizing, and interpreting ideas in a set of data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The researcher used thematic analysis to divide the information into three parts which means respondent transcripts, codes, and themes. The first theme is political awareness among students. While the second theme is Knowledge of political awareness among students. From both themes, the researcher compiled codes. In addition, the researchers listed 12 respondents' answers for both themes and then find a respondent from both themes which answers the research questions that meet the research objectives more information.

Transcript → Code → Theme

Research's Question

To examine the awareness of politic among student in University Malaysia Kelantan Kampus Kota.

Respondent's answer (Awareness of politic among student)

What motivated me to participate in the general election this year was because it was my first year to vote beyond the requirements to vote. Besides me, that year is the year that I can vote after five years. Therefore, I am quite excited to participate in the general election this year. As a student who is still studying at a public university, the issue that is important to me is related to the welfare of the people from all groups of B40 and also M40 and their generation, this is so because, we all know that fees for higher education are not cheap and it is very important to The superiors know the burden faced by the students. Although the government also provides subsidies, it also puts a bit of pressure and burden on some students. For me, there is no feeling that describes me as interested; this is because I am not overly obsessed with politics, generally knowing that this field of politics will never run out of issues, and I am not overly interested in learning in depth; knowing the basics about politics in Malaysia is sufficient. In my opinion, it is also important for students to participate or witness debates about political issues in the country because students also need to know about the development of current issues so as not to miss out. In addition, students can also learn about the problems facing the country so that they can prepare for themselves. In my opinion, I don't like the current state of the country's politics because the leaders are not of the same mind in dealing with the problems they are facing and instead they are busy pointing fingers and blaming the other party, every time it is related to politics there is no end to

Duty as a citizen

Student Welfare

Subsidies for Student

Current issue

Preparation for facing problems.

Bad interaction between leader and team

Conflict among parties

Awareness of politic among student

Diagram 4.1: Theme one Awareness of politic among student

Transcript → **Code** → **Theme**

Research Question

To study the knowledge of political

Respondent's answer (Knowledge Of political Awareness among students)

Get info through social media that is always updated. The media must play an important role so that the people are not confused or deceived by fake news that often happens in the election, besides that the media must also not be tied to any party so that it is transparent and fair for the people. In my opinion, maybe the same system since the beginning has been the cause of the announced results which are somewhat doubtful, given that we are already in an age full of technology so the voting method is a bit backward and a bit non-transparent because it is possible to deceive about the results. Because the people cannot fully see the voting process taking place and it will create doubts about the results given. Therefore, it will cause the election not to be as expected. In my opinion, the government should listen to people's complaints not only for themselves but also for others; additionally, I hope that the government will go to the field and see for themselves the problems faced by the people rather than telling representatives to come to the place; thus, the government should anchor the people's day first before the people choose them to be leaders.

Social media

Not Confused by fake new

Transparent and fair of each parties

Result somewhat doubtful

Voting method technology

Backward and non-transparent

Cannot fully see the voting process create doubts

Listen to people's complaints

Coming down to see the problems by themselves

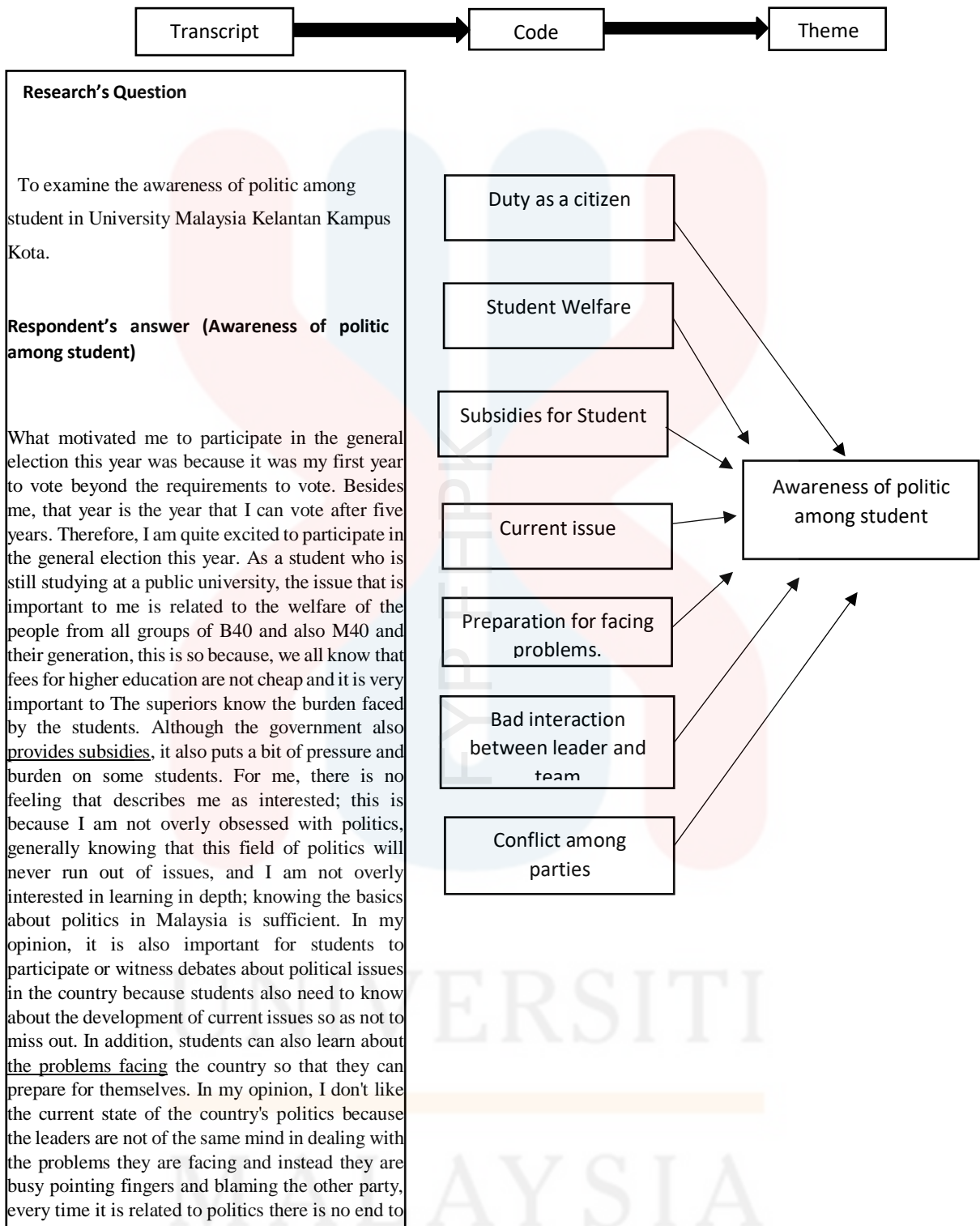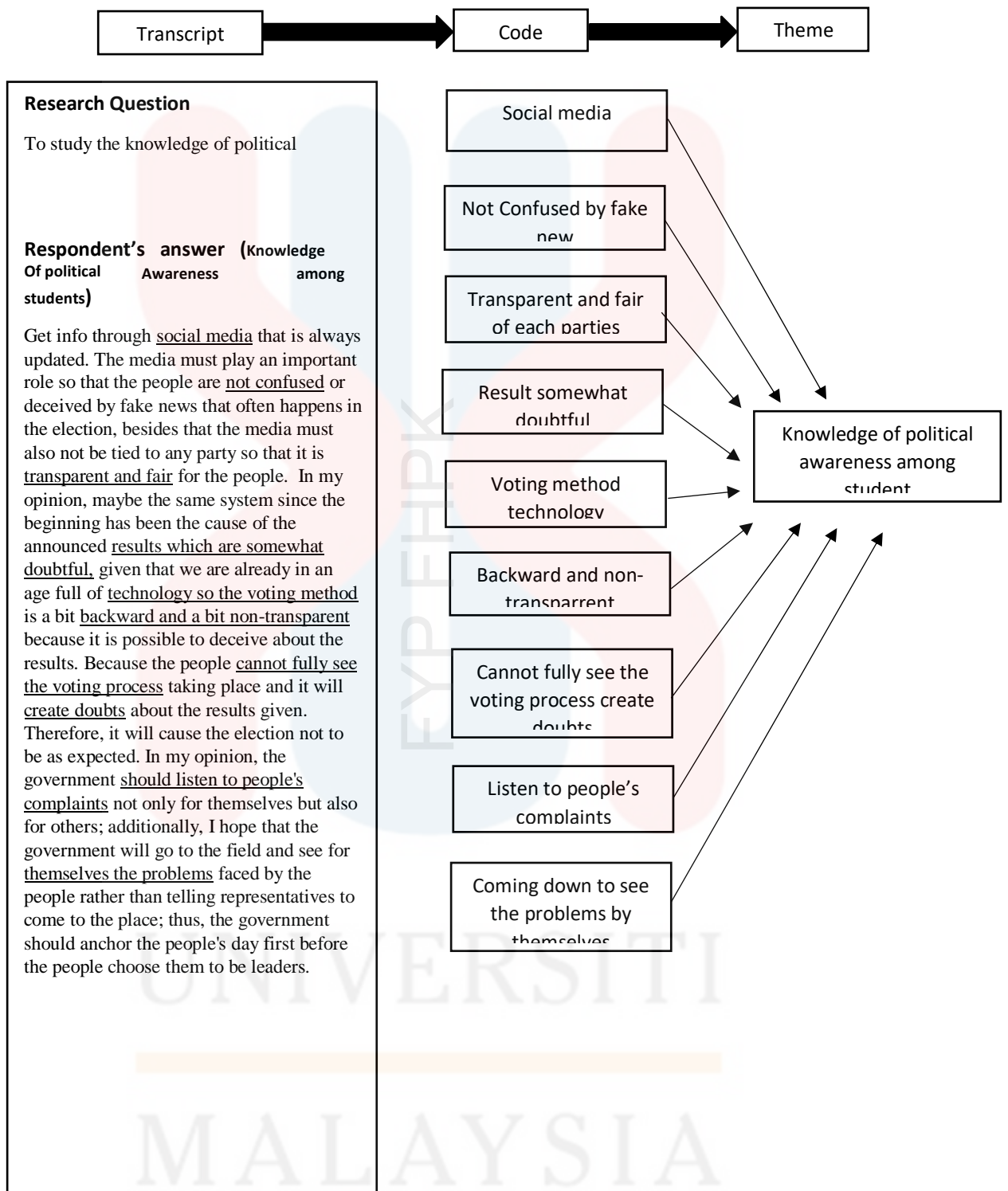Knowledge of political awareness among student

Diagram 4.2: Theme two Knowledge of political awareness among student

Table 4.1: Awareness of politic among student

Theme	Codes
Awareness of politic among student	• Duty as a citizen • Student welfare • Subsidies for student • Current issue • Preparation for facing problems • Bad interaction between leader and team • Conflict among parties

Table 4.2: Knowledge of political awareness among student

Theme	Codes
Knowledge of political awareness among student	• Social media • Not confusing by fake news • Transparent and fair of each parties • Result somewhat doubtful • Voting method technology • Backward and non-transparent • Cannot fully see the voting process create doubts • Listen to people's complaints • Coming down to see the problems by themselves

Research Objectives 1 : To examine the awareness of politic among University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) student.

Theme 1: awareness of politics among student
<u>Interview's transcription (12 undergraduate student respondents)</u>

Respondent 1, 23 years old, an Malay girl student from FHPK 3 year student. Yes I aware about the politics because of my age have been 21 year olds, that because of that age I have been to join selection of vote. Voting is very important for us to choose who is the leader who will govern this country, capable leaders should be chosen to govern this country. Students should be ready to learn about politics because they will vote and choose voters through the political knowledge they have. Although mixed feelings because it is not sure who is the right candidate to govern the country but will still choose the one he feels is the best.

(Respondent 1)

Respondent 2, 22 years old, a Malay girl 3 years student from FHPK. Yes I aware of the politics because of the my age have been pass the level required to participate in the election. The issue of Malaysia the selection of the right leader to govern the country and qualified to govern the country. The feeling about the candidates who are running is excited because they are voting for the first time. Students also participate and engage in political debates to help the process of understanding local history and politics. However, feel sad that local politics use dirty tactics to get votes.

(Respondent 2)

Respondent 3, 22 year old student, a Malay girl from FHPK and 3 year student, I aware politics issue reach the age limit to vote. The most important issue is to elect a government to govern the nation and the people. Also want to know the reaction of the candidates who are competing and are excited to participate in the election. Little important for students to open their minds in forming the government through this issue. There is a feeling of concern if politics is not done fairly and equitably.

(Respondent 3)

Respondent 4, 24 years old, a Malay man from FHPK 3 years, yes I aware of politics because voting rights are given to all Malaysians including students. The issue of politics the way of a political party because it reflects the image of the party whether it uses the right or wrong way in politics. The increase in female candidates in politics proves that Malaysia does not restrict the freedom of women's rights. It is important for students to know the manifesto of a political party as well as evaluate the personality of the political party. Feelings of revelry because random and hard-to-predict actions will have negative consequences.

Respondent 5, 23 years old, a Malay girl from FKP 3 years student, yes I aware because it has reached the limit for voting and influence from social media. The issue corruption that is difficult to contain in politics. This issue is hotly discussed and has become a habit. most of the candidates only woo the voters at the beginning of the election, after victory they will neglect their duties after winning the election and forget all their promises. students have the right to determine their preferred candidates, and they are free to evaluate political parties that prioritize student rights. the political situation is not very stable because there are weaknesses from the government in management.

Respondent 6, 23 years old, a Malay girl from FHPK 3 years student, yes I aware about politics because a high sense of responsibility to be an adult making decision find leader. Young voters are not familiar or member of political party. Because they fed up has seen that there been a power in struggle in previous leadership. I also not feeling that describe, not to obsessed with politics and common knowledge of politics will never run of issue. Important student participated issue or debate in this country. Lately current politic environment undesirable since the leader cannot agree on how difficult confronting the country and crisis.

Respondent 7, 23 years old, a Malay man form FHPK 3 year student, yes I aware about the politics because this first year to vote beyond the requirements to vote. That after five years I can involve in vote. The student was be important to related to the welfare of the people from all groups, the government provides subsidies also put bit pressure or burden on some students. There is no felling to describes in interest in politics. Because not obviously obsess with politics and no basic in Malaysian Politics. In opinion, student must participated in debated about political, issues in the country to not miss it out. However, don't like the current state of the country politics because some of them not the same mind dealing the problems.

Respondent 8, 22 years old, a Malay man from FKP student 2 years student, I was aware because the national spirit Is the most powerful incentive for becoming involved in general election. When the "hung parliament" none of the component of political party can get the simple majority it make a very serious situation. This circumstances is critical democracy. The felling is very thrilled since everyone of contenders has their own credentials. Critical for student to participated in political conversations to be educated in government. Little curious to see how effective the newly created unity government to be.

Respondent 9, 23 years old, an Malay man from FKP 3 years student, yes aware of the political because of the carry out responsibilities and individuals right as Malaysian. The changes of political landscape. The new younger voters from age 18 -21, the ages not tendency toward politic

for now because they think more about they future. In elections each party will put the best candidates to ensure that is chosen by voters. The candidates meet the criteria that fight for justice and human right. The politic important for student because they can know the latest issue in the country that can use in debated session. Since independence the competition has been between government and opposition. But todays the federal government and state need to be stronger regardless of political affiliations.

(Respondent 9)

Respondent 10, 24 years old, a siam female from FKP 3 years student, yes aware about the politics to carry out responsibilities as Malaysian. The issue of political beside me the solving the people problems such as the water issue because the people need to someone to bring their voice the highest leadership. Can wait to see them do their responsibilities after winning general elections. Also think important to student know the political issue in the country. The feeling about politics are very because the situation are not very stable.

(Respondent 10)

Respondent 11, 23 years old, a Malay man from FPV 3 years students. To choose a leader who is responsibilities for the work given for Malaysian. The issue of justice in the elections because many are oppressed in all aspects. Then I fell excited to see the excited authority of the candidates running of office. Yes I agree because I know the political issues in the country clearly and clearly. For me political the political discourse in this country in recovery the economic after affect of covid-19.

(Respondent 11)

Respondent 12, 22 years old, a Malay girl from FHPK 3 year students. Because my age has passed the age limit for voting. The issue considered is the right selection of the country because they will lead the country for a long time. Feeling excited because they will choose a leader who will lead the country for the first time. It is important for students to participate in political debates to help the process of mind development and understanding of issues and history. The feeling is quite sad because the political situation is so bad, and there are politicians who take advantage of the political ticket.

(Respondent 12)

Research Objective: To study the knowledge of political awareness among University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota)?student.

Theme 2 : Knowledge of political awareness among student

Interview 's Transcription (12 undergraduate student respondents)

Respondent 1 , 23 years old , an Malay female from faculty FHPK 3rd year. Through social media, newspaper articles, and digital platforms, I kept up with political news and topics.The majority of the information voters get comes from local media, thus the media should cover the election honestly, correctly, and without any ambiguity, according to your opinion.The biggest problem is when ballots are intentionally spoilt by voters since every vote counts in determining which government would rule the nation. When a candidate who has previously failed to lead the nation wins the election, the outcomes will have an impact on the entire nation. The newly elected administration must consider ways to raise the standard of life for its citizens, forge diplomatic ties with other nations, expand exports of commodities overseas, and strengthen the national economy since all of these things may contribute to the country's development.

(Respondent 1)

Respondent 2 , 22 years old , an Malay female from faculty FHPK 3rd year. Informed on political issues and events through newspaper articles and social media, which always publish the topics that arise. The role that the media, in my opinion, should play in covering the election is that they should do it honestly and truly, free from any form of corruption or bribery. The procedure of determining the votes of the people who will decide the destiny of the candidates is, in my opinion, the largest problem that the election system in my nation faces. According to me, the outcome of this election will have an impact on the entire nation, whereas the success of the proper candidates will have a significant positive impact on the nation's and society's economic resources. My opinion is that the newly elected government's top goal should be making sure the populace is constantly content by assisting more individuals who are struggling and easing their burdens.

(Respondent 2)

Respondent 3 , 22 years old , an Malay female from faculty FHPK 3rd year. Through social media, newspaper articles, and digital platforms, I kept up with political news and topics.Every nation need a smart and just leader, therefore voters must make their decisions based on the numerous qualities that person must possess. The largest difficulty arises when a party makes it difficult for voters to select a government because it demonstrates a lack of political cohesion. When the winning candidate is unpopular with the electorate and the election outcome is not totally representative of the electorate, it will have an impact on the nation. According to me, the newly elected government's top objective is ensuring that every state, race, and religion in the nation is treated equally.

Respondent 4 , 24 years old , an Malay male from faculty SAH 3rd year. Through social media, newspaper articles, or other platforms, I kept up with political news and topics. The purpose of the media is to inform the public and the outside world about the political stability and openness of our multiethnic nation. The media can also refrain from bringing up racial or religious concerns in order to support particular political parties. The difficulty facing Malaysia's electoral system is the SPRM's transparency in organising fair elections. Election results without transparency and trust will have an impact on our nation because it will harm the administration of the nation as a whole since the nation is ruled by unqualified individuals. The next administration should place the level of national trade and economic stability as its top priorities. According to me, the government ought to increase the nation's economic standing to one that is more stable. The country's KDNK can be stabilised in a number of ways by the incoming administration, returning it to its pre-2007 state.

Respondent 5 , 23 years old, an Malay female from faculty FKP 3rd year. As someone who has attained the legal voting age, one of my motivations for casting a ballot is the social media effect that highlights the importance of voting for the nation's future. You think that the media should report the facts rather than spreading material that can result in slander or disagreements between candidates, voters, and candidates, as well as between voters and voters, when it comes to reporting the election. Racial concerns shouldn't be brought up by the media either. This is due to the fact that multiracial Malaysians find it to be quite sensitive. When the election was held during the pandemic era, it presented one of the toughest obstacles ever. Due to this restriction, the electoral system at the time was completely altered, and it was quite likely that the voters who participated would indirectly raise the rate of unexpected deaths by increasing the covid pandemic. Choosing the incorrect candidate and party, in my opinion, puts us as voters at danger; if the candidate has no regard for the needs of the populace, then the populace won't receive the rights they are due. Additionally, if the boss is unjust and often raises racial concerns will cause the populace to split and fight among themselves as they regret their ballots. Therefore, it is crucial for a voter to conduct due diligence on and evaluate his or her candidate before casting a ballot. To be really honest, in my opinion, they just care about winning seats and retaining the highest office. Others, however, are concerned with the stability of the Malaysian economy.

Respondent 6 , 23 years old, an Malay female from faculty FHPK 3rd year. Students raise and discuss political concerns, and the material that is discussed is not only presented to the public but is also frequently expressed on social media, which exposes students to a wider range of contentious topics. News in the mass media must be factual and accurate. The biggest issue facing the media today is the reckless dissemination of false information. In order to prevent the spread of

false information, the mass media must play a role by screening and analysing information. Gerrymandering is one of the greatest problems with Malaysia's voting system. In order to give a certain political party or group an unfair edge, this practise is known as gerrymandering. Election outcomes can be influenced by carefully redrawing electoral district borders to concentrate or spread out particular voter groupings. Every decision must have pros and cons; if the election results have a negative effect on the nation, it might paralyse the nation and engender distrust among the populace. The political climate and the particular difficulties and problems the nation is currently facing determine the objectives of the newly elected administration. In contrast, freshly elected administrations typically concentrate on tackling important issues and keeping their campaign pledges.

<p align="right">(Respondent 6)</p>

Respondent 7 , 23 years old , an Malay male from faculty FHPK 3rd years . Through social media and newspaper clippings that consistently report the concerns that arise, I kept up with political events and issues. In addition to playing a significant role in preventing the public from being misled or confused by fake news, which frequently occurs during elections, the media also has to remain independent of all parties in order to be open and impartial to the electorate. The results have been released using the same approach since the beginning, which makes them rather speculative considering that we are already in a highly technological age. This voting process is also somewhat opaque because it is easy to lie about the results. People will distrust the results since they can't watch the entire voting process in action. As a result, it will prevent the election from going as planned. The government should pay attention to people's grievances, not just for themselves but also for others. In addition, I hope that the government will visit the area and observe firsthand the issues that the people are facing, rather than instructing representatives to go there. As a result, the government should make the lives of the people better before the people elect them to positions of leadership.

<p align="right">(Respondent 7)</p>

Respondent 8 , 22 years old , an Malay male from faculty FKP 3rd years. The best platform for spreading news is social media. Electronic media also makes it simpler for us to get information and remain current on happenings in addition to providing access to online news. delivering truthful, accurate news. The biggest disruption to virtual media is the spread of misleading information by careless individuals. As a result, by screening and assessing material, the media should help to stop the spread of false information. Determining the boundaries of election districts is, in my opinion, the most challenging part of Malaysia's voting system. This is because there is still a divide of the territory that is too large, which leads to various administrative problems. Even though the constituency is small, it is agreed that certain locations would have a sizable and concentrated voter population. The

outcome of the hung parliament shows how vibrant the nation's democratic environment is. Delaying the selection of the nation's administrative framework, however, may result in a lack of organisation, notably in the economic and social spheres. The incoming administration must make lowering the expense of living and addressing the concerns of various groups of people a priority at this time.

(Respondent 8)

Respondent 9 , 23 years old , an Malay male from faculty FHPK 3rd years. How i stay informed about political through socializing and interacting with politicians and the development of current issues on social media. Provide fast and accurate coverage information. Pressure to balance the insistence of Equality rights based on democratic principles by various ethnic. The election results will determine the direction of the country's expansion and retreat. This is because when politics is stable, it has a great impact on continued economic growth and the prosperity of the people. Post election politics can consider increasing corporate loan funds, especially for indigenous micro enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises. Foreign investors will be attracted and come to invest and cooperate with the country.

(Respondent 9)

Respondent 10 , 24 years old , an Siam female from faculty FKP 3rd years. How i stay informed about political events and issues is informed through mass media such as Tv and smartphones. The role believe the media should play in covering elections is i don't trust the media because most of them take only one-sided information and most of the media give false information. The biggest challenges facing the electoral system is the time taken to count the number of votes which takes a long time. In my opinion, the results of this election are very important for the country, because having an irresponsible leader will bring down the country. The newly elected work should play an important role, such as focusing on the national economy, people's grievances and religion and politics.

(Respondent 10)

Respondent 11 , 23 years old, an Malay male from faculty FPV 3rd years. I informed about political events and issues through various ways such as watching the news on television, reading newspapers and so on. The role do i believe the media should play in covering elections is the media must provide true and sincere information in covering the election. The biggest challenges facing the electoral system in my country is the time taken to vote is long and long. I think the outcome of this election will affect the country as a whole we need to choose a leader who has authority and is responsible for raising the name of the country's image. The priorities of the newly elected government work needs to solve the problems faced by the problems of the country such as economic and political problems.

(Respondent 11)

Respondent 12 , 22 years old, an Malay female from faculty FHPK 3rd years. I am informed about events and political issues through social media and newspaper clippings that always publish the issues that occur. The role that I believe the media should play in covering the election is that the media should cover the election honestly and truthfully without any bribery or corruption. The biggest challenge faced by the electoral system in my country is the process of calculating the votes of the voters that will determine the fate of the candidates. The results of this election will affect the country as a whole when the results of the right candidates will help a lot in the economic resources of the country and society. The newly elected government's priority is to ensure that the people are always happy by helping more people who are in difficulty and providing assistance that will reduce their burden.

(Respondent 12)

Table 4.3: Theme one awareness of politics among student

Theme	Interview's Transcription (12 respondents)
Awareness of politics among student	**R1:** Yes I aware about the politics because of my age have been 21 year olds, that because of that age I have been to join selection of vote. Voting is very important for us to choose who is the leader who will govern this country, capable leaders should be chosen to govern this country. Students should be ready to learn about politics because they will vote and choose voters through the political knowledge they have. Although mixed feelings because it is not sure who is the right candidate to govern the country but will still choose the one he feels is the best. **R2:** Yes I aware of the politics because of the my age have been pass the level required to participate in the election. The issue of Malaysia the selection of the right leader to govern the country and qualified to govern the country. The feeling about the candidates who are running is excited because they are voting for the first time. Students also participate and engage in political debates to help the process of understanding local history and politics. However, feel sad that local politics use dirty tactics to get votes. **R3:** I aware politics issue reach the age limit to vote. The most important issue is to elect a government to govern the nation and the people. Also want to know the reaction of the candidates who are competing and are excited to participate in the election. Little important for students to open their minds in forming the government through this issue. There is a feeling of concern if politics is not done fairly and equitably. **R4:** Yes I aware of politics because voting rights are given to all Malaysians including students. The issue of politics the way of a political party because it reflects the image of the party whether it uses the right or wrong way in politics. The increase in female candidates in politics proves that Malaysia does not restrict the freedom of women's rights. It is important for students to know the manifesto of a political party as well as evaluate the personality of the political party. Feelings of revelry because random and hard-to-predict actions will have negative consequences. **R5:** yes I aware because it has reached the limit for voting and influence from social media. The issue corruption that is difficult to contain in politics. This issue is hotly discussed and has become a habit. most of the candidates only woo the voters at the beginning of the election, after victory they will neglect their duties after winning the election and forget all their promises. students have the right to determine their preferred candidates, and they are free to evaluate political parties that prioritize student rights. the political situation is not very stable

because there are weaknesses from the government in management.

R6: Yes I aware about politics because a high sense of responsibility to be an adult making decision find leader. Young voters are not familiar or member of political party. Because they fed up has seen that there been a power in struggle in previous leadership. I also not feeling that describe, not to obsessed with politics and common knowledge of politics will never run of issue. Important student participated issue or debate in this country. Lately current politic environment undesirable since the leader cannot agree on how difficult confronting the country and crisis.

R7: Yes I aware about the politics because this first year to vote beyond the requirements to vote. That after five years I can involve in vote. The student was be important to related to the welfare of the people from all groups, the government provides subsidies also put bit pressure or burden on some students. There is no felling to describes in interest in politics. Because not obviously obsess with politics and no basic in Malaysian Politics. In opinion, student must participated in debated about political, issues in the country to not miss it out. However, don't like the current state of the country politics because some of them not the same mind dealing the problems.

R8: I was aware because the national spirit Is the most powerful incentive for becoming involved in general election. When the "hung parliament" none of the component of political party can get the simple majority it make a very serious situation. This circumstances is critical democracy. The felling is very thrilled since everyone of contenders has their own credentials. Critical for student to participated in political conversations to be educated in government. Little curious to see how effective the newly created unity government to be.

R9: Yes aware of the political because of the carry out responsibilities and individuals right as Malaysian. The changes of political landscape. The new younger voters from age 18 -21, the ages not tendency toward politic for now because they think more about they future. In elections each party will put the best candidates to ensure that is chosen by voters. The candidates meet the criteria that fight for justice and human right. The politic important for student because they can know the latest issue in the country that can use in debated session. Since independence the competition has been between government and opposition. But todays the federal government and state need to be stronger regardless of political affiliations.

R10: Yes aware about the politics to carry out responsibilities as Malaysian. The issue of political beside

	me the solving the people problems such as the water issue because the people need to someone to bring their voice the highest leadership. Can wait to see them do their responsibilities after winning general elections. Also think important to student know the political issue in the country. The feeling about politics are very because the situation are not very stable. **R11:** To choose a leader who is responsibilities for the work given for Malaysian. The issue of justice in the elections because many are oppressed in all aspects. Then I fell excited to see the excited authority of the candidates running of office. Yes I agree because I know the political issues in the country clearly and clearly. For me political the political discourse in this country in recovery the economic after affect of covid-19. **R12:** Because my age has passed the age limit for voting. The issue considered is the right selection of the country because they will lead the country for a long time. Feeling excited because they will choose a leader who will lead the country for the first time. It is important for students to participate in political debates to help the process of mind development and understanding of issues and history. The feeling is quite sad because the political situation is so bad, and there are politicians who take advantage of the political ticket.

Table 4.4: Theme two knowledge of political awareness among student

Theme	Interview's Transcription (12 respondents)
knowledge of political awareness among student	**R1:** Through social media, newspaper articles, and digital platforms, I kept up with political news and topics.The majority of the information voters get comes from local media, thus the media should cover the election honestly, correctly, and without any ambiguity, according to your opinion.The biggest problem is when ballots are intentionally spoilt by voters since every vote counts in determining which government would rule the nation. When a candidate who has previously failed to lead the nation wins the election, the outcomes will have an impact on the entire nation. The newly elected administration must consider ways to raise the standard of life for its citizens, forge diplomatic ties with other nations, expand exports of commodities overseas, and strengthen the national economy since all of these things may contribute to the country's development.
	R2: Informed on political issues and events through newspaper articles and social media, which always publish the topics that arise. The role that the media, in my opinion, should play in covering the election is that they should do it honestly and truly, free from any form of corruption or bribery. The procedure of determining the votes of the people who will decide the destiny of the candidates is, in my opinion, the largest problem that the election system in my nation faces. According to me, the outcome of this election will have an impact on the entire nation, whereas the success of the proper candidates will have a significant positive impact on the nation's and society's economic resources. My opinion is that the newly elected government's top goal should be making sure the populace is constantly content by assisting more individuals who are struggling and easing their burdens.
	R3: Through social media, newspaper articles, and digital platforms, I kept up with political news and topics.Every nation need a smart and just leader, therefore voters must make their decisions based on the numerous qualities that person must possess. The largest difficulty arises when a party makes it difficult for voters to select a government because it demonstrates a lack of political cohesion. When the winning candidate is unpopular with the electorate and the election outcome is not totally representative of the electorate, it will have an impact on the nation. According to me, the newly elected government's top objective is ensuring that every state, race, and religion in the nation is treated equally.

R4: Through social media, newspaper articles, or other platforms, I kept up with political news and topics. The purpose of the media is to inform the public and the outside world about the political stability and openness of our multiethnic nation. The media can also refrain from bringing up racial or religious concerns in order to support particular political parties. The difficulty facing Malaysia's electoral system is the SPRM's transparency in organising fair elections. Election results without transparency and trust will have an impact on our nation because it will harm the administration of the nation as a whole since the nation is ruled by unqualified individuals. The next administration should place the level of national trade and economic stability as its top priorities. According to me, the government ought to increase the nation's economic standing to one that is more stable. The country's KDNK can be stabilised in a number of ways by the incoming administration, returning it to its pre-2007 state.

R5: As someone who has attained the legal voting age, one of my motivations for casting a ballot is the social media effect that highlights the importance of voting for the nation's future. You think that the media should report the facts rather than spreading material that can result in slander or disagreements between candidates, voters, and candidates, as well as between voters and voters, when it comes to reporting the election. Racial concerns shouldn't be brought up by the media either. This is due to the fact that multiracial Malaysians find it to be quite sensitive. When the election was held during the pandemic era, it presented one of the toughest obstacles ever. Due to this restriction, the electoral system at the time was completely altered, and it was quite likely that the voters who participated would indirectly raise the rate of unexpected deaths by increasing the covid pandemic. Choosing the incorrect candidate and party, in my opinion, puts us as voters at danger; if the candidate has no regard for the needs of the populace, then the populace won't receive the rights they are due. Additionally, if the boss is unjust and often raises racial concerns will cause the populace to split and fight among themselves as they regret their ballots. Therefore, it is crucial for a voter to conduct due diligence on and evaluate his or her candidate before casting a ballot. To be really honest, in my opinion, they just care about winning seats and retaining the highest office. Others, however, are concerned with the stability of the Malaysian economy.

R6: Students raise and discuss political concerns, and the material that is discussed is not only presented to the public but is also frequently expressed on social media, which exposes students to a wider range of contentious topics. News in the mass media must be factual and accurate. The biggest issue facing the media today is the reckless dissemination of false information. In order to prevent the spread of false information, the mass media must play a role by screening and analysing information. Gerrymandering is one of the greatest problems with Malaysia's voting system. In order to give a certain political party or group an unfair edge, this practise is known as gerrymandering. Election outcomes can be influenced by carefully redrawing electoral district borders to concentrate or spread out particular voter groupings. Every decision must have pros and cons; if the election results have a negative effect on the nation, it might paralyse the nation and engender distrust among the populace. The political climate and the particular difficulties and problems the nation is currently facing determine the objectives of the newly elected administration. In contrast, freshly elected administrations typically concentrate on tackling important issues and keeping their campaign pledges.

R7: Through social media and newspaper clippings that consistently report the concerns that arise, I kept up with political events and issues. In addition to playing a significant role in preventing the public from being misled or confused by fake news, which frequently occurs during elections, the media also has to remain independent of all parties in order to be open and impartial to the electorate. The results have been released using the same approach since the beginning, which makes them rather speculative considering that we are already in a highly technological age. This voting process is also somewhat opaque because it is easy to lie about the results. People will distrust the results since they can't watch the entire voting process in action. As a result, it will prevent the election from going as planned. The government should pay attention to people's grievances, not just for themselves but also for others. In addition, I hope that the government will visit the area and observe firsthand the issues that the people are facing, rather than instructing representatives to go there. As a result, the government should make the lives of the people better before the people elect them to positions of leadership.

R8: The best platform for spreading news is social media. Electronic media also makes it simpler for us to get information and remain current on happenings in addition to providing access to online news.

delivering truthful, accurate news. The biggest disruption to virtual media is the spread of misleading information by careless individuals. As a result, by screening and assessing material, the media should help to stop the spread of false information. Determining the boundaries of election districts is, in my opinion, the most challenging part of Malaysia's voting system. This is because there is still a divide of the territory that is too large, which leads to various administrative problems. Even though the constituency is small, it is agreed that certain locations would have a sizable and concentrated voter population. The outcome of the hung parliament shows how vibrant the nation's democratic environment is. Delaying the selection of the nation's administrative framework, however, may result in a lack of organisation, notably in the economic and social spheres. The incoming administration must make lowering the expense of living and addressing the concerns of various groups of people a priority at this time.

R9: How i stay informed about political through socializing and interacting with politicians and the development of current issues on social media. Provide fast and accurate coverage information. Pressure to balance the insistence of Equality rights based on democratic principles by various ethnic. The election results will determine the direction of the country's expansion and retreat. This is because when politics is stable, it has a great impact on continued economic growth and the prosperity of the people. Post election politics can consider increasing corporate loan funds, especially for indigenous micro enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises. Foreign investors will be attracted and come to invest and cooperate with the country.

R10: How i stay informed about political events and issues is informed through mass media such as Tv and smartphones. The role believe the media should play in covering elections is i don't trust the media because most of them take only one-sided information and most of the media give false information. The biggest challenges facing the electoral system is the time taken to count the number of votes which takes a long time. In my opinion, the results of this election are very important for the country, because having an irresponsible leader will bring down the country. The newly elected work should play an important role, such as focusing on the national economy, people's grievances and religion and politics.

R11: I informed about political events and issues through various ways such as watching the news on

| | television, reading newspapers and so on. The role do i believe the media should play in covering elections is the media must provide true and sincere information in covering the election. The biggest challenges facing the electoral system in my country is the time taken to vote is long and long. I think the outcome of this election will affect the country as a whole we need to choose a leader who has authority and is responsible for raising the name of the country's image. The priorities of the newly elected government work needs to solve the problems faced by the problems of the country such as economic and political problems.

R12: I am informed about events and political issues through social media and newspaper clippings that always publish the issues that occur. The role that I believe the media should play in covering the election is that the media should cover the election honestly and truthfully without any bribery or corruption. The biggest challenge faced by the electoral system in my country is the process of calculating the votes of the voters that will determine the fate of the candidates. The results of this election will affect the country as a whole when the results of the right candidates will help a lot in the economic resources of the country and society. The newly elected government's priority is to ensure that the people are always happy by helping more people who are in difficulty and providing assistance that will reduce their burden. |
|---|---|

4.3 SUMMARY

In summary, this chapter will cover findings and discussion based on research questions. The purpose of this chapter is to know the respondent's answers about awareness of politics among student in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) and knowledge of political awareness among student in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota). Researchers list down 12 respondents' answers for both themes and then findings one respondent from both themes who answer the research questions which fulfil the research objectives with more information.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter five is a concluding chapter that will state the link with previous studies, research findings, the limitation of this study, the recommendation for improvement for the future and a summary. The link with previous studies is related to the literature review from past researchers on political awareness and knowledge among students. The researchers come out with the research finding from the data analysis after making an in-depth interview, in which the researchers conducted the interviews online and asked all interviewers open-ended questions through the Google Meet application. The researchers also come out with limitations of study during making the research and when collecting data from the respondents. Lastly, the researchers come out with a recommendation for the future of the research topic which is political awareness and knowledge among students in the Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) and conclude this study by summary.

5.2 LINK WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES

In this section , the link with previous studies related to the examine the awareness of politic among student in University Malaysia Kelantan Kampus Kota. Researchers link with previous studies related to the literature review from past researchers on awareness of politic among student by using 12 undergraduate student respondents to answer section B and section C research question. Research question for section B are awareness of politic among student in University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) ? while section research question is knowledge of political awareness among student in University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) ? The questionere was use to uncover and offer this way of gathering data in the in depth interview which is the researchers conducted interview with open ended question are asked to all interviewers through the questionere. In depth interviews entail the use of open ended question and follow up inquiries to learn more about the respondents experiences , perspectives , opinions , and expertise . In section B , researchers ask respondent what motivated you to participate in this years general election ? And what issues are most important to you in this election , and why? The answer from respondent 1 , 2 , 3 , 5 , 7 ,12 is because have reached the age limit to vote. This answer link to the previous studies which found that the study of youth political literacy and activism is a complex endeavor (Robert and Alan 2002).

Furthermore , the answer from respondent 4 is the right to vote is a responsibility that needs to be fulfilled by the people of Malaysia . This answer is linked to the previous studies which politics is knowledge and understanding of the political process and political issues , an understanding and knowledge that enables every citizen in a country to carry out their responsibilities as citizen (Hands 1992).

The answer from respondent 6 , 9 , 10 , 11 , is to carry out responsibilities and individual rights as Malaysia. This answer linked to the previous studies which the ethical and responsible leaders influences the values , beliefs and behavior of their followers , which organizational objectives can be achieved through them (Kanungo and Mendoca 1998) . The answer from respondent 8 is the spirit of nationalism is the most powerful incentive for becoming involved in the general election because it engenders a strong sense of duty to guarantee that the country administrative apparatus is governed by the proper people . This answer is linked to the previous studies which ethical leadership as the leader ability to display or demonstrate appropriate behavior in the actions taken (Brown , Trevino And Harrison 2005).

In section C researchers asked respondent to study knowledge of political awareness among student among student in Universiti Malaysia Kelantan Campus Kota ? The answer from respondent 1 ,2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 , and 12 linked to the previous studies which

students are considered agents of societal change . This group can provide a new twist in inviting the community to think (Rosmida 1999) . Researchers ask respondents how do you informed about political events and issues ? The answer from respondents 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 9 , 10 , 11 and 12 is get info through social media like newspapers , television and internet that is always updated . This aswer is linked to the previous studies which social media is a group of applications and websites that connect people to allow everyone to share information and be aware of any event through social networks (Kaplan and Haenlein 2010).

5.3 RESEARCH FINDING

The research list down 12 respondent answer for both themes and then find one respondent from both themes answer the research which fulfil the research objectives with more information.

Finding of theme 1 are the examine the awareness of politic among student in university Malaysia Kelantan. The awareness of politic are significantly imperatively for a democratic society to be built on accountability, transparency and good governance (Ahmed Etal , 2015). Political awareness implies having access to political information, political participation, media primarily in terms of political contents that stimulated interest in political and public affairs (Kuotsu, 2016). It shows that they cannot avoid it from politics. This argument is supported by the study done (Izaz, 1976).

Table 5.1 : finding of theme 1

No.	Finding of awareness of politic among student in university	Interview transcription
	awareness of politic among student in university	*Respondent 6, 23 years old, a Malay girl from FHPK 3 years student, yes I aware about politics because a high sense of responsibility to be an adult making decision find leader. Young voters are not familiar or member of political party. Because they fed up has seen that there been a power in struggle in previous leadership. I also not feeling that describe, not to obsessed with politics and common knowledge of politics will never run of issue. Important student participated issue or debate in this country. Lately current politic environment undesirable since the leader cannot agree on how difficult confronting the country and crisis.* Researchers choose respondent 6 because the respondent answer the question more accurately and clearly. This respondent know well a lot about awareness of politic among student. This respondent was very clear to answer the question and the answer are different along other respondent.

Finding of theme 2 which the knowledge of politic among student in University Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota). Knowledge also are the facts, information and skill through

experience by pratical for theoretical. From dictionary Cambridge meaning of knowledge are understanding of information about subject get the experience or study either known by person or people (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022). The knowledge of politics many fractions did and very widespread, just like the flow of election, the protocol of politics ethic and nomination of candidates (G Desai, 2022). The era of student know about politics are based what they have seen social media, they was influence and take source o ideology of politics (Y Yu, 2022).

Table 5.2 : finding of theme 2

No.	Finding of knowledge of politic among stud	Interview transcription
	knowledge of politic among stud	*Respondent 3 , 22 years old , an Malay female from faculty FHPK 3rd year. Through social media, newspaper articles, and digital platforms, I kept up with political news and topics.Every nation need a smart and just leader, therefore voters must make their decisions based on the numerous qualities that person must possess. The largest difficulty arises when a party makes it difficult for voters to select a government because it demonstrates a lack of political cohesion. When the winning candidate is unpopular with the electorate and the election outcome is not totally representative of the electorate, it will have an impact on the nation. According to me, the newly elected government's top objective is ensuring that every state, race, and religion in the nation is treated equally.* Researcher chose respondent 3 because this respondent answered the question the question accurate and clearly. This respondent understand the question and better than other respondent as well. This respondent also had a knowledge of politics as well. This respondet was very brilliant to answer the question without make other person fell guilty.

5.4 LIMITATION

Limitations are happened in any study as the challenge to conclude an excellent research process and it is the same in this research. Throughout the process of doing research, it is of the utmost importance for the researchers to work toward reducing the variety and scope of constraints to the greatest extent possible. When performing research, any researcher will inevitably run into roadblocks and difficulties. Firstly, the lack of previous study on qualitative methods in political awareness and knowledge among students made it difficult for researchers to get new information. This was also a contributing factor in the difficulty of the research. There is another book with a like title, but unlike that one, it does not focus on students or the area surrounding University Malaysia Kelantan. Aside from that, there were not enough previous studies done in the area where the research was conducted. The name of this study does not yet involve conducting research in the area surrounding the Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota) campus. In order to conduct superior research in the future, researchers will either need to uncover new initiatives or make use of the research recommendations presented here.

Also, there was not enough of the intended population to conduct in-depth interviews with. Because of time constraints, the researcher was unable to conduct in-depth interviews with all of the students enrolled in programmes ranging from their first to their fourth years of study at the Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus). For the purpose of this study, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with family members, close friends, and intimate acquaintances, focusing particularly on undergraduate student respondents from the Fhpk and Fkp faculties who are in their third year of study. They are not interested in participating in this interview session since they do not have sufficient information and are not aware of the political issues that are being discussed. As a result of this, the researcher had a tough time interacting and communicating with the students so that they could more effectively take part in this interview session.

In addition to this, one of the difficulties that the researchers have encountered while carrying out their research is a shortage of time. As a result of the researchers and respondents being busy with their own studies, the coursework for each subject, and their online learning on a tight schedule, the time available for in-depth interview sessions was limited. This is due to the fact that researchers have a hard time getting respondents' time for the purpose of conducting interviews. Because of this, finishing this research paper will take a significant amount of time.

5.5 RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that all universities publish multiple qualitative research and samples of qualitative research reports on fast-food consumption among Malaysian students as a reference in the future. Every single university Many secondary data sources, such as research material in textbooks, journal articles, conferences, seminars, and dissertations, both published and unpublished, must be available in the library in order to gain knowledge for qualitative research. Other than Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota), the research should be increased. Because this study focused on samples collected at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Campus Kota), data obtained from other Malaysian sites may be better or different.

The next recommendation is that in the future, for a limited time, researchers might change in-depth interviews through the Google Meet application to create research questions in the Google Form with the open-ended question asked to all respondents and send the Google Form through WhatsApp, Telegram, Instagram, and E-mail to shorten respondents' time to answer. Furthermore, it is advised that in the future, in the absence of a target population, researchers should take at least one individual from each programme from the first year through the fourth year of study. Researchers should also discover the contact information for all programme students who wish to engage in the research. As a consequence, this can eliminate misunderstanding and prejudice and generate better study outcomes.

The recommendations on political awareness and knowledge among students in current and future Universiti Malaysia Kelantan is expand political science and civics courses, universities should prioritize offering a wide range of political science and civics courses that explore various aspects of politics, governance, and citizenship. These courses should cover subjects such as political theory, comparative politics, international relations, public policy, and political economy. Then, encourage interdisciplinary approaches to political studies, incorporating fields like sociology, psychology, history, and economics. This holistic perspective fosters a deeper understanding of political systems and their social, psychological, and economic foundations.

Moreover, hold campaigns and political awareness events. For example, organizing mock elections and debates, it allows students to experience the electoral process and engage in political discourse. This hands-on approach encourages active participation, fosters healthy debate, and develops critical thinking skills and holds a specific week each semester as "political awareness week" dedicated to organizing events, workshops and seminars on topics such as voter education, public policy analysis and activism roots. This helps create a vibrant political culture on campus.

Lastly, encourage students to participate in politically relevant community service programs, such as volunteering for political campaigns, collaborating with NGOs, or engaging in advocacy for social and political causes. This experience provides practical insight into the political process and fosters a sense of civic responsibility and works with local and national government institutions to offer training programs for students. This allows students to gain hands-on experience in policymaking, public administration and the political process, while establishing valuable contacts in the field.

5.6 SUMMARY

In summary, this study was conducted to find out political awareness and knowledge among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus). A total of 12 undergraduate student respondents aged 22 to 23 years were selected from Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus) to analyze political awareness and knowledge among students at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (Kota Campus). By implementing these recommendations, universities can significantly increase political awareness and knowledge among students. By expanding curriculum offerings, facilitating interaction with political experts, organizing engaging events, encouraging community engagement and leveraging technology, universities can empower students to become active participants in the democratic process, fostering a more informed and engaged citizenry. This initiative contributes to building a society that values political literacy and ensures the continued survival of democracy. Basically, the results show that the study was accepted, and the researcher's objective was achieved. The researcher hopes that the findings of this study can help future researchers. This will lead to sufficient resources and ideas for future researchers about this research.

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