

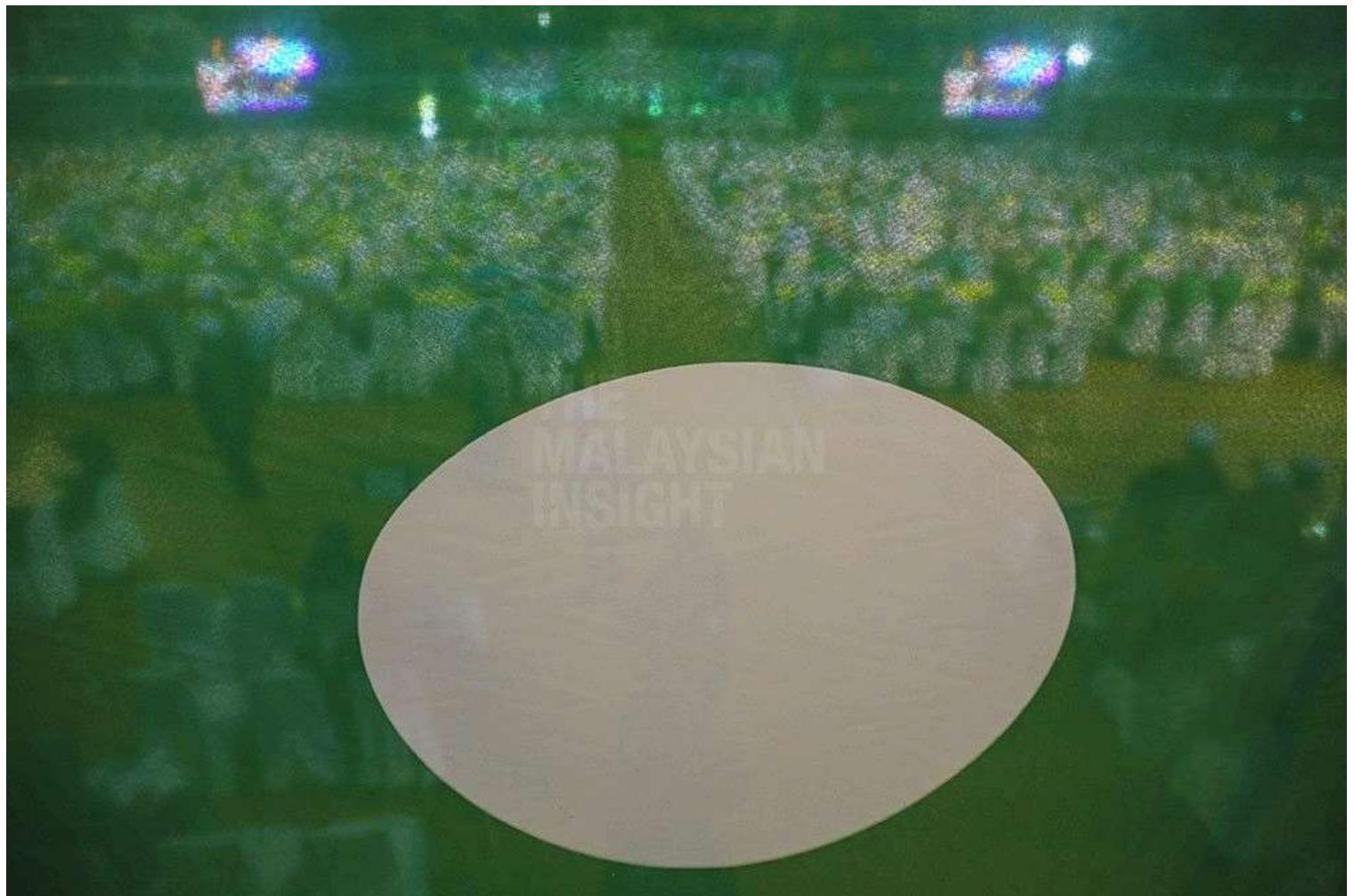


尽管在这次柏朗埃补选中，国阵-希望仍然没有实现一加一等于二的优势，但在作者看来，他们的表现还是可圈可点。 (档案照：透视大马)

我阅读了关于这次补选的多篇评论。今日要讨论的论点是我个人表示赞同，有些我则不赞同。

第一，国阵支持者仍支持国阵

势正在改变，尤其是在马来心脏地区。因此，考虑到在2022年大选中，如果我们
将国阵-希望的选票相加，国阵候选人的选票少了2000张，但在我看来，巫统的选
民倾向国盟的转移并不那么糟糕，尤其是在800多名选民没有投票以及游子票的问
题。



作者不认同绿潮在柏朗埃补选不再发挥作用的说法。 (档案照：透视大马)

因此，在这次补选中，如果我们从得票率来看，尽管投票率较低，国盟实际上成功增加得票率的百分比以及票数。这证明绿潮的影响仍然存在，只是它没有能够在这次巫统的候选人中夺走太多的选票。与其他补选中希盟派出的候选人比较时，国盟较能够从希盟那里夺走更多选票。

第三，巫统失去掌控堡垒区的优势

一些评论员声称巫统在这一次补选失去了垦殖民的堡垒区支持。我不否认这种说法，但实际上，自2022年大选以来，巫统已经失去许多他们传统的选区，包括几十年来一直是他们不可动摇的定存区——垦殖民选票，甚至是吉兰丹和登嘉楼以外的马来乡村地区，以及由巫统重量级人物争夺的席位，如话望生和布城。

有鉴于此，巫统失去了对马来区的掌控不是因为柏朗埃这次补选，而是自2022年大选开始就有迹可循。

结论

尽管在这次柏朗埃补选中，国阵-希盟仍然没有实现一加一等于二的优势，但对我来说，他们的表现还是可圈可点。很多不利于巫统的因素，环境和政治格局的确是已经不可逆转的。然而，仅仅根据胜选的结果来描述当前的政治格局，未免也不恰当。



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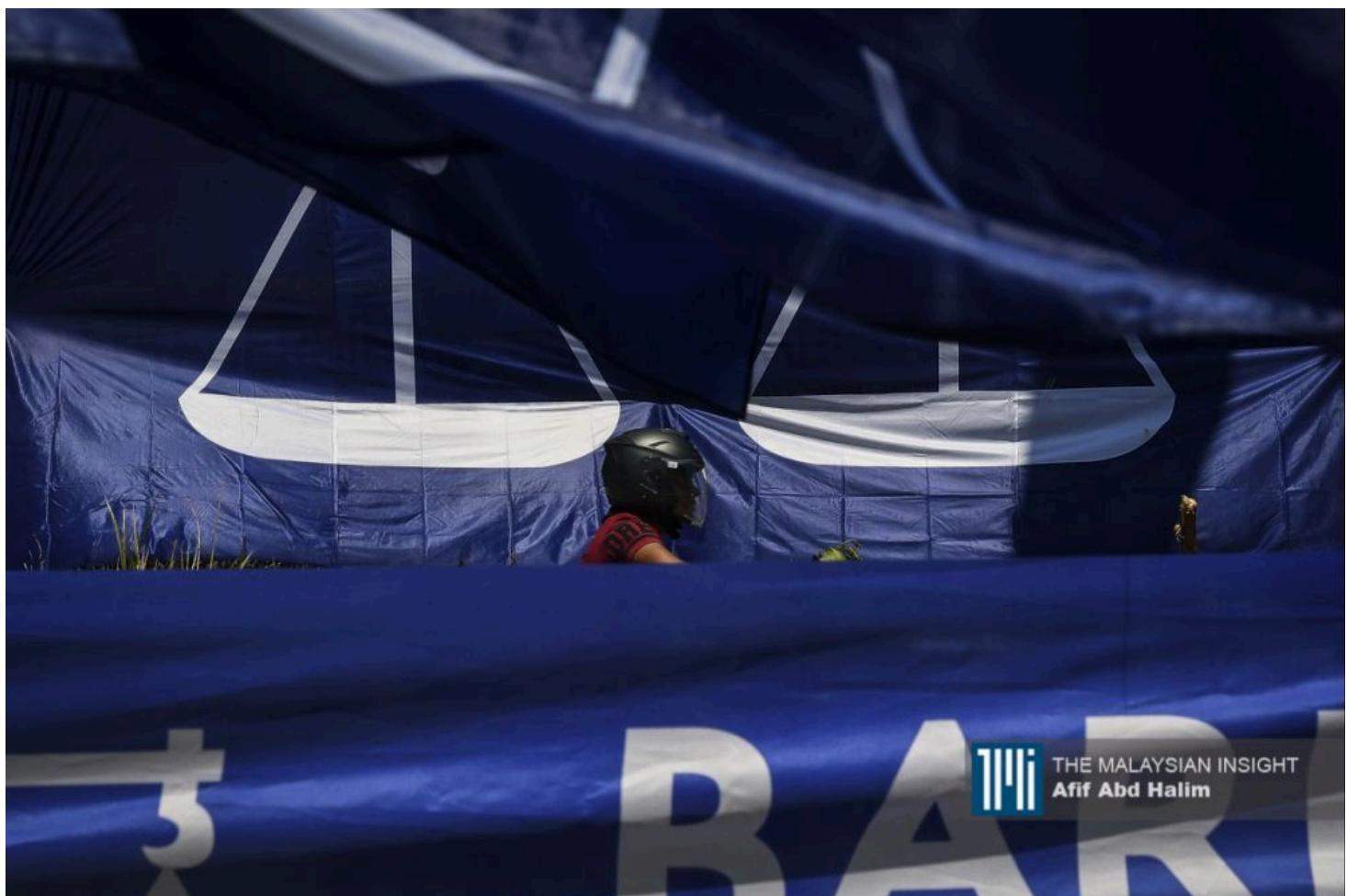
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[Liu Che Wei Column] BN's performance in the Barangay by-election is remarkable



Liu Zhewei

Last updated 8 months ago · Published on 12 Oct 2023 2:28PM · 0 comments



Although the Barisan Nasional-PH still failed to achieve a one plus one equals two advantage in this Barangay by-election, in the author's opinion, their performance is still remarkable. (File photo: Perspective Malaysia)

I have read a number of comments on this by-election. Today I will discuss some of the arguments I personally agree with and some that I do not.

This is the question I posed in last week's column. If we compare the results of the 2022 general election and the 2023 by-election, my personal observation is that BN has done well, although there is room for improvement.

If we look at voter turnout, there were about 800 voters who did not vote in the 2023 by-election. But don't forget that there were three coalitions in the 2022 general election, namely Barisan Nasional, Perikatan Nasional and Pakatan Harapan. On the surface, it can be observed that Barisan Nasional received the same votes as before, Perikatan Nasional's votes increased by more than 1,000 votes, and Pakatan Harapan's votes, which were expected to go to Barisan Nasional, did not seem to work.

As I expected in my previous article, some voters who previously voted for UMNO are now shifting their votes to PN.

Nevertheless, this situation is not as bad as in other elections. Don't forget that in the 2022 general election, the 2,000 votes that PH received included Chinese voters in the constituency. Chinese voters accounted for about 18% of the total voter turnout. At the same time, relatively speaking, many non-local voters prefer PH, although this trend is changing, especially in the Malay heartland. Therefore, considering that in the 2022 general election, if we add up the BN-PH votes, the BN candidates had 2,000 fewer votes, but in my opinion, the shift of UMNO voters towards PN is not that bad, especially when more than 800 voters did not vote and the issue of wandering votes.

The author disagrees with the view that the Green Wave no longer has a role to play in the Berangay by-election. (File photo: Malaysian Insight)

Second, the green tide is still brewing

I have read some comments claiming that the Green Wave no longer plays a role in the Berangay by-election, or even reduced. Personally, I disagree with these claims. One of the biggest fallacies in Malaysian politics is that many people only look at the results and not the process.

In the 2022 general election, there is no doubt that PN performed very well in many PAS-dominated constituencies. However, in many other constituencies, PN was able to win because of the vote split between BN and PH. In fact, vote split is not an appropriate term to describe the 2022 general election because there is no clear partnership between the three coalitions. However, assuming that only PN is against BN, or PN is against PH, PN will not win easily in the 2022 general election, so we cannot conclude whether the Green Wave is still there or has disappeared based solely on the winner.

the lower turnout. This proves that the influence of the Green Wave is still there, but it was not able to take away too many votes from the UMNO candidates this time. When compared to the candidates fielded by PH in other by-elections, PN was able to take away more votes from PH.

Third, UMNO has lost its advantage in controlling the stronghold areas.

Some commentators claim that UMNO lost the settler strongholds in this by-election. I do not deny this claim, but in reality, UMNO has lost many of their traditional constituencies since the 2022 general election, including settler votes, which have been their unshakable base for decades, even in rural Malay areas outside Kelantan and Terengganu, and seats contested by UMNO heavyweights such as Gua Musang and Putrajaya.

In view of this, UMNO's loss of control over the Malay areas was not due to the Berangay by-election, but there were signs of this since the 2022 general election.

in conclusion

Although the Barisan Nasional-PH still failed to achieve a one plus one equals two advantage in the Berangay by-election, for me, their performance is still remarkable. Many factors, environments and political landscapes that are unfavorable to UMNO are indeed irreversible. However, it is inappropriate to describe the current political landscape based solely on the results of the election.

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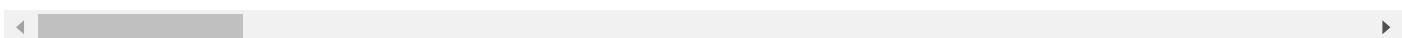
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