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Electoral Malpractice and its Consequences

A n election is a procedure by which members of com-
munities or for organizations choose representatives to hold office.

The general idea of the meaning of reflection is reflected in the below definition: “Electors are the democratic method of choosing representatives of the people.” If the above definition is so, then how does it come about that election is held in all types of countries, even in those where democracy does not exist?

Some scholars argue that elections are a technique for forming representative bodies and for delegating authority. It means therefore, that elections can be used instead of other techniques (designating representatives by succession ex-officio). And in many cases under such conditions, some of the methods adopted are either with rapidity or highly sophisticated. These scholars recommend making the highly rated voluntary pluralistic elections an electoral institution in which, in addition to the electoral fraud because: they have failed to take cognizance of the environment in which their recommendations are to be implemented.

In essence elections had been held in western democracies long before universal suffrage was achieved and in actual fact elections were not only carried out in societies which made a democratic structure: a classic example is USSR, where the domination of any party (The Communist Party was written into their constitutions). Other include: Socialist Hungary and Romania, where representatives were nominated at regular intervals.

ELECTORAL MALPRACTICE

A malpractice in its ordinary meaning has to do with illegal or wrongful behavior while in a professional job. Electoral malprac-
tice include falsification of results, voting, snatching of ballots, multiple voting, illegal voters list, impersonation, purposed switching of votes or among the winners voting in an election as an electoral or election.

Electoral malpractice and violence, especially the incidents that occur with some regularity, seems indicating of more widespread systemic grievances. The electoral administrators and violence as a criminal act or a cyclical phenomenon is likely to end future elections from being irregular and violent.

How to Curb Electoral Malpractice

Several recommendations have been put forth by scholars on how to achieve fair and free elections and consequently achieve corre-
cration between elections and legitimacy. For example, they have put forth the following as common denominators in their recommendations for a free and fair election: independent electoral body, independent judiciary, explicit electoral rules.

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cracy”). The candidate should be prepared to implement various strategic imperatives (for example, how best to deploy a recent capital increase), Board arrangement, the president should be freed up to focus on strategy and financial targets.

Recognizing this, finance ministers and central bank governors (for example, how best to deploy a recent capital increase), Board arrangement, the president should be freed up to focus on strategy and financial targets.

The most important criterion, in our view, is that the candi-
date should be capable of effective leadership and management, with a compelling vision, a commitment to multilateralism, and diplomatic communication skills (read: “poli-
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