

# Easy school dialogues - original and selected : designed to instruct and improve the minds of young persons in reading and speaking

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**Electoral Systems** —

Therefore, the commitment to presidentialism in for example Latin America and parts of South-East Asia means that the question now asked is: What aspects of institutional design help make presidentialism work? Distribution requirements introduce strategic imperatives for candidates. At these levels, various authorities are elected under different systems.

**Electoral Systems** —

Different kinds of electoral system also result in different relationships between individual candidates and their supporters. The Electoral College then elects the president by absolute majority.

**Electoral Systems** —

Where lists are closed, voters have no opportunity to determine the identity of the persons who will represent them and no identifiable representative for their town, district or village, nor can they easily reject an individual representative if they feel that he or she has performed poorly in office or is not the kind of person they would want representing them— e. The relationships between electors, elected members, and political parties are affected not only by the electoral system but also by other provisions of the political legislative framework such as term limits, provisions regulating the relationship between parties and their members who are also elected representatives, or provisions barring elected members from changing parties without resigning from the legislature. The List PR system used in South Africa is a good example of a closed list.

**Electoral Systems** —

In Argentina, a successful candidate must poll 45 per cent, or 40 per cent plus a lead of more than 10 per cent over the second-placed candidate.

Because PR systems reward minority parties with a minority of the seats, they are less likely to lead to situations where a single party holds all the seats in a given province or district.

### **Electoral Systems —**

When two additional elements are considered —the nature of the State unitary or federal and the legislative system unicameral or bicameral—, the number of options increases. In both cases, a major justification for the change was the need to combat vote-buying and strengthen the development of political parties. A further administrative task is to draft and agree the summary of the ballot title.

### **Electoral Systems —**

Parties, candidates and voters may take two or even three electoral processes to fully observe and respond to the positive and negative effects of particular changes.

### **Electoral Systems —**

The United States is unique in conducting its national presidential election by FPTP at federal state level. This makes sense for two prime reasons which have to do with the theory underpinning federalism. Unless sufficient seats are highly competitive, the system can be insensitive to swings in public opinion.

### **Electoral Systems —**

In post-conflict transitions, this creates a tension between the practical constraints that may affect the implementation of elections driven for example by the political imperatives of a peace agreement, and the desirability of getting the system right at the beginning. While the purpose of creating an electoral system with roughly proportional results is not a really complex task, that of delivering a majority government may pose serious challenges that could end up imposing big restrictions for achieving the desired objective, not because of the lack of regulatory or procedural instruments, but because its realization may require complicated political arrangements.

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