المماسة العالمية في سياق إدارة ومراقبة الانتخابات حول العالم

Global Practices in Context of Managing and Monitoring Elections

Editor: Dr. Nizamettin Aydın, Assistant Professor, Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Türkiye.
Project Coordinator: Dr. Sohaib Shaheen, Modern Center for Studies and Research, Palestine.

Index

Editor Submission 9

Chapter One: Election Activities In The World During The Covid-19 Pandemic Period.....13

1. Introduction 13

2. Elections Durring The Covid-19 Pandemic 14

2.1. Early Voting Method 16

2. 2. Voting Method By Letter (Mail) 17

2. 3. Electronic Voting Method 19

Conclusion.....24

References 26

Chapter Two: Women's Electoral Rights In Egypt 31

1. Introduction: 31

2. The Nature Of The Election 34

2.1. Linguistic Meaning Of Election 34

2.2. Idiomatic Meaning Of Election 35

2.3. Conditions For Eligible Voters.....36

2.4. Types Of Elections 39

2.5 Stages Of Elections.....40

2.6. Characteristics Of Elections 40

3. How Egyptian Women Obtained The Right To Vote.....41

3.1 Electoral Participation Of Egyptian Women Before The July 23, 1952 Revolution 41

3.2 Electoral Participation Of Egyptian Women After The July 23, 1952 Revolution 42

3.3 Representation Of Women In Parliament According To The 2012 Constitution 43
3.4 Representation Of Women In Parliament According To The 2014 Constitution And Its Amendments....44
3.5 Women's Participation In The 2020 House Of Representatives Elections 45
3.6 Current Egyptian Women Parliamentarians Face Several Challenges: 45
Conclusion....47
References 48
Chapter Three: Electronic Election System (E-Choice) And The Example Of Estonia 53
1. Introduction 53
2. Electronic Election Systems And Its Historical Development 55
3. Basic Requirements Of Electronic Election Systems 56
4. Pros And Cons Of Electronic Election Systems 57
5. Implementation Of Electronic Election System (Internet Voting) In Estonia 59
Conclusion....64
References: 65
Chapter Four: Election Security In Terms Of Classic Voting And Electronic Voting 71
1. Introduction 71
2. Elections....72
3. Voting Methods....73
3.1. Classical Voting Method 74
3.2. Electronic Voting Method 74
3.2.1. Electronic Voting Practices In The World 77
3.2.1.1. Australia....77
3.2.1.2. Estonia....78

3.2.1.3. Belgium....78
3.2.1.4. Brazil....79
3.2.1.5. Switzerland....79
3.2.1.6. India....80
4. Evaluation In Terms Of Election Security....80
Conclusion....82
References....83
Chapter Five: The Influence Of Citizens' Political Culture On Electoral Participatio....89
1. Introduction :....89
2.The Relationship Between Political Culture And Electoral Participation....91
2.1. The Concept Of Political Culture....91
2.2 Requirements For Electoral Participation....92
2.2.1 The Citizens' Political Culture....92
2.2.2. The Economic Factors:....95
3. The Jurisprudential Debate Regarding Illiterate Voter Participation In Elections.....97
3.1 Demanding The Exclusion Of Illiterate Individuals From Electoral Participation.....98
3.2 Responding To Arguments For Excluding Illiterate People From Electoral Participation.....100
Conclusion:....104
References....106
Chapter Six: Management And Audit Of Elections In Palestine....111
1. Introduction:....111
2.Constitutional And Legal Framework Of Palestinian General Elections....112
2.1 Historical Background Of The General Elections....112

2.2. The Role Of The Central Election Committee 114
2.3. Challenges For The Central Election Committee.....114
2.4. The Role Of The Central Election Office.....116
3. Duties Of The Central Election Bureau: 116
3. 1. Management Of General Elections.....117
3.2. Candidacy Conditions In General Elections.....118
3.3 Organizing Election Campaigns 120
4. Monitoring System For General Elections.....122
4.1. Observation Of General Elections 122
4.2. Qualifications And Accreditation Of Observers 123
5. The Role Of The Central Election Committee In The Cancellation And Renewal Of The General Elections 125
5.1 Cancellation Of General Elections 125
5.2 Renewal Of General Elections.....126
Conclusion:.....129
References: 131

Editor Submission

Elections are the cornerstone of democracy, serving as the most effective means of political control. They empower individuals to shape their government by selecting from a pool of political candidates who will chart the course for their collective future. Furthermore, elections enable significant decisions to be made through referendums. The pivotal role of elections in shaping the political landscape has generated substantial global interest. While elections were once solely viewed as a mechanism for determining political power, their significance has evolved significantly. This transformation has been particularly evident since the 43rd American Presidential Elections in 2000, which brought about significant developments. As a result, elections have shifted from the periphery of political and academic discourse to its very core. Their prominence continues to surge, garnering ever-increasing attention worldwide.

In virtually all countries around the world, governments are established through elections, except for those under dictatorships. The world's diverse political and historical backgrounds, along with unique political traditions, have led to the acceptance of various election systems. These differences have resulted in the adoption of different methods and models for conducting elections.

The aim is to ensure that voter preferences are accurately and freely reflected in the results. Therefore, elections require autonomous and institutional structures specific to each democratic country. These structures should be established using democratic methods, equipped with technological infrastructure, and staffed with experts selected based on merit. Importantly, they must operate independently from political influence, safeguarding their social reputation. To achieve truly fair and free elections, it is imperative that the institutions and boards responsible for managing and overseeing elections possess effective mechanisms for management and supervision. The nature of election management and supervision activities varies from one country to another, primarily due to differences in the election management and supervision models adopted by these countries.