

Election results

[History](#)



Election Results Introduction An election is a form of a political decision making process that is used by populations or organizations across the globe in choosing an individual to hold public office. They have been the usual mechanism through which modern representative democracies have operated ever since the 17th century. Elections have been used to fill offices of legislature, executive and at times the judiciary, and for regional and local governments. The election process though usually political has been applied to other sectors such as in business organizations and corporations and even non profit associations.

Discussion

The results of an election are and can never be predicted in terms of how the results are received by the population. This is because an election in essence is carried out because there are different interests within the population and only the larger part of the population that is for a particular opinion or an individual always carries the day. If most or the entire population is for a particular idea or person, then the elections may be unanimous, and a peaceful co-existence within the population continues; like in presidential elections of The United States of 2008, which was the 56th presidential election held on November 4, 2008. Democrat Obama, the then junior United States senator from Illinois defeated republican John McCain, who was the senior United States senator from Arizona. Obama would go on to make a decisive victory over McCain in both the electoral and the popular vote.

Obama received the most votes ever garnered by a presidential candidate in American history and also won the electoral and popular vote by the largest margin ever in twenty years. This meant that most of the country was basically in a quorum for the change. The other faction that was anti Obama

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had to accept the results because the elections were free and fair and they had to accept the results (Baldino & Kyle p11).

If a part of the population that does not win the election feels that the election was some how compromised, their might be a protests which if not checked in time, may escalate to some form of violence between the diverse divisions of the populace. An example of such instances are like the post election violence that rocked the republic of Kenya in late December of 2007 and early 2008, the aftermath of Ugandan elections during the February 2011 elections that also led to the arrest of the main opposition leader Kizza Besigye, and also in Zimbabwe which also resulted in a power sharing pact between Robert Mugabe and Mukwazhi Tsvangirayi; the two major leaders as a result of dissatisfaction with election results. These instances of election results related violence's indicate that these respective countries are still developing democracies due to their hard stance on acceptance of election results and respect to the bill of rights of their various citizens (Plattner & Diamond, p25). Elections the world over, are always used as determinants whether a country has matured enough to hold a peaceful and democratic election which is in line with the bill of rights.

Conclusion

If a nation holds free and fair elections, then the entire world will view this gesture as a sign of political maturity and will want to conduct business with these countries, but those countries that are politically unstable are always left behind in development since the world fears losses that they may attain as a result of war and vandalism. Such countries are always alienated by world economies through monetary sanctions and diplomatic rejections. Election results therefore mean a lot to a country; not only in terms of the <https://assignbuster.com/election-results/>

type of leaders they choose but also how free and fair the process is in the eyes of the world, which is always a form of image building.

Works cited

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