Spatial organization of parliamentary elections in Kirkuk Governorate 2018 for the year

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Abstract

The study showed that the geographical distribution of voters in the districts of Kirkuk governorate was uneven, as the number of voters in the district of Kirkuk reached (700,974 voters), or (73.30%) of the total number of voters in Kirkuk governorate, while the number of voters in Al-Dibs district decreased to (46,444). The voter) i.e. (4.85%) of the total number of voters in Kirkuk governorate. As for the geographical distribution of the electoral centers, the number of electoral centers was not compatible with the number of registered voters in the districts (Kirkuk, Hawija, Daquq), while in the Debs district, the number of centers was matched with the registered ones. The study also showed that more than half of the registered voters did not vote, as the participation rate was (49.34%) of the total number of registered voters, in addition to the fact that the general and actual density in the districts of Kirkuk governorate did not match, due to the low number of participants, and the seats The allocated parliamentary elections did not match the population estimates in Kirkuk governorate, and that Daquq district had the largest share in the percentage of participants in these elections (68%).

Keywords: Quran, vowel, morphological notation.

Introduction

The spatial organization of the elections is of great importance because it is linked to the freedom to hold elections on the one hand, and the restriction of voters within a specific geographic area through which the results of the elections can be easily identified on the other hand. Commitment to impartiality in the division of electoral districts and the distribution of electoral centers, as drawing electoral districts in a way that favors a particular party, this constitutes falsification of the elections and a falsification of the will of the voters ( ) .

Research problem: The research problem lies in the following question:

Was the geographical distribution of registered voters, participants and electoral centers a fair distribution within the districts of Kirkuk Governorate?

Research hypothesis: The research is based on the following hypothesis:

There is a clear discrepancy in the geographical distribution of registered voters, participants and electoral centers in the districts of Kirkuk Governorate.

 Search objective:

Identifying the nature of the geographical distribution of registered voters, participants and electoral centers in Kirkuk Governorate.

Geographical distribution of voters in Kirkuk governorate

First: The geographical distribution of registered voters from the districts of Kirkuk Governorate in the 12/5/2018 elections.

The number of those registered (18 years and over) in Kirkuk governorate who are entitled to participate in the elections reached (956,264 people), which is (59.84%) of the total population of the governorate. (65.62%) of the total population of the district, and the lowest percentage in Hawija district (53.28%), and districts in Kirkuk governorate can be divided according to the number of registered people (who are entitled to vote) from the total population of the district into two main categories, as follows (see table And the shape and map (1) :

The first category: (the districts in which the number of registered persons increased above the general average of 59.84%).

This category included each of the judiciary (Debs 65.62%, Kirkuk 61.55%), and the number of those registered in these two jurisdictions reached (747,418 registered), which constitutes (78.16%) of the total number of registrants in the governorate, due to High population density, especially in Kirkuk district.

The second category: (the districts in which the number of registered persons decreased from the general average of 59.84%).

This category included the judiciary (Daqouq 55.25% , Hawija 53.28%) and the number of registered persons in these two jurisdictions reached (208,846 registered), which constitutes (21.83%), of the total number of registrants in the governorate . Districts in the elections results in Kirkuk governorate, when compared with the number of those registered in the districts of Kirkuk and Dibs, is weak , due to the low number of those registered in these two districts.

Table (1) *The percentage of those registered in the Kirkuk governorate elections 2018 to the population of the districts*

difference from average	%The ratio	Number of registered [2]	Population Estimates [1]	eliminate
1,71+	61,55	700,974	1,138,701	Kirkuk
6,56-	53,28	156,291	293,290	Hawija
4,59-	55,25	52,555	95,109	Daquq
5,78+	65,62	46,444	70,774	molasses
_____	59,84	956,264	1,597,876	Total

Source: From the researcher's work based on

1- The Ministry of Planning, the Central Statistical Organization, estimates of the population of Kirkuk governorate according to the administrative units for the year 2018.

2- The Independent High Electoral Commission (National Office), Kirkuk Governorate elections data 2018, (unpublished data).
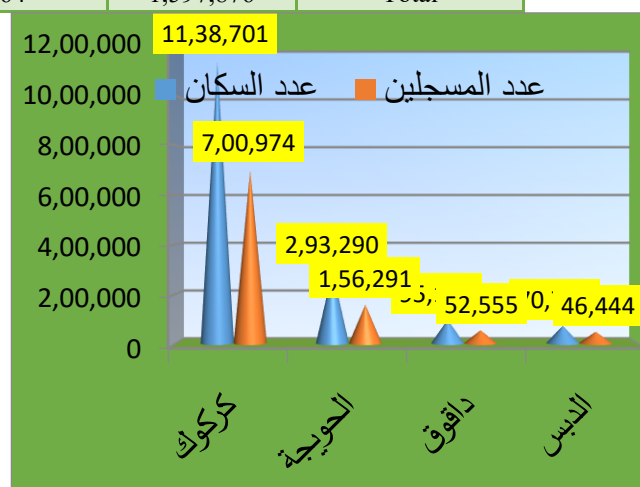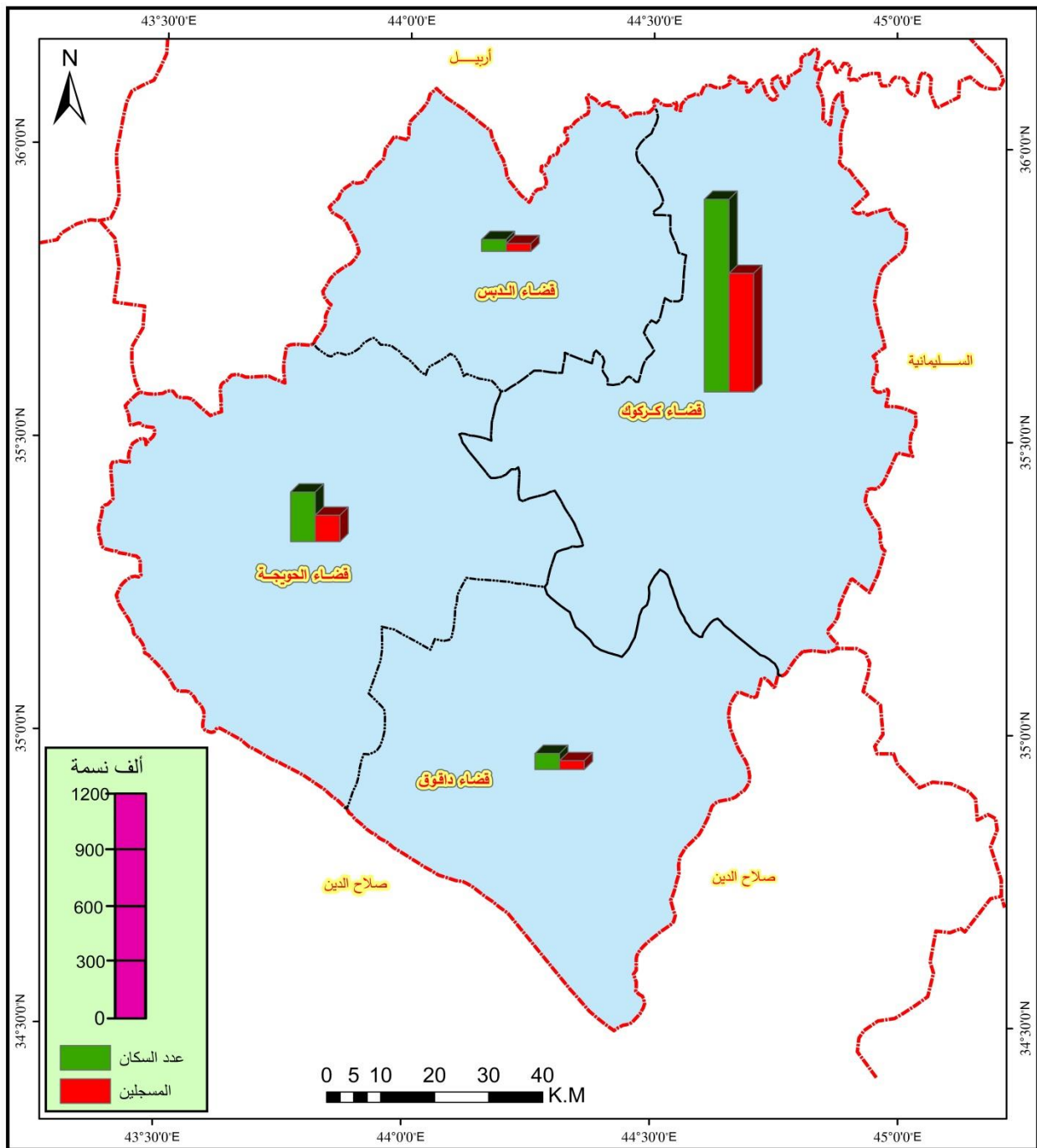

Figure (1) *The number of people registered in the Kirkuk governorate elections 2018 to the number of residents in the districts*

Map (1) *The ratio of those registered in the Kirkuk governorate elections 2018 to the population of the districts*

Arc GIS 10.8 program .

Second: The geographical distribution of voters in terms of the general electoral density in Kirkuk Governorate.

The general density measure, which is dividing the total population in a region by the total area

of the region, is one of the indicators that shows the picture of the geographical distribution of the population, and since there is a large number of the population not included in the elections and they are the group under the age of (18 years), it was necessary to Modifying the scale to fit the nature of the

study, and accordingly the scale became dividing the population of (18 years and over) by the total area they occupy. In the electoral district, and to obtain a more accurate indication of the electoral process, it requires dividing the number of actual participants by the total area of the region, which is called the (actual electoral density) measure (which will be addressed later in the third topic), since a large number of people of Participation They did not actually participate in the elections ( ) .

By applying the general electoral density scale in Kirkuk governorate, a picture of the geographical distribution of the registrants appears through the table and map (2), as follows:

• The result of the general electoral density scale in Kirkuk governorate was (92.30 voters) at the age of participation / km2, and the results of this measure varied at the level of districts in Kirkuk governorate, and the general picture can be clarified For the geographical distribution of those of voting age by dividing the results of the general electoral density into three categories, as follows:

☐ The first category (areas with a low general electoral density).

It is the category in which the general electoral density is less than (30 voters)/km2, and this

category includes Daquq district at (20.36 voters)/km2, due to the wide area of the district compared to the number of voters, as the percentage of the district's total area The governorate is (24.91%), while about (5.50%) of the total population of Kirkuk governorate who are of voting age resides in the district.

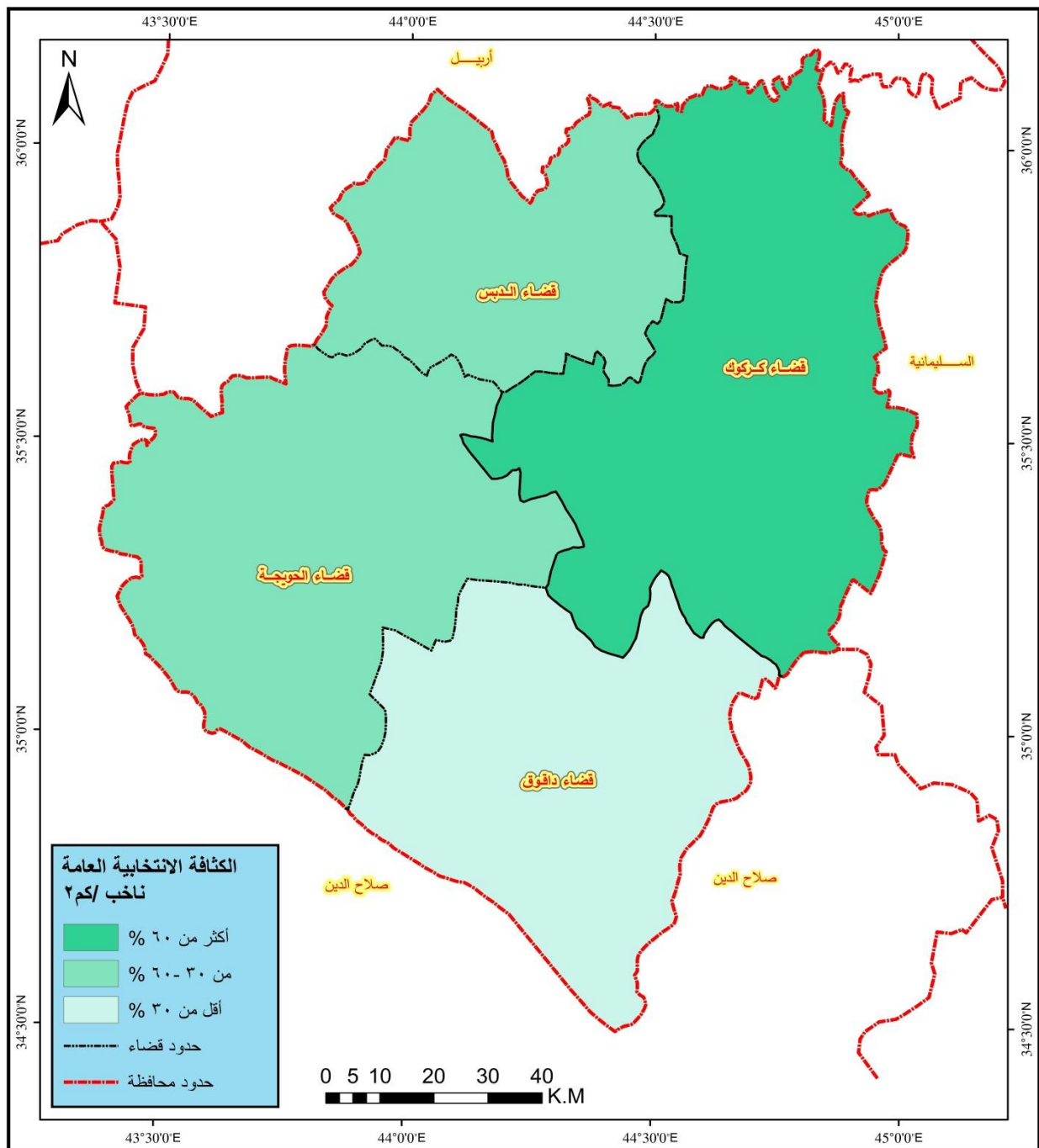☐ The second category (regions with medium general electoral density).

The general electoral density in this category ranges between (30-60 voters) / km2, and this category included the districts (Hawija 57.71%, Al-Dibs 35.30%) voters / km2, as the percentage of the area in these two districts out of the total area of the governorate (26.14% and 12.64%) respectively, while the percentage of voters in the two jurisdictions reached (16,34%, 4.86%) respectively.

☐ The third category (areas with a high general electoral density).

rate of (186.38 voters) / km 2, due to the high number of the population of voting age compared to the area of the district. It is occupied by the district out of the total area of the governorate (36.30%), while the district is inhabited by about (73.30%) of the total population of the governorate at the age of elections.

Table (2) *Quantitative and Relative Distribution of Area and Population at Participation Age (Election Age) and General Electoral Density in Kirkuk Governorate by District*

density *constituents/km2	Population of participating age (election age)		space		eliminate
	_ %	voter	_ %	km2	
186,38	73.30	700,974	36.30	61 7 , 3	Kirkuk
57,71	16.34	156,291	26.14	708 , 2	Hawija
20,36	5.50	52,555	24.91	_ 2,581	Daquq
35,30	4.86	46,444	12.64	_ 1,310	molasses
92,30	%100	956,264	%100	10,360	Governorate

Source: From the researcher's work based on the data of the Independent High Electoral Commission (National Office), Kirkuk Governorate elections data 2018, (unpublished data).

The general electoral density was calculated using the following equation / general electoral

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{عدد الناخبين في سن المشاركة في القضاء}}{\text{مساحة القضاء}}.$$

Map (2) *Geographical distribution of the general electoral density in Kirkuk governorate, according to districts*

Source: From the researcher's work based on Table (2) and using the Arc GIS 10.8 program

Geographical distribution of electoral centers in Kirkuk governorate

Conducting elections in any country requires dividing the country into electoral districts, and defining the locations of electoral centers and committees within those districts, which facilitates the conduct of the electoral process and guarantees the right of voters to express their opinions by casting their votes within those electoral districts and centres. To ensure fair elections, this It requires dividing the country into electoral districts according to the population and the area of the region, as well as the electoral system. The division enables voters to choose the best and most suitable candidates, which is very difficult in the event that the country is one electoral district, as it is difficult for voters to identify the candidates and thus the difficulty of choosing ( ) .

Electoral center : It is the place designated by the commission within the electoral district to conduct the election process, and it contains a number of electoral stations, and each group of electoral centers is linked to one electoral district ( ) .

First: The geographical criteria used in distributing electoral centers.

1- Administrative factor: This means that the division of electoral districts is compatible with the administrative division of the state, meaning that the administrative divisions of the state are linked to the division of electoral districts, and this criterion is often taken into account because it takes into account the feelings of the population (   ) . The administrative boundaries of the governorates were adopted as official boundaries for the electoral districts, and the electoral districts were divided according to smaller administrative units (districts, sub-districts or residential neighborhoods) on a number of electoral centers and the electoral centers were divided into a certain number of polling stations in proportion to the number of voters.

3- Population factor: It represents the number of the population The most widely used geographical criteria when distributing electoral centers and drawing electoral districts,

as the number of voters is determined as a minimum and a maximum for each electoral center, meaning that there is a direct relationship between the number of population and the number of electoral centers, and this is clearly shown in Kirkuk governorate, as the largest number of electoral centers is concentrated In the district of Kirkuk, and one of the things that must be taken into account is that the population is in constant movement, increasing or decreasing, due to natural movement and immigration, which leads to a decrease in the number of voters in some districts and an increase in them in others, which requires a periodic review of the voter register by deletion. and add (   ) . The population number is also relied upon in determining the number of parliamentary seats in the electoral districts, as Article 1 of the Elections Law No. (26) for the year (2009): The House of Representatives consists of a number of seats at the rate of (one seat for every 100,000 people) according to Statistics of the Ministry of Commerce for the governorates for the year 2005 Provided that the population growth rate of (2.8 %) per governorate per year should be added to it ( ) . Accordingly, the number of parliamentary seats in Kirkuk governorate must be according to the population estimates for the year 2018 amounting to (1,597,876 people) (15 seats), but (13 seats) were allocated and the number of public seats was (12), and (one seat) a quota For the Christian minority, and accordingly, the electoral law must be amended either by increasing the number of residents for each seat, or by increasing the number of seats for the governorate to be compatible with the size of the governorate's population.

3- The distance factor: The Independent High Electoral Commission in Iraq has adopted schools as polling centers, and has stipulated several conditions in these centers, including: proximity to population centers and easy access to them, especially in rural areas characterized by the spacing of population centers, especially with a curfew on polling day It provides rooms (election stations), as well as the possibility of providing protection for electoral centers and voters ( ) .

Second - Geographical distribution of electoral centers in Kirkuk governorate.

The number of registered voters in Kirkuk governorate reached (956,264) registered in (315) electoral centers, distributed throughout the governorate, with a general average of about (3,035) registered/centers. Electoral centers at the district level, due to the discrepancy in the number of registered voters in districts. The geographical distribution of electoral centers can be clarified as follows:

A- The district of Kirkuk ranked first in terms of electoral centers, as it obtained more than two-thirds of the electoral centers, as the number of polling centers in the district reached (234), or 74.28% of the total number of centers in the governorate. The number of registered voters with the number of electoral centers shows a decrease in the average number of (2,990) registered voters/centers compared to the general average of (3,035) registered/centers, and despite that, it obtained more than its share of (4) electoral centers, as it was scheduled The quota of the judiciary should be (230) electoral centers.

B- Hawija district ranked second in the number of electoral centers with (47) electoral centers, accounting for (14.92%) of the total number of electoral centers in the governorate . The average number of registered applicants exceeded the overall average of (3,035) registered / centers, as the average reached The year in the judiciary was (3,325) registered / centred, and accordingly the judiciary's share was to be (51) electoral centers.

C- The number of electoral centers in Daquq district reached 19, which represents (6.03%) of the number of electoral centers in the governorate. By comparing the number of registered voters with the number of electoral centers, it is noted that the average number of registered voters is lower than the general average. The judiciary's share is to be (17) electoral centers.

D- In the fourth and last rank, the Dibs district came with a number of electoral centers that amounted to (15) centers, at a rate of (4.76%) of the total number of centers in the governorate. It is noted that the number of centers in the district corresponds to the number of registered voters.

Table (3) *Geographical distribution of electoral centers in Kirkuk governorate*

Scheduled number of **centers	Average *elector/center	% The ratio	Number of polling stations	_ %	Number of registered	eliminate
230	2,995	74.29	234	73.30	700,974	Kirkuk
51	3,325	14.92	47	16.34	156,291	Hawija
17	2,766	6.03	19	5.50	52,555	Daquq
15th	3,096	4.76	15th	4.86	46,444	molasses
313	3,035	% 100	315	%100	956,264	Governorate

Source: From the researcher's work based on the data of the Independent High Electoral Commission (National Office), Kirkuk Governorate elections data 2018, (unpublished data).

The average number of voters in the electoral * centers was calculated using the following equation: $\frac{\text{عدد الناخبين في القضاء}}{\text{عدد المراكز الانتخابية في القضاء}}$

The number of electoral centers in the ** district was calculated using the following equation: $\frac{\text{عدد الناخبين في القضاء}}{\text{المتوسط العام}(3,035)}$
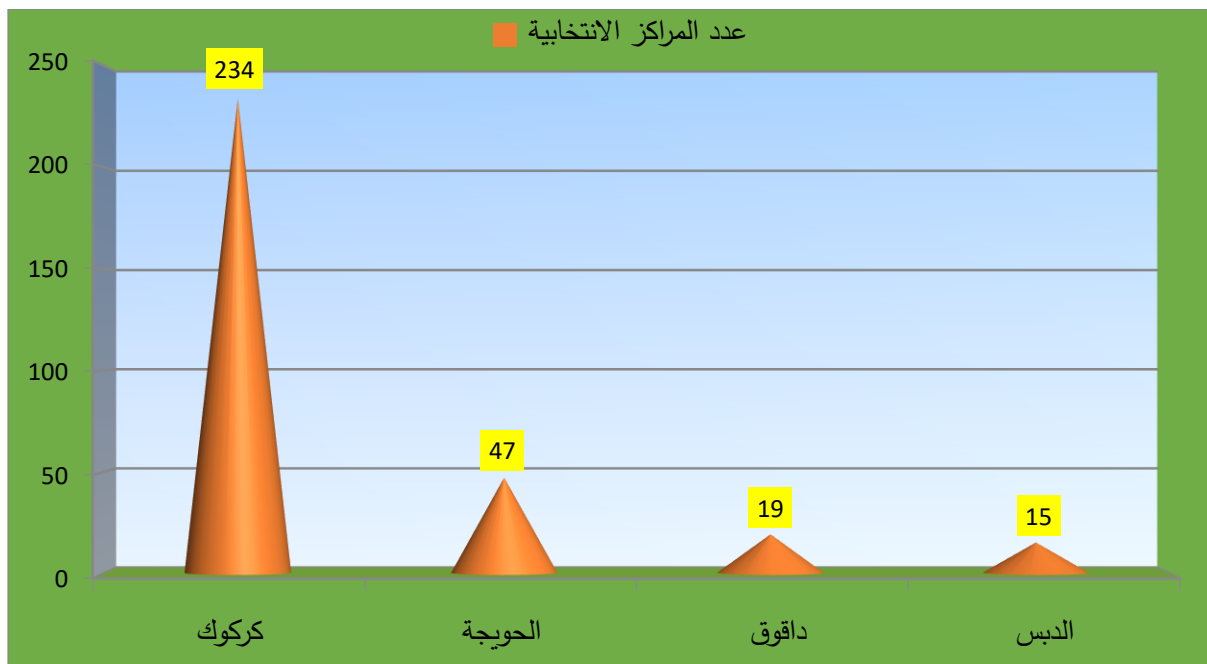
Figure (2) *Geographical distribution of electoral centers in Kirkuk governorate at the district level*

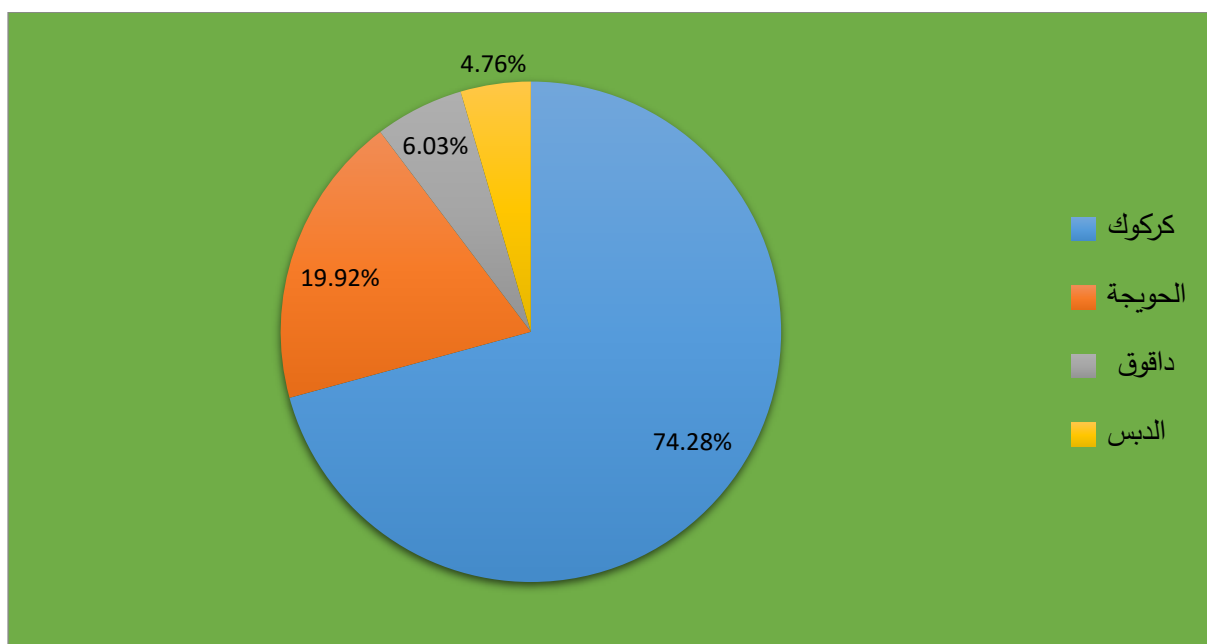Source: From the researcher's work based on Table (3).

Figure (3) *Relative distribution of electoral centers in Kirkuk governorate at the district level*

The source is from the researcher's work based on Table (3).

It is clear from the foregoing that there is a discrepancy in the distribution of electoral centers at the level of the districts of the governorate, and this discrepancy can be shown by dividing this classification into three categories according to the proportions of the distribution of electoral centers as follows (see map (3)) :

□ The first category (districts in which the percentage of electoral centers is less than 10%).

This category included two districts (Daqouq 6.03%, Debs 4.76%), and the number of electoral centers in these two districts reached (34), representing (10.79%) of the total electoral centres. As for the number of registered voters in these two districts It amounted to (98,999) registered, or (10.35%) of the number of registered voters, and we conclude from this that there is a small difference between the percentage of electoral centers and the number of registered voters, which amounted to (0.44%).

☐ The second category (districts in which the percentage of electoral centers ranges between (10%-20%).
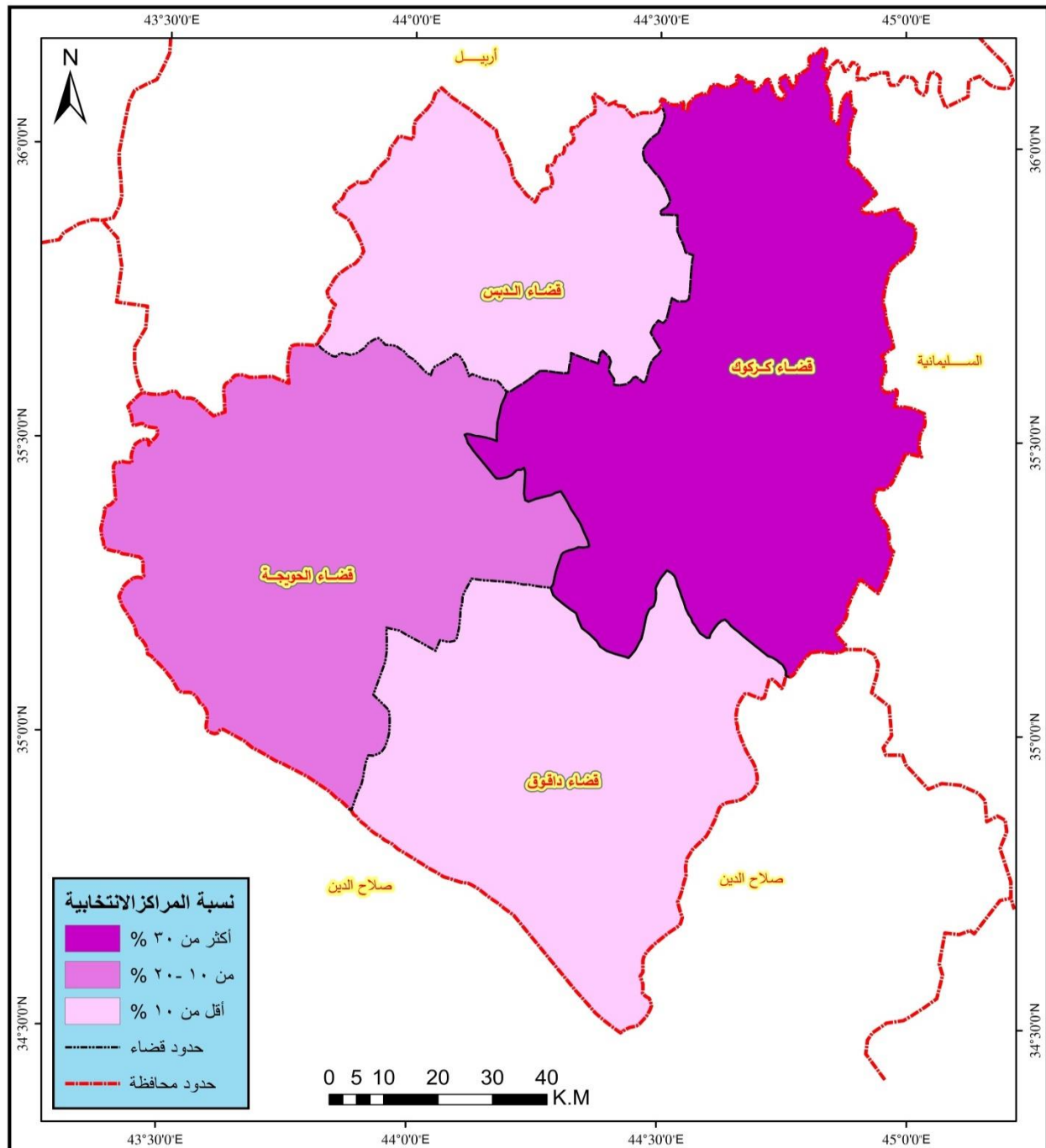
This category included the district of Hawija, as the number of its electoral centers reached (47) polling centers, i.e. a percentage of

(14.92%) of the total number of electoral centers in the governorate, while the number of registered voters amounted to (156,291), which represents (16.34%) of the total number of registered voters in the governorate. It is noted that there is a discrepancy between the percentage of electoral centers and the number of registered, meaning that there is a shortage In the number of electoral centers, this is evident from the increase in the average number of registered voters over the general average.

☐ The third category (districts in which the percentage of electoral centers exceeds 20%).

This category included the district of Kirkuk, where the number of electoral centers in the district reached (234), or (74.28%) of the total electoral centers in the governorate, and the number of those registered in the district reached (700,974) registered, with a percentage of (73.30%).) of the total registered people in the governorate, and by comparing the percentage of electoral centers with the percentage of registered voters, it appears that the percentage of centers exceeds the percentage of registered voters, which indicates the poor distribution of electoral centers.

Map (3) *Geographical distribution of electoral centers in Kirkuk governorate, according to districts*

Source: From the researcher's work based on Table (3) and using the (Arc GIS 10.8) program

Geographical distribution of electoral participation in Kirkuk governorate

First: Geographical distribution of participants in the 12/5/2018 elections in Kirkuk Governorate.

The number of participants in the elections that took place on May 12, 2018 in Kirkuk governorate amounted to (471,880) out of the total number of (956,264) registered voters, or (49.34%). Participation rates varied between districts in Kirkuk governorate, as The highest participation rate was in Daquq district (68.45%), while the participation rate decreased in Dibs district to (34.78%). Districts in Kirkuk governorate can be divided according to participation rates in the elections into three

categories as follows (see the table and map) 4) and Figure (3) :

☐ The first category (districts in which the participation rate is more than 60%)

This category included a district (Daqouq 68,54%, Hawija 64.11%), and the number of participants in these two districts was (136,237), representing (28.87%) of the total number of participants in the governorate.

Table (4) *The geographical distribution of registrants, participants and participation rates in the Kirkuk governorate elections, according to districts*

The ratio %	number of participants	Number of registered	*eliminate*
45,57	319,487	700,974	Kirkuk
64,11	, 100 213	156,291	Hawija
68,54	024 , 36	52,555	Daquq
34,78	156 , 16	46,444	molasses
49,34	471,880	956,264	Governorate

Source: From the researcher's work based on the Independent High Electoral Commission (National Office), Kirkuk Governorate elections data 2018, (unpublished data)

☐ The second category (districts in which the participation rate ranges between 40-60%).

This category included the district (Kirkuk 45.57%), and the number of participants in this district was (319,487) participants, or (67.70%) of the total participants in the governorate. The reason for the decline in participation is due to the (Kurdish Democratic Party) boycotting the elections after the Iraqi forces took control of Kirkuk province following the independence referendum of the Kurdistan Region .

☐ The third category (districts in which the participation rate is less than 40%).

This category included the district of (Al Dibs 34.78%), and the number of participants in this district was (16,156), accounting for (3.42%) of the total number of participants in the governorate.
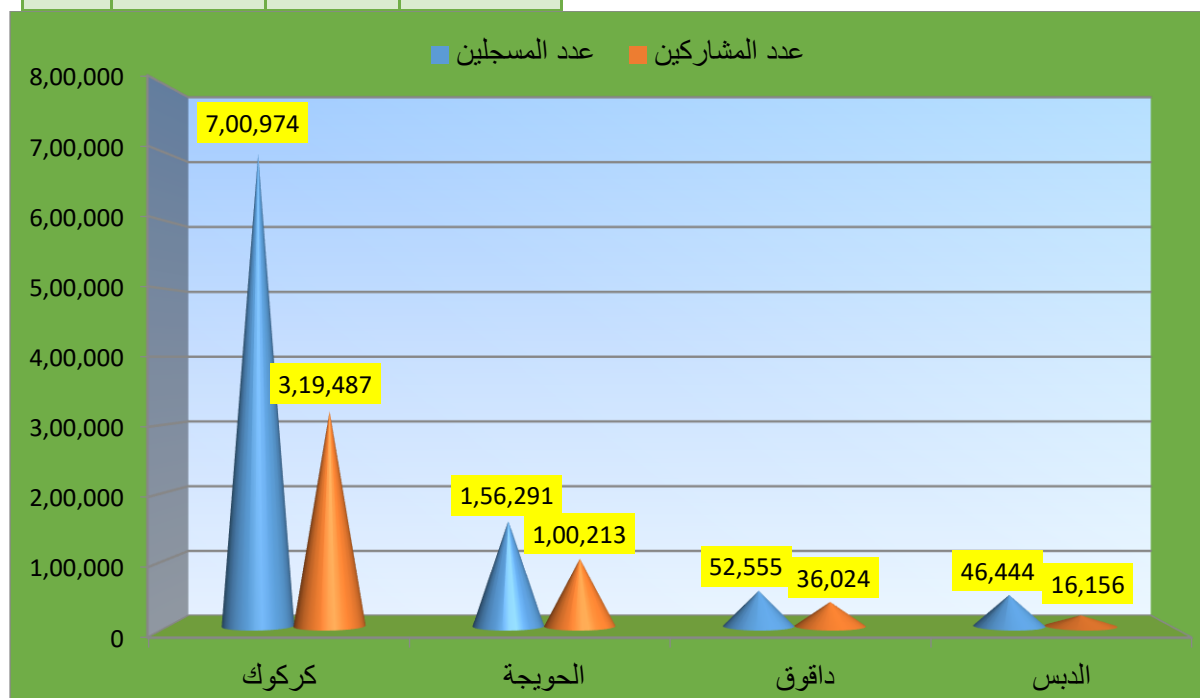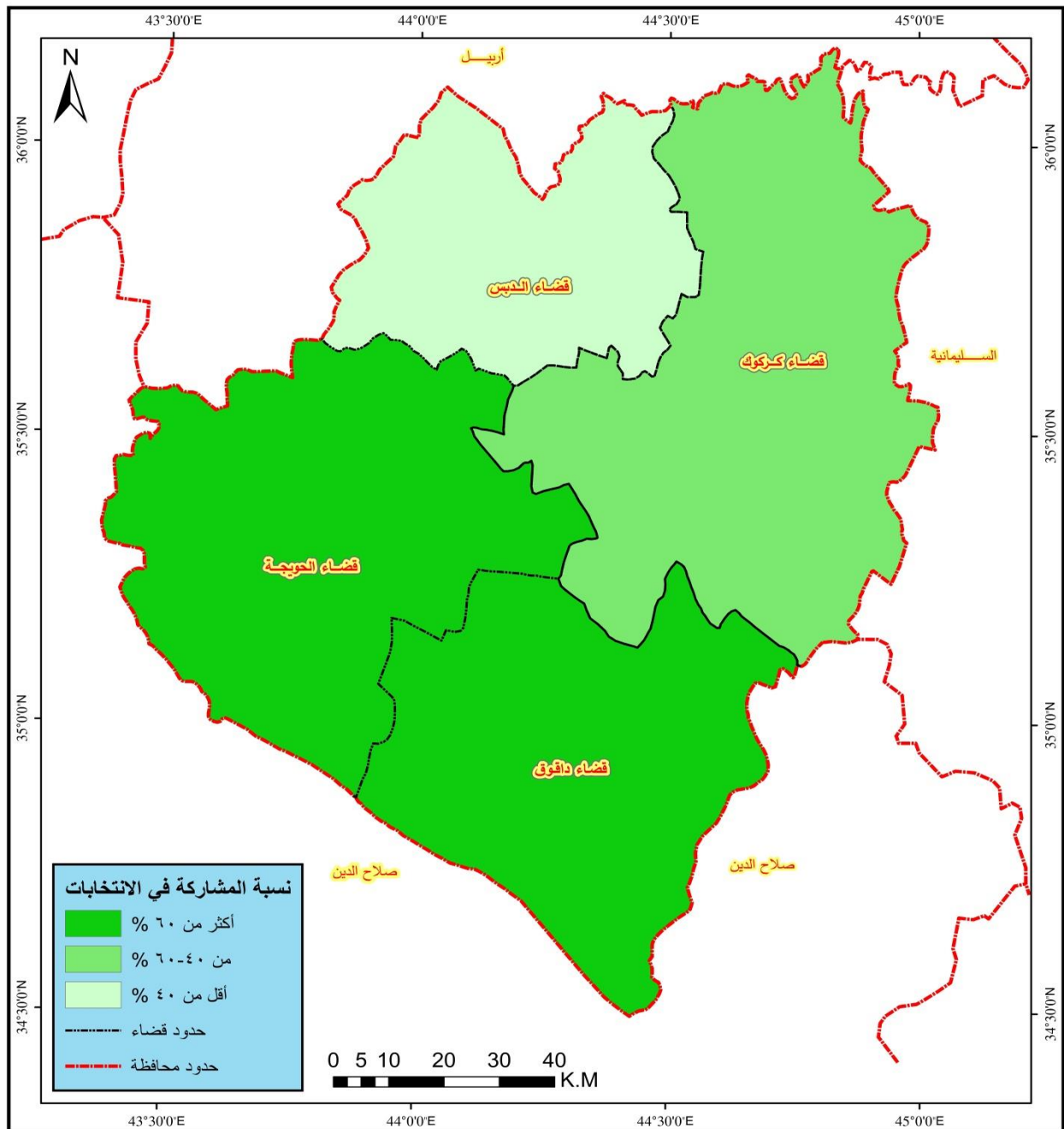

Figure (4) *Geographical distribution of registered and participating in the Kirkuk Governorate elections 2018 by district*

Source: From the researcher's work based on Table (4).

Map (4) *Geographical distribution of electoral participation volume governorate, according to districts*

Source: From the researcher's work based on Table (4) and using the C program (Arc GIS 10.8) .

actual electoral density .

• actual electoral density index (which we referred to above) in Kirkuk governorate amounted to about (45.54) participants /km2, with a decrease of about (46.76) participants / km2 from the general electoral density. The

results of this measure varied at the level of the issue In Kirkuk governorate, the general picture of the geographic distribution of electoral participants can be clarified By dividing the actual electoral density results In three categories, as follows : (see table and map (5)) :

□ The first category (regions with low actual electoral density).

It is the category in which the number of voters fell below (30 voters) / km2, and this category included Daquq district (13.95 participants) / km2, and Dibs (12,33 participants) / km2, due to the low percentage of participants compared to the area of these two districts.

□ The second category (regions with medium actual electoral density).

The actual electoral density in this category ranged between (30-60 participants)/km2, and

this category included Hawija district at (37 participants)/km2, due to the convergence between the number of participants and the area of the district.

□ The third category (areas with a high actual electoral density).

This category included the areas in which the actual electoral density exceeded (60 participants) / km2, and this category included Kirkuk district with (84.94 voters) / km2, due to the high number of participants compared to the area of the district.

Table (5) *quantitative and relative distribution of area, participants and actual electoral density in Kirkuk governorate, according to districts*

Density *Participant/km2	Share this post		space		eliminate
	_ %	participant	_ %	km2	
84,94	67,71	319,487	36,30	3 ,761	Kirkuk
37	21,24	100,213	26,14	2,708	Hawija
13,95	7,63	36,024	24,91	2,581	Daquq
12,33	3,42	16,156	12,64	1,310	molasses
45,54	%100	471,880	%100	10,360	Governorate

Source: From the researcher's work based on the Independent High Electoral Commission (National Office), Kirkuk Governorate elections data 2018, (unpublished data).
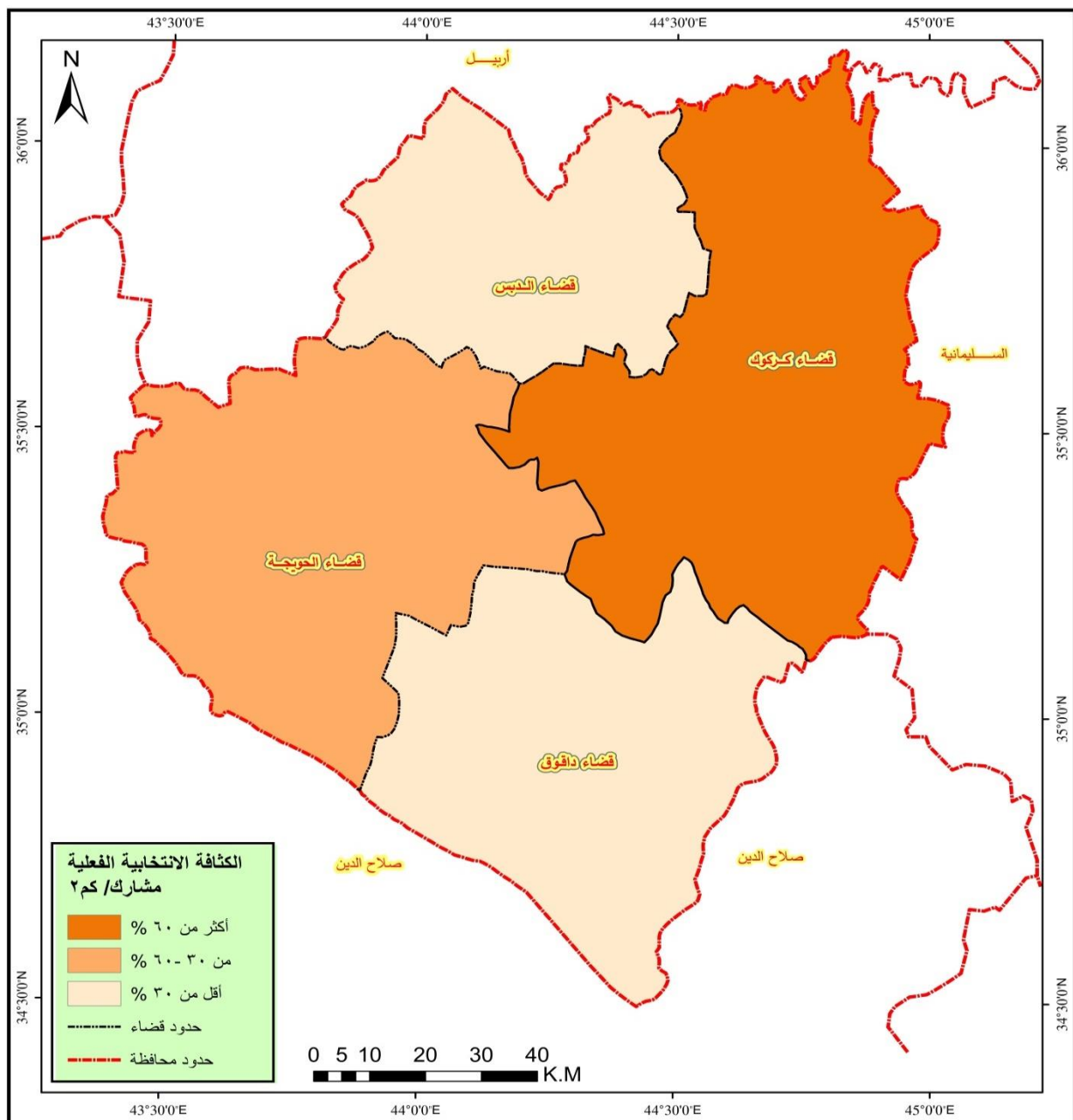
The actual electoral density was calculated using the following equation: Actual electoral

$\text{density} = \frac{\text{عدد المشاركين في القضاء}}{\text{مساحة القضاء}}$

Map (5) *Geographical distribution of the actual electoral density in Kirkuk governorate, according to districts*

Source: From the researcher's work based on Table (5) and using the (Arc GIS 10.8) program .

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