

# [Problem solution essay example](https://assignbuster.com/problem-solution-essay-example/)

[Life](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/life/)

## State your problem as clearly and precisely as you can.

In Texas, there have been a few amendments to the constitution about the seat of the senator. There were times the term would not surpass four years different occasions the term would not surpass six years according to the constitution at the time. There were times the term would not exceed four years other times the term would not exceed six years as per the constitution at the time. The law also states that in case of a vacancy in the governor’s seat, the lieutenant governor takes charge until they conduct a fresh election . there are only two governors that have stayed in the position after being re-elected a second time. A few governors have been elected three times into the seat. The maximum term of service is four years, but there is no limit to the number of times a governor can be re-elected. The freedom to be in the seat for a long time is the whole problem (Jonassen, 2010).

## Purpose, goal, and need for solving this problem

The problem is having the same person rule over and over again and the government ought to be a rotational seat where they can put the different powers to the test. Some governors get elected back to the position not because they deserve the place but because they have enough influence to get the set as many times as they want. Economies of governments do not move forward due to the governmentleadershipand the rules set in place (Stevenson & Hojati, 2007). There is need to resolve this problem to have new energy every other time and to embrace new and improved techniques of leadership. When a person rules for two terms already, there is no much difference they are bringing to the table regarding development as they are still doing the same things they did close to ten years ago. One term for the Texas governor is four years so if they rule for three times, they order for twelve years. The situation almost sounds like colonialism. The Texas governor also has a lot of power while in the seat which includes pardons in cases that exclude impeachment with the recommendation of the Board of Paroles and Pardons (Garrett, 2002).

## Determine the “ kind” of the problem, steps to solve it

When a person is in power for too long, they will tend to abuse their position and use it to benefit their personalgoals. The power no longer becomes the benefit of the subject but becomes the will of the person in authority. This kind of a problem is indeed generic. There is nothing unique in the issue since the Texas constitution gets changes over and over again but they keep putting the same instructions in different words. At first, the Texas constitution limited the number of years of a single term to two years (Maxwell, Crain & Santos, 2009). The law later changed to three years, and then four years that is the current. In all instances, a person in the seat of the governor can vie again. Not that there was any particular impact. The voting styles are probably the same because they elect a leader for two or three terms and the people are the same that will complain of their dissatisfaction.

The main solution to solving this problem is to have the change in the voting system. The voting system looked generic and repeated (Maxwell, Crain & Santos, 2009). There is nothing that changes. Chances of people paid to do the same thing over and over again are very high. The re-elected leader rules in a way that the subjects look like slaves. Still, there is need to reduce the powers of the governors. This excess power is what gives them the ability to influence to a great extent the decisions that affect the state and the people in particular. The governor has the potential to select the executive and these people at some point do not serve the interests of the people but are keen onloyaltyto the governor (Johnston, 2009).

## What do you have control over and what do you have no power over

We have control over the election system. There is the free will to elect leaders based on the things they bring to the table. These things include the developments and the concern for the general public. The subjects have the power to vote out the leaders they feel have stayed in their seats for far too long and vote in fresh candidates that have the interest of the people at heart. What we do not have control over is the personal choice of each. The word may be spread out to all that there is a need for a new governor, but the individuals will decide whether they are tired or the current government works for them. If the individuals have benefited from the government then apparently they will want it to go on to keep their benefits afloat (Haynes & Wintz, 2016).

## What information do you need to solve the problem?

The information required to solve the problem is the type of question to begin. Once a problem is defined, the solution process is more natural and more structured. If people try to solve problems from the point of the unknown, then there are high chances of the solution not taking effect since the solution was to no specific problem. There are a few cases of problems that have answers without strategies, but the issues in question are not of s high magnitude (Stevenson & Hojati, 2007). The significant issues like governance andterrorismrequire proper planning and precise information. The information about this problem is that the constitution continually changes to affect the same problem in different words. The people that have the power to amend the law could also be the problem. The people in the executive seats are the same people appointed by the governor.

For a person that has been in power for a long time and they want to stay longer, they will end up influencing the executive to have a bias opinion of the constitution and amend it in favor of their boss. It is evident that when the law favors whoever is in power, the same structure dictates the powers of the governor. The governor will ensure that these same people keep the governor’s power intact so that they can reciprocate the loyalty. More information about this problem is that the existence of an oversight body could be another possible solution. This oversight body should have powers to regulate the amendment of the constitution and control who is boing the modifications (Janda et al. 2008). The same oversight body could ensure that the powers given to the governor are limited and distributed to the executive. The executive also could be elected instead of being appointed. Through election, there will be no one who will serve in loyalty to the governor, but they will help with allegiance to the people that elect them.

## What theories can you formulate concerning this problem?

Interpret your arguments and draw reasonable inferences

One approach that we can express concerning this problem is that issues can be rotational. A rotational problem is on that can occur more than once much as it looks different. The people of Texas may be suffering under the repetitive rule of the leaders that they may not want but because of the real gains they get, they are loyal to the corrupt leadership and will consistently elect them again and again (Garrett, 2002). A rotational problem in a government is kept alive in the constitution where amendments take place, but then the same regulations are put in place. The governors of Texas are always aware of the change that a significant and proper amendment to the constitution could mean. There are a few times the constitution changes, and it needs to change one more time limiting the length of term of a governor in Texas (Stevenson & Hojati, 2007).

Another theory that we could formulate the problem is that power is addictive. The governors want to be in force for too long, and they have control over so much more than they can imagine. This addiction to power leads them to buy loyalty and appoint people by what the person can do for them in return (Janda et al. 2008).

## References:

* Garrett, J. H. (2002). Texas trees. UK: Taylor Trade Publishing.
* Haynes, S. W., & Wintz, C. D. (2016). Major Problems in Texas History. NelsonEducation.
* Janda, K., Berry, J., Goldman, J., & Hula, K. (2008). The challenge of democracy: American government in a global world. US; Nelson Education.
* Johnston, A. S. (2009). The Texas that Might Have Been: Sam Houston's Foes Write to Albert Sidney Johnston (Vol. 33). TX: Texas A&M University Press.
* Jonassen, D. H. (2010). Learning to solve problems: A handbook for designing problem-solving learning environments. UK: Routledge.
* Maxwell, W., Crain, E., & Santos, A. (2009). Texas politics today 2009-2010. US: Cengage Learning.
* Stevenson, W. J., & Hojati, M. (2007). Operations management (Vol. 8). Boston: McGraw-Hill/Irwin.