

Gerrymandering

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Gerrymandering of Gerrymandering The aspect of redistricting requires the setting of equal apportionments. An apportionment is a determination of the population that will make up the US House of Representatives. The instance is courtesy of the ratio of the population that characterizes every state to the total population of the nation. One of the challenges is determining the exact population that the nation has the genesis of another census. There may be an under or overestimation of the population. The redistricting game may also cause a bias in the Gerrymander. The boundaries that result as a proposal may seem to be of more advantage to a particular voter's population (Jason, 2012).

Partisan gerrymandering depicts the determination of the various seats that make a delegation different from a national outcome that is distinctive.

Partisan gerrymandering presents advantage to a political party whose voters have an equal distribution. In terms of difficulty, bipartisan approach tends to be a complication with comparison to partisan gerrymander. The reason is that bipartisan eliminates bias that the partisan approach brings forth. The partisan approach also utilizes a particular algorithm, the partisan algorithm. The bipartisan gerrymander represents an advantaging to the serving government. The instance is that the bipartisan gerrymander tends to reflect all the affiliations of voters are in alignment with the incumbent's party.

The redistricting game showcases the real issues that the lawmakers experience in their activities. On top of the challenges is the creation of districts that allow the equity of power. The choosing of the best gerrymander avenue to use is also an issue. The reason is that each option presents an unequal creation or redistribution of authority that may face vast

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challenge.

References

Jason, K. P. (2012). The Strategic Use Of Prisons In Partisan Gerrymandering. *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 37. 1 , 117-134.