Name of Student

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Day Month Year

 **Marcs Essay Govt**

**Introduction**

In the contemporary age, there exist several contentious political debates in America. People nourish distinct beliefs based on intellect allegiance and values they nourish. The fundamental debates are whether states should be privileged greater prerogative than the federal government in specific matters, moral standards of people assuming charge and implications of congressional term limits. A rational argument supplemented with evidence calls for granting states enhanced privileged than the federal government, promulgating and ensuring adherence to a moral standard in politics and abrogating advancements in the imposition of Congressional term limits. With research and rational arguments, it can be indicated that cynics picture a fallacious argument and struggle to comprehend the essential structure of the American political system.

**Discussion**

 In the United States of America (USA), states ought to possess more power than the federal government. The tenth amendment in the Bill of Rights serves as an explicit illustration indicating all rights are not directly sanctioned to the federal government. It further reveals that the founding fathers comprehended the significance of regional representation in comparison to the federal jurisdiction of such matters. To address the issue of abortion, thee exist contrasting views of several schools of thoughts. However, the key is to assess implications of entitling state or federal government with the absolute prerogative to decide on the controversial issue of abortion. It can be a personal choice as each should not be compelled to consult state or federal government pertaining to issues as gay marriage. It should be the choice of individuals. In the case of abortion, states ought to be endowed with the supreme authority to stipulate rules and laws related to abortion. Moreover, each state possesses a distinct set of population and demographics. The stakeholders of the state are well-equipped with keen insights on critical issues instead of the federal government which has to focus on other states and consequently attention is diverted (“Ensuring Access to Abortion at the State Level”). For instance, if a person is unstable to raise a child or raise him, he/she should have the right to abort or keep the child. It not only ensures the supremacy of the state in deciding matters but also adheres to the fundamental rights of human rights. Children have the right to live but if they cannot be given a life worth living or a woman is raped, abortion appears to be the best option.

 “Nothing renders government more unstable than a frequent change of the persons that administer it.” *–*Roger Sherman, open letter, 1788 (Burgat). The imposition of congressional term limits is a controversial matter and have remained the center of the debate since ages. The advocates of the term limits stipulate it will force members to heed toward policymaking without the fear of being thrashed or alienated from Washington, D.C. These advantages sound promising but the advocates overlook the detrimental downside of imposing term limits. First, it will deprive American citizens of their power, freedom and decision. Choices of voters will be dismantled by not getting the privilege to choose their representative. Voters’ rights are desecrated when individuals are barred from contesting election. Second, the congressional capacity will get reduced immensely. The system seeks lawmakers to identify problems, formulate solutions and face the grave consequences in case of failure. Irrefutably, crafting legislative orders is a skill which takes experience. A survey has indicated the lately passed Senate tax bill crafted by experienced personnel is likely to be ambiguous and may have certain loopholes which undermine the intended consequences of legislation. It is an illustration that inexperienced personals are likely to cast further detrimental consequences which will have lasting impacts on legislation and citizens. The promulgation of term limits will cause a large number of lawmakers to step out despite having competency, experience and skills. Meanwhile, it will force the freshman to learn quickly where the likelihood of flaws and blunders in policy making enhance significantly because of the absence of seasoned lawmakers. The freshman will consult the experienced congressmen thus imposing term limits se4rve futile purpose. In addition, ¸ incentives to harvest expertise in the framework of policymaking will be limited by term limits. Members who are already aware of their time period in Congress will rarely be able to face immense pressure to establish expertise on a specific issue. Essentially, the knowledge acquired will become futile in a few years for good. It highlights the burden of tremendous brain drain levied by term limits on the institution. The case of term limits appears promising to curtail forces of corruption and restrict the influence of Washington on politicians. However, a critical appraisal of instances indicates the challenges and difficulties faced by experienced officials. If term limits are imposed, inexperienced officials will suffer and cause the citizens and institution to confront adversities for a lasting period of time.

The individuals seeking federal or state office can be urged to adhere to moral standards. In the paradigm of contemporary trends of politics, it depends on individuals to decide whether or not the action is morally based on personal moral ideologies and dogmas. The truth is that politicians and people seeking to assume the charge ought to adhere to a utilitarian set of values which may serve as the cornerstone to determine whether actions and values are moral or immoral. However, it may appear contentious but it is the best approach to confront the issues pertinent to moral decisions and assessment. If they pursue values which do not have the potential to good for anyone, they must be held accountable. It is an essential manner to impose values of morality in politics and officials seeking to assume charge. The moral standard will be an uphill task to be implemented in true letter and spirts because people nourish distinct moral dogmas which are largely influenced by political allegiances (*Politicians, the Public and Political Ethics: Worlds Apart on JSTOR*). Besides, the extent to which moral standards can be applied is the most critical aspect. The fundamental purpose of politics should be to make the world a better place and moral standards can best dictate such matters. Each human action is derived by forces of morality. The subjective nature of moral values makes them a challenging task to be implemented in politics. Politicians and people running for offices often endeavor to appear moral in public appearance which is contradictory to their behavior in private. The onus relies on leaders and politicians to advance and adhere to moral values which reflect the significance of morality in decision making and their fundamental character. Likewise, citizens ought to observe people seeking charge to be moral in their conduct and immoral personnel ought to be denounced and met with accountability to set an illustrious example for the rest of politicians. The adherence to moral standards not only ensures the pursuit of ethical conduct but also contribute to enhancing the productivity of stakeholders. Irrefutably, moral actions under the framework of utilitarianism are aimed at cultivating good for the citizens which is the ultimate objective of politicians.

Works Cited

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