Ideal Citizen

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Ideal Citizen

Every government treats its citizens differently. All the states demand the rule of law and according to them, political order is a citizenship requirement. In a democratic society, the citizenship concept is also linked with liberty and equality, with meaningful political participation of its citizen such as voting in periodic election. The most ideal democratic citizenship is the city-state of ancient Greeks which is a small society.

The totalitarian states realize the utopian vision as well as develop the new political rule. The totalitarian and authoritarian states are considered as non-democratic states. These two states differ in various important aspects. Specifically, the totalitarian regimes take control of every citizen’s life as well as demands for active participation as compared to passive acquiescence on citizenry part. The process of political socialization is the one in which citizen develops beliefs, attitudes, opinion, and values related to one another as well as function under a political system. The particular influences on citizen development include religion, family, mass media, public education, peer groups, political values and law(Peter, 2019). The political socialization is based on prime importance in case a nation fails to socialize its citizens, its political stability could be in danger.

Three of the most famous past century totalitarian states are Nazi Germany, Maoist China, and Soviet Russia that appeared as they went through various distinct development stages. The first stage corresponds to the violent revolution period. While in the second stage, power is in the hand of totalitarian rulers and it also puts people in charge of party faithfulness, eliminating the opposition parties as well as the murder of imaginary and real rivalries in the same party. While the last stage is based on the entire transformation of society. In 1928, the Soviet Union launched Stalin with its initial 5 years plan. In Nazi Germany, the objective of Hitler was based on racial purification which provides the totalitarian drive rationale which is culminated in the Holocaust and WWII. While in Maoist China, the initial attempt was based on the Chinese society transformation, the forward of Great Leap, miserably failed later in the 1950s as well as followed through the 1960s Cultural Revolution that takes several life. The actual number of it can’t be verified although the roughest calculations suggest that the experiments of totalitarianism are based on the twentieth century which brings appalling hardships and deaths of people in huge numbers. The states of totalitarianism appeared in various guises as well as it has no guarantee that it won’t be emerged in the future(Trantidis, 2017). The totalitarianism new form is the one that ousted in Afghanistan by the Taliban regime.

The state of totalitarian peruses a few of the special goals which include conquest or industrialization by excluding all others. In this system, popular support is given to the state to take any actions in government form. The opinion differences are regarded as evil as well as there is no permission of internal differences in politics. As in this system, pursuit of objectives is regarded as the ideological foundation in the state of totalitarianism for acquiring the objectives that are never acknowledged. In the totalitarian rule, the traditional social organizations and institutions are suppressed and discouraged(Webb, 2011). This weakens the people as well as makes them submit in front of a unified and single movement. The organized violence becomes permissible as well as on some occasions, the required rule of totalitarian is also justified through the overriding state ideology commitment and gaining the state objectives. In the Soviet Union of Stalin's and Nazi Germany, the entire classes of people such as kulaks and Jews respectively were singled out for extinction and persecution. The persecuted were connected in every case with few external enemies as well as blamed that they are creating troubles for the state. The public opinions were also raised against them, as well as their fate is also in the hands of police and military which is forgivable. The uncertainty of Stalin and Hitler were interwoven in state affairs. The Weimar Republic German constitution never abrogated according to Hitler rather enabling act passed in 1933 by Reichstag has permitted the constitutional amendment which nullifies its effect. The lawmaker role is vested in the hand of one person. Similarly in 1936 Stalin has given the constitution of the Soviet Union and formed the Soviet law framework. He was also the last arbiter under Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism interpretation. Neither Stalin nor Hitler permitted changes to form predictable which in turn enhance the terror sense within people.

According to some of the analysts, the idea of Islamism is also considered as the totalitarian which is the main term developed in recent years. According to Jeffery Bale, the Islamism movement can also be stressed in the qualities of totalitarian(“Totalitarianism in the twentieth century and beyond,” n.d.). According to some other scholars Islamism, totalitarianism is found ultimately on an ideological level.

In the past generations, the fantasies of totalitarianism could appeal to those who resist democracy and want atomized society. Such totalitarian appeal and nature visions remain crucial for understanding the new states of totalitarianism(Herf, 2009). The responsibility of an ideal citizen is that they must involve in meaningful votes. They should engage in civic duties and help the community. The duties and values consist of rights, freedom, justice, and liberty they must follow these rules to help the community. Citizen has important responsibilities in developing an ideal society.

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