

In all countries, citizens strive to live under the best possible government — "a more perfect union," as it has been put. World governments are ~~obviously~~ essential to maintaining not only global peace but also global economies. As such, people want the best of the best. Some believe that in order to have a successful and effective government there must come with it strong opposition. Others believe the opposite — that governments can and should run effectively without said opposition.

It is critical to discuss what exactly 'strong opposition' might mean. If the phrase could refer to anything physical or violent, such opposition may do no more than ^{to} harm a country. In the early 1930s, Adolf Hitler strongly opposed certain German's powerful people in Germany's government. To him, 'strong opposition' meant violence for the sake of the cause, in this case killing the officials he disagreed with. Needless to say, this opposition ~~was~~ only hurt Germany and its government; without it, the government would have been leagues more effective and successful.

Moreover, many people simply do not like governmental change. Throughout history and in so many nations there have been traditionalist political parties who rally not for progress — ion, but the same old ways. For instance, German conservatives; American members of the Grand Old Party, ~~or GOP~~; and English Tories, who fought for the continuation of the monarchy just because it was the way things had always been done. Those who fall into such a category would agree that opposition to the government leads to unnecessary change, hindering effectiveness.

However, others argue the opposite. Many on the other side of the lane believe that citizens can and should collaborate on

their government, thus creating a better government in the process. Before the United States of America had the government it has in current day, the Articles of Confederation laid the foundation for America. The Articles were widely disputed, and debates between Federalists and Antifederalists ensued to create a better document — the Constitution; a document that acted as a middle ground between both sides. This collaboration led to a government much preferred by ~~more~~ the general public. The strong opposition was the driving force behind making the government more effective.

Present opposition to the government ^{does help} ~~helps~~, as with the United States; moreover, a ~~lack~~ of opposition can be detrimental to both a government and its citizens. Benito Mussolini imposed fascism in Italy in 1920s, a style of government that greatly restricted the rights and freedoms of his constituents. Mussolini made quick work to dispose of any who disagreed with him, and as such there was no opposition within the country at all. The citizens of Italy at the time had no way to improve their situation — a strong opposing ~~p~~ force to Mussolini's dictatorship would be the only way to change things, to make it more successful and effective than a totalitarian regime doomed to die out over time. The country needed that opposition, just as any country or government does.

Culturally, people prefer the safety that often comes with the ability to change their situation. Simply the idea that a government can be opposed, can be bettered, and can be modified, brings a great peace of mind to a number of people. When a sculptor is creating a new statue, he will not etch out the figure for the first time and stop there; rather,

he will continue to work, and rework, and work more even after that. His motivation to achieve something better — his strong opposition to the bare minimum — will keep him modifying and re-inventing his work. Through this, he finds better success than he would had he not revised his work.

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The effectiveness of a government is difficult to put into words. ~~Is the effectiveness measured by the financial success of a country? Or the satisfaction of its citizens? strong opposition against a government might increase citizen satisfaction while lowering the success of the~~ Regardless, the decision on if opposition against a government helps or hurts that government's effectiveness depends on the degree of the ~~oppositior~~ opposition and the better views and beliefs of the ~~citize~~ constituents under that government. Certainly, strong opposition against a government challenges ideas or practices that are poorly received by the respective citizens. Admittedly, however, constant opposition of a government may prove to be a hinderance. However, ~~in~~ this small inconvenience may well be worth it for a more satisfied ~~gov~~ populace, happier with their government, rooting for its success and effectiveness. Governments, not unlike a sculptor's finest work, are at their best after a number of revisions.

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