Table 1: Ideal types of citizens

|  | **Ideal types of citizens** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Citizen of a liberal democratic state** | **Citizen of a participatory polity** | **Citizen of an ethical profession** | **Citizen of an empowered community** |
| Goals: To cultivate … | Responsible citizens who are aware and protective of their own universal individual rights in a liberal democracy | Activist citizens who are aware not only of their own individual rights, but also the rights of others, who take responsibility and are proactive in protecting these rights | Citizens with professional ethics that are sensitive to human rights, who are aware and protective of individual human rights in their professional practice | Citizens who as part of their communities seek to increase the awareness and protection of their individual and collective rights and empower their communities vis-à-vis the state |
| Content: Emphasis on … | Individual civil rights, especially legal rights concerning protection from discrimination and assurance of personal upward mobility | Individual civil rights, especially political rights to participate actively in politics and the public sphere, such as freedom of speech, of the press, and more | Individual civil and socioeconomic rights, especially those that intersect with professional ethics, such as the right to privacy, to human dignity, and more | Human rights that have a communal implications and concern the collective identity of the community, especially cultural and political rights |
| Targeted population | Society as a whole; no specific groups are targeted | Emerging leadership that is capable of enhancing human rights awareness and protection through political and legal systems, with special focus on educators, youth, and students – potential leaders and agents of social change. No specific groups are targeted | Professionals in institutional settings (e.g., police and corrections officers), the education system (e.g., teachers), the welfare system (e.g., social workers), and the legal system (lawyers) – member of professions that entail high risk of individual human rights violations, particularly in Jewish society | Leading groups in specific communities, particularly leaders of community development work in Palestinian society |
| Practices | Campaigns to raise general public awareness of human rights by producing and disseminating materials on human rights culture and international legal instruments and convictions, with special attention to exposing the public to rights that are protected by national and international laws | Educating the general public on how to prevent human rights violations by means of the political and legal systems, especially through workshops, study days, disseminating knowledge on the legal work of ACRI, and exposing violations of national and international human rights laws | Training courses and workshops designed to increase awareness of the risk of human rights violations in certain professions, focusing on developing empathy for and awareness of human rights culture and highlighting human rights dilemmas that professionals encounter in their institutions and daily work | Community development and empowerment practices aimed at raising awareness of diversity among the general public, and, most important, work with communities and citizen groups on coping with victimization and resisting racism and prejudice towards them, with special focus on empowering the Palestinian minority in Israel vis-á-vis the Jewish majority as well as internal sociopolitical structures |