# Government Strength

Anarchist – There should be no government.

Libertarian – A government should only exist to fulfil basic functions of a state.

Liberal – A government should exercise their powers cautiously.

Authoritarian – A government should have extensive powers.

Totalitarian – A government should have absolute powers and be able to use them swiftly.

# State Centralisation

Anarchy – Each individual is capable of self-governance and should not adhere to the restrictions imposed by any form of oversight.

Local – The local areas of a state (eg. Towns, Villages, Cities) should be largely self-governing with the autonomy to act of their own accord.

Confederation – The largest subdivisions of the state (eg. States, Provinces, Departments) should be largely self-governing with the autonomy to act of their own accord.

Federation – The central government should act to keep the subdivisions of the state in-line, but still provides significant autonomy to the subdivisions.

~~Devolution – The central government should act to keep the subdivisions of the state in-line, the subdivisions have no constitutional authority.~~

Unitary – There should be no subdivisions of the state. All governance should be conducted through the central government.

# Representation

Direct Democracy – The actions of the state are conducted through referendum of the population to ensure everyone’s voice is heard on each matter.

Representative Democracy – The population votes for specific people to represent their views and to vote in accordance with their wishes.

Faux-Democracy – Beyond voting for representatives to participate in government, the population has no ability to interact with governance.

Absolute – The population has no ability to influence governance. Including the lack of a vote.

# Representatives

Lottery – Representatives to government are selected via lottery. Each citizen has an equal chance of becoming a member of government.

Democrat – Representatives to government are selected via election. The individual with the most votes becomes a member of government.

Meritocrat – Representatives to government are selected via achievement. The individual seen as most suitable for the role becomes a member of government. Often by appointment by a party leader.

Aristocrat – Representatives to government are selected via lineage.

# International Relations

~~Globalist – The state should strive to work with states worldwide for global prosperity.~~

Internationalist – The state should work favourably with other states to ensure prosperity for both states.

Diplomatic – The state should be careful working with other states but should still be willing to involve themselves on the world stage.

Nationalist – The state should come before all others. Only after ensuring prosperity for the state should the matters of others be relevant.

~~Isolationist – The state comes before all others. No matter what, if it does not concern the state then the state will not be concerned with it.~~

# International Economics

~~Global Economy – Only through the complete freedom of international trade can economic prosperity come about.~~

Free Trade – Through freedom of international trade, greater variety of competition can come about and from that, greater economic prosperity.

Tariffs – Whilst International Trade is beneficial, it is important that domestic production is at an advantage within the state.

Protectionism – International Trade should be conducted where necessary but maintaining economic sovereignty is of great importance.

~~Closed Economy – The state’s economy should be entirely self-sufficient with minimal imports and exports.~~

# Warfare Policy

Expansionist – The state acts in an aggressive manner to secure its national interests.

Interventionist – The state will intervene to enhance their national interests.

Defensive – The state will only act to defend their national interests.

~~Non-Aggressive – The state will only engage in conflicts which actively involve the state or there is a moral obligation to intervene.~~

# Border Policy (checkbox)

How easy is it for people to simply travel into the country? People like tourists.

Open Borders – Individuals are free to travel into and out of the state without restriction.

Border Security – Individuals must pass checks to enter the state.

Refugee Only – Individuals must be refugees to enter the state.

Closed Borders – No individuals may enter the state.

# Immigration Policy

How easy is it for people to move into the country?

Incentivised Immigration – The government offers benefits to individuals wishing to migrate into the state.

General Immigration – Individuals are generally free to migrate into the state.

Restricted Immigration – Immigration is heavily limited.

# Economic Style

Laissez Faire – The unchecked market has the greatest potential for economic prosperity.

Free Market – Capitalism with little government-imposed restrictions has the greatest potential for economic prosperity.

Regulationism – Capitalism regulated by the government has the greatest potential for economic prosperity.

Planned Economy – Government control over the economy has the greatest potential for economic prosperity.

# Workplace Management

Worker Owned – Business is owned and operated by the employees.

Unionised – Employees of a business have a greater say in the operations of the business through collective action.

Hierarchical – A structured system of authority in business wherein the owners and managers have authority over how the business is managed.

# Taxation (checkbox all that apply)

Progressive Tax – The amount of tax from a person’s income increases with the amount they earn.

Flat Tax – Regardless of an individual’s income, everyone pays the same proportion of it as tax.

Land Tax – An individual is taxed based upon the value of their land.

Consumption Tax – An individual is taxed based upon the products they purchase.

# Industrialisation

Reclamation – Industry and urban spaces should be scaled back to allow the return of nature.

Conservationism – Key areas of nature should be kept free from human interference.

Environmentalism – Environmental damage should be considered when developing lands.

Industrialism – Industry needs to be expanded, regardless of environmental damage.

# Societal Focus

Free Time – An individual’s focus should be upon enjoying their personal time.

Relaxed – An individual’s focus should be upon securing greater comfort in their work.

Productive – An individual’s focus should be upon maintaining consistency and reliability of themselves in their work.

Workaholic – An individual’s focus should be upon being a productive member of society.

# Privacy from Government

Complete Privacy – An individual cannot be unknowingly monitored by the government for any reason.

Police – An individual may be checked upon by the police with an issued warrant.

Terror Prevention – An individual may be unknowingly monitored by the government if they are suspected of involvement in terror.

Surveillance – An individual may be unknowingly monitored by the government.

Data Collection – All individuals are monitored by the government.

# News Autonomy

Regulated Press – News is regulated by the state. (Far end: state-made-only)

Free Press – News is unregulated. (Far end: entirely private. No censorship.)

# Morality

Personal Liberty – Individual have freedom of expression.

Moralism – Individuals should publicly align to the morality of the state.

Prudism – Individuals should present themselves to be as moral as possible.

# Social Expectations

Ego-Centrism – An individual is expected to look out for themselves alone.

Individualism – An individual is expected to prioritize themselves before others.

Mutualism – An individual is expected to prioritize others before themselves.

Collectivism – An individual is expected to look out for the collective alone.

# Animal Rights [new options pls. ranges, not points]

Animal Liberty – Animals have the same rights as individuals.

No-Kill – Animals may not be euthanised.

Animal Rights – Animals have a few fundamental rights and protections.

Gamekeeping – Animals may be kept for the purpose of hunting.

Poaching – Animals may be hunted publicly.

Extinctionism – Animals should be hunted to extinction.

# Judgement

Circumstantial – The severity of a crime is based upon the motives and outcomes of the crime.

Anti-Circumstance – The actions themselves determine the severity of a crime.

# Justice Focus

Rehabilitation – The focus of the prison system is to assist the individual to better function as a positive member of society.

Punishment – The focus of the prison system is to reprimand individuals for their anti-social behaviour.

# Public Education

No State Education – The government provides no public education.

Elementary – The government provides an elementary education to all citizens.

High-School – The government provides a high-school education to all citizens.

Subsidised Higher – The government provides grants and loans to support citizens entering higher education.

Higher – The government provides higher education to all citizens.

# Firearm Ownership

No Restriction – Any individual may purchase a firearm.

Licensing – An individual must have a license to own a firearm.

Restriction – There are limitations on who can own what firearms.

# Firearm Locations

No Restrictions – Firearms may be taken anywhere

Public Spaces – Firearms may be taken to public locations.

Permit – Individuals must have a permit to carry firearms publicly.

Private Property – Firearms are restricted to private property.

# Hard-Drug Policy

Hard drugs such as meth and heroin.

Illegal – Possession of Hard-Drugs is a chargeable offence

Decriminalised – Sale, but not possession, of hard-drugs is a chargeable offence.

Legal – Sale and possession of hard-drugs is legal.

# Healthcare

To what extent should the state be involved in healthcare?

Private – Healthcare is provided to citizens who can afford it or through insurance.

Severe Cases Only – Healthcare is provided by the government in health emergencies.

Universal – Universal healthcare is provided by the government.

# Euthanasia

Unrestricted – Individuals may choose to be euthanised for any reason.

Mental Health Issues – Individuals may choose to be euthanised during times of critical mental health issues.

Terminal Health Issues – Individuals may choose to be euthanised during times of critical physical health issues.

Life-Support – Individuals may choose to have their life-support cut-off.

No Euthanasia – Individuals may not choose to end their lives medically.

# Abortion

Unrestricted – Pregnancies may be terminated for any reason.

Circumstantial – Pregnancies may be terminated for specific reasons.

Doctors’ Note – Pregnancies may be terminated with approval from doctors.

No Abortion – Pregnancies may not be terminated for any reason.

# Birth Control

Post-Conception – Plan B is legally available for use.

Pre-Conception – Condoms, caps, Plan A, etc. are available for use.

No Birth Control – No birth control is legal.

# Sexual Normality

Bodily Autonomy – It shouldn’t be frowned upon for individuals to freely engage in sexual activities with any legal consenting individual.

Friends with Benefits – It shouldn’t be frowned upon for individuals to freely engage in sexual activities with friends.

Sex with Partners – Individuals should only engage in sexual activities with an exclusive partner.

Sex after Marriage – Individuals should only engage in sexual activities with an exclusive partner and following matrimony.

# Technological Advancement

Regression – Technology should revert back.

Deceleration – The progress of technology should be slowed down.

Production – The progress of technology should continue at its current rate.

Acceleration – The progress of technology should be sped up.

Futurist – Technology should take a great leap forwards.

# Societal Advancement

Regressive – Society should revert back on its values.

Traditionalist – Society should stick to traditional values.

Conservative – Society should maintain its current course and values.

Progressive – Society should change its values away from tradition.

Revolutionary – Society should radically change its values quickly.

# Individual Religious Views

Anti-Theist – Opposition to the existence of religion.

Atheist – Denial of the existence of a deity.

Agnostic – Uncertainty at the existence of a deity.

Theist – Acceptance of a faith.

Religious – Follower of a faith.

Fanatic – Fanatic follower of a faith.

# View of God

Assuming the existence of God and that the events of the Bible are correct, how would you view God?

Negative -

Neutral -

Positive -

# Zekrom-Reshiram Scale

Rationalistic – Decisions are based upon facts and logic.

Idealistic – Decisions are based upon ideals and desires.

35 Total