# 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.

Selective – The state should be careful working with other states as to not sacrifice too much in negotiations.

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

Jingoist – The state expresses a nature of heightened aggression and warmongering against all other states.

Expansionist – The state expresses an interest in aggressive doctrine to safeguard their interests.

Interventionist – The state may not play an active role in aggressive actions but will often capitalise on situations they were not previously involved in to secure increased benefits for themselves or weakening perceived threats.

Defensive – The state seeks not to engage in conflicts outside of their established interests. They will only seek military options as a defensive measure of themselves or an aligned other state.

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

Pacifist – The state will never engage in conflicts.

# Border Policy

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.

Strict Borders – Individuals must pass greater checks and criteria to enter 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.

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

Restricted Immigration – Only individuals who pass significant checks may migrate into the state.

No Immigration – No individuals may migrate into the state.

# Economic Style

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

Free Market – Capitalism with some 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.

Slavery – Workers have no input in the business, nor an ability to quit.

# Taxation (checkbox)

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.

No Tax – No individual is unwillingly subject to taxation.

# 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.

# Freedom of Speech

Free Speech – Absolute freedom of speech is allowed at all times.

Obscenity – Obscenities may be regulated.

Pro-Context – The context of the speech is important to its regulation.

Etiquette – Social etiquette should be maintained.

Anti-Hate Speech – Hateful and inflammatory speech is not tolerated.

Censorship – Dissenting opinions are not tolerated.

# Morality

Absolute Liberty – Individuals have complete freedom of expression.

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.

# 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.

Public Safety – The focus of the prison system is to isolate anti-social individuals from 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.

# Healthcare

Darwinism – No healthcare is available.

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

Charity – Healthcare is provided by charitable organisations.

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

Citizen Only – Universal healthcare is provided by the government to all citizens.

Absolute Healthcare – Universal healthcare is provided by the government to all.

# Firearm Ownership

No Restrictions – Any individual may purchase any weaponry.

Free-Access – Any individual may purchase is a firearm.

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

Handguns & Rifles – An individual may only legally own rifles and handguns.

Hunting Rifles – An individual may only legally own hunting rifles.

Weapons Ban – No firearms may be owned by a civilian.

# Firearm Locations

No Restrictions – Firearms may be taken anywhere

Public Spaces – Firearms may be taken to any public location.

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

Private Property – Firearms may only be upon private property.

Weapons Ban – No firearms may be owned by a civilian.

# 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.

Harvesting – Nature is merely a fuel for industry.

Destruction – Active destruction of natural spaces.

# Animal Rights

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.

# 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

Forced Abortion – Pregnancies may be terminated to conform to state policy.

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

Enforce Sterilisation – Individuals may be sterilised to conform to state policy.

Encourage Sterilisation – Individuals are encouraged to become sterile if desired.

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 – Individuals should freely engage in sexual activities with any legal consenting individual.

Friends with Benefits – Individuals should 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.

# Minority Treatment

Status Reversal – Non-minority individuals should be treated as minority individuals used to be, and vice versa.

Affirmative Acts – Minority individuals are provided additional support to account for historic transgressions.

Equality – Minority individuals are treated equally to majority individuals.

Suffrage – Minority individuals may participate in government.

Propertied – Minority individuals may own property within the state.

Limited Rights – Minority individuals have limited rights within the state.

# Cultural Diversity

Forced Equality – There are no distinct cultures. All cultures are equally valid.

Mosaic – Different cultures work together to create a greater whole.

Multi-Cultural – Different cultures exist within society.

Segregationist – Different cultures are kept apart from one another in society.

Monocultural – Only one culture group dominates.

Ethnostate – Only one culture is tolerated.

# 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. Less positive leanings.

Sceptic – Uncertainty at the existence of a deity. More positive leanings.

Theist – Acceptance of a faith.

Religious – Devout follower of a faith.

Fanatic – Fanatic follower of a faith.

# Zekrom-Reshiram Scale

Rationalistic – Decisions are based upon facts and logic.

Idealistic – Decisions are based upon ideals and desires.