# Government Strength (4)

Libertarian – A government should be kept to a minimal size and strength.

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 (4)

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 powers of the state are stronger within the central governance with limited allowance for local governance.

Unitary – The powers of the state are significantly stronger within the central governance with only limited allowance for local governance.

# State Authority (3)

Devolved – The state’s power is devolved across different branches, whether it be to regions or different administrations for different matters.

Legislative – The state’s power sits primarily within the hands of the legislature which has authority across many domains.

Executive – The state’s power sits primarily with an executive.

# Representation (3)

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.

Limited – The population has little ability to meaningfully engage in politics.

# Representatives (Checkbox) (4)

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.

# State and Church (3)

State Controlled Church – The state has control over the church and may dictate its activities and behaviours.

Independent Church – The church and state must not interfere with one another.

Church Controlled State – The church has control over the state and may dictate its activities and behaviours.

# International Relations (3)

~~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.

Internalist – 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 (3)

~~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 (3)

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) (4)

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.

Selective – Select individuals may enter the state.

Limited Travel – Once in the state there are heavy limitations on where can be visited.

# Immigration Policy (3)

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 (4)

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 (3)

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) (4)

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.

# Natural Spaces (4)

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.

Urbanisation – Urban lands must be developed, but environmental damage should be considered.

Urban Sprawl – Urban spaces need to be expanded, regardless of environmental damage.

# Animal Rights (4)

Animal Liberty – Animals have the same rights as individuals.

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

Property – Animals are property, and their treatment is dependent upon their owner.

Darwinism – There are little to no regulations as to the treatment of animals.

# Societal Focus (4)

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 (3)

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

Warrant – 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 (2)

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

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

# Religious and National Law (2)

Secular – The law of the nation should avoid following the law of a faith.

Religious – The law of the nation should follow the law of a faith.

# Morality (3)

Personal Liberty – Individuals should be able to publicly express themselves however they wish.

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

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

# Social Expectations (4)

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 (2)

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 (2)

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 (4)

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.

Higher – The government provides higher education to all citizens.

# Firearm Ownership (3)

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 (4)

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 (4)

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 (3)

To what extent should the state be involved in healthcare?

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

Case-by-case – Healthcare is provided by the government in health emergencies.

Universal – Universal healthcare is provided by the government.

# Euthanasia (4)

Low Restrictions – 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.

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

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

# Abortion (4)

Low Restrictions – Pregnancies may be terminated for any reason.

Circumstantial – Pregnancies may be terminated for specific reasons.

Permission – Pregnancies may be terminated with approval from an approved professional.

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

# Birth Control (3)

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

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

Abstinence – No birth control is legal.

# Sexual Normality (4)

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 (5)

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 forward.

# Societal Advancement (5)

Regressive – Society should revert 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 (6)

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.

# Zekrom-Reshiram Scale (2)

Rationalistic – Decisions are based upon facts and logic.

Idealistic – Decisions are based upon ideals and desires.

37 Total