

# Formal Ideologies - Values Sets: A Companion to the *Ideology Questionnaire*<sup>1</sup>

The following groups together values from the *Ideology Questionnaire* according to the Formal Ideology of which they are a part. APOLOGY: The language used here (particularly the term “the State”) is very Western ... the next stage of development will be to find more inclusive language! (“The State” refers to the largest social structure used to manage a given group of people - eg. the tribe, the nation.)

## Fascism

### View of Human Nature/Higher Power

1 - Human beings are essentially animals. Our evolution as a species is determined by the *laws of nature*, including survival of the fittest.

29 - Human nature is biologically determined; some are stronger than others. Stronger individuals naturally rule over weaker individuals or groups.

42 - Human beings are governed by the *laws of nature*. Removal of defective genes from the gene pool is essential to our ultimate survival as a species.

### Relationship between Individuals & Groups

13 - Interracial marriage, homosexuality, divorce and abortion are all symptoms of a weak and degenerate State in need of strong leadership.

80 - Individuals, families and communities rely on being part of a State to be able to function effectively. It is everyone’s duty to serve the State, because without the State individual freedom cannot be guaranteed.

93 - State interests (as defined by the State) are more important than individual freedom. If human beings are to survive as a species, we may need to sacrifice some personal freedoms in exchange for human evolution through State growth.

### Social Organisation/Management/Governance

56 - The only way individuals can access freedom is through the State. The State should therefore have the power to control all aspects of society.

64 - Extending a State’s territory is a sign of strength. A strong State is one which seeks to expand its boundaries.

95 - The best way to ensure collective prosperity is through a one party State with strong leaders. The talented minority who are stronger should rule over the weaker to protect against *the masses* being easily swayed by their own small concerns.

### Social Change/Maintenance

31 - Violence and censorship are justified if they serve the interests of the State.

45 - The best way to resolve the conflicting interests of individuals is to bring the State together under a single body controlled by strong leaders.

75 - Strong State leaders are best able to determine any need for social change.

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## Conservatism

### View of Human Nature/Higher Power

19 - Humans are naturally predominantly selfish, destructive and aggressive.

35 - Humans are naturally resistant to change. It is natural to prefer the familiar to the unknown; the tried to the untried; the actual to the possible; the convenient to the perfect.

61 - Human nature is primarily biologically determined. We are naturally unequal - in areas such as intelligence, size, personality, strength, etc.

### Relationship between Individuals & Groups

52 - Every individual and family has their role and function - or *station* - in life which is determined by a *natural order* in society.

67 - Individuals and families are responsible for accepting their economic and social circumstances, and living within their means.

81 - Individual freedoms are a privilege, not a right. Access to these freedoms should be restricted to those who can demonstrate their ability to exercise these privileges responsibly.

### Social Organisation/Management/Governance

6 - A stable State requires firm and impartial legal codes and law enforcement agencies.

25 - The State's function does not include taking responsibility for social and economic functions which have traditionally been provided by the family or community. Dependence upon State welfare benefits and services weakens moral fibre by encouraging idleness, degeneracy and family breakdown.

49 - State security and economic strength is best achieved through enabling capitalism to function freely. This includes low taxation, minimal welfare expenditure and individual negotiation of pay and working conditions.

### Social Change/Maintenance

14 - Social changes are generally a *bad* thing. They disrupt routine and generally do not produce better outcomes. Habit and tradition are more reliable guides to social and personal prosperity and stability.

51 - Individuals should be encouraged to seek goals they can realistically hope to attain, rather than engaging in wider social action.

70 - Traditional Western family values and social roles are the best basis for achieving a stable society.

## Individualism

### View of Human Nature/Higher Power

2 - Humans are born equal, but with different characters. Individual character primarily determines individuals' actions and opportunities in life.

10 - Humans are naturally instinctual, with the capacity to exercise reason and distinguish *good* from *bad*.

39 - Human nature is essentially *good* and humans are therefore fundamentally equal.

### Relationship between Individuals & Groups

54 - The most important social value is the right for individuals to be left free to make their own life decisions. All are entitled to maximum possible individual freedom and autonomy.

63 - The individual always has moral priority over the family, community or any other group.

89 - The central concern of any society is the protection of individual freedom.

### Social Organisation/Management/Governance

11 - The State should not intervene in the economy. This means, unfortunately, that some individuals will inevitably win and others will lose. But this is better than trying to control the free market.

40 - The only legitimate functions of the State are to protect the country from war and invasion and to punish those who break the law. Laws should never intrude on individuals' freedom to define *moral behaviour* for themselves, and to enjoy civil liberties.

44 - Individual achievement is largely a result of individual character and actions. Therefore, the State should never act in the interests of the disadvantaged over the more advantaged.

### Social Change/Maintenance

18 - All social progress lies in the free exercise of individual energy.

24 - Individuality can only be realised by some and only at the expense of others. Individual freedom is never absolute but consists of specific freedoms individuals win for themselves at specific times.

85 - Individual freedom is impossible to achieve in the absence of private enterprise and ownership.

## Liberalism

### View of Human Nature/Higher Power

47 - Humans are born ignorant, not *wicked* or *bad*. Education is essential to enabling individuals develop their capacity to reason and act in positive ways.

53 - Humans are naturally competitive. If individuals are allowed to act on their competitive instinct, humanity will continue to move in beneficial directions.

79 - Humans are naturally inclined to do *good*. *Bad* behaviour is generally a result of lack of education or awareness, rather than malice.

### Relationship between Individuals & Groups

7 - Every individual should be given an equal opportunity to participate in a free, capitalist society.

26 - The most important social value is the individual's right to freedom of (social, political, religious, cultural and economic) association and expression.

74 - A society that seeks to achieve unity through diversity is more consistent with human nature than a society that strives for unity through uniformity. All opinions, no matter how unpopular, should be tolerated.

### Social Organisation/Management/Governance

30 - The main purpose of the State is to protect the freedom, equality and security of all individuals. All should be treated equally before the law, without favour toward any group or individual.

82 - The State should be based upon common consent and democratic process. Laws should not infringe upon the individuals' right to life, liberty and property.

86 - Any system of government should separate executive power (management), legislative power (law/policy making) and judicial power (enforcement), to minimise the risk of those in power abusing their authority.

### Social Change/Maintenance

38 - Education, including development of individuals' capacity to reason and awareness of choice and responsibility is the key to individual freedom and social progress.

59 - If educated and allowed to function freely, humanity would develop a system of social organisation which would bring happiness to all.

65 - Natural laws govern the production and distribution of wealth in a capitalist economy. Society will function more effectively if a *laissez faire*, rather than government-regulated, approach is taken to the economy.

## Humanism

### View of Human Nature/Higher Power

55 - Humans are naturally cooperative and seek to live harmoniously with each other and the natural world.

60 - Humans - not *god* or *fate* or *karma* - are ultimately in control of their own life choices and actions.

87 - Humans are naturally both *good* and *social*.

### Relationship between Individuals & Groups

17 - Humans share many more similarities than differences in their biological and mental structures. All individuals should be considered to be equal and therefore have equal rights.

46 - Service to others in the community is the ultimate moral ideal. Individuals find their own highest good in working for the good of all.

78 - All individuals are part of society and society is a part of them. They fail themselves if they do not develop as a social human being.

### Social Organisation/Management/Governance

4 - The State should act to protect individual and civil liberties including freedom of the press, political democracy, the legal right to oppose government policy, religious liberty, the legal right to choose when to die and artistic/scientific/cultural freedom.

33 - The State should encourage maximum freedom of opportunity for different moral, political, religious and social values in society.

73 - Individuals are responsible for their own actions, and should be encouraged to contribute to their own betterment. If individuals are unable to provide for themselves, then their community or the State should provide for them.

### Social Change/Maintenance

23 - The existence of a higher being or afterlife cannot be proved. Humans are individually and collectively responsible for creating *heaven*, here and now, on earth.

28 - All individuals must become, in ideal and practice, a citizen of a world community. The greatest hope for planetary survival lies in focusing on commonality and valuing the diverse nature of all human beings.

92 - All conflict resolution and problem solving strategies, whether at a personal or global level, must be based upon peaceful, non-violent and legal means.

## Marxism

### View of Human Nature/Higher Power

9 - Humans are naturally innovative. The creativity of the majority is undermined by their social role as consumers (rather than innovators).

62 - Humans are naturally self aware and interconnected. Alienation from themselves and others is a result of the social division of labour (class, wage labour and private ownership).

90 - Religion has undermined humans' natural inclination to analysis and acting in the interest of the majority in society.

### Relationship between Individuals & Groups

21 - Individuals can only know true freedom in a classless, non-capitalist society.

36 - Issues within the *private sphere* (personal life) are politically insignificant. They are merely symptoms caused by the inequities inherent within capitalism.

84 - The biggest source of tension between individuals in capitalist societies is the alienation caused by the majority of the population providing their labour to benefit a minority.

### Social Organisation/Management/Governance

57 - Private ownership should be abolished in favour of State ownership.

69 - The State, as the people's representative, should control all economic activity.

96 - The key role of the State is to ensure equitable distribution of economic resources across the population.

### Social Change/Maintenance

3 - Social action should focus on addressing the inequities created by capitalism, rather than addressing personal, cultural or social issues. Pre-occupation with these issues may detract from the *real* issues that need to be addressed in order to improve society.

32 - Humanity would be free from all alienation and oppression, if the tools of capitalist privilege (class, wage labour and private ownership) were abolished.

77 - The minority who benefit from capitalism are unlikely to give up their power willingly. However, capitalism contains the seeds of its own destruction. When the circumstances are right, those deprived by the capitalist system will claim what is rightfully theirs.

## Socialism

### View of Human Nature/Higher Power

20 - Humans are naturally cooperative. Oppression is an unnatural state of being caused by the competition created when a minority of people has power.

72 - Human beings are naturally self aware and interconnected. Alienation from themselves and others is a result of social disadvantage, including gender, class and race oppression.

83 - Human beings are shaped by their environment rather than by genetic factors; by the social structure, rather than individual strengths or weaknesses; by nurture, rather than nature.

### Relationship between Individuals & Groups

12 - Communal needs are more important than individual needs. A social structure based on private ownership and individual goals forces people into competition against one another. This inevitably leads to communal hardship.

48 - The right to property should derive from individual and collective labour and effort, rather than structural power or accident of birth (eg. family inheritance).

91 - The degree and impact of oppression varies between societies. It depends on the way race, class, gender, age, sexuality and ability are viewed by the (minority) dominant culture.

### Social Organisation/Management/Governance

50 - Private ownership should be strengthened where small property has survived as a technologically-efficient unit. However, this should only occur in the context of the State determining overall collective interests.

76 - The State should act as a regulatory body, coordinating the equitable distribution of resources across the population.

94 - The State is responsible for ensuring that all citizens end up equal. It should intervene to improve the situation of disadvantaged groups.

### Social Change/Maintenance

22 - Political power and economic structures should be centralised under a strong and popularly elected government, to ensure resources are distributed according to need rather than greed.

41 - Social change is best achieved using peaceful actions and legally sanctioned or constitutional processes of change.

71 - Anti-discrimination legislation and affirmative action policies and strategies are primary ways to ensure a more equitable and just society.

## Anarchism

### View of Human Nature/Higher Power

8 - Humans are naturally cooperative and aware of themselves and others. It is the existence of authoritative or hierarchical structures that corrupts this natural behaviour and generates *bad* behaviour by individuals.

27 - Humans are naturally cooperative and aware of themselves and others. Given the freedom to do so, they would choose to live together in a condition of mutual respect.

43 - Humans are naturally neither *good* nor *evil*. They react in radically different ways under different conditions or circumstances.

### Relationship between Individuals & Groups

37 - No individual has the right to authority over another. None should be expected, or allowed, to make decisions on behalf of another.

68 - Individuals and communities will take direct and active responsibility for their own actions when allowed to manage themselves. The only way to ensure that individuals will interact together harmoniously is if they are free from all domination or imposed authority.

88 - The means and the end of social organisation are the same. How humans do things is as important as what they do.

### Social Organisation/Management/Governance

5 - Society would operate most effectively if individuals were governed by mutual relations rather than by artificial or imposed laws, structures and institutions, including the State.

58 - Decisions affecting groups or communities should be made on the basis of communal need, with production according to ability, and distribution according to need.

66 - All individuals should be directly and actively involved in decision making processes about issues that affect them.

### Social Change/Maintenance

15 - The most effective change agent is direct and voluntary action taken by those most affected by the decision or situation.

16 - Political power should be decentralised and private property abolished.

34 - The means used to achieve social change must be collaborative, rather than hierarchical. Otherwise, one authoritative structure would simply be replaced by another.