

# Glossary

## **Agency**

The capacity of individuals or institutions to act intentionally, make choices, and accept responsibility for outcomes within a moral and structural framework.

## **Authoritarian Drift**

The gradual, often subtle, concentration of power that erodes accountability, suppresses dissent, and undermines balance without overt abandonment of democratic forms.

## **Balance**

The dynamic state in which competing forces—freedom and order, power and restraint, individuality and collective responsibility—remain in constructive tension rather than domination.

## **Civic Reciprocity**

The mutual obligation between individuals and institutions wherein rights are matched by responsibilities and trust is sustained through ethical participation.

## **Collective Will**

The aggregated moral and civic intent of a society, formed through participatory processes rather than imposed authority.

## **Cultural Equilibrium**

A condition in which cultural continuity and innovation coexist, allowing identity to evolve without fragmentation or coercion.

## **Decentralization**

The structural distribution of authority and decision-making away from centralized power toward local, accountable entities.

## **Equilibrium**

A sustained condition of balance achieved through continuous adjustment, feedback, and ethical restraint rather than static control.

## **Ethical Economy**

An economic system evaluated not solely by growth or efficiency but by dignity,

fairness, sustainability, and moral consequence.

### **Extremism (Structural)**

The systemic overcorrection toward singular priorities—such as efficiency, control, or profit—at the expense of balance and human well-being.

### **Feedback Loop**

A mechanism through which systems self-correct by responding to outcomes, data, and moral signals.

### **Governance (Libraist)**

The practice of guiding collective systems through balance, restraint, transparency, and reciprocal accountability rather than domination.

### **Human Scale**

The level of organization—such as communities or small institutions—where trust, accountability, and participation are most effective.

### **Institutional Memory**

The preserved knowledge, norms, and lessons that enable societies to learn from past successes and failures.

### **Libraism**

A political, ethical, and social philosophy centered on equilibrium, reciprocal responsibility, restrained power, and the preservation of human dignity.

### **Moral Agency**

The recognition that individuals and institutions are accountable for the ethical consequences of their actions.

### **Moral Economy**

An economic framework governed by ethical limits, shared responsibility, and long-term societal health.

### **Non-Interventionism**

A principle advocating restraint in external influence, emphasizing sovereignty, cooperation, and respect for internal self-determination.

### **Pathologies of Imbalance**

Social, political, or economic dysfunctions that arise when systems favor extremes

over equilibrium.

**Pluralism**

The coexistence of diverse beliefs, identities, and perspectives within a shared ethical framework.

**Power Consolidation**

The accumulation of authority within narrow institutions or individuals, increasing the risk of abuse and systemic imbalance.

**Reciprocal Obligation**

The principle that benefits conferred by society require proportional contribution and ethical conduct.

**Regression**

The reversal of progress toward balance, often through fear-driven policies, power accumulation, or erosion of trust.

**Resilience**

The capacity of systems to adapt, recover, and maintain balance under stress or disruption.

**Safeguards**

Structural, legal, and cultural protections designed to prevent abuse of power and maintain equilibrium.

**Social Cohesion**

The degree of trust, shared norms, and cooperative capacity within a society.

**Social Trust**

The expectation that individuals and institutions will act ethically, transparently, and within agreed constraints.

**Stewardship**

The ethical responsibility to manage resources, power, and institutions for long-term collective benefit.

**Structural Alignment**

The condition in which institutional incentives, rules, and outcomes reinforce ethical balance rather than distort it.

**Sustainability (Libraist)**

The long-term viability of systems measured by moral integrity, adaptability, and human well-being rather than short-term gain.

**Transitional Governance**

Temporary frameworks guiding societies from imbalanced systems toward equilibrium without coercive disruption.

**Virtue (Civic)**

Ethical qualities—such as restraint, honesty, and responsibility—that enable healthy participation in balanced societies.

[Download as PDF](#)