

Current Worldview Clash

(by Michael Haupt)

CONSIDERATION	TECHNOCRACY (WEF & 4IR)	REGENERATION
Decision-Making Authority	Decision-making authority is primarily vested in technical experts and professionals who are deemed to possess specialized knowledge and expertise in their respective fields.	Decision-making authority involves broader participation and input from diverse stakeholders, including local communities, environmentalists, systems thinkers, policymakers, and indigenous populations.
Approach to Problem-Solving	Problem-solving is primarily based on technical knowledge, scientific analysis, and evidence-based approaches. Solutions are mostly focused on efficiency, optimization, and technological advancements.	Problem-solving emphasizes holistic and ecological approaches that consider the interconnections between various components of ecosystems. Solutions focus on sustainability, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem health, and resilience.
Values and Goals	The main values and goals are efficiency, progress, innovation, and technological development. The emphasis is on achieving economic growth and technological advancements, which are claimed to be the only solutions for societal improvement.	The main values and goals are environmental sustainability, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems. The emphasis is on maintaining ecological balance, protecting biodiversity, and ensuring the well-being of both human and non-human species.
Governance and Participation	Decision-making and governance are often centralized, with technocratic experts having significant authority. Public participation is limited, with decisions made by a select group of experts (for example, an annual meeting at Davos.)	Decision-making involves a more decentralized, inclusive, and participatory approach, including input from local communities, indigenous peoples, environmental organizations, and other stakeholders. There is a focus on community engagement, dialogue, and collaboration.
Perspective on Progress	Progress is seen as primarily driven by technological advancements and scientific discoveries. The focus is on improving efficiency, productivity, and economic growth.	Progress is viewed in terms of achieving a harmonious relationship with nature, conserving ecosystems, and ensuring long-term sustainability. The focus is on regenerating and restoring damaged ecosystems and promoting resilience.
Time Horizon	Prioritizes short-term outcomes and immediate solutions to problems. The focus is on efficiency and addressing immediate challenges.	Takes a longer-term perspective, considering the intergenerational impacts of decisions. It emphasizes the restoration and preservation of ecosystems for the benefit of future generations.

Consideration of Non-Human Species	Prioritizes human-centric concerns and economic considerations, sometimes at the expense of non-human species and ecosystems.	Recognizes the intrinsic value of non-human species and aims to protect and restore ecosystems to benefit both humans and the natural world. It emphasizes the interconnectedness of all living beings.
Risk Assessment and Precautionary Principle	Relies on risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis to evaluate the feasibility and potential impacts of policies and projects.	Emphasizes the precautionary principle, which advocates for caution and preventive action in the face of uncertain risks and potential harm to ecosystems. It prioritizes avoiding irreversible damage and preserving natural resources.
Ethical Considerations	Prioritizes efficiency and technological solutions without considering ecological and ethical implications or the broader social and cultural contexts.	Takes into account ecological and ethical considerations, including resource usage, social justice, equity, and the rights of indigenous communities and marginalized groups. It recognizes the importance of cultural values and local knowledge in decision-making.
Systemic Change	Focusses on incremental changes within existing systems and structures, seeking to optimize and improve efficiency.	Calls for fundamental changes in societal systems, including economic models, consumption patterns, and resource management. It advocates for transformative change to address the root causes of ecological degradation.
Transparency and Accountability	Lacks transparency and public accountability, as decisions are often made by a select group of experts without broad public involvement.	Emphasizes transparency, inclusivity, and public accountability in decision-making processes. It values open dialogue, participation, and feedback from diverse stakeholders.
Resource Allocation	Prioritize resource allocation based on economic efficiency and cost-effectiveness, mostly focusing on maximizing productivity and growth.	Emphasizes equitable and sustainable resource allocation that considers the needs of both present and future generations, as well as the long-term health of ecosystems.
Role of Innovation	Places a significant emphasis on trademarked or patented technological innovation and advancements as a means to solve problems and drive progress.	Values technological innovation, while emphasizing traditional knowledge, indigenous practices, and nature-based solutions in promoting ecological restoration and resilience.
Boundaries of Expertise	Relies heavily on the expertise of technical professionals within their respective domains, with less emphasis on interdisciplinary collaboration.	Recognizes the interconnected nature of environmental, social, and economic systems, necessitating collaboration and integration of expertise across disciplines.
Paradigm Shift	Generally is not concerned with shifting paradigms and prefers to work within the existing socio-economic paradigm, seeking incremental improvements within the established system.	Calls for fundamental paradigm shifts in the way societies perceive and interact with nature, advocating for a more holistic and regenerative approach to address ecological challenges.

