

SUMMARY

“The Processes of the Great Reset and the Final Components of the Information Civilization” focuses on the disintegration of traditional social systems alongside the emergence of new types of structures on a global scale. The acceleration of such phenomena in the third decade of the 21st century is attributed to the implementation of the Great Reset’s principles, a project introduced by the World Economic Forum (WEF). The slogan “The Great Reset” took center stage at the 50th annual WEF meeting in 2020, themed around rebuilding society and the economy in a more sustainable manner following the coronavirus pandemic. Prominent European politicians participated in the Forum, while other Western leaders integrated the ideas of the Great Reset into their public discourse. The Davos Forum expressed its belief that the pandemic presents an opportunity to transform the world in alignment with the sustainable development goals outlined by the UN for 2030. This global reset would expedite efforts to transition into the Fourth Industrial Revolution, not only through skills upgrading and employee retraining but also by restructuring the relationships of ownership. The book directly addresses the processes involved in shaping the architecture and infrastructure of the Great Reset within Western countries orbiting Klaus Schwab’s ideas. It also indirectly touches upon changes occurring in other parts of the world under the influence of various globalization projects.

The announcement of the Great Reset followed a period of escalating chaos triggered by several crises, including migration, health, vaccination, energy, and, most notably, financial crises. The author demonstrates that at least some of the measures implemented by public authorities in response to these threats heightened the sense of uncertainty, thereby laying the groundwork for the initiation of the described transformative process. This is particularly evident in areas such as migration, social, credit, monetary, cultural, and health policies at the national, EU, and international levels. The operation of the modern education system, monopolized by official state structures yet also influenced by unofficial non-state entities, undoubtedly contributed to this dynamic.

The volume is dedicated to deciphering the mechanisms of the Great Reset, which the author views as global processes targeting traditional civilization, whose ultimate components, including worldview, philosophy, and science, are thus dissected, disintegrated, and gradually degraded. These processes are accompanied by the extension of natural determinism to human behavior’s self-determination. Realism exposes a steady and enduring decline of civilization, veiled by alternating waves of optimism and pessimism fostered by idealism.

The goal of the book is to address a perceived deficiency within modern science. Its practitioners, while analyzing global social, political, cultural, or economic processes,

often refrain from identifying the key actors and orchestrators behind these phenomena: be it environments, centers, or influential individuals. This avoidance leads to the assertion that these phenomena and processes are anonymous and almost automatic, lacking identifiable managerial and causal influences.

The deficit in scientific reflection extends beyond the institutional and organizational structure of the transnational order and the structural determinants of supranational power. Neglect is also evident concerning the causes of global processes, the potential for planning such changes, the relationships among participants in global processes, the critical mass of globalization effects, and the instruments of global power.

According to the author, science's role extends beyond echoing politically correct – environmentally acceptable and socially approved – assertions. It also involves scrutinizing lesser-known and unpopular hypotheses. The public's perceptions of the evolving organization of the modern world are influenced more by a suggestively integrated virtual simulation than by realistic analysis. Therefore, the statement articulated in the book posits that virtualization and cybernetization fortify, expedite, and steer global phenomena and the civilization processes of the Great Reset, among other factors.

The author endeavors to illustrate that politically and media-driven collective perceptions have been effectively steered towards artificially manufactured issues of idealism, deflecting attention from the genuine challenges of everyday life. Science confined to the realm of the obvious fails to fulfill its cognitive function and becomes susceptible to instrumentalization. Realism commences by accurately identifying things, irrespective of preferences, inhibitions, or apprehensions.

The book highlighted the necessity of adopting an appropriate methodology for describing and, particularly, explaining the processes of the Great Reset. It underscores the imperative of stimulating scientists' research imagination while simultaneously bolstering their courage to address problems and phenomena that, for various reasons, are subjected to a form of censorship, often resulting in environmental ostracism for those who investigate them.

An endeavor in the book to overcome such constraints – a breach of scientific taboos – involves directing research toward the beneficiaries of the Great Reset. Often operating behind the scenes, their activities are challenging to apprehend and document. Among these beneficiaries are global pharmaceutical companies, technology firms, big data aggregators, the financial sector, the biotechnology industry, information and trade agencies, and even prominent philanthropists.

The Great Reset exhibits the characteristics of a historic revolutionary undertaking. Within it, the integration and consolidation of attributes, mechanisms, and instruments of power shift from local levels to regional ones, ultimately culminating at the global level. These processes manifest in the weakening, constraining, and abolishing of the autonomy of decentralized structures and distinct functions of power. Simultaneously, they entail the establishment, fortification, and expansion of a global governance framework and management infrastructure of a hybrid nature, varying in transparency. Manipulation, alongside coercion, constitutes an inherent element of this revolution. The modern revolution extends its reach to an increasing number of global regions and various aspects of life. It evolves as a consolidated revolution – initially cultural, particularly moral (sexual), followed by technological, including IT (digital), and now encompassing political, ethical, and legal dimensions. Its objective is not solely the reconstruction of social order norms but also the restructuring of personal life structures. In today's context, this revolutionary operation unfolds against the backdrop of anticipated confrontation between the Western world and Chinese civilization, with rivalry

with Islam appearing comparatively mild. From this standpoint, the author observes that global business networks pursue objectives beyond mere economic goals. Their primary economic incentives are subordinate to ideological imperatives. Within the global power structure, financial and property interests are subservient to the realization of an ideological agenda governing the world's direction and purpose.

The critical analysis of profound cultural changes, as conducted in the book, considers the risks posed by several processes: the rejection of past achievements, the masking of reality, the methodical reconstruction of humanity, society's thoughtless dependence on machines, the radical inversion of existing orders, and the homogenization of human attitudes.

While describing the diversity of individual global phenomena is relatively straightforward, recognizing and comprehending the continuity of civilization processes, dictated by their holistic nature, pose greater challenges.

The hypotheses presented in the book are reflected in its structure. The first chapter delves into and characterizes the processes that fulfill the objectives of the Great Reset. The second chapter highlights the primary (ultimate) components of traditional civilization, undergoing accelerated transformation due to the impact of modern technologies. It also explores the repercussions of these transformations. The third chapter addresses the most sensitive aspect of civilization, namely power – its attributes, mechanisms, tools (methods of influence), missions, and institutions.

The starting point for the discussions in the book, as indicated by its title, is the analysis of global processes planned and partially executed within the framework of the Great Reset project. According to the author, these processes are technologically, ideologically, and economically conditioned. Technological consolidation has played a pivotal role in enhancing the effectiveness of the implemented changes qualitatively. Without this factor, the changes would neither be as extensive nor as profound. Information technology, with its nearly limitless potential to influence social life and individual mental states, has been intertwined with the ideological orientation of its applications.

There is a high probability that these processes are largely deliberate, methodical, precise, and systematically stimulated and coordinated. This control extends beyond mere causation, but also includes acceleration, direction, and correction. A significant portion of these operations appears to be so thoroughly veiled that they remain invisible to both society and science. The Great Reset represents a unique type of process. It encompasses numerous interconnected elements aimed at constructing a new and enduring world order. These elements manifest as civilizational transformations. The envisioned shape of this civilization, commonly referred to as an information civilization, differs from traditional civilizations in that inspirations, motivations, and powers within it assume the form of information. This is a consequence of the increasingly sophisticated operations to which information and datasets are subjected, evolving from simple automation to complex information control.

The emergence of an information civilization necessitates several steps: the digitization of analog information resources, including text, sound, and images; algorithmization, which involves sequencing information operations; autopoietization, which introduces automatic activities facilitating adaptation to circumstances through artificial intelligence; and tasking network information devices to collect, process, and make decisions based on information. Subsequently, virtualization occurs, transitioning from real to simulated forms of activities and structures.

The following section of the book (Chapter II) elaborates on why the ultimate components of civilization, such as science, philosophy, ethics, or culture, undergo trans-

formation as part of the shift to an information civilization, despite retaining the same names. The advancement of artificial intelligence alters the roles of science, philosophy, and religion as sources of understanding reality. Over time, they are gradually supplanted in this capacity by technology, which in many instances evolves into a tool for manipulation.

In relation to science, a clear distinction between the cognizing subject and the object being cognized, as well as the status of intellect and things, becomes blurred. Metaphysical, logical, and ethical categories such as truth, being, and cognition are abolished. The ultimate liberation of humanity from meaning and argumentation strips away its connection to God, the world, other people, and oneself. This ultimately results in the extinguishing and suppression of what is most human within individuals.

Granting permission to instrumentalize ethics within the context of technology's absolutization paves the way for boundless progress in the name of progressivism and unrestricted expression, known as permissivism. The philosophical movement advocating extensive technological advancements and laying the groundwork for a new theory of social organization is transhumanism. According to its tenets, human existence stems solely from the consciousness of being human, presenting numerous new possibilities in the age of artificial intelligence development.

A discrepancy exists between the ethical concept of freedom and the technical feasibility of embracing freedom. In the era of digital transformation, interpersonal relationships are predominantly characterized by mechanically executed transactions. Without ethics serving as the foundation of civilization, it is impossible to conceive of an information civilization. According to the author of the book, trends leading to the erosion of ethics should be categorized as anti-civilizational. These trends include efforts to reject past achievements, distort reality, systematically reconstruct humanity, reverse social development, expand the sphere of influence of power, intensify the complexity of life, and centralize power within network centers.

The shift from the multinational system to the bipolar system, and subsequently to the global system, precipitates a change in ethics. The ethic of responsibility becomes redundant and even detrimental from a unilateral standpoint, yielding to the ethic of freedom. As the world order transitions from sovereignty-based principles to global principles, there is also a shift from national penalization to global permissivization. In terms of temporal precedence, national interests make room for transnational interests. The author highlights that values such as upbringing, discipline, thrift, and virtue were paramount in the national interest, whereas other values assume greater significance in the context of transnational interests.

The ethics prioritized by the Great Reset emphasize freedom of choice, freedom of thought, the right to self-determination, consensus, sexual orientation, reproductive and sexual health, safety, and satisfaction. The mandate of this new ethics includes ensuring freedom of choice, striving for equality for all, promoting sustainable development, pursuing population stability, protecting sexual rights, fostering tolerance and prohibiting discrimination, advocating for multiculturalism, advancing participatory democracy, enhancing quality of life, promoting reproductive health, fostering social partnership, promoting awareness, and satisfying needs.

In the era of the Great Reset, Enlightenment humanism undergoes a transformation into post-Enlightenment technologicalism. Notions of progress, prometheism, and emancipation are bolstered by technologies aimed at the domination of nature, culture, and the eradication of religion. The conception of the new man is envisioned solely as a citizen of *civitas terrae* – the earthly state – differing from the old man who situated

himself, his life, goals, and values within the context of a force that infinitely surpasses him, and to which he is accountable.

The ultimate components of civilization undergo deconstruction, disintegration, and degradation due to processes of decomposition. These processes entail sequences of phenomena generated by the influence of both constant and internal factors, as well as variable and external causes.

In the chapter concluding the monograph, which is dedicated to power, the concept encompasses not only political but also economic and informational realms. Each of these dimensions shapes individual and collective life in its own manner, in accordance with both adopted and imposed assumptions. Methodologically grounded in realism, the author highlights the global ideological architecture and technological infrastructure of control in the era of the Great Reset. The thesis put forth is that the world is becoming increasingly globally controllable while also growing more locally inert. This heightened global controllability stems from the proliferation of information technologies, cynical ideologies, and non-financial indicator systems in the economy (such as ESG). Within the cybernetic feedback system, there exists constant monitoring of processes and adjustments to maps of the changing world to maintain a steady course.

In the new global order, above the level of state actors, there exist supranational entities – transnational corporations or non-governmental organizations – that exert semi-official and semi-confidential influence over the former. Public-private partnerships represent a popular form of such influence. These partnerships oversee the implementation of programs for technological modernization and economic reconstruction in various areas of social life, thereby generating individual needs and previously unarticulated collective expectations. Presently, projects focusing on the protection of personal data and artificial intelligence are gaining popularity. The engineering of global power is particularly advancing through the collaboration of IT corporations (information engineering) and financial institutions (financial engineering). These entities serve as moderators in the global order, mediating between the creators and enforcers of power.

According to the author's concept, the highest compliment to the emerging global power structure is the power wielded by the architects of its design. These individuals often operate discreetly behind the scenes, shaping the ideological inspirations of global transformations. They convene in little-known or nearly obscure associations and clubs to craft their vision of the world and steer the direction of its transformations. Within the evolving global system, the highest level of agency – encompassing trendsetting, directing changes, and making strategic decisions – belongs to a group described as ideocrats.

Global entities leverage state monopolies to legally enforce coercion, both in the physical world and through informational violence in cyberspace, with repercussions felt in real life. A broad spectrum of measures is employed, ranging from blocking information portals, disabling email accounts, or accessing personal data to impeding transactions, authorizing operations, and accessing systems. In the context of exclusively non-cash financial transactions, remote identification of individuals, remote tracking of objects, and centralized distribution of network privileges, these measures become exceptionally severe.