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Competent violence to the challenges of globalization

Globalization processes have caused strong social changes that affected the function of the social communities and groups, and on the content of a number of social phenomena, including the violence in general competent violence in particular. The concept of «violence» is treated in philosophy, firstly as unjustified, unfair use of force to solve the certain social problems, which usually leads to distortion of the set goals and objectives, and, secondly, as effect on which not a person, group, country achieve its goals. It is the use of force associated with the direct infliction of physical, mental or moral harm to another person or state. The purpose of violence is causing the object, which effects certain actions. One form of violence is competent. It is essentially «divine» violence by Benjamin that aimed justifying purpose, unlike the «mythical», that aimed justifying means. According to H. Hofmeister, only contempt provides the concept of «violence» in positive connotations [1]. Competent violence reserves the objects opportunities, tries to defend its freedom, even complicity includes object and subject in carrying out violence.

There are two main forms of competent violence: intimidation and persuasion. One of the main methods of intimidation has always been a weapon, that science establishes as the subject of human activity and served particular purposes – to kill animals for food. The weapon was to express the subjective attention to violence. Weapons like the real world. Object represents a common intention to carry out violence and provides the other objects, that are aware of its purpose. The image of arms is authorized as violence. This attribute in Ukraine is mace. However improving the technology of weapons until the weapons of mass

destruction emphasize the implementation of the competent violence not to force the authorities and the possibilities of its use. Thus, if the coercion was carried out on a «we will make you do in such a way», now updated qualitative difference is «you do so or you will be destroyed and others will do what we want». The example of such a competent violence is total «democratization» of the world, regular menaces by the militarily powerful countries (the USA, Germany, France, Uk) for the countries in which there are local internal military conflicts (Libya, Syria) or those whose modes are considered «undemocratic» or dangerous (Iraq, Iran).

Modern social transformation, accompanied by economic and political crises, leading mankind that R. Girard described as «mimetic crises». It is possible to overcome the conditions of «sacrifice» on the image, that common enemy formed and to establish «all against one» [2]. So the subject of hostility in a globalized world is a «subject of violence» that is characterized as universality that has no clear criteria for identifying this entity. The task of fixing identity of certain individuals and groups takes a subject that is handled by the competent violence (power and spiritual leaders). Unlike the physical punishment, nowadays it is more common to use verbal abuse as a part of persuasion. The ability of spreading the impact of such media and television and Internet means to persuade the objects, to analyze processes which would accept violence for finding practical solution of its using. Modern media changed the content and the nature of competence because the level of educated people increased. Competence becomes a mass character and it uses the method for manipulating public opinion by «mythical» violence. Due to various talk-shows that is very popular among people and they always get to know about different problems in various areas: social, political, cultural. For example, a permanent discussion on political talk-shows is about Russian-Ukrainian gas agreement. In this way we can observe the use of direct violence against a certain subject of violence. Such talk-shows in American television allowed to determine public opinion on the specific subject of Islamic terrorists and after such show the USA troops began military operations against Islamic countries.

Thus, competent violence in a globalized world changes its character by creating a sense of universal competence and serving legal methods, but not goals.

1. Hofmeister H. Der Wille zum Krieg oder Die Ohnmacht der Politik. Ein philosophisch-politischer Traktat / H. Hofmeister. – Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 2001. – S. 45.

2. Слюсар В.М. Насилля в епоху глобалізації: соціально-філософський аспект. / В.М. Слюсар // Вісник ЖДУ. – 2010. – № 54. – 17 – 21.