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Post-modern dangers, fears and »good enemies«

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In post-modern times it is almost impossible to find a sociological reflection that does not devote special attention (if not the main attention) to various kinds of insecurity and fears related to them. Fear and anxiety! Wasn't this increasingly inseparable emotional combination once considered to be especially typical of the totalitarian regimes, supported by a network of public and secret repressive agencies? Yes, but this holds even more true of the totalitarianism in which individuals, organizations and society are subjected to the rule of capital. The more the world capitalist world system sinks into structural crisis (and the more the competing accumulation of capitals become destructive and impatient), the more fears multiply. They are additionally kindled by the fact that individuals (market beings within polarized and fragmented society) are more and more alone (closed in some sort of quasi monastery or jail like existence), without the support of the state – confronted with a »crisis of rationality and legitimacy« (Habermas) – which is now increasingly bound to the imperatives of global competitive position and deregulation (or »flexibilization«) of economic-labour relations. The easiest (and also socially and morally most correct) is to find appropriate scapegoats for these growing fears, because by doing so, it is unnecessary to think about their structural determinants, such as inequality, competitiveness, socio-economic insecurity, i.e. the essential elements of the capitalist system. Fear for personal safety (or concern for the future) is by no means a pleasant emotional state, but it is undoubtedly useful for the »health«, »development« and »growth« of the economy (because it stimulates the individual's »spontaneous« universal and unconditional capitalist applicability). And let us not forget: it is exactly that, which really matters, much more even than the self-assertion (or self-determination) of people (whether individuals or subjects) who are in general only small cogs in this self-perpetuating and subject free social machinery for the production of values (perpetuum mobile).

Key words: society, economy, capitalism, globalisation, neoliberalism, insecurity, anxiety

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