POWER POLITICS OF SECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE: DEMISE OF DEMOCRACY

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ABSTRACT:

Surveillance is all around us in the modern time. We all are being potentially monitored in one way or the other through various means but the dataveillance is the primary tool to get information for the sake of supremacy. This article derives a relationship between the power and knowledge nexus as devised by Foucault and that is being theoretically and strategically implicated internationally in the pursuit of gaining maximum power. The literature review creates a clear understanding of the power politics that the countries are involved in to exploit individual autonomy through surveillance in the name of security. The research problem that has been tailored is the question of self-sovereignty and the blurred idea of free State and free people with the advent of the data-surveillance which is declining democratic values. Realist and critical security lens along with constructivism that has security studies roots in it have been used as theoretical framework.

Keywords: Surveillance, security, power, democracy, Knowledge

Introduction

The last decade has seen a serious concern rising about the emerging threats of a surveillance society. Just like globalization, surveillance is something almost impossible to be escaped by, with a special reference to the 21st century civilization. The concept of the privacy and individual autonomy seems to be delineated and soon become an extinct idea. Surveillance is all around us. We are being potentially monitored, our lives, our moves, likes and dislikes, sensations, desires- all of our existence is being monitored. This information is being commodified into the data that helps the private and the public sectors to sell and purchase these information based commodities. It functions in a way to commodify the private human experience online into the valuable behavioral data that can then be sold or purchased. [i] The word surveillance is not an arbitrary term. In the recent years the most enormous expansion of the surveillance has been seen in the form of the dataveillance.[ii] Every day we are bound to hand in our personal information in the private and public sectors in exchange for an access to certain facilitative apps and other sites. In any case, our concern here isn't such a great amount with the potential impacts of reconnaissance on singular security, yet rather with the topic of how observation may influence the best possible working of the standard of law, and the related inquiry of how much observation is a lot in a majority rule society.[iii] How does the spread of state observation influence the majority rule under command of governments? How does observation change the manner by which the represented – general society – view and react to the state? These are on the whole inquiries that request an investigation that stretches out past worries with individual's security , individual independence, and matters of individual self-assurance, and expect us to consider the best possible restricts that ought to be set on the reconnaissance exercises of the state. The job of security in the insurance of political rights as has just been noted, one of the fundamental reasons why we esteem protection so profoundly is on the grounds that it is basic to the activity of individual self-rule and the best possible improvement of oneself.

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Yet, while it is maybe simple to perceive how security is on a very basic level essential to every one of us as people, it is likewise pivotal to recall that protection has a fundamental open measurement also[iv]. As Priscilla Regan contends in Legislating Privacy[v], the estimation of security extends well earlier its value in helping people keep up a feeling of poise or develop individual connections. For Regan, security is likewise significant in light of the fact that it serves "normal, open, and aggregate purposes". Drawing on John Stuart Mill's works on the battle among freedom and authority, Regan contends that protection is basic to the support of majority rule government, basically in light of the fact that it guarantees that residents can consider chose governments answerable and place restricts on the extension of the expressions[vi]. Privacy in this sense isn't significant just for individual's freedom yet in addition to this common or social freedom as well since it assists with building up the limits for the activity of intensity. [vii]

Enterprises are going to control workers and clients more. It would be accomplished as a feature of the progressing commercial seizure of majority rule organizations. Advances of distinguishing proof and observation will grow in utilization, consuming the private circle of public activity. Internet based life will keep on strengthening solid community stalemates amongst loved ones while decreasing the arrangement of the feeble social ties among associates that help intergroup participation fundamental in a differing society. Declining atmosphere and its ramifications for wellbeing, farming and framework will make expanding silly types of fault and worldwide clash. Worldwide clashes will incorporate electronic and natural types of animosity against the militarily amazing nations.[viii] More resident kickback is not out of the ordinary, however will probably be coordinated against improper targets. Social orders as we probably are aware they will falter from fiasco to catastrophe, toward a gigantic cease to exist of our species. We might want to see our species get by with its majority rule esteems flawless.[ix]

Research Question

- Why is it that the excessive trend of surveillance is leading to declining individual autonomy and its effects on democratic process?

Research Problem

The research problem that the forth coming literature review will be dealing with is that there is a nexus between the surveillance and power and this power politics between the states in the name of providing security instead is leading to the demise of the democracy and liberal democratic values.

Hypothesis

A hypothesis has been proposed that the excessive surveillance that many countries spend billions on to keep an eye spy on their rivals in the name of securing their individuals is causing an aversive insecurity in the society. Social media election campaigns are degrading the electoral integrities.

From this point of view, it isn't just residents that have lost the 'main war of security' rather states and residents alike face the failures of this new war. The authorities and hoarders of such information – innovation organizations, purveyors of observation advances, or Internet Service Providers – haven't generally 'won' in the genuine feeling of the word also. The introduction of

new kinds of gathering and spreading state insider facts and private information the same has prompted expanded administrative, lawful and vote based oversight pressures on these organizations, rendering them political players in a portion of the world's most tense discretionary and social emergencies (Zuboff, 2015; Roe, 2012)

Literature Review

By guaranteeing that there is a breaking point on what the state can think about us, security assists with ensuring individual's independence, yet in addition leaves us allowed to utilize that self-sufficiency in the activity of other key rights like the option to free discourse. As Thomas Emerson has contended that in its social effect an arrangement of protection is fundamental to the working of the vote based procedure. Majority rule government expects that the individual resident will effectively and freely take an interest in settling on choices and working in the foundations of society. An individual is able to do such a job just in the event that he can at certain focus to separate him from the weight and similarities of aggregate life. This is a ground-breaking contention for protection, and urgently it is one that might be simpler to offer to the overall population (KD Haggerty, 2010). One of the issues that has confronted protection advocates and common libertarians inspired by security is that it is frequently exceptionally hard to disclose to people in general everywhere why they should think about their security or the protection of others. Contrasted and effortlessly comprehended enemy of protection mottos, for example, "nothing to cover up, nothing to fear", requests to the estimation of nobility and individual independence regularly fail to be noticed. In any case, contentions that security is fundamental on the off chance that we are to have the option to make the most of our essential political rights – and to be in a situation to keep state entertainers genuine and consider them answerable – are a lot clearer(McMahon, 2015)

As per this contention, we should oppose the spread of reconnaissance not on the grounds that we have something to cover up, but since it is characteristic of a stressing development in state force and makes disagree increasingly troublesome. While people probably won't be worried about the loss of self-sufficiency that originates from being exposed to increasingly more state investigation, it is far-fetched that many would be alright with the recommendation that more reconnaissance definitely carries with it progressively nosy government and less political opportunity (McMahon, 2015). Besides, without security, it is a lot harder for dispute to thrive or for popular government to stay sound and strong, and as such there must be a cutoff set on the capacity of the state to know things about us or to expose us to observation.

Any democratic state must be real and flourish in an air of common trust among government and represented, it follows that any observation measure that takes steps to dissolve or demolish that trust must be opposed, or in any event its latent capacity expenses and advantages deliberately considered (Pasquale, 2015). As any individual who has lived in a state where the standard of law isn't underestimated – and where there is little in the method of institutional trust – will have the option to let you know, trust in the establishments of government is hard won and effectively lost. For this explanation, the assumption ought to be that any observation measure which is aimed at general society everywhere – and which regards all residents as potential dangers or the executives' challenges – has by all appearances gone out of line, and requests an extra-conventional defense. As per this view, mass state reconnaissance ought to consistently be the special case and never the standard (Moore, 2011)

The present governmental system of administration underpins solid free enterprise/delicate majority rules system. Until this parity is rearranged, to help delicate private enterprise/solid vote based system, any innovation we make will keep on underserve vote based system. To put it plainly, the innovation we have made was intended to produce benefit, not to help vote based system. It is conceivable to do both. We simply have not planned it that way, in any case. By 2030, we will see a debilitating of majority rule and political procedures encouraged by innovation (Zuboff, 2015). This will happen not on the grounds that there is something intrinsically terrible or undemocratic about innovation. It is on the grounds that most innovation is structured, executed and additionally sent through components that help a solid entrepreneur model that was made hundreds of years back and should be refreshed so as to be perfect with contemporary social orders, popularity based and none (Roe, 2012)

Data innovation upsets vote based system and redistributes capacity to the supposed insight network (a doublespeak for the mystery police). Mass inspection makes conceivable authoritarian autocracy with a dainty façade to make individuals contemplate that despite everything they live in a free nation. There is a difficulty of constructing completely protected programming, systems or gadgets implies that hoodlums and emissaries will hack those gadgets and control them to collect more face of the information. Cyber surveillance happens to be the focal dogmatic inquiry of our occasions, and party-political association and looks a great deal like military law. Low-tech columnists providing details regarding these issues to low-tech crowds frequently befuddle the issue. Significant systems utilize previous government operatives to mislead the American individuals in what must be called true state TV. The viewpoint is dismal, and without more well informed writers to raise the caution, I am skeptical about the fate of our political freedom (Zuboff; Pasquale, 2015)

What we are starting to see is the headway of trading words setups that mirror the give and make of veritable vote based move without offering genuine ability to its individuals. Online life progresses are making skeuomorphism of vote based frameworks; they will have setup properties that look and feel vote based, anyway they will be despot significantly. In the U.S., approach and popular sentiment have been progressively molded in order to help fueled interests as opposed to the interests of the individuals. Guideline is excused as a danger to the disturbed economy, urging corporate forces to seek after hazardous silly systems for creating return for financial specialists. The unrepresented have been everything except quieted by appointive procedures intended to support people with significant influence (Bamford, 2012). The most compelling innovations of our occasions have been intended to rely upon huge concentrated foundation. Information drives numerous new advancements, and few are in a situation to gather and total broad information on the individuals. The attention on advances that rely upon controllable foundation, regardless of whether secretly held or controlled by political forces, will reinforce the places of those as of now in power, progressively restricting the capacity of the individuals to request equitable portrayal. Note that this supposition isn't proposed as a call to constrain innovation yet as a cry to fundamentally change political and financial foundations in order to give portrayal to the entirety of the individuals. A progressively just framework will deliver increasingly equitable innovations (Bamford; Roe, 2012)

In figuring, a "division flaw" happens when a program attempts to get to data that it should not be getting to. Maybe there is no other polarity in our scholarly history that despite everything holds comparative influence. Since the beginning, we are instructed to analyze what goes on in

our psyches and flawlessly compartmentalize it into these two boxes. When, in 2015, we overview the difficulties confronting our majority rule governments, it is anything but difficult to slide once again into this old propensity. Innovation is without a doubt hot; however it is this infantilization of the open that is the main problem.

Surveillance-Power Nexus

Talking about the surveillance in human life is same as talking about the power.in the modern time people are only interested about data, communications, surveillance , watching people for, information and the utility that it provides and they don't do it for the sake of knowledge and information itself. The disclosures by Julian Assange, Chelsea Manning, Edward Snowden and other present day saints have painted a distressing picture of the connection among residents and the state. A large portion of us are at this point agonizingly mindful of the degree to which governments can attack, record and archive our lives. To numerous spectators, the subsequent tragic picture is one where our political and common freedoms have been kidnapped by an intricate snare of every single amazing PC, cutting edge information mining calculations and the unapproachable three (or, in the British case, four)- letter organizations working them. It is anything but difficult to feel alarmed. By what method may our most basic opportunities perhaps endure this mechanical surge?

We are posing damage to our democratic systems by letting our reasoning take this bearing. Truly, it is difficult to get away from innovation in 2015. PCs, in their various (and progressively watchful) appearances, unquestionably are all over the place. Be that as it may, their inescapability on the planet is just coordinated by their pervasiveness in our psyches. Our way of life's techno philia promptly invests 'canny' calculations and amazing machines with something looking like human organization. A story where innovation is if not the main on-screen character in realizing the downfall of qualities we hold dear never neglects to persuade a group of people. We are presently in the phase of all in all composing the content of how advanced observation achieved the demise of our vote based systems, doubtlessly (Zuboff, 2015; Roe, 2012; Bamford, 2012)

We might want to recommend that the genuine foe of our majority rule governments lies somewhere else. Certainly, the never-resting eye of calculations and supercomputers can be a genuine danger—however what made the conditions that permitted it to appear in any case? The appropriate response is twofold, yet, in the two examples, obviously focuses away from the cool alluring quality of innovation towards the definitely murkier space of human feelings and convictions. Initial, an existence where machines worked by unapproachable arms of the state wander aimlessly, "gathering everything", is just conceivable when residents live in dread. Our political pioneers have effectively instructed us to fear a snatch sack of poorly characterized outer and household dangers (Zuboff, 2015). Our political pioneers have effectively instructed us to fear a get pack of not well characterized outside and local threats. Without that, each one of those flickering lights in the profundities of Utah wouldn't be permitted to record the most moment parts of the lives of conventional residents.

 A continually changing cast of enemies, along with amazing administration of open estimation with respect to government officials and the ever-present excitement of a significant part of the media to misuse dread as the most productive approach to create thrills, keeps the apparent

danger level high and legitimizes every last bit of it. A frightful open is one who effectively goes to the state looking for parental insurance, paying little mind to how intrusive the conduct of that father figure may end up being in its mission to "keep every one of us safe." at the end of the day, a dreadful open is one who has overlooked the significance of opportunity (Bamford, 2013)**.** Second, there is a more extensive issue with the manner in which we identify with the universe of legislative issues that additionally incredibly empowered the ascent of this Orwellian contraception. With regards to legislative issues, we have built up an unfortunate faith in designation. Specifically, we have gotten tied up with the fantasy that casting a ballot each couple of years by one way or another guarantees a sensible degree of political responsibility. Regardless of how much proof of the opposite world is presented to us, we stay similarly as anxious to accept that we have powerful oversight components set up which will hold government officials under control.

Utilizing the terms power and surveillance are closely incline to brand people uneasy, as it can provoke dark impression of dystopia, real and imaginary. For this justification we constantly ignore this general institute as reactionary. Surveillance and power are relatively interrelated in term of to gain control over specific area, and population. In the era of globalization peoples are interlinked or interconnected with each other very easily. There are different means and ways to achieve surveillance, but dataveillance in digital world through electronic devices. It is one of the easy ways to access and to watch over people what are they doing, and working in order to gain power. The information and communication technology (ICT) is being used to increase the capacity, reach and power of the surveillance system. Power relation are belongs to the process of surveillance. It is not only that some sorts of surveillance may look like intrusive, but relatively those social powers and social relations are composed on basis of surveillance strategies (Lyan, 2009).

Though Realists are more inclined towards conventional means of power, the contemporary realists of concurrent times seem to believe that "all power is great power" as the people of our times believe that "all press is good press". This means that they do not find any problem in getting power by non-conventional means as well. These non-conventional means were initially limited to economic power but with the passage of time, they have included means of fifth generational warfare like data, information, manipulation, and surveillance among the means to get as much power as possible. Surveillance is not a new tool but with the technological advancements that science has made today, surveillance can do wonders in power maximization. The world and its people are overflowing with loads and loads of data, information, and numbers. There is no time for people to counter check or verify the amount of information that they are exposed to in a single day. This is the factor that has led this world to "data politics" and the formation of nexus between power and surveillance. With the ease of access to smartphones and smart gadgets, lives have been made easier, but at the same time surveillance has been made easier and effective to the point that no one has ever witnessed in the past (Bramford, 2013)

Through mass surveillance it will not possible to expand the State's classical power; regardless, an expansion in disciplinary power will affect the population by suppressing socially private manner. In the social private mass surveillance will compel people to police themselves, normalize themselves, and decrease their presence to what the country considers to be ideal. The state is multifaceted with contradictory statements, and surveillance is unsymmetrical, the society has a tough time to determine what is suitable, and tries to be ideal in every possible way

to the State. When the citizen is decreased to this grade, they are short likely to engage in vital discourse and the multiplicity of ideas in a liberal democracy are decreased. When the citizenry willingly chooses to release from legal actions which the countries may find contrary, the social realm is muted, and in return, democracy suffers. Further this oppression endangers women by enhancing the juridical private/public divide and shutting them into a series of oppression. Finally, mass surveillance is an insecure proposition for the women and to the public in preserving a thriving democracy (Lyan, 2009)

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND APPLICATION

Foucauldian idea of Power/Knowledge

Foucault changes the power as action into a subtle manner. For him power is not a position and commodity rather productive and multi-directional thing which makes linkages within social domain (Piro, 2008). Damaging observation practices are nevertheless one outcome of this genuine misguided judgment. This reality will possibly change when we move past stale ideas of contests as the best quality level of political portrayal and all in all grasp creative methods of giving conventional residents genuine political force. Current discussion on the morals and reasoning of exploration get a great deal from 'panopticon' of Bentham and 'panopticism' proposed by Foucault.

This panopticonian thought was a glorified later eighteenth century building representing jail, that comprised of a solitary, focal, covered observation tower that can see all prisoners, without detainees having the option to see whether they were being checked or not. Since the prime watchman is disguised and it is incomprehensible for the prisoners to anticipate when they are being observed – or being checked by any means – the framework depends on an aggregate brain science of dread and being continually observed. The idea of panopticon had huge impact over Michel Foucault's chips away at dictatorship and reconnaissance, there Foucault has utilized 'panopticon' in order to characterize recent 'disciplinary social orders' a place and the capacity to inquire plus interfere in people's personal space without having been noticed and observed , makes certain force instrument and an ethos of supervision. Rather than expand watchmen tactics, this punitive intensity of the panopticon design functions as a danger of imperceptible reconnaissance (rather than express, obvious observation) (Hull, 2015)

Comparative basic understandings of panopticon likewise existed underway of Gertrude Himmelfarb and Jacques-Alain Miller, who characterized it as an instrument for socially controlling and mistreating the masses, that strengthens constant aggregate conduct and builds the societal expenses of veering off from severe social methods of conduct. From this point of view, panopticon and panopticism might be seen as dictator methods of state control and social association; however Foucault's analysis went past the meddlesome characteristics of tyrant states. He was similarly condemning of social taboo propensities in popularity based nations and a cooperative's inclination to betray one another and fortify the nosy characteristics of panopticon, ending its very own existence paying little heed to how meddling a legislature truly is (Hull, 201; Piro, 2008)

Realist Explanation of Surveillance as a drive for power

Realism as the discourse reveals deals primarily with the state. Nothing is beyond the state rule and the power accumulation and state interests render the drive and justification for excessive surveillance home and abroad amongst the actors for the pursuit of security and power at large. They believed that the aggressive intentions of the states in the presence of anarchy the states tend to be more defensive and thus tend to act aggressively. Preemptive defense strategy as proposed by the realists is the fine justification for the exercise of surveillance acts on the other rival nations by the states. Through surveillance activities, states secure their national interests and the data they acquire through this but be that as it may, residents aren't the main ones having lost the security war. The multiplication of buyer automatons and mass accessibility of high-detail customer satellite symbolism permits residents to find and screen army installations and establishments in distant areas. Online life struggle screens can gather and minister data, symbolism and video from observers in a contention zone and report it with geo-area, date and time, bypassing state promulgation and data channels. Expansion of open-source examination activities like Belling cat can utilize freely accessible information sources to direct 'computerized criminology', investigating profoundly delicate military themes, for example, the Russian bringing down of the MH-17 flight, nearness of Russian soldiers in Crimea, sometime before such nearness was uncovered through authority channels. Likewise, they were the initial ones to archive and give proof of sarin gas assaults in Syria. Most as of late, Strava – a portable application and long range interpersonal communication site for sprinters – made its client information accessible for open survey and search, including course, rise, speed, timing and geo-area of the logged run. Before long, numerous clients started recognizing mystery U.S. also, other army installations in undisclosed areas on the planet, through accessible warmth map information, uncovering and jeopardizing a few such army bases and forward arrangement positions around the world.

From this point of view, it isn't just residents that have lost the 'main war of security'; states and residents the same are the failures of this first war. The authorities and hoarders of such information – innovation organizations, purveyors of observation advances, or Internet Service Providers – haven't generally 'won' in the genuine feeling of the word also. The introduction of new kinds of gathering and spreading state insider facts and private information the same has prompted expanded administrative, lawful and vote based oversight pressures on these organizations, rendering them political players in a portion of the world's most tense discretionary and social emergencies. In this zeitgeist of advanced dread and shared disdain, states, residents and companies the same are powerless against various parts of reconnaissance. This creates a Gordian bunch of computerized administration, which has worldwide, local and national ramifications of political, financial and social nature, constraining all sides to restrict their opportunity of articulation, and self-blue pencil.

Free progression of data is for quite some time viewed as the sign of majority rule governments. The motivation behind why residents of Germany and Pakistan have inconsistent access to their administration data or strategy forms is an essential driver of why these two nations have diverse system types. However, this doesn't imply that free to arrangement data is uniform across majority rules systems; the differentiation is much increasingly set apart since the computerized correspondence insurgency. Present day popular governments have extraordinary and frequently contending understandings of 'authentic mystery', important to shield an assortment of basic

national security tasks and interests abroad.] Such expenses are encryption, physical foundation to store insider facts and expound set of intensity relations that keep these arrangements of data from open eye (law implementation, knowledge contraption and so on.), just as from the foe's hands. These expenses are commonly spread out comparable to their key utility: either to foresee foe activities delude enemies and stifle rival abilities during emergencies scenes. The more a state spends on mystery – foundation, cryptography, institutional-authoritative limit that a state can occupy, delude and increase vital high ground against rival states (Bramford, 2012, 2013)

The main sort of system where mystery costs conflict with crowd costs then again, are majority rule governments. It is just in vote based systems that for any one unit of cost spent on mystery, there is another counter-power from the general population, which requires the straightforwardness of the kind of data the state attempts to leave well enough alone. Who will supervise the procedure by which pioneers are debilitated to mishandle mystery power? By what means will the common society and the parliament practice its basic obligation to consider the leaders responsible in their strategy decisions? Like mystery is utilized to delude and stifle the foe, it can without much of a stretch be utilized to do likewise with general society, or oversight foundations. As per political specialist Michael Desch, the distinction between how majority rules systems and tyrant nations manage mystery and observation is very comparable, in spite of the fact that in vote based systems, it is the open crowd expenses and approach discipline that makes the greatest contrast. There is additionally a 'straightforwardness cost' in popular governments that such states need to pay to make certain mysteries accessible for open information. Straightforwardness costs cooperate with mystery costs, as in each and every mystery the administration makes open for law based reasons for existing, is additionally consequently imparted to the foe. To balance the straightforwardness cost of such moves, the state at that point needs to contribute significantly further to make new data mystery, or it will lose key near bit of leeway against rival states (Bramford,2012)

The problem for pioneers and dynamic gatherings handling insight and mystery data comes from open assent. For any approach to succeed there must be open assent and the resultant activation for their execution. Also, law based dynamic frameworks take out any error or misperception, empowering the early disclosure of conceivably expensive missteps. Tyrant constraint permits pioneer to both concentrate the assets from open as over-tax collection and defilement, and furthermore to establish strategies without their assent. The drawback is that the assets created through powerful techniques are typically sub-par compared to the assets created by majority rule governments, owing the creation limit and speed of increasingly liberal frameworks. Albeit actually popularity based pioneers can misdirect local general feeling by reframing realities or retaining particular kinds of data, when such strategies are uncovered, they apply unbalanced expenses upon those engaged with the procedure, including lawful activity.

Effects of Surveillance on Democracy

Relations between surveillance and democracy is not a new concept .If we, Analyzing surveillance in a normative continuum, we can say that democracy and surveillance-both are a polar opposite. Many international relations, theorist believe that surveillance is posing threat to democracy, because surveillance diminish individual freedoms, hinder democracy, lead to totalitarian rule, and sabotage the democracy. There are many other prospects, which show relation between democracy and surveillance. Liberal democracies imposed some laws on

governments, to regulate surveillance, because due to this privacy of individual might be threatened. (KD Haggerty, 2010)

Recently, technological developments are being considered as surveillance, because its vitality rises out from laboratories, with new accusation of software system of computer. In democratic state, people have the rights, such as freedom of expression, freedom of speech, as well as privacy of his individual life: but through surveillance, our each and every moment is being monitored and our data is collected by states' observer, this data might be misuse for their owns interest, which opposes the basic rights of citizens of any democratic state. (Goold, Tuesday, November 2, 2010)

Through, surveillance the every action, emotion and moments of individuals are being monitored by the States' agencies. Most of the states are using surveillance, to repress criticism against their governments as well as government also suppress the basic rights of individuals by surveillance. So, surveillance is jeopardizing to democracy, because through it democracy could be threatened and right of liberty would diminished.

WikiLeaks had published an article and said, that CIA special unit of mobile devices branch records, calls, sounds, pictures, private text as well as rob other information from smartphones. IA also used fake off mode for recording of conversations in the room. These recordings were used by CIA (Moore, 2011). Democratic governments are being accountable to the media and the inhabitants of the states, because democracies also give a right to their citizen, right of information, that people have the right to know information of each and every action of their representative. All democratic governments enthusiastically, protect the rights of privacy and communication, of their citizen. These all rights such as freedom of speech, freedom of expression, right of information, are attacked by strong surveillance machinery.

Citizens of any states have required a space without any government surveillance, if they wants to participate in any political action, because governmental oversight, hinder the individuals from coming together for determination of their common interests. Such surveillance deteriorates mutual trust between citizens and the democratic government. Therefore, surveillance effect individuals' privacy and freedom of expression and create distrust among citizens for state.

Government must impose some restriction over its surveillance machinery, because it's a responsibility of government that its surveillance machinery should not use against their citizens unless their actions are against the interests of democratic state. In recent time, the problem of surveillance and democracy is more alarmed, than past time.

Realist believes that, state dominancy over its citizens is necessary, because in this anarchic world state must be powerful, and the fittest key of survival in this anarchic world is power and dominancy. Through, surveillance state got dominancy, because through it state have each and every information of citizen. Most of the states are dominant over there citizens only due to surveillance because they already controlled emotions, action of their citizens. E.g. in Pakistan, our calls, SMS, and other things are recording by State 'agencies. State record our data for security purpose, but it might be use for some other purpose. We can find out many examples of surveillance by many states such as Former USSR, and the United States of America.

Historically, surveillance used by states during wartime: Billions of dollar consumed by the state's agencies of the United States of America such as CIA, FBI ,for purchasing the new technologies like ECHELON ,Carnivore: for analyzing internet and telephone calls data of their users. During World Wars, every telegram which was sent or received by United states through companies like western union, was monitored by the United States Military agencies. However, after World wars military agencies of the United States of America, continuously oversight their citizens data, in the shape of " Counter Intelligence Program" , during the era of 1956-1971.It was illegal project operated by Federal bureau investigation , with the purpose of oversight to domestic political organizations of The United States of America. Record of the Federal bureau Investigation agency of USA showed that, Counter Intelligence program, targeted individual as well as citizens, feminist organizations, for their own interests (Goold, 2010)

Both authoritarian and democratic states take same part in wide-running mass observation rehearses and regularly utilize equivalent devices, though with differing levels of legitimate and administrative shields. At the point when joined with tremendous state assets and capacities, innovation has prompted the development of worldwide 'electronic police expresses' that approach generally uncommon volumes and granularity of resident data, from their wellbeing information to utilization conduct, voter conduct and most states can gather and procedure mobile phone metadata or inside and out use wireless following to follow people progressively. In any event, when directed for national security and counter-fear mongering purposes, the scale and detail of mass resident information gathered, prompts legitimately skeptical perceptions about individual opportunities and protection (Zuboff, 2015; Goold, 2010)

National Security vs The Right to Privacy

Maybe the most basic defining moment in the observation security banter being the Snowden reveals of NSA in 2013, specifying an intense degree, profundity and extra-legal degree of US spying programs. A NSA temporary worker, working with Booz Allen Hamilton, Edward Snowden downloaded around 1.5 million national insight documents, spilling it to the press and escaping from his base in Hawaii to Hong Kong, before stalling out in Moscow. 'Snowden releases' contained NSA's mass assortment of a large number of Verizon telephone records, an Obama-period request for the assortment of abroad focuses for digital assaults and a NSA program called 'Evil Olive' that logged US residents' Internet and email metadata genuine time. The holes likewise showed how the British GCHQ – Government Communications Headquarters – kept an eye on legislators going to G-20 gatherings in London in 2009, and its standard act of taking advantage of fiber-optic links to capture and index email messages, Facebook shares, program accounts and Internet calls, offering this data to the NSA. Although the presentation of state insider facts rendered Snowden an open foe in the US, in the remainder of the world, these exposures have started a critical worldwide force for significant level standard structure and lawful guidelines. However, the procedure has additionally frightened NGOs, worldwide organizations and individual residents, who presently saw how extraordinary mass observation guidelines were turning out to be. This guided another time of resident drove security activities, development of new circumvention apparatuses and noteworthy weights on governing bodies to democratize and legitimize spying exercises. It has likewise prompted another business as usual of shared doubt and knowledge security problem between countries – and even NATO partners – who took measures to support their observation abilities both for between state rivalry, just as for local checking of outside computerized insight exercises (Moore,2011)

In another attempt of massive surveillance attack on citizens was Snowden's moment. The US Patriot Act was signed right after 45 days after the 9/11 attack that allowed US Government to take far right steps to gather information on its citizens. But questions started to rise that how far can the US Government go for its security and can hold the liberty of its people. Then Edward Snowden who is known as an American whistleblower and Central Intelligence Agency Employee and a subcontractor copied and leaked highly classified and secret information from the NSA in 2013. In which he claimed that Intelligence Agency was tracking phone calls, capturing photos, mails and their metadata of citizens of America through a systematic series of surveillance tools. This became the headline and a democratic country who belongs to the people and made for its people was deliberately spying on its people in the name of National Security, people who has nothing to do with any kind of act of terrorism who are not involved in any kind of disturbing activity are being watched this raised a big challenge for US Government and raised a debate National Security Vs the Right to Privacy. Where do questions of national security impinged on a right to democratic society? The Defense answered this question in a way that they didn't want any other 9/11 again in their country so that's why they had to take these steps and also if you don't have done anything wrong you don't have to worry. A large amount of phone records were being tracked and it's a program that has been working in virtual secrecy even before Edward Snowden. Every call that an American has done who they call and how long they talk with whom they are on call US Government has it on their records and are checking on it hidden disturbing the privacy without the consent of the citizens. The Federal Court declared that it's a program that violated the US Freedom Act and it was illegally operating throughout this time. It is not surprising that America spying on their own citizens when they also spy over other countries and forming allies for Global Surveillance as well (Bramford, 2012; Moore, 2011)

In fact, some contend that the states have been the principle recipients of new reconnaissance techniques and devices (Bramford; Roe, 2012; Zuboff,2015). Ricocheting once again from the underlying stun of (and exercises from) 2010-2013 Arab Spring and Occupy developments, most states have adjusted to the time of web based life driven fights and computerized activation techniques. China's 'Extraordinary Firewall' – an umbrella term for a scope of sifting and observing instruments – for instance, can utilize Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) to screen client passages and catchphrases, utilize man-made consciousness to recognize social developments and preparation designs. China has likewise as of late uncovered police glasses that lead ongoing facial acknowledgment examination of residents for law requirement purposes. U.S. and European Union states lead changing degrees of system observing, mass information examination, assortment, and continuous indexing for knowledge and security purposes. Right now United States, China and Russia powers innovation organizations for making 'back channels" that are going to permit insight offices for going around the encrypted data and client pass locks to get to the data on apps and gadgets easily. United States technology organizations likewise are in tension by the Chinese to give an open access to their audit information because this will be able to didge the US spying missions that are installed into these devices potentially to spy on Chinese leaks. From China's perspective, this source code review is important to dodge conceivable US 'spy programming' coordinated into these devices. Washington's account then again, is that the US isn't keen on adding secondary passages to China-bound innovation sends out, however for the most part stressed over how such review procedures could pressure tech organizations into introducing Chinese spyware into US-made devices. This spyware situation is

the motivation behind why most innovation trading nations have made their own adaptation of indirect accesses or source code review forms in innovation fares and imports. Also, both NSA and GCHQ have utilized submarines to take advantage of submerged fiber-optic links to block and reap worldwide web correspondences.

Conclusion

The preliminary literature and the insight to what this paper has researched finds out a close alliance and practice of mass surveillance on the individuals which is a breach of individual sovereignty in a way and leads to induvial insecurity at large. In a democratic process too, the acts of surveillance have been a havoc to democracy itself and it essence of transparency. The ability of the foreign actors to destroy and distort the voting data, access or systems. This goes to the heart of the integrity of the electoral process. There have been found a strong nexus between Power accumulation and surveillance acts done by states on the other states. Thus undermining the democracy by the states that once stood up as staunch proponents and preachers of democracy as a necessity. The article has been written explicitly to cater and answer the research problems of nexus between power and surveillance and that how is this process denying democracy precisely.

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