Cybernetics Orchestration Between States and Corporations Without Rule of Law

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ABSTRACT

The political sociology of emerging technology is critical for any government, particularly in terms of the potential for assisting in ruling over the citizen body. Noticeably, while authoritarian governments have little to no concern about their 'right to rule', how is 'rule of law' in the technoethics of cybernetics defined in democratic regimes? As we are now in the cyber era, this study contends that various democratic practices in cybernetics have in practice transformed into techniques of technocratic totalitarianism throughout partnerships between governments and corporations under the guise of democratism. Hence, this study hypothesises that the technoethics of cybernetics, the divisions between legitimacy versus illegitimacy, and judicial versus unjudicial matters have turned out to be indistinct in theory, which noticeably signifies many constitutional violations.

KEYWORDS

Cybernetics, Democratism, International Relations, Rule of Law, Technoethics

INTRODUCTION

The political sociology of emerging technology is critical for any government, particularly in terms of the potential for assisting in ruling over the citizen body. Noticeably, while authoritarian governments have little to no concern about their 'right to rule', how is 'rule of law' in cybernetics approached in democratic regimes? In the matter of cybernetics which is the 'scientific study of control and communication' in any structure via technology (Wiener, 1964), global corporations are now in cooperation with governmental bodies, so there are an extended range of actors for which concerns about human rights (protections versus violations) have become critical issues. Therefore, the most serious struggle regarding decision-makers (e.g. Lord Chancellors, Members of Constitutional Court or Members of Parliaments) has been faced by the equilibrium between courts and governments. The most commonly declared pretexts for political influence on the judiciary is the struggle against international terrorism and national security but studies have concluded that the real desire is to increase political power by regulating the internet, and its related technology, to be in the dominant place within global political economy (Cohen-Almagor, 2011). Hence, this study focuses on cybernetics of technoethics "deals with human processes and practices connected to technology which are becoming embedded

within social, political, and moral spheres of life. It also examines social policies and interventions occurring in response to issues generated by technology advancement and use" (Luppicini, 2008, p.4).

This paper argues how concerns about technoethics of cybernetics can be approached theoretically based on democratism which is a fundamental principle of, or offers confidence in social equality or the right to ordinary people to participate appropriately in decision making processes. "A computer will do what you tell it to do, but that may be much different from what you had in mind" Joseph Weizenbaum (1923-2008). So, it is critical to analyse how the current or future cybernetics systems in democratic regimes would be shaped within techno-political sociology and whether they adhere to democratic principles or not. This study postulates that the distinctions between legitimacy versus illegitimacy and judicial versus injudicial have become blurred in theory, as seen in the culture of routine governmental surveillance, and poses theoretically questions whether or not such practices would represent violations of the constitution or the current and future casus belli in a struggle between governments and citizens?

THE AIM OF THE PAPER

Traditionally, what is known is that laws ought to govern democratic societies; nevertheless, there are new challenges for such governmental approaches driven by technological society, particularly after the combination of cybernetics orchestration (e.g. corporatocracy, technocracy, etc.) or governmentality of technological governance since global neoliberalism due to technological relativism of smart state (Kennedy, 2016). Many governments are now willing to prioritize security over liberty and justice; co-operation over freedom and equality in order to increase their powers of manipulation and control at the expense of the efficient functioning and independence of the courts (e.g. judiciaries) due to ripple effects of events such as the 9/11 in the USA, the 2008 Mumbai attacks in India, the 7/7 bombing in the UK, etc. Even the most democratic governments enact relevant 'anti-terrorism acts' that allow them to exercise censorship and surveillance on their citizens and/or the citizens of other nations without any notice or paper trail. Consequently, governmental censorship and surveillance must be conducted within both illegally legal and legally illegal structures (China, Iran, USA, etc.). Obama, the former President of the United States of America states that "you can't have 100-percent security and also have 100-percent privacy. We're going to have to make some choices as a society" (White House Office of the Press Secretary, 2013). In conventional mass media, applications of control are particularly practical and powerful. Indeed, while the public has the potential to exercise an enormous degree of power (e.g. the mind of crowds), it has little to no influence on the rule of law or relative legislative practices. However, within new technology, the issue has nothing to do with discussing about nationalisation of controls because the principal threat to techno-capitalist globalisation is not the same, as each state merely controls its own particular nation since 1980 (Luppicini, 2010). The citizens of many societies have become subject to surveillance from external political actors from outside their jurisdictions, compromising their rights to privacy and freedoms, either democratically or non-democratically. In this sense, "the technologist must be held not only technically but also morally responsible for whatever he designs or executes: not only should his artefacts be optimally efficient but, far from being harmful, they should be beneficial, and not only in the short run but also in the long term" (Bunge, 1977, p.99). As we are now in the cyber era, this study contends that some democratic practices in cybernetics have in practice transformed into techniques of technocratic totalitarianism under the guise of democratism. If corporations and governments are everywhere and unlimited in their desires and influence, this paper is more interested in:

1. How the notion of the 'rule of law' would be changing in response to our new cybernetic circumstances, rather than the situation as it exists right now? And
2. What would be the possible consequences of the fusion of corporate and state power through cybernetics?

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