

Foucauldian Power in *The Circle* by Dave Eggers

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Abstract

This paper intends to analyze the novel *The Circle* written by Dave Eggers, from Foucault's perspective on power. In his book, *The History of Sexuality Volume-1*, Foucault (1991) tries to correlate knowledge and power, maintaining that knowledge is the medium through which power is attained. The paper highlights how the technically vibrant company gains power through digital knowledge, bringing about a revolution in a democratic society. This revolution affects the dominant pillar of democracy, which is the legislature. By bringing democracy indirectly under its control, the company modifies the power structure in society and digitally not only allures but also subordinates people around the globe. Thus, through Digitized knowledge *The Circle* acquires power over both the virtual and the real world.

Keywords: Foucault, Democracy, Dominance, Power, Society.

Introduction

A lot of philosophers defined power in various manners. But it was Foucault, a French philosopher who gravitated the global audience through his vibrant thoughts on power, filled the vacuum present in the earlier philosopher's definition. For example, in Marx's perception, it is the concept of an economy that sets in motion the concept of power. His contemporary Fredrick Nietzsche considers that power is an authority, held by the dominant intellectual group over the submissive group. The dual perception of power emphasizes the idea that power is repressive. It upholds the traditional view that power is both oppressive and destructive. This prevalent view is critiqued by Foucault. So, he constructs a new idea of 'power' in its place. His novel view projects that power is productive and constructive. Foucault's in-depth analysis of history gives a clear hint that power is exercised differently in different societies. Besides, this power operates in a different historical period through different mechanisms. The traditional view of power associates it with a particular group or person. But Foucault deviates from this construct. He conceives that power is like a capillary force. This power functions at a micro level. To bolster his view, he brings out the power relationship between a doctor and a patient. Between these two, the doctor has an edge over the patient due to his knowledge of the disease. Those who possess knowledge have an edge over the opponent; in that sense, power is exercised.

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Power is not unilateral. It is not confined to working within the particular sect, in a horizontal manner alone. But it is cyclical and works even in the lower level vertically. Power is not concentrated but diffusive. As it is dynamic, it gets all people involved in its web. Hence, power is exercised through every individual who is part of society. Based on this, power is not static but it is in constant flux. It is highly dispersed and penetrative. As a post-modernist, he believes that truth is relative and multiple. These truths are constructed by society based on different perceptions. It is assumed that truth is constructed through multiple forms of restraints. Every society has its truth. Different societies construct their regime of power. The predominant view accepted by a large number of societies is considered to be discourse. This discourse plays a major part in constructing truth. This truth is based on the prevalently accepted knowledge. This is identified as a discourse. The discourse never indulges in constructing the absolute truth. But, it constructs the prevalent idea that helps in differentiating the truth from falsehood. Power is generally defined, as the ability of one entity to influence the activity of another entity. This type of action is at work even on a micro level, across all scales around the globe.

The analysis of history helped Foucault in realizing the fact that power is dynamic. This power is constructed by dominant discourse concerning time and space. According to Foucault, different types of power exist in different societies through different discourses. In the medieval period, kingship consolidated power through the discourse named divine theory. It propagated the notion that the king was the representative of God on earth. This discourse influenced the ruling subjects. Using this, the king established his dominance over the subjects. Later, a novel form of power named “pastoral power” (Foucault 1991) crept into the political sphere of the state at large. It has been developed since the sixteenth century. It developed between clergymen and religious followers. It is based on the knowledge gained by the clergyman about the shepherd. It had been maintained in the name of protecting the followers by the clergyman as stated in the Bible. The sovereign power treated the people as a whole. But, the pastoral power treated the people in isolation. Due to the influence of the industrial revolution, the discourse *Laissez faire* pronounced its dominance. The setting up of new industries in the cities served as a pulling factor for the migration, from the countryside. To increase productivity, capitalist ideology desired to convert the laboring masses into a labor force. Hence, disciplining the laborers and surveying society on a large scale were in need of time. So the eighteenth century demanded a kind of machinery that served these two purposes. Foucault (1980) portrayed that “the bourgeoisie is perfectly well aware that a new constitution or legislature will not suffice to assure its hegemony; it realizes that it has to invent a new technology ensuring the irrigation by effects of the power of the whole social body down to its smallest particles. And it was by such means that the bourgeoisie not only made a revolution but succeeded in establishing a social hegemony that has never been relinquished. This is why, all these inventions were so important, and why no doubt Bentham is one of the most exemplary inventors of technologies of power” (156).

Jeremy Bentham invented panoptic machinery. It served as a lab to discipline the people, and it performed complete surveillance over society. This machinery incited the thought of being monitored in the minds of people through its mechanism. But it never used repression as a technique. Hence it was

effective in bringing about the expected result. In Foucault's perception, the power at work behind this machinery turns out to be totalitarian in the long run if it is controlled by a capitalist for a long time. In this sense, he deviates from Bentham's view of its gentle functioning. To Bentham, the free access by any individual to its watching tower ensured the safety of democracy. So he was under the positive impression that panoptic machinery would enhance the smooth functioning of democracy. But Foucault conceived the opposite view that democracy degenerated into autocracy if it were perpetually operated by a particular person or group.

The specialty of this machinery was that it controlled, regulated, and disciplined the subjects. Through that, it could bring order into society. The order is brought out by power. On the whole, Foucault affirms his notion that power is at work through the panoptic machinery. Whatever the concepts discussed by Foucault, whether it is discipline or order, all that inherently contains the concept of power. Thus, Foucault's writing revolves around power. Izik (2020) analyzed the concept of panopticism and its function within the software company named the circle. Her writing is defined to expose the effect of surveillance on individuals psychologically. She discussed authority concerning panoptic machinery. Thus she leaves space for further research on how power is constructed and obtained utilizing surveillance. Authority is a legitimate entity, owned by the officials, whereas, power is wielded by anyone who has the potential to influence others. Foucault's panoptic machinery runs on power. Those who control such machinery can assume power. The Circle, a software company, can be easily viewed as a controller of panoptic machinery as it controls the world by surveillance. Hence this paper aims to analyze how the company controls this machinery through digital knowledge and gains power. It also highlights how power, soft power, and surveillance function within and beyond the circle.

The Function of Power in the Circle

The Circle is a world-reputed software company. It is known for its frequent launching of novel technologies. These stun the world with their abundant facility that turns into receiving numerous customers all over the world. This technologically vibrant company creates a competitive atmosphere within its precincts. It deliberately carves the same attitude into the mindset of all the employees to be tough amidst other companies. It is run by three tough minds namely, Tyler Gospodinov, Eamon Bailey, and Tom Stenton. Tyler Gospodinov, the wonder visionary, invented the new unified operating system, named "TruYou", (Eggers 2013, 21). It collects all the information of social media users, such as their numerous passwords, email accounts, user names, preferences, and the history that exhibits their interests. This operating system identifies every single customer's different user names and converts them all into unique digital accounts. One password and one payment system for every customer are possible with this one account and one identity. This novel digital application facilitates the customer's seeing and being seen. This app's vigorous usage increased the number of users across the globe. It sets a new trend that the digitized platform itself influences the mundane world with the concept of transparency. The other CEO of Circle, Eamon Bailey, is lovingly called out as Uncle by the circlers. He constructed his image as a person interested in launching new projects. And he exposed the dynamism in his perception to change

the outside world with his powerful ideas. Bailey is projected as a staunch supporter of transparency among the circlers. Tom Stenton, another CEO of Circle, is described as an out-and-out capitalist and crooked in his mindset. He spent his constructive energy in an illegal way, such as removing all kinds of hurdles against Circle illegally. In addition to that, he is known for his astounding projects that may go against natural phenomena. For instance, he creates an artificial aquarium within the walls of a digitized company. These three minds, with their luminous ideas, administrate and control the Circle.

Power behind Surveillance

The Foucauldian architectural figure based on Benthamite's structure was an annular building studded with a lot of rooms, having a watching tower at its center. This makes possible the complete view of all inmates from the watching tower. This is due to the structural arrangements of the building. Every room in the building is fixed with two windows on the front and back sides. The light falls from the backside window, illuminating the room. The front window ensures observation from the front window. The sidewalls on either side prevent communication between the two parties. Foucault makes the view that transparency is a trap. Transparency at work in the circle is in line with the Foucauldian view. It is so because the circlers on their appointment immediately provided a new laptop and a mobile phone, which are yet to be introduced on the market. There is a separate team to take care of new employees' transfers of data from their gadgets to the newly provided gadgets. This ensures the storage of employees' data on the company's server. Besides, the entire building, including the dormitory, is connected with cameras. These cameras ensure the observation of all activities, including the escapades taking place between fellow employees. As all these employees are under observation, they tend to behave expectedly. This company controls its behavior. Bailey, personally, endorses the statements that "secrets are lies," "privacy is theft," and "sharing is caring" (Eggers 2013, 6).

Circle's vibrant app "Tru You", (Eggers 2013, 11), accessibility to which is just a single digital click away. This app ensures online safety. People all over the world are addicted to the use of circle tools as they are technically sound, dominant and ubiquitous, and free. Hence, the era of fake identities, identity theft, and multiple user names are over. So, the users can be easily tracked anywhere and anytime. It gives leverage to the Circle administrators by bringing all customers into the light. It is executed by sensing their data. This visibility lets the Circlers peep into their minds. Because of this leverage, power politics creep into existence between the Circle and those who, one way or another, are connected to the Circle. Their intrusive digital technology is exploited in such a way as to prove their political dominance. Eamon Bailey who vibrates the transparency concept is obsessed with the strong conviction that everything on earth should be preserved. Driven by this, he is even ready to store unuseful data. He is infatuated with the idea. That's why he states that deleting data is tantamount to killing babies. Mae Holland is a newbie to the company, with a lot of aspirations to go high in her official cadre. In the beginning, she shows her disinterest in the company's activities. But later, all her activities undergo a tremendous change due to the surveillance because everywhere within the office, she senses the tracking system. The function of the circle is based on Gilles Deleuze's opinion. Deleuze (2007) demonstrated that

“the societies of control operate with machines of a third type, computers, whose passive danger is jamming and whose active one is piracy and the introduction of viruses”(p.5).

Mae’s laptop has three screens; the first screen is for dealing with customers. The second one is for reporting to her team leader. The third one is for viewing her social media and outer circle activity. This is how every employee in the circle comes under a heavy monitor. In addition to this, every circler is forced to use the “circle search” (Eggers 2013, 51) app to know the exact whereabouts of other circlers. The one more app named “cool new app” (Eggers 2013, .51) gives a thorough history of those who check in and check out the different departments located within the office building every day. This digitized wonder leaves no one to hide any secrets because it is run by the ideology of transparency. To enhance transparency outside, Eamon Bailey launched a new project named “surf sight” (Eggers 2013, 32). With this, any place in the world can be viewed by anyone online, with the help of a lollipop-sized camera placed around the world. These cameras are connected to the surf sight. For this purpose, the company sells these cameras at an affordable price of \$59. And the company encourages the customers to place it where they like. This thumb-sized camera is waterproof, windproof, sand-proof, animal-proof, insect-proof, and everything-proof. Hence, placing these cameras in any place makes surveillance possible. The following statement by Bailey reveals how the Circle keeps on surreptitiously watching global events. “From Khartoum to Pyongyang, where the authorities had no idea they were being watched by 3000 circlers in California they had no notion that they could be watched, that this technology was or would ever be possible” (Eggers 2013, 135).

The same technology is used to sense the outside activity of Circlers. Mae Holland, the heroine, is just averse to being transparent and reluctant to expose her passion for kayaking. But, it is sensed by Eamon Bailey through the offensive activity of Mae Holland. The use of a hired boat without the owner’s notice lands her in handcuffs by the police. This notorious activity of the heroine is revealed through the lollipop-sized camera, already placed on the beach by Bailey’s friend Gary Ratz. Fortunately, the intervention by the owner at the right time prevents the police from booking a case against Mae. So, Mae felt relaxed over the incident because she developed a notion that those in the circle wouldn’t be aware of this foul play. Thus, she believed that she would save her job. Against her expectations, she is called out by Bailey to explain her foul play. It embarrasses Mae. But Bailey uses this opportunity to influence her with the concept of transparency. To justify that, he opines that Mae Holland would not steal the hired boat if she came to know about the installed camera already. Thus, he elaborates on the importance of being transparent to prevent any kind of criminal activity anywhere, anytime, anywhere by anyone. By this, the authoritative Bailey has a technical edge over Mae Holland. He impresses his concept upon her. Hence, the concept of transparency triggers the concept of power. This power functions in the circle in an effective manner through surveillance methods. Modeled on Newton’s third law, “For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction” (Newton 2022), the concept of transparency receives pungent criticism. The idea of going transparent already affects some people positively, such as Stewart and Mae Holland. So Bailey wants to introduce this into the political sphere. He hopes that by doing so, he can bring politics into the open. In his opinion, politics is not transparent due to the lack of

technology. But the senator named Williamson openly criticizes the concept, which serves as a threat to the Circle. However, it is easily handled by Stenton, the expert CEO in dealing with the dark activity. He solved this problem by hacking the email account of Williamson and throwing light on her corruptive activities on social media. He exercised this surreptitious activity in such a manner that it was not done by the circlers. Hence, behind the concept of transparency, the concept of power functions elaborately. Though the circle meets certain constraints, through some vibrant ideologies and technical means, it overcomes and shatters the impediments. Thus, the digital world gains power over people around the globe through transparency. This transparency is caused by digital knowledge.

Soft Power

Foucault never uses the term soft power; whatever it meant to him, is similar to soft power. Dr. Edward Lock says “Joseph Nye coined the term soft power. He introduced the term in 1990 in his book *Bound to Lead*. According to Nye, soft power; is the power associated with attracting others and getting them ‘to what you want ’ (Lock 2010, 1). Here, Circlers exploit their techno-savvy potential to cast their spell upon the individuals like Mae Holland, Anne, and Stewart. Among these, Mae Holland imbibes the working culture of the Circle. Mae goes against the will of her parents to fix a camera in her house. Her parents are at one with Mae’s lover boy named Mercer, in raising their protest against transparency and everything going viral. Mae Holland, an ordinary girl transforms herself into a subject by ideological influence. Zahara (2020) portrays that “the circle manipulative disciplinary methods and relational force aimed to convert human individuals into the docile body” (4). To keep the expectations of the company, she is used to being visible on social media, with a lot of followers, as they are charmed by her regular activities. Now, she turns out to be a social media celebrity that is once undesired. To support the transparency idea wholeheartedly, she wears a camera around her chest. Thus, she exposes her day-to-day activities to the viewers by following the footprint of Stewart. *The Circle* casts its influence upon the group of employees working inside. They use this as a stratagem, to encourage the circlers to follow this. As a result, so many circlers are willing to go for transparency. To spread this concept, they pulled the politicians in the name of corrupt free politics. To advertise this concept to the whole society, with an ultimate aim to draw people around the globe towards this concept, the circle deliberately drags the political sphere into the transparency concept. Thus, they set a trend for other nations to follow their dynamic idea. This is how; the Circle has ramifications of influence over individuals, groups, society, and nations. The exercise of soft power is more exhibited through the character of Mae. As she turned out to be a celebrity in social media, with her soft power, she began to influence activities around the globe. When a woman is raped somewhere in Guatemala, her schoolmate Tania Schwartz gathered support for the freedom of women on social media against the paramilitary group. This receives attention of Mae. She confirms her solidarity with the movement by pressing a single digital button. This activity later pours in a lot of supporters to the movement, as she has many followers. Thus local as well as global activities are influenced by soft power.

Power behind Transparency

The concept of transparency makes an influence politicians, to show themselves that they are corrupt-free in politics. This soft power is constructed through technical knowledge in the digitized world. This influences people from different walks of life. Foucault believes that knowledge constructs power, in turn, power also influences knowledge. From this perspective, the researcher can analyze how the idea of transparency is reflective of the power over American politicians in this novel. Being strongly allured by the view of transparency, in the beginning, few politicians were enticed to go transparent. Olivia Santos, a congress member, representing District fourteen, was willing to follow the footprint of Stewart. "I will be wearing the same device that Stewart wears. My every meeting, my every word will be available to all my constituents and to the world" (Eggers 2013, 112).

"Santos was influenced to the core so she replied to the query, so you are saying that every conversation, every meeting, every part of your life will be broadcast? Yes, it will be available on my Circle every moment till I sleep" (Eggers 2013, 112). People tend to believe that transparency is genuine. The placement of abundant cameras leads to an increase in the number of politicians going transparent. Hence it is revealed that politicians are pressurized to opt for transparency. It gradually increases the number. By the end of the fifth week, more than 16188 elected officials from Lincoln to Lahore, opt to go completely clear. This deeply has an impact on the waiting list to grow high. Besides, the Government of Arizona gets its staff to go transparent. Moreover, 241 Americans get registered for transparency. The surmounting pressure is created upon the politicians on the one hand by Circlers, on the other hand by the prevalent public opinion. It is deliberately created by Circlers that hiding something lies in darkness, which is not honest. And darkness is always related to corruptive activities. Thus, *the Circle* tricks in such a way as to have control over the politicians. Among the three pillars of democracy, the legislature is an important pillar with an assigned task of enacting laws. But this pillar is itself shaken by the Circlers. This reveals how much the Circlers have power over democracy through digitized knowledge. The idea of transparency crosses from continent to continent, country to country, and from state to state, to exercise the will of the Circle. Thus, the circle constructs a power structure through the virtual world that subsumes the real world.

The dexterous way of handling opposition against transparency is twofold. On the one hand, the company utilizes the ideal measure; on the other, it utilizes the repressive measure. It incites the view in the mind of the people that corrupt people never be transparent. Then the company deliberately connects the whistle-blowers to the terror network in Iran. Besides, the company exploits the personal data of the accusers and exposes them as a criminal or deviants of the highest order. The step-motherly treatment is meted out to those who are concerned about their security over going transparent. These people are muzzled with a lot of problems such as their names being connected to illegal activities. The Circlers are now forced to install a lot of cameras inside the company everywhere, except bathrooms and other private rooms. It is done on the pretext of maintaining security. Through this transparency measure, they want to bring the entire campus under their control.

Power and Knowledge

Foucault discusses the power and its corresponding relation to knowledge in *History of Sexuality Volume 1* (Foucault, 1991). He gives an example of the confessor, who gains minute details about the confessed regarding their sexual desires, emotions, and dispositions. They reveal these personal views as they are incited to do so. This knowledge about these people gives a kind of slight dominance over them. It is done in the name of correcting and cultivating their behaviors. Hence, knowledge constitutes power and manifests power. Power, on its part, influences knowledge. In the circle also, the competitive sense triggers the idea of novelty. This sets these Circlers to invent and explore new technologies in the digitized world. These technologies, in turn, provide a lot of opportunities for the Circlers to acquire power over all the people. Intending to subsume everyone to its ideology, the company shifts its attention from politicians to voters. So the company promotes a new idea of digital voting. It automatically registers the Circlers' to vote; otherwise, their accounts don't function till they vote. To justify the democratic duty of citizens, it emphasizes the view that where we have to pee is defined by law but no law exists for compulsory voting. Now technology is invented to sort out this problem. So, it is necessary to goad the voters to do their democratic duty under technical compulsion. Circle intends to intervene in the official works, by questioning the government with logic. The people use circle accounts to pay taxes, book tickets for parking, and use them for any kind of activity. With this user-friendly technology, the Circle saves everyone's time. It collectively contributes a huge monetary benefit to the government by avoiding a lot of inconveniences. As it saves billions on the government side, the circle claims that it has the right to intervene in the government's functioning.

Considering this, Bailey asks "what if you could renew our license through us" (Eggers 2013, 208). He demands the government conduct digital voting in the virtual world. According to him, through this practice, participatory democracy would be ensured. On the surface, Bailey's intention runs genuine but on a deeper level, it exhibits an inherent risk. The digital world, at any time, could be hacked. Even, the company itself one day manipulates the voting system for its benefit by exploiting digital data. Hence, the intention of digital voting is laced with the surreptitious idea of bringing everyone under Circle. The symbol Circle given on the title page is about to be completed or closed. This indicates that almost everything in the world runs through Circle. It expects that there should not be any other worldly function without Circle. Unlike other companies, this company merely concentrates on its competence to excel over other companies. But, it strives to bring all the authorities, including the government under its control. It is their secret mission. Due to this ill intention, the hitherto activities of the company not only affect the individual freedom, but also the freedom of the government. Later, it tries to control the government. It remote controls the politicians, by mounting pressure upon them to abide by their digital needs.

It is not interested in the mere present, and future but also in the past. For that purpose, it tries to retrieve past data, with the launch of the "past perfect" (Eggers 2013, 217) project. It aims at filling the gap in personal history. Through this project, the lineage of everyone is understood. This information is converted into data. Later this data is to be uploaded into the digitized world. Anne, one of the important

forty members of the Circle, is deputized for carrying out this task. The outcome of Anne's lineage depicts the stained nature of their forefathers and her parent's illicit affairs with others. All this negative history puts her in mental turmoil. Due to this, her followers and her colleagues working under her, threatened to resign from their jobs. Despite these setbacks, Bailey never budges an inch to relinquish this project. The reason is that he is addicted to preserving anything. That's why; he likens the deletion of data to killing babies. For this reason, the employees of the company are given a mobile and a laptop to share their past and present activities without their knowledge.

Another project was carried out by the company named "Project Sahara" (Eggers 2013, 86). It indulges in counting the sand grains of the Sahara. The idea behind this is that no earthly question should be unanswered. The company developed "See you" (Eggers 2013, 130) which easily enhances the surveillance of crowded people. This app brings out a criminal history of a suspect by tracking the face of the people. The *Neighbor's Watch* (Eggers 2013, 225) does the same by sensing the strangers in the vicinity and circling them with red light. This alarms the neighbors by phone. If any one of the neighbors identifies the stranger, the red light is removed from him and his red circle turns to blue. The color tagging would tell who the anomalous one in the vicinity is. To prevent the neighbor from committing a crime, the Circle suggests the sensor that indicates to others the level of anger of the individuals living nearby. If it goes beyond the level, it alarms the neighborhood. The Circle's projects are promoted in such a manner, as to provide safety and security to the people. But these bring all people under the watch. Thus, all information about the individuals is collected. Detailed knowledge about everyone and everything serves as a source to gain power. This ensures circlers have control over everyone. This is how they can gain power at the micro as well as macro levels.

Conclusion

Panopticism is an essential element in comprehending *The Circle*. It serves as a narrative too. It is a tyrannical organization that keeps tabs on everyone and gradually encroaches on the entire planet. A significant portion of the narrative would be lost without panopticism and its fundamental tenet of governing by observation. Panopticism is essential to *The Circle* because it explains how the organization came to be so powerful through digital knowledge and observation, two important concepts in the book. The reason behind power, according to Foucault is knowledge. He takes the firm opinion that knowledge gives leverage to its possessor. Due to this, he/she gets domination over other people. Besides, Foucault associates power with capillary force, which functions even at the lower level. The application of power into *the circle* brings out how power functions, through knowledge, within and outside the circle. With the development of user-friendly digital apps, the company brings all kinds of people within its power structure. Due to this technical knowledge, they influence other people. In due course of time, this includes even powerful people like politicians. Hence, they propagate a concept of transparency by the continuous assertion that it drives away corruption. So the power is used to propagate the discourse. The knowledge is exploited to construct a popular view known as discourse. From this, it is clear that the circle is a place where the Foucauldian power is finely at work with this knowledge. The circlers expand

their influence from ordinary people to powerful politicians. It is visible through the politicians from different states' going transparent. Through this, the dominance of the Circle grows every day. All this is possible through technical knowledge, as it is proposed by Foucault. Perhaps it can be concluded that Foucauldian power is at work in *the Circle* through knowledge.

قوة فوكولديان في (الدائرة) لديف إيجرز

باراماغوراج، سوبها

قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كاديمية التربية البحرية، الهند

الملخص

تنوي الورقة تحليل رواية (الدائرة) التي كتبها الكاتب الأمريكي ديف إيفار من منظور فوكو للسلطة. يحاول فوكو في كتابه تاريخ الجنسانية، المجلد الأول فوكو، 1991 الربط بين المعرفة والقوة. فالمعرفة في منظوره هي الوسيلة التي يتم من خلالها الوصول إلى السلطة. تسلط الورقة الضوء على كيفية قيام الشركة النابضة بالحياة تقنياً بإحداث ثورة في المجتمع الديمقراطي من خلال اختراق الركيزة المهيمنة للديمقراطية المسماة الهيئة التشريعية. تضع الديمقراطية تحت سيطرتها بشكل غير مباشر، وبالتالي تعدل هيكل السلطة في الشعب، علاوة على ذلك، فهو لا يغري رقمياً فحسب، بل ويخضع أيضاً للناس في جميع أنحاء العالم من خلال هيمنته على العالم الافتراضي، إذ تعمل المعرفة الرقمية كمصدر للهيمنة، وقد استغلت الشركة هذه المعرفة بطريقة خفية للحصول على السلطة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: فوكو، ديمقراطية، هيمنة، سلطة، مجتمع.

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