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Policy, Legal, Ethics, & Cmplt - 202040 - CRN103 - Mercer • Final Project

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Kusuma Latha Katapally

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100 %

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Average Match

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Submitted on


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Average Word Count

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Highest: Policy final paper/projectonsurv...

 Attachment 1 83 %Word Count: 1,095
Policy final paper/ProjectionSurveillanceState ppts.pptx

Internet (4)

77 %

 6 *cigionline* 3 *privacyinternational* 7 *cqb-team* 4 *definitions*

Global database (2)

4 %

 5 *Student paper* 8 *Student paper*

Institutional database (2)

2 %

 2 *Student paper* 1 *Student paper*


Top sources (3)

 6 *cigionline* 3 *privacyinternational* 7 *cqb-team*

Excluded sources (0)





 1 Project on Surveillance State


Name: kusuma latha katapally



Course:  2 Policy, Legal, Ethics, & Cmplt - 202040 - CRN103 - Mercer

Student's ID: GR008857

Institution: New England College

 2 What is Surveillance state?  3 In some respects, this newfound concern can't be a surprise; given vast new amounts of information in the public sphere since the Edward Snowden leaks began in June. However, it is critical to nail down the exact meaning of the term, so as the public and governments have the debate over State spying, we can actually know what we're talking about. Most importantly, this will help us push back against it.  4 The monitoring of the behavior, activities, or other changing information, usually for the purpose of influencing, managing, directing, or protecting.  5 • Most usually involves observation of individuals or groups by government organizations.

 6 Aspects of Surveillance State

 3 In some respects, the debate around the 'surveillance state' is not new in terms of the 'what' but the 'how' and the 'where'. The expanded use of the internet and new technologies have spurred debates about new forms of spying, from the expanding powers of intelligence services to the collection of data from private corporations.  7 Surveillance is useful to governments and law enforcement to maintain social control, recognize and monitor threats, and prevent/investigate criminal activity. • Civil rights groups are concerned that mass surveillance will result in limited or nonexistent political and/or personal freedoms.

Surveillance Types

Identification and credentials RFID and geolocation devices RFID tagging Global positioning system Mobile phones Surveillance devices Postal services

⑧ Computer surveillance Telephones Surveillance cameras Social network analysis

Satellite imagery

Biometric surveillance Aerial surveillance Corporate surveillance

Human operatives

⑦ Uses of Surveillance Types

The first technique is the telephone surveillance. This type of government surveillance entails the lawful interception of the message and telephone calls. The common ones are the activation of the microphones in the smartphones to aid in the background listening to conversations involving suspects of criminals act and in tracing of the criminals. Also, mobile phones are now being used in the collection of information about the location of a person at a particular time. The smartphones with the technology of GPRS have eased tracking and monitoring of the location of suspects. Suspects can now be easily traced and tracked by determining their location. However, this approach has faced much criticism. The legality in this approach has been a matter of question which pushes for the need for a warrant in the use of this approach

⑦ Uses of Surveillance Types

The second surveillance method involves the use of CCTVs in surveillance. The Cameras used in surveillance is the advanced video cameras commonly used in the observation and the monitoring of a particular area. This is common in large cities and big buildings such as malls in the tracking of individuals and vehicles. It has proved to be very effective, especially in reporting and provision of crime evidence. To even make this CCTVs better, they have been improvised with facial recognition capabilities which enable them to scan crowds and identify all suspicious acts of terrorism and criminal activities

⑥ USA and Surveillance state

The surveillance of Citizens in the United States has received much criticism. The first reason for this is the government's activities of sweeping up the huge data amount with no provision of the success of this surveillance system in its core task of enhancing and improving security. These surveillance systems have proved to be handy in enhancing security in the country. However, there are many concerns, especially concerning privacy invasion. The decay on this surveillance has risen over the years, especially after the Snowden incident, where the government was accused of going against the privacy laws by invading the personal data of individuals. It is even more difficult to gauge the success of this surveillance system as it is difficult to determine how this surveillance is improving security.

③ UK and Surveillance state

The debate in the UK has been widespread over the years, across the media, the public sphere, amongst technologies, and even in Parliament. The concern about the 'Surveillance State' is now quite deep within British policy discourse. The UK tends to be the democratic (and sometimes undemocratic) testing ground for new surveillance policy and technologies. This is very important at a global level, particularly as the UK tends to act as a model for other countries: surveillance policy that starts here spreads across the world. Sadly, it tends to be the UK's worst practices that get copied. And the UK has some terrible practices.

Data Mining and Profiling Data mining – application of statistical techniques to discover relationships within data • Assemble data to create a profile, i.e., a picture of patterns and behavior • Economic and social transactions create data • Web traffic and online purchases also used for profiling

⑥ Big data Surveillance

Clearly, the phrase “state and surveillance” does not do justice to recent developments in security-surveillance networks following 9/11 and the rise of platforms that generate burgeoning data resources. New relationships mean that once-distinct public and private entities now shade into each other. Government works closely with businesses and research groups, and there is also a sense in which the technological systems themselves participate, especially as AI and machine learning become more significant. Such developments challenge conventional modes of scientific and technological practice, and, of course, the time-honoured approaches to policing and security.

Conclusion

⑥ The “state and surveillance” is a far more complex equation than it may at first appear. Developments in political economy — neoliberal public-private partnerships, for example — and in new data-enabled practices of analytics, machine learning and AI all complicate relationships (Pasquale 2016). This makes it hard to know what exactly transpires within the agencies — security and policing — that are early adopters of new technological and analytic styles of operation. While genuine benefits may well emerge from CSE's new analytic method or from predictive policing, current trends indicate there is a significant trust deficit and a sense of unfairness, in both procedures and outcomes.

References

Szoldra, Paul. 2016. ⑥ “Leaked NSA document says metadata collection is one of agency's ‘most useful tools.’” Business Insider, December. www.businessinsider.com/nsa-document-metadata-2016-12.

Thompson, Scott and David Lyon. Forthcoming 2019. ⑥ “Pixies, pop-out intelligence and sand-box play: The New Analytic Model and National Security Surveillance in Canada.” In *Security Intelligence and Surveillance in the Big Data Age: The Canadian Case*, edited by David Lyon and David Murakami Wood. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press.

Zedner, Lucia. 2009. *Security*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge.

Zuboff, Shoshana. 2019. ⑥ *The Age of Surveillance Capitalism*. New York, NY: Public Affairs.

Source Matches (22)

<p>1 Student paper 87%</p> <p>Student paper</p> <p>Project on Surveillance State</p> <p>Original source</p> <p>The project of surveillance state</p>	<p>4 definitions 92%</p> <p>Student paper</p> <p>The monitoring of the behavior, activities, or other changing information, usually for the purpose of influencing, managing, directing, or protecting.</p> <p>Original source</p> <p>Surveillance is the monitoring of the behavior, activities, or other changing information, usually of people for the purpose of influencing, managing, directing, or protecting</p>
<p>2 Student paper 100%</p> <p>Student paper</p> <p>Policy, Legal, Ethics, & Cmplc - 202040 - CRN103 - Mercer</p> <p>Original source</p> <p>Policy, Legal, Ethics, & Cmplc - 202040 - CRN103 - Mercer</p>	<p>5 Student paper 97%</p> <p>Student paper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most usually involves observation of individuals or groups by government organizations. <p>Original source</p> <p>It most usually involves observation of individuals or groups by government organizations</p>
<p>2 Student paper 100%</p> <p>Student paper</p> <p>What is Surveillance state?</p> <p>Original source</p> <p>What is Surveillance State</p>	<p>6 cigionline 71%</p> <p>Student paper</p> <p>Aspects of Surveillance State</p> <p>Original source</p> <p>State and Surveillance</p>
<p>3 privacyinternational 100%</p> <p>Student paper</p> <p>In some respects, this newfound concern can't be a surprise; given vast new amounts of information in the public sphere since the Edward Snowden leaks began in June. However, it is critical to nail down the exact meaning of the term, so as the public and governments have the debate over State spying, we can actually know what we're talking about. Most importantly, this will help us push back against it.</p> <p>Original source</p> <p>In some respects, this newfound concern can't be a surprise given vast new amounts of information in the public sphere since the Edward Snowden leaks began in June However, it is critical to nail down the exact meaning of the term, so as the public and governments have the debate over State spying, we can actually know what we're talking about Most importantly, this will help us push back against it</p>	<p>3 privacyinternational 100%</p> <p>Student paper</p> <p>In some respects, the debate around the 'surveillance state' is not new in terms of the 'what' but the 'how' and the 'where'. The expanded use of the internet and new technologies have spurred debates about new forms of spying, from the expanding powers of intelligence services to the collection of data from private corporations.</p> <p>Original source</p> <p>In some respects, the debate around the 'surveillance state' is not new in terms of the 'what' but the 'how' and the 'where' The expanded use of the internet and new technologies have spurred debates about new forms of spying, from the expanding powers of intelligence services to the collection of data from private corporations</p>

7	<i>cqb-team</i>	98%
Student paper	Surveillance is useful to governments and law enforcement to maintain social control, recognize and monitor threats, and prevent/investigate criminal activity.	Original source
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3	<i>privacyinternational</i>	100%
Student paper	UK and Surveillance state The debate in the UK has been widespread over the years, across the media, the public sphere, amongst technologies, and even in Parliament. The concern about the 'Surveillance State' is now quite deep within British policy discourse.	Original source
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8	<i>Student paper</i>	80%
Student paper	Computer surveillance Telephones Surveillance cameras Social network analysis	Original source
		It includes computer surveillance, CCTV cameras, aerial surveillance, telephones and social network analysis

3	<i>privacyinternational</i>	100%
Student paper	The UK tends to be the democratic (and sometimes undemocratic) testing ground for new surveillance policy and technologies. This is very important at a global level, particularly as the UK tends to act as a model for other countries: surveillance policy that starts here spreads across the world. Sadly, it tends to be the UK's worst practices that get copied.	Original source
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Student paper	Uses of Surveillance Types	Original source
		Types of surveillance

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3	<i>privacyinternational</i>	100%
Student paper	And the UK has some terrible practices.	Original source
		And the UK has some terrible practices

6	<i>cightonline</i>	76%
Student paper	USA and Surveillance state	Original source
		State and Surveillance

6 cigionline 100%

<p>Student paper</p> <p>Big data Surveillance Clearly, the phrase “state and surveillance” does not do justice to recent developments in security-surveillance networks following 9/11 and the rise of platforms that generate burgeoning data resources. New relationships mean that once-distinct public and private entities now shade into each other. Government works closely with businesses and research groups, and there is also a sense in which the technological systems themselves participate, especially as AI and machine learning become more significant.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Big Data Surveillance Clearly, the phrase “state and surveillance” does not do justice to recent developments in security-surveillance networks following 9/11 and the rise of platforms that generate burgeoning data resources New relationships mean that once-distinct public and private entities now shade into each other Government works closely with businesses and research groups, and there is also a sense in which the technological systems themselves participate, especially as AI and machine learning become more significant</p>
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<p>Student paper</p> <p>The Age of Surveillance Capitalism. New York, NY:</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>The Age of Surveillance Capitalism New York, NY</p>

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Word Count: 1,249
Policy final paper/projectonsurveillancestate.docx

Institutional database (1)

100 %

1 *Student paper*

Top sources (1)

1 *Student paper*

Excluded sources (0)

① The project of surveillance state

Kusuma latha katapally

New England College

① The project of surveillance state

The state has deliberately been busy with security-related activities. These have altered when sometimes and entirely, in an exceedingly enlivening way, inside the ordinal century. Such events join knowledge activity, caught here as any close to home information procural and assessment for the administrators, effect, or benefit. Today, state practices can't be thought of while not focusing on crafted by information streams between close to home undertakings and government associations, and of the half contend by new advances themselves that are regularly permitted a fundamental activity, outstandingly as beautiful mind (AI) is progressed. The outcome is that open trust is sabotaged as governments become immersed in issues that don't strike occupants as essential to their security, and as information breaks and tyrannical practices increase. New methods for data assessment demand new ways to impact any data that is encompassed, explored, and utilized. Partner commitment of care concerning those issues is significant. It fuses mindfulness identifying with the wellsprings of information and their curation, the counts used for assessment, and accordingly, the usages that are taken into account those data. Each inside and out of entryways examination and overview got the chance to happen regularly and be updated variable, for right information organization to be practiced, underneath the bigger goals of information value, the beneficial thing pretty much all and human flourishing. In the long history of perception, the state has efficiently been the key player. Some arrangement of security has been a central defense. Remotely, understanding relates to government and military capacities or business advantage. Inside, insight activity could likewise be needed for the lighting and association of the individuals. This fuses the combination and usage of information for everything from optional moves to human administrations and government help course of action. Since the mid-twentieth century, perception finished by state workplaces has broadened immensely, each for governmental issues reasons, for example, the contention and, later, threatening to concern mongering works out and because new advancements were made to engage such expansion. The progresses, created and refined for military use, turned into the spine of state perception also as of mechanical endeavor and customary business and individual activities. Remotely, perception relates to legislative issues and military capacities or business advantage. Inside, understanding is additionally needed for the settlement and association of people in general. The web, fanciful as a cold War correspondence compose, got open and promoted all through the Nineteen Nineties, when it turned into a wellspring of data. Web 2.0 followed, during which associations were enlivened, however anyplace buyers may give their substance. Before long, it started to improve into the net of Things (IoT), which recommends that perception is placed in an exceedingly enormous determination of things, from structures and vehicles to vacuum cleaners and fridges. During this methodology, information is "skimmed off" from quotidian deals with just as driving, looking, and causation messages (Jeffreys-Jones 2017). Since the late twentieth century, with the rise of neoliberal techniques, the relationship between state workplaces and business organizations has gotten to an ever-increasing extent, all the more astounding. This is regularly basic for acquiring perception, not just in lightweight of the established truth that organizations deftly the adaptability and gear for checking and following, in any case furthermore since, today, the information wished to be utilized in policing and knowledge, and various indifferent endeavors, starts in standard online exchanges, searches and affiliation, even as in calls. This implies routine types of data exchange, thinking about data to stream among open and individual spaces, onboard different open non-open affiliations that are making since the Nineteen Eighties and Nineteen Nineties, are by and by normalized and standard (Ball and Snider 2013). The events of 9/11 (that is, Sep 11, 2001) addressed a significant move in the center ordinal century. The quick securitization of different components of state and standard everyday presence for threatening to concern generally based mistreatment is by and by discovered as would be reasonable. Very tad of this headway depended upon the heightened association of data propels from associations that close to the furthest limit of the 20th century had heatedly been attempting to discover new markets. Biometrics, for example, that had been sulking as an idea while not an application, out of lack of definition seemed to give fundamental and durable encouragement to perceiving suspects (Lyon 2008). The level of this started to be clear at partner advantageous time.

① The disclosures by Edward Snowden in Gregorian schedule month 2013 showed sure that the overall security-surveillance compose in high gear. Government workplaces were using single telephone and web data, and it had been increasingly more inconvenient to recognize internal and external insight action. Benefactors and inhabitants were mishandled to get that, a way or another, organization workplaces moved toward their information. The various class was information, the nuances of any place and once correspondences or trades occurred, among whom, and so forth. Trust was also broken up by bona fide refusals that the information encased was clean, despite the established truth that it concerned comparative data that non-open experts would search for; that's, of a particular kind, just not very of the prepared date-of-birth or street address sort (Lyon 2015; Szoldra 2016). ① As a website page of customer made substance, the net was enormously hyperbolic by the occasion of online life and later on of stages once everything is asserted in done after the achievement of Facebook, starting in 2004, and accordingly, the alleged sharing economy of Airbnb, Uber and afterward forward, a bunch of years once the very certainty. Consistently, first inside the organization half and later on in government, ways to deal with the harvest, explore and adjust this alleged data exhaust for a tremendous degree were found. The take-up rate revived as new data examination — momentous data — was made to utilize this fortune. The unmistakable open doors for reestablishing felt longs for the web world as a harbinger of another measure of acknowledgment principally based help served to shroud the standard protected, genuine character of those mushrooming organizations. Believe it or not, while standard, ordinary everyday presences dressed to be increasingly more natural to those information avaricious behemoths, their activities covered to be less and less straightforward, one thing that our assessment group investigated as at present, legally recognizing with Canada (Bennett et al. 2014). ① The switch was made exploitation question provoked information-driven strategies, keenly subject to process power and algorithmic examination. Exchanges were to be discovered and examined to find styles conveying vital understanding (Thompson and Lyon, forthcoming 2019). References: ① Thompson, Scott and David Lyon. Forthcoming 2019. ① "Pixies, pop-out intelligence and sand-box play: The New Analytic Model and National Security Surveillance in Canada." In Security Intelligence and Surveillance in the Big Data Age: The Canadian Case, edited by David Lyon and David Murakami Wood. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press. Lyon, David. 2008. Identifying Citizens: ① ID Cards as Surveillance. Cambridge, UK: Polity Books. ① Surveillance after Snowden. Cambridge, UK: Polity Books. ① Ball, Kirstie and Laureen Snider, eds. 2013. ① The Surveillance-Industrial Complex: A Political Economy of Surveillance. Abingdon, UK: Routledge. ① Jeffreys-Jones, Rhodri. 2017. ① We Know All About You: The Story of Surveillance in Britain and America. Oxford, UK: ① Oxford University Press. Bennett, Colin J., Kevin D. Haggerty, David Lyon and Valerie Steeves, eds. 2014. Transparent Lives: ① Surveillance in Canada. Edmonton, AB: ① Athabasca University Press.

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<p>Student paper</p> <p>The project of surveillance state</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>The project of surveillance state</p>

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<p>Student paper</p> <p>The disclosures by Edward Snowden in Gregorian schedule month 2013 showed sure that the overall security-surveillance compose in high gear. Government workplaces were using single telephone and web data, and it had been increasingly more inconvenient to recognize internal and external insight action. Benefactors and inhabitants were mishandled to get that, a way or another, organization workplaces moved toward their information. The various class was information, the nuances of any place and once correspondences or trades occurred, among whom, and so forth.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>The disclosures by Edward Snowden in Gregorian schedule month 2013 showed sure that the overall security-surveillance compose in high gear Government workplaces were using single telephone and web data, and it had been increasingly more inconvenient to recognize internal and external insight action Benefactors and inhabitants were mishandled to get that, a way or another, organization workplaces moved toward their information The various class was information, the nuances of any place and once correspondences or trades occurred, among whom, and so forth</p>

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<p>Student paper</p> <p>Trust was also broken up by bona fide refusals that the information encased was clean, despite the established truth that it concerned comparative data that non-open experts would search for; that's, of a particular kind, just not very of the prepared date-of-birth or street address sort (Lyon 2015);</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Trust was also broken up by bona fide refusals that the information encased was clean, despite the established truth that it concerned comparative data that non-open experts would search for that's, of a particular kind, just not very of the prepared date-of-birth or street address sort (Lyon 2015)</p>

<p>1 Student paper 100%</p>	
<p>Student paper</p> <p>As a website page of customer made substance, the net was enormously hyperbolic by the occasion of online life and later on of stages once everything is asserted in done after the achievement of Facebook, starting in 2004, and accordingly, the alleged sharing economy of Airbnb, Uber and afterward forward, a bunch of years once the very certainty. Consistently, first inside the organization half and later on in government, ways to deal with the harvest, explore and adjust this alleged data exhaust for a tremendous degree were found. The take-up rate revived as new data examination — momentous data — was made to utilize this fortune. The unmistakable open doors for reestablishing felt longs for the web world as a harbinger of another measure of acknowledgment principally based help served to shroud the standard protected, genuine character of those mushrooming organizations.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>As a website page of customer made substance, the net was enormously hyperbolic by the occasion of online life and later on of stages once everything is asserted in done after the achievement of Facebook, starting in 2004, and accordingly, the alleged sharing economy of Airbnb, Uber and afterward forward, a bunch of years once the very certainty. Consistently, first inside the organization half and later on in government, ways to deal with the harvest, explore and adjust this alleged data exhaust for a tremendous degree were found. The take-up rate revived as new data examination momentous data was made to utilize this fortune. The unmistakable open doors for reestablishing felt longs for the web world as a harbinger of another measure of acknowledgment principally based help served to shroud the standard protected, genuine character of those mushrooming organizations</p>

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<p>Student paper</p> <p>Believe it or not, while standard, ordinary everyday presences dressed to be increasingly more natural to those information avaricious behemoths, their activities covered to be less and less straightforward, one thing that our assessment group investigated as at present, legally recognizing with Canada (Bennett et al.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Believe it or not, while standard, ordinary everyday presences dressed to be increasingly more natural to those information avaricious behemoths, their activities covered to be less and less straightforward, one thing that our assessment group investigated as at present, legally recognizing with Canada (Bennett et al</p>

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<p>Student paper</p> <p>The switch was made exploitation question provoked information-driven strategies, keenly subject to process power and algorithmic examination. Exchanges were to be discovered and examined to find styles conveying vital understanding (Thompson and Lyon, forthcoming 2019).</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>The switch was made exploitation question provoked information-driven strategies, keenly subject to process power and algorithmic examination. Exchanges were to be discovered and examined to find styles conveying vital understanding (Thompson and Lyon, forthcoming 2019)</p>

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<p>Student paper</p> <p>Thompson, Scott and David Lyon.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Thompson, Scott and David Lyon</p>

<p>1 Student paper 100%</p>	
<p>Student paper</p> <p>"Pixies, pop-out intelligence and sand-box play: The New Analytic Model and National Security Surveillance in Canada." In Security Intelligence and Surveillance in the Big Data Age: The Canadian Case, edited by David Lyon and David Murakami Wood.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>"Pixies, pop-out intelligence and sand-box play The New Analytic Model and National Security Surveillance in Canada." In Security Intelligence and Surveillance in the Big Data Age The Canadian Case, edited by David Lyon and David Murakami Wood</p>

<p>1 Student paper 100%</p>	
<p>Student paper</p> <p>Jeffreys-Jones, Rhodri.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Jeffreys-Jones, Rhodri</p>

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<p>Student paper</p> <p>ID Cards as Surveillance.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>ID Cards as Surveillance</p>

<p>1 Student paper 100%</p>	
<p>Student paper</p> <p>We Know All About You: The Story of Surveillance in Britain and America.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>We Know All About You The Story of Surveillance in Britain and America</p>

<p>1 Student paper 100%</p>	
<p>Student paper</p> <p>Surveillance after Snowden.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Surveillance after Snowden</p>

<p>1 Student paper 100%</p>	
<p>Student paper</p> <p>Oxford University Press. Bennett, Colin J., Kevin D. Haggerty, David Lyon and Valerie Steeves, eds.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Oxford University Press Bennett, Colin J., Kevin D Haggerty, David Lyon and Valerie Steeves, eds</p>

<p>1 Student paper 100%</p>	
<p>Student paper</p> <p>Ball, Kirstie and Lauren Snider, eds.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Ball, Kirstie and Lauren Snider, eds</p>

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<p>Student paper</p> <p>Surveillance in Canada.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Surveillance in Canada</p>

<p>1 Student paper 100%</p>	
<p>Student paper</p> <p>The Surveillance-Industrial Complex: A Political Economy of Surveillance.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>The Surveillance-Industrial Complex A Political Economy of Surveillance</p>

<p>1 Student paper 100%</p>	
<p>Student paper</p> <p>Athabasca University Press.</p>	<p>Original source</p> <p>Athabasca University Press</p>

Attachment 3 37 %

Institutional database (2)

37 %

② Student paper

① Student paper

Top sources (2)

② Student paper

① Student paper

Excluded sources (0)

Running head: ① SURVEILLANCE STATE 1

SURVEILLANCE STATE 2

Surveillance State

Annotated Bibliography Kusuma latha katapally New England College

Annotated Bibliography

Hardy, M. (2020). ② Discretion in the Surveillance State. In *Discretion and the Quest for Controlled Freedom* (pp. 41-61). ② Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. This source analyzes the impacts that the use of surveillance state has had on the discharging of some critical services within the nation. It goes ahead to provide developmental surveillance on the practitioner discretion based on various state activities such as the medical services, criminal justice services by the relevant authorities, and the social works conducted by the respective authorities. The author goes ahead to explain how the attempts of using surveillance to solve some social issues in society are usually hampered by the epistemological issues that arise daily. The paper raises concerns on the roles and limits that a state is endowed with especially with the use of surveillance in the management of the issues which could have been solved by other alternative methods. The author of this source has tackled some of the critical issues in which the surveillance state has to play its role. However, there are instances when these techniques are not successful in the roles that they have been assigned to play. The author is right to question how a state would use such resources to execute a duty without researching its success. Therefore, this author illustrates that this might not be the best way of solving some state issues that would have been perfectly solved by the use of alternative means. Michelin, R. ② A., Ahmed, N., Kanhere, S. S., Seneviratne, A., & Jha, S. (2019). ② Leveraging lightweight blockchain to establish data integrity for surveillance cameras. arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.11044.

These authors of this source have emphasized on the integrity of the videos presented during criminal investigation exercises. In most cases, states have resorted to the use of surveillance cameras to capture any activity taking place within the hotspots and ensure that they manage the situation. However, the authors also state that there is a need for consideration of some issues about the videos presented. This is because there are also some instances when the videos presented might not meet the standard criteria for the data required in criminal justice. Therefore, these calls for the state to reconsider assessing the use of such sources as there are also chances of the methods being tricked. I believe that these authors have presented a serious issue that needs consideration on matters of the surveillance state. Information technology has taken place across all sectors and criminals have also chances of being ahead of the authorities. As a result, they can always alter the videos for their benefits. Therefore, authorities must assess the ability of the sources being credible and ensure that appropriate measures are put in place to ensure that everything is done in the most appropriate way to get to the culprits. ② Sanches, P., Tsaknaki, V., Rostami, A., & Brown, B. (2020, April). Under Surveillance: ② Technology Practices of those Monitored by the State. In *Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems* (pp. 1-13). This document has highlighted the experiences that individuals who live under state surveillance have. It's not a common thing to live under state surveillance and the experience is devastating for these people as they live under threats. In this regard, the document highlights that most people that live under state surveillance are the journalists that have reported things that are against the governments, individuals that engage in illegal activities, and the activists who have often engaged in civil disobedience activities. The document also highlights the danger that comes with the dependency on the use of technology, the way they have to cope with the state surveillance, and both the benefits and dangers that they face when they get involved with various groups. I believe that this is an important source when it comes to matters of state surveillance. The source has highlighted some of the essential issues that those monitored have to go through in their lives. The impacts highlighted show that it's not an easy task and there is a lot for one to adjust ones he/she becomes under state surveillance. This is because one life under the threats of the state and any slight mistake can resort to a devastating situation for them and their loved ones. Therefore, this is a key source when researching on state surveillance. Shantz, J. (2019). ② Review of Choudry's Activists and the Surveillance State: Learning from Repression. *Surveillance & Society*, 17(3/4), 568-570. The author of this source has provided a detailed analysis of the role of surveillance in capitalist nations. Nations practicing capitalism have always opted to use surveillance of their critics and mobs that might be against them. This has been the case for years over such nations as the leaders make stringent rules while ensuring that the police forces are in place to monitor and stop those that might be against policies in place.

The author further illustrates how liberal democratic regimes have often caused surveillance as a measure to contain the activities of those that go against their wishes, the police forces have been used to ensure that there is the repression of such individuals and their activities are monitored on daily bases. This source provides a clear picture of what takes place in the capitalist states. The authorities have amassed wealthy with their subjects being left in the poor state they have to be monitored to ensure that they don't trespass to the unauthorized areas. Therefore, the use of technology and armed forces play a huge role in ensuring that there are limited chances of these people going against the wish of the authorities. This is an essential tool in research on surveillance state which provides a clear picture of such a situation. Qiang, X. (2019). ② The Road to Digital Unfreedom: President Xi's Surveillance State. *Journal of Democracy*, 30(1), 53-67. The author of this source has highlighted an issue that has always been avoided by lots of research. Internet freedom in China is getting limited daily. Since the assumption of power by President Xi in 2012, China has seen a significant transformation, the nation has seen its gross domestic product grow and increase in growth by almost a three-fold. However, this is taking place with at an expense of freedom of the Chinese people. Their rights have been limited gradually and they are now looking into a future where there is no freedom due to the surveillance state on the activities that they engage in and those found going against the regulations then they face the tough laws. This is an effective source when it comes to research on state surveillance. In a world where information technology has become an integral part of human life, it would be impossible to think of a nation where there is no freedom of using the internet. The state surveillance in China is done with severe and stringent laws in place making the life of these unbearable if found guilty. Therefore, they are only glaring at a future where there is no freedom despite the advances made.

Source Matches (9)

① Student paper 100%	
Student paper SURVEILLANCE STATE 1	Original source 1 Surveillance State

② Student paper 100%	
Student paper Discretion in the Surveillance State. In Discretion and the Quest for Controlled Freedom (pp.	Original source Discretion in the Surveillance State In Discretion and the Quest for Controlled Freedom (pp

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Student paper Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.	Original source Palgrave Macmillan, Cham

② Student paper 100%	
Student paper A., Ahmed, N., Kanhere, S. S., Seneviratne, A., & Jha, S.	Original source A., Ahmed, N., Kanhere, S S., Seneviratne, A., & Jha, S

② Student paper 100%	
Student paper Leveraging lightweight blockchain to establish data integrity for surveillance cameras. arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.11044.	Original source Leveraging lightweight blockchain to establish data integrity for surveillance cameras arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.11044

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Student paper Sanches, P., Tsaknaki, V., Rostami, A., & Brown, B.	Original source Sanches, P., Tsaknaki, V., Rostami, A., & Brown, B

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Student paper Technology Practices of those Monitored by the State. In Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp.	Original source Technology Practices of those Monitored by the State In Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp

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Student paper Review of Choudry's Activists and the Surveillance State: Learning from Repression. Surveillance & Society, 17(3/4), 568-570.	Original source Review of Choudry's Activists and the Surveillance State Learning from Repression Surveillance & Society, 17(3/4), 568-570

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Student paper The Road to Digital Unfreedom: President Xi's Surveillance State. Journal of Democracy, 30(1), 53-67.	Original source The Road to Digital Unfreedom President Xi's Surveillance State Journal of Democracy, 30(1), 53-67