

Why should we stop  
worrying and learn to  
love wk3 assignment



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Why Should We Stop Worrying and Learn to Love Surveillance revolution has gone through a series of revolution over the past years. Spy satellites have been designed to work so accurately that they can now track individual movements, read cars' license plates and even intercepting of telephone, pager and faxes messages. Scientist and IT specialists have designed surveillance gadgets to fit individuals, people and for room installations (Winston and Edelbach, 2013). IT specialists can monitor internet links. This is through the development of spyware software that the specialists install on the internet linked computers. This devise help to monitor the vital strokes of the website. Most developed world has surveillance gadgets watching all principal streets and putting the streets under close watch. The panoptic gaze watches the public and the specialists watch every move made by the public from the comfort zone of television monitors (Mattelart, 2010).

Many people view this technology revolution with horror. A monumental debate erupts on the topic public surveillance (Boris, 2013). This debate has led to the questioning of the ethical issues. It is evident that the government has surveillance cameras installed in every corner of the major cities. Many people have joined this discussion, and they insist that governments and leading corporations have access to the surveillance of the public. The public insist that the surveillance infringe on their private lives (Winston and Edelbach, 2013). Some people feel that the government and the surveillance corporations have no right to monitor their movements. They claim that they feel that it is unethical to monitor the public's movements. Development of face recognition software has made the some people opposing the

surveillance program detest the services. They feel that the surveillance  
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monitors their conversation making it impossible to run away from the surveillance cameras and satellites (Mattelart, 2010).

In his book, *In Praise, society, ethics and Technology*, Taylor argues that indeed the government should encourage the use of surveillance technology to monitor the movements and operations of people. Taylor affirms that the government ought to put all the citizens under surveillance. Offices, shops, and classrooms should have surveillance cameras. Taylor opposes the Orwellian nightmare (Mattelart, 2010). Orwellian nightmare is a situation, societal condition and an idea that Orwell created that surveillance was destructive to the public's open and free welfare. George Orwell claimed that surveillance led to misinformation, manipulation and led to denial that indeed surveillance brought consequences that are more positive to the public and the nation, than the side effect it generated (Winston and Edelbach, 2013).

We all should stop worrying about the surveillance and embrace it and learn to love it. The number of surveillances is rising. I feel that Taylor produces adequate reasons as to why we ought to embrace surveillance. Taylor urges everyone to embrace and accept surveillance. Surveillance helps to reduce the rate of crimes in the streets. Surveillances have totally revolutionized crime-solving processes (Winston and Edelbach, 2013). The police investigations will be minimized as the culprit face, and actions will be caught in tape. Surveillances make production of evidence in courts easy and faster. Surveillances help employers keep track of their employees. Employers cannot be everywhere at the same time, therefore, the surveillance cameras help the employers keep track of their employees (Mattelart, 2010).

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However, the government must adopt the right procedural and legal means when carrying out the surveillance (Boris, 2013). The government and foremost stakeholders in the surveillance process must ensure that the surveillance safeguards the rights of every citizen. Surveillance should not abuse the privacy of the public (Winston and Edelbach, 2013). The surveillance should protect the privacy of the citizens it tries to keep safe. Surveillance will not compromise an individual's autonomy. Every person has a right to make his or her decisions. Therefore, the surveillance should not in compromise anyone's decision-making. The surveillance operates in a morally preferable manner. This is by maintaining an individual's privacy and enabling everyone to make their decisions (Boris, 2013).

#### References

Boris, J. (2013). Only incompetence will save us from Orwells surveillance state. *The Telegraph*, 45-56.

Mattelart, A. (2010). *The Globalization of Surveillance*. New York: Polity.

Winston, M., & Edelbach, R. (2013). *Society, Ethics, and Technology*. New York: Wadsworth Publishing.