

In fearful by the public, as surveillance

[Design](#), [Photography](#)



In consideration drones can without restrictions, fly over any property capturing and snapping images intrusively and at any moment (H, Mathew. 2016). As well as facial recognition, this surveillance system enrolls more advantage for the government and authority to monitor individuals continuously, it has allowed the authority to deeply analyse specific people and pick up important detail within an instant, which as a result has evolved the facial recognition system to be more advanced in specific countries such as China and is an ongoing issue in today's society (H, Mathew.

2016). Photography has had a positive impact on improvements of surveillance and the surveillance vision machines used around the world, it has developed from a small box which captured low quality photographs to improve the quality of cameras now highly used within our computers, DSLR cameras, mobile phones and daily use of gadgets. (Masoner 2017), Explore the first digital camera 'Kodak' created in 1991, where it was predictable enough to be used by practitioners for professional use rather than analogue cameras (Masoner 2017). Which has now led to creators to design and have advanced digital cameras such as Nikon, Canon cameras and even smartphones have the potential of capturing high quality photographs (Masoner 2017).

In addition to this, photography has led the relationship the authority and society have with surveillance photography is deemed fearful by the public, as surveillance and these vision machines have impacted such a vast importance in people's day-to-day lifestyle (Masoner 2017). Furthermore, I agree that cameras have become an important use within this contemporary <https://assignbuster.com/in-fearful-by-the-public-as-surveillance/>

world where surveillance and these vision machines are indeed the forefront of controlling the society. Since cameras have been present and evolving it has helped authority take advantage to monitor and spy on each other (Schneier, B 2015).