

Government Surveillance. Good or Bad.

Outline

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2. Government Surveillance is good.

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2.2. Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement

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In a small village, there lived a silent watchman who was tasked with ensuring that the village remained safe from thieves and harm. The watchman had a unique ability: he could hear the whispers of the wind and sense when something was amiss in the village. His silent surveillance ensured that no thief could enter, and no predator could strike. One day villagers discuss their ~~confront~~ from watchman. watchman overheard and explained, **"I watch to protect, not to control"**. One night, a hidden threat emerged - an illness that was spreading unnoticed. due to watchman remained vigilant, he was able to alert the villagers, before the illness could

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Spread too far. The people realized that surveillance, when used wisely and with discretion. Lesson of the story is when surveillance, used judiciously can prevent threats and protect people. Government surveillance involves the monitoring, collecting and analyzing of information on individuals or groups by government agencies to maintain public safety, protect national security and prevent crimes. Therefore, government surveillance is good for protecting national security, crime prevention and law enforcement, to balance between privacy and security, enhancing public safety and responding to emergencies, deterrence of crimes and anti-social behavior.

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Government Surveillance is a good approach to protect national security. Firstly, it refers to the measures taken by government to protect its citizens, institutions, internal and external threats. It involves to secure country borders and sovereignty through military powers. For instance, Fencing of the Afghanistan - Pakistan border in response to the challenges posed by cross-border with Afghan terrorists and illegal movement of militants. Pakistan has begun constructing a fence along its border with Afghanistan. The border, known as the Durand Line, has long been a source of contention between the two countries. Secondly, It involves intelligence gathering and security to prevent threats

before they materialize Intelligence agencies such as CIA (U.S), MIB (UK), ISI (PAKISTAN) gather information about coming risks to secure national integrity. Finally, they track enemy movements, monitor terrorist cells, uncover espionage activities, which help in neutralizing threats before they reach the general public. After 9/11 attacks the United States of America significantly enhanced its national security measures by creating the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to provide a unified approach to protect and preventing to national security threats.

Furthermore, crime prevention and law enforcement are two interconnected pillars

that help maintain public safety and order. Crime prevention focuses on reducing the likelihood of criminal activities, law enforcement ensures that laws are upheld and violators are apprehended and punished. First comes, the use of advanced technological surveillance cameras to investigate criminal activities use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras, drones, facial recognition technology, biometric identification methods used to prevent crimes. Further, Law enforcement is the practice of ensuring laws like: agencies investigate crimes to gather evidence, identify suspects and build cases for prosecution. This includes forensic, interviews surveillance, and intelligence. For example,

after a robbery occurs, law enforcement use surveillance footage, forensic evidence like fingerprints or DNA and witness statements to identify the suspect. Then, legislation and policy measures are key components in the framework of crime prevention and law enforcement. They provide the legal basis and guidelines for regulating criminal behavior, establishing justice, protecting citizens rights. They shape a society's response to crime, addressing the root cause of criminal activity while ensuring that offenders are held accountable.

Moreover, Government surveillance creates a balance between privacy rights and security needs. Privacy is corner

stone of personal freedom and human dignity. Government needs tools to monitor threats, enforce the law. These tools are surveillance, data collection and investigate powers, which can potentially infringe on personal privacy. For instance, in the event of 9/11 attacks, many governments implemented sweeping security measures, including increased surveillance, expanded intelligence gathering and anti-terrorism legislation like the Patriot Act in the U.S.A. Subsequently, security measures should be transparent to the public, with clear legal frameworks that ensure accountability. Without oversight, surveillance and data collection can be misused, leading to human rights misuse. The European

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Union's general data protection
Regulation (GDPR) offers robust
protections for privacy while
holding companies and gover-
nments accountable for misuse
of personal data. Clear legal
frameworks and independent
oversight can balance privacy
with security.