

### Do You Mind If Big Brother Watches You?

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## Do You Mind If Big Brother Watches You?

What does a refugee in queue for food aid, a checkout worker in a supermarket and a depressed university student have in common? They are all being examined by some form of surveillance. A growing number of countries are deploying advanced surveillance tools to monitor, track, and investigate citizens for a range of objectives, some of which are known, while others are murky. Also, advanced nations have thrown billions of dollars behind electronic surveillance, especially on social media. They accumulate masses of data to preempt what people will do. Different countries have distinct laws, so obviously the legality of electronic surveillance varies by country, but governments are trying to introduce new laws to increase their collection capabilities. While invading the privacy of social media users is the reason why some people are against that governments should be allowed to inspect people's social media accounts and apprehend or imprison them based on it, preventing domestic or foreign terrorism and bullying are urgent reasons for governments to do that and snooping on someone's life is a small price to pay for protecting everyone's life.

*these*

One **significant** reason why governments should keep an eye on people's social media accounts and place them in custody is based on it is the idea of preventing domestic or foreign terrorism. Domestic terrorism **consists** of crimes of violence that are intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population or a government policy, while international terrorism must have a foreign or transnational nexus. Governments are **identifying** terrorist-related behaviors to prevent chaos such as mass shootings and gratuitous acts of violence such as bombings. In fact, suspects **involved** in some cases seemed to leave a very easy social media trail for investigators to follow, and the hope here is obviously that the very worst mass shootings and terrorist events can be avoided in the future. Also, governments' attempts to prevent any terrorist crimes makes them arrest people even without doing the crime, but just by talking about it on their social media accounts, just to make sure everyone is safe and

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if the person did not really do anything, he should not be afraid because once the government knows, it will release him again. *? OK. It is worth it !!!*

Preventing cyberbullying is another noteworthy reason why viewing people's social media accounts by governments should be supported. Schools and other **authorities** have a responsibility to protect their students, even if the danger comes from within their walls. *(2)*

Traditional bullying was limited mostly to face-to-face contact, whereas cyberbullying is limitless-from anywhere and possibly all of the time. Keeping a careful watch on social media, might guide governments to some cases of bullying. Also, preventing the **occurrence** of cyberbullying or its consequences, such as suicide, are what governments hope to eliminate by monitoring people within their borders.

On the other hand, invading the privacy of social media users is the reason why some people are against allowing governments to scrutinize private social media accounts. They think that while governments have justified their expansion in the name of national security, there is **evidence** that governments are using personal information extracted from social media posts to target protestors, religious and ethnic minorities. In fact if governments are doing that, they are trying to keep their citizens safe and their countries orderly. Moreover, social media surveillance helps governments in criminal investigations and protecting people's lives makes snooping on someone's life worth it. Also, if someone is law-abiding and has not done anything wrong, he or she has nothing to fear and will not be targeted by surveillance and it will not impact his or her life. *Counter*  
*refutation*

In conclusion, the most convincing reasons that allow governments to view people's social media accounts and prosecute people based on them are for preventing domestic or foreign terrorism and cyberbullying. While invading the privacy of social media users is the reason why some people are against it, snooping on someone's life is a small price to pay for protecting everyone's life. Generally, surveillance is legal under certain circumstances but *✓*



the indiscriminate nature of many of the measures taken sometimes causes resistance by the public. If this issue can be addressed, many objections that people have to surveillance would decrease.

Word Count - 695



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##### Do You Mind If Big Brother Watches You?

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# ENGL 202 Essay Writing Rubric Final Draft

Makani Elhandy 111

Dimension	0 – 1.9	2.0 – 2.3	2.4 – 2.5	2.6 – 2.7	2.8 – 2.9	3.0 – 3.1	3.2 – 3.3	3.4 – 3.5	3.6 – 4	Score	
Content & Relevance; idea development	No relevant content; examples not used; ideas are not developed	Elements of D and E	Some points are related and examples show little relevance to topic; ideas are under developed	Elements of D and C	Most points are topic related and explored; examples are mostly relevant; some attempt at idea development.	Elements of C and B	All points are topic related and explored; examples are relevant; most ideas are logically developed	Elements of B and A	All points are <u>topic</u> related and <u>are explored</u> in-depth; <u>examples</u> are <u>highly</u> relevant; all <u>ideas</u> are logically developed	<del>4.0</del>	
Thesis, Structure & Organisation (signposting)	No thesis, topic sentences or appropriate - paragraphing. Introduction and conclusion are incomplete and ineffective.		Thesis attempted. Inappropriate topic sentences may be present. Paragraphs show poor structure, and lacks cohesion. Introduction and conclusion attempted.		Thesis present but 1 element is missing, topic sentences present but unclear or do not conform to academic conventions. Paragraphs show structure, but may lack cohesion; some ideas may be linked with transitions. Appropriate introduction and conclusion are attempted.		Mainly clear, thesis, which includes supporting points. All Topic sentences stem from the thesis but contain slight variation. Most paragraphs are well-structured and cohesive; most ideas are linked with appropriate transitions. Introduction and conclusion are mainly complete and effective.		Clear, narrow thesis, which includes supporting points. All topic sentences clearly stem <u>from the thesis</u> . Paragraphs are well-structured and <u>cohesive</u> ; ideas linked with <u>smooth</u> and <u>effective</u> <u>transitions</u> . Introduction and conclusion are <u>complete</u> and <u>effective</u> .	4.0	
Grammar & Vocabulary	Few accurate sentences. Almost no use of appropriate academic vocabulary. Intrusive and/or inaccurate spelling greatly impedes communication.		Multiple and serious errors of sentence structure. Limited use of appropriate academic vocabulary. Frequent errors of spelling impede communication.		Sentences show errors of structure and little or no variety. Some use of appropriate academic vocabulary. Some errors of spelling interfere with meaning in places.		Effective and varied sentences; some errors in sentence construction. Use of appropriate academic vocabulary. Occasional spelling errors, which do not interfere with meaning.		Each sentence structured <u>effectively</u> , <u>powerfully</u> ; well-chosen <u>variety</u> of sentence <u>styles</u> and <u>length</u> . <u>Range</u> of appropriate academic vocabulary. <u>Free</u> of <u>spelling</u> <u>errors</u> .	4.0	
Total	$(\frac{\text{Total}}{12}) \times 10 = A$ (apply length penalty to score out of 12)										
Formatting	4 errors = 0	3 errors = 0.5	2 errors = 1	1 error = 1.5	0 errors = 2	A + (formatting score) = B				2	
AWL Vocabulary	No word = 0			1 word = 0.5		2 words = 1		B + (AWL score) = C C = (student's score)/13		1	
Word Count penalty applies to <u>only</u> final draft essays in the following manner: Marks deducted from total out of 12 for over and under specified word limit. -1 = up to 15 words over or under the range, -2 = up to 30 words over or under the range, -3 = more than 30 words over or under the range. <b>Quotes/In-text citations</b> – quotes and in-text citations are not allowed – an essay will receive – 0.5 for each included from the score out of 12 (max. of 1) and the content will not be read											<del>0</del>

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