

KEY LANGUAGE		
1	Surveillance	The monitoring of public behaviour for the purposes of population or crime control . It involves observing people's behaviour to gather data about it and then uses the data to regulate, manage or correct their behaviour.
2	Self-surveillance	People monitor themselves and their behaviour due to the fear of being judged by others.
3	Panopticon	Prison design where prisoners have their own cell visible to guards from a central position- however, a bright light prevents them from knowing if they are being watched and so behave as if they were.
4	Disciplinary power	Seeks to govern the mind, body and soul-This includes surveillance and monitoring.
5	Sovereign Power	brutal punishment- monarch had absolute power and control over our bodies.
6	Carceral archipelago	prison consisting of a series of islands eg new systems allow surveillance by other institutions

FOUCAULT on SURVEILLANCE		
1	Key Idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Link with Punishment- distinguishes between <u>2 forms of punishment</u>; Sovereign power before 19th Century- brutal punishment- monarch had absolute power and control. Over time we have shifted towards disciplinary power- seeks to govern the body, mind and soul. This is achieved via surveillance- namely self-surveillance. It is more efficient- a "technology of power."
2	Self-surveillance and the Panopticon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Panopticon prison design by BENTHAM meant people had to behave at all times. Surveillance then turns into self-surveillance. Discipline becomes self-discipline. Instead of punishment being a public spectacle that harms the outside of the body, it takes place inside the prisoner.
3	Carceral archipelago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the prison is just one of a range of institutions encouraging self-surveillance- eg schools, army barracks as a carceral archipelago A series of prison islands spreading into other institutions and wider society.

See the powerpoints for more depth and detail- Part of Topic 3 on Crime Prevention, Punishment, Surveillance, Victims and CJS.

TYPES OF SURVEILLANCE OVER TIME		
1	14th Century	People were nominated to monitor and record the spread of the plague.
2	Late modern society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCTV Biometric scanning ie retina and fingerprint scanning Automated number plate recognition (ANPR) Electronic tagging Databases that produce profiles of groups/individuals
Why is surveillance used?		
1	Produce profiles of people	
2	To control crime and disorder	
3	To control the behaviour of workers	
4	To control the behaviour of consumers	
EVALUTION of FOUCAULT		
1	Strength	Influential in the work of surveillance- eg. the electronic panopticon that now exists via modern technologies.
2	Weakness	It is not clear whether there has been a direct shift from sovereign power to disciplinary power and from an emotional to a more civilised and humane form of punishment.
3	Weakness	GOFFMAN (82) People in mental hospitals and prison resist control (Look at the more recent riots) SEE PPT for further evaluation

KEY LANGUAGE		
1	Surveillance societies	Today we are so closely monitored that we don't think about it/ are not consciously aware of it.
2	Liquid surveillance	The many ways in which we are monitored eg car registration to store cards.
3	Synoptic surveillance	Describes the way in which the many now monitor the actions of the few.
4	Sous surveillance	Another way of describing bottom-up surveillance- the many may uncover damaging information about the controllers and so control them through fear of exposure.
5	Surveillant Assemblages	Explains the way in which surveillance now manipulates virtual objects eg digital data in cyberspace. Also the way in which data from different technologies can be combined to create a data double of individuals.
6	Actuarial justice and risk management	The way in which calculations of risk are used to target groups for surveillance/control eg stop and search in airports

LYON :		
1	Surveillance societies	Modern society has reached a point where our lives are transparent and there is a lack of privacy. We are closely monitored but it is so common we barely notice it.
2	More recently ... Liquid Surveillance and Post - Panoptical society	Post -Panoptical society It is not just the thought of being watched but the knowledge we are being monitored that controls our actions. Liquid surveillance- The many ways we are monitored today eg car reg plate on ANPR, store cards, social media membership. This digital footprint can be used to protect you, for businesses to target you as consumers but also infringe your civil liberties.
HAGGERTY and ERICSON		
1	Surveillant Assemblages	Foucault's panopticon involves manipulating physical bodies in confined spaces. Surveillance now manipulates virtual objects eg digital data in cyberspace. Data from different technologies can be combined. Eg. CCTV footage can be analysed using facial recognition software. This creates a "data double" of the individual being monitored.

SYNOPTIC SURVEILLANCE	
MATHIESON	
1	Today everybody watches everybody in the Synopticon! *FOUCAULT does not allow for this bottom – up surveillance in his theory.
2	Bottom-up surveillance New technology in late modernity allows the few to watch the many but also the many to monitor the few. An increase in bottom up surveillance
THOMPSON	
1	Politicians have a fear that media surveillance may uncover damaging information on them-widespread camera ownership and bike helmets etc. allows the public to control the controllers eg filming police brutality (George Floyd link) MANN calls this <i>Sous-Surveillance</i> .
EVALUATION of SYNOPTIC SURVEILLANCE	
1	McCahill (2012) This should empower members of the public BUT..bottom-up scrutiny can still be prevented by law enforcement agencies
2	Newburn and Heyman CCTV is as much a protection as it is an erosion of civil liberties.

FEELEY and SIMON

1	Actuarial Justice and Risk Management	There is now a new "technology of power" in the justice system that differs from Foucault's disciplinary power ; Focus is on groups not individuals- Not interested in rehabilitation- prevention is the aim. -Uses calculations of risk- airports use this to consider who to stop and search –BUT can lead to labelling of some groups.
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See the powerpoints for more depth and detail- Part of Topic 3 on Crime Prevention, Punishment, Surveillance, Victims and CJS. **see ppt for wider reading and to round up the debate on surveillance as a form of social control.