Outline

1. Introduction

* Surveillance is regarded as an approach that is used to monitor the different behaviors, activities, and information to gather information, manage, influence, and direct
* Surveillance is used by the state for intelligence gathering of information, preventing crime, protecting different processes, and investigating crime in different ways.

1. Biometrics

* Biometric surveillance is featured as a form of technology known for measuring and analyzing human behavioral and physical characteristics to identify, authentic, and screening. Some of the physical features captured in Biometric surveillance include DNA, fingerprints of a person, and facial patterns.

1. Why the use of biometric surveillance?

* There are different reasons why the state is known for using biometric surveillance in the different approaches.
* Biometric surveillance is used as a result of biometrics not being able to be exchanged.
* Biometric is known to have the ability to balance convenience, user experience and security.
* It is essential to note that the surveillance state uses biometrics due to challenges if one uses the stolen biometric data.

1. Negative effects of biometric surveillance

* It is noticeable that biometrics often pose the most considerable risk to privacy due to the government using it in the process of carrying out surveillance.
* The extensive collection of different biometric collections quickly increases the risk of compromised data that can be very hard to recover.
* Biometric faces challenge associated with a physical disability. Some of the individuals tend to be not fortunate enough to be enrolled in the process.

1. References