

Annotated Resource List: Extract

Title: Big data meets big brother: Data tracking as part of a macro political agenda of social control, leading to the corruption of civil liberties and political polarisation.

Bastos, M., Mercea, D. and Baronchelli, A. (2018). *The geographic embedding of online echo chambers: Evidence from the Brexit campaign*. P.1-3. [online]. Available at: <https://search-proquestcom.ezproxy.sl.nsw.gov.au/docview/2128535365/fulltextPDF/8109766392454271PQ/1?accountid=13902> [Accessed 17 Dec. 2019].

This article was a significant source in the formation of the PIP as it provided a definition of the Echo Chamber Effect, which refers to how ideology aligned cliques can be formed through politically swayed social media platforms. This was broadly referenced in the introduction to expand on the hypothesis as well as in Chapter 3 to show the lack of digital privacy. However, the geographic proxemics of this theory were discussed in relation to the Brexit Campaign which limits the direct relevance to the Cambridge Analytica scandal. Nonetheless, the article was still valid as it offered an informed perspective of the theoretical implications of infiltrated social media feeds.

Bessi, A., Zollo, F., Del Vicario, M., Puliga, M., Scala, A., Caldarelli, G., Uzzi, B. and Quattrociocchi, W., (2016). *Users Polarization on Facebook and Youtube*. *PLOS ONE*, **11(8),p.1-24.**

This journal article explores how the emergence of polarisation reduces heterogeneous narratives, that are an important component of democratic society. This onset of homogenous and polarized communities supports my content analysis of the visual effects of 'microtargeting' by Cambridge Analytica, thus a valid resource. However, only a few pages of the journal could be used as the majority of the article explored the methodology behind the findings. Regardless of this, it was of high significance to my PIP as it aligned to my hypothesis in regard to the polarisation of politics and the corruption of civil liberties.

Brown, A., 2008. *Whistleblowing in the Australian Public Sector: Enhancing the theory and practice of internal witness management in public sector organisations*. ANU E Press, p.11-25.

This release by ANU outlined how whistleblowing in the Australian Public sector is essential in order to promote the integrity between the meso and macro spheres. It provided an official

definition of the word, 'whistle-blower'. This was integral to the Chapter 4 as its whole focus was their positive impact on social attitudes in the near future. This deep analysis of whistleblowing was the only relevant section, with the predominant focus on Australian protective laws. However, the definition provided was able to be applied across the whole PIP as an important factor of my understanding of the futures aspect of my topic.

Glynn, J., 2019. 1984 in 2019: *The New Privacy Threat from China's Social Credit Surveillance Systems*. *Skeptic Magazine*, p.38-41.

Glynn explores how the Chinese government disguises mass surveillance within promises of a flourishing state with a harmonious society. This was employed in Chapter 2 to supplement Bentham's Panopticon model that affirmed this presented outcome of a righteous society. Yet the elevation of liberal society in comparison is further integrated in Chapter 2 as the Chinese Social Credit System as '1984' construct was corroborated by my questionnaire. Additionally, it was used for the opening and closing quotes of Chapter 3 to emphasize the immoral union between surveillance and personalized policing. Despite the validity in conjunction with other primary and secondary findings, Glynn's focus was on China and thus did not consider the global use of data tracking. Regardless of this, the resource offered a wealth of information on how the overt use of surveillance casts the unethical behaviour in a nonthreatening way.