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IDS-403

Milestone 4 | Week 6

Natural and Applied Sciences

Net Neutrality is the freedom of all traffic on the internet to be seen by any user. Countries with net neutrality cannot charge users to access certain parts of the internet. For example, with net neutrality a company cannot change me to use Facebook, they can charge me to use the internet but cannot block anything specific. Now specifically for the thought process of Natural and applied science we must think through how net neutrality works with things like biology, chemistry, physics, psychology, sociology, & geography. Net neutrality is a law or rule, so it doesn’t directly affect many of the topics that I’ve just mentioned on surface view. However, if we dig a little deeper, we can see how net neutrality has a large voice in this lens. Something that all these topics have in common is that they are all major school subjects to learn. Throughout the last decade and especially through the year of 2020 online learning has become a very normal and realistic reality. Depending on where you live in the world and depending on your financial status it may become difficult to learn these subjects all together.

Social Sciences

Social Science is the study of how humans interact with each other. Nothing is more of an elephant in the room about human interaction in 2020 except there hardly wasn’t any at least not in person. Which is a perfect example of net neutrality and the effects of it through the social science lens. The pandemic of 2020 threw the entire world into isolation and for ISP’s that charge for communication is a huge profit opportunity. What we quickly find out is that human interaction becomes something that can be controlled by not ourselves but the companies that provide us internet. Only at the mercy of a large corporation are we allowed to communicate, and at any moment if these companies are having low income months they can turn to us and charge people to use specific regions of the internet.