HISTORICAL STUDY INTERNET SOCIETY

Soul Muntean

Old Dominion University

Professor Sharon M. Martin

IDS 300W: Introduction to Interdisciplinary Theory and Concepts

25 October 2022

Throughout decades of highly advance development of technology, we as in a society have been drawing attention to the internet. The internet where we research, discover, and explore entertainment or important significance of documentation or used for fun. Ironically, it has become the most popular addiction to ever known that has changed our lives. It is the best tool for any type of communication. The Internet has transformed businesses, education, government, healthcare, and how we communicate with our friends and family has become one of the primary drivers of societal development. Changes to social communication are especially significant.

Today, there have been several unfavorable debates around how individuals utilize the internet. This impacts us by allowing us to communicate effectively with people all over the world via email and instant chat. It enhances business contacts and interactions while saving valuable time. Such as banking and purchasing online have simplified life. However, as listed of the biggest standing of internet issues are global inconsistencies in internet availability, the everrising demand for bandwidth, unexpected fluctuations in use, cybercriminal access, overreliance on major corporations, and lastly patchwork fixes. Thus, the "internet" is sometimes misinterpreted as a self-contained entity, yet there are numerous moving elements and multiple parties responsible for their growth and control. Collaboration from numerous industries and enterprises, from large online carriers to software businesses and even governmental organizations, will be required to implement the infrastructural and cultural development required to prepare the way for the internet's future. The internet, as the fundamental innovation for the information era, is one of the most crucial conduits for the advancement of our civilization (together with other technologies), and it needs to be one of our primary collective objectives.

The problem is nearly half of the world is not connected to the internet, roughly 49% of the world goes each day with no access to the web. Nearly three-quarters of individuals in the 46 of least developed countries have never used the internet since it is frequently too expensive in poorer countries. Internet use is more prevalent among younger individuals, men, and city inhabitants than among older people, women, and residents of rural regions, with the gender difference being more evident in developing countries. The challenges of poverty, illiteracy, insufficient electrical access, and a lack of digital skills persisted. without the funds to even build a structure to send a receive signal and no way to bounce the signal off satellites here chances of getting the internet is very slim. The internet is a vital source of information especially to third world countries. With the internet they can have access to health care documents and practices, there’s higher availability in education for all ages.

The interdisciplinary approach is needed because this is a problem that has a plethora of sophisticated components and skill set needed to tackle the Internet Society goal. The Internet Society wants to help the less fortunate country have access to the internet. 49% of the world still dose not have access to the internet which means limited education or any type of infrastructure. You will need multiple disciplines in skillsets on how to build, run, manage, and maintain an internet structure as well as protect the internet from cybercrime.

Disciplines are needed to run an internet structure, there are so many different skills and tools needed in order to even begin to implement the technology and equipment needed. As well as the training to protect and keep the structure and signal running and also, educate the people on how to manage and run the systems and make repairs, not to mention security. The remaining unconnected half of the world's population, who frequently reside in low-density or low-income locations where it is less profitable for big firms to offer service and develop infrastructure, is the most difficult to connect to the Internet. This has caused the number of new users connected to the Internet to expand more slowly. To advance, novel solutions are required.

Upon doing a literature search of the Internet Society project on there website, while there are a lot of disciplines to go over, I will point out. Only the main ones, because these will stand out the most. One discipline needed is persons who has a construction or engineering degree. That knows how to build. And construct the infrastructure and buildings needed. To bring power to the communication. Interface that allows the Internet to reach the low orbital satellites. With construction this. Has to deal with people who know how to do brickwork. Electricians. Construction engineers. Project managers. Material resource personnel. The next discipline would be. The computer science. Degree. There is people that are needed to run the programs in order to send out the signal to the satellites and to make a secure connection. To the low orbit satellite. A lot of planning is needed to find a precise location in order to be able to send out a signal. From the third world country or whatever location they may be at. To the satellite in order to receive a signal and get Internet to that community or area. Next, you will need cybersecurity discipline cybersecurity deals with. Making sure that the connection is secure. Between the. Access point, which would be whoever uses the Internet. We can use a local.

Coffee shop, for example, or in people's homes. cybersecurity personnel, need to make sure. That whoever is using the Internet from the service provider. That the connection is secure so that hackers are not able to get in. So you will need someone with a cyber crime degree. You will need teachers as well, and this is another discipline to teach the people on how to protect their signal, set up firewalls and certain programs. To protect it from cyber crime. And to make sure that if there is any problems with the technology that is used. That they are aware and know how to fix it. The Internet Society. Has classes and courses that they will train people on in the third world country or community that they're trying to give Internet to. Those courses will allow. Certain individuals within the community after the. Communication standpoint between the satellite and the service provider. This will allow the people. To keep the Internet source signal running and operating at an optimal level so that their community can receive Internet for education. For health care. For research. For social science, natural sciences. The Internet Society has over. If you thousand members. That share the same worldview as them. They have conducted. Quantitative data. And loads of research. On how to build structures effectively and efficiently. How to set up structures, to protect against the environment and weather. And how to build stable and secure community networks. making the Internet available and affordable for these communities.

Next, we will look at the adequacy of each discipline, I will state the main disciplines that are needed in order for the Internet Society to bring the community that they choose their networks. Cybercrime. Construction. Engineering, Accounting, Research and development, Telecommunication skills, Language art studies, and lastly educators, they offer courses on their website to help train the community members on how to run the program. In will explain each discipline and what they entail then how it is used to fight the problem that the Internet Society is trying to face. The first is construction, most communities will already have a building or structure that they can start as a basis for the building blocks of installing equipment and certain tech to allow signal to reach the community through low orbital satellites. People are needed that have construction experience in order to build internet towers in locations that provide the best possible signal. Their construction skills are needed in order to build or incorporate the machinery into an already existing building. Also towers will need to be built in order to reach the low orbital satellites. Next discipline will be engineering, the team of people will need an engineer in order to make the proper plan on what size inter tower is needed as well as given the location what type of structure needs to be built based on the the weather and or people who will try to steal or take over the technology there. Accountants are needed in order to make a budget; no project will come for free. This is the next skill that is needed, the Internet Society need accountants to come up with a budget in order to see the shipping cost of the materials as well as the prices to ship the materials to the location that is needed. The next discipline or skill that is needed is the cyber crime or cyber security personal, these people will set up the secure network through a service provider and they will make a secure connection or encryption in order to keep hackers or malicious content from destroying or shutting down technology. Next and I believe to be the most important is the educators, these people each and explain to the locals on how to manage and run the data centers and internet towers as well as show them how to fix it if anything goes wrong. Lastly is the language experts a translator is needed for the online courses as well as in person training.

Next we will look at the effects and the conflicts of the discipline and how they relate and could possibly get in the way of production. As stated above the main issue is nearly half of the world is not connected to the internet, roughly 49% of the world goes each day with no access to the web. Nearly three-quarters of individuals in the 46 of least developed countries have never used the internet since it is frequently too expensive in poorer countries. If the construction team is not or do not have all the materials because of the budget from the accounting team, if funds are limited then hoe can a structure be built in the first place. The internet Society uses a team or a board of members that makes all the decisions. They use the power and influence of politics to make people donate money or help the cause in any way the at they can. Another issue could be that the engineering team could run into the problems with the location of the community. The Internet Society partners with space X, Amazon, Coxs and other companies to launch low orbital satellites into to space this makes it easer for the signal to get a speed boast for everything internet to run smoothly. But everything comes at a cost and funds are very limited, this is why they relay on donations and the help of others to fund and provide for there project.

The Common Ground, in human behavior, the internet drastically has changed the perspective of society. With the advantages of its strengths, we can work from home, engage in collaboration, and access to a global workforce. The Internet offers people benefit to connect with others around the world. There are various online services that help you to communicate and work with other people all over the world. Also, it can make services and producing new products faster. For instance, the Internet Society's Nepal initiative Effective Broadband for Health found that providing Internet connection to a community reduces health disparities by making cheap telehealth choices available to remote areas. Through connectedness, some communities have experienced transformations in a variety of sectors at once, including agriculture, healthcare, and education in the example of Zimbabwe's Murambinda community network. The process of developing community networks also demonstrates how people of the community improve their collective digital literacy abilities. It created new options and offered the locals of Waimanalo, Hawaii, control over their connectivity. There are numerous businesspeople in this area who can now connect and operate from home, according to John Garcia, a community member who played a crucial role in the Waimanalo network's rollout. We progressed from having no connectivity to being able to control and extend that connections. That being said when people work together everything lines up to help the community and provide them with the blessing of the internet that everyday people take for granted, this provides the power of knowledge and work, as well as education to the young. This is just some of the real-life examples given out of the thousands the Internet Society has helped.

Next is the real-world testing of the Internet Society’s work, this is real world example of all disciplines coming together to work for the greater good. Looking at each problem from every possible angel using inter disciplinary studies is needed. Without this it would not be possible to battle the real world issues that are faced in helping poorer communities throughout the world. More than 20,000 people live in the six villages that make up Mamaila, which is part of the Greater Letaba Municipality. In South Africa, there are startling socioeconomic and digital divides between rural and urban areas. Mamaila is no different. Over fifty percent of the population does not participate in the economy, and only twenty-two percent of people in the parent municipality are working, according to government statistics. Although farming is the main source of income, a sizeable portion of households also rely on social assistance and temporary employment. Most locals cannot afford Internet access. Although there are multiple cell service providers in the area, the coverage is pricey and unpredictable. Approximately ZAR 30 (US$2) for 24 hours to ZAR 85 (US$5.75) for 30 days is the price range for one gigabyte of data. Even this is out of reach for many people given that a loaf of bread, a kilo of rice, or a liter of milk costs about ZAR 15 (US$1) and that most users buy data in smaller amounts at a higher per-megabyte cost. There is a local commercial ISP, but most people cannot afford it because it costs ZAR 290 (US$19) per month for an uncapped 3Mbps connection plus ZAR 2,500 ($170) for installation. As much as he is able, Hlokomelo Mabogale strives to assist. He provides free access to his home Internet connection to young people in his community so they can conduct online research for assignments or submit online job applications. This is ne real world story out of many that the Internet Society has done to help less fortunate people.

References

Guardian News and Media. (2021, November 30). *More than a third of world's population have never used internet, says UN*. The Guardian. Retrieved November 3, 2022, from https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2021/nov/30/more-than-a-third-of-worlds-populationhas-never-used-the-internet-says-un

*How one rural community in South Africa is creating opportunities for its youth*. Internet Society. (2022, September 21). Retrieved November 3, 2022, from https://www.internetsociety.org/issues/community-networks/success-stories/mamaila/

*Mals writing center*. MALS Writing Center - Interdisciplinary vs. Disciplinary Writing.

(n.d.). Retrieved November 3, 2022, from https://faculty.etsu.edu/leroyfra/MALSWriting/1a2writinginterdisciplinary.html