The World Wide Web has been a primary source of our knowledge for a long time. It has been innovated and developed by some of the most fabulous minds of the century like Mark Zuckerberg. Unlike some countries where the internet service providers or the government controls how things go about on the Internet, the citizens of America have long enjoyed unrestricted access to their favorite websites. From the passing of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 until 2015, the Internet underwent rapid, and unprecedented growth. Internet service providers (ISPs) invested approximately $1.5 trillion in building networks, to which American consumers enthusiastically responded. The Internet gradually became an ever-increasing part of the American economy, offering new and innovative changes in how we work, learn, and play, receive health care, create and enjoy entertainment and communicate with one another. During that time, there was bipartisan agreement that the Internet should be free of burdensome regulation and continue to flourish freely.

I believe Net Neutrality rules are crucial to ensure that big companies like Verizon or AT&T cannot undermine smaller companies and get controlling power over the internet, levying high prices for its services. I'd not want my Internet Service Provider to block me from watching Cricket Tournament finals or Roger Federer playing the Wimbledon finals, and ask me to pay extra prices for accessing these websites. If FCC passes the net neutrality rules, then ISPs would be able to block or slow down certain free websites and charge extra change for access to those sites. Therefore, I believe a ban on net neutrality could fracture the web into two different internets — one faster version for the major companies who could afford to pay fast lane fees, and another slower version for everyone else. Additionally, rolling back net neutrality could lead to an increase in internet bills for everyday web users and dent the innovation that can sprout from an open, available web — smaller start-ups with new ideas might not be able to afford the ISP fees. For example, AT&T can block your free access to Google because they want you to access Yahoo. What would you do in that situation? You would either pay extra charges to the ISP for getting back access to Google or you would try to switch the network. Hence this would become an additional headache for students and professionals, who rely on internet research for most of their work. A ban on net neutrality would support ISPs to block access to important library sites. Then every time one wants to access a journal from a site, they either should pay extra or just discard the idea of accessing that website. This would then affect the quality of education in USA. Hence, FCC should not pass rules against net neutrality. We all want to pay a fixed monthly price for enjoying unrestricted access to our favorite sites and this is the reason why different service providers come up with innovative ideas to stay neutral now. Hence there is no internet monopoly.

Although these big shot companies like Google, Verizon, AT&T seem to support Net Neutrality, yet according to The Daily Dot, some of them are secretly pushing FCC to rollback Title II net neutrality rules, which would support monopoly of these companies. (The Daily Dot, 2014) In another example, researchers have recently accused Comcast of secretly blocking some internet traffic.26 They argue that Comcast ―interferes with attempts by some of its high-speed internet subscribers to share files online, a move that runs counter to the tradition of treating all types of Net traffic equally. They would not object if Comcast adopted a blanket policy of limiting, say, low-paying customers to a certain number of downloads, and permitting higher-paying customers to download twice as much. Rather, they object to Comcast ‘s blocking certain applications, such as Bit Torrent.  (Pasquale, 2008) Hence, FCC should continue supporting net neutrality in order not to support “paid Prioritization”.

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