

THE EVOLUTION OF COMMUNICATION



Telephone

The Telephone referred to as a phone, is a telecommunication device that transmits & receives sounds, usually the human voice. They are a point to point communication system to allow two people separated by large distances to talk to each other. Developed in the mid- 1870s by Alexander Graham Bell. The telephone has long been considered indispensable to businesses, household & now one of the most common appliances in the developed world. (Parker, 1998)



Electrical Telegraph

- Telegraph that uses electrical signals, usually conveyed via telecommunication lines on radio. The electromagnetic telegraph is a device for human-to-human transmission coded text messages. It is the first form of electrical telecommunications. Later electrical telegraph networks permitted people & commerce to almost instantly transmit messages across both continents & oceans. (Haldia, 2012)



Radio

* Radio is the transmission of signals through free space by electromagnetic waves with frequencies significantly below visible light, in the radio frequency range, from about 3 kHz to 300 GHz. These waves are called radio waves. Electromagnetic radiation travels by means of oscillating electromagnetic fields that pass through the air & the vacuum of space. (Lambert, 2017)



Television

* Television: (TV) is a telecommunication medium for transmitting & receiving moving images that can be monochrome (black-and-white) or colored with or without accompanying sound. Commercially available since the late 1920s, the television set has become common place in homes, business & institutions, particularly as a vehicle for advertising a source of entertainment & news. (Haldia, 2012)



Mobile Phones

- * A device that can make & receive telephone calls over a radio link moving around a wide geographic area. It does so by connecting to a cellular network provided by a mobile phone operator, allowing access to the public telephone network. The first hand held mobile phone was demonstrated by Dr. Martin Cooper of Motorola in 1983, the DynaTAC 8000x was the first to be commercially available. From 1990 to 2011 worldwide mobile phone subscription grew from 12.4 million to over 5.6 ("Evolution of Communication," 2014)



Computer Network

- * It is a collection of computers & other hardware components interconnected by communication channels that allow sharing of resources & information. Networks may be classified according to a wide variety of characteristics, such as the medium used to transport the data, communication protocol used, scale, topology & scope. (Putt, 1984)



Internet

- * The internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard internet protocol suite to serve billions of users worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, & government networks of local to global scope, that are linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless & optical networking technologies. The Internet carries an extensive range of information resources & services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents of the World Wide Web (WWW) & the infrastructure to support email. (Andres, 2006)



Electric Mail

- * Electric mail: also known as email or e-mail is a method of exchanging digital messages from an author to one or more recipients. Modern email operates across the internet or other computer networks. Some early email systems required that the author & the recipient both be online at the same time. Today's email systems are based on a store-and-forward model. (Andres, 2006)



Social Networking

A social networking service is an online service, platform, or site that focuses on facilitating the building of social networks or social relations among people who, e.g. share interests, activities, backgrounds or real-life connections. A social network service consists of a representation of each user (often a profile), his/her social links, & a variety of additional services. Most social network services are web-based & provide means for users to interact over the internet, such as email & I. example: Facebook (800 million active users), Twitter, Google+ etc. (Haldia, 2012)

