

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

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Abstract— Communication is defined as a Process that allows information to pass between a sender and one or more receivers “or” the transfer of meaningful information from one location to a second location. The illustration given for the medium of sensing and communicating used by the illustrious Sanjay to communicate to the blind King Dhru tarashtra , the happenings on the remote battlefield of “Kurukshe tra” express the communicative skills which happened some thousands of years before the present twentieth century. Sending Messages on animals and birds was a common phenomenon in the early period. There was a signal of one beat or two beats and it was designed then to identify and announce the birth of a male child or female child.

Communication is the function of life, and as a function it is inextricably linked with it. Life is inconceivable without communication. It is, therefore, said that communication begins with life and ends only when life ceases to exist. Life is essentially a sum total of human experiences acquired through the senses. The senses, ear, nose, hands and skin, continuously convey their response to sensation through the central nervous system in the brain, which records the sensory responses in the form of experiences. Man desire to share this experience with others can be described as communication. Communication is dynamic as it has an ever changing character .

Keywords— Communication,Communication Origin,Growth and Development

“Communication is the broad field of Human interchange of facts and opinions and not the technologies of telephone, telegraph, radio and the like”. – **Charles E.Redfield.**

1. INTRODUCTION

The earliest communications were from man to man and then from one social group to another separated by great distances. Man pointed out the darkening clouds to his fellow being to convey information on impending storms, lightning or rain. Tribal groups exchanged smoke signals to convey good tidings or threats to personal or group security. A smoking chimney served as a symbol of availability of human companionship, food and shelter to distant wanderers. The human voice reached only those within its range and a written message traveled through by a horse, a bird, or a sailing ship.¹

1.1 INSCRIPTION:

A record carved in stone and set in a place had the advantage over the spoken word. The spoken word was a means of communication only to those present on a given occasion. The tree inscription declared its message to any who might pass this spot. Plainly to carve letters in stone is an expensive and laborious business. It was there fore mainly used by those who wished their message to be conveyed to posterity. Two examples of major inscription used for propaganda are the inscriptions in Ankara in Turkey. The second of a different kind is around the town center of Oenoanda in Asia Minor containing the epicurean philosophy of Diogenes. Yet another example is the Ashoka Pillar in old fort Delhi in the 3rd Century B.C. The Hindu temples in the countries of Southeast Asia are striking evidences of the mobility of ideas and flow of information. The teaching of Buddha, Jesus and Mohmmad were effectively carried to remote places at a time When travel was slow arduous and dangerous.

1.2 ORAL COMMUNICATION:

It is known fact that folklore and legendary grandmothers’ tales form part of a chain that extends backward for many centuries, and without doubt will extend forward in to the distant future as long as humans. The child hood games that people played have been passed on to generations. From the earliest times most communication have been by word of mouth, including the Indian scriptures. If this chain of communication is broken the passage of time dilutes traditions and cultures, unless these are retrieved through artifacts and excavations and symbolic structures. Also the reach of oral communication in space is limited by the range of human voice, and the speed with which messages can travel. In ancient Persia important news was transmitted at the rate of 50 miles a day. As late as the beginning of the 19th century diplomatic bags from London to Washington took 60 days. The invention of telegraphy changed all this drastically. The technology of information transmission was advanced through the transistor and the computer by leaps and bounds. Man today has overcome the natural barriers to oral communication in four major ways.²

1.3 WRITTEN COMMUNICATION:

Although the people in India knew the art of writing as early as 2500 BC their earliest decipherable records do not go beyond the 3rd century B.C. Chandragupta Maurya created communication by a state Postal Service of Messengers. Postal stations were established along the royal highway from Patliputra to the outlying borders of the empire. To maintain communication between the different parts of their empire, the Muslim Sultans had regular postal arrangements. Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1316 is said to have begun the system of dak-chaukis. The Arab traveler, Ibn Batuta who came to India in 1333 and traveled all over the country and stated that there were two postal systems run by the state the horse-post, horses being stationed at every 6.4 km. and the foot-post-a relay system with station at every 1.6 km. where 3-runners waited, each with a rod with bells the sound of which, when he was running with a dak, would alert his counterpart at the next station. The foot-post was quicker than the horse-post. Runners, in relays, also brought fruits in baskets from Khurasan and even water was carried by them from Delhi to Daulatabad for the Sultan's use.³

2. THE COMMUNICATION SCENE AND SOCIAL CHANGE:

Communication is the process while the material handled in the process is information. All information has to be structured and represented. Every other medium has another medium inside it-information is enshrined in speech, writing, print, photograph, gestures, signs, and symbols.⁴

3. COMMUNICATION IN THE MODERN AGE:

Sir Charles Wheatstone and Samuel Morse, the first public telegraphic message was transmitted in 1844, by Samuel F.B. Morse along a copper wire between Washington D.C and Baltimore, Maryland to open the era of telecommunication. It was not until March 1876 that Alexander Graham Bell sent the first telephone message by wire. Again in 1895, when the waves could be successfully converted into coded signals, Marconi and Popoff succeeded independently of each other in transmitting and receiving wireless messages across vast distances. Next to the postal system the telephone remained the largest organized interpersonal communication network for centuries.

3.1 THE FILM:

The film industry has its beginnings in around 1839, on both photography and projection techniques are based was first invented and when Daguerre devised a practical method of photography. From the crude "Nickelodeons", of around 1910 in the cities of USA, the industry has graduated with the star system, the formula themes, the musicals, the family dramas, the thrillers, the mythological, the horror stories, the science fiction with stereophonic sounds and so on to an endless variations of the basic idea of entertainment. From the silent movies, the industry has taken the route of the talkies, from the "black and white" to the "Technicolor" picture.⁵

3.2 RADIO:

The human voice was transmitted by radio first in 1906 by Fessenden. With the invention of the vacuum tube the age of broadcasting was made possible. Since then, radio the audio medium, which unlike the print medium, did not depend on the requirement of literacy, has grown into the single largest mass communication system with the widest coverage over this entire planet. Again, unlike the past, it could manage to transmit messages across great distances without having to depend on conventional forms of transport over land, sea, or by air. Broadcasting, or using the air waves, has changed the way of lives for most of us on this earth than any other invention of the 20th century.

3.3 TELEVISION:

Television medium's chief attraction lies on its properties for revealing a panorama beyond our immediate horizon, for reflecting a world of possibilities that would otherwise be denied to the people. Television is a continuous public service medium for domestic consumption, feels Philip Abraham. As a medium television is basically an extension of the sense which involves maximum interplay of all the senses. The mosaic form of the TV image demands participation and involvement in depth of the whole being as does the sense of touch and its fascinating power over human perception can thoroughly dislocate people from their usual attitudes of passivity and detachment.

3.4 DIGITAL COMMUNICATION:

Digital communication is not much basic differences in the method of communication, from the earlier modes, radio and telephone. But the new features now developed have increased its speed and reliability. Most of the telephone systems have dropped the earlier analog method and, messages are now transmitted digitally which improved its sound quality and avoided the 'bad lines' when it is even a long distance call.⁶

3.5 MODEMS:

A device known as 'MODEMS' (Modulator-Demodulator) is used for converting the digital data into audible tones and vice versa. The computer should have one serial output port through which parallel data is converted to a string of successive bits. The modem is connected to this port and telephone line is connected to the modem for transmitting data. An internal modem card is connected to the computer with a socket on the backside of the computer for

receiving the data. Modems are slower than the digital transmission. A fastest modem can run at about 2400 test words per second 115,200 bits. User can expect faster modems, which equals the digital transmission in the nearby future.

3.4 NETWORK:

Think about five inhabitants sharing five rooms in a home and using some commonly used devices like iron, fridge, toolkit, washing machine etc. which is placed in all the five rooms or in a common room as the space allows. The five members are using these devices cordially between them, by planning the time for using it between them, otherwise they would have to purchase these devices for each of them, which would be costly and sometimes unaffordable. They also may not have the enough space in their rooms to keep all these things. Now think about two computers and two users for it. They can also share programs or documents that they kept / loaded either of the computers, as the space allows and cost affordable. They have to copy the program or document to a floppy disk/compact disk for the use of the other. If the two computers are connected with wires that can share those things without much difficulty. This kind of connections between two or more computers are known as networking. The computers connected between may have different sizes, and characteristics. Each computer in a network can have its own processing capabilities and can also share computer hardware, programs, and data files. There are three types of computer networks: LAN, MAN and WAN.⁷

3.5 INTERNET:

Computers are connected to each other forming a network for transferring information, sending E-mail, sharing programs etc. An internet is the network of networks around the world. A computer having internet connection can access any such other computer in any part of the world for sending or retrieving data. Now the network depends upon the telephone cables and it allows a large number of users to access the network. There is a standardized set of procedures for internet services called TCP(Transmission Control Protocol). Several millions of computers are connected in the internet and a wide ranges of users are using it for various kind of purposes. Several business establishments are being attracted to internet day by day as it provides worldwide market accessibility. It attracts many, as it is cheaper and speedy. Some of the facilities the internet provides are: 'E-mail, fax, audio & video conferencing, transfer of information in any field of knowledge, advertisement, marketing, on line shopping etc.⁸

3.6 INTRANET:

Intranet is a private system that include software and hardware developed for the internet services to provide communication, information management and information services within an organization. At first there were only large systems known as mainframes, operated by experts. Somebody who wants to process a data or solve problems has to approach these experts for their requirements. It took much time to get the desired result. The results sometimes may not be the required one because of choosing the wrong way of processing or because of not providing the exact requirement. It took several attempts to achieve the right goal. This process of getting the computer do things was called batch processing.

4. COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS:

4.1 E-Mail:

E-Mail, the electronic mail is a system for electronic communication between persons and groups through a network. The messages forwarded by a sender computer first reaches a server which will sort the messages by addresses and keep it in a mail box reserved for the receiver. The receiver may approach this server any time he wishes and search for messages if any have stored there and collects it. The same method as in our older mail system. But in e-mail, the message passes to the server in a lighting speed and the receiver gets it within a little or no time.

4.2 FAX:

FAX(Facsimile transmission) is a device, which helps to send a copy of a document or a picture to any other part of the world. Fax machine is connected to a telephone line and the document or picture is transmitted through the telephone line to another such a machine, which also connected to a telephone line. Cost of transmission through the Fax-machine is merely the telephone charge. The modern fax-machine took only four to five seconds to transmit an A4 sized document. The speed of transmission and low cost caused its extensive use. Automatic fax machines can receive the information round the clock. In modern machines, the quality of the pictures or document is very high, that it attracted vivid users. News agencies and establishments sent their editions form one place to another of production for identical production. The news, photos etc. are also send through this machine more fast and in quality than ever.

4.3 VOICE MAIL:

Voice mail is oral communication. The message is dictated to a telephone. The telephone passes it as analog signal to a device called codec. The codec converts the analog signals to digital signals and passes to a computer. The computer sends this message to a server where it is stored and a signal gets at the receiver's phone indicating that he has a message.

4.4 Audio conferencing:

Telephone is intended to conduct conversation between two people. A group of people in various places (5 to 15 people is ideal) can be connected together for a mutual conference or discussion in 'Audio conferencing'. It is very useful in company management and implementation of projects etc.

4.5 Video conferencing:

In video conferencing the participants also can see each other, than the audio conferencing. Video cameras, microphones etc. are the add-on features from the audio /conferencing required for video conferencing.⁹

5. Conclusion:

"A process involving the selection, production and transmission of signs in such a way as to help a receiver perceive a meaning similar to that in the mind of communicator." -Wallace C. Fotheringham

Communication is essential for co-operation, collaboration, co-ordination, monitoring, managing and messaging. Without good communication, men cannot survive in this modern world.

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