

# A REVIEW ON EVOLUTION TO REVOLUTION

***Srikanth Seedi***

*I - B.Tech ECE, College of Engineering, Dr B R Ambedkar University*

***Venkata Sai Nikhil Jarajapu***

*I - B.Tech ECE, College of Engineering, Dr B R Ambedkar University*

***Yuvaraju Vysyaraju***

*I - B.Tech ECE, College of Engineering, Dr B R Ambedkar University*

## ABSTRACT:-

Social networks and the need to communicate are universal human conditions. A general assumption is that communication technologies help to increase and strengthen social ties. The Internet provides many social networking opportunities. On the other side one should have a clear idea about how do social networking sites affect individual relationships. Communication Revolution is to tell about the evolution of the communication process and later how it develops and become arevolution in the communication and the advantages disadvantages occurs due the serial inventions. In the present paper, the authors made an attempt to examine the literature on social networking sites and concluded that these sites have not only a negative impact but there are so many possibilities to utilise it in safer ways.

## KEY WORDS:-

Revolution, Evolution, Development, Communication

## INTRODUCTION:-

Now a days communication plays an important role in transfer the data through Mobiles, Weather Report, Space Station etc., and it also plays a very useful role in people's daily and make our work easy comparing to the olden days.

In olden days people faced many problems to communicate each other. They use carrier pigeons, cave paintings & stone carvings, human travelled more distance to forward a message. After some years post card was introduced by the government and telegram was used by the people for emergency purpose and it was very expensive on those days. Later telephone was invented and then communication becomes easy and accessible for the people. Later daily news papers were introduced.

Later radio signals were invented that invention made a major changes in the communication revolution. By using this signals first television invented. Later internet was invented. Later world wide web was introduced and blogs were introduced and later instant messaging was introduced by using this technology, people invented social media like twitter, face book, whats app, wechat etc., were introduced which we are using today.

**HISTORY:-****CARRIER PIGEONS:-**

Pigeon post as a method of communication is likely as old as the ancient Persians from whom the art of the training the birds probably came. The Moguls also have used them as messengers. The Romans used pigeons messengers to aid their military 2000 years ago.

During the Franco-Prussian War pigeons were used to carry mail between besieged Paris and the French unoccupied territory. In December 1870, it took ten hours for a pigeon carrying microfilms to fly from Perpignan to Bruxelles. Historically, pigeons carried messages only one way, to their home.

**CAVE PAINTINGS:-**

These are the images painted on cave or rock walls and ceilings, usually dating to prehistoric times. Rock paintings are made since the Upper Paleolithic, 40,000 years ago. It is widely believed that the paintings are the work of respected elders or shamans.

Although scientists say that speech developed approximately 100,000 years ago, first written evidence of communication dates to 30,000 years ago. It is located in Chauvet cave in France and dates to Palaeolithic era. Give Homo sapiens some 20,000 years and the next step from cave paintings are petroglyphs.

Early written communication was through symbols. Pictograms represented more physical objects and ideograms represented ideas or concepts. Although you may think that we have evolved far enough, we still use them today especially charts and diagrams that are pictograms and almost every traffic sign is an ideogram. But some 5,000 years ago, we moved on from symbols, and writing was invented.

**Kings's period:-**

During king's period Official news could be delivered in both written and oral form. The towns of the late medieval Low Countries (modern Belgium and the Netherlands) were ruled by the powerful Dukes of Burgundy. Charters issued by the dukes were written communications, setting out new rights, laws or taxes, but they also carried a significant aural quality: charters would have been read out at specific places in towns, known as *bretèches*, or in churches or at important civic events.

As well as sending written messages, hearing official news from their priests, or listening to rumours spread from village to village, medieval people could also see messages. Late medieval clothing carried layers of meaning, and can be considered a potent means of communication – this is to an extent true also of the modern world, with black for funerals or badges and wrist bands to support causes.

**NEWS PAPERS:-**

In 1605, the first printed weekly newspaper to be published in Antwerp was called *Relation*. Johann Carolus (1575-1634) was the publisher of the *Relation aller Fürnemmen und gedenckwürdigen Historien*

The modern newspaper is a European invention. The oldest direct ancestors of the modern newspaper were the handwritten news sheets that circulated widely in Venice as early as 1566. These weekly news sheets were filled with information on wars and politics in Italy and Europe.

#### TELEGRAM;-

Developed in the 1830s and 1840s by Samuel Morse (1791-1872) and other inventors, the telegraph revolutionized long-distance communication. It worked by transmitting electrical signals over a wire laid between stations.

Even though early telegraphic precedents, such as signalling through the lighting of pyres, have existed since ancient times, long-distance telegraphy (transmission of complex messages) started in 1792 in the form of semaphore lines, or optical telegraphs, that sent messages to a distant observer through line-of-sight signals. Commercial electrical telegraphs were introduced from 1837.

#### TELEPHONE:-

Alexander Graham Bell was awarded the first U.S. patent for the invention of the telephone in 1876. Elisha Gray, 1876, designed a telephone using a water microphone in Highland Park, Illinois. Thomas Edison invented the carbon microphone which produced a strong telephone signal

The telegraph had been a highly successful communication system for about 30 years before Bell began experimenting. The main problem with the telegraph was that it used Morse code, and was limited to sending and receiving one message at a time.

Bell and Watson continued to work on the harmonic telegraph at the insistence of Hubbard. Both Bell and Watson were spurred on by Henry's opinions and continued their work with even greater enthusiasm and determination. By June 1875 they realised their goal of creating a device that could transmit speech electrically would soon be realised. Their experiments had proven different tones would vary the strength of an electric current in a wire.

#### RADIO SIGNALS;-

In 1864 James Clerk Maxwell showed mathematically that electromagnetic waves could propagate through free space. Starting in late 1894, Guglielmo Marconi began pursuing the idea of building a wireless telegraphy system based on Hertzian waves (radio).

Hertzian waves (radio transmission). Marconi demonstrated application of radio in military and marine communications and started a company for the development and propagation of radio communication services and equipment.

#### TELEVISION:-

This device was created independently by two inventors: Scottish inventor John Logie Baird and American inventor Charles Francis Jenkins. Both devices were invented in the early 1920s. Prior to these two inventors, German inventor Paul Gottlieb Nipkow had developed the first mechanical television.

**INTERNET:-**

The history of the Internet begins with the development of electronic computers in the 1950s. Initial concepts of wide area networking originated in several computer science laboratories in the United States, United Kingdom, and France. The US Department of Defense awarded contracts as early as the 1960s, including for the development of the ARPANET project, directed by Robert Taylor and managed by Lawrence Roberts.

The first message was sent over the ARPANET in 1969 from computer science Professor Leonard Kleinrock's laboratory at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) to the second network node at Stanford Research Institute (SRI).

**WORLD WIDE WEB:-**

Tim Berners-Lee, a British scientist at CERN, invented the World Wide Web (WWW) in 1989. The web was originally conceived and developed to meet the demand for automatic information-sharing between scientists in universities and institutes around the world.

**BLOGGING:-**

A blog is a website in which items are posted on a regular basis and displayed in reverse chronological order. The term blog is a shortened form of weblog or web log. Authoring a blog, maintaining a blog or adding an article to an existing blog is called "blogging".

[www.techwyse.com](http://www.techwyse.com)

**SOCIAL MEDIA:-**

The earliest forms of the Internet, such as CompuServe, were developed in the 1960s. ... Internet relay chats, or IRCs, were first used in 1988 and continued to be popular well into the 1990's. The first recognizable social media site, Six Degrees, was created in 1997

Anyway moving on, ahem. Just before the turn of the Millennium, the first blogging sites started to become popular, a media still very popular today. LiveJournal, for example, was founded in 1999. This is a social network built around constantly updating blog posts...

- Social networking (Facebook, LinkedIn, Google+).
- Microblogging (Twitter, Tumblr).
- Photo sharing (Instagram, Snapchat, Pinterest).
- Video sharing (YouTube, Facebook Live, Periscope)

**FEEDBACKS AND PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE INVENTION OF COMMUNICATION DEVICE:-****EQUIFAX:-**

Privacy is dead in an online world.

Last month, 145 million Americans discovered they were victims of one of the biggest data breaches in history, after the credit rating agency Equifax was hacked.

Social security numbers, birth dates, telephone numbers and, in some cases, driver's licence and credit card numbers were exposed, leaving people vulnerable to identity theft and fraud. Companies know more about individuals than they ever have. And almost every week there is news of a data hack.

BBC World Service's The Inquiry programme has been hearing the views of four experts

Facebook:-

Nearly 50m Facebook accounts were compromised by an attack that gave hackers the ability to take over users' accounts, Facebook revealed on Friday.

The breach was discovered by Facebook engineers on Tuesday 25 September, the company said, and patched on Thursday. Users whose accounts were affected will be notified by Facebook. Those users will be logged out of their accounts and required to log back in.

The security breach is believed to be the largest in Facebook's history and is particularly severe because the attackers stole "access tokens", a kind of security key that allows users to stay logged into Facebook over multiple browsing sessions without entering their password every time. Possessing a token allows an attacker to take full control of the victim's account, including logging into third-party applications that use Facebook Login.

TWITTER:-

Computer screens display the fake tweets that online users can generate at a Chinese website in Beijing.

Fake news is more novel than true news and that may be why we share the false much faster and more widely. Prominent responses to false news include surprise, fear and disgust. True news tends to be met with sadness, joy, anticipation and trust. Humans are more likely than automated processes to be responsible for the spread of fake news.

These insights emerge from a large and impressive study published on 9 March in the journal *Science*. Researchers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, interested in how and why true and false news spread differently, used 126,000 stories that had been tweeted by 3 million people a total of 4.5m times. The data was spanned.

CONCLUSION:-

Now a days communication is very advanced, if we observe our history communication becoming advance by rectifying or by solving the drawbacks of the past inventions and discoveries. By taking knowledge and experiences of the past invention, many serial inventions have been done by the people to make our life easy and comfortable. Now a days some hacking and privacy problems are arising in social websites and money transaction apps. Every invention has some pros & cons and hence the authors would like to gather the cons of the previous inventions and experiences can only be minimised by the budding engineer.

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