Review in Disadvantages of the Modern Communications

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Abstract. In modern societies, social networking and many more, are making human life easier. Communication and technology are created many changes in all fields of life. High speed in, translations, transport, shorten the time, exchange the information between the people, and others cases. We review and discussed the reasons and results for bad (disadvantage) for the communications in Iraq. Most of the companies for communications and networks in Iraq are using the old and worst methods to connectedness in communications. After the year 2003, all people are looking forward or willing to use and live the modern life, by using the information technology (IT), but they are not thought or forget, what happened to them, when they are used worst connectedness the networks. The goal for this study to investigation all aspects of life, where more important for people life as, (health, economy side, the cost, security, maintenance, manufacture high-quality, services network, week internet (wobbling), banks, kid card cards or master card, stack the internet pack, laser planning for life, power outages and irregularity during the day, the environmental pollution ). All these are affected on the life. We found increase in, more diseases are founded, Cancer disease, Congenital malformations, Abnormal birth(giving birth before her time), Hair loss, increased respiratory infections, increased skin allergies, skin spots, the drawer dose is high because near the radiation source. In addition to the problem of the age is the environmental pollution is not controlled in all the developed and undeveloped countries of the world and it directly affects people lives.

Keywords: Health, Cost, IT, wobbling, pollution

1. Introduction
Communication can be define as a process in which individuals share their opinion, ideas and various information by means of several such as writing, reading, symbols, signs, speech and communication. This is an old phenomenon that has existed since humanity existed. And the language was developed to develop with it the means of communication between individuals and the person turns the symbols and signs into alphabets to move from the stage transparency to the written language stage, and began human using bone, wood and stones to write them, and use other methods of communication, such as pigeons, drums reflective fire and mirrors, as man discovered papyrus for writing it, making the communication process easier. [1].

In addition, the third revolution began in the field of human communication, and then the stage of telecommunications, which invented many means of communication technology, such as: telephone, radio and telegraph, has emerged. This technology has had a significant impact on meeting the human need to reach and connect with remote parts of the world. With the advent of other modern
communication technologies such as camera, cinema, wireless and cassette tapes, World War II The means of communication developed significantly, where television became more visible, as satellite emerged, and invented computer and this was the fifth revolution in the field of communications.[1].

1.1. Means of communications.
Communication means are the devices or tools used to send a message from one person to another, or the tools used by people to communicate with each other in general, and is one of the most important and most necessary in the modern era because of their great impact in pue facilitate Communication has evolved dramatically over the ages. [2] People have their communication, bringing people closer long lived with each other through ancient means of communication such as pigeons and drums, as they send signals to each other through the smoke of fire. These devices were slow and difficult, Modern means of communication have emerged to find a solution and not infinite to those difficulties, since the message sent by the person only parts of the second to reach the owner. [3].

Modern communication techniques are wired and wireless, both of which are ways of transmitting data of all kinds (audio, video, etc.). [4], as shown in Figure (1-3).

![Figure (1-3) Types of Telecommunications.](4)

1.2. Disadvantages of Modern Communication Means:
As the modern means of communication positives, they also involve many of the negatives which, although small but have had a significant impact on people's lives, including (5).

Modern means of communication are very distracting to individuals, which leads to the loss of their time to follow the news of some of them or participate in the various conversations that are intended for entertainment only, and it can lead to many incidents, especially during driving It distracts one's attention from the road, a way of distracting people from work whether in the workplace or at home if they are not used properly and at the right time.

Modern means of communication, especially the Internet, can be used to impersonate individuals or hide their personalities and identity, which leads to their attitudes toward immoral behavior or behavior different from their real behaviour if they face each other face to face. Anonymous individuals can commit multiple cybercrime. It is worth noting that the most vulnerable groups are the children.

Modern means of communication have helped in the so-called social isolation of many people, especially those who addicted to them. The less time they spend with family or friends, the more feelings of depression, sadness and loneliness Modern communication means that there are many personal privacy problems. Private messages, conversations, or e-mail can be read by another party, in addition
to the emergence of so-called espionage and the appearance of programs that breach personal privacy of individuals and institutions, resulting in poor communication security.

2. Previous studies.

2.1 Telephone

In 1875, the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell, a teacher of the deaf. The telephone made real-time transmission of speech by electrical encoding and replication of sound a practical reality. The first version of the telephone was crude and weak, enabling people to talk over short distances only. When telephone service was only a few years old, interest developed in automating it. Notably, in 1897, A. B. Strowger, an undertaker from Kansas City, Missouri, devised the automatic step-by-step switch that bears his name. Of all the electromechanical switches devised over the years, the Strowger switch was the most popular and widely used. [6, 7, 8].

2.2 Electronics

In 1904, John Ambrose Fleming invented the vacuum-tube diode, which paved the way for the invention of the vacuum-tube triode by Lee de Forest in 1906. The discovery of the triode was instrumental in the development of transcontinental telephony in 1913 and signalled the dawn of wireless voice communications. Indeed, until the invention and perfection of the transistor, the triode was the supreme device for the design of electronic amplifiers. The transistor was invented in 1948 by Walter H. Brattain, John Bardeen, and William Shockley at Bell Laboratories. The first silicon integrated circuit (IC) was produced by Robert Noyce in 1958. These landmark innovations in solid-state devices and integrated circuits led to the development of very-large-scale integrated (VLSI) circuits and single chip microprocessors, and with them the nature of signal processing and the telecommunications industry changed forever. [6, 7, 8]

2.3 Digital Communication

In 1937, Alex Reeves invented pulse-code modulation (PCM) for the digital encoding of speech signals. The technique was developed during World War II to enable the encryption of speech signals; indeed, a full-scale, 24-channel system was used in the field by the United States military at the end the war. However, PCM had to await the discovery of the transistor and the subsequent development of large-scale integration of circuits for its commercial exploitation. The invention of the transistor in 1948 spurred the application of electronics to switching and digital communications. The motivation was to improve reliability, increase capacity, and reduce cost. The first call through a stored-program system was placed in March 1958 at Bell Laboratories, and the first commercial telephone service with digital switching began in Morris, Illinois, in June 1960. [6, 7, 8, 9]

Theory
2.4 Introduction to Digital Communication

In data communication terminology, a transmission medium is a physical path between the transmitter and the receiver (i.e., it is the channel through which data is sent from one place to another.

Guided media:
- it is also referred to as wired or bounded transmission media. Signals being transmitted are directed and confined in a narrow pathway by using physical links.
  - Features: high speed
  - Secure
  - Used for comparatively shorter distances

There are 3 major types of guided media:
1. Twisted Pair Cable.
2. Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP)
3. shielded Twisted Pair (STP)
4. Coaxial Cable.
   - It has an outer covering containing 2 parallel conductors each having a separated insulated protection cover. Coaxial cable transmits information in two modes: Baseband mode (dedicated cable bandwidth) and Broadband mode (cable bandwidth is split into separate ranges). Cable TVs and analog television networks widely use Coaxial cables. [10, 11].
   - Advantages:
     - High Bandwidth
     - Better noise Immunity
     - Easy to install and expand
     - Inexpensive
   - Disadvantages:
     - Single cable failure can disrupt the entire network

5. Optical Fiber Cable
   - It uses the concept of reflection of light through a core made up of glass or plastic. The core is surrounded by a less dense glass or plastic covering called the cladding. It is used for transmission of large volumes of data.
   - Advantages:
     - Increased capacity and bandwidth
     - Light weight

Figure (3-1): Types of Transmission Media [10].
• Less signal attention
• Immunity to electromagnetic interface
• Resistance to corrosive materials

Disadvantages:
• Difficult to install and maintain
• High cost
• Fragile
• Unidirectional, i.e., will need another fiber, if we need bidirectional communication

Unguided Media:
It is also referred to as wireless or unbounded transmission media. No physical medium is required for the transmission of electromagnetic signals. \([10, 11]\).

Features:
• Signal is broadcasted through air
• Less secure
• Used for larger distances

There are three types of Unguided Media:
(i) Radio waves
(ii) Microwaves
(iii) Infrared

Results and discussion
We review and investigate all aspects of life, where more important for people life as, (health, economy side, the cost, security, maintenance, manufacture high-quality, services network, week internet (wobbling), banks, kid card cards or master card, stack the internet pack, laser planning for life, power outages and irregularity during the day, environmental pollution).

The first reason of the bad connectedness in the networks, most the towers of the networks are building in lower high out of the limits conditions (less distances), from the nearest points to generates the waves (signals) to operation the circuit and, among the homes. That means the high frequencies are generated by the all circuits in the networks and the sources radiation, are affected on the life of the people. More than one tower is bullied in area less than \((1 \text{ km}^2)\), and the length of the tower is less than 60 meter. The second reason, the security of the information, not security for the information are send, why? many people are learn more about the (IT), that means the huggers are increases then, they can by training may inter the codes of the networks and lost the information, for example, many banks were stole. The third reason, the maintenance in network is very difficult and more expensive were happened broken in it, comparable with the older communications. That mean the time for the maintenance is far from time to time, and cheap. The fourth reason, about the economy side, the cards charges is very expensive (in dollar), while all people are below the poverty line. And the time used is very short comparable with the price card.

The five reason, week internet on all day (wobbling), and theft from the company. That means, the company that equips the client and according to the agreement between them to send the designated data package, find that the package does not reach the customer in the same amount agreed upon, and this may not.

The six reason, the environmental pollution is very important and affected on life, many power supply are used in work to operation the networks and communications. These power supply are used for long time (all day long) that means the amount of engine exhaust is very high. Then the ration of the environmental pollution is increase in the area comparable with limited conditions. Furthermore it the engine exhaust is \((\text{CO, CO2 and pb})\), were know that highly toxic.

The seven reason, if you do not use the phone line (semi-card), for a certain duration of some reason you find that the number of this (semi-card), confirms by the company without the author of the Shan owned or to be offered to the least appreciation and in this way the privacy of the information and the security of the information would be used to have the latest of the other. In this case, if you have
important information or pictures of a nature that matters to your life and work and become accessible
to others with weak souls, you will be subject to blackmail by them.Despite all these reasons, the benefit
of using the network for citizens is very bad in addition to the cost of shipping, which is very expensive
compared to the countries of the region or the world at lager.The results by using the new technology,
more diseases are founded, Cancer disease , Congenital malformations, Abnormal birth(giving birth
before her time), Hair loss, increased respiratory infections, increased skin allergies, skin spots, the
drawer dose is high because near the radiation source.All the reasons and others, when compared with
services networks before year 2003, are very good, why, no sources radiation, no high voltages, no
diseases, very low cost, and very good services communications. That means the health for people is
good.

Discussion:
We review the results are listed we found the life is affected and more difficult for the people. That
means the standard of living of the individual must improve so that it can continue in life and keep
the information technology revolution. But we found increase in all kinds of diseases as well as number of
walkers. In addition to the low level of safety of people. So the IT revolution has become more affected
than the useful. Emphasizing the inevitability and security of the information sent and how they stolen
it by the hackers through the development of programs.

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in italic.