

E-CONTENT

MMHAPU, MJMC, SEM-III

PAPER-XII (304)

1. CC-304/Unit-1 (ONLINE JOURNALISM – NATURE AND HISTORY)
2. Topic of the Lecture : INTERNET HISTORY (THE ARPANET GOES INTERNATIONAL)
3. Date of the Lecture : 22-08-2020, TIME : 11.10 A.M.-12.10 P.M.

INTERNET HISTORY (THE ARPANET GOES INTERNATIONAL)

1973: The ARPANET goes International with connections to University College in London, England, and the Royal Radar Establishment in Norway. 1974: The first commercial version of ARPANET, The Telenet opened. 1983: TC/IP becomes the Universal language of the Internet. 1984: William Gibson coins the term "Cyberspace" in his novel "Neuromancer" 1985: The World Wide Web is born. In the United States, delivery of news and other information to people with computers in their homes dates to the late 1970s and early 1980s, when a handful of media companies went public with their experiments in something called 'videotex'. Videotex involved sending information from a central computer to an individual terminal over telephone lines, and the key advantages over print that its supporters suggested will sound familiar: speed, selectivity, the ability to personalise information and the extent of available data. Although similar systems in Europe were backed by national governments, notably departments providing mail and telephone services, those in the United States were developed by corporations. About a dozen US newspapers also explored

electronic transmission through a service called CompuServe. The available technology in the 1980s however was not quite up to the task that these pioneers envisioned. Although the Internet existed as a civilian technology, having split from its military origins in 1983, it was still a cumbersome text-based system used primarily by scientists and researchers and unknown to almost everyone else. Moreover, effective revenue models were elusive for videotext products' commercial backers, whose proprietary stand-alone networks were not connected to the fledgling Internet. By the end of the decade, many of the early services had been abandoned and others had morphed into something quite different, generally with few if any ties to existing news organizations. There was an invention of a logical system for connecting something that existed in one place on the network to a different thing in a different place. In the late 1980s, Tim Berners Lee, working in a particle physics lab in CERN, Switzerland, developed three technical keystones for sharing information in something he dubbed the World Wide Web. There was a language for encoding documents (HTML), a system for linking one document to

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