

Wireless technology in america term paper examples

[Business](#), [Customers](#)



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Wireless technology in America

Wireless technology is a technology that is employed in transfer of information from one point to another that are not physically connected (Powell and Shim 71). Distance of separation varies from short range like for television remote control to long range distances like the case for deep-space radio exchanges. It covers cellular phones, fixed mobile and portable two-way radios, PDAs and wireless networking. GPS units, garage door openers, wireless computer mice, headphones, satellite television, broadcast TV and cordless phones.

A portion of America's population is still living on the left side (not connected) of the digital divide and the US government is taking initiative of moving them to the right side so as to close the gap. Federal Communication Commission (FCC) has announced a plan to roll out broadband connectivity and address digital literacy to homes, business organizations, and anchor associations in rural parts of America. " Digital literacy refers to the basic skills necessary to seize the opportunities of broadband internet - how to use

a computer, navigate the web, or take actions like preparing and uploading an online recommence, or processing a basic internet transaction”

“ Connect to compete” is a private and for no profit making partnership that is designed to uphold broadband adoption and improve outcomes in marginalized communities (Zheng 81). At the moment, about eighteen million American population lives in areas short of broadband infrastructure. There are plans already underway to reform the Universal Service Fund and intercarrier compensation system so as to bring broadband to millions of unserved population, aiding them secure jobs, save money, access educational opportunities and quality health care. The same would heighten job creation, enabling new construction jobs and empowering small-town small businesses that will finally have a chance to compete (Pursell 892).

The benefits of the reform in question are not only constrained to helping the consumer but also help the landline and mobile telephone subscribers save money on their long distance bills. Consumers receive benefits of more than one billion every year.

In America, the cost of eliminating the digital divide has threatened to be high causing more troubles the state. In education, the students have to use the internet in using their online research and teachers interact with their families via internet.

American Teleservices Association has utilized wireless technology in creating jobs. The chairman of FCC said that the association had announced creation of ten thousands of call center jobs of which many of them would be

performed at home. Jobs4America initiative has also announced one hundred thousand new call center jobs in the United States within a bracket of two years.

There are so many ways in which America is challenged with absence of wireless broadband access. One recent study reveals that consumers who are well equipped with wireless broadband access save seven thousand US dollars yearly from discounts offered over the internet for items purchased online.

For multitude of Americans, online services are only available at libraries. For millions more, libraries are imperative complement to home connectivity, and they linger as they always have been, a trusted facility in communities.

Libraries in America have been turned to be job centers and the librarians have become career counselors since during the daytime, many people visits these libraries to apply for jobs. The students also visit the libraries to carry out their school tasks. In the previous year, thirty million Americans have been reported to be using libraries to apply for jobs. Twelve million children spent their time in these libraries to do their homework. Other Americans are using library wireless connections for health information. About sixteen thousand public libraries in America have become important centers for digital literacy.

E-Rate program is another initiative program for American population designed to connect schools and libraries to internet using wireless technology.

America is however barred by some factors in the attempt to adopt broadband. According to FCC chairman Julius Genachowski, “ There are three primary reasons Americans currently don’t adopt broadband: first, relevance, or the value consumers perceive from broadband; second, the lack of basic digital literacy, including a lack of trust, or concern about privacy and safety issues online; and third, the cost of a device and connectivity”.

America has even gone an extra mile to propose a future project called wireless future project that is now America’s Open technology initiative. The project develops and promotes rule proposals to advance universal, inexpensive and everywhere broadband and improve the public’s access to critical wireless technologies of communication. The project seeks to encourage fair and effective usage of the airwaves to realize real potential of the wireless era for entire American population.

America seeks to promote the municipal and community broadband networks by increasing public accessibility to crucial spectrum, promoting open networking technology and infrastructure and develop excellent-practices to help construct winning and maintainable networks.

Rural areas and internet technology

Residents of small towns and their residents would be able to enjoy many more prospects in the areas of education and economic enrichment. Via a wireless signal, high-speed Internet may be able to properly match the disparities between the prospects for population in rural areas as contrasted to the prospects for those in town setup. For instance, goods that could be

gone for at a far place can now be conveyed to front door in a much shorter time. Inversely, business people in rural setup do have a reason to smile as they can promote and sell out goods and services online, thus creating a new souk for their products. This interconnectivity of population from different setups is vital for supporting the little towns and smaller cities that constitute rural part of America; and with quicker, reasonably priced connections, the people in non-urban locales will have this chance to get linked to millions of people around the globe.

Why prefer wireless?

Though there are several technologies like cable and telephone line companies that can be used to harness the power of high-speed internet, wireless is the most suitable. Cable and telephone companies have lacked in development in rural setting (Hart 84). This is due to the difficulty in laying the required infrastructure to sparse population. This doesn't mean that they are not in need of connection.

Today, there are a number of wireless standards available. Cell phone technology, also known as 3G wireless technologies are available in frequencies given out by the FCC. This allows 3G enabled devices to get pick signal thus connection. Examples include cell phone devices and laptops. This kind is not the best in terms of technological standards but one of the wireless technologies.

There are wireless signals through unlicensed frequency. Example is the Wi-Fi that uses standard 802. 11b. This standard is not secure and speed is not

guaranteed thus development of 802. 11g and 802. 11a to combat the concerns related to wireless technologies (Powell and Shim 92).

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