

CLASSIFICATION OF BARRIERS

PHYSICAL BARRIERS

ORGANISATIONAL BARRIERS

CULTURAL BARRIERS

LANGUAGE BARRIERS INTERPERSONAL BARRIERS

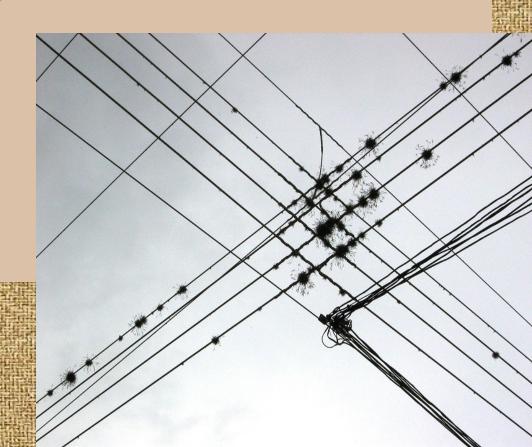
> INDIVIDUAL BARRIERS

LISTENING BARRIERS

SPEAKING BARRIERS

PHYSICAL BARRIERS

- Age and Gender
- Environment or Climate
 - 1) Thunder, rain, wind and other environmental factors create noise
 - 2) Unstable temperature (too high or too low)
- Time and Distance
- Information Overloaded
- Noise



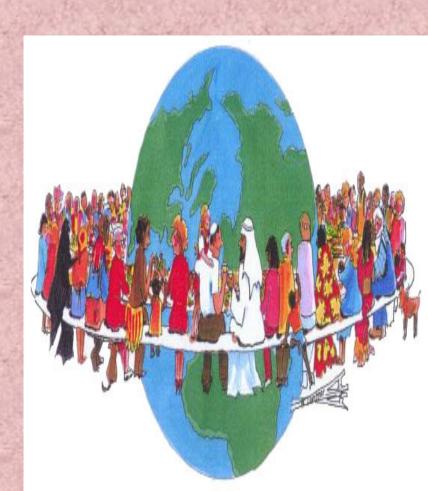
ORGANIZATIONAL BARRIERS

- Fear of Superior
- Poor organizational culture
- Inadequate Facilities
- Rules and Regulations

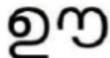


CULTURAL BARRIERS

- Education and Cultural Background
- Social status and Economic Condition
- Standards and Priorities







LANGUAGE BARRIERS

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 Different languages, vocabulary, accents, dialects represent national/ regional barriers.



- Semantic gaps are words having similar pronunciation but multiple meanings.
- Badly expressed message, wrong interpretation and unqualified assumptions.
- The use of difficult or inappropriate words/ poorly explained or misunderstood messages can result in confusion.





INTERPERSONAL BARRIERS

- Lack of Trust
- Lack of Knowledge of non-verbal communication
- Wish to capture authority
- Fear of losing power of control
- Lack of Motivation

Lack of co-operation, fear of penalty and poor relationship



INDIVIDUAL BARRIERS

The most common individual barriers are:



Use of Jargons and Slang

- Jargons are the technical words used in communication. It might be different according to different professions, specialty and technical field of a person.
- For example, technical words used by doctors and lawyers are extremely different. If they start talking, both of them will not get what the other is talking about.

 Some jargons like adjournment (jargon used by lawyers and police used for delaying a trial for defendant), BP (medical jargon for Blood pressure), etc. are only used by people in similar profession which might be a cause for language barrier.

OVERCOMING COMMUNICATION BARRIERS

- <u>Use Simple Language:</u>
 - Use of ambiguous words and jargon should be avoided
- Active Listening:
 - Always listen attentively and actively. Active listening means hearing with proper understanding of the message that is heard.
- Proper Media Selection:
 - Everybody should use the proper medium of communication