**Barriers of Communication :**

Most people would agree that communication between two individuals should be simple. When you communicate, you are successful in getting your point across to the person you are talking to.

It is important to remember that there are differences between talking and communicating. When we talk, we tend to erect barriers that hinder our ability to communicate. Some of the communication barriers during conversation include:

* The use of jargon. Over-complicated, unfamiliar and/or technical terms.
* Lack of attention, interest, distractions, or irrelevance to the receiver.
* Differences in perception and viewpoint.
* Physical disabilities such as hearing problems or speech difficulties.
* Language differences and the difficulty in understanding unfamiliar accents.
* People often hear what they expect to hear rather than what is actually said and jump to incorrect conclusions.

Hence , we would discuss the barriers six different categories :

* 1. **Physical Barriers**

**Physical barriers** are easy to spot - doors that are closed, walls that are erected, and distance between people all work against the goal of effective communication.   
Also some ***sounds*** coming from outside or the creaky ceiling fan over the roof or screeching sound coming out of mike or loudspeaker when you are addressing using those tools also become a part of physical barrier.

While most agree that people need their own personal areas in the workplace, setting up an office to remove physical barriers is the first step towards opening communication.

Many professionals who work in industries that thrive on collaborative communication, such as architecture, purposefully design their workspaces around an "open office" plan. This layout eschews cubicles in favor of desks grouped around a central meeting space. While each individual has their own dedicated work space, there are no visible barriers to prevent collaboration with their co-workers. This encourages greater openness and frequently creates closer working bonds.

So we can say that the following three factors constitute an important part of physical barriers: environment, distance and ignorance of medium.

**2.Cultural barriers** are a result of living in an ever shrinking world. Different cultures, whether they be a societal culture of a race or simply the work culture of a company, can hinder developed communication if two different cultures clash or because of ignorance. In these cases, it is important to find a common ground to work from. In work situations, identifying a problem and coming up with a highly efficient way to solve it can quickly topple any cultural or institutional barriers. Quite simply, people like results.

Examples of cultural barriers that prevent individuals from effective communication include:

* **Generational -** Each age group has a different general approach to work, which often leads to conflicts with older workers describing younger workers as "slackers," and younger workers criticizing older workers as being "out of touch." This is what we refer to as “communication gap”.
* **Geographical** - People working in a same company may come from different locations with varied culture. Some may be polished. Other may be less refined. There we have to understand each other by knowing the real intention and cultural background of the concerned. It is not very often that which may sound offensive to us is necessarily intentional.

### 3.Psychological Barriers

The psychological state of the communicators will influence how the message is sent, received and perceived.

For example, if someone is stressed they may be preoccupied by personal concerns and not as receptive to the message as if they were not stressed.  
Anger is another example of a psychological barrier to communication, when we are angry it is easy to say things that we may later regret and also to misinterpret what others are saying.  
  
4. Systematic Barriers

Systematic barriers to communication may exist in structures and organisations where there are inefficient or inappropriate information systems and communication channels, or where there is a lack of understanding of the roles and responsibilities for communication. In such organisations, individuals may be unclear of their role in the communication process and therefore not know what is expected.o.

1. **Attitudinal barriers**

**Attiyudinal barriers** are behaviours or perceptions that prevent people from communicating effectively.

Attitudinal barriers to communication may result from personality conflicts, poor management, resistance to change or a lack of motivation  .  Effective receivers of messages should attempt to overcome their own attitudinal barriers to facilitate effective communication.

1. .Interpersonal Barriers : On ocaasions we face two conditions :  
   **Desire to Participate -** The lack of desire to participate in the communication process is a significant barrier. There is nothing more frustrating than trying to communicate with an individual that clearly does not want to.

**Desire to Explore -** Unwillingness to explore different ideas, opinions, and priorities create communication barriers every day of our lives. A clear lack of desire to explore your views, opinions, or ideas can be extremely frustrating.