

DH6113 *Final Portfolio*

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Communities of Practice

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Introduction:

Here is my portfolio of my work in Communities of Practice module of Digital Cultures at University College Cork

The first part consists of the weekly discussions on canvas, I've added the main discussion and my original post on it then I've added my amended post here.

The second part contains the collaborative writing and the whole process of it. I've added some visual analysis to the topic itself and I've added record samples of our discussions and meetings through the different applications and our offline meetings in DEBI as well.

This document has most of the whole process of the module throughout the semester.

Tribes and Visible Knowledge:

THE DISCUSSION:

Tribes and Visible Knowledge

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All sections

In this first week, I want to introduce you gently to some big ideas in this course - communities and making knowledge visible.

Seth Godins and Clay Shirky's TED talks are a little old now, but they capture the essence of the impact of digital on creating communities. Some of it you may find 'old news'; some of it you may consider striking and new - and I would like you to pick out the things you find old and new from it so we can get some feeling for where we are starting from as a group.

The other items in the folder build on these, but we will come to those later. For now, I want to get people used to watching and reading items, then posting in the forums. I'd like two posts - first your own reactions to the TED talks or the readings, and then later in the week, I'd like you to select one or more posts from others and respond to them; either by extending their points, drawing together common ground that you see, or posing the next question(s) you see coming from the discussion.

The key aim is to introduce some basic ideas, and get people comfortable with posting, and responding to forum posts. For some of you this will be quite easy, for others it will be new and I want to get everyone in the water at the shallow end before we move out deeper.

THE ORIGINAL POST:



Raghda Mawlana

6 Mar 2022



Clay Shirky's TED Talk:

- o We can search for anything anytime on the internet and we can get it easily instantly and we have the ability to copy and share.
- o Tagging has started in Flickr years ago. A small idea that spread out to be a main function in new applications such as Instagram and Facebook.
- o Connecting people together isn't done by moving people to the topic, instead getting the topic to them. That is social-media, I think.
- o I agree with him in the point related to technology has made us coordinate and helped us to take less time which is better than taking much time to plan.

Seth Godin's TED Talk:

- o It is very interesting. I went through it several times. He speaks in a good way telling so much of the thoughts I can relate to or I may already have. He also gives information in an entertaining way.
- o The feeling that I need to change everything mostly every day. I can relate so much to that.
- o Hearing the talk about Nathan made me remember a quote "Be the change you want to see in the world."
- o People connect when they agree on something or if they can relate to a thing as well.
- o Zappos sounds like a good idea to me since I like shoes. A new idea.
- o "Being a leader gives you charisma."

HASTAC:

I can relate HASTAC to DEBI, a community of post-graduates participating together from different backgrounds and are interested in the same topic they are studying, having a common approach. It's like having a community where we can get information in the field of interest together as well as enjoying the stress together. Also, some of us became friends.

THE AMENDED POST:

Clay Shirky's TED Talk:

- We can search for anything anytime on the internet and we can get it easily and instantly and we have the ability to copy and share.
- Tagging has started in Flickr many years ago. A small idea that spread out to be a main function in new applications such as Instagram and Facebook.
- Connecting people together isn't done by moving people to the topic, instead getting the topic to them. That can be applied on social-media, I think.
- I agree with him in the point related to technology has made us coordinate and take less time which is better than taking the time to plan. Technology has made our life easier specially when it comes to organizing data and sharing information and it is developing everyday.
- Companies should build systems for people to contribute.
With the presence of today's technology, contribution became so much easier whether in companies or on social-media.

Seth Godin's TED Talk:

- We do try to change everything everyday. We try to improve things around us without actually discussing it or talking about this process. That feeling that I need to change everything almost everyday.
- My conclusion from Nathan saving the animals and San Francisco became the first no-kill city: If we care about a thing, we shouldn't leave it without putting our impact towards it, at least trying to do so may change many of the upcoming things that may happen. Therefore, I believe if I don't accept something whether it is an action or whatever, I should stand with my opinion, I shouldn't compromise.
That reminded me of a quote which is "Be the change you want to see in the world."
- People connect when they agree on something or if they can relate to a thing or if they care about something as well. That's when tribes are made. Actually, nowadays tribes are everywhere. Specially that social-media is connecting people together, almost every platform now has an aim and most of those platforms have different groups where different people with different perspectives and approaches can connect together. We can find some people interested in a specific topic connecting together through Facebook as an example.
Therefore, we do things using technology very different than the way it might have happened before.
- 'Zappos' sounds like an interesting idea to me since I like shoes. Looking forward to having a community of topics related to it.
- People want to be missed. I believe that's the main reason for many people trying so hard to have an impact in the world. People want to be remembered.
- Leaders, no one invented a movement, but they said things that others somehow believed in and followed them. "You don't need charisma to be a leader. Being a leader gives you charisma."

HASTAC:

HASTAC is mostly about collaboration. It's a place for groups of people to discuss, organize and get feedback on their topics of interests. A place for Communities of Practices to engage and interact through.

I can relate HASTAC to DEBI, a community of post-graduates participating together from different backgrounds and are interested in the same topic they are studying, having a common approach. It's like having a community where we can get information in the field of interest together as well as enjoying the stress together. Moreover, some of us became friends. Therefore, DEBI is a Community of Practice.

MY RESPOND TO ENGY GAMAL'S POST:



Raghda Mawlana

16 Mar 2022



I agree with your post. I can relate to it. Mostly, the twitter platform part and how I was one of those people!

I was amazed realizing how people can be so different yet be so alike in thinking of the same things and somehow having the same fears inside of their minds. Probably twitter had a great impact in that era, at least on me, since people started to get out their thoughts and once others feel like they can relate, they retweet it.

Online Discussions:

THE DISCUSSION:



Online Discussions - Your Experience

Patrick Egan

All sections

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A significant amount of work has been done on studying the dynamics of online discussions which have been regarded as the key element not only in online learning but in online communities generally.

There are two major strands to this, both of which flow from research in Canada in about 1992. The work done by Randy Garrison and Terry Anderson is slightly simpler but it is part of a broader community of Inquiry framework which is very interesting. Gunawardena has a more complex model for analysing online discussions, and it is possibly more useful but it is not as easy to remember as the other model.

All of this research is conducted as if academics and students never had any serious discussions before the Internet was invented, and I'm not entirely convinced of this! It seems to me for example that many major historiographical debate's follow either or both of these models. Equally, if you read the history of nuclear physics in the 1930s, it does seem to me that you can see the same dynamics of discussion in that community of inquiry.

In any event either or both of these frameworks are important parts of the toolkit for community builders and leaders either online or face-to-face. Unfortunately once you've read them you're never be able to look into discussion the same way again!

The Death of Expertise is a book extract. The book may be repetitive itself but this chapter is very useful in the tracks for us how we got from a situation where public media provided authoritative information to the situation where we are today where does almost impossible to identify reliable sources of accurate information. It does therefore speak to the destruction of the knowledge community and its replacement by a mad bazaar where authority is based on shouting soundbites. It belongs under the heading of "stuff you should know".

You should read the first two theoretical pieces carefully and take notes, comparing what you read there to your own practical experience. Where have you been in communities that did and did not work successfully? Can you see why those groups did or didn't work? You might also think of these frameworks in terms of what skills you have in discussions? Where on the discussion team do you feel you are at your best? Share these in the discussion thread.

THE ORIGINAL POST:



Raghda Mawlana

16 Mar 2022



Death of Expertise;

- Misinformation spreads a lot faster and sticks around a lot longer.
- Journalism is a contributor to the death of expertise.
- More news available, yet people are less informed and less interested despite the availability of more information than ever before.
- Too much of a good thing is too much. And of course too much of a thing whether it is good or bad is too much.
- Too much of information through too many ways to be informed through.
- Getting too much information doesn't mean more quality.
- Twitter and Facebook are the new news ticker.
- Journalists should have informed people by what they must know, but they chose to inform them by what they like to know. Nowadays, Facebook and Twitter choose what is trending.

My Experiences:

- During my undergraduate studies, specially the last year, it was the pandemic year and we had to communicate online only through different applications such as Facebook. It was the first time to experience online learning and I wasn't very interested at first to be honest but it went well and I started to learn self-learning. It helped me to get new information about many topics, some of them were related to my field which is graphic art, but I didn't even know that they existed. After graduation, we were still in the pandemic phase so I started self-learning on online courses websites.
- I did some researches as well. However, I figured out that there are too many resources that I couldn't tell if they were trusted. Therefore, the tons of information that I found I couldn't tell if they were right or wrong.
- For me, I love communicating with other people through social-media and texting. I do agree that face-to-face is better if you want to see facial expressions and feel the interaction. But I am more interested in online communication.

THE AMENDED POST:

Garrison Anderson:

A basic critical inquiry model looking at the way people interact and work together in the online environments.

- **Cognitive presence:** Responding to the discussion and adding my cognitive presence into the discussion forum.
It can be categorized into:
 - *Triggering Point:* A laid out question.
 - *Exploration:* A phase where everyone is adding and bringing more into the discussion.
 - *Integration:* People replying to other people's discussions.
 - *Resolution:* The last part of the process.
- **Social presence:** The process of collaboration into the discussion forum.
It can be categorized into:
 - *Emotional Expression.*
 - *Open Communication.*
 - *Group Cohesion.*
- **Teaching presence:** The teaching presence of the manager of the discussion. The one who provides the structure and the process into the discussion forum.
It can be categorized into:
 - *Instructional Management.*
 - *Building Understanding.*
 - *Direct Instruction.*

There are different approaches to online discussions.

According to Garrison Anderson's critical inquiry model, I figured out that I've added my cognitive presence through adding to online discussions during my undergraduate projects. Mostly to the graduation project discussions. Also, it included all of my colleagues, so we had a social presence that can be indicated by the encouraging collaboration.

While searching for some topics, I may go through discussions on blogs or social media. However, my go-to is Facebook discussions.

I usually join Facebook groups that are related to some of my interests, and I like to observe people's comments on some discussion threads on Facebook groups but getting engaged in the discussions myself is not very preferred by me. Some of the comments sometimes can be helpful. Probably some people think of their opinion as the best one, and some other people use their opinion to affect others' thoughts as well.

Crowdsourcing:

THE DISCUSSION:

Crowdsourcing

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All sections

Crowdsourcing is, I think, a digital 'gateway drug' to citizen science and open innovation. One of the readings looks at the most famous crowdsourced academic project, Transcribe Bentham, and discuss its progress. The Wired magazine article moves out into the wider dimensions of how the web makes possible digital collaboration in a variety of ways which are transforming traditional work and innovation - but for good or bad?

The AHRC workshop has many presentations, but most interesting for me it has a set of questions we should engage with to shape an informed view on this transformation. We should also consider what questions should be added based on the Wired article to provide a broader discussion.

Other aspects of this are crowdsourcing for humanitarian purposes; and Wikipedia, arguably the most used crowdsourcing project in the world. Open source software is also, in a way, crowdsourced.

Crowdsourcing has gone from rare 15 years ago to a part of our reality, whether its global projects like Wikipedia or local heritage collecting. We need to think about what it is, how it works, how to manage it... problems, pitfalls, opportunities?

Short responses here please! Can we try experimenting with posts of a tweet length as an exercise in writing short? (so multiple short, single point posts maybe)

THE ORIGINAL POST:



Raghda Mawlana

21 Mar 2022



Crowdsourcing is wider communities creating information and knowledge. According to Transcribe Bentham by Tim Causer, people are encouraged to be involved in crowdsourcing because of their interests in that specific topic and they may not do so, mostly because of the lack of time.

← Reply  (1 likes)



Raghda Mawlana

Thursday



Crowdsourcing doesn't require people who are experts in the topic, it can be just random people putting their ideas. Therefore, we get numerous different ideas from many different people and most importantly, doesn't require a lot of time and also, it is cheap since many of the crowdsourcing is poorly paid. Hence, one of the main disadvantages of crowdsourcing can be that no one will put all of their expertise for free, which will probably affect the quality of the information there and it is not promised to get the exact information you need.

Edited by Raghda Mawlana on 29 Apr at 0:16

← Reply 



Raghda Mawlana

Friday



Online reviews and surveys can be examples of crowdsourcing as well.

99designs.com is a website that is related to graphic design, branding and illustrations. It is a forum that includes a community of designers and there are contests and those contests work like this:

People (companies' owners for example) post their needs, designers do the work and submit it, the owner of the post choose the best design then the designer gets paid with the amount of money that is already included in the main post. So many designers contribute with many various designs and ideas. Hence, I think it can be considered as crowdsourcing.

DISCUSSION:



Mennat Salama
19 Mar 2022

Is GitHub considered a crowdsourcing website?

← Reply (1 likes)



Raghda Mawlana
21 Mar 2022

I searched about GitHub and I found out that it is a website where people can build softwares. Therefore, I don't think it should be considered as a crowdsourcing website. What do you think?

← Reply (1 likes)



Mennat Salama
25 Mar 2022

well the thing is as far as I know it's a platform where anyone can share codes and things about programming so maybe it is

← Reply (1 likes)



Liza Ghabrial
26 Mar 2022

I agree to you and Marwan, Crowdsourcing's main concept is people contributing from different places to get a final product.

← Reply (1 likes)



Marwan Abdelwahab
21 Mar 2022

Well, I personally see it is. You've got a group of developers posting their own work online on a website that is not monitored to a great extent.

← Reply (1 likes)



Mennat Salama
25 Mar 2022



the monitoring thing though do you think that crowdsourcing should be monitored or restricted to an extent?

← Reply



Marwan Abdelwahab
14 Apr 2022



Well i think it should be monitored. Communities of practice need to be protected from trolls and any profanity that might lead the discussion towards a fight rather than a healthy discussion. Yet monitoring falls a bit into a grey area, if discussions are monitored it allows for moderators to cancel any ideas that are against their beliefs. This might also lead towards the cancel culture that we suffer from nowadays, in platforms such as Twitter and Twitch, cancel culture is huge, where people select what to cancel and what not to purely due to their beliefs.

← Reply



Raghda Mawlana
29 Apr 2022



I got it! I agree with you, yes it is.

← Reply

THE AMENDED POST:

Crowdsourcing helps more people to put ideas together and form online communities, which may help more people to access more information in the digital world. Crowdsourcing can be a mutual benefit to everyone involved.

Online reviews can be an example of crowdsourcing as well. Moreover, crowdsourcing doesn't require people who are experts in the topic, it can be random people just putting their ideas. Wikipedia is the best example of crowdsourcing, It is like a living content that can be edited along the way.

Outsourcing is getting people from outside that are interested in a topic to put their ideas on it or to give a solution for it.

Example: Surveys.

From Crowds to Communities:

THE DISCUSSION:

Discussion From Crowds to Communities

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All sections

Several of the contributions in the discussion last week touched, directly or indirectly, on issues of trust and ethics and respect; if we build online and blended communities, how do we want them to work in, lets say, moral terms. I hope we'll have picked up on those in conversation

So our process here is

1: What is your experience of CoP? What CoP have you participated in? What has worked well? badly? and we should begin to think towards a key element of our work - how you would prepare to lead a CoP? If you haven't already done so, jot those down briefly. then

Read Wenger & Treyner . Notice how much we as a group already know of what is in the Wenger reading, and identify what you think are the most important aspects we missed? In terms of moving the discussion onward, Do you feel there are things you would add to the "checklist"?

The reading on "Habermasian..." compares CoP to teams and explains a way of viewing the differences between teams and CoP

But Habermas, when speaking of 'public spaces' also envisaged those spaces as being positive places for democratic debate, places to build positive communities of active and informed citizens. Obviously, he was writing before the internet, but the question does remain - how do we make this work in our communities? Huge question, huge problem today.

Consider these, and how you might link what you know about online discussions to building communities of practice (and indeed, teams) How would you set about making an online community into a positive space, rather than a negative one?

THE ORIGINAL POST:



Raghda Mawlana

Sunday



My experience of CoP:

It is mostly through social media and websites that gather people and work in the fields of my interest. One of my favorite CoP is a group on Facebook called SYNC Community, most of the artists and designers around Egypt are joined and usually they share their latest work there. Moreover, most of the members usually share knowledge by making online workshops for people who are interested in those topics. Also, this group has guidelines and there are moderators for it.

How i'd prepare to lead a CoP:

I haven't tried yet but I think if it is an online CoP, i'll probably make rules and guidelines, and i'll make sure the moderators keep an eye on them so if it is a Facebook group for example, we don't go far beyond the main topic or the main reason behind the forum.

I believe being open minded is a must, because we all come from different backgrounds and cultures and having different mentalities so our perspectives, our opinions and our vision towards different things probably won't be the same and that is ok. We shouldn't be the same but we have to accept others as long as they are following the guidelines.

Wenger-Trayner's:

- According to the definition of Communities of Practice in the reading Wenger-Trayner 's brief introduction which is "Communities of Practice are groups of people who share a concern or a passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly."
I totally agree to that definition because Communities of Practice can help people be better in their fields, it can be a very useful way to improve the overall performance.
- Communities of Practice has its own characteristics that make it different from regular communities, which are the domain, the community, and the practice.

HABERMASIAN's:

- Teams differ from Communities of Practice.
- According to HABERMASIAN:
- "Teams are driven by deliverables, defined by managerially allocated tasks and bound together by collective commitment to results or goals. Teams are primarily constructions of the system."
- "CoPs are groups or networks driven by both their interest of a topic or area and the value that membership provides to members as a function of their active involvement. CoPs are defined by the opportunities to learn, share and critically evaluate what they discover of what may unexpectedly emerge."
- Public Sphere is like a platform where practitioners in CoP can engage and interact through. I believe nowadays in the digital world this Public Sphere is mostly social media and online platforms. However, it could also be places where CoP meet.

How to create a positive CoP:

I think practitioners can agree on general rules together and set guidelines. The leader of the community must be aware of those guidelines, and make sure everyone should stick to them. People have the freedom to discuss but it is a must not to exceed their limits with others.

THE AMENDED POST:

After looking through Wenger-Trayner's brief introduction to Communities of Practice, I remembered an experience I had in Communities of Practice. It was happening when I was an intern in a company, the manager and the team had used to meet every week for a couple of hours to discuss, search for methods to solve problems, document projects and help interns to gain experience. I was intern in the marketing department there and that meeting helped me gain more experience in a short period of time as well as getting to know more about the people in the field of my interest.

I think we may add that age doesn't matter if we are collaborating towards our interests. Opinions and comments do matter, no matter how old is the person who is talking. Also, better late than never. Young-aged people with fresh minds and new thoughts who might join the community a bit late may be helpful more than many of the people who are there! Therefore, we should encourage young people to join our Community of Practice.

Collaborative Writing:

THE DISCUSSION:

Discussion: Writing Groups - Group 2

From 2022-DH6112

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So, two things are happening this week

1. Note, briefly, any previous experiences which you have had about group work and how you felt about them. Then pick one of the readings each, and share here the key takeaways from it that you think are useful to your group. (200-300 words will do, keep it snappy) Reflect also on how the readings speaks to your own experience of group work. There are three readings, so each should get hit by 2 people. The interplay of ideas from the readings may provide a different texture of online discussion to what we've had so far. These readings should help to shape how you plan the group work.

2. You are writing a first 500 words, unplanned, on the collaborative writing topic, hopefully by Friday or Saturday. Share a link to that here. Next week you will combine these in a single google doc, and begin the process of negotiating these into a single, elegant flowing text.

I cannot stress enough that what I am most interested in is the process of collaborative writing, giving positive peer critique (readings on that coming in later weeks, when we need them!) and negotiating in detail about the text. I'm not worried about the quality of the finished product, but it is usually good.

THE ORIGINAL POST:



Raghda Mawlana
4 Apr 2022



My experience with group work:

One of my experiences with group work was in college, we had to make research together. We were 5 people and the topic itself was divided on us, each one of us had a specific side of the topic to search about. There was one of us that took responsibility and collected all of them from us and added all of them together into one research at the end. I don't remember many details, but I remember it went well.

Another experience I had in group work while attending college, we had to work on a project, and we were divided in teams. My group consisted of four people, two of them were my friends already and we knew how to work together, and we collaborated very well. We started by discussing the topic we had, kind of brainstorming, and we agreed on the topic and the method we'll introduce it as well as dividing the roles on us so each one of us had an assigned task. Unfortunately, the third person didn't collaborate much and didn't do the work assigned.

One of the crucial things to take care of while group working is that we have to respect each other and if we discuss things, we discuss it in a polite way.

Birch Andreason:

Briefly, this pdf introduces the importance of Google Docs in the collaborative writing among students as they create and coordinate a shared text as well as commenting on each other's text which may help developing students' knowledge or may add new perspectives to them. Furthermore, it can help in correcting each other's understanding.

How people write together now: Beginning the investigation with advanced undergraduates:

Focusing on the use of Google Docs in the collaborative writing and the updated features and the new tools it has which lead to creating a social dynamic. Collaborators can read, suggest, edit, and comment. However, people thought that other's editing and suggesting on their own contributions may lower the quality of their document but surprisingly those contributions were helpful. The balance of the participation can be measured. Analysis from the visualizations can be done through DocuViz.

First 500 words, unplanned, on the collaborative writing topic:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1oMUasKWqU62ZhACY35bTQhLVYQuR7noEFJNYld3OSqs/edit?usp=sharing>

Edited by Raghda Mawlana on 13 May at 9:07

THE AMENDED POST:***My experience with group work:***

One of my experiences with group work was in college, we had to make research together. We were 5 people and the topic itself was divided on us, each one of us had a specific side of the topic to search about. There was one of us that took responsibility and collected all of them from us and added all of them together into one research at the end. I don't remember many details, but I remember it went well.

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After using Google Docs, I wish we had used it in that research during college. Files can be easily shared in real time as long as we have a good internet connection, no matter where we are. We could have commented on each other's writings as well. It would have saved a lot of time and energy. Also, no one would have taken the responsibility of editing or merging all of the writings together. It would have been much better experience. However, technology and google are developing everyday. I am sure the next time of collaboration will be much better and easier.

One of the crucial things to take care of while group working is that we have to respect each other and if we discuss things, we discuss it in a polite way.

Also, brainstorming together and setting roles for every individual of the team from the beginning of the collaboration will help in every step of the whole process later on.

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DocuViz is a plugin to Google Docs which helps in analyzing the whole collaboration through visualization. I believe this tool is very helpful.

First 500 words, unplanned, on the collaborative writing topic:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1oMUasKWqU62ZhACY35bTQhLVYQuR7noEFJNYId3OSqs/edit?usp=sharing>

The idea of Human Behavior came to my mind because of the actions and interactions of the people. An automatic explanation comes directly to my mind telling me that they act in that way because of past experiences and past situations that they went through. Those situations and experiences somehow made them think and react in this way, whether it is positive or negative. But how did these situations affect their behavior in such way? And why different people who have been through the same situations are affected in extremely different ways? Examples can be found in the smallest daily situations but I don't have a specific thing right now.

When I read about it, I have found that there are types of psychology and it is a huge topic.

Another thing that came to my mind too,

When I look at the sky, I imagine shapes and things from the clouds' shapes.

I read that we see things based on what we expect to see, based on our past experiences and what we have been through.

For the social hierarchy in fashion, I thought about how one's dressing or fashion style help us to know about him. People can be classified according to the way they dress. Moreover, we can understand that there are different cultures, and every culture has certain specifications that we can predict while seeing this culture's way of fashion.

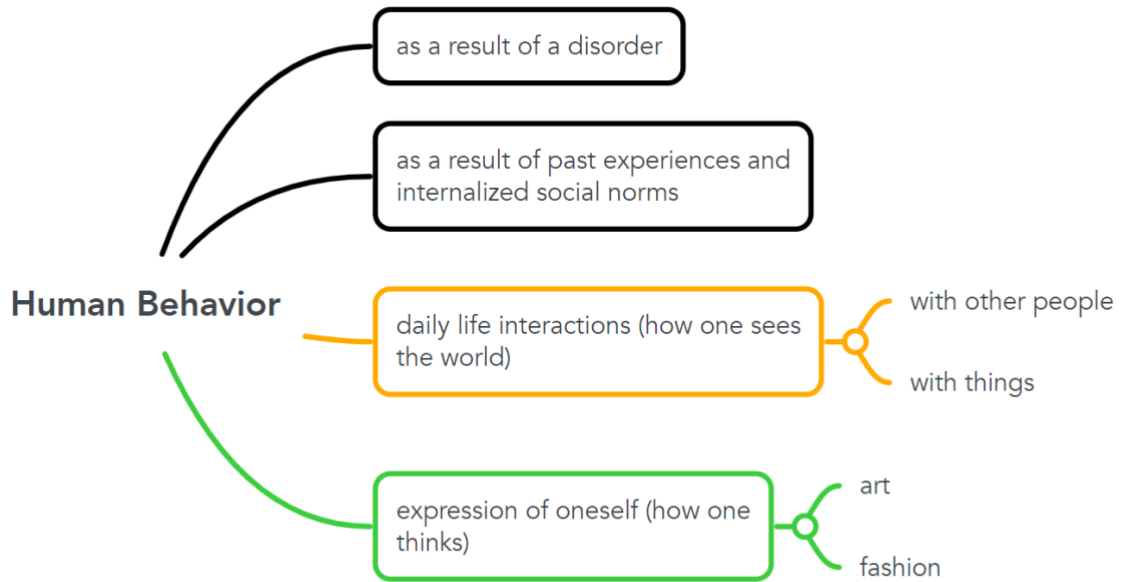
We can tell about this one's social power as well. When I searched about it, I found out that this is a thing! People's visual representation is criticized and the smallest details can lead us to know a lot about this person. The material, the colors and the decorative elements. I, myself, was being commented on the way I dress by other people, telling me that I must be a fine arts student since the way I dress look like that even though sometimes I wore sweatpants, sweatshirt, and sneakers. But maybe the colors complimented the fine-arts look? We will see!

How can I relate the social hierarchy and art/fashion with psychology/human behavior? Some characters have some specifications that we can tell through the way they dress.

For the social hierarchy and art, somehow it is similar to social hierarchy in fashion. I feel like art differs from not only different cultures, but other countries as well. There may be graphic artists in Ireland who use the same tools the artists in Egypt use but the outcome is totally different. The feel of the art itself, it is different! Not because of the piece of art itself, but there is something different.

Content Creation, not only in social media. Somehow, I feel that content-creation can be related to many things. There is a web content-creation and i think i can relate it to psychology as
If there is a "yes" or "no", "yes" is written in green and "no" is written in red
The green makes us feel it is the right thing to click onto but the red makes us feel there is an error.
Content-creation is a huge topic and somehow i feel it can always be related to psychology.
I don't want to be in a closed circle, i don't want to only relate different topics to psychology. But i want to find new ways to think about topics in an interesting way. And i feel like everyday's situations are the ones i should include in my thoughts as they are daily, they happen usually. May i look at them in a different perspective which lead to something, maybe exciting? Hmm.. who knows?

Mind map:



First Draft:

In the very first draft we added our text together into Google Docs and each one had a color:

Raghda Mawlana - Rana Akeel - Engy Gamal

The idea of Human Behavior came to my mind because of the actions and interactions of the people. An automatic explanation comes directly to my mind telling me that they act in that way because of past experiences and past situations that they went through. Those situations and experiences somehow made them think and react in this way, whether it is positive or negative. But how did these situations affect their behavior in such way? And why different people who have been through the same situations are affected in extremely different ways?

Examples can be How can I relate the social hierarchy and art/fashion with psychology/human behavior? Some characters have some specifications that we can tell through the way they dress.

When I read about
For the social hierarchy and art, somehow it is similar to social hierarchy in fashion. I feel like art Another thing that differs from not only different cultures, but other countries as well. There may be graphic artists When I look at the in Ireland who use the same tools the artists in Egypt use but the outcome is totally different. I read that we see The feel of the art itself, it is different! Not because of the piece of art itself, but there is what we have been something different.

For the social hierarchy
to know about his Content Creation, not only in social media. Somehow, I feel that content-creation can be related understand that it to many things. There is a web content-creation and I think I can relate it to psychology as can predict while If there is a "yes" or "no", "yes" is written in green and "no" is written in red We can tell about The green makes us feel it is the right thing to click onto but the red makes us feel there is an is a thing! People error. a lot about this point Content-creation is a huge topic and somehow I feel it can always be related to psychology. being commented I don't want to be in a closed circle, I don't want to only relate different topics to psychology. But I student since the want to find new ways to think about topics in an interesting way. And I feel like everyday's sweatshirt, and situations are the ones I should include in my thoughts as they are daily, they happen usually. May I look at them in a different perspective which lead to something, maybe exciting? Hmmmm.. who knows?

The human brain is information. By embracing their different brain systems, more opportunities can be offered to responsible for how Plenty of online platforms offer those inclusion to those with mental disorders, rather than ostracising them, allowing them to feel more like any other member of an online community. One example is a Twitter account I've seen before belonging to someone with dissociative identity disorder. They used varying symbols or emojis to differentiate between the personalities and made it apparent which tweet belonged to which personality. The legitimacy of that account can't be certain, but there is no proof that they can't use it in that manner. Worth mentioning is how the internet allows neurodivergent voices to be heard clearly, and how they use their voices to raise awareness regarding their cases, proving they are not the stereotypical image portrayed in the media. This has opened the way for countless others to relate their own experiences and realise what could be the cause behind their struggles, no matter how minor they feel.

The general approach needs to be set right no denying the barrier making it not so un- be found? Life-long accompanying app; them, and to also i The matter of people only realising they may not be as "normal" as they thought when they learn of the experiences of those labelled as "not normal" raises the question of where exactly that fine line is. There can be a lot of hidden, underlying symptoms that may not be noticeable or could even be considered normal among most people, but that actually relate to a disorder when properly studied.

Despite being seen it. If we're to specify neurodiversity tale There are many kinds of psychology:
Experimental psychology, this type is laboratory-based, scientific methods to study human behavior.
Social psychology, this type is based on studying people's behaviors in real world-situations, social psychology observations instead Neurodivergent people are aware that their differences present them with distinct challenges. This is also true in the case of mental health issues. One of the criteria for identifying any mental health condition is how it impacts your daily life.
Because humans are People working in a institution. There are we develop as child memory (why we research. These findings appear to support the theory that mental health issues are neurodivergent. One argument against this could be that when we add more and more items under that tent, what will be considered normal? But that's the point: everyone's brain is different, even if they don't have any neurological or mental health issues.
While some psychology, which in time, as well as what I think mental disorders are different from neurodiversity, but lack of information about these cases led to it being referred to psychiatry, there's a huge confusion between them, as there's no standardized definition of neurodivergence, it's complicated!
Mental health issues see the world. They neurological illnesses However, I'd really like to focus on the positive effect of these disorders or neurodivergence on human behaviour.
People with neurodivergence usually live normally, however they experience the world differently, they think in a different unique way. I guess that's their point of strength!
For years we haven't noticed they might really be suffering serious problems, we just thought they're different!
So as we're focusing on their differences we should as well consider their strengths and whether or not it's related to their state of mind?
Neurodiversity might be popular between artists as they have higher creative and practical intelligence, while all learning methods are focused on mathematical and analytical intelligence.

DISCUSSION WITH RANA AKEEL:



Rana Akeel

17 Apr 2022



I like to imagine shapes in clouds too and what you said made me think of pareidolia, the phenomenon of seeing faces in random shapes and patterns, which we could look more into if you want. I also like the inclusion social hierarchies in art and fashion as well as content creation so it wouldn't be strictly psychology and would touch more aspects of our lives, not just how people interact with each other but how people express themselves and perceive things

↩ Reply  (3 likes)



Raghda Mawlana

Saturday



Yes, we can look more into it. Actually I haven't heard of pareidolia but I've just googled it and I've found that it is a human condition that relates to how our brains are wired. It looks interesting and somehow related to our topics of interests which we talked about.

↩ Reply 

Key Dates:

Date	Location	Summary
1.4.2022	WhatsApp Group Chat	First 500 words unplanned
2.4.2022	Microsoft Teams Chat	Discussion
3.4.2022	Microsoft Teams Chat	Discussion
17.4.2022	WhatsApp Group Chat	Discussion
18.4.2022	Microsoft Teams Chat	Document Development
20.4.2022	Microsoft Teams Chat	Combining our work with assigned colors
23.4.2022	WhatsApp Group Chat	Agreeing on next meeting
24.4.2022	WhatsApp Group Chat	Discussion
25.4.2022	Microsoft Teams Chat	Document Development
27.4.2022	Microsoft Teams Chat	Discussion
11.5.2022	Microsoft Teams Chat	Discussion
12.5.2022	WhatsApp Group Chat	Discussion
13.5.2022	WhatsApp Group Chat	Agreeing on next meeting
14.5.2022	Facebook Messenger Call	Assigned roles for the Final Edits
16.5.2022	Microsoft Teams Chat	Discussion
18.5.2022	DEBI Lab	Final Edits

Roles Assigned:

Collecting Key Dates and Visualizations: **Raghda Mawlana**

Adding and Checking Citations: **Engy Gamal**

Document Revision and Final Edits: **Rana Akeel**

Process and Peer Critique:

What has a greater impact on Human Behaviour: Pathological condition or one's Cultural background?

Title suggestions:

The effect of psychology and culture on human behaviour.

Human Behaviour as seen through Psychology and Cultural perspectives

Introduction:

The human brain is still a fascinating mystery to all of us, scientists, and non-scientists. It's responsible for every single aspect of our lives, and more specifically for our research topic, it's responsible for how we behave and how we view one another. There are types of psychology and it is a huge topic. Because humans are the most complicated of all species, psychology is such a broad science, and there are many kinds of psychology. Our research will mostly deal with psychopathology.

What is psychopathology?

It is a branch of psychology that is laboratory-based and experimental, using scientific methods to study human behaviour. Stemming from **Social psychology** and other psychology subdisciplines, this type is based on studying people's behaviours in real world-situations. Social psychology doesn't involve experiments, it's more based on questionnaires and observations instead.

What has a greater impact on Human Behaviour: Pathological condition or one's Cultural background?

What are the socio-cultural influences of psychological disorders?

How social and cultural attitudes can affect one's perception of their own mental health?

Introduction:

The human brain is still a fascinating mystery to all of us, scientists, and non-scientists. It's responsible for every single aspect of our lives, and more specifically to our research topic, it's responsible for how we behave and how we view one another. There are types of psychology and it is a huge topic. Because humans are the most complicated of all species, psychology is such a broad science, and there are many kinds of psychology. Our research will mostly deal with psychopathology.

What is psychopathology?

It is a branch of Experimental psychology that is laboratory-based and experimental, using psychology, this type is laboratory-based, scientific methods to study human behaviour. Stemming from **Social psychology** and other psychology subdisciplines, this type is based on studying people's behaviours in real world-situations. Social psychology doesn't involve experiments, it's more based on questionnaires and observations instead.

People working in a wide range of fields can be found in a psychology department at a typical institution. There are people who study perception (how our eyes and ears work), learning (how we develop as children and how we make sense of the world as adults), memory (why we recall and how we forget), language, thinking, and reasoning are all areas of research.

Human Behaviour: Experiences and Neurological Conditions

The idea of Human Behaviour is mainly the area of our interest, because of the actions and interactions of the people. There are differences between us as humans that we are in control of, like our own choices and preferences. An automatic explanation comes directly to mind saying that they act in that way because of past experiences and past situations that they have gone

The screenshot shows a vertical list of two comments on a light blue background. Each comment is enclosed in a white rounded rectangle with a thin border. The first comment is from 'Raghda Fouad Far...' with a profile picture of a woman, a checkmark, and an 'X' icon. The text says '7:04 PM Today' and 'Delete: "as seen"'. The second comment is from 'ENGY GAMAL AB...' with a profile picture of a green circle with a white 'E', a checkmark, and an 'X' icon. The text says '7:05 PM Today' and 'Replace: "e" with "al perspectives"'. The interface is clean and modern, typical of a collaborative writing tool.

Document Draft:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1u3MhupXuvOAmkTogjFWXp9LszwGVeErglAcmo4XvIZE/edit>

What has a greater impact on Human Behaviour: Pathological condition or one's Cultural background?

~~What impact does mental illness have on society?¶~~

What are the socio-cultural influences of psychological disorders?

~~How cultural stigma impacts those seeking mental health?¶~~

~~How cultural beliefs affect mental health?¶~~

How social and cultural attitudes can affect one's perception of their own mental health?

Introduction

The human brain is still a fascinating mystery to all of us, scientists, and non-scientists. It's responsible for every single aspect of our lives, and more specifically for our research topic, it's responsible for how we behave and how we view one another. There are types of psychology and it is a huge topic. Because humans are the most complicated of all species, psychology is such a broad science, and there are many kinds of psychology:

Experimental psychology, this type is laboratory-based, scientific methods to study human behaviour.

Social psychology, this type is based on studying people's behaviours in real world-situations, Social psychology doesn't involve experiments, it's more based on questionnaires and observations instead.

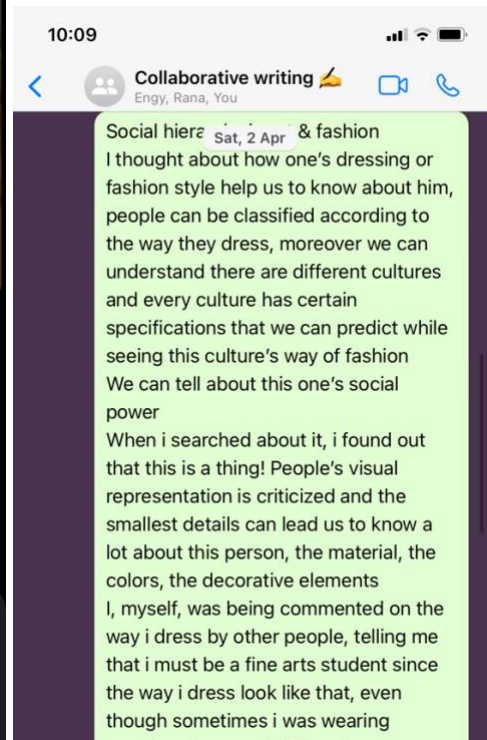
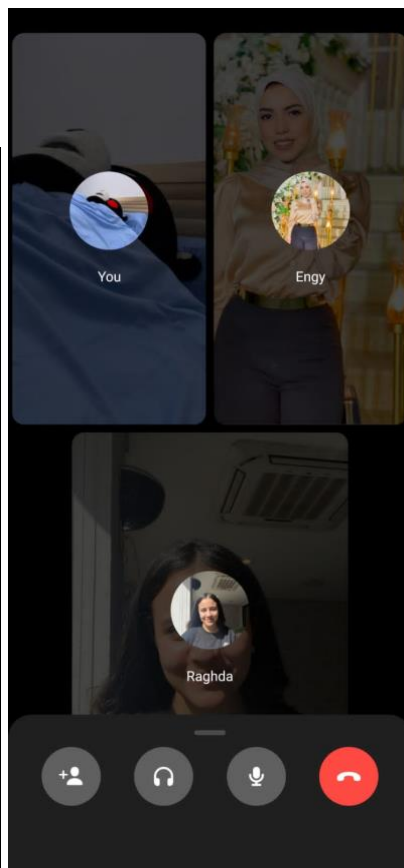
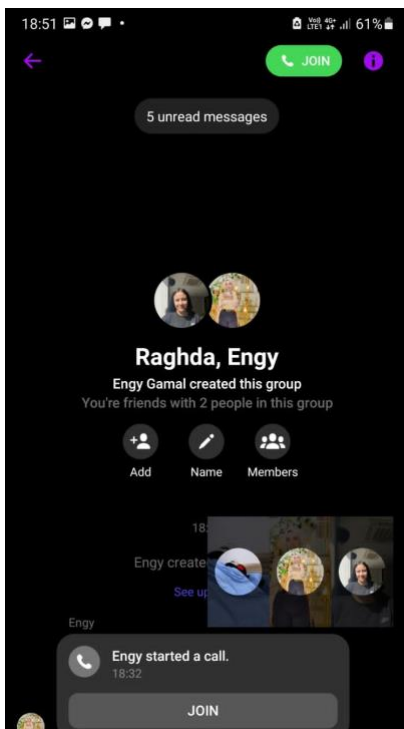
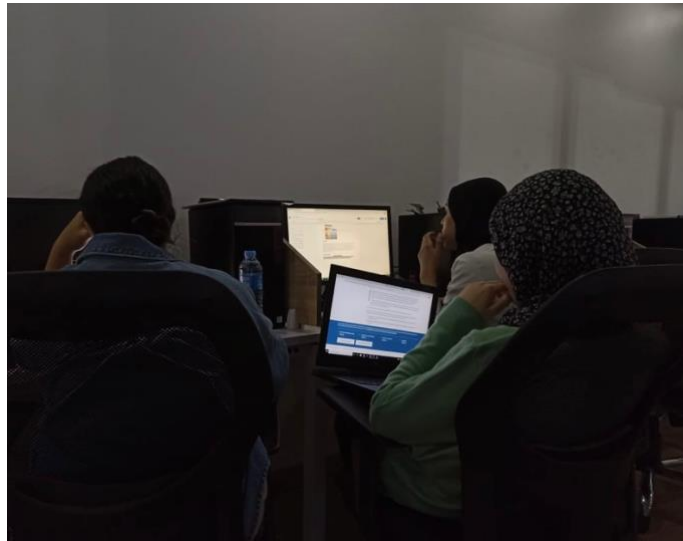
People working in a wide range of fields can be found in a psychology department at a typical institution. There are people who study perception (how our eyes and ears work), learning (how we develop as children and how we make sense of the world as adults), memory (why we recall and how we forget), language, thinking, and reasoning are all areas of research.

The idea of Human Behaviour is mainly the area of our interest, because of the actions and interactions of the people. An automatic explanation comes directly to mind saying that they act in that way because of past experiences and past situations that they have gone through. Those situations and experiences somehow made them think and react in this way, whether it is positive or negative.

But how did these situations affect their behaviour in such a way? And why do different people who have been through the same situations are affected in extremely different ways?

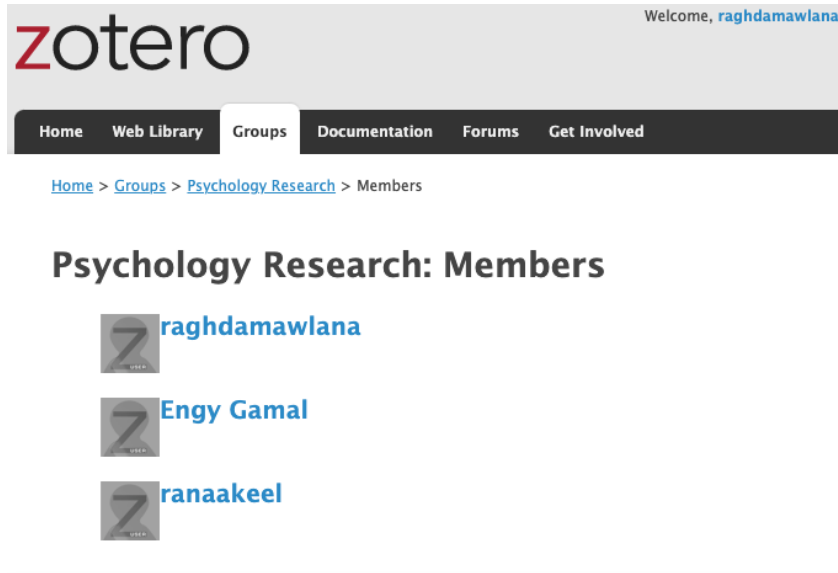
Examples can be found in the smallest daily situations.

Communication Record – Samples:



Tools Used:

We've made a group on Zotero as well to include the citations and renamed it to our main topic of interest which is Psychology:






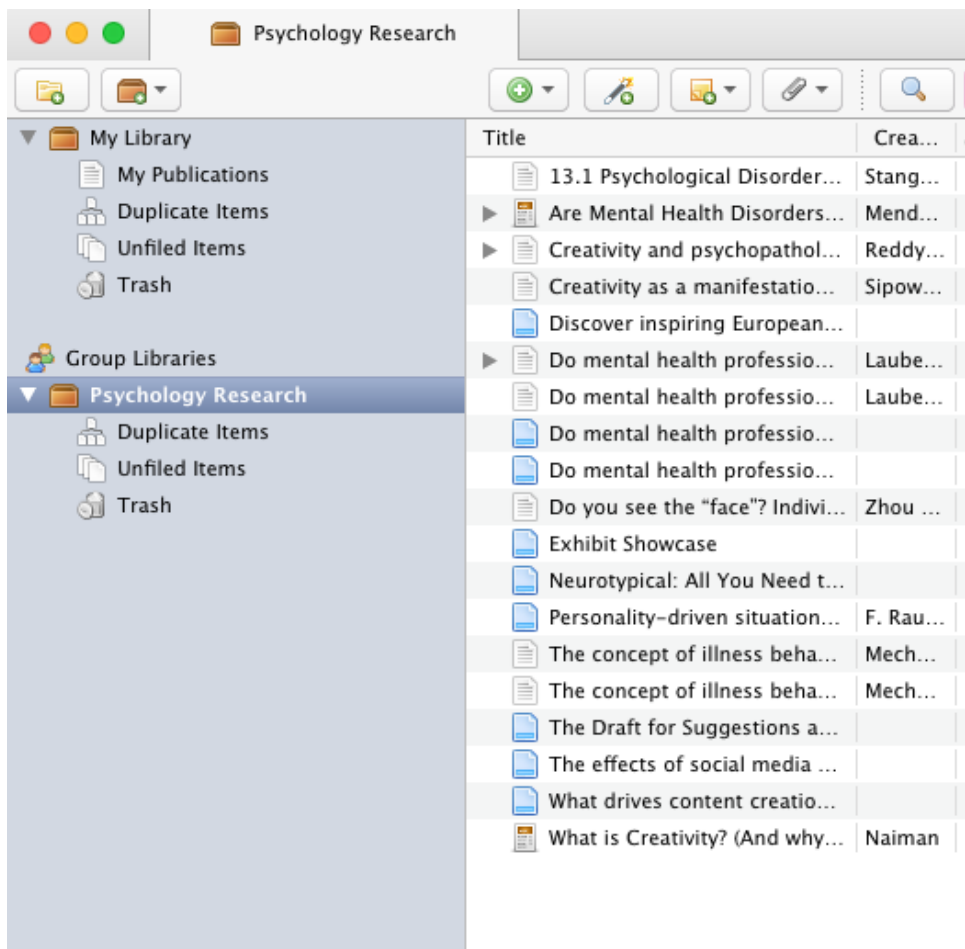
zotero Welcome, raghdamawlana

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Psychology Research: Members

-  raghdamawlana
-  Engy Gamal
-  ranaakeel



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Group Libraries

- Psychology Research**
 - Duplicate Items
 - Unfiled Items
 - Trash

Title	Cre...
13.1 Psychological Disorder...	Stang...
▶ Are Mental Health Disorders...	Mend...
▶ Creativity and psychopathol...	Reddy...
Creativity as a manifestatio...	Sipow...
Discover inspiring European...	
▶ Do mental health professio...	Laube...
Do mental health professio...	Laube...
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Do you see the "face"? Indivi...	Zhou ...
Exhibit Showcase	
Neurotypical: All You Need t...	
Personality-driven situatio...	F. Rau...
The concept of illness beha...	Mech...
The concept of illness beha...	Mech...
The Draft for Suggestions a...	
The effects of social media ...	
What drives content creatio...	
What is Creativity? (And why...	Naiman

Final Writing:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1UgQNekv9GcwmvIAQ8TKB5xbhineT_zZXjd_ckmuQ4w/edit

Human Behaviour through Psychology and Cultural Perspectives

What has a greater impact on Human Behaviour: Pathological condition or one's cultural background?

Introduction

The human brain is still a fascinating mystery to all of us, scientists, and non-scientists. It's responsible for every single aspect of our lives, and more specifically for our research topic, it's responsible for how we behave and how we view one another. There are types of psychology and it is a huge topic. Because humans are the most complicated of all species, psychology is such a broad science, and there are many kinds of psychology. Our research will mostly deal with human behaviour and perception in the field of psychopathology.

What is psychopathology?

It is a branch of psychology that is laboratory-based and experimental, using scientific methods to study human behaviour. Stemming from **social psychology** and other psychology subdisciplines, this type is based on studying people's behaviours in real world-situations. Social psychology doesn't involve experiments, it's more based on questionnaires and observations instead.

People working in a wide range of fields can be found in a psychology department at a typical institution. There are people who study perception (how our eyes and ears work), learning (how we develop as children and how we make sense of the world as adults), memory (why we recall and how we forget), language, thinking, and reasoning are all areas of research.

Human Behaviour: Experiences and Neurological Conditions

The idea of human behaviour is mainly the area of our interest, because of the actions and interactions of the people. "Particularly important are genetic characteristics that make some people more vulnerable to a disorder than others and the influence of neurotransmitters." (Stangor and Walinga 2014). There are differences between us as humans that we are in control of, like our own choices and preferences. An automatic explanation comes directly to mind saying that they act in that way because of past experiences and past situations that they have gone through. Those situations and experiences somehow made them think and react in this way, whether it is positive or negative. But how did these situations affect their behaviour in such a way? Examples can be found in the smallest daily situations, like when looking at the sky, everyone can imagine shapes and things from the clouds' shapes.

Have you ever seen a face in mountains, clouds or everyday objects? If you have, you experienced face pareidolia, a psychological phenomenon of seeing faces in non-face objects or patterns. We see things based on what we expect to see, based on our past experiences and what we have been

through. This raises an important question: **why do different people who have been through the same situations are affected in extremely different ways?** When responding to a stressful life event, people rely more on their cognitive functions which are conditioned by sociocultural factors and childhood socialisation. Responses may also be triggered by situations similar to a past stressful event. This could be the differences that are forced by our brain wiring. Those differences, when they are at high levels, are what are known as mental or personality disorders.

Mental disorders are different from neurodiversity, there's a huge confusion between them, as there's no standardised definition of neurodivergence. Neurodivergent people are aware that their differences present them with distinct challenges. This is also true in the case of mental health issues. One of the criteria for identifying any mental health condition is how it impacts your daily life. Mental disorders affect cognition, emotions, and behavioural control, and substantially interfere both with the ability of children to learn and adults to function in their families, at work, and in the broader society.(Organization, Abuse, and Project 2006)

The general approach towards mental disorders is that they are a malfunction of the brain that needs to be set right, and in most cases that approach is the correct one to be followed. There's no denying the benefits of medicine in improving one's life, or at least, for the extreme cases, making it not so unbearable as without it. However, what about cases where an answer cannot be found? Life-long, chronic conditions that are not aided much by medicine? There needs to be accompanying approaches to make use of those conditions and bring out the positive sides of them, and to also accommodate them and integrate ways of fitting them into our daily lives.

Normal Behaviour Caused by Abnormal Neurological Conditions

While some psychologists focus on "normal" human behaviour, others focus on "pathological" psychology, which includes how people act when their brains are injured or deteriorate through time, as well as what causes psychiatric diseases. Mental health issues can have an impact on your cognition, as well as the way you think and see the world. They are a brain difference that has a substantial impact on your life, similar to neurological illnesses.

The matter of people only realising they may not be as "normal" as they thought when they learn of the experiences of those labelled as "not normal" raises the question of where exactly that fine line is. There can be a lot of hidden, underlying symptoms that may not be noticeable or could even be considered normal among most people, but that actually relate to a disorder when properly studied.

These findings appear to support the theory that mental health issues are neurodivergent. One argument against this could be that when we add more and more items under that tent, what will be considered normal? But that's the point: everyone's brain is different, even if they don't have any neurological or mental health issues.

For years it hasn't been noticed that people, neurodivergent or not, might be suffering from serious problems, these differences were often confused with the normal variations from one human to the other. "An intense fear of spiders, for example, would not be considered a psychological disorder unless it has a significant negative impact on the sufferer's life, for instance by causing him or her to be unable to step outside the house. The focus on distress and dysfunction means that behaviours that are simply unusual" (Stangor and Walinga 2014)

If we're to specifically speak about neurodiversity, people with neurodivergence usually live normally, however they experience the world differently, they think in a different unique way. Neurodiversity can be a powerful engine for other areas, becoming their point of strength, which is why it is better to focus on the positive effect of these disorders or neurodivergence on human behaviour. Because, despite being seen as a disability brought upon the person by their brain, it often has a merit to it.

Neurological Conditions Manifesting Through Creativity

“The idea that creativity and psychopathology are somehow linked goes way back to antiquity to the time of Aristotle, who famously stated that “No great mind has existed without a touch of madness.”(Reddy et al. 2018)

“Creativity may be simply defined as the act of turning new and imaginative ideas into reality.”(Naiman 2014)

To focus on people’s differences, we should consider their strengths and whether or not it’s related to their state of mind. Often are mental disorders, like bipolar disorder, accompanied by creativity that could help turn their manic episodes into artistic, musical, or literary activities. These can be seen as a form of expression of oneself and communication with the outside world. Famous creators who suffered from mental disorders like bipolar disorder include Friedrich Nietzsche, Vincent van Gogh and Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky.(Sipowicz and Pietras 2020)

For neurodivergent people, there’s the phrase "tapping into the neurodiversity talent pool" which means utilising their strengths in taking in and giving out information. Neurodiversity might be common between artists as they have higher creative and practical intelligence, while all learning methods are focused on mathematical and analytical intelligence.

By embracing people’s different brain systems, more opportunities can be offered to everyone, and we can design a whole new way of life that would be more accessible to us all. Because disorders affect several regions of the brain, this causes an intensity and uniqueness in emotional states which often leads mentally ill to seek an outlet for their emotions. This also often leads them to having new patterns of thinking that moves away from conventional ones. Looking at these outlets as a means of understanding them is one way to help destigmatize them and is one step closer to integrating them in society or increasing their chance of a somewhat normal life. Their creation can be a work of literature, fine art, music, or any sort of creative communication that can be seen as an expression of their personality, their life experiences, their experienced emotions. (Sipowicz and Pietras 2020)

However, does one have to be a genius or have a super creative mind, just because he is considered a neurodivergent? A crucial finding is that people with low IQ can perform and achieve creatively, and that IQ merely defines the possibility of creative achievement, not the capacity. This study contradicts popular perception that people with low IQs are incapable of doing anything. While many creative people may feel stigmatised and neglect their psychological problems, it is critical to treat them to avoid negative consequences and a decrease in their creativity over time.

“Stereotypes have devastating consequences because people quickly generate impressions and expectations of individuals who belong to a stereotyped group”(Lauber et al. 2006)

Neurological Conditions Manifesting Through Behaviour, Fashion and Social Norms

How are social hierarchy and art/fashion linked with psychology/human behaviour? Some people have some characteristics that we can tell through the way they dress.

For the social hierarchy in fashion, It is thought that how one dresses or follows a certain fashion style helps us know about his background. People can be classified according to the way they

dress. Moreover, we can understand that there are different cultures, and every culture has certain specifications that we can predict while seeing this culture's way of fashion.

If people's perceptions of situations are sampled from their daily lives, and thus situations differ between people (i.e., each person is in his/her own situation), then defining a given situation solely by one person's perception. (F. Rauthmann et al. 2015)

We can tell about this one's social power as well. When searching about it, we may find out that this is a thing! People's visual representation is criticised and the smallest details can lead us to know a lot about this person. The material, the colours and the decorative elements. How they look and how they present themselves, can tell us about their characteristics as well.

Content Creation, not only in social media, can somehow be related to many things. There is a web content-creation and it is thought to be related to psychology. If there is a "yes" or "no", "yes" is written in green and "no" is written in red. The green makes us feel it is the right thing to click onto but the red makes us feel there is an error. **Even one's perception of hand gestures differs from culture to culture; what one culture interprets as love in another as money, and what one culture interprets as promise in another as a dispute!**

Recent research has found that online communities can bring social values to their users and that the Internet is a powerful vehicle for an individual to build close relationships with others and to enhance the individual's well-being. (Liang et al., 2011)

Plenty of online platforms offer those inclusion to those with mental disorders, rather than ostracising them, allowing them to feel more like any other member of an online community. One example is a Twitter account belonging to someone with dissociative identity disorder. They used varying symbols or emojis to differentiate between the personalities and made it apparent which tweet belonged to which personality. The legitimacy of that account can't be certain, but there is no proof that they can't use it in that manner. Worth mentioning is how the internet allows neurodivergent voices to be heard clearly, and how they use their voices to raise awareness regarding their cases, proving they are not the stereotypical image portrayed in the media. This has opened the way for countless others to relate their own experiences and realise what could be the cause behind their struggles, no matter how minor they feel.

Content-creation is a huge topic and somehow it can always be related to psychology. It doesn't have to be in a closed circle, it is not a must for different topics to be related to psychology, but somehow it is interesting. Everyday's situations are the ones that should be included in our thoughts as they are daily, they happen usually. Looking at it from a different perspective, it could lead to something exciting.

Discussion

Human behaviour is a complex relation between sociocultural and mental conditions, affected by variables like past experiences, one's culture and their neuroplasticity, or their brain's ability to adapt and change according to experiences. However, personal traits and characteristics are not always permanent. (Mechanic 1986) Similarly, people's creative capacity is not always dependent on a person's IQ level nor does it have to relate to having a neurological disorder.

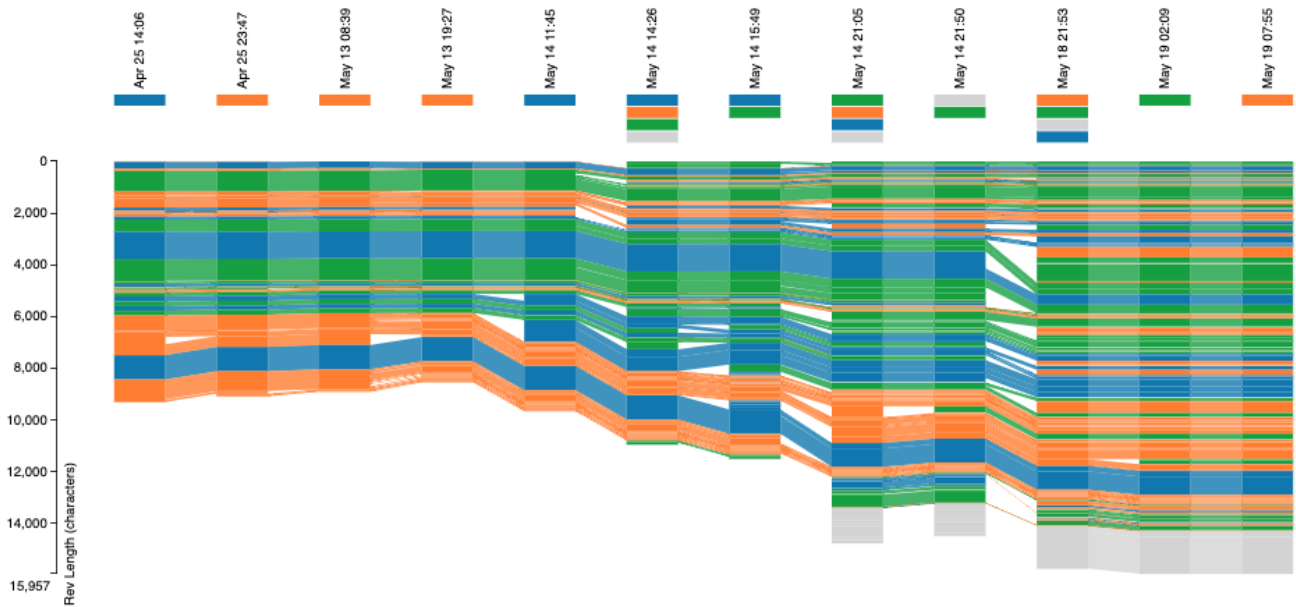
Conclusion

People choose and create their surroundings to some degree, and also perceive them differently depending on their personalities.(F. Rauthmann et al. 2015) This is why we should not put people in boxes, and realise that they are more than their assigned labels or medical terminology. As the 'normal' varies according to one's perception and background, "Defining the normal" is an area that we suggest needs further research and development.

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DocuViz:



	Name	Edit of Self	Edit of Other	Total Edit	Contribution
	Anonymous Autho	73392	7025	80417	1903
	Rana Akeel	19040	7876	26916	3946
	Raghdia Fouad Fa	44907	12880	57787	4948
	ENGY GAMAL ABDE	14514	13450	27964	5160
	Total	151853	41231	193084	15957

Final Reflection:

The overall module showed me that sometimes I can sit down and write without organizing, and other times I feel like organizing my thoughts. After I've been introduced to the mind mapping, I've been using it and it is very useful for both, getting out my thoughts and organizing them.

The collaborative writing was beneficial throughout the whole semester as sometimes I needed clarifications even in other modules and my group was very helpful. However, the first steps in the collaborative writing were a bit confusing. We helped each other out. Things became clearer after a while, and we went through different discussions through different online applications and offline. While coming near to the end, we assigned roles, and everyone committed and did his assigned tasks.

I believe we succeeded in collaborating, discussions, and peer critique. The whole process is a success!

However, I've learnt from the collaboration that it is easier, and maybe more fun, to get the work done efficiently on time with the quality needed.

Also, I find Zotero, DocuViz and Voyant can be very useful. They make searching and learning much easier!