Community

A ~~as home, religion, values, customs, or identity. Communities may share a sense of place~~ *situated in a given geographical area (e.g. a country, village, town, or neighbourhood) or in virtual space through communication platforms. Durable relations that extend beyond immediate genealogical ties also define a sense of community, important to their identity, practice, and roles in social institutions such as family, home, work, government, society, or humanity at large.[1][need quotation to verify][2] Although communities are usually small relative to personal social ties, "community" may also refer to large group affiliations such as national communities, international communities, and virtual communities.[3]*

Socialization

The process of learning to adopt the behavior patterns of the community is called socialization. The most fertile time of socialization is usually the early stages of life, during which individuals develop the skills and knowledge and learn the roles necessary to function within their culture and social environment.[10] For some psychologists, especially those in the psychodynamic tradition, the most important period of socialization is between the ages of one and ten. But socialization also includes adults moving into a significantly different environment where they must learn a new set of behaviors.[11]

Socialization is influenced primarily by the family, through which children first learn community norms. Other important influences include schools, peer groups, people, mass media, the workplace, and government. The degree to which the norms of a particular society or community are adopted determines one's willingness to engage with others. The norms of tolerance, reciprocity, and trust are important "habits of the heart," as de Tocqueville put it, in an individual's involvement in community.[12]

Community Development

ork or community planning, and may involve ... ities including non-government organizations (NGOs), universities or government agencies to progress the social well-being of local, regional and, sometimes, national communities. More grassroots efforts, called community building or community organizing, seek to empower individuals and groups of people by providing them with the skills they need to effect change in their own communities.[13] These skills often assist in building political power through the formation of large social groups working for a common agenda. Community development practitioners must understand both how to work with individuals and how to affect communities' positions within the context of larger social institutions. Public administrators, in contrast, need to understand community development in the context of rural and urban development, housing and economic development, and community, organizational and business development.

Types of community

A number of ways to categorize types of community have been proposed. One such breakdown is as follows:

1. **Location-based Communities**: range from the local neighbourhood, suburb, village, town or city, region, nation or even the planet as a whole. These are also called **communities of place**.
2. **Identity-based Communities**: range from the local clique, sub-culture, ethnic group, religious, multicultural or pluralistic civilisation, or the global community cultures of today. They may be included as *communities of need* or *identity*, such as disabled persons, or frail aged people.
3. **Organizationally based Communities**: range from communities organized informally around family or network-based guilds and associations to more formal incorporated associations, political decision making structures, economic enterprises, or professional associations at a small, national or international scale.

Internet communities

Credit: mymsitblog

In g[...]ormation as currency or social resource.[32][33][34][35] W[...]ysical counterparts is the extent and impact of "we[...] strangers form to acquire information through online networks.[36] Relationships among members in a virtual community tend to focus on information exchange about specific topics.[37][38] A survey conducted by Pew Internet and The American Life Project in 2001 found those involved in entertainment, professional, and sports virtual groups focused their activities on obtaining information.[39]

An epidemic of bullying and harassment has arisen from the exchange of information between strangers, especially among teenagers,[40] in virtual communities. Despite attempts to implement anti-bullying policies, Sheri Bauman, professor of counselling at the University of Arizona, claims the "most effective strategies to prevent bullying" may cost companies revenue.

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ယေဘုယ်အားဖြင့် virtual လူမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းသည် ဗဟုသုတး၀င့်နှင့် သတင်းအခ်ကွာလက်ွားကို ခြေဖွကး သို့မဟုတ် လူမှုအရင်းအှမစ္စ၍အဖ်ဖ့်ဖင့် တန်ဖိုးထားဖွကသည်။ တစ္ဖျယှ့် community း၀င့်နှင့် virtual community တို့၏ ကြာျခားခ်ကွာ အင်တာနက်ပေ၍မှုတစ္ဖင့် သိက်ဖြမ်းဝဠ်ူမ်ား သို့မဟုတ် သူစိမ်းမ်ားဆီမှ သတင်းအခ်ကွလက် မ်ားရယူးၤၤ့်င့် အတိုင်းအတာ း၀င့်နှင့် သကွေရာကွး ပင့်ျဖစ္သည်။ Virtual community မှ အ ဖွ့၀င်ဖွားသည် သူတို့၏ အခင့်းခင်း ဖွကားဖ၍ အေဖွကာင်းအရာတစ္ဖုခုကိုေလ့လာရာဖ၍ သတင်းအခ်ကွလ ကွလွယ်ူမ်ားကို အဓိက အာရုံးစိုက ်ျဖီလုပ္ပေလ့ရှိသည်။ Pew Internet ၏ ၂၀၀၁ စစ္ဖမ်းအရ online ေ

ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဖေးရေးအဖြစ်များ၊ online အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းလုပ်ျပ်ုများ ုနှင့် online အားကစားလုပ်ျပ်ုများသ ည့် သတင်းအခ်က္ကလက်မ္မားကို ရယူခံင်းျဖင့် သူတို့၏ လုပ်ဆောင္ခ်က်များကို အာရုံစိုက္ကြ၍ပ္ုိ၍ကသည္။

အတ္ထနက္ု်ျဖင့် အားပ်ိင္ငန္ုံ့ျခင်း၊ အရွေက္ေရူစ္ုခင္းများ သည့် မိမိမသိသော သူစိမ္းများနှင့် သတင်း အခ္ုက အလက္ုများ ဖလွယ္ုင္းျဖင့် ရလာသော အကီးဆက္ုများျဖစ္ုပေသည္။ ထိုအ္ုျဖစ္ုပ္ုက္ုများသည် ဆယ္ုေ က္ုသက္ု အရယ္ုးဖ္ုကားတြင္ု အေတြ္ုများသည္။