Community characteristics & orientation

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Instructions

Research the community you are most interested in exploring using links from the UN Sustainable Goals website (https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/) and others. In your exhaustive research, answer the following.

Community characteristics

Community life-cycle (current state)

Where is your community in its life-cycle?	What you need to focus on:	Special needs
☐ **Just forming** Need basic tools to connect, but not sure from there	Research and/or discuss the potential of some basic tools with members, explore what ideas it might give them, and see what they might bring in with them.	
☐ **Self-designing** Information stage, but with a strong sense of what it wants to accomplish	Contribute ideas to the design. Analyze systematically the implications of their community design for technology, infrastructure, and technology skills.	
☒ **Growing & restless** Ready to add new functionality to its tool configuration	Try to make this a community reflection and self-design event. Does their restlessness suggest a major change, such as a transition to a new platform?	Try to reach most of the public and fulfill their needs by providing them a platform to receive the knowledge of availability.
☐ **Stable and adapting** Just needing some new tools	How much disruption will the community tolerate? How will the new tools be integrated into or affect existing practices?	

Constitution

Diversity: How diverse is the community?

Topic	Your notes

What are the different types of members and what are their levels of participation?	There can be various types of members: 1. General Public: Mostly they can contribute at local level. However, there may be some people which can contribute at global level. 2. NGOs They generally able to reach at the global level as it has more number of resources as well the data to reach the audiences at most. 3. Hotels: Can provide their left out food to the people 4. Event Organizers: In big events there are chances of more food wastage so that can be saved by donating to the needy people.
How spread apart is it in terms of location and time zones?	It is widely spread across different location of all over world.
What language(s) do members speak?	Considering the complete globe it has around 6500 languages as the members can be found all over the world.
What other cultural or other diversity aspects may affect your technology choices?	The major reason that affect to our technology will be the poverty. As all people or the backward class people may not able to afford the mobile phone or different electronic gadgets.

Openness: How connected to the outside world is your community?

Topic		Your notes
How much do you want to control the boundaries of your community? Does your community need	☐ To be private/secure ☒ Open boundaries ☐ Both private & public spaces	There are several areas in the world which is not known to everybody or that may be wipe out from the map and due to that they are not able to receive proper facilities and their survival is difficult due to lack of attention towards them by nation. So we need to reach out them and help them as much as we can.
How does your community need to interact with other communities? Do you need common tools for sharing and learning with them?		Yes they can interact with each other via the web application and can able to share the resources and the need as per the requirements and fulfil the needs of foodless people.

Technology aspirations

Technology savvy, tolerance, & constraints: What are your community's technology interests and skills and patience thereof? What are the constraints imposed by technology factors?

Topic	Your notes
How interested is your community in technology?	Some people from community might not know the technology but by introducing them with the technology their need can be fulfill.
What is their capacity for learning new tools?	They have the capacity to lean the new tool and able to adapt them as it will be user friendly. Around 80% people can able to grape this tool which are able to other who completely doesn't know the tool.
What is the range of skills? If their interests and/or skills are	It doesn't required a high ended skill to operate the technology and also from this they cannot able to distract.

diverse, could it cause conflict or distraction?	
How tolerant are members of the adoption of a wide variety of tools?	The members who widely using the tool has a lot of tolerance and that can be estimated for the level of work they were doing. And considering the other part of the members which also going to use the technology they might not have such level of tolerance but they can also able to adapt the variety of tool.
How many technological boundaries are they willing to cross, e.g. sign in to more than one web-based tool, learn to use new tools, or give up old favorites? This helps you understand what level of integration you need.	There are some of the technological boundaries for some people who are not familiar with the technologies and they need to understand the functionality of the application.
What are your members' technology constraints (e.g., bandwidth, operating systems, etc.)?	The main constrain will be the device itself. Most of the people might not have the electronic device to get the notification for the availability of food. And if they may have it then other constrain will be the Internet connection. They might not afford the internet charges.
How much time are members able to be online and from where (office, home, field)? Some people have limited online time, or are able to be online only in specific locations. Others are always on. Very diverse situations can affect participation	The NGOs will able to be online every time as they have the resources and the donor can be online whenever they get the time and post it on application if there not be the receiver available then NGO can also able to take the food and reach to donor.

Community orientation

Relevance to community: Use the range from 0 (no relevance) to 5 (high relevance) to determine what matters most to the community. Look at these from the perspectives of the different types of members (under "constitution"). Also discuss the "value-added" to each member group

0	1	2	3	4	5	Orientations	Variants	Key activities/your notes
☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	**Meetings** Many communities place a great emphasis on regular meetings where members engage in shared activities for a specific time. Meetings, and the visible participation of members, assert the community's existence	☐ Face-to-face/blended ☒ Online synchronous ☒ Online asynchronous	With the proposed system they don't need to meet face to face and able communicate online.
☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	**Open-ended conversation** Some communities maintain ongoing conversations as their primary vehicles for learning. Open-ended conversations are	☐ Single-stream discussions ☒ Multi-topic conversations	Yes, people can discuss regarding the process and provide their thoughts regarding resource distribution.

						common when a community is co-located and people keep the conversation going as they "bump" into each other.	☒ Distributed conversations	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	**Projects** In some communities' members want to focus on particular topics, go deep, and collaborate on projects to solve problems or produce useful artifacts. Learning is not just a matter of sharing knowledge or discussing issues. Members need to do things together in order to develop their practice. Projects usually involve a subgroup within the community	☒ Practice groups ☐ Project teams ☒ Instruction	Here internally, community can participate and provide their contribution.
☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	**Content** Some communities are primarily interested in creating, sharing, and providing access to documents, tools, and other content. Valuable and well-organized content is a useful resource for members	☐ Library ☐ Structured self-publish ☒ Open self-publish ☐ Content integration	Here all the community can see the amount of resources they have and the amount of resources they need. So that they can help each other internally.
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	**Access to expertise** Some communities create value by providing focused and timely access to expertise in the community's domain, whether internally or externally. Communities with this orientation focus on answering questions, fulfilling requests for advice, or engaging in collaborative, just-in-time problem solving	☐ Questions & requests ☐ Access to experts ☒ Shared problem solving ☒ Knowledge validation ☒ Apprenticeship & mentoring	All community can share their problem and with the collaboration of different members they can get the particular solution and manage the situation.
☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	**Relationships** Some communities focus on relationship building among members as the basis for both ongoing learning and being available to each other. This orientation emphasizes the interpersonal aspect of learning together. Communities with this orientation place a high value on knowing each other personally, emphasizing networking, trust building, and mutual discovery	☒ Connecting ☐ Knowing about people ☐ Interacting informally	Members will able to connect and able to build the new relationship by joining the community.

			☒			**Individual participation**	☒ Levels of participation	People can volunteer itself.
						Learning together happens in the context of a group, but it is realized in the experience of individuals. People bring different backgrounds, communication styles, and aspirations to their participation in a community. People have different levels of commitment, they take on different roles, and they use tools differently	☐ Personalization ☐ Individual development ☒ Multi-membership	
			☒	☒		**Community cultivation**	☒ Democratic governance	There is no one superior in the organization as it is nonprofit organization and people were willing to help.
						Some communities are happy with loose self-organization and unplanned evolution, while others thrive on attention to community cultivation. They have a need to reflect on the effectiveness and health of the community to make things better, joined with a willingness to work on it	☐ Strong core group ☒ Internal coordination ☐ External facilitation	
			☒			**Service context**	☐ Organization as context	People serve for the others and provide their contribution towards society.
						In some cases, serving a specific context becomes central to the community's identity and the ways it operates. They may live inside an organization, whose charter their practice needs to serve. They may have a mission to provide learning resources to the world or to recruit members widely. Or they may seek interactions with other communities whose domain complements their own	☐ Cross-organizational ☐ Other related communities ☒ Public mission	

Scratchpad (other interesting insights, questions/answers, etc.)