



Community characteristics & orientation

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Community (UN SD goal): SDG #1 No poverty, #4 Quality Education and #13 Climate Action

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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
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.	One of the challenging tasks in agriculture is yield prediction. Yield prediction helps growers to get much information about yield. Using the designed application, the farmers can easily identify the yield and they can easily find how much their profit as a result in the given environmental condition.
<input type="checkbox"/> 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?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 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?	The main members would be the growers or farmers and their participation will be at highest level in this as they will be using this application for getting knowledge about yield.
How spread apart is it in terms of location and time zones?	In terms of location and time zone, it is reflected to all those countries where agriculture production is done. This application is mainly focused on Canada Agricultural area.
What language(s) do members speak?	Members will speak and understand English language.
What other cultural or other diversity aspects may affect your technology choices?	Basically, the farmers who are not aware of English language and do not have much knowledge about usage of recent technologies. However, this application will be user friendly and easy to use.

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	<input type="checkbox"/> To be private/secure <input type="checkbox"/> Open boundaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both private & public spaces	
How does your community need to interact with other communities? Do you need common tools for sharing and learning with them?		

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?	According to research by Farm Journal, it shows that 59% of Farmers use smartphones and 44% use tablets. Thus, most of the members are interested in recent technologies.
What is their capacity for learning new tools?	It will rely on the common tools which are user friendly.
What is the range of skills? If their interests and/or skills are diverse, could it cause conflict or distraction?	Time management and organization will be the most important skills as yield being dependent on season and the factors affected by weather condition.
How tolerant are members of the adoption of a wide variety of tools?	It is user friendly so their will be less tolerance by the members to adopt this system.
How many technological boundaries are they willing to cross, e.g. sign in to more than	There is no sign in required, though they just must provide information what they want to do and what they are looking for and get the information about yield as a result.



one web-based tool, learn to use new tools, or give up old favorites? This helps you understand what level of integration you need.	
What are your members' technology constraints (e.g., bandwidth, operating systems, etc.)?	This application is built using the matlab language which is easy to use, and members can easily run it on window, macOS and linux operating system.
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	Members can have access whenever they want.

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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face/blended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Online synchronous <input type="checkbox"/> Online asynchronous	Face to face meeting is not required however members can access information through online.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open-ended conversation Some communities maintain ongoing conversations as their primary vehicles for learning. Open-ended conversations are common when a community is co-located and people keep the conversation going as they "bump" into each other.	<input type="checkbox"/> Single-stream discussions <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-topic conversations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Distributed conversations	Members might need distributed conversation when they do not have enough knowledge about the system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/> Practice groups <input type="checkbox"/> Project teams <input type="checkbox"/> Instruction	



						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		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/> Library <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structured self-publish <input type="checkbox"/> Open self-publish <input type="checkbox"/> Content integration	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/> Questions & requests <input type="checkbox"/> Access to experts <input type="checkbox"/> Shared problem solving <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge validation <input type="checkbox"/> Apprenticeship & mentoring	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/> Connecting <input type="checkbox"/> Knowing about people <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interacting informally	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual participation 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Levels of participation <input type="checkbox"/> Personalization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual development <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-membership	



						different roles, and they use tools differently		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community cultivation 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Democratic governance <input type="checkbox"/> Strong core group <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal coordination <input type="checkbox"/> External facilitation	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Service context 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	<input type="checkbox"/> Organization as context <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-organizational <input type="checkbox"/> Other related communities <input type="checkbox"/> Public mission	
Scratchpad (other interesting insights, questions/answers, etc.)								
Yield prediction helps growers to identify the yield and help them to increase their profit.								