



Community characteristics & orientation

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Community (UN SD goal):	Zero Hunger (Goal 2)
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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?	The number of people suffering from hunger are increasing again since 2015. UN estimates, this ever growing community will hit 840 million by 2030. This is not a good sign and requires new methods and programs to control it. Few measures taken by the government in this aspect are not sufficient to address this community needs as the raising numbers suggest. Better way is that every individual can contribute to this community and help to reduce their number.					
☐ 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?							





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Topic		Your notes			
What are the different to members and what are levels of participation?		 This project mainly concentrates on three groups of people: Hunger driven people: This group are the ones who need help. They may or may not have the access to the technology(mobile) Donor: Restaurants, farmers and other individuals. Helpers: This is the group who are willing to spare sometime to help the above group. Most of the people here are equipped with a mobile phone where they can access the application being developed in this project. 			
How spread apart is it in of location and time zor		The problem of hunger is all over the world apart from very few communities. The numbers are even more in the locations with high density of population and where people stay below poverty line.			
What language(s) do mo speak?	embers		ity is spread across the world. Most speak their own local language. As indow to world, it will be used to reach larger group of people.		
What other cultural or or diversity aspects may af technology choices?		All the people of this community may not have a smart phone to access the application. Individuals who want to help might not be well versed with the usage of the application(to update the information about food)			
Openness: How connec	ted to the	outside world i	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			The community is open to the outside world completely. This will actually enable to know who needs food and how it can be delivered to them.		
How does your communities tools for sharing and lea	s? Do you r	need common	The main motto of this project is to bridge the gap between the community in discussion and others. The community will interact via a mobile application with outside world. This will be a common interface for both the parties.		
Technology aspirat	tions				
Technology savvy, toler thereof? What are the co			at are your community's technology interests and skills and patience chnology factors?		
Topic		Your notes			
How interested is your community in technolog	gy;	This depends on the individual, the education that he/she possesses and also the affordability.			
What is their capacity for learning new tools?	or	The capacity of learning new tools is again a mixed concept because of the same reasons mentioned above.			
What is the range of ski their interests and/or sk diverse, could it cause of distraction?	ills are	The skills are diverse. Anyone who cannot afford food will be hungry. This group can include poor people, students, etc.			





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	adop			nembe vide va			It is a mixed bag again as few will be interested in using more tools and few not.			
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.						projec	The community can learn to use new tool as it will help for their own good (this project). They can also give up the old tool if the new one serves the purpose with a better user friendly interface.			
What are your members' technology constraints (e.g., bandwidth, operating systems, etc.)?						The m	This community may or may not have a better internet connectivity. The mobile application being developed is based on android. People will be using other phones such as iPhone where the application doesn't work.			
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						for the	Food is essential for everyone. People of this community will be using this application for their needs on a daily basis (whenever they need food). The usage time is limited.			
Co	mm	unit	v or	ienta	tior	1				
Relevance to community: Use the range from 0 (no relevance) to 5 (high relevance) to determine the community. Look at these from the perspectives of the different types of members (under "codiscuss the "value-added" to each member group										
0	1	2	3	4	5	Orientatio	ons	Variants	Key activities/your notes	
						emphasis of where mer activities for Meetings, a participatio	munities place a great on regular meetings mbers engage in shared or a specific time. and the visible on of members, assert unity's existence	☐ Face-to-face/blende d ☐ Online synchronous ☐ Online asynchronous	Everyone here works on their own and there is no need of meetings in this community.	
						Some comi ongoing co primary ve Open-ende common w	munities maintain nversations as their hicles for learning. ed conversations are when a community is and people keep the	 ☑ Single-stream discussions ☐ Multi-topic conversations ☐ Distributed conversations 	Suggestions to improve the application can be single-stream discussion which the application allows.	





			conversation going as they "bump" into each other.		
			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	Few people (helpers) can form a team and distribute food to the needy to avoid repetition.
			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	Community members can share the information about the application to others who can the start to participate to donate the food.
			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	This is not applicable.
			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	Knowing about the people in need and also about the people who donate can build a strong bond among the community and help to share the food in a proper way.
		\boxtimes	Individual participation	☐ Levels of participation	Individual involvement is important for the betterment of





						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 	this community because the individuals should come forward to help or ask for help.
						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	 ☑ Democratic governance ☐ Strong core group ☐ Internal coordination ☐ External facilitation 	This community works completely on the voluntary terms. There are not set of rules or governance here.
						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	 □ Organization as context □ Cross-organizational □ Other related communities ☑ Public mission 	Interactions with other communities will help a long way for making this community better. The communities who have surplus food can participate in this mission.
Scratchpad (other interesting insights, questions/answers, etc.) The community comprises of the restaurants, farmers, other individuals who are willing to donate leftover food and other groceries and also people who want to spare sometime to the society in getting the food distributed to the needy.								