



Community characteristics & orientation

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Community (UN SD goal): 1)No Poverty 2)Zero Hunger 3)Good Health & Well Being 4)Quality Education

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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.

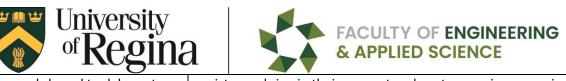
| Community characteristics | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Community life-cycle (current state) | | | | | | | |
| Where is your community in its life-cycle? | What you need to focus on: | Special needs | | | | | |
| □ Just forming Need basic tools to connect, but not sure from there | Research 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. | Currently, There is no application/web portal that connect NGOS to the people who are in need and people who want to contribute. My web portal will connect those and allow NGOs to post their upcoming campaign and their needs to attain their goals. This will allow needy to see activities of NGOs and ask for help. | | | | | |
| 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? | | | | | | |
| ☐ 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 | opic Your notes | | | | | | |
| What are the different types of members and what are their Underprivileged people: High Level | | | | | | | |





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| levels of participation? | | Contributors: High Level | | | |
| | | Volunteers: High Level | | | |
| How spread apart is it is of location and time zo | | Initially, it will be for small community like city or area. It should be broaden to globally. | | | |
| What language(s) do m speak? | embers | Initially, Project will be available in English, but my future scope is to make this in multilingual /regional language so that more people can join. | | | |
| What other cultural or diversity aspects may a your technology choice | ffect | This project is to serve Humanity so apart from Language barrier and lack of knowledge in needy people no other aspects may affect my technology. | | | |
| Openness: How connec | ted to the | e outside world | is your community? | | |
| Topic | | | Your notes | | |
| community? Does | | secure boundaries private & | Public: I want that maximum number of people join and contribute to society by helping NGOs for their campaign. In addition, maximum number of unprivileged people can join and find suitable NGO activity and ask for Help. Private: Only Government approved NGOs can post in web portal to avoid misuse of donation. | | |
| How does your commu with other communitie common tools for shari them? | s? Do you | need | Community people can interact with each other using any smart phones/tablets/laptop. Additionally they need internet to connect with each other. | | |
| Technology aspira | tions | | | | |
| Technology savvy, tole thereof? What are the | | | nat are your community's technology interests and skills and patience echnology factors? | | |
| Topic | | Your notes | | | |
| How interested is your community in technolo | gy? | As technology is growing and expanding to every corner of the globe, I think vast majority of people in community interested in technology except needy people who haven't experience of using smart gadgets. | | | |
| What is their capacity for learning new tools? | or | Poor people who have not use any kind of technology gadgets have very low capacity of learning new tools. Apart from that every user can easily learn new technology. | | | |
| What is the range of ski their interests and/or si diverse, could it cause of or distraction? | kills are | Web portal will be user friendly and easy to use for the ones who can read and write in English . So there is no need to have any extra skills to use application. It could be difficult for the people who cannot use smart phones/laptop. | | | |
| How tolerant are members the adoption of a wide of tools? | | Tolerance of people cannot measure , it's depend on individual. But, It will be very simple and easy to use . | | | |
| How many technological boundaries are they will cross,e.g. sign in to more | ling to | Initially, users do not need to register themselves to use web portal except NGOs. Users just have to open website and see the upcoming activities of the NGOs and participate or contribute their role to serve the society. For the NGOs they need to | | | |





| one web-based tool, learn to use newtools, or give up old favorites? Thishelps you understand what level ofintegration you need. | | | | | | register and sign in their acco | register and sign in their account and post upcoming campaign details. | | | |
|--|----|------|------|------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| What are your members' technology constraints (e.g., bandwidth, operating systems, etc.)? | | | | | | | Internet and latest web browser will be constraints for the members. | | | |
| How much time are members able to be online and from where (office, home, field)? Some people have limited online time, or are able tobe online only in specific locations. Others are always on. Very diverse situations can affect participation | | | | | om ld)? ed tobe catio ery | society except eye strain. It was and anytime unless they must | People can use it for how much time they want as there is no harm to contribute the society except eye strain. It will be on web browser so user can use it from anywhere and anytime unless they must have internet. | | | |
| Co | mm | unit | y or | ient | atio | n | | | | |
| 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 | Initially, Meetings held by NGOs will be helpful to gain the trust of donors and volunteers. NGOs can arrange the free webinar and explain their activities. | | |
| | | | | | | Open-ended conversation Some communities maintain ongoing conversations as their primary vehicles for learning. Open-ended conversations are common when a community is colocated and people keep the conversation going as they "bump" into each other. | ☐ Single-stream discussions ☐ Multi-topic conversations ☐ Distributed conversations | It will be necessary for the community members to connect with each other to serve the society. NGOs should actively post their upcoming activities detail and user should continuously interact with NGOs and contribute their part for the betterment of Society. | | |
| | | | | | | 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 | ☐ Practice groups ☐ Project teams ☐ Instruction | It will be very helpful for the NGOs if people can join their campaign and serve the needy community. This is the main purpose of the application that people participate in nearby | | |





| | | | 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 | | NGO activity. |
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| | | | Content Some communities are primarily interested in creating, sharing, and providing access to documents, tools, and other content. Valuable and wellorganized content is a useful resource for members | ☐ Library ☐ Structured self- publish ☐ Open self- publish ☐ Content integration | NGOs will share their next upcoming activity details like location, date, time, targeted audience, requirements if any. |
| | | | 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-intime problem solving | ☐ Questions & requests ☐ Access to experts ☐ Shared problem solving ☐ Knowledge validation ☐ Apprenticeship &mentoring | There is no need of any access to expertise in this project as this project only aim to serve humanity. |
| | | | 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 | It is necessary that NGOs and Contributors have good relationship as contributors/donors donate their life savings and valuable time. So to attain trust of donors ,NGOs should have maintain relationship with users. |
| | | | 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 different roles, and they use tools | Levels of participation Personalization Individual development Multimembership | This project is mainly aim to serve the humanity to the society. So it's very important that as many as people can join NGOs activities as an individual and contribute their part. |





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| | | | | | | 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 | It is important for the any community to have strong relation bond and Internal coordination between users. In my project it's vital that all the members support each other and participate in as many as NGO activities , that's a way to serve the Humanity. | |
| | | | | | | 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 | This project is to serve humanity . The main service of this project is to create a community and connect Underprivileged people to the NGO and Contributors to the NGO. So this community will be a medium for the NGO to connect the whole world. | |
| Scratchpad (other interesting insights, questions/answers, etc.) | | | | | | | | | |
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