

the Learning Network on Sustainable energy systems

DESIGN FOR DIVERSITY a glocalised process for socio-cultural respect and identity

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BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

- **Examine design for diversity** as a highly glocalised process
- □ To understand how to '*think local act global' informs* the design process with respect to the *socio-cultural identity* of users.
- Design for diversity glocalisation, socio-cultural issues, globalisation and context as vital elements in design for diversity as a glocalised process.
- Design as a the term commonly used to describe the invention, planning and realisation of both tangible and intangible products and services.



DESIGN FOR DIVERSITY

- It is about the creation of concepts or artifact that are in synchronisation with the social diversity of the intended community.
- Social diversity encompasses the acceptance and respect, understanding that each individual is unique, and recognising and accepting our individual differences.
- It is an exploration of these differences in a safe, positive, and nurturing environment meeting the needs of users within a specified context.
- Also, it calls for sensitivity of the context and an *empathic* user insight, which act as a catalyst for focusing people's attention on public empire.



APPROACH

- Constructivist philosophical viewpoints
- □ Phenomenology
- Observations
- Our personal experiences as designers
- Design for diversity
- Practical cases
 (symbiotic relationship)





DISCUSSION

- Context: is a word frequently applied in the design processes, with intent to bring out a well-orchestrated product or service which perfectly fits the intended community, a process that uncover the behaviours of the society.
- □ Structure: lays the foundation required in the creation of synergy between form and function during the design process.
- Interpretation: is a particular way of explaining or understanding something; it provides an *explanation* of the *meaning* of something.
- □ Common ground: users behaviours, *situational context, linguistic* and *social contexts* and their interpretations.



CONTEXT- DYNAMICS

Social context: is viewed as the immediate *physical* and *social setting* in which people live or in which something happens or develops.

Linguistic context: is a discourse that surrounds a *language unit* and helps to determine its interpretation.

Situational context: is the *local knowledge* within someone's work space (Caputo, 2011).



LOCAL VRS GLOBAL

- Think *local* act *global* (Fisher, 2007), enables us to understand that *design for diversity* is a highly glocalised process.
- ❑ Globalisation is a reflexive process that weaves the world into a single place through increased interaction between different orders of life.
- □ Localisation is a process of adapting a *product or service* to a particular language, culture and desired local "look and feel".



GLOCALISATION

- □ Glocalisation was a result of merging '*globalisation*' and '*localisation*' -Roland Robertson in 1992.
- □ A process that involves *blending, mixing,* adapting of two or more processes one of which must be *local* (Khondker, 2004).
- Often interpreted as 'think globally and act locally' (Sucháček, 2011), it is a hybrid in between strategy that embraces elements of global culture and integrates them, to a greater or lesser degree into local culture (Alden, Steenkamp & Batra, 2006).



CASE EXAMPLE



CONCLUSION

- Think local, act global enables designers to conceive ideas or issue in local context with appreciation of global appeals. This would not only improve a product visibility but creation of unique and all embracing products that respect social cultural identity.
- □ The concept of design for diversity considers *local perspective* in developing goods and services which increases user value within the global arena.
- Design for diversity resonates with the idea of *Universal Design*.
- Universal Design enables individuals to use goods and services tailored towards the greatest number of individual needs as possible in an economical and inclusive manner.
- □ However, factors such as *situational, linguistic* and *social context* are key considerations during the design process to achieve user empathy.





THANK YOU Think *local* act global





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