

Project Design Phase-I

Problem – Solution Fit

Date	7 OCTOBER 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID27338
Project Name	Project - Natural Disaster Intensity Analysis and Classification Using Artificial Intelligence
Maximum Marks	2 Marks

Problem – Solution Fit:

The Problem-Solution Fit simply means that you have found a problem with your customer and that the solution you have realized for it actually solves the customer's problem. It helps entrepreneurs, marketers and corporate innovators identify behavioral patterns and recognize what would work and why?

Purpose:

- 🧩 Solve complex problems in a way that fits the state of your customers. 🧩 Succeed faster and increase your solution adoption by tapping into existing mediums and channels of behavior.
- 🧩 Sharpen your communication and marketing strategy with the right triggers and messaging.
- 🧩 Increase touch-points with your company by finding the right problem-behavior fit and building trust by solving frequent annoyances, or urgent or costly problems. 🧩 Understand the existing situation in order to improve it for your target group.

Problem Solution Fit for Natural Disaster Intensity Analysis and Classification Using Artificial Intelligence:

Problem-Solution fit canvas 2.0

Purpose / Vision

<p>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) CC</p> <p>Who are the customers that you are serving? (Who are the customers that you are serving?)</p> <p>Employee from NDRF and the public who have affected by disaster are taken as customers.</p>	<p>4. CUSTOMER CC</p> <p>What customer segment are you serving? (Who are the customers that you are serving?)</p> <p>Measures should be taken to avoid property damage, structural damage to buildings, loss of utilities. Efforts to make communities and governments faced with such issues more resilient and able to respond to disaster.</p>	<p>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS AS</p> <p>Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem? (Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem?)</p> <p>Measure-based solutions, such as conserving forests, wetlands and canal needs, can help communities prepare for, cope with, and recover from disasters, including slow-onset events such as drought. Water infrastructure should be perfected to ensure the safety of controlling floods and discharging water. In addition, related mechanisms and systems should be improved.</p>
<p>2. JOBS TO BE DONE / PROBLEMS JP</p> <p>What jobs do the customers need to get done? (What jobs do the customers need to get done?)</p> <p>These common elements allow you to prepare for and protect yourself from disaster. Emergency managers think of disaster as recurring events with four phases: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.</p>	<p>3. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE PR</p> <p>What is the root cause of the problem? (What is the root cause of the problem?)</p> <p>Different disasters occur due to various causes. Causes for such calamities can be contributed to deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution. The major causes of catastrophic disasters are natural phenomena occurring in the earth's crust as well as on the surface.</p>	<p>7. BEHAVIOUR BF</p> <p>What are the customers' behaviours that help or hurt the problem? (What are the customers' behaviours that help or hurt the problem?)</p> <p>Intense or unpredictable feelings. People may be anxious, nervous, overwhelmed, or grief-stricken. Changes to thoughts and behavior patterns. Sensitivity to environmental factors. Stress-related physical symptoms.</p>
<p>3. TRIGGERS TR</p> <p>What triggers the problem? (What triggers the problem?)</p> <p>Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, storms, etc., can damage chemical plants or oil and gas pipelines, causing the release of hazardous materials.</p>	<p>10. YOUR SOLUTION YS</p> <p>What are the solutions that you are offering? (What are the solutions that you are offering?)</p> <p>Raising awareness about potential hazards and how to address them. Educating the public about how to properly prepare for different types of disaster. Installing and strengthening inspection and warning systems.</p>	<p>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR CB</p> <p>How do the customers get the solutions? (How do the customers get the solutions?)</p> <p>When severe disaster occurs, people try to communicate through internet. The internet can also link agencies with volunteers and victims. Ultimately, stronger agency connections can result in more timely response and integrated service when disaster strikes.</p>

<p>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER EM</p> <p>How do the customers feel before and after the problem? (How do the customers feel before and after the problem?)</p> <p>Before the disaster, people will lead their life in a very peaceful manner. They do their routines. They will work and earn money. After the disaster, people get stressed, because some may lost their properties, their families etc... Feelings of fear, anger and change in their lifestyle, difficulty in sleeping and they will be very hard in accepting the reality.</p>	<p>11. YOUR SOLUTION YS</p> <p>What are the solutions that you are offering? (What are the solutions that you are offering?)</p> <p>Stay in a safe area or shelter during a natural disaster. Listen to your portable radio for important updates and instructions from local authorities. If power is lost, use a generator with caution. Do not use the elevator. The electricity may go out, and the sprinkler system may cease to work.</p>
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