RC

AS

BE

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)

Who is your customer? i.e. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids

efine

fit into

Specially abled persons.



J&P

ľR

 \mathbf{EM}

6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS

What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available

Implanted electronic medical device that can produce useful hearing sensation by electrically simulating nerves inside the inner ear.

5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS

Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the

or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & cons do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital notetaking

The first ever approachtosign language it has only 6 sign gestures detection. As AI takes an important role in communication and interaction, the use of this technology enables individuals with disabilities to access information much easier, all just by speaking to their devices.

2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS

Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one; explore different sides

Deaf and dumb people couldn't able to convey their messages to the normal people easily. Deaf people cannot hear the words as others speaks and Dumb people cannot express their feelings by words. Concentration making their communication much easier and live a normallife.

9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE

What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do

i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in

Disabilities affects the entire family. Meeting the complex needs of a person with a disability can put families under a great deal of stress — emotional, financial, and sometimes even physical. However, finding resources, knowing whatto expect, and planning for the future cangreatly improve overall quality of life.

7. BEHAVIOUR

What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? i.e. directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated; customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace)

In our device, there's an option called problem detection display in which our customer can able to see the type of problem occurs & solution will be displayed.

3. TRIGGERS

굮

What tiiggeis customeis to act? i.e. seeing theii neighboui installing solaí panels, íeading about a moíe efficient solution in thenews.

By comparing normal people, Specially Abled people should depend on other sand want to live their life independently like other people.

4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER

How do customeis feel when they face a pioblem of a job and afteiwaids? i.e. lost, insecuíe > confident, in contíol - use it in youí communication stíategy & design.

BEFORE: It is very difficult to convey the message to normal people.

AFTER: They overcome their reluctance to have communication with normal people.

10. YOUR SOLUPION

If you aie woiking on an existing business, wiite down youi cuiient solution fiist, fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits feality.

If you aie woiking on a new business pioposition, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customeí limitations, solves a píoblem

Facial recognition, voice recognition and predictive texting tools allows people who have difficulties in speaking to communicate moreeasily using AI. We can also use AI sensors to monitor their health conditions regularly and save the health reports for future purposes in aseparate database.

8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR

SL

What kind of actions do customeís take online? Extíact online channels fíom 7

Advertise on online with influencers to test the product and promote it also on social medias.

What kind of actions do customeis take offline? Extiact offline channels from 7 anduse them foi customeí development.

