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Review on an Approach to Help Blind People with Low-Cost Braille Keyboard Using NLP

Mr.Akhil Anjikar
Head Of Department, Computer Science and Engineering
Jhulelal Institute Of Technology
Nagpur, India
a.anjikar@jitnagpur.edu.in

Vishal Shamdasani
Department Computer Science and Engineering
Jhulelal Institute Of Technology
Nagpur, India
shamdasani46@gmail.com

Aryan Dewangan
Department Computer Science and Engineering
Jhulelal Institute Of Technology
Nagpur, India
aryandewangan245@gmail.com

Sachin Saha
Department Computer Science and Engineering
Jhulelal Institute Of Technology
Nagpur, India
sachinsaha628@gmail.com

Yash Khobragade
Department Computer Science and Engineering
Jhulelal Institute Of Technology
Nagpur, India
yashkhobragade75@gmail.com

Kundika Sahare
Department Computer Science and Engineering
Jhulelal Institute Of Technology
Nagpur, India
kundikasahare415@gmail.com

Abstract**—**Assistant technologies play an important role in increasing access to blind persons, making them able to interact more efficiently with digital devices. The study focuses on the development and functionality of a braille keyboard with live speech feedback, which is designed to improve text input and communication for blind users. The system includes a special braille keyboard, which is integrated with a real-time speech response, allowing users to get immediate hearing confirmation of their input. Notable features include adaptive voice modulation for better clarity, adaptable key mapping for user convenience, and spontaneous compatibility with various digital platforms. The live speech reaction mechanism ensures accurate text entry, reduces errors and increases the user's confidence. This analysis examines Braille keyboard hardware and software integration, which emphasizes its role in promoting independent digital interactions. It examines the challenges that faced during development, such as speech recognition accuracy and ergonomic design, with potential solutions. By providing intensive examination of this auxiliary technology, the purpose of the study is to highlight its advantages and boundaries, which contributes to the ongoing progress in access tools. This research combines their impact on increasing discourse on inclusive technologies and their impact in digital access to visually impaired individuals.

Keywords**—** *Braille Keyboard, Live Speech Feedback, Assistive Technology, Visually Impaired, Real-time Auditory Feedback, Adaptive Voice Modulation, Digital Accessibility, Text Input Accuracy, Inclusive Technology, Ergonomic Design.*

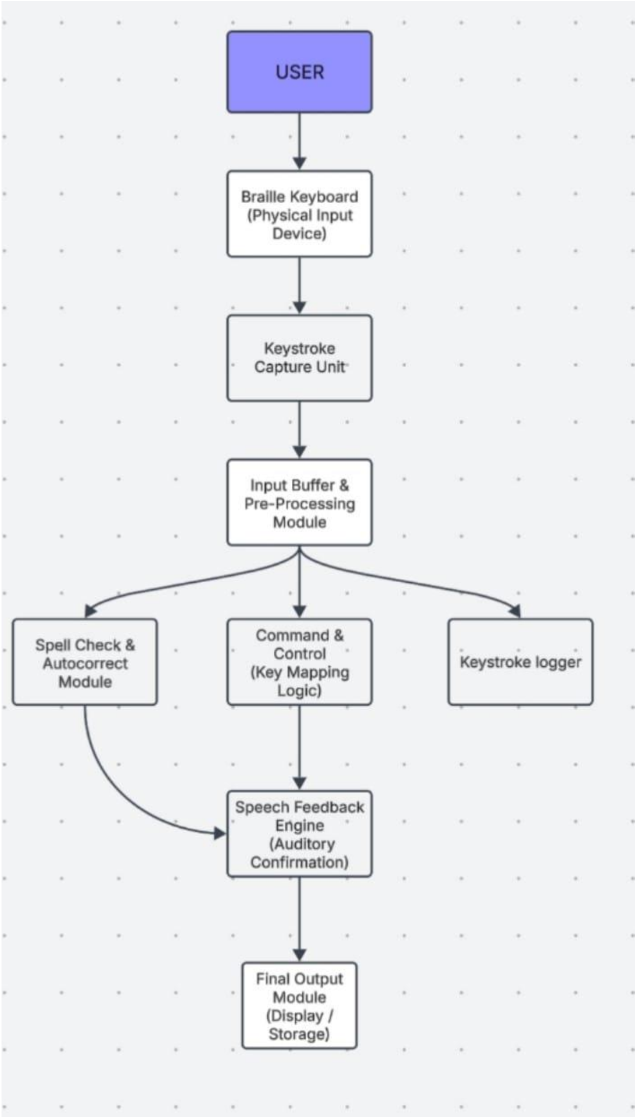
I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, auxiliary technology has made remarkable progress, which is inspired by the progress in artificial intelligence, speech processing and ergonomic design. These innovations have changed the way to reach access and freedom, interacting with digital devices. One of the most promising developments in the region is Braille keyboard with live speech feedback, a special input device designed to increase typing experience for visually impaired users. By combining Braille input techniques with real -time hearing response, this system enables users to achieve immediate confirmation of their typed text, reduce errors and improve efficiency.

At the core of this project, speech synthesis and adaptive voice ensure clear and adaptable response to the integration of modulation. This feature allows users to personalize their experience, making the keyboard more comfortable and user friendly. Real-time speech output plays an important role in assisting users by immediately verifying the text input, thus enhancing confidence and accuracy. Additionally, the system is designed for spontaneous compatibility with various digital platforms, which ensures its rhetoric in many domains, including education, professional communication, and daily tasks..

The development of this Braille keyboard involves addressing many major challenges, such as optimizing speech accuracy, designing an ergonomic layout, and ensuring smooth real time processing. By dealing with these challenges, the project aims to provide more accessible and efficient input solutions for blind individuals. This research contributes to the ongoing development of assistant technology, which highlights accessibility intervals and the ability to bridge EMP

II. ARCHITECTURE



III. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Minerva Sarma and his team have created a very clean wearable device that reads the printed text out loud. Built with a camera and raspberry pie 3, this gadget works in real time and does not break the bank. For people with visual loss, this means that they can enjoy books, newspapers and even product labels. This is a great help for people with dyslexia or night blindness by making the written material more accessible. Thanks to its light, cost-effective design, the device not only opens new educational opportunities, but also as a practical, everyday equipment-especially in areas where resources are tight.[3]

2. Another work, by Diamntino Freetas and Georgios Corepatroglu (2008), sees how speech technologies can change the lives of blind and low vision users. They detect devices such as screen readers that convert digital text into voice, as well as systems that allow users to print or listen to electronic content. Their analysis emphasizes that these devices only do more than simplifying tasks - they help promote freedom and open equal opportunities in education and employment. Authors advocate integrating these techniques into everyday equipment to build a more inclusive society.[4]

3. In a study of 2021, S. Prasanna, K. Vani, and V. Venkatswari introduced a mobile app designed to help the visually impaired users manage their SMS communication. The app takes the spoken words and converts them into lessons, which means that users can send and receive messages without the need to rely on visual signals. With its spontaneous design and obvious hearing response, the application makes daily communication simple and more independent, which has difficulty using a traditional, screen-based messaging system.[3]

IV. EXISTING WORK

There are various major stages in the deployment of the suggested mini project Braille keyboard (Text-to-Spin) system. First, system architecture and designs are installed, which describes the essential functionalities and specifications. Its purpose is to enter the visually impaired individuals through a particular set keyboard and listen to the response in the form of text-to-speech**.**[2]

The hardware integration phase involves the integration of a braille keyboard interface that consists of tactile sensors or switch to each braille character. Microcontroller such as Arduino or Raspberry Pi is used to capture the input from Braille keyboard. A speaker or headphone is also integrated to text-to-speech output. The integration of the sensor or touchpad can also be included to detect the user response and error.[2]

During software development, firmware is programmed in C/C ++ or Python to enable microcontroller operations. The firmware is responsible for detection of braille input, processing input data and interfacings with speech synthesis modules. Python or JavaScript can also be used to run additional logic and control text processing processes. At the speech synthesis level, the Text-to-Speech (TTS) library or API, such as Google Text-to-Speech or Festival, is used to enable real-time output from Braille input.[2]

Frontend development involves the use of a minimal and accessible user interface to reduce debugging or system configuration. This can be done using HTML, CSS and JavaScript, especially if an online-based system is required. A basic performance or LED lights can be used on hardware, however, to show the system of the system or react to the input.[2]

Backend development may include the implementation of a local server on Raspberry Pie or on any other embedded SE

V. METHODOLOGIES

This research follows a systematic method in developing Braille keyboard with live speech feedback to ensure effective and user friendly accessories for blind individuals. The methodology consists of the following stages:[5]

This phase focuses on the visually impaired problems during the inputing text and listens to the speech output. A comprehensive review of literature about existing Braille keyboard and accessories was held to specify functional and non-functional project requirements. A systematic approach e qwas used to develop system architecture, to integrate hardware (a common keyboard with bleral stickers) and software (python-based text-to-skills). Architecture includes:

- Early plan for Braille sticker configuration on the keyboard for accessibility.
- Identification of appropriate programming library such as PyTTSX3 (Voice synthesis), Pyinput (Keystrokes Recording), and Autocorrect Library.
- Development of an interaction model with immediate reaction to the user.[5]

The said software program has been developed using python with the following components:

- Keystroke logging: User input processing is logged in real time.
- Text-to-speech (TTS): A speech synthesis provides real-time voice response using the engine.
- Autocorrect System: A quality user provides the correct spelling for typographic mistakes to offer experience.
- User optimization features: provides management of speech rate, volume and voice settings.[5]

Braille tags were installed on the standard Qwerty keyboard to help identify blinds. The program was written in such a way that it would accommodate various models of keyboard so that users could use software through a variety of devices

VI. Working

The Braille keyboard with a live speech feedback is made to help and provide an accessible and efficient way to interact with modern digital content and technology. Each key in the system consists of a physical keyboard with braille stickers, allowing users to identify letters and symbols through the touch. This enables them to type confidently without the need for visual confirmation. The keyboard acts like a standard typing device, but is extended by an intelligent software system that processes keystrokes, providing real -time speech reactions, and provides spelling assistance. [5]

As user types, the system continuously monitors each keystroke and immediately converts it into speech. This ensures that the users confirmed the hearing of what they typed, which helps them to find and correct the mistakes immediately. The speech response is designed to be clear and responsible, allowing users to maintain a stable typing rhythm. In addition to a real -time speech output, the system contains an autorite feature that identifies potential spelling errors. When a mistake is detected, the system suggests the correct word through speech, allowing the user to accept or ignore improvement with a simple keystroke. [5]

Integration of a braille-labeled keyboard with a speech response system increases the access by reducing dependence on external aid. Users can type messages, create documents and interact more efficiently with digital platforms. This technique empowers blind individuals by providing a tool that promotes freedom and accuracy in written communication. By combining tactile recognition, speech output and intelligent lesson reform, the system creates a spontaneous typing experience that reduces the difference[5]

VII. CONCLUSION

The Braille keyboard with a live speech feedback project aims to bridge the accessibility gap for visually impaired individuals, which provides them a cost -effective and user friendly solution for spontaneous digital interactions. Real-Time Text-to-Speech (TTS) empowers the system users to type, navigate, and communicate freely by integrating the blessing-based input method with feedback.

Existing tributaries, such as screen readers and expensive braille keyboards, are limitations that obstruct widespread access. Our proposed solution addresses these challenges by providing immediate hearing response, by reducing errors through auto-reforms and ensuring a smooth and responsible user experience. The implementation of python-based software and widely available hardware (standard keyboard and PC) makes this solution both inexpensive and scalable.

Through rigorous testing and user response, the project increases digital inclusion for visually impaired, allowing them to efficiently perform tasks such as writing, coding and web browsing. With future improvement, such as multi-language support, future-stolen text and smart device integration, this technique has the ability to become an indispensable tool for access to digital world and freedom

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