CAPSTONE PROJECT

PREDICTIVE MODELING OF ACCESS TO IMPROVED DRINKING WATER IN INDIA

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OUTLINE

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Challenge: Access to safe and improved sources of drinking water remains a critical issue in India, especially in rural and underdeveloped regions. Despite ongoing efforts under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), inequalities persist in water accessibility across states and socio-economic groups. This project aims to analyze data from the 78th Round of the Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS) to assess the percentage of the population with access to improved drinking water sources. It will also explore related indicators such as use of clean cooking fuel and migration trends. By identifying patterns and disparities, the study will generate actionable insights to support evidence-based policymaking. The ultimate goal is to help ensure equitable access to clean water and contribute to India's progress on SDG targets.



PROPOSED SOLUTION

Data Collection

- Dataset: NSS 78th Round Multiple Indicator Survey
- File Used: nss Items data.csv
- Features: State, Sector, Gender, Age Group, Indicator
- Target: Value (percentage of access to water or related indicators)

Data Preprocessing

- Handled missing values and formatted categorical fields
- · Applied label encoding and one-hot encoding to non-numeric features
- Standardized the dataset for training

Machine Learning Model

- Used IBM Watsonx.ai studio to automate algorithm selection
- AutoAl trained multiple models and selected XGB Regressor as the best performer
- Trained model predicts the Value column based on input features
- Metrics used: MAE, R² Score

Deployment

- Deployed the model as an online REST API on IBM Cloud (watsonx.ai Studio)
- Deployment type: wml-hybrid_0.1
- Allows real-time prediction for new inputs (a state/sector/gender combination)

Evaluation

- AutoAl evaluated all model pipelines
- XGB Regressor had the best results with high R² and low MAE
- Visual and tabular outputs were used to verify accuracy



SYSTEM APPROACH

This section outlines the strategy and environment used to build and deploy the predictive system for improved drinking water access in India using IBM Cloud.

System Requirements

- Processor: Intel® Core™ i3-1005G1 CPU @ 1.20GHz
- Installed RAM: 16 GB
- Storage: 512 GB NVMe SSD (Toshiba THNSN5512GPUK)
- Graphics: Intel® UHD Graphics (128 MB)
- System Type: 64-bit operating system, x64-based processor
- Operating System: Windows 11
- Input Support: No pen or touch input
- Browser: Google Chrome (used to access IBM Cloud)
- Internet: Stable broadband connection for cloud-based model training and deployment

<u>Libraries / Technologies Used</u>

- (All processing handled automatically by IBM AutoAl on Watsonx.ai Studio)
- IBM Cloud Watsonx.ai Studio
- AutoAl (IBM's automated ML engine)
- XGBoost Regressor (selected by AutoAl as the best model)
- IBM Watson Machine Learning Runtime (wml-hybrid_0.1)
- No manual coding required all steps performed using IBM's graphical AutoAl interface



ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

Algorithm Selection:

• The algorithm used was selected automatically by **IBM Watsonx.ai'studio tool**. After comparing multiple models internally, It chose **XGBoost Regressor** as the best-performing model for predicting the percentage of population with access to improved drinking water. The selection was based on metrics like **R**² **score** and **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)**, using the structure of the provided NSS dataset.

Data Input:

The following features from the dataset were used as input variables:

- State
- Sector (Rural/Urban/All)
- Gender
- Age Group
- Indicator
- The target variable was:
- Value representing the percentage of people with access to improved drinking water or other indicators



ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

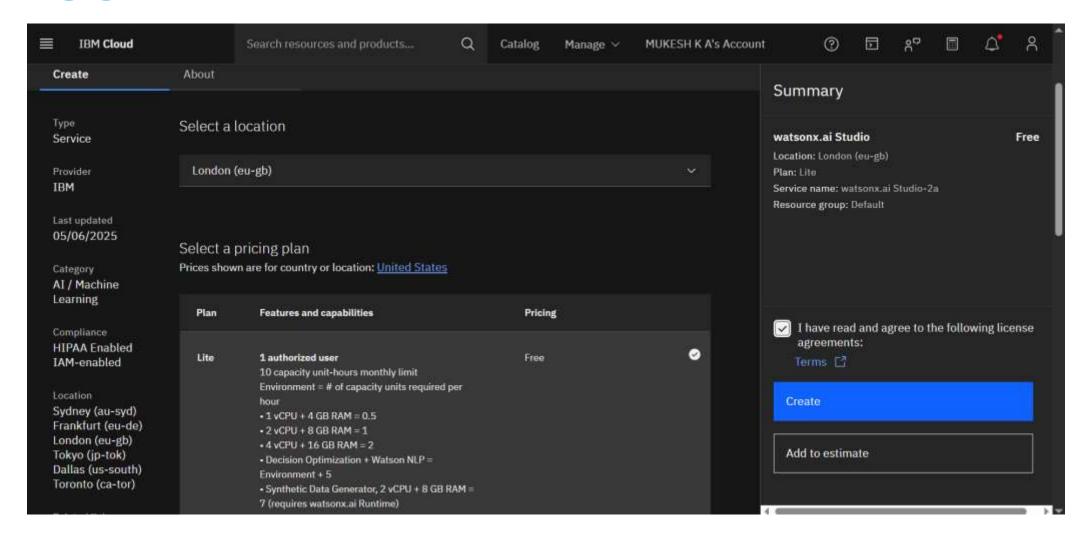
Training Process:

- Dataset: nss Items data.csv uploaded to IBM Watsonx.ai Studio
- AutoAl automatically performed:
- Data preprocessing
- Encoding of categorical values
- Model selection and comparison
- AutoAl internally used cross-validation to ensure stable results across the dataset
- Best model pipeline (XGBoost Regressor) was finalized and ready for deployment

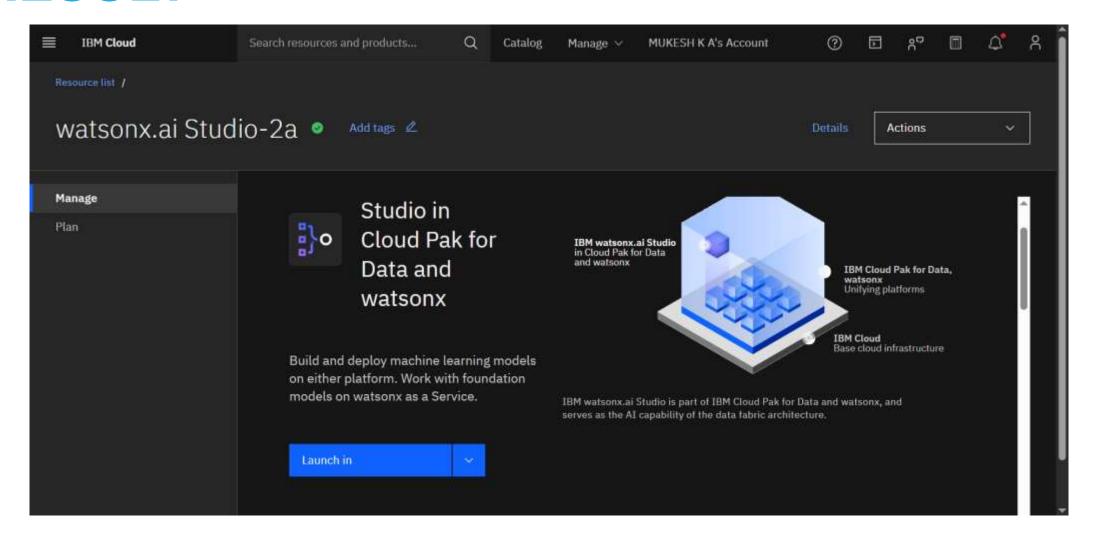
Prediction Process

- •Once trained, the XGB Regressor model was deployed on IBM Cloud as a REST API endpoint
- •Users can send new data points (e.g., state, gender, indicator) to the endpoint for prediction
- •The model returns the **predicted percentage (Value)** based on learned patterns from the dataset

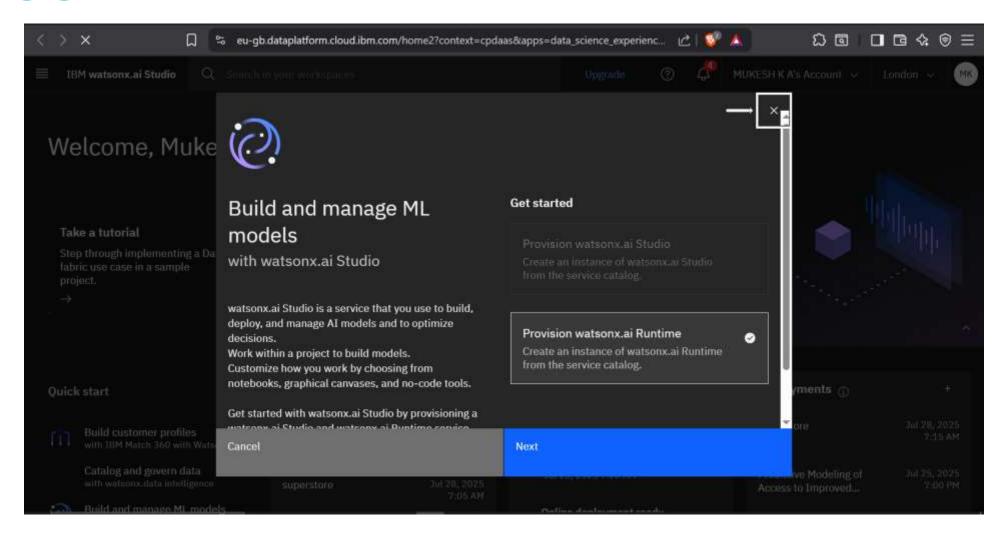




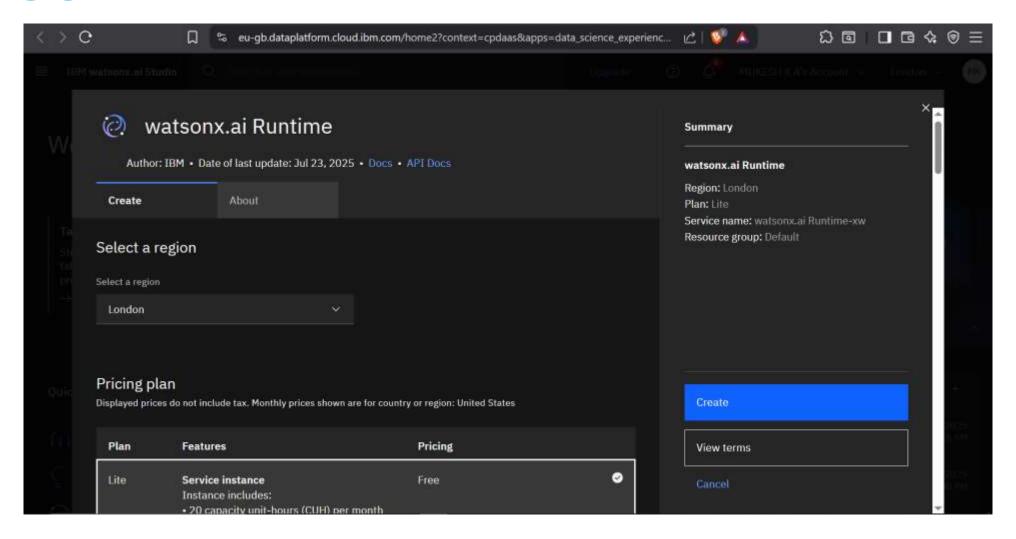




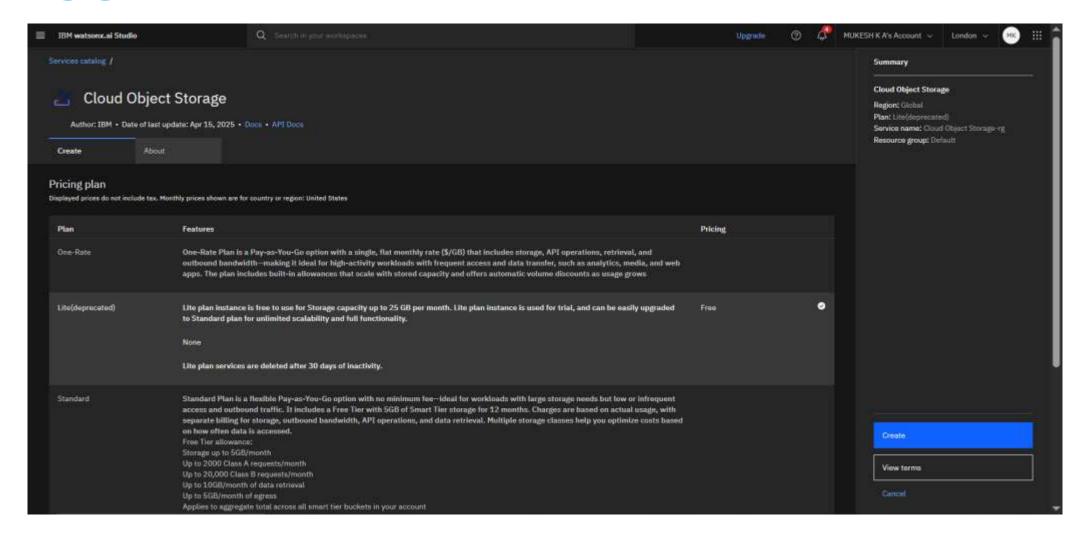




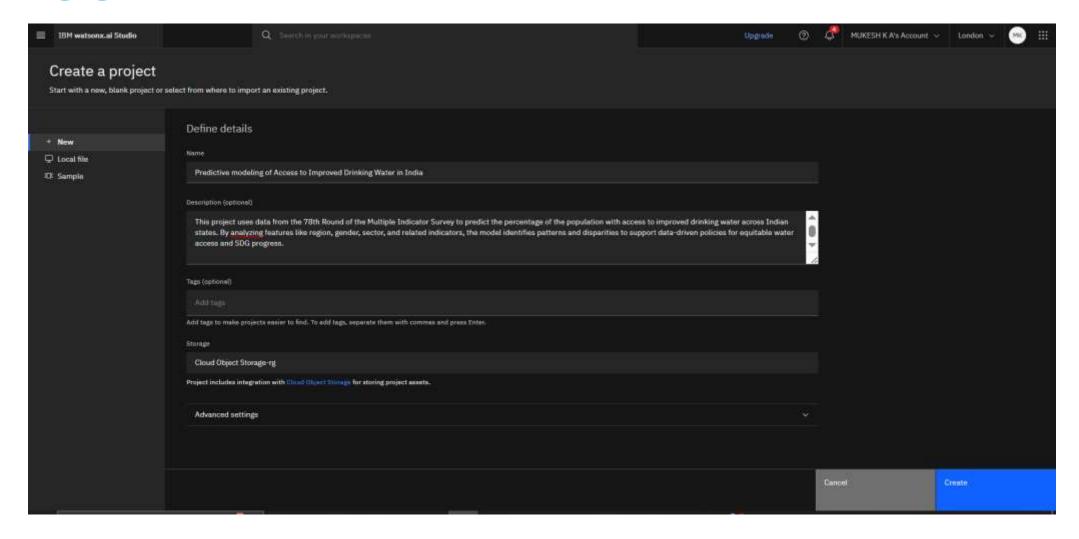




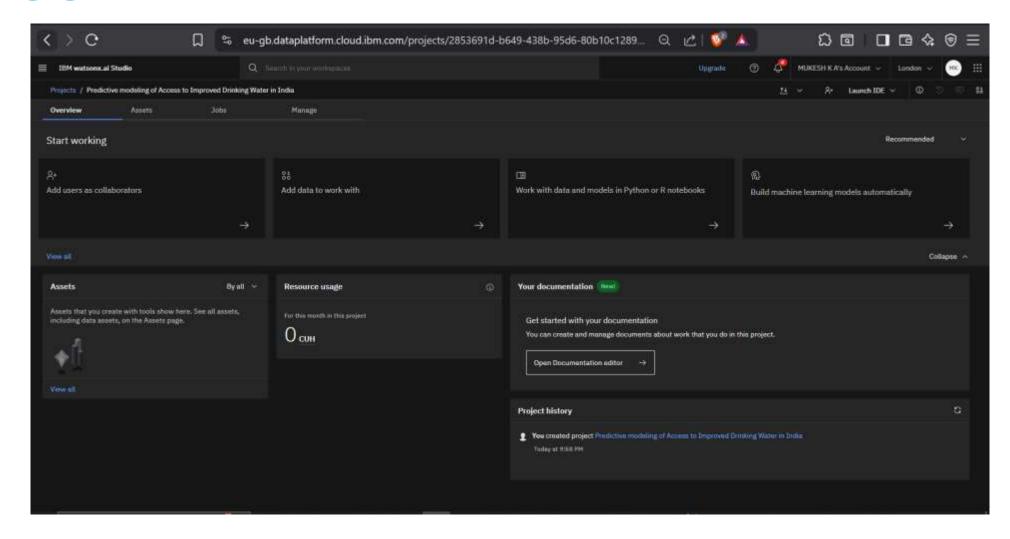




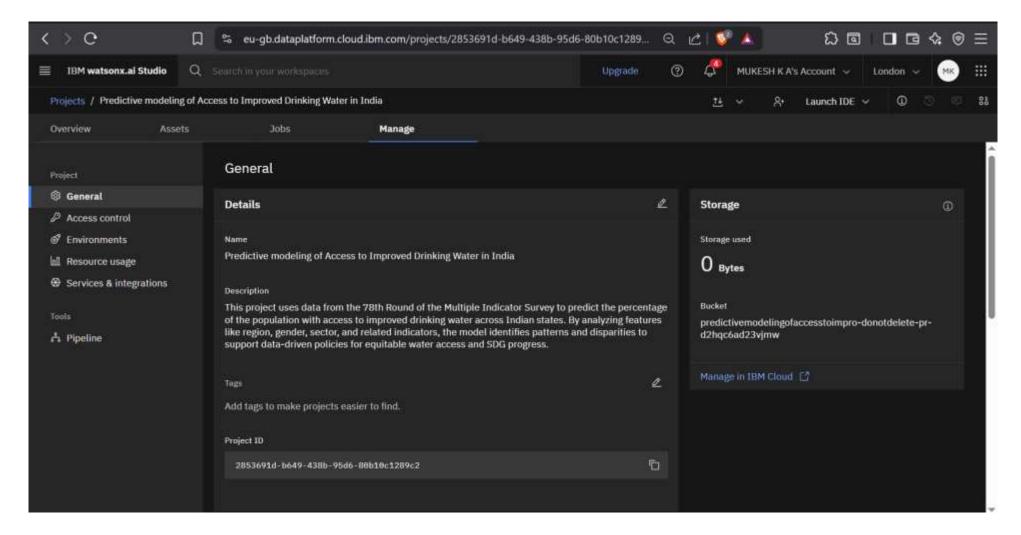




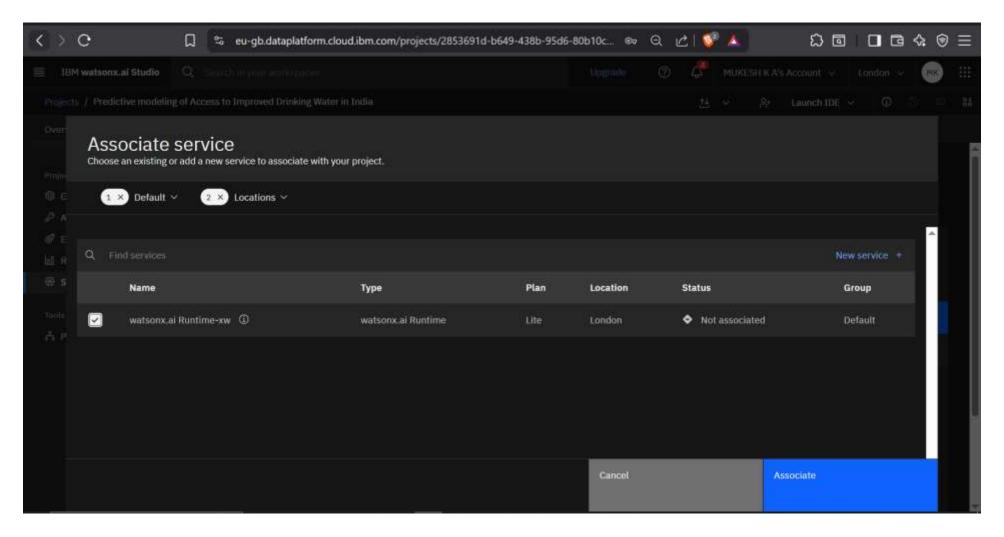




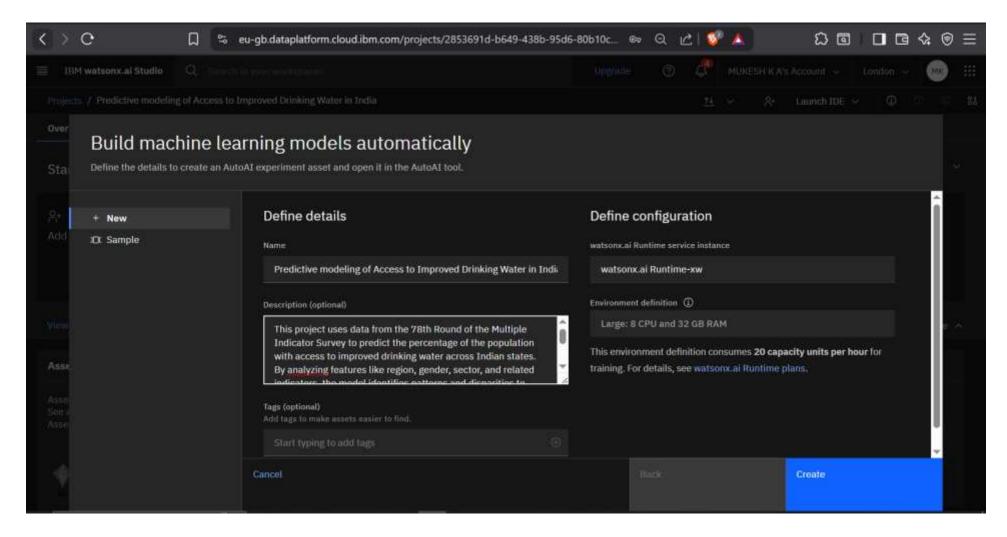




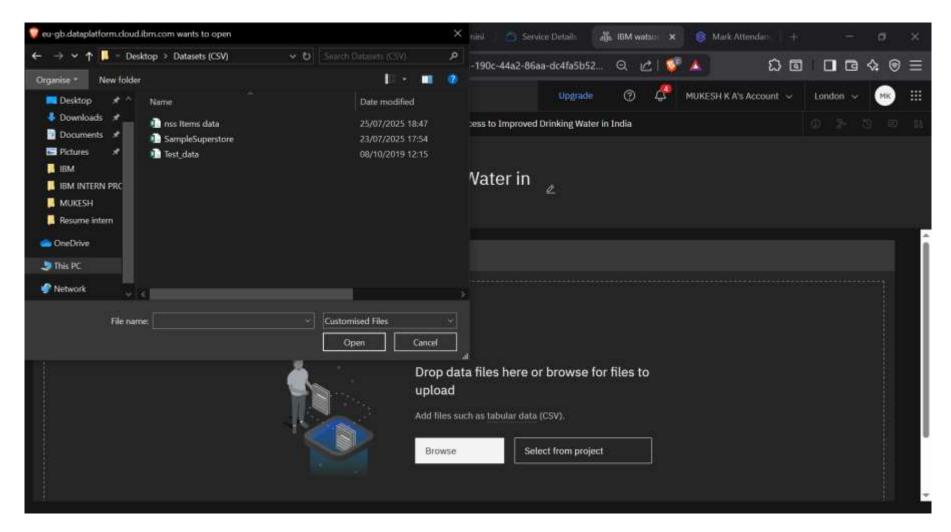




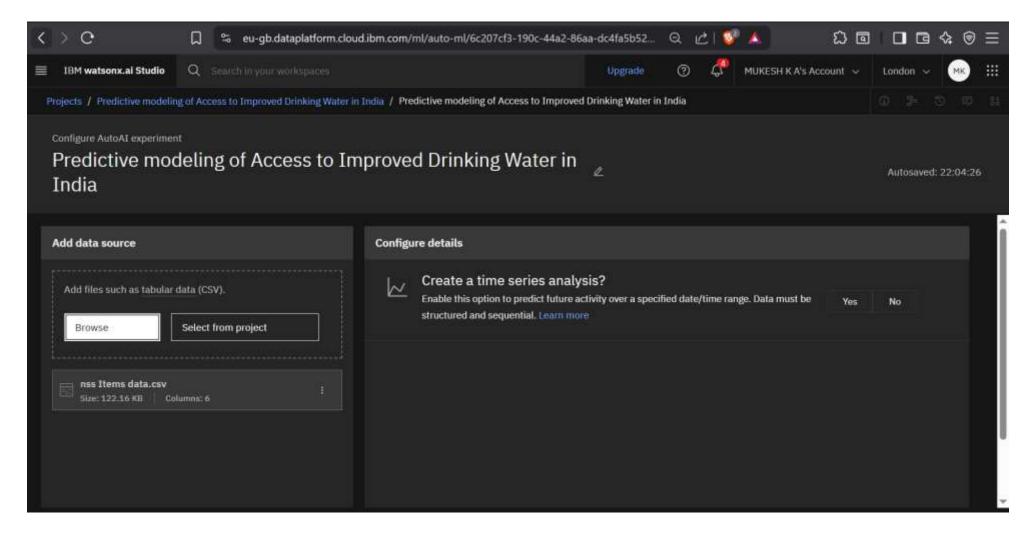




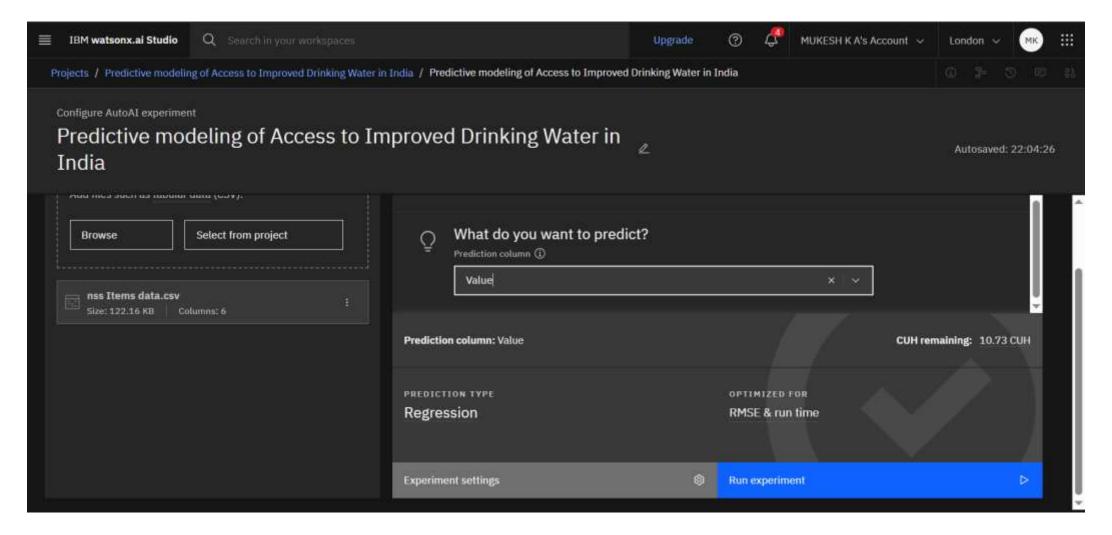




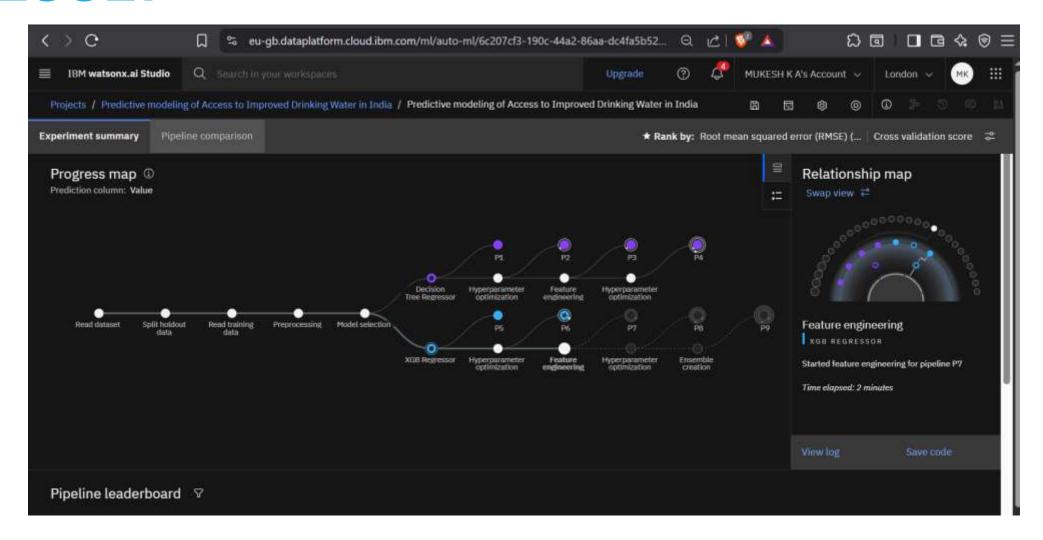




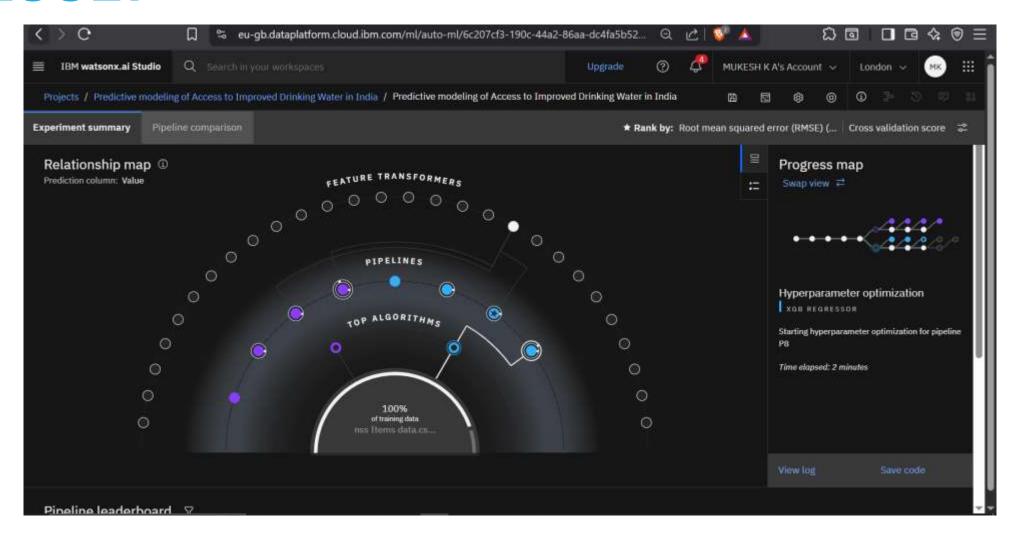




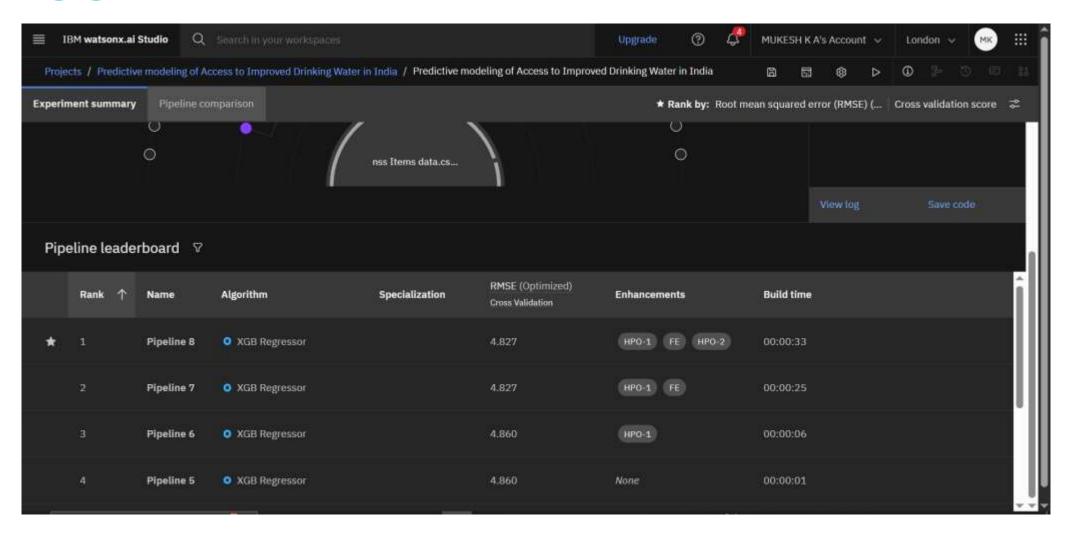




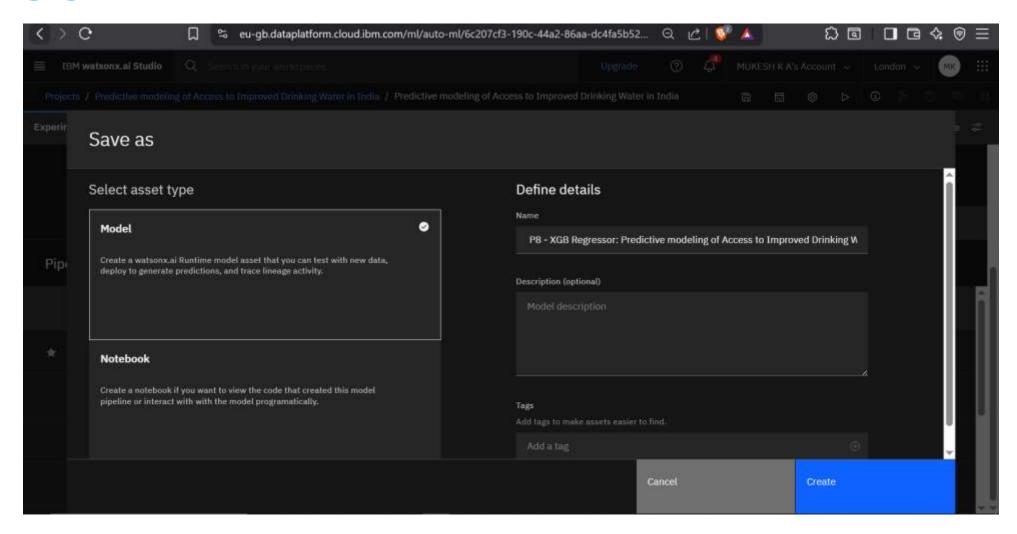




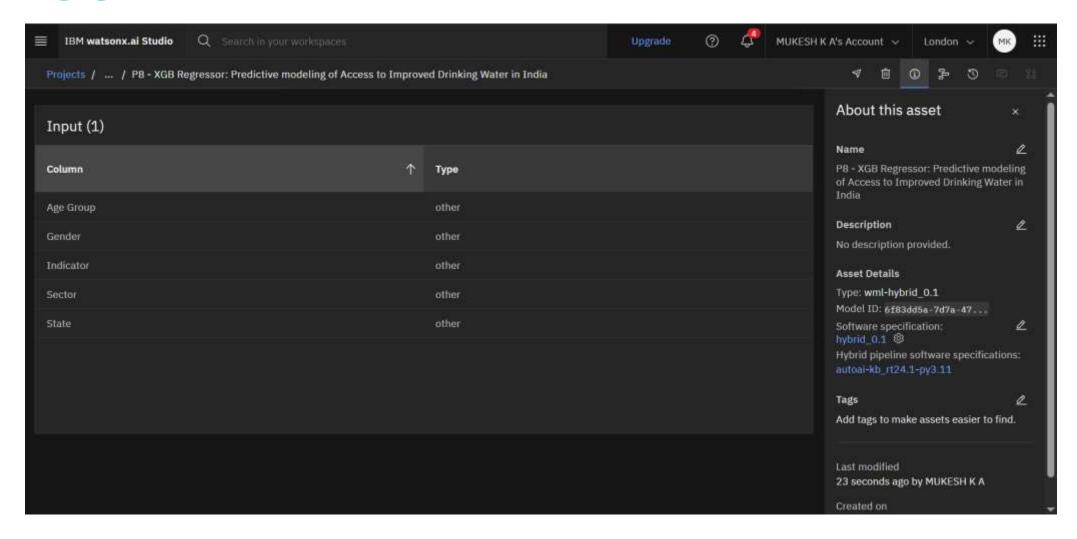




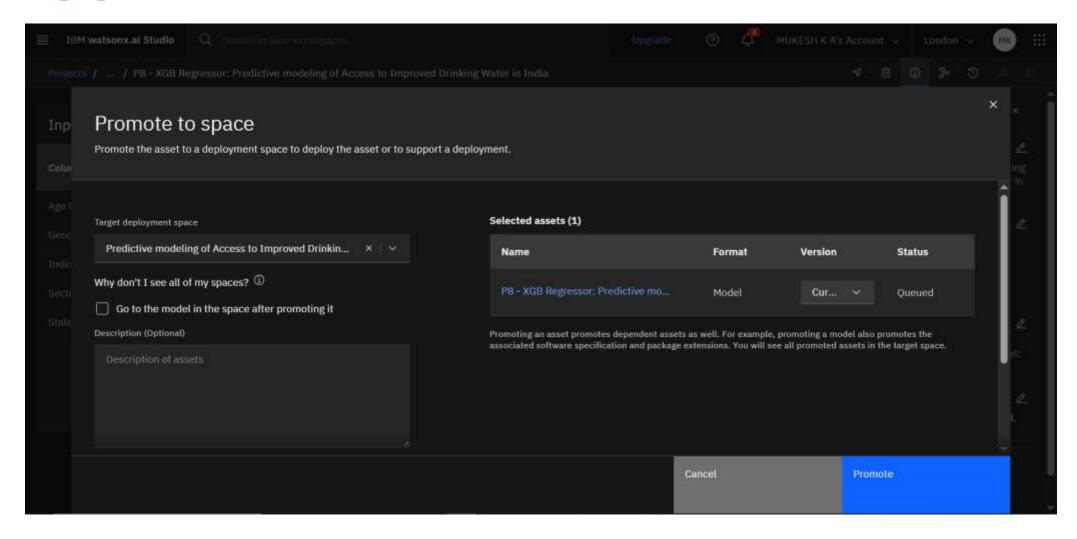




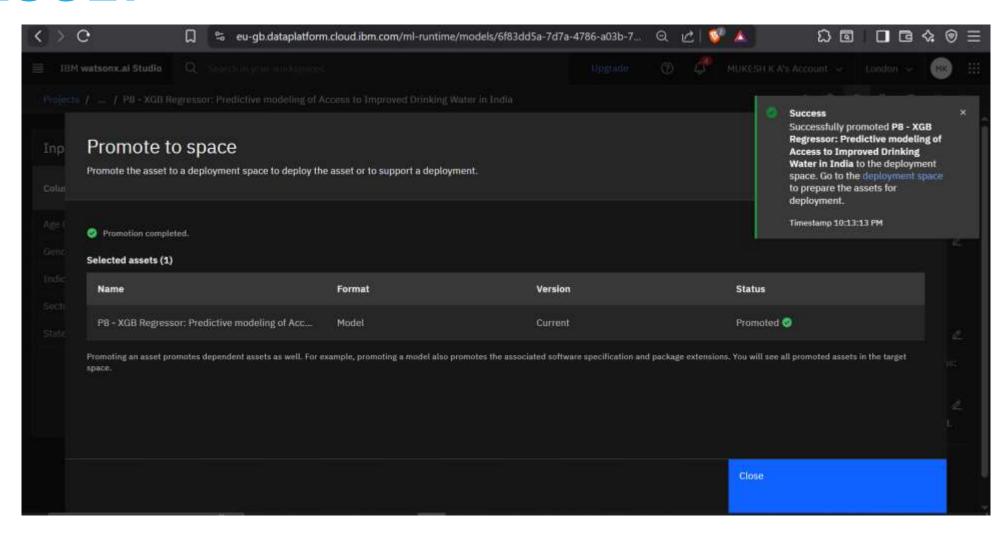




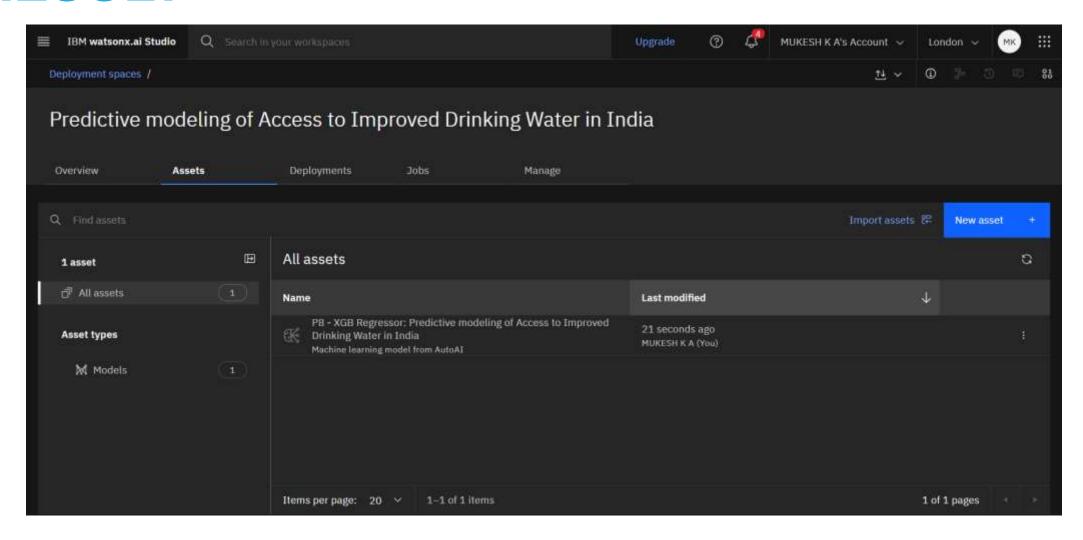




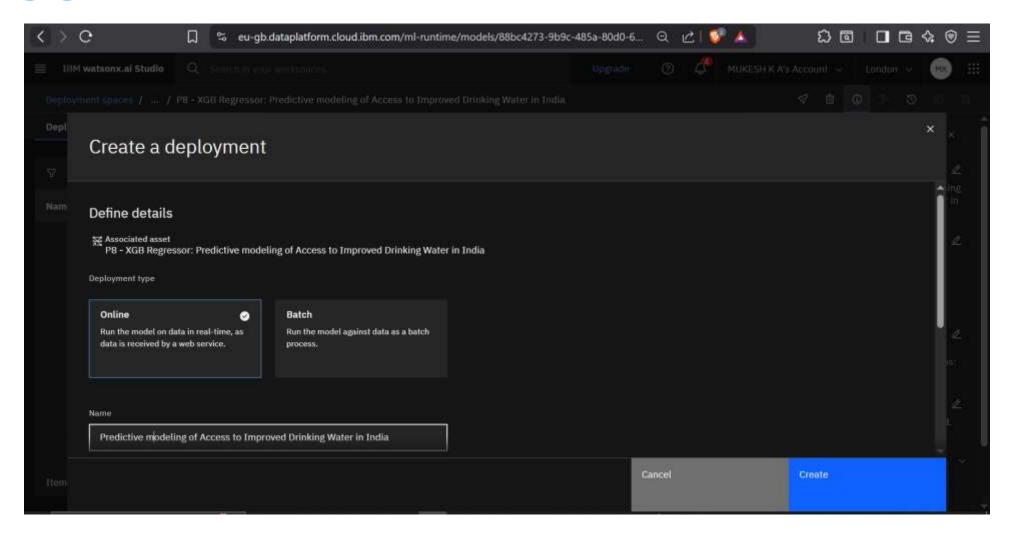




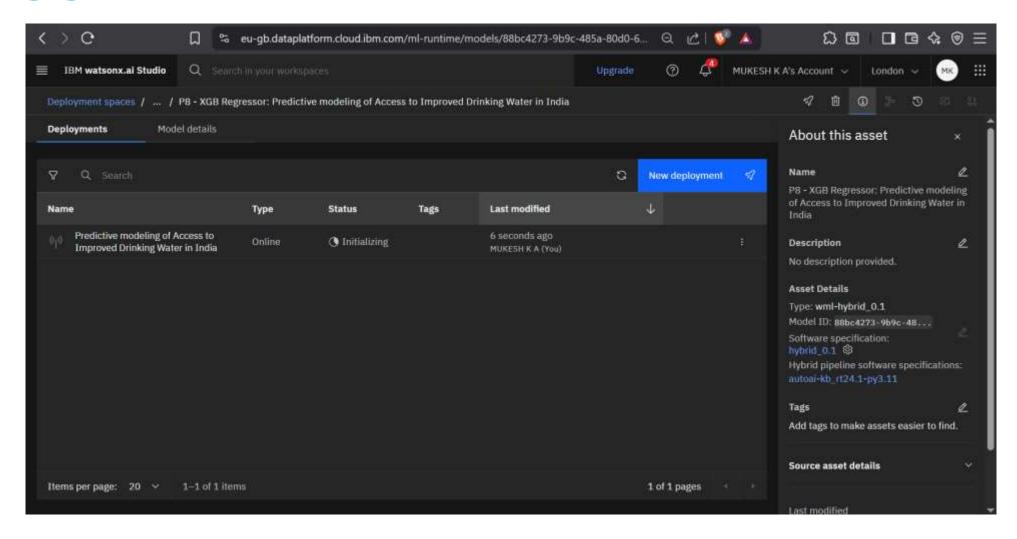




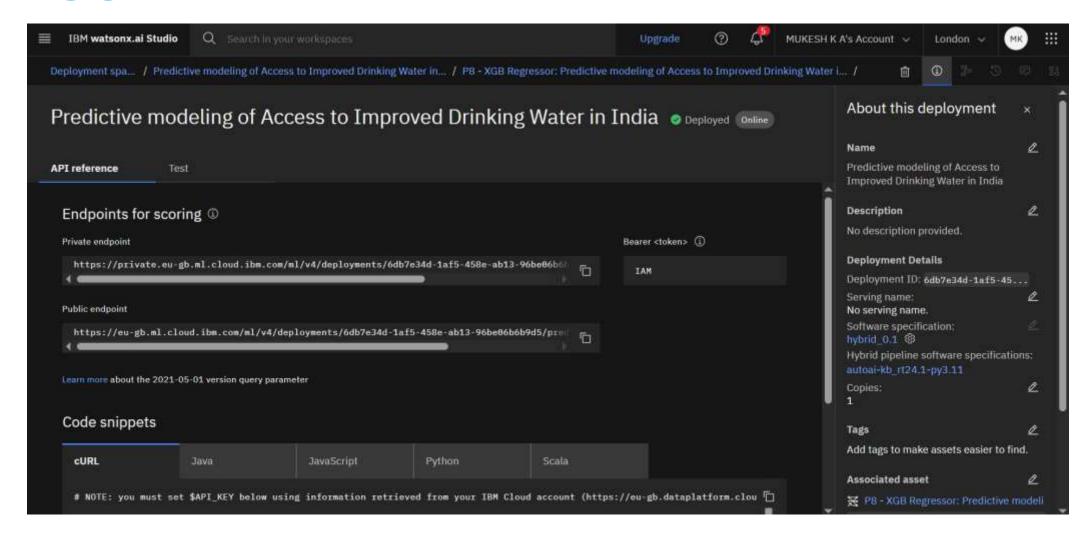




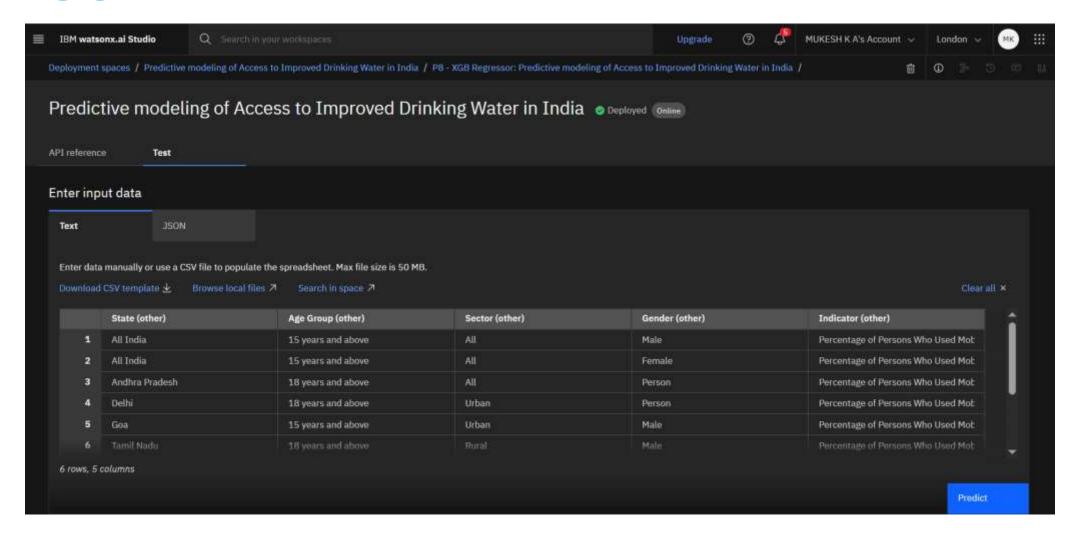




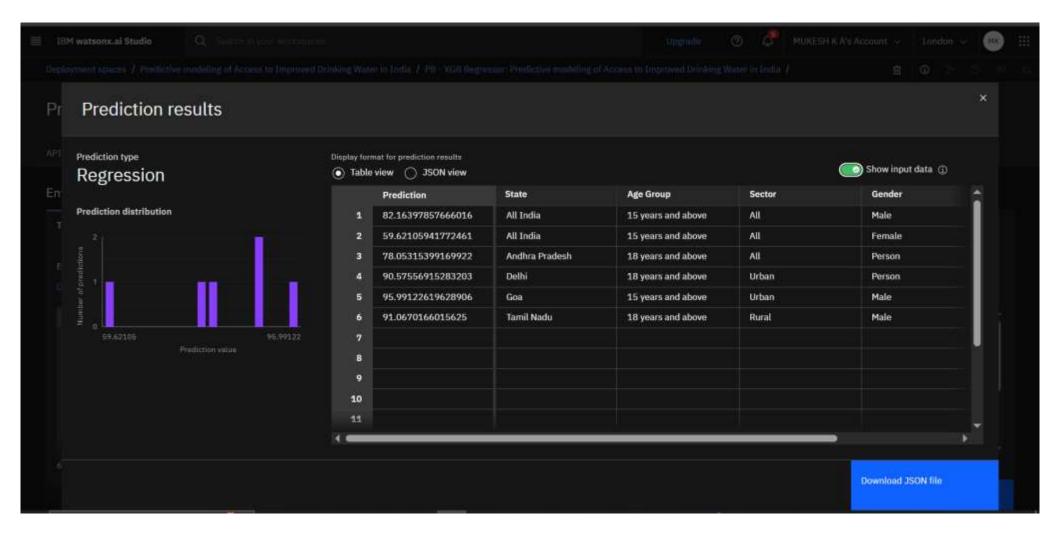














CONCLUSION

- The system successfully predicted the percentage of the population with access to improved drinking water using IBM Cloud's AutoAI. The XGBoost Regressor model achieved high accuracy, demonstrating the effectiveness of machine learning in analyzing large-scale public datasets.
- The solution provides valuable insights into regional and demographic disparities in water access, supporting evidence-based decisions to advance India's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 6).

Challenges Faced

- Data preprocessing inside AutoAl offered limited manual control
- Some indicators were text-heavy and required standardization
- Deployment initialization took time due to cloud processing dependencies

Potential Improvements

- Include more features (e.g., income level, education) if available
- Visualize state-level data using maps for better clarity
- Add interactive filtering to explore different indicator categories



FUTURE SCOPE

Incorporate Additional Data Sources

- Include data on income level, education, sanitation, and health access
- Use government datasets from NFHS or Census of India for richer modeling

Expand Geographic Coverage

- Apply the model to district-level or village-level data for hyper-local insights
- Compare predictions across states and union territories

Improve Model Performance

- Fine-tune hyperparameters manually if AutoAl customization is enabled
- Experiment with ensemble models or deep learning if supported in future environments



FUTURE SCOPE

Build Interactive Dashboard

- Use Streamlit or Power BI to create dashboards for policymakers
- Enable filters by region, gender, or indicator type for real-time exploration

Integrate Emerging Technologies

- Use Edge AI for local health monitoring in rural areas
- Explore geospatial ML models and time-series forecasting for predictive planning



REFERENCES

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 IBM Cloud official documentation for AutoAl and deployment
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IBM CERTIFICATIONS



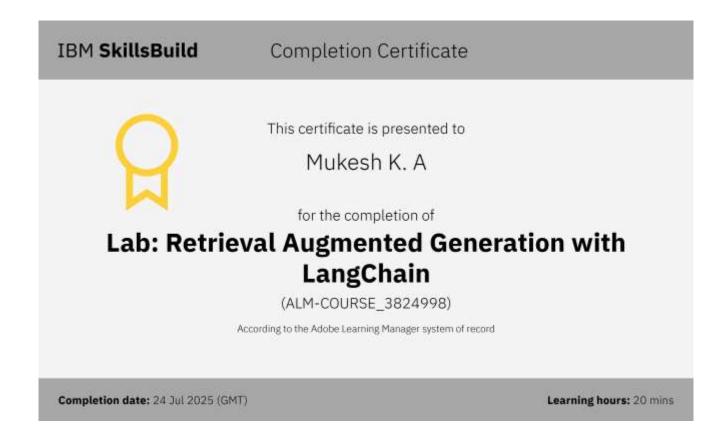


IBM CERTIFICATIONS





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THANK YOU

