## **CAPSTONE PROJECT**

# Intelligent Classification of Rural Infrastructure Projects

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### **OUTLINE**

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# **Problem Statement**

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is an Indian government initiative focused on rural road infrastructure development. The projects under PMGSY are distributed across multiple schemes such as PMGSY-I, PMGSY-II, PMGSY-III, RCPLWEA, and PM-JANMAN, each with varying characteristics. With thousands of records of rural projects, manual classification of these into appropriate schemes is:

- Time-consuming
- Error-prone
- Not scalable



# **Proposed Solution**

The proposed system aims to automate the classification of rural road and bridge construction projects under the PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana) schemes. This classification is essential for tracking project implementation, budget allocation, and policy analysis. The system includes the following components:

#### **Data Collection:**

- Used the AI Kosh dataset containing historical information about PMGSY projects.
- Dataset features include State, District, Scheme Type, Cost, Sanctioned Work, Completed Work, Expenditure, etc. and stored the data securely on IBM Cloud Object Storage (COS).

#### **Data Preprocessing:**

- Handled missing values and dropped irrelevant columns.
- Performed label encoding categorical features and cleaned and structured the dataset for model training.

#### **Machine Learning Algorithm:**

- Implemented a Random Forest Classifier to classify schemes.
- Model predicts among: PMGSY-I, PMGSY-II, PMGSY-III, RCPLWEA, PM-JANMAN.

#### **Deployment:**

- The trained Random Forest model was saved and uploaded to IBM Watsonx.ai.
- It was deployed in a Deployment Space and exposed via REST API for predictions.

#### **Evaluation:**

- Evaluated using accuracy, F1-score, and confusion matrix.
- Model achieved ~89% accuracy with strong precision and recall on major classes.
- Confusion matrix and heatmaps confirmed effectiveness, with scope for improving minority class performance.



# System Approach

#### **System Requirements:**

- IBM Cloud Lite (Watsonx.ai Studio, Cloud Object Storage, Deployment Space)
- Web browser (IBM Cloud dashboard access)
- Python 3.x runtime environment (Watsonx default)

#### **Required Libraries:**

- pandas, numpy for data manipulation and preprocessing
- seaborn, matplotlib for data visualization
- scikit-learn for model building and evaluation
- joblib to save/load trained model
- ibm\_boto3, ibm\_botocore to connect with IBM Cloud Object Storage



# Algorithm & Deployment

#### Algorithm Selection:

• Random Forest Classifier was chosen for its robustness and ability to handle tabular data with both categorical and numerical features.

#### Data Input:

• Model input features include road length, cost, sanctioned and completed work counts; target is the PMGSY scheme type.

#### **Training Process:**

• Data was cleaned, encoded, split into train-test sets, and trained using 100 estimators with fixed random state for consistency.

#### **Prediction Process:**

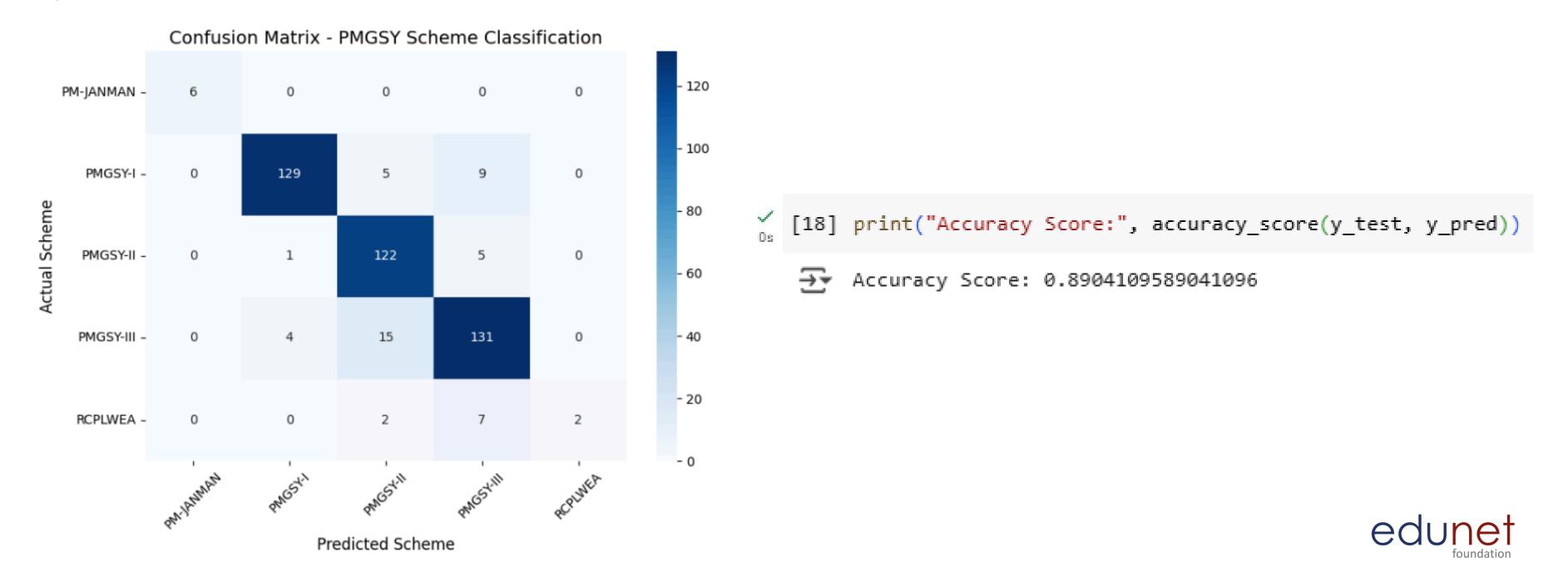
Model predicts the scheme for new data based on trained patterns.



# Result

The Random Forest model achieved ~89% accuracy, with strong precision and recall across major PMGSY schemes.

Confusion matrix visualization using Seaborn heatmap clearly showed classification performance, though prediction for minor classes like RCPLWEA was weaker.



# Conclusion

- The classifier successfully automated the categorization of rural infrastructure projects with ~89% accuracy, aiding faster scheme identification.
- Challenges included handling class imbalance (e.g., RCPLWEA), but the model proved effective for large-scale, policy-oriented deployment.



# **Future scope**

- The system can be enhanced by integrating geospatial and satellite data to improve classification accuracy across districts.
- Advanced techniques like ensemble learning or edge deployment can enable real-time, scalable rural infrastructure monitoring.



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# **THANK YOU**

