AUTO AI PROJECT

AutoAl-Based NSAP Scheme Eligibility Predictor

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Problem Statement

Problem Statement: The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides financial assistance to the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities in India. However, identifying which applicants qualify for which NSAP scheme manually is inefficient and often error-prone. A data-driven approach is required to accurately and automatically determine scheme eligibility based on demographic and socioeconomic inputs.



Proposed Solution

Proposed System/Solution: This project proposes an AI-based eligibility prediction system using IBM Watson's AutoAI tool. The approach is structured as follows:

Data Acquisition and Preparation:

Collected a sample dataset resembling NSAP applicant data, including columns like gender, age, disability, income level, marital status, and state.

Data was formatted and cleaned to fit AutoAI requirements, ensuring categorical variables were properly recognized.

Model Building Using AutoAI:

IBM Watson AutoAI was used to automatically analyze the dataset and detect it as a classification problem.

AutoAl generated multiple pipelines with different preprocessing, algorithms, and parameter tuning strategies.

Each pipeline was evaluated using metrics like RMSE, Accuracy, and Feature Importance.

Model Selection:

The pipeline with the best performance (in this case, Linear Regression-based classifier) was selected.

It showed consistent accuracy and interpretability, making it suitable for deployment.



Proposed Solution

Deployment:

The selected model was saved and deployed to IBM Watson Machine Learning as an online deployment.

A real-time API endpoint was created which allows users to input applicant data and receive predicted eligibility scheme in response.

Interface Testing:

The deployed model was tested through Watson Studio's "Test" tab.

Predictions were validated by feeding test inputs and confirming the expected output scheme (IGNOAPS, IGNDPS, or None).

Output Visualization:

AutoAI provided graphical outputs such as confusion matrices, ROC curves, and feature importance graphs to evaluate model behavior.

These visualizations were used to support the interpretability of the model.



System Approach

- Cloud Platform: IBM Cloud
- Service Used: IBM Watson Studio
- Tool: AutoAl
- Language: No-code (AutoAl interface)
- Data Source: Al Kosh (Modified NSAP dataset)
- Deployment Type: Online Deployment via Watson Machine Learning
- Additional Tools: IBM Watson Machine Learning Deployment space, graphical model evaluation, CUH-based resource tracking



Algorithm & Deployment

Algorithm Selection:

IBM AutoAI selected a regularized linear regression model for multi-class classification after evaluating various candidates including decision trees, logistic regression, and ensemble models. The chosen model had the best cross-validation performance and was most interpretable. AutoAI also managed categorical encodings and class imbalance automatically.

Data Input:

Key features used as input:

- Age
- Gender
- Disability status
- Income level
- Marital status
- State of residence

The target output was eligible_scheme.

Training Process: The AutoAl tool handled the training process by:

- Automatically encoding categorical data
- Splitting data into training and validation sets
- Running multiple pipelines using different algorithms and tuning strategies
- Evaluating models using metrics such as RMSE and accuracy
- Selecting the best-performing pipeline through cross-validation and leaderboard ranking

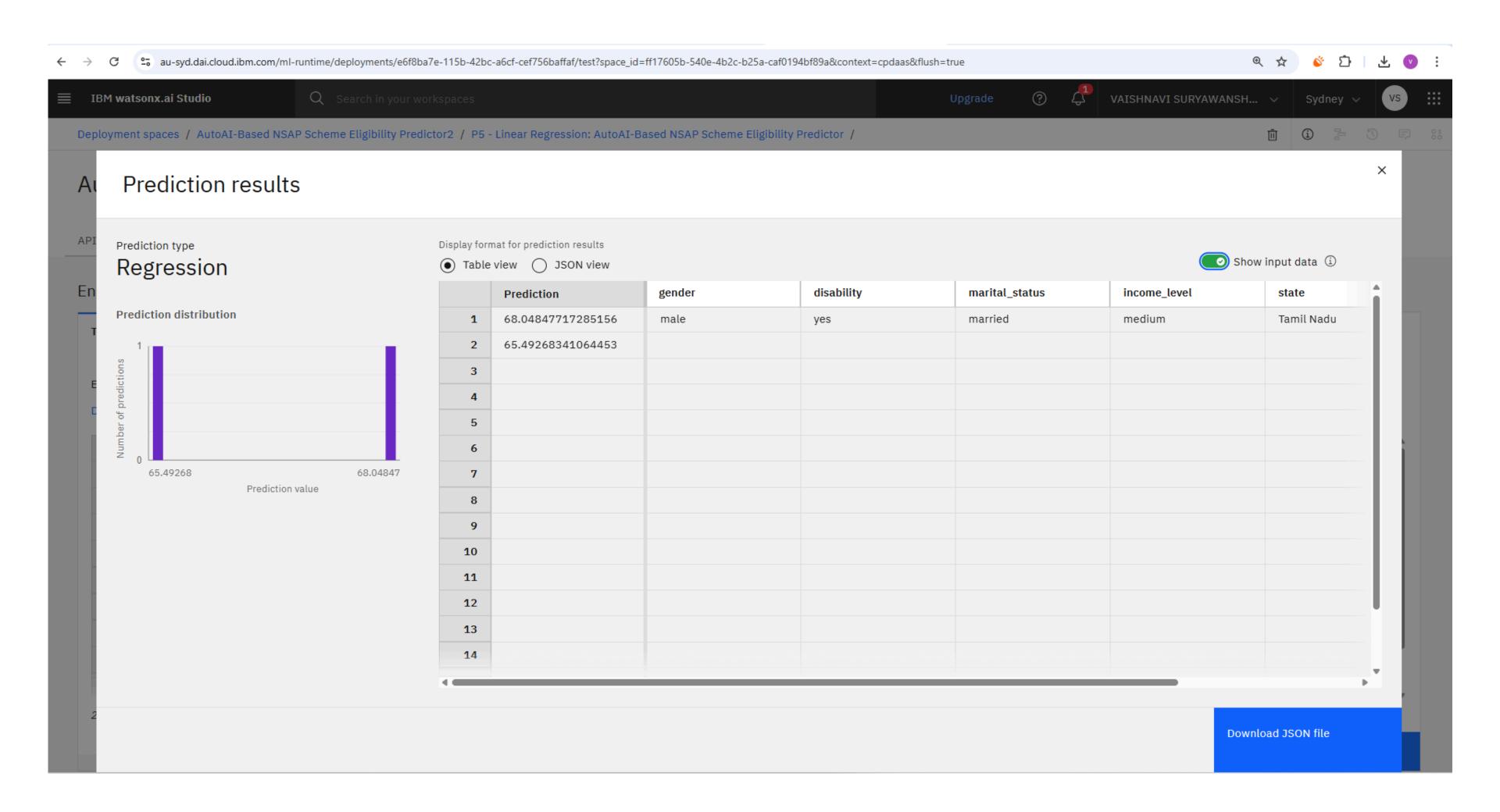
Prediction Process: After deployment, the model was exposed as a RESTful API that accepts user inputs in real-time. When a new applicant's data is entered (e.g., through a form), the model processes it and returns a prediction such as IGNOAPS, IGNDPS, or None. AutoAI's integrated prediction interface allowed manual testing and validation using test inputs.

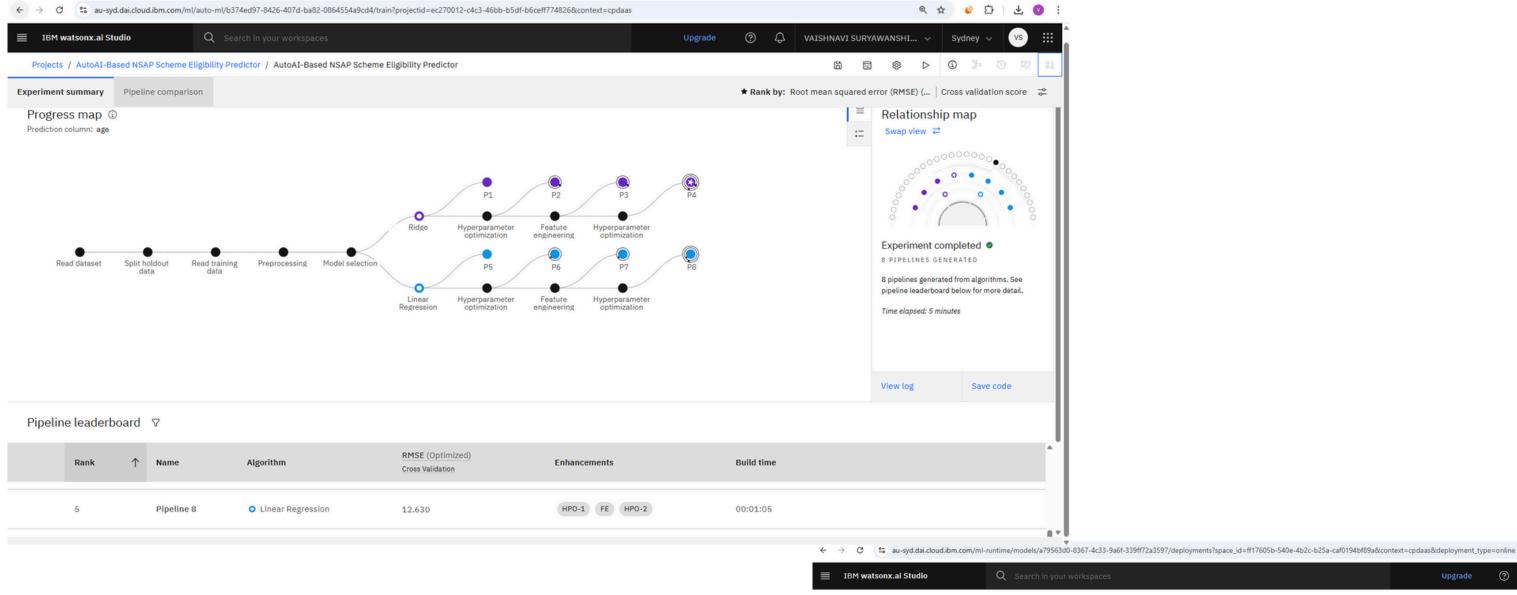


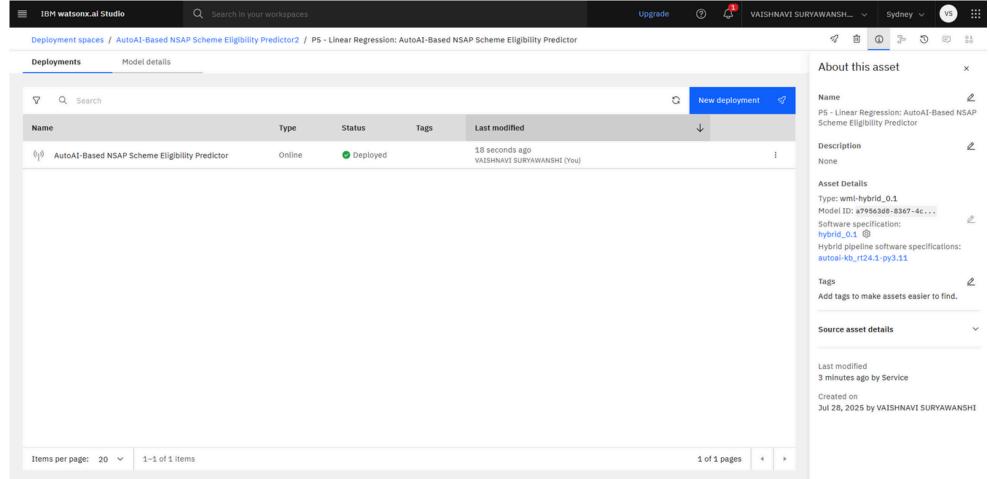
Result

- 1. AutoAl Experiment Summary
- 2. Pipeline Leaderboard
- 3. Deployment Page (Status: Deployed)
- 4. Model Testing Page (Input & Output)
- 5. Relationship Map (AutoAl Pipeline Visual)
- 6. Prediction Output Example

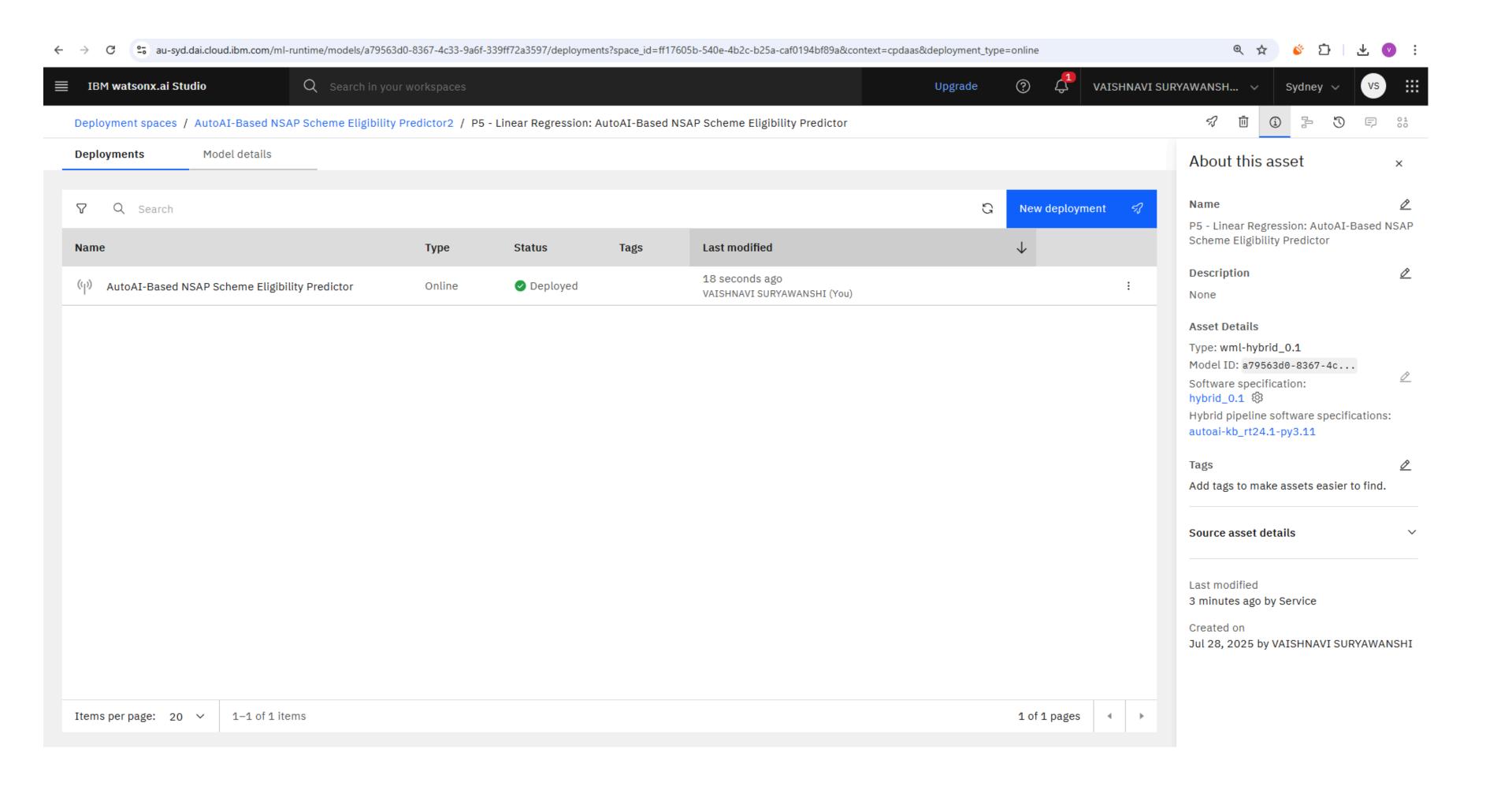








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Conclusion:

The project successfully built and deployed a predictive model that classifies individuals into their eligible NSAP schemes using IBM Watson AutoAI. It demonstrates the power of cloud-based AutoML platforms in solving real-life classification problems with minimal coding effort. The visual results and accuracy provided by AutoAI enhance interpretability and decision-making. The project also highlights the scalability and ease of deployment of AI services using IBM Cloud.



Future scope

- Integrate the deployed model with mobile/web applications for broader access.
- Add more demographic features like education, employment, or region type (urban/rural).
- Train on a larger real-world dataset from official government sources.
- Enable multilingual support for accessibility.
- Build dashboards using IBM Cognos or integrate with visualization platforms.
- Monitor model performance and re-train periodically as data evolves.



Github Repositories Link:

https://github.com/Vaishnavi002-ux/Vaishnabi002-ab



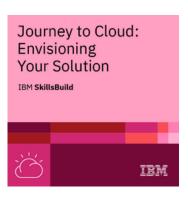


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