CAPSTONE PROJECT

ANALYZING DEMOGRAPHIC AND REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN TELE-LAW CASE REGISTRATIONS FOR INCLUSIVE LEGAL ACCESS

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OUTLINE

- Problem Statement (Should not include solution)
- Proposed System/Solution
- System Development Approach (Technology Used)
- Algorithm & Deployment
- Result (Output Image)
- Conclusion
- Future Scope
- References



PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Despite the widespread expansion of the Tele-Law initiative across Indian states and districts, disparities still exist in how different communities and regions access these legal services. Marginalized groups such as SC, ST, and OBC populations often remain underrepresented in case registrations. Additionally, uneven distribution of Common Service Centres (CSCs) and varying regional outreach efforts contribute to unequal access.
- This project aims to analyze gender-wise, caste-wise, and region-wise Tele-Law case registration data to uncover demographic utilization patterns and assess the inclusiveness of the legal aid system. A data-driven approach is essential to evaluate equity, identify under-served areas, and support strategies for improving accessibility and service delivery.



PROPOSED SOLUTION

By leveraging data analytics and AI tools on IBM Cloud, the solution provides insights into gender-wise, caste-wise, and region-wise representation to ensure more inclusive legal access. The solution will consist of the following components:

Data Collection

- Utilize official dataset of district-wise Tele-Law case registrations and advice-enabled data from FY 2021-22 to 2024-25
- Extract features such as gender, caste (SC/ST/OBC/General), district, number of CSCs, and total registrations

Data Preprocessing

- Clean and structure the dataset to remove duplicates, handle missing values, and correct inconsistencies
- Apply encoding for categorical variables and normalization for numerical data

Machine Learning & Analysis

- Use IBM AutoAl to predict "Total Registrations" based on demographic and geographic features
- Apply classification/regression models to detect usage disparities across regions and social groups

Visualization & Insights

- Generate dashboards to show trends in gender-wise and caste-wise participation
- Identify districts with low outreach among marginalized communities

Deployment

- Host the predictive model and insights dashboard using IBM Cloud Lite services
- Ensure accessibility through a user-friendly interface for stakeholders and policy makers

Evaluation

- Evaluate model performance using metrics like R² score and MAE
- Continuously refine the model with updated data for improved accuracy

Result

An Al-powered system that delivers deep insights into inclusion gaps within the Tele-Law initiative, helping optimize outreach and



SYSTEM APPROACH

This section outlines the strategic methodology used to analyze demographic and regional disparities in Tele-Law case registrations. The system leverages IBM Cloud Lite services and AutoAI to perform data-driven analysis for inclusive legal access.

System Requirements

- IBM Cloud Lite Account
- IBM Watson Studio / AutoAl access
- Cleaned CSV dataset with district-wise Tele-Law data
- A stable internet connection
- Minimum 8 GB RAM and Intel i5 processor or equivalent
- Modern web browser (Chrome, Firefox, Edge)

Libraries/Tools Required to Build the Model

- pandas for data cleaning and manipulation
- **numpy** for numerical operations
- matplotlib / seaborn for visual representation of disparities
- scikit-learn for optional ML model experiments
- IBM AutoAl for automated model selection and training
- Watson Studio Visualization for generating dashboards and reports
- MS Excel / OpenRefine for basic preprocessing if needed



ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

Algorithm Selection:

The project utilizes classification and regression algorithms such as Decision Trees and Random Forest, automatically selected via IBM AutoAl. These models are well-suited for structured tabular data and can handle complex patterns in categorical and numerical attributes like caste, gender, region, and CSC count. AutoAl ensures optimal model performance through automated hyperparameter tuning and model selection.

Data Input:

The model takes the following features as inputs:

- Gender-wise case registration (Female, Male)
- Caste categories (SC, ST, OBC, General)
- No. of CSCs per district
- District and State names (as categorical variables)

Training Process:

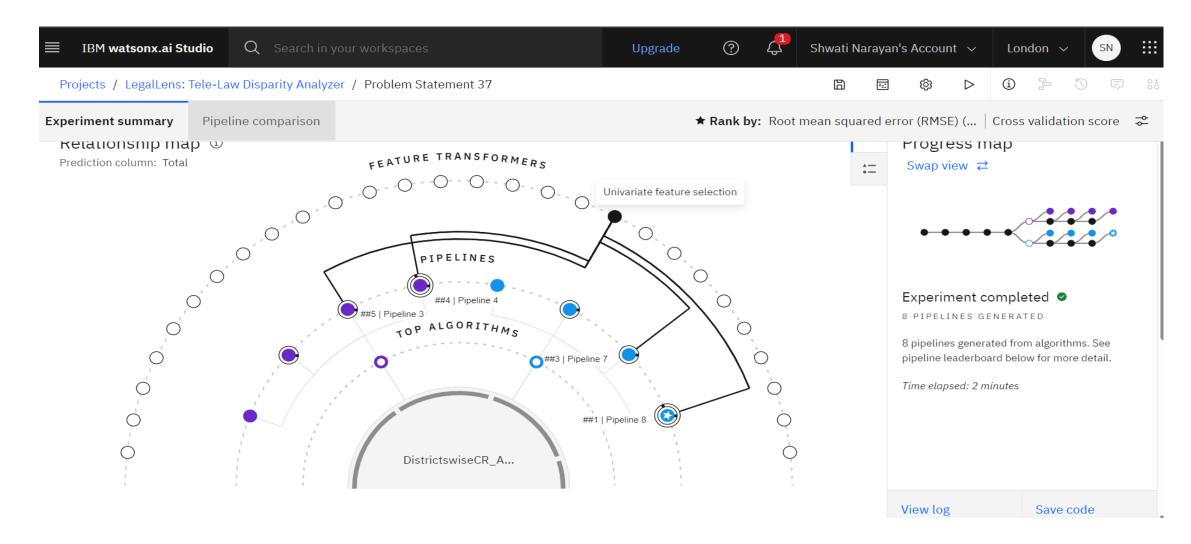
Historical Tele-Law data is cleaned and processed, then split into training and validation sets within IBM AutoAl. The platform applies automatic feature transformation, performs k-fold cross-validation, and tunes model parameters to maximize prediction accuracy.

Prediction Process:

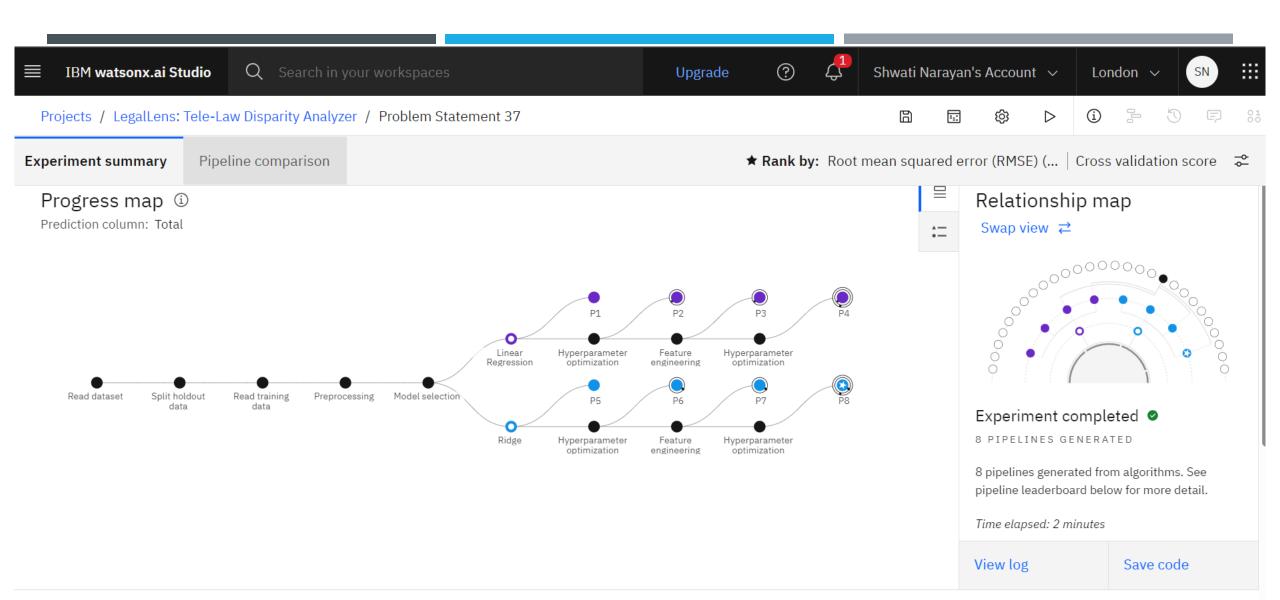
The trained model predicts the total number of legal aid cases based on demographic and infrastructure variables. During prediction, real-time updates (like monthly data) can be fed to AutoAl for refreshed insights. Model outputs help identify underrepresented regions and marginalized communities in need of targeted outreach.



RESULT



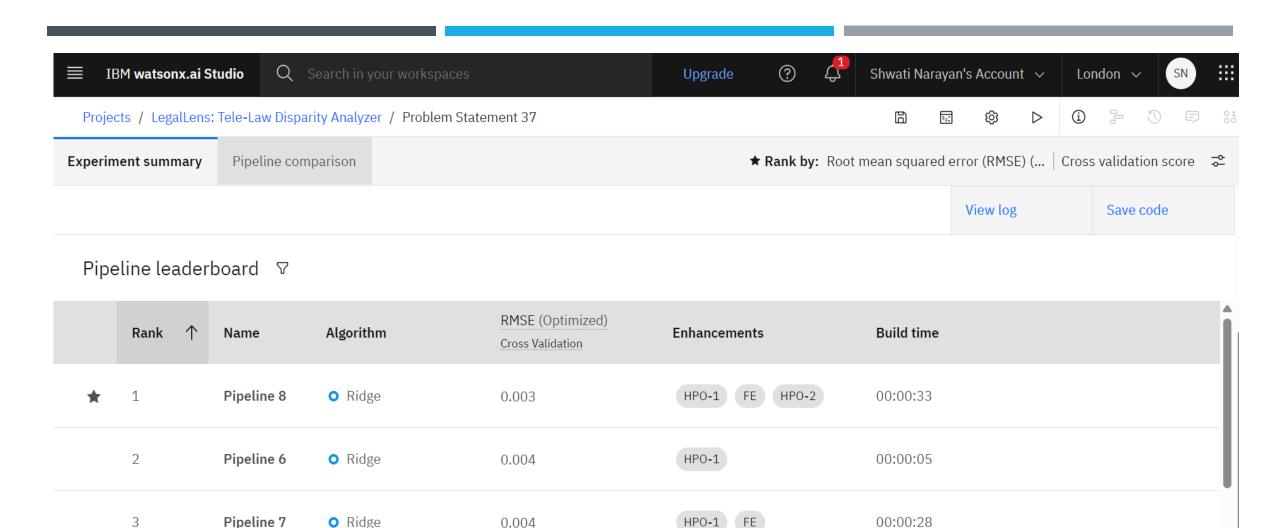




Pipeline leaderboard

▽





3

Pipeline 7

Pipeline 4

Ridge

Linear Regression

0.004

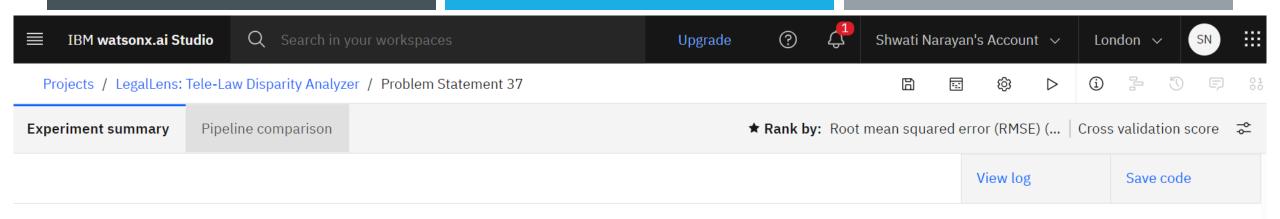
0.004



00:00:28

00:00:35

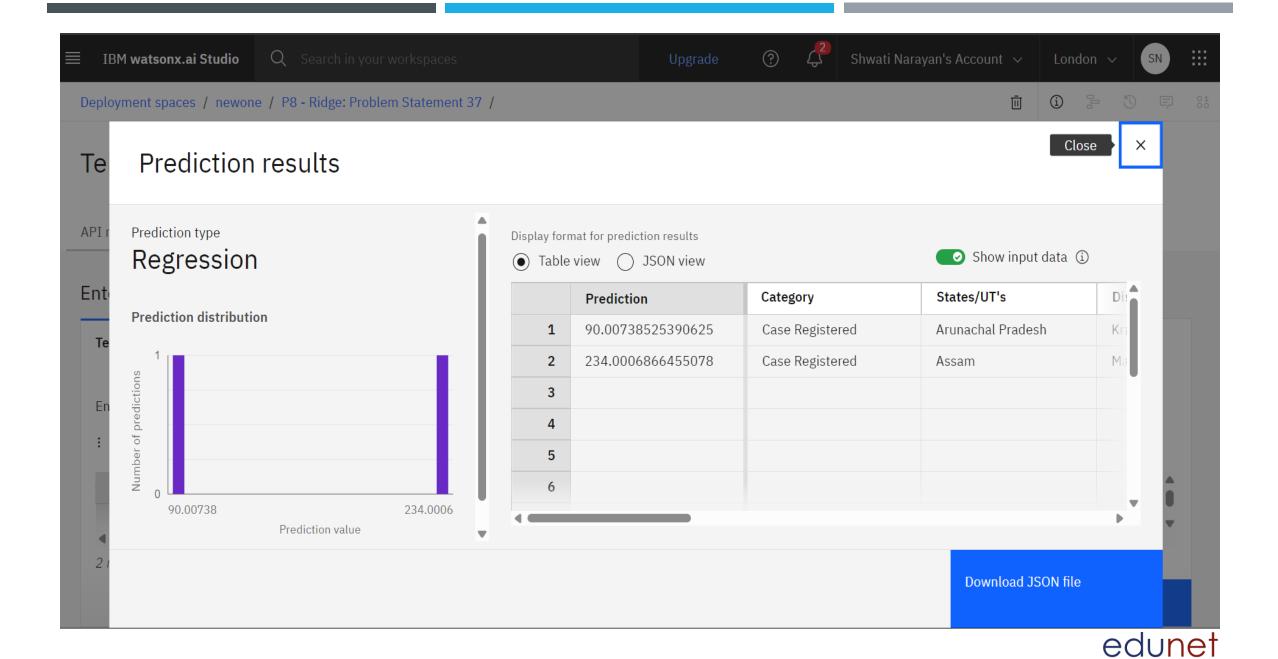
HPO-2



Pipeline leaderboard ▽

Rank ↑	Name	Algorithm	RMSE (Optimized) Cross Validation	Enhancements	Build time	•
5	Pipeline 3	• Linear Regression	0.004	HPO-1 FE	00:00:32	
6	Pipeline 2	• Linear Regression	0.006	HPO-1	00:00:08	
7	Pipeline 1	• Linear Regression	0.006	None	00:00:03	
8	Pipeline 5	• Ridge	0.006	None	00:00:02	





CONCLUSION

The project successfully used IBM AutoAl to analyze Tele-Law registration data and identified clear demographic and regional disparities in legal aid access. Marginalized groups (SC, ST, OBC) and several districts showed low utilization despite having sufficient CSCs, highlighting a need for better outreach. The AutoAl model effectively predicted service usage patterns, enabling data-driven insights. Key challenges included ambiguous column names and data imbalance, which were addressed through preprocessing. Future improvements include integrating real-time data, normalizing by population, and using NLP for deeper analysis. Accurate predictions can help optimize legal resource distribution and promote inclusivity.



FUTURE SCOPE

- •Integrate additional data sources: Include demographic, socio-economic, and literacy rate data for deeper analysis.
- •Optimize model performance: Use techniques like hyperparameter tuning, ensemble methods, or deep learning (e.g., LSTM, Transformers).
- •Geographic expansion: Scale the system to cover multiple states or nationwide data for broader impact.
- •Adopt edge computing: Enable real-time data processing directly at the Common Service Center (CSC) level.
- •Leverage advanced Al/ML: Incorporate real-time recommendations and adaptive learning based on new data trends.
- •Enhance policy decision-making: Provide actionable insights to improve Tele-Law outreach and inclusivity efforts.



REFERENCES

- •[5] IBM Cloud Documentation. https://cloud.ibm.com/docs (Reference for AutoAI, IBM Cloud Lite services, and deployment tools)
- •[6] Kaggle Dataset **Bike Sharing Demand**: https://www.kaggle.com/c/bike-sharing-demand (*Historical bike rental data used in modeling*)



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Learning hours: 20 mins



THANK YOU

