CAPSTONE PROJECT NSAP ELIGIBILITY PREDICTION USING IBM WATSONX.AI

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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

- The National Social Assistance Program (NSAP) is a flagship social security and welfare program by the Government of India. It aims to provide financial assistance to the elderly, widows, and persons with disabilities belonging to below-poverty-line (BPL) households. The program consists of several subschemes, each with specific eligibility criteria.
- Manually verifying applications and assigning the correct scheme can be a timeconsuming and error-prone process. Delays or incorrect allocation can prevent deserving individuals from receiving timely financial aid.
- Your task is to design, build, and evaluate a multi-class classification model that can accurately predict the most appropriate NSAP scheme for an applicant based on their demographic and socio-economic data. The goal is to create a reliable tool that could assist government agencies in quickly and accurately categorizing applicants, ensuring that benefits are delivered to the right people efficiently.

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PROPOSED SOLUTION

■ To automate the classification of applicants into the correct NSAP sub-scheme using a machine learning model trained on demographic and socio-economic data, thereby reducing manual errors and accelerating benefit delivery

■ Data Collection:

- Gathered synthetic or real applicant data with features such as:
- Age , Gender, Maritial State, Disability Status etc.

■ Data Preprocessing:

- Clean and preprocess the collected data to handle missing values, outliers, and inconsistencies.
- Feature engineering to extract relevant features from the data that might impact relevant schems.

■ Machine Learning Algorithm:

- **■** Explored multiple machine learning algorithm :
 - Snap Random Forest Classifier
 - Random Forest Classifier



PROPOSED SOLUTION

- **■** Deployment:
- Algorithm Chosen:
 - **■** Decision Tree Classifier (with HPO and FE)
 - Achieved highest accuracy of 0.980
 - Snap Decision Tree Classifier also performed well
- Model deployed in Watsonx.ai
- Input interface supports table & JSON
- Predictions exported in table and JSON format
- **■** Training Process:
 - Used supervised learning on labeled scheme data
 - Hyperparameter optimization (HPO-1 & HPO-2) and Feature Engineering (FE) applied



SYSTEM APPROACH

- **■** System Requirements:
 - IBM Cloud (Lite Mandatory)
 - IBM Watsonx.ai Studio
 - **IBM Cloud Object Storage**
- Steps Followed:
 - Data preprocessing and labeling
 - AutoAl experiment to train multiple pipelines
 - Model selection based on cross-validated accuracy
 - Real-time prediction using Watson UI



ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

■ Algorithm Selection:

- **■** Decision Tree Classifier (with HPO-1,2 and FE)
- Achieved highest accuracy of 0.980
- Snap Decision Tree Classifier also performed well

■ Data Input:

- Age, Gender, Marital status, Aadhar number (optional), Mobile number, Category (obc, gen, sc and at).
- These features were selected because they directly correlate with eligibility conditions across various NSAP sub-schemes like:
 - **IGNOAPS (Old Age Pension)**
 - **IGNWPS (Widow Pension)**
 - **IGNDPS (Disability Pension)**



ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

■ Training Process :

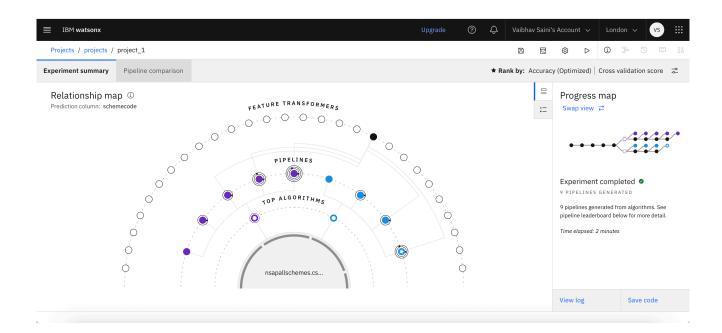
- Platform Used: IBM Watsonx.ai AutoAl
- Dataset Split: AutoAl handled training/validation split internally (typically 80:20 or with K-fold cross-validation)
- **■** Preprocessing:
 - Categorical encoding (e.g., gender, pension type)
 - Handling of missing values
 - Automatic feature transformation by AutoAl

Model Selection: The pipeline with highest accuracy (98%) using Decision Tree Classifier.

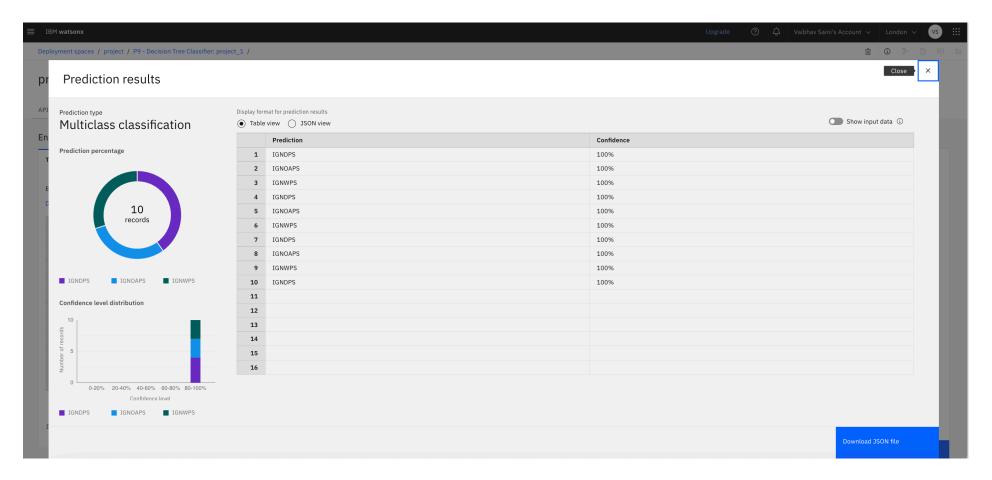


RESULT

- 9 ML Pipelines trained using AutoAl in 2 minutes.
- Best Model: Batched Tree Ensemble Classifier (Snap Random Forest Classifier)
- **■** Example Prediction: IGNDPS with probability 98%

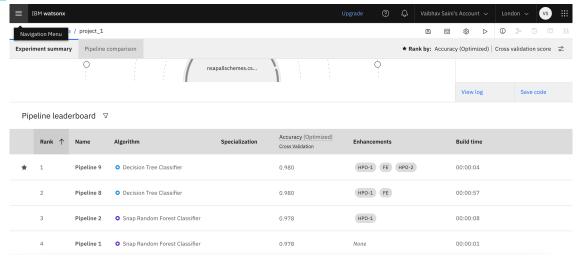


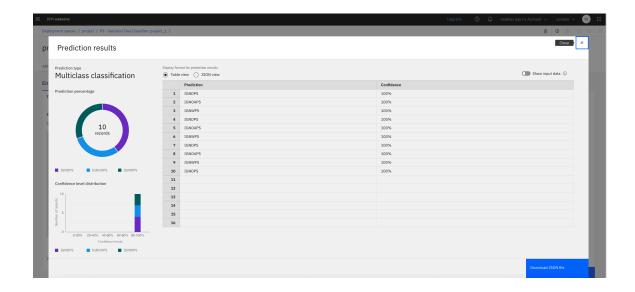






RESULT







CONCLUSION

- Automated prediction improves efficiency and reduces manual errors.
- Watsonx.ai supports scalable deployment and real-time predictions.
- Model helps ensure timely scheme allocation to eligible citizens.



FUTURE SCOPE

- Expand to cover more NSAP schemes and complex eligibility rules.
- Hybrid ML + Rule-based logic integration.
- Aadhaar and real-time ID verification integration.
- API-based bulk processing and feedback loop for retraining.



REFERENCES

- Al Kosh Dataset: https://aikosh.indiaai.gov.in
- IBM Watson Studio & Cloud Documentation
- NSAP Guidelines Ministry of Rural Development
- **IBM AutoAl Technical Docs**



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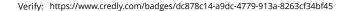
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According to the Adobe Learning Manager system of record

Completion date: 25 Jul 2025 (GMT)

Learning hours: 20 mins

THANK YOU

