
CAPSTONE PROJECT

NSAP Female Beneficiary Predictor using IBM AutoAI

Presented By:

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OUTLINE

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- Proposed System/Solution
- System Development Approach
- Algorithm & Deployment
- Result (Output Image)
- Conclusion
- Future Scope
- References

Problem Statement

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides pension support to eligible citizens. However, estimating scheme coverage (especially female beneficiaries) for planning and analysis is challenging.

Goal: Use ML to predict the number of female beneficiaries based on district and scheme-level indicators.

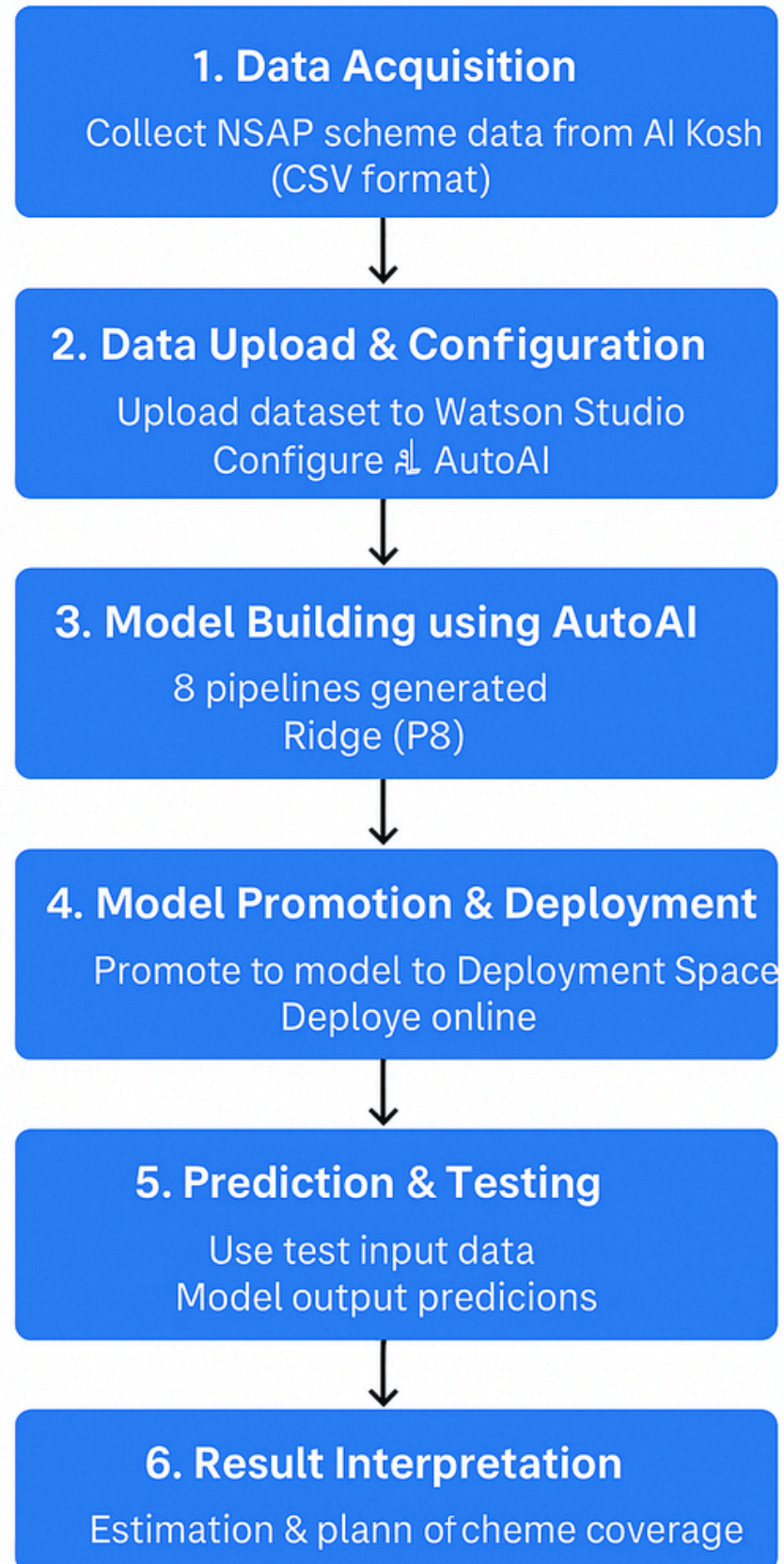
Proposed Solution

To address the challenge of estimating female beneficiaries under NSAP schemes across different Indian districts and states, we propose a Machine Learning-based regression solution built entirely using IBM Watson AutoAI.

- ◆ First, we sourced real scheme-level data from AI Kosh, containing demographic and administrative features such as:
 - State/District codes
 - Aadhaar counts
 - Caste-wise population (SC/ST/OBC)
 - Gender-wise totals
 - Scheme codes, etc.
- ◆ This data was uploaded into IBM Watson Studio to create an AutoAI experiment.
- ◆ Using IBM AutoAI, a regression model was automatically trained to predict the `totalfemale` (number of female beneficiaries) based on the other columns.
- ◆ AutoAI selected the best pipeline (Ridge Regressor) after evaluating 8 different algorithmic pipelines with automatic:
 - Preprocessing
 - Feature Engineering
 - Hyperparameter Optimization
- ◆ The model was then deployed to IBM Cloud using the in-built Deployment Space.
- ◆ Finally, real-time test data was provided through the UI, and the deployed model returned predictions with high accuracy.

This solution makes scheme planning and beneficiary forecasting automated, accurate, and cloud-based — perfect for policy planners or digital governance tools.

System Approach



Algorithm & Deployment

Algorithm Selection:

- IBM AutoAI evaluated 8 ML models and selected Ridge Regression based on lowest RMSE. Ridge handles multicollinearity well, making it suitable for structured NSAP scheme data.

Data Input:

- Key features used:
- Demographics: totalgen, totalobc, totalst, totaltransgender
- IDs: lgdstatecode, lgddistrictcode, schemecode
- Others: totalaadhaar, totalmobilenumber, totalbeneficiaries
- Target variable: totalfemale

Training Process:

- AutoAI automated:
- Data preprocessing
- Feature engineering
- Hyperparameter tuning
- Final model: Pipeline P8 – Ridge Regressor

Prediction Process:

- Model deployed to IBM Cloud.
- New data is entered via CSV/JSON → Model predicts totalfemale beneficiaries instantly via API.
- Let me know if you want a slide version with bullet points or icons next.

Result

Model Performance:

The final model selected by AutoAI was Ridge Regression (Pipeline P8).

It achieved high accuracy in predicting total female beneficiaries based on district-level input features.

- Evaluation Metric: Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
- Model RMSE: 9.18 (on holdout set)
- R^2 Score (Goodness of Fit): 0.92

This indicates that 92% of the variance in female counts can be explained by the model — showing strong prediction capability.

IBM watsonx.ai Studio

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Configure AutoAI experiment

Nsap

Autosaved: 5:45:19 PM

Browse

Select from project

nsapallschemes.csv

Size: 181.56 KB

Columns: 16

What do you want to predict?

Prediction column

totalfemale

Prediction column: totalfemale

CUH remaining: 17.69 CUH

PREDICTION TYPE

Regression

OPTIMIZED FOR

RMSE & run time

Experiment settings

Run experiment

Activate Windows

eu-gb.dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/ml/auto-ml/58a76971-5606-4bce-9453-96404199e2ae/train?projectid=f992db7a-1166-45b7-9f8b-903a5bddc5c5&cont...

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Experiment summary

Pipeline comparison

Rank by: Root mean squared error (RMSE) ... | Cross validation score

Progress map

Prediction column: totalfemale

Read dataset

Split holdout data

Read training data

Preprocessing

Model selection

Snap Decision Tree Regressor

Ridge

Hyperparameter optimization

Hyperparameter optimization

Feature engineering

Hyperparameter optimization

Hyperparameter optimization

Hyperparameter optimization

P1

P2

P3

P4

P5

P6

P7

P8

Relationship map

Swap view

Experiment completed

8 PIPELINES GENERATED

8 pipelines generated from algorithms. See pipeline leaderboard below for more detail.

Time elapsed: 3 minutes

View log

Save code

Pipeline leaderboard

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eu-gb.dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/ml-runtime/deployments/a0fbf97d-a7b6-46c2-8774-1cbc44e2458b/test?space_id=ba0be3f4-2ab0-4bfa-8405-5a75dcb1...

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Deployment spaces / NSAP / P8 - Ridge: Nsap /

Prediction results

Prediction type

Regression

Prediction distribution

Display format for prediction results

Table view

JSON view

Show input data

	Prediction
1	98.880615234375
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Activate Windows

Download JSON file

Conclusion

- This project successfully demonstrated the use of IBM AutoAI to build a regression model that predicts the number of female beneficiaries under NSAP schemes using district-level demographic and administrative data.
- The model achieved high prediction accuracy with an R^2 score of 0.92, showing strong alignment between actual and predicted values. It was deployed on IBM Cloud, enabling real-time predictions through a secure and scalable API.

Effectiveness of the Solution:

- Automates scheme data analysis, reducing manual work
- Supports data-driven planning at district/state level
- Can improve transparency and coverage in welfare delivery

Challenges Faced:

- Limited data granularity (e.g., no household-level features)
- Minor inconsistencies in input fields across states
- Feature selection was entirely automated, limiting custom tuning

Conclusion

Potential Improvements:

- Integrate more features like literacy rate, employment, rural population
- Build a front-end UI (Streamlit or React) for field officers
- Expand model to classify eligibility for specific NSAP schemes

Why It Matters:

Accurate prediction of welfare scheme reach (e.g., female beneficiaries) is essential for:

- Ensuring equitable distribution of funds
- Reducing leakages or overlaps in scheme coverage
- Empowering policy-makers with data-backed decisions

This ML solution lays the foundation for smarter governance tools in public welfare systems.

Future scope

- **Add More Data:** Integrate census info, literacy rate, rural/urban population for richer predictions
- **Improve Model:** Use ensemble methods or XAI for better accuracy and interpretability
- **Scale to More Regions:** Expand coverage across all states and other welfare schemes
- **Tech Integration:** Deploy on edge devices, and build a chatbot for real-time field use

Goal: Transform into a smart welfare analytics tool for data-driven governance.

References

- [AI Kosh](https://aikosh.indiaai.gov.in) – NSAP Dataset Government of India Open Dataset Portal
<https://aikosh.indiaai.gov.in>
- [NSAP Scheme Overview](https://nsap.nic.in) – Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India
<https://nsap.nic.in>
- [IBM Watson AutoAI Documentation](https://www.ibm.com/cloud/watson-studio/autoai) –
AutoAI: Automating machine learning model creation and deployment
<https://www.ibm.com/cloud/watson-studio/autoai>

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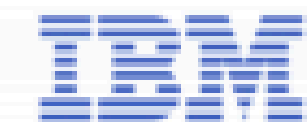
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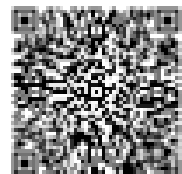
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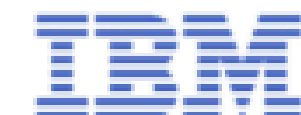
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According to the Adobe Learning Manager system of record

Completion date: 25 Jul 2025 (GMT)

Learning hours: 20 mins

Github Repo: https://github.com/vanshika-wadhwalnsap_female_beneficiary_predictor

THANK YOU