

E-VOTING

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ABSTRACT

This analysis has shown that candidate selection often involves politics, and that whenever voters vote for their elections, they end up with a typical exploitation and manual approach. Manually selecting it can usually lead to incorrect behavior. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce an online voting system. Often used to extend technology from physical voting systems to digital voting systems. This particular analysis envisions implementing an online voting system with options such as: B. A system implemented by each party and supported by options that tend to participate in voting. The main reason to switch from a traditional voting system to an online voting system is to save time and allow you to vote online from anywhere. Completed by using PHP as the backend language, half of the frontend using web technologies (HTML, CSS, JS, Bootstrap) and Microsoft SQL Server as information storage

I. INTRODUCTION

Electronic voting is the standard means of conducting elections using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in India. The system was developed for the Election Commission of India by state-owned Electronics Corporation of India and Bharat Electronics. Starting in the late 1990s, they were introduced in Indian elections in a phased manner.

Prior to the introduction of electronic voting, paper ballots were used and manual counting was done. The printed paper ballots were expensive, required substantial post-voting resources and time to count individual ballots and were prone to fraudulent voting with pre-

filled fake ballots. Introduction of EVMs have brought down the costs significantly, reduces the time of counting to enable faster announcement of results and eliminated fraudulent practices due to safety features such as security locking, limits to rate of voting per minute and verification of thumb impressions. EVMs are stand-alone machines that use write once read many memory. They are self- contained, battery-powered and do not need any networking capability. They do not have any wireless or wired components that connect to the internet.

Various opposition parties at times have alleged faulty EVMs after they failed to

defeat the incumbent. In 2011, the Supreme Court of India directed the Election Commission to include a paper trail to help confirm the reliable operation of EVMs. The Election Commission developed EVMs with voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) which was trialed in the 2014 Indian general election. After the 2019 ruling by the Supreme Court, EVMs with accompanying VVPAT are used in all the elections with a small percentage (2%) of the VVPATs verified to ensure the reliability before certifying the final results.

The Election Commission of India has also claimed that the machines, system checks, safeguard procedures, and election protocols are tamper-proof. To mitigate any doubts regarding the hardware, prior to the election day, a sample number of votes for each political party nominee are entered into each machine, in the presence of polling agents and at the end of this sample trial run, the votes counted and matched with the entered sample votes, to ensure that the machine's hardware has not been tampered with, it is operating reliably and that there were no hidden votes pre-recorded in each machine.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Paper-based voting systems originated as a system where votes are cast and Counted by hand, using paper ballots. With the advent of came systems where paper cards or sheets

could be marked by hand, but counted electronically. These systems included punched card voting, marksense and later Digital pen most recently, these systems can include an Electronic Ballot Marker (EBM), that makes voter to vote using electronic device

A direct-recording electronic votemachine records votes by means of a ballot display provided with mechanical or electro-optical components that can be activated by the voter (typically buttons) that processes data with computer software; and that records voting data and ballot images in memory components. After the election it produces a tabulation of the voting data stored in a removable memory component and as printed copy. The system may also provide a means for transmitting individual ballots or vote totals to a central location for consolidating and reporting results from precincts at the central location. These systems use a precinct count method that tabulates ballots at the polling place. They typically tabulate ballots as they are cast and print the results after the close of polling.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM is a voting system by which any Voter can use his/her voting rights from any where in India. ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM contains:-
Voter's information in database. Voter's

Names. Various operational works that are done in the system are:- Recording information of the Voter in Voter database. Checking of information filled by voter. Discard the false information. each information is sent to ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA. Planned approach towards working: - The working in the organization will be well planned and organized. The data will be stored properly in data stores, which will help in retrieval of information as well as its storage.

ADVANTAGES OF SYSTEM :

Accuracy: - The level of accuracy in the proposed system will be higher. All operation would be done correctly and it ensures that whatever information is coming from the center is accurate.

Reliability: - The reliability of the proposed system will be high due to the above stated reasons. The reason for the increased reliability of the system is that now there would be proper storage of information.

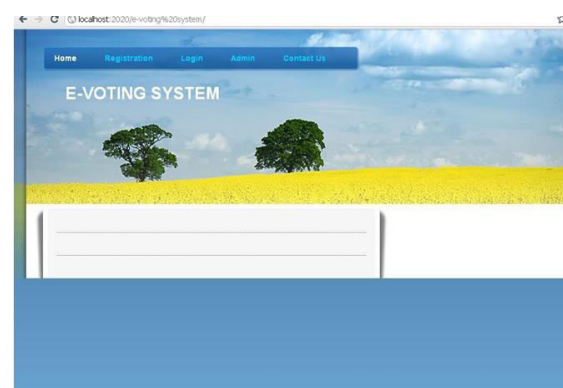
No Redundancy: - In the proposed system utmost care would be that no information is repeated anywhere, in storage or otherwise. This would assure economic use of storage space and consistency in the data stored.

Immediate retrieval of information: - The main objective of proposed system is to provide for a quick and efficient retrieval of information.

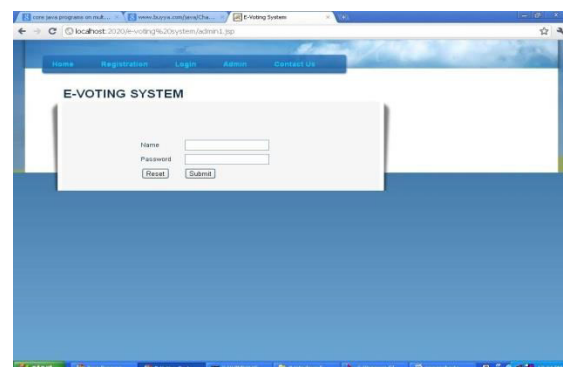
Immediate storage of information: - In manual system there are many problems to store the largest amount of information.

Easy to Operate: - The system should be easy to operate and should be such that it can be developed within a short period of time and fit in the limited budget of the user.

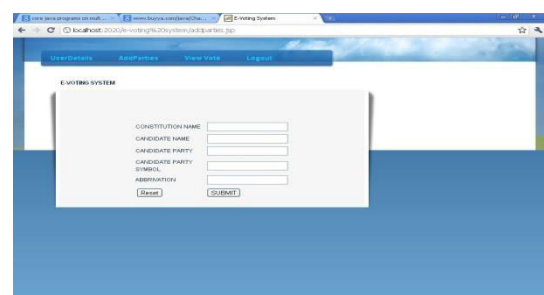
IV RESULT ANALYSIS



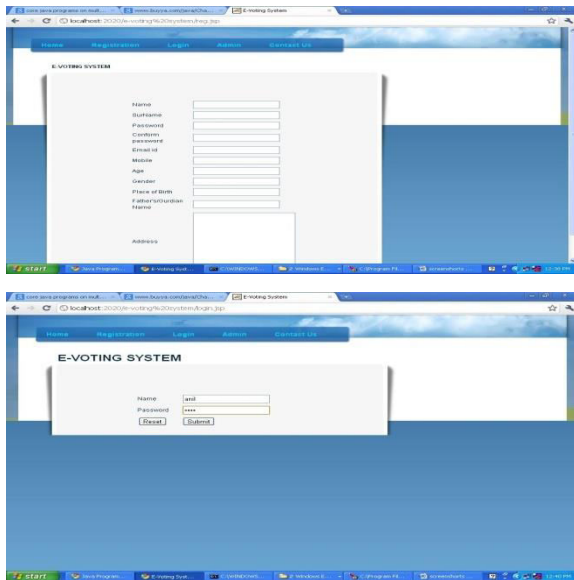
Home page



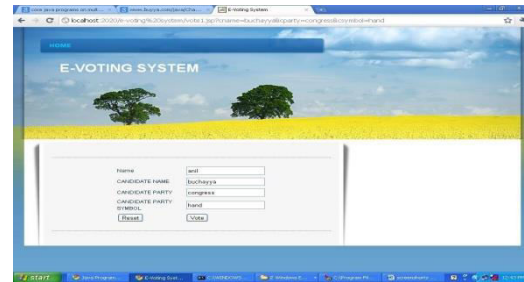
Admin page



User Details



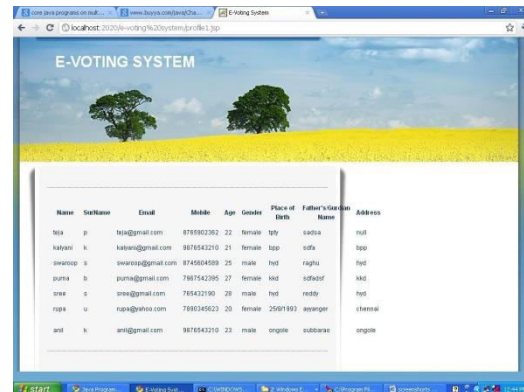
View Parties



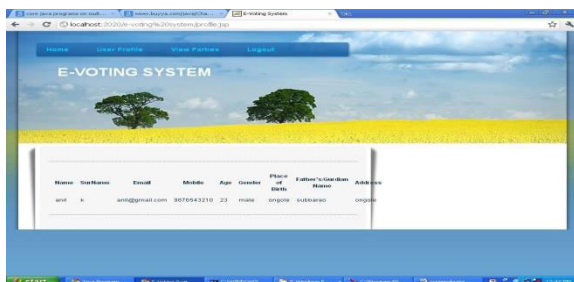
User login page



Voting



User home page



User Profile

User Full Details

V. CONCLUSION

Electronic voting (e-voting) holds the promise of transforming traditional electoral processes by offering greater efficiency, accessibility, and speed in casting and counting votes. Advances in cryptographic protocols, system verifiability, and user interface design have made significant strides in addressing key concerns such as vote integrity, voter privacy, and system

transparency. However, widespread adoption remains limited due to persistent challenges including security vulnerabilities, legal uncertainties, risks of coercion in remote voting, and the need for public trust. While some countries have implemented e-voting successfully in limited contexts, ensuring scalability, inclusivity, and robust audit mechanisms for national-level elections is still a work in progress. Continued research, interdisciplinary collaboration, and the development of internationally accepted standards are essential to build secure and trustworthy e-voting systems that can uphold the integrity of democratic processes in the digital age.

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