

WEB POLLING

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Abstract - *Fingerprint Based Voting System is a application where the user is recognized by his finger pattern. Since the finger pattern of each human being is different, the voter can be easily authenticated. Voter can vote the candidate only once, the system will not allow the candidate to vote for the second time. The system will allow admin to add the candidate name and candidate photo who are nominated for the election. Admin only has the right to add candidate name and photo who are nominated. Admin will register the voters name by verifying voter. Admin will authenticate the user by verifying the user's identity proof and then admin will register the voter. The number of candidate added to the system by the admin will be automatically deleted after the completion of the election. Admin has to add the date when the election going to end. Once the user has got the user id and password from the admin the user can login and vote for the candidate who are nominated. The system will allow the user to vote for only one candidate. The system will allow the user to vote for one time for a particular election. Admin can add any number of candidates when the new election will be announced. Admin can view the election result by using the election id.*

1.INTRODUCTION

“WEB POLLING” is an online voting technique. In this system people who have citizenship of india and whose age is above 18 years of age and any sex can give his\her vote online without going to any physical polling station.

There is a database which is maintained in which all the names of voters with complete information is stored.

In “ONLINE VOTING SYSTEM” a voter can use his\her voting right online without any difficulty. He\She has to be registered first for him/her to vote. Registration is mainly done by the system administrator for security reasons. The system Administrator registers the voters on a special site of the system visited by him only by simply filling a registration form to register voter. Citizens seeking registration are expected to contact the system administrator to submit their details. After the validity of them being citizens of India has been confirmed by the system administrator by comparing their details submitted with those in existing databases such as those as the Registrar of Persons, the citizen is then registered as a voter.

After registration, the voter is assigned a secret Voter ID with which he/she can use to log into the system and enjoy services provided by the system such as

voting. If invalid/wrong details are submitted, then the citizen is not registered to vote.

II. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Existing system:

The existing system of voting is highly manual; the ECI has a laid out data capture form that is used to register residents in their areas. A Period for registration is set to start and end on a particular day, such a period is announced to the public using the various mass communication medium including newspapers and radio. During such a period potential voters are expected to report to these officers in order to be registered using paper and pen. Every potential voter fills out a form with details such as location, date of birth among others; such an individual must be verified to be residents of that particular area.

The ECI officers collect filled in Data capture forms from officials at the end of the registration period to be taken to the central ECI offices where data entry clerks are then employed to do entry into the central database from which a voter register is produced. At the end of this process, voters are registration cards are produced to be issued to voters.

Disadvantages:

Some of the problems involved include:

- 1) Rigging votes during election,
- 2) Insecure or inaccessible polling stations,
- 3) Inadequate polling materials and also inexperienced personnel.
- 4) Expensive and Time consuming: The process of collecting data and entering this data into the database takes too much time and is expensive to conduct, for example, time and money is spent in printing data capture forms, in preparing registration stations together with human resources, and there after advertising the days set for registration process including sensitizing voters on the need for registration, as well as time spent on entering this data to the database.
- 5) Too much paper work: The process involves too much paper work and paper storage which is difficult as papers become bulky with the population size.
- 6) Errors during data entry: Errors are part of all human beings; it is very unlikely for humans to be 100 percent efficient in data entry.
- 7) Loss of registration forms: Some times, registration forms get lost after being filled in with voters' details, in most cases these are difficult to follow-up and therefore

many remain unregistered even though they are voting age nationals and interested in exercising their right to vote.

8) Short time provided to view the voter register: This is a very big problem since not all people have free time during the given short period of time to check and update the voter register.

9) Above all, a number of voters end up being locked out from voting.

Hence there is great desire to reduce official procedure in the current voter registration process if the general electoral process is to improve.

Proposed system

The proposed system will overcome all the above mentioned disadvantages of the existing system.

The advantages of the proposed system are as follows: With the "Web Polling SYSTEM", a voter can use his\her voting right online without any difficulty. He\She has to register as a voter first before being authorized to vote. The registration should be done prior to the voting date to enable data update in the database.

However, not just anybody can vote. For one to participate in the elections, he/she must have the requirements. For instance, he/she must be a registered citizen i.e. must be 18 and above years old. As already stated, the project 'Online Voting' provides means for fast and convenient voting and access to this system is limited only to registered voters.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Performance is measured in terms of the output provided by the application. Requirement specification plays an important part in the analysis of a system. Only when the requirement specifications are properly given, it is possible to design a system, which will fit into required environment. It rests largely with the users of the existing system to give the requirement specifications because they are the people who finally use the system. This is because the requirements have to be known during the initial stages so that the system can be designed according to those requirements. It is very difficult to change the system once it has been designed and on the other hand designing a system, which does not cater to the requirements of the user, is of no use

The requirement specification for any system can be broadly stated as given below: The system should be able to interface with the existing system The system should be accurate. The system should be better than the existing system. The existing system is completely dependent on the user to perform all the duties.

2. Requirements

Registration of the voter is done by ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA. ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA can change the information any time if required. Registration of the Voter depends upon the information filled by the user. Voter received a unique ID and PASSWORD.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The main purposes of OVS include:

Provision of improved voting services to the voters through fast, timely and convenient voting.

Reduction of the costs incurred by the Indian Electoral Commission during voting time in paying the very many clerks employed for the sake of the success of the manual system.

Check to ensure that the members who are registered are the only ones to vote. Cases of "Dead People" voting are also minimized.

Online voting system (OVS) will require being very precise or cost cutting to produce an effective election management system.

Therefore crucial points that this (OVS) emphasizes on are listed below.

Require less number of staff during the election.

CONCLUSIONS

When automation first hit business, it was in the form of a huge "Mainframe" computer. Here, a central computer served the whole business community and was accessed via dumb terminals. All processing took place on a single computer - and therefore in one place. All resources associated with the computer (tape and disk drives, printers etc.) were attached to this same computer. This is single tier (or 1-tier) computing. It is simple, efficient, uncomplicated, but terribly expensive to run.

All users run their programs from a single machine. The ease with which deployment and even development occurs makes this model very attractive. The cost of the central machine makes this architecture prohibitive for most companies, especially as system costs and return on investment (ROI) are looked at carefully nowadays.

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