

Electronic Voting System Using Aadhar

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Abstract-This paper provides the electronic voting machine using aadhar card details and providing webpage to the people who can't able to come and vote at their voting polls. This enhance the election voting without any fails. It will identify the person by using the fingerprint and iris of that person and check eligibility of vote and provide voting.

I.INTRODUCTION:

The election is one of the most important method to decide the people to rule the Indian government. In India the election is conducted by election commission by using electronic voting machines. In every state of India this method is implemented for easy counting. But in some areas it creates the problem like not working properly and making fraud in that system. We are proposed this method to link the aadhar details with it and fingerprint sensor will sense fingerprint allow us to vote if it is correct and also provide a webpage to the people who can't able to come their voting polls by using aadhar card number. It uses the fingerprint and Iris identification to find us.

II.EXISTING SYSTEM.

The current voting system in India is Electronic voting system. The idea was established in 1977 by the Chief Election Commissioner. The Electronic Voting Machines ("EVM") is designed by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore and Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) in collaboration with Election commission of India. The machines are currently produced with two endeavors.it consists of two units, I) Balloting II) Control These two units

are present in the voting machine. The first unit balloting unit is located inside the balloting compartment and the control unit is present at the Polling Officer and these units are connected by a link of five- meter.

There are numerous sorts of issues with EVM which is right now being used they are:

1. Precision: It isn't workable for a vote to be adjusted overlaid the invalid vote can't be checked from the at long last count.
2. Majority rule government: It allows just qualified voters to cast a ballot.it allows the qualified voter to vote only one time.
3. Problems – A person can alter the code present in the voting machine that can change the outcomes after surveying. Supplanting a component that is inserted to change the result of the picked competitor .The commands can be given by remote. 4.Illicit Balloting – A common realized issueRigging which is looked in each appointive methodology. One hopeful throws the votes of the considerable number of individuals or few measures of individuals in the discretionary rundown unlawfully. This outcomes in the loss of votes in favor of alternate hopefuls partaking and furthermore expands the number votes to the applicant who plays out this activity. This should be possible remotely at the season of casting a ballot.
5. Security: Neither specialist nor any other person can interface any ticket to the voter .
- 6.Unquestionable status: Independently confirmation of that the sum total of what cast a ballot have been checked effectively
7. Obstruction: No appointive element (any server partaking in the election) or gathering of elements, running the race can

work in a scheme to acquaint cast a ballot or with keep voters from casting a ballot.

8. Accessibility: The framework works legitimately as long as the survey stands and any voter can approach it from the earliest starting point as far as possible of the survey.

9. Resume Ability: The framework enables any voter to interfere during the voting to carry on the process or redo the voting in a specific booth. But the current methods are followed in conventional path by utilizing tickets, marking and counting slow. It does not give a proper result.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM:

In the online voting system, there are four modules.

Voter Registration: In voter registration phases, voter will provide personal information and finger print which is biometric information user is allowed to vote at the time of election.

Authentication: At the time of voting, vote has to pass through authentication phase if he is authentic voter then he will be allowed to vote. At the time voting first login and his credential is checked by the system to verify if voter is authentic or not.

Vote recording and casting module: After successful authentication a ballot is displayed. Then voter cast their vote by selecting the one of the candidate.

Vote Counting: After voting time finished no one is allowed to vote. Vote is counted by the system and result is displayed.

Privacy Present in E-voting:

Its principle objective is to give safe voting and no cheating in election booth, The safe polling fulfills the given prerequisites,

1. Qualification: just votes of genuine voters will be considered.

2. Namelessness: cast a ballot are set mystery

3. Precision: cast poll can't be modified. Accordingly, it must not be conceivable to erase polls nor to include tallies, when the decision has been shut.

4. Decency: halfway arrangement is unthinkable. 5. Vote and go: when a voter has made their choice, no further activity preceding the finish of the decision.

6. Open certainty: anybody ought to most likely promptly check the legitimacy of the entire casting a ballot procedure.

It uses the fingerprint and iris of person to identify them is right person to vote and it will check the age limit to vote by aadhar. It will provide webpage to the persons who can't cast their vote when they cannot come to their native place. It is easy to collect the votes from different regions by using iot also.

IV. CONCLUSION:

This paper will give us the new methods to give the safe electrical voting by voting machine. The details are get safety and in privacy and the voting is very easy. The future scope is to safe the voters details and the casted votes are kept safely by using block chain methods.

V. REFERENCES

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