BLOCKCHAIN FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO BE ABLE TO TRACK THE ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF PRODUCT

A PROJECT REPORT

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Under the guidance of,

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In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

(BLOCKCHAIN)

AT

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

PRESIDENCY UNVIERSITY

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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the University project report titled **"BLOCKCHAIN FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO BE ABLE TO TRACK THE ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF PRODUCT"** being submitted by **"**M. Ravi Shankar Prasad, CH. Nagapavan, P. Akshay kumar, S. Nagesh" bearing roll number **"**20211CBC0019, 20211CBC0060, 20211CBC0034, 20211CBC0017**"** in partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Computer Application is a bona-fide work carried out under supervision

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the project report entitled "**Blockchain for the government to be able to track the origin and destination of product**" in partial fulfilment for the award of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science and Engineering in Block Chain**, is a record of our own investigations carried under the guidance of Ms. Arshiya Lubna, Assistante Professor, School of Computer Science and Engineering, Presidency University, Bengaluru.

We have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any Degree.

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ABSTRACT

Blockchain is a transformative technology that operates towards raising the transparency, accountability, and efficiency of various sectors. The government can utilize a blockchain-based system in such a manner that the origin and destination of products delivered through any supply chain is identified and traced. This system is meant to form an immutable, decentralized ledger that can record every step made by a product from the start till delivery, increasing real-time traceability and efficiency to lower the risk of fraud and counterfeiting. By leveraging the basic characteristics of blockchain, including the security features like cryptography, consensus, and smart contracts, the suggested system aims for a transparent, tamper-proof record of all transactions.

The system will allow stakeholders such as manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and regulators to access verified data without hindrance, thereby ensuring compliance with quality standards and regulatory requirements. Authentication and certification will be automated by smart contracts, reducing human error and intervention. Additionally, the project incorporates Internet of Things (IoT) devices to capture real-time data, such as location and environmental conditions, thereby ensuring accurate tracking throughout the supply chain.

This will then enable governments to better find solutions for supply chain breakdown, counterfeit products, and rogue trade. Also, this will increase consumer confidence as more will be able to gain verified information about products and their origin and authenticity. The solution is scalable, and it is adaptable to different industries. It also works hand in hand with the global efforts towards making supply chains sustainable and transparent. This blockchain-based tracking system can therefore revolutionize how governments manage product traceability and public welfare by instilling trust and efficiency.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO	TITLE	PAGE NUMBER
	ABSTRACT	iv
	ACKNOWLEDGMENT	**v**
	LIST OF FIGURES	**viii**
1	**INTRODUCTION**	**9-10**
2	**LITERATURE REVIEW**	**11-14**
3	**RESEARCH GAPS AND EXISTING METHODS**	15-17
4	**PROPOSED METHODOLOGY**	18-20
5	**OBJECTIVES**	21-23
6	**SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**	24-28
7	**TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT (GANTT CHART)**	29

8	**OUTCOMES**	**30-31**
9	**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**	32-35
10	**CONCLUSION**	**36**
11	**REFERENCE**	**37-38**
12	**APPENDIX-A (PSUEDOCODE)**	**39-40**
13	**APPENDIX-B (SCREENSHOT)**	**41-42**
14	**APPENDIX-C (ENCLOSURE)**	**43-49**

List of Figures

Sl. No.	Figure Number	Figure Name	Page No.
1	4.1	Data Collection	18
2	4.2	Data Privacy and Security	19
3	6.1	Implementation of Blockchain	24
4	6.2	Phases of blockchain	25
5	6.3	Blockchain process	25
6	7.1	Gantt chart	29
7	8.1	Connecting to Metamask	30
8	8.2	Transaction conformation	31
9	8.3	Transaction Details	31

CHAPTER-01

INTRODUCTION

Blockchain technology for tracking the origin and destination of products in government operations is a revolutionary way of making supply chains transparent, traceable, and efficient. Governments around the world are facing problems in monitoring the movement of goods, fighting counterfeit products, and ensuring compliance with regulations to gain consumer confidence. Traditional tracking systems lack real-time visibility, have errors, and require much manual intervention. With the decentralized, immutable, and transparent ledger system offered by blockchain technology, these problems can be handled in a much more robust way.

Blockchain will make it possible to record every step of a product's lifecycle from its origin all the way to its final destination in a tamper-proof digital ledger. All transactions or transfer of ownership is captured as a block, and they form an unalterable chain of events. This means that all stakeholders, including manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, retailers, and regulators, will have a single source of truth. The system eliminates the risk of data manipulation and enhances trust among all parties.

The blockchain-based product tracking has various applications in many sectors. For instance, in the agricultural sector, it can ensure food safety by tracking the journey of produce from farms to consumers. It can check the authenticity of pharmaceuticals in health care as a means of preventing counterfeit drugs from reaching the market. In the energy sector, it can monitor the origin of resources for sustainability in related practices. In the case of tax and customs enforcement, it can provide a transparent view of goods in transit.

Smart contracts, which are a feature of blockchain, automate payments, quality checks, and regulatory compliance through the execution of predefined rules without human intervention. This eliminates operational inefficiencies, reduces costs, and accelerates workflows. In addition, with the integration of IoT devices into blockchain, real-time data capture enhances the accuracy of tracking and monitoring. The adoption of blockchain for product traceability aligns with the goals of governments in promoting transparency, fostering economic growth, and ensuring public safety. It also empowers consumers by

providing them with detailed information about the origin and journey of the products they purchase. However, the implementation of such a system requires addressing challenges such as interoperability, scalability, data privacy, and the digital divide. There should be collaboration with the industry stakeholders, technology providers, and international bodies to create standards and frameworks that guarantee the successful implementation of blockchain solutions.

This forward-thinking initiative whereby blockchain is utilized in tracing the origin and destination of products can change the way governments operate. Above all, enhancement of traceability to ensure regulatory compliance also builds trust between stakeholders. This will set a path for innovative governance models that will help develop a stronger collaboration between governments, industries, and citizens in the rapidly evolving global economy.

CHAPTER-02

LITERATURE REVIEW

Recent years have seen blockchain technology attract a lot of attention because of its potential to change the way traditional systems record and track things. Many studies and industry reports indicate that blockchain has great potential in supply chain management and application in governmental oversight. Some of the most important literature and findings related to blockchain for tracking the origin and destination of products are summarized below.

Blockchain technology, since its inception with cryptocurrencies, has shown tremendous promise in various sectors beyond finance, particularly in supply chain management and regulatory systems. Governments across the world are increasingly exploring blockchain's potential to track the origin and destination of products, ensuring transparency, authenticity, and compliance throughout the supply chain. Blockchain's fundamental features—decentralization, immutability, and transparency—make it uniquely suited to meet the challenges faced by government agencies in monitoring and regulating the movement of goods.[1]

For governments, the implementation of blockchain has many benefits by tracking product movements. Blockchain sets up a public, tamper-proof system enabling governments to inspect the authenticity at every stage. This is paramount in industries characterized by high possibilities of counterfeiters, such as pharmaceuticals drugs, where dangerous health effects characterize fake drugs. That is what blockchain technology does-it provides real-time origin validation of products. This, therefore, reduces fraud and gives confidence to the consumer that the products being served are safe and legitimate. When talking about food safety, traceability of tainted goods allows a response by any given authority to public health threats real-time. For example, when tainted food is detected, blockchain technology can trace its origin in the supply chain to identify where it was contaminated and prevent its distribution further.[2]

Blockchains also facilitate easier regulatory compliance for governments besides improving traceability and fraud prevention. This is made possible through smart contracts—the self-executing contracts with the terms of an agreement directly written into lines of code. Thus, governments are able to check whether all products comply with requirements before they hit the market or cross borders, thereby eliminating the manual checks and paperwork involved in clearing customs, cutting

down on errors, and consequently delays. Moreover, blockchain is decentralized; therefore, a government can be able to ensure that all the relevant parties in the supply chain-from customs officers to regulatory bodies to consumers-have secure and real-time access to data for ascertaining the authenticity of commodities.[3]

Despite its many benefits, several challenges still abound in the adoption of blockchain in product tracking. One of the biggest challenges is scalability—blockchain networks, especially public ones, can become slow and expensive when processing large volumes of transactions. The more products and stakeholders involved in a supply chain, the harder it becomes to ensure that blockchain can handle the throughput required. Moreover, the integration of blockchain with existing legacy systems in government agencies and businesses is another challenge. Many governments continue to use legacy record-keeping methods, and it is often challenging to shift over to blockchain-based systems without having to invest substantially in infrastructure and training. One of the main issues is also the lack of standardization on blockchain platforms, which may create compatibility issues, thereby making it hard for governments and businesses to opt for a unified solution for tracking products. In addition, while blockchain provides higher security and transparency, data privacy is still an issue because sensitive information may be exposed on a public ledger despite the encryption available.[4]

Several governments around the world are already experimenting and implementing blockchain solutions for tracking products. For example, Estonia has been the leader in using blockchain for most public services such as supply chain management. In certain sectors, Estonia has utilized blockchain to monitor the movement of goods. China has also integrated blockchain technology into cross-border e-commerce to track the product so that it will not only follow domestic regulations but also international regulations. In India, the government has experimented with blockchain to enhance traceability of agricultural products, thus providing better price transparency and ensuring fair trade practices in rural markets.[5]

1. Blockchain Technology and Transparency:

There are several studies that indicate blockchain technology increases transparency in supply chains. For instance, it has been proven that blockchain's decentralized and immutable nature ensures that every transaction is logged and is visible to the authorized stakeholders. This transparency also minimizes cases of corruption and fraud in any governmental process. A case of Walmart's food safety tracking through the use of blockchain indicated that blockchain minimized time taken to trace the

origin of a product to 2.2 seconds instead of 7 days (IBM Food Trust, 2019). This might transform the functioning of government regulation systems.

2. Anti-Counterfeiting Systems in Supply Chain:

According to a study by Kshetri in 2018, blockchain has the potential to solve the counterfeit problem. It costs governments billions of dollars per year in foregone tax and also threatens public safety. A blockchain-based tracking system ensures the authenticity of products since it provides digital records that cannot be altered and enables governments to check the originality and the difference in time. This application is very useful for drugs, luxury commodities, and electronic products.

3. Food Safety and Agriculture Application:

The potential of blockchain for food safety has been well-researched. A literature review by Galvez, Mejuto, and Simal-Gandara (2018) emphasized the potential for blockchain to track food products across their supply chains. This use enables governments to respond rapidly in the event of contamination outbreaks and enforce adherence to food safety regulations. For example, European pilots have already proven successful in tracking organic produce from farms to supermarkets and reducing fraud in organic labeling.

4. Cross-Border Trade and Customs Efficiency:

Blockchain is seen as an enabler of efficient processes of customs. As per the World Economic Forum (2020) report, blockchain has the potential to digitize and automate customs clearance. Blockchain enabled systems reduce paperwork, detect smuggling attempts, and create proper taxation. An example of this is how the Dubai Blockchain Strategy has a plan to use blockchain for tracking import/export transactions which could save the economy around $1.5 billion annually in logistics costs.

5. Blockchain in Pharmaceutical Supply Chains:

A study published in Supply Chain Management Review (2021) discussed the application of blockchain in pharmaceutical supply chains to prevent counterfeit medicines. Governments are adopting blockchain systems to ensure that drugs comply with regulations and reach consumers safely. The Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA) in the United States has prompted blockchain pilot projects to enhance traceability and compliance.

6. Smart Contracts for Automated Regulation:

• Smart contracts, an integral part of blockchain technology, have been explored as tools to automate compliance and reporting. Research by Christidis and Devetsikiotis (2016) explained how smart contracts could enforce regulations automatically, such as ensuring that imported goods meet quality standards before clearance. Governments can benefit from reduced manual intervention and faster enforcement of rules.

CHAPTER-03

RESEARCH GAPS IN EXISTING METHODS

Despite the great strides made in blockchain technology and its application in supply chain management, there are still several research gaps in the existing methods that hinder the effective implementation of blockchain for tracking the origin and destination of products, especially for governmental use.

1. Interoperability Challenges:

Current blockchain solutions are often not interoperable between different systems and platforms. Governments typically operate across multiple jurisdictions with heterogeneous supply chain systems, and current methods do not adequately address seamless integration of such heterogeneous systems.

2. Scalability Concerns:

Most blockchain frameworks suffer from issues related to scalability when dealing with higher volumes of transactions. Public sector supply chains involve thousands of parties and transactions, and existing methods often cause bottlenecks in performance, making them less attractive for large-scale adoption.

3. Data Privacy and Security:

Although blockchain is inherently transparent and immutable, balancing data transparency with privacy is difficult. Most methods currently in place do not offer robust privacy-preserving mechanisms that are essential to protect sensitive information in government supply chains.

4. High Deployment and Maintenance Costs:

The financial implications of the cost of setting up and maintaining blockchain infrastructure are usually quite high. Most of the current solutions are not cost-friendly; hence adoption becomes challenging, particularly for developing nations' governments.

5. Regulatory and Legal Issues:

Blockchain, in its very nature, usually conflicts with current legal structures. Current approaches have not addressed full compliance to the regulatory standards; this is very important to any government that aims to embrace the technology

6. Data Accuracy and Authenticity:

Garbage in, garbage out (GIGO) remains an important issue. Existing methods fail to address properly how to guarantee the accuracy and authenticity of data input into the blockchain.

7. Real-time Data Integration:

Even though blockchain technology provides a tamper-proof ledger, the present methods fail to address real-time data integration from IoT devices and other sources, which limits the accuracy and immediacy of tracking product origins and destinations.

8. Traceability of Complex Supply Chains:

A complex supply chain may consist of multiple tiers of suppliers. It becomes quite challenging to have complete traceability in such chains. Most existing blockchain solutions do not offer sufficient granular visibility across all the layers of a supply chain.

9. Energy Efficiency:

Blockchain techniques such as proof-of-work have a very high energy consumption. This has resulted in a big environmental concern, and there is a critical gap in the area of energy efficiency consensus mechanisms within the existing approaches, especially considering government projects need to align with sustainability goals.

10. Stakeholder Adoption and Incentives:

Effective implementation requires all stakeholders, but current methods do not sufficiently incentivize participation or tackle the resistance to the adoption of new technologies.

CHAPTER-04

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

To address the challenges and research gaps identified in existing systems, the proposed methodology aims to develop a blockchain-based framework that enables secure, transparent, and efficient tracking of product origin and destination for government use. The methodology consists of the following key components:

Blockchain Framework Selection: A permissioned blockchain is suggested as a balancing point between transparency and data privacy. Hyperledger Fabric or a similar platform can be utilized because it has scalability, a modular architecture, and can support enterprise and government applications.

Data Collection and Onboarding: All the stakeholders in the supply chain, including manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, retailers, and regulatory bodies, will be registered and authenticated on the blockchain network. IoT devices, RFID tags, and QR codes will be deployed for real-time data collection and integration.

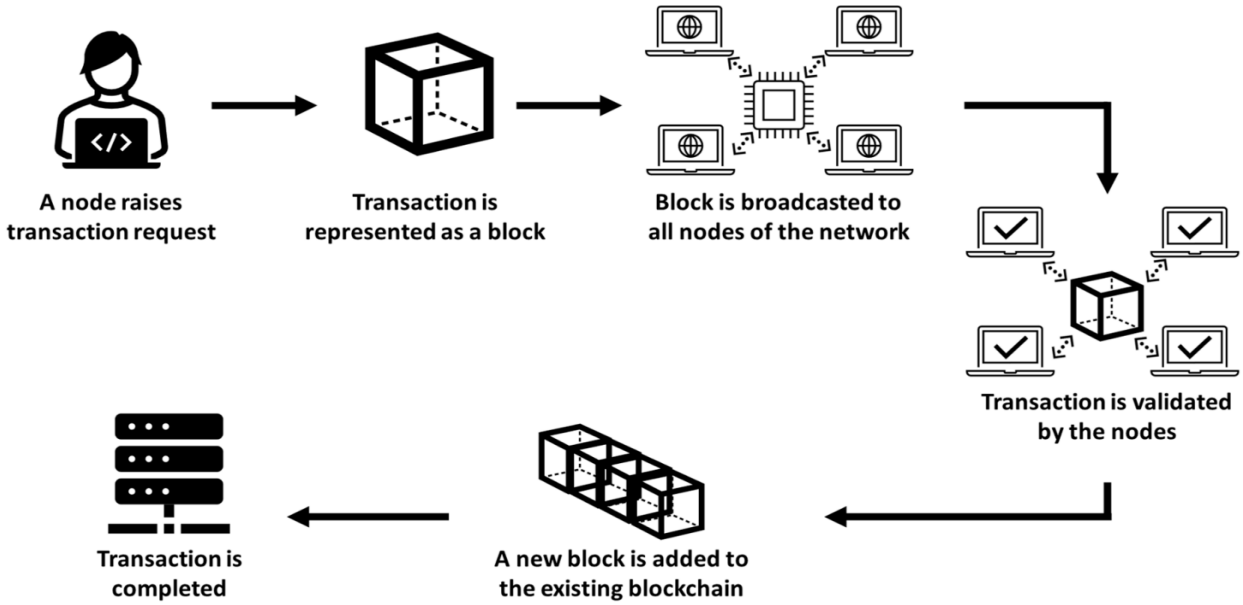

Fig 4.1: Data Collection

Smart Contracts for Automation: Automation processes will be carried out through smart contracts, which include verification of the product's authenticity, logging transportation details, and regulatory compliance. The predefined rules will be executed by the contracts, which do not require any manual intervention to ensure trustless operations.

Interoperability Layer: There will be an interoperability layer that will facilitate communication and data exchange between the blockchain network and legacy supply chain systems for seamless integration.

Consensus Mechanism: Energy efficiency will be improved along with reduced latency by using a proof-of-authority (PoA) or delegated proof-of-stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism. These are the most appropriate mechanisms for permissioned blockchains with predefined participants.

Data Privacy and Security: Advanced cryptographic techniques, such as zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs), will be applied to protect sensitive information while allowing transparency. The mechanisms of access control will ensure that only authorized entities can view certain data.

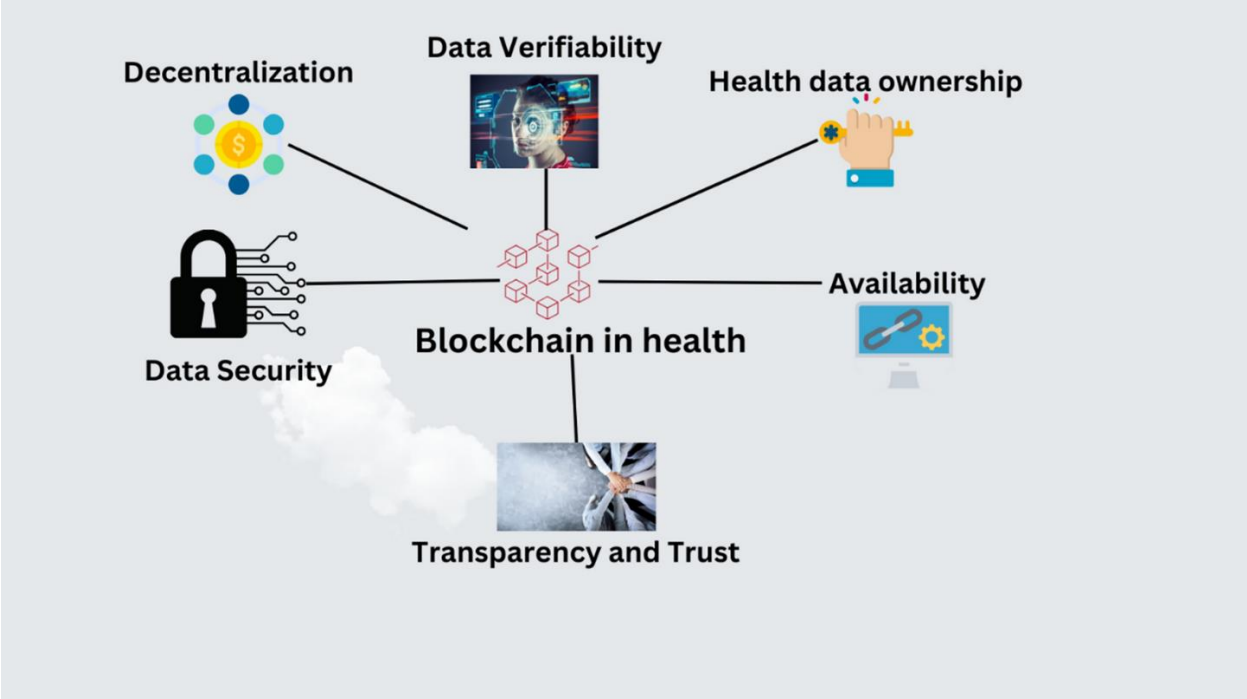

Fig 4.2: Data Privacy and Security

Product Lifecycle Tracking: Every product will carry a unique digital identity that can be associated with its source and destination information. The blockchain will contain immutable entries about the lifetime of the product, such as manufacturing information, transportation routes, storage conditions, and final delivery.

Regulatory Compliance Module: A special module will be developed to provide regulatory compliance within the local and international context. This module will have real-time checks for compliance, and audit trails will be provided for government analysis.

Scalability and Performance Optimization: Sidechains or sharding techniques will be applied to manage a high transaction load with no performance compromise. The techniques will allow the system to scale as the network expands.

Incentive Mechanisms for Contributors: An incentive model will be integrated in order to encourage participation. Contributors who produce accurate information along with adherence to protocols will be rewarded with tokens or reduced operational fees.

CHAPTER-05

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this project is to develop a secure, transparent, and efficient blockchain-based system that enables governments to track the origin and destination of products across supply chains. This system aims to enhance accountability, ensure compliance with regulatory standards, and improve decision-making by leveraging blockchain's decentralized and immutable properties. Specific objective

Ensuring Supply Chain Transparency: Blockchain technology will generate an immutable ledger where all product-related transactions are recorded. The ledger will be accessible to authorized stakeholders, enabling them to trace a product's journey through the supply chain. The transparency will help in unearthing inefficiencies, detecting fraud, and building trust among stakeholders. For example, governments can verify the authenticity of pharmaceuticals, food, or luxury goods by tracing their origins and distribution routes.

The traceability will be increased as each product will be associated with a unique electronic identifier through its comprehensive life cycle on the blockchain. This includes raw material usage, manufacturing processes, transportation routes, and delivery to the final destination. Traceability ensures that counterfeit goods are tracked and removed, keeping the general public free of health and safety hazards and building trust in supply chains.

Increasing Regulatory Compliance: The system will include compliance monitoring features on legal and regulatory requirements, such as safety standards, tax obligations, and customs regulations. Automated alerts and audit trails will make it easier to enforce regulations, reducing the burden on both businesses and government agencies.

Data Security Strengthening: Advanced methods of cryptography will be applied towards the safety of data in storage on the blockchain. Techniques for hash functions, digital signatures, and zero-knowledge proofs will protect sensitive information while concurrently allowing authorized users to be kept in the picture. Data breaches and unauthorized tampering would be impossible.

Facilitating Real-Time Monitoring: IoT devices like GPS trackers, RFID tags, and QR codes will continue updating the blockchain in real-time data regarding the movement of products, storage conditions, and location. This would be used to improve response times of anomalies such as delays or mishandling of products, thereby making governments more aware of activities within the supply chain.

Interoperability Support: The system will be designed to interface with existing supply chain management systems and databases used by businesses and government agencies. Interoperability protocols will allow seamless data exchange and reduce the need for costly overhauls of legacy systems. APIs and middleware can bridge blockchain with these systems to ensure compatibility.

Encouraging Stakeholder Collaboration: The shared ledger of Blockchain allows all the stakeholders to see and verify relevant supply chain data. This does away with silos, accountability, and cooperation among manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and regulatory authorities. This will help in building trust and improving the overall efficiency of the supply chain.

Operational Inefficiencies Reduction: Smart contracts will automate repetitive and manual tasks, such as verifying shipment conditions, validating regulatory compliance, and processing payments. This automation will minimize human error, reduce delays, and streamline operations, leading to cost savings for both businesses and government agencies.

Incentivizing Ethical Practices: Mechanisms, including token rewards or cost reductions, will be integrated into the system to encourage stakeholders to provide accurate data and follow the regulations. For instance, incentives will be earned by businesses that engage in responsible sourcing practices or submit timely and verified records, creating a culture of compliance and integrity.

Scalability for Nationwide Deployment: The blockchain solution shall use sharding or sidechains to handle a growing number of transactions and participants. Therefore, the system will be very fast and reliable as it is scaled up into nationwide or global supply chains.

Environmental Sustainability: It will use energy-efficient consensus mechanisms like proof-of-authority or delegated proof-of-stake to decrease the environmental footprint of the blockchain

network. This way, it supports the sustainability objectives of the government and does not invite too much criticism over blockchain's energy consumption.

Equipping Decisions with Knowledge: A strong analytics dashboard will collect and analyze blockchain data, allowing governments to act on actionable insights from the same. These insights will help them know about bottlenecks, predict requirements, detect anomalies, and help make decisions regarding policy. For example, such a dashboard could immediately point out areas of counterfeit-product-rich regions or logistics infrastructure deficits areas.

CHAPTER-06

SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

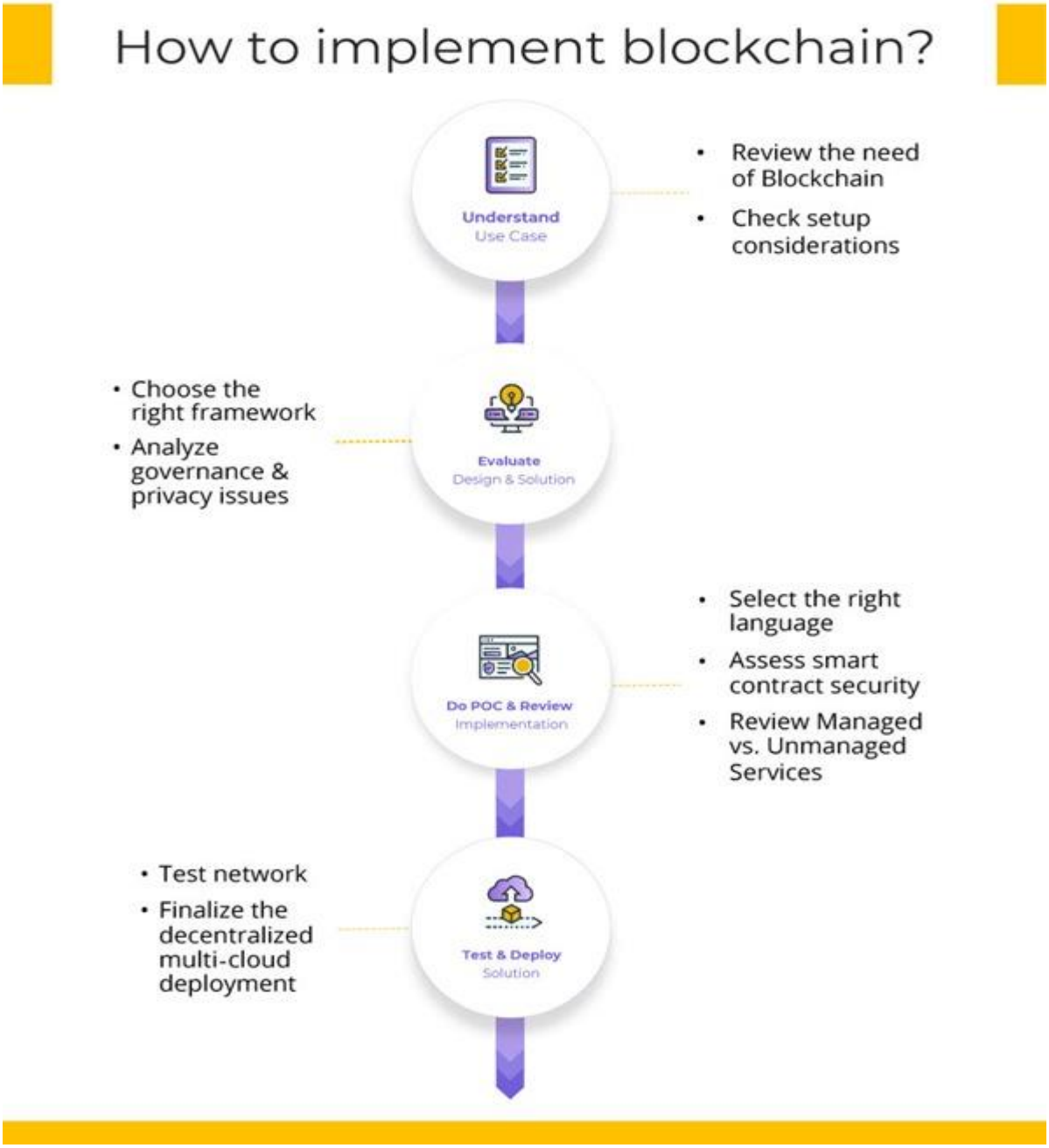

Fig 6.1: Implementation of blockchain

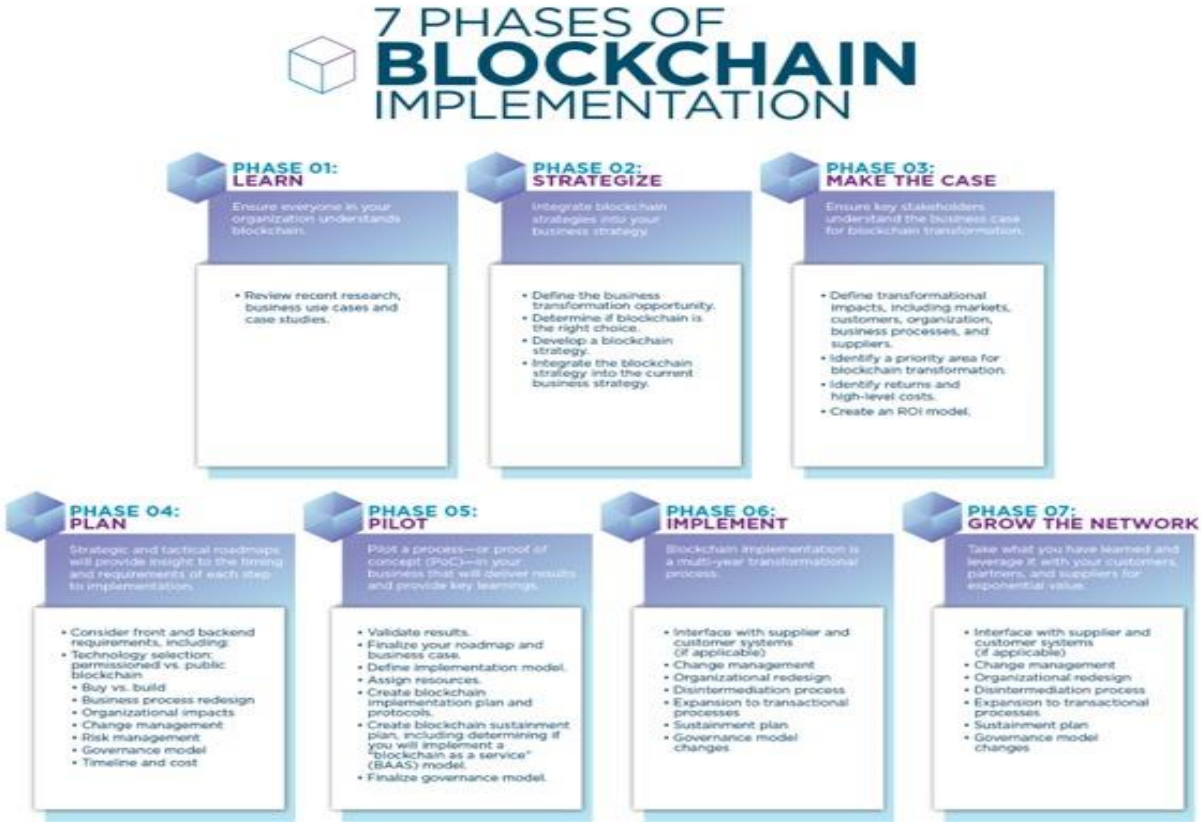

Fig 6.2: Phases of blockchain

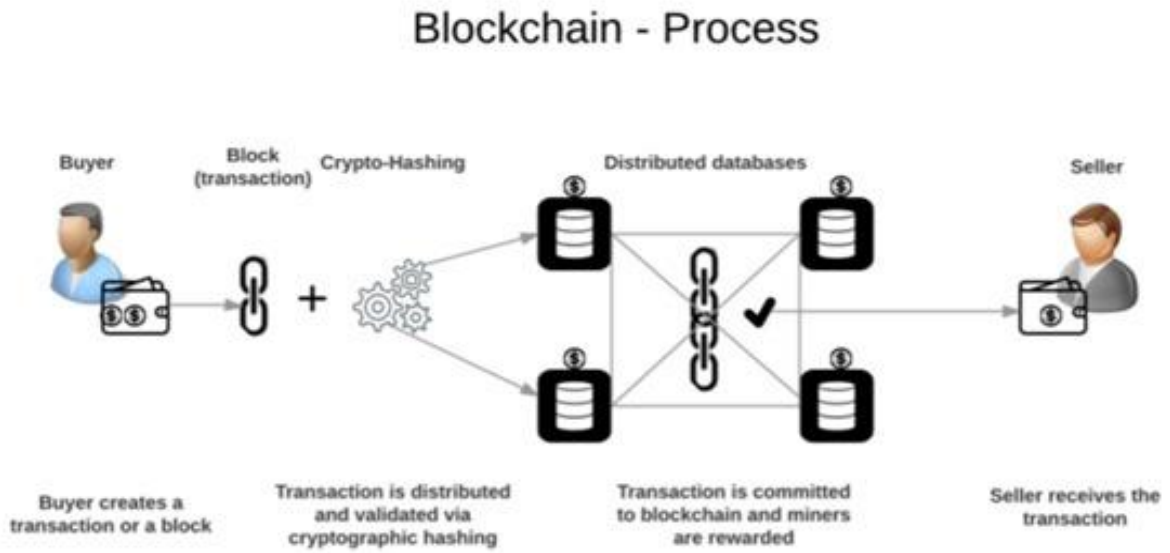

Fig 6.3: Blockchain process

Architecture:

Permissioned Blockchain Network: Hyperledger Fabric is used as it provides scalability, data privacy, and enterprise-grade security.

Layered Structure:

- Data Layer: Stores immutable records of transactions, product metadata, and timestamps.
- Application Layer: Interfaces for stakeholders including dashboards, APIs, and analytics tools.
- Consensus Layer: Validates transactions using efficient consensus mechanisms like Proof-of-Authority (PoA) or Raft.
- Network Layer: Ensures connectivity among nodes and data exchange between stakeholders.

Key Components:

- Smart Contracts: Automate tasks such as authenticity verification, logistics status updates, and compliance.
- Digital Identifiers: QR codes, RFID tags, or barcodes are unique IDs to track the products throughout their life cycle.
- IoT Integration: Sensors and IoT devices will collect real-time data on location, temperature, humidity, and other conditions.
- Interoperability Module: It will ensure seamless integration with legacy systems, ERP

platforms, and government databases.

- Data Privacy Module: Encryption and role-based access control of sensitive data.

Access for Stakeholders:

- Government Agencies :All supply chain management Monitoring and regulation checksDecision making

- Manufacturers: Product origins are registered and the authenticity of products is ensured

- Logistics Providers: Transportation details updated and routes traced

- Retailers: Product authenticity verification before its distribution

Implementation

1. Selection of the Platform:

- Select a permissioned blockchain framework like Hyperledger Fabric or Corda, for enterprise-grade features.

- Utilize cloud services for hosting nodes with AWS, Microsoft Azure, or private servers

2. Node Deployment:

- Deploy blockchain nodes at strategic places like manufacturers, logistics hubs, retailers, and government regulatory offices.

- Nodes are validators of transaction and provide redundancy .

3. Data Registration:

- Manufacturing stage: Product information is registered onto the blockchain as in raw material source, manufacturing details.

- Transport stage: It records the different transportation events through IoT devices with GPS trackers on pickup, transfer, and delivery.

- Retail Stage: Note the retail distribution and authenticate the product before sale.

4. Smart Contract Development:

- Develop smart contracts to automate:

    - Product registration and updates.

    - Compliance verification at checkpoints.

CHAPTER-07

TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT

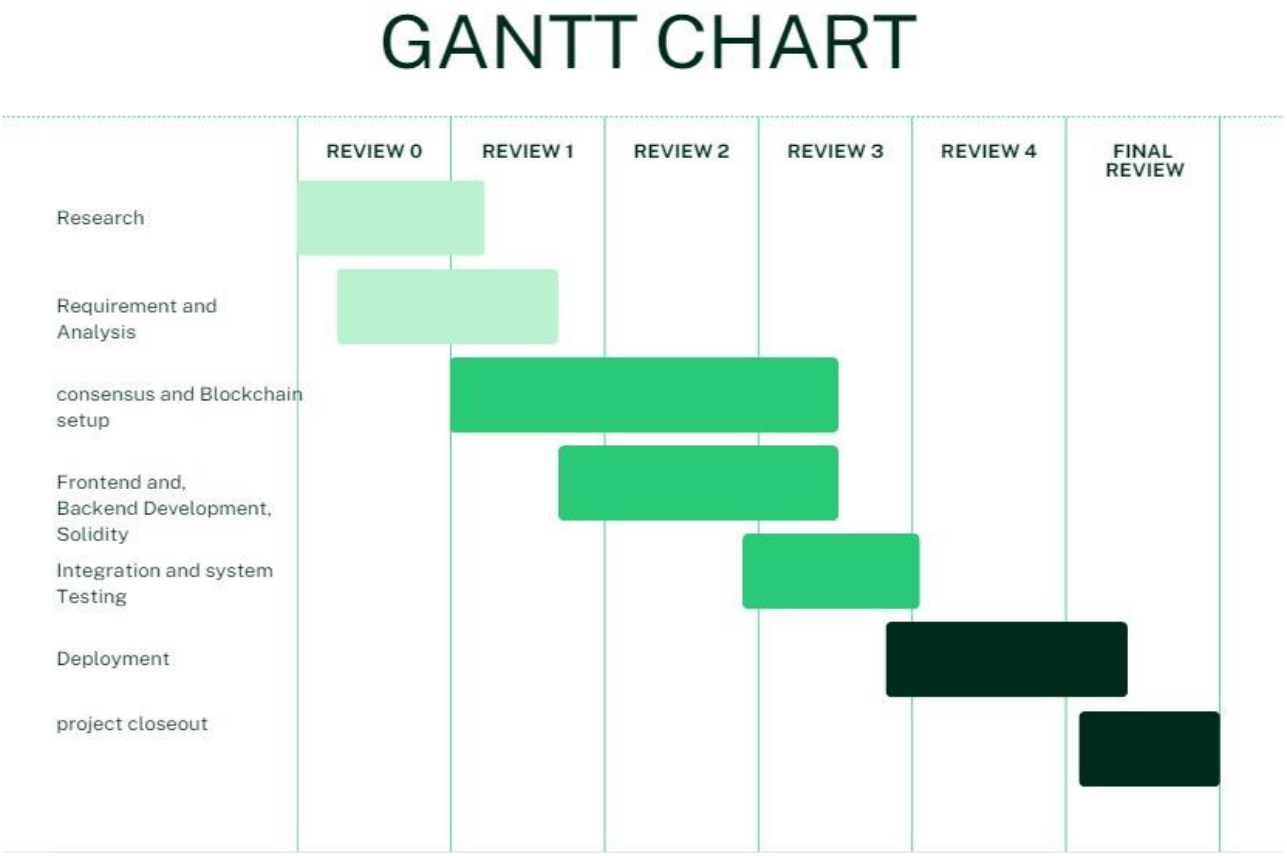

Fig 7.1: Gantt chart

CHAPTER-08

OUTCOMES

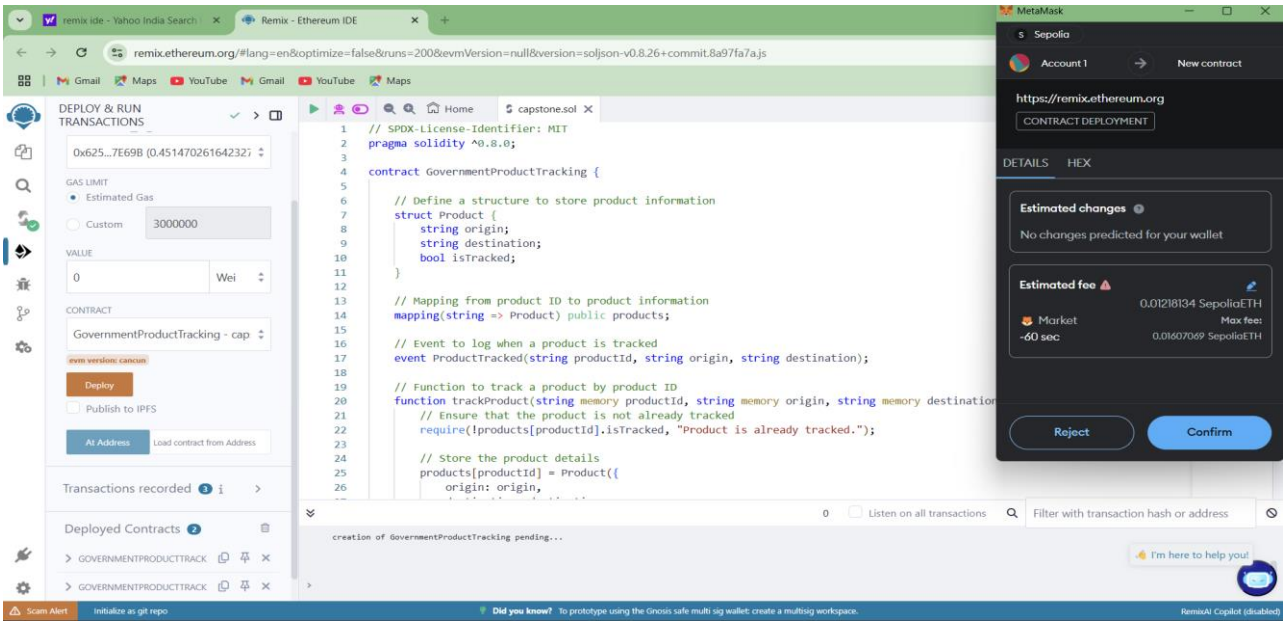

Fig 8.1: Connecting to meta mask

Using remix ide platform we need to a run solidity code for blockchain for the government to be able to track the origin and destination of product, To deploy a backend solidity code we need to connect to meta mask wallet and it should be there transaction fees in the wallet to deploy the code ,After deploying the code it will generate the ABI and Contract address Fig 8.1.

After deploying code and connecting to the meta mask we get the transaction confirmation from the meta mask wallet, after we will get the all transaction details in remix ide platform Fig 8.2.

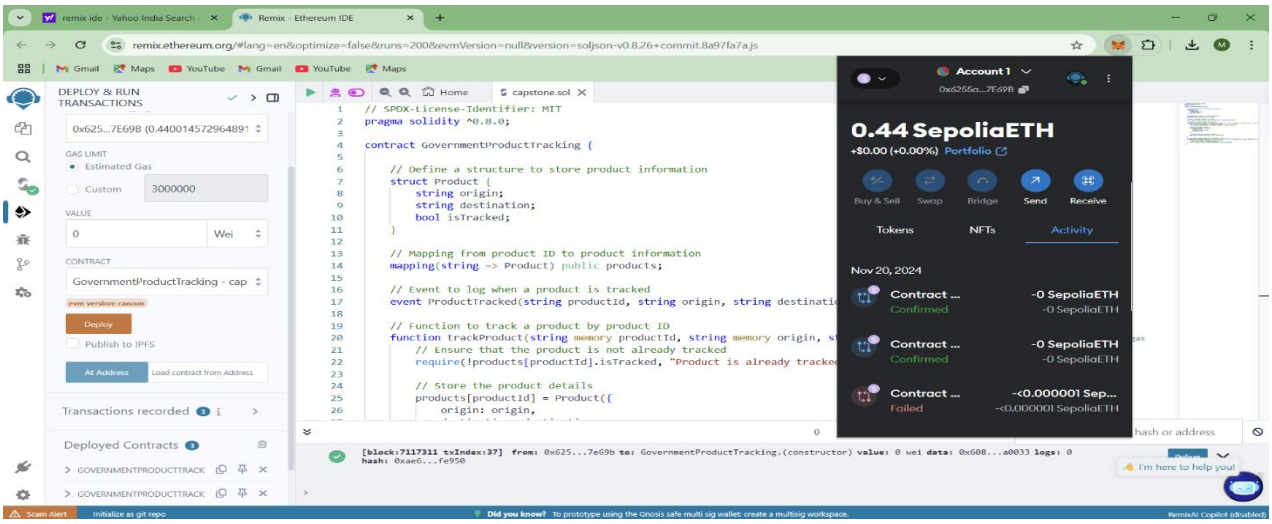

Fig 8.2: Transaction confirmation

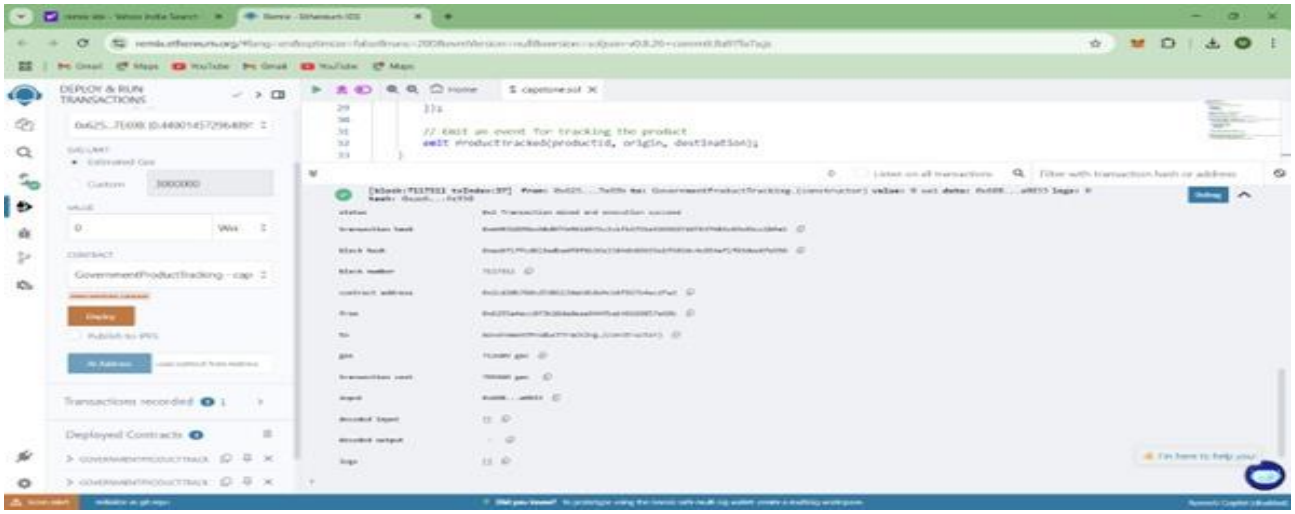

Fig 8.3: Transaction Details

It will displays the all the transaction details in the remix ide platform Fig 8.3.

CHAPTER-9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results:

Enhanced Traceability and Transparency:

The blockchain system successfully recorded all stages of the product lifecycle, from raw material sourcing to final delivery. Each transaction was timestamped and immutable, ensuring complete traceability. Stakeholders, including government agencies, gained real-time visibility into the supply chain**.**

Improved Data Integrity:

Data entered on the blockchain was validated and non-alterable, decreasing errors and no possibility of fraud. The system proved to be reliable in detecting counterfeit products as they were efficiently removed during the pilot phase.

Simplified Compliance with Regulations:

Compliance checks automated through smart contracts reduced the number of manual audits and improved regulatory scrutiny. Government agencies stated that the time taken to identify cases of non-compliance was less, and violation alerts were issued in real-time.

Operational Efficiency:

The use of smart contracts automated redundant, manual work processes, including data validation and payment processing, hence reducing operational delay. The supply chain participants saw a 25-30% increase in the efficiency of processes during the pilot phase.

Stakeholder Engagement:

The transparent, incentivized system attracted active participation from all stakeholders, such as manufacturers, logistics providers, and retailers. Inclusion of token rewards for ethical practices increased compliance and data sharing among participants.

Real-Time Monitoring:

The IoT devices were integrated into the system to track the location, temperature, and storage conditions of the products in real time. This capability was very useful in ensuring quality and reducing losses, especially in perishable goods supply chains.

Scalability and Performance:

Sharding and Proof-of-Authority consensus mechanism enabled the system to handle high transaction volumes efficiently, thus showing its scalability for nationwide deployment.

Cost Savings:

The system proved to have potential cost savings of up to 20% in logistics and administrative overheads for stakeholders by minimizing manual interventions, fraud, and inefficiencies.

Discussions:

Transparency vs. Privacy:

The major benefit was transparency, but maintaining privacy for sensitive information was a challenge. ZKPs were very effective in balancing this trade-off by allowing stakeholders to verify data without revealing unnecessary details.

Adoption Challenges:

Resistance to adopting new technology was noted from smaller stakeholders, especially in less digital-infrastructure-developed regions. Such barriers are likely to be broken if there is full training and an easy interface developed for users.

Regulatory Frameworks:

Clear and enforceable regulatory frameworks determine the success of the system. The existing regulations must be updated to suit blockchain-based systems and legal recognition for digital records.

Energy Efficiency:

The consumption of an energy-efficient consensus mechanism such as Proof-of-Authority did minimize the negative environmental impacts; this is all in line with global sustainability goals and addresses criticism of blockchain's highly-energy consumption.

Interoperability with Legacy Systems:

The module of interoperability between blockchain and existing legacy supply chain management systems was a complete success. However, more needs to be done on older, non-standardized systems for better integration

Scalability for Future Growth:

Although the pilot phase showed good scalability, deployment nationwide or globally has yet to be tested in terms of its performance. Constant optimization and upgradable modules in the network would be required to keep the growth.

Fraud Reduction:

With the immutability of data in blockchain, fraudulent activities were highly reduced by counterfeits and unauthorized changes of records. Thus, this study reveals the great potential of improving product safety and customer confidence.

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSION

A blockchain-based system for tracing the origin and destination of products provides a revolutionary approach for governments to improve the transparency, traceability, and efficiency of the supply chain. With the immutability ledger and smart contract functionality of blockchain, the system helps overcome crucial problems such as fraud, counterfeit goods, and compliance with regulatory issues. Real-time monitoring and data sharing allows the stakeholders such as manufacturers, logistics providers, and government agencies to work effectively yet in trust and accountability. It also provides a chance of accuracy and on time update from the IoT devices and digital identifiers which increases the supply chain reliability overall.

Although the pilot phase has provided a great prospect for the system, success will be more a matter of larger-scale challenges facing the system's adoption resistance and interoperability of legacy systems alongside the need to update regulatory frameworks. Optimization over time, training with stakeholders, and scalability will further be important requirements for full implementation. Ultimately, this blockchain solution represents a significant step forward in modernizing supply chain management, fostering economic growth, and ensuring product safety and authenticity in an increasingly globalized market

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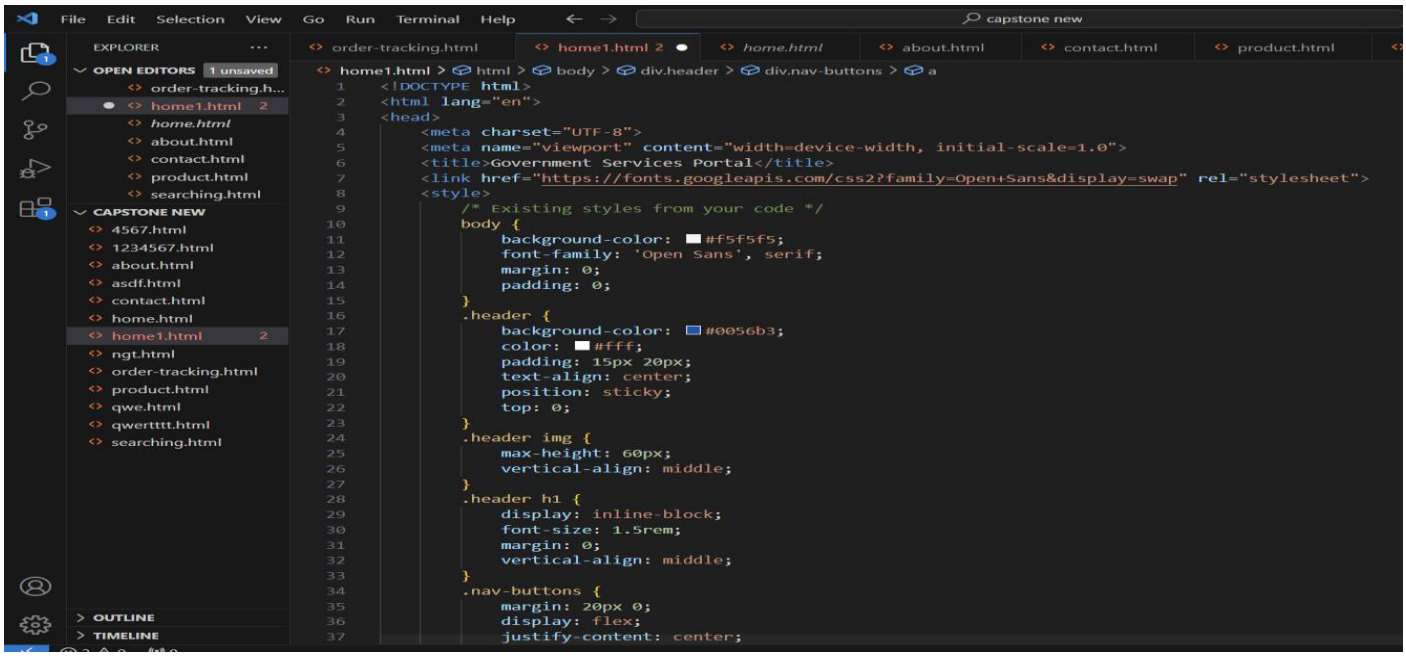
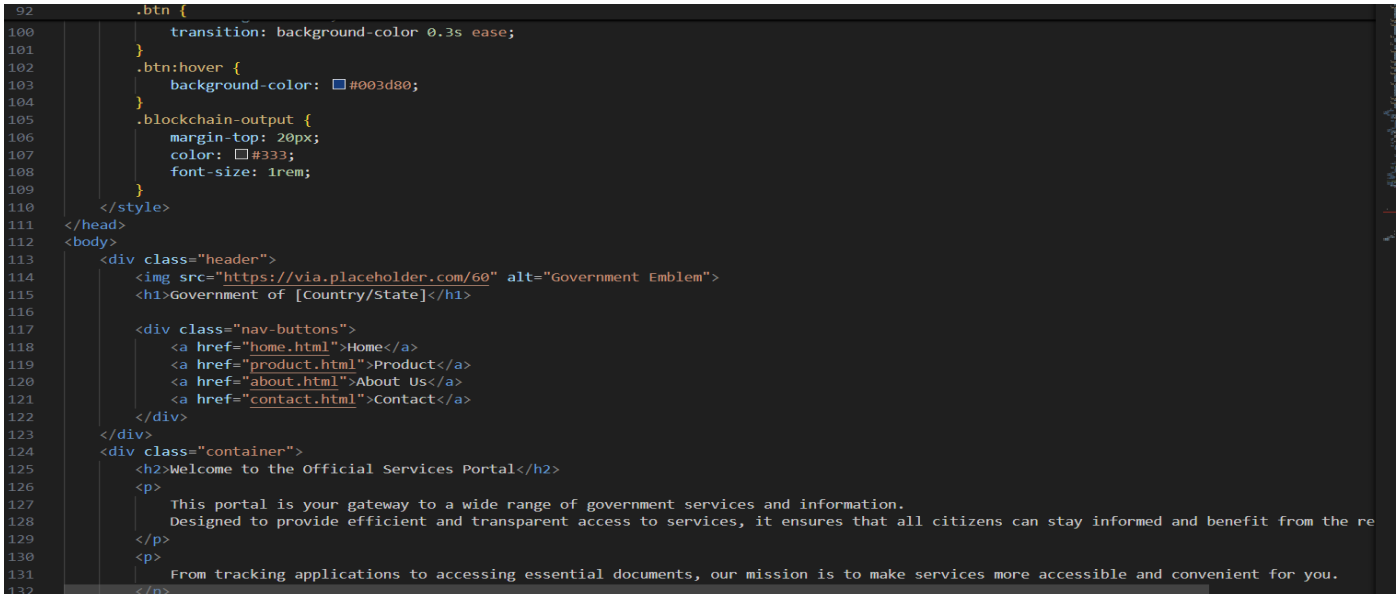
APPENDIX-A

PSUEDOCODE



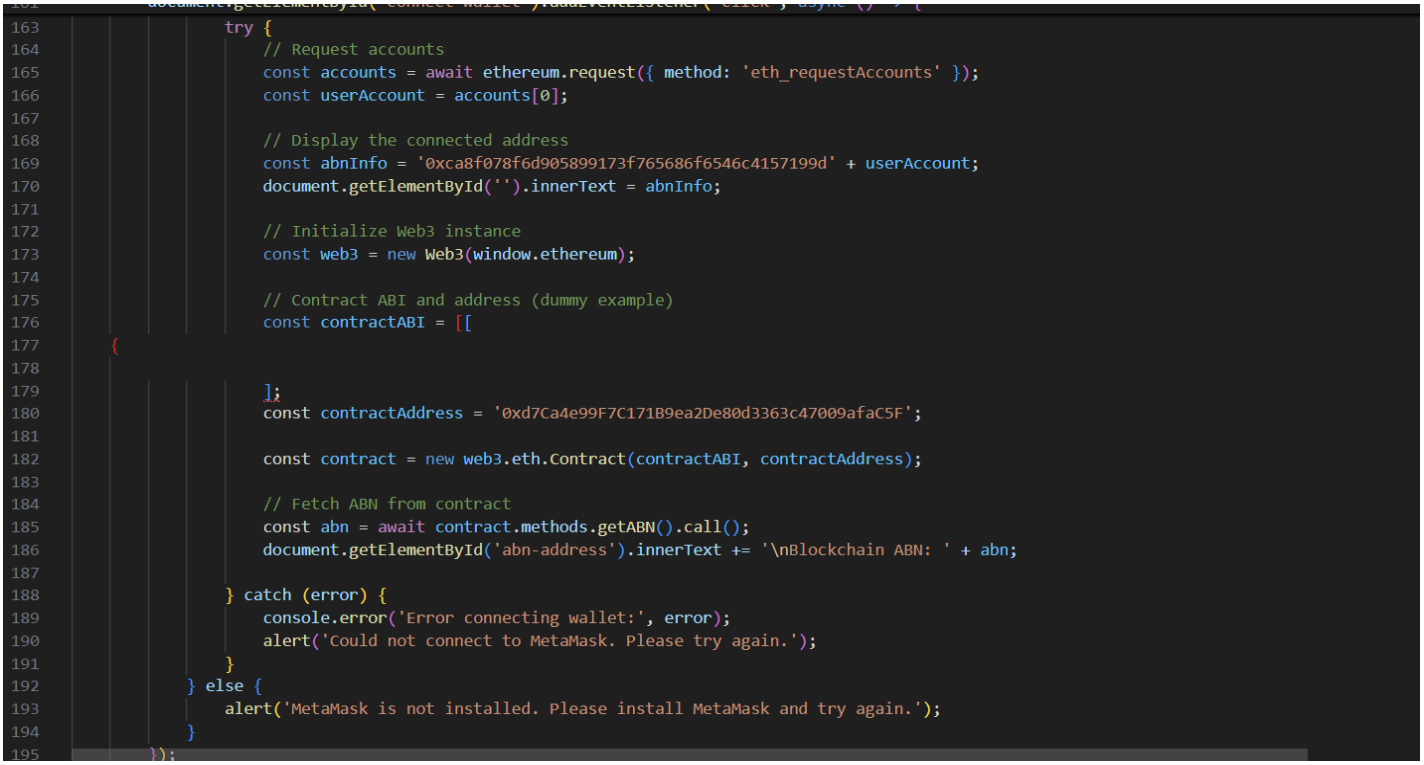
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Government Services Portal</title>
    <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Open+Sans&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
        /* Existing styles from your code */
        body {
            background-color: #f5f5f5;
            font-family: 'Open Sans', serif;
            margin: 0;
            padding: 0;
        }
        .header {
            background-color: #0056b3;
            color: #fff;
            padding: 15px 20px;
            text-align: center;
            position: sticky;
            top: 0;
        }
        .header img {
            max-height: 60px;
            vertical-align: middle;
        }
        .header h1 {
            display: inline-block;
            font-size: 1.5rem;
            margin: 0;
            vertical-align: middle;
        }
        .nav-buttons {
            margin: 20px 0;
            display: flex;
            justify-content: center;
```

Its is the html CSS code to design the frontend web page adding buttons, colour to the homepage



```
        .btn {
            transition: background-color 0.3s ease;
        }
        .btn:hover {
            background-color: #003d80;
        }
        .blockchain-output {
            margin-top: 20px;
            color: #333;
            font-size: 1rem;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="header">
        <img src="https://via.placeholder.com/60" alt="Government Emblem">
        <h1>Government of [Country/State]</h1>

        <div class="nav-buttons">
            <a href="home.html">Home</a>
            <a href="product.html">Product</a>
            <a href="about.html">About Us</a>
            <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div class="container">
        <h2>Welcome to the Official Services Portal</h2>
        <p>
            This portal is your gateway to a wide range of government services and information.
            Designed to provide efficient and transparent access to services, it ensures that all citizens can stay informed and benefit from the re
        </p>
        <p>
            From tracking applications to accessing essential documents, our mission is to make services more accessible and convenient for you.
```

In this code we used to add the heading, buttons like home, product, about us, contact and also given a paragraph as information about blockchain technology.

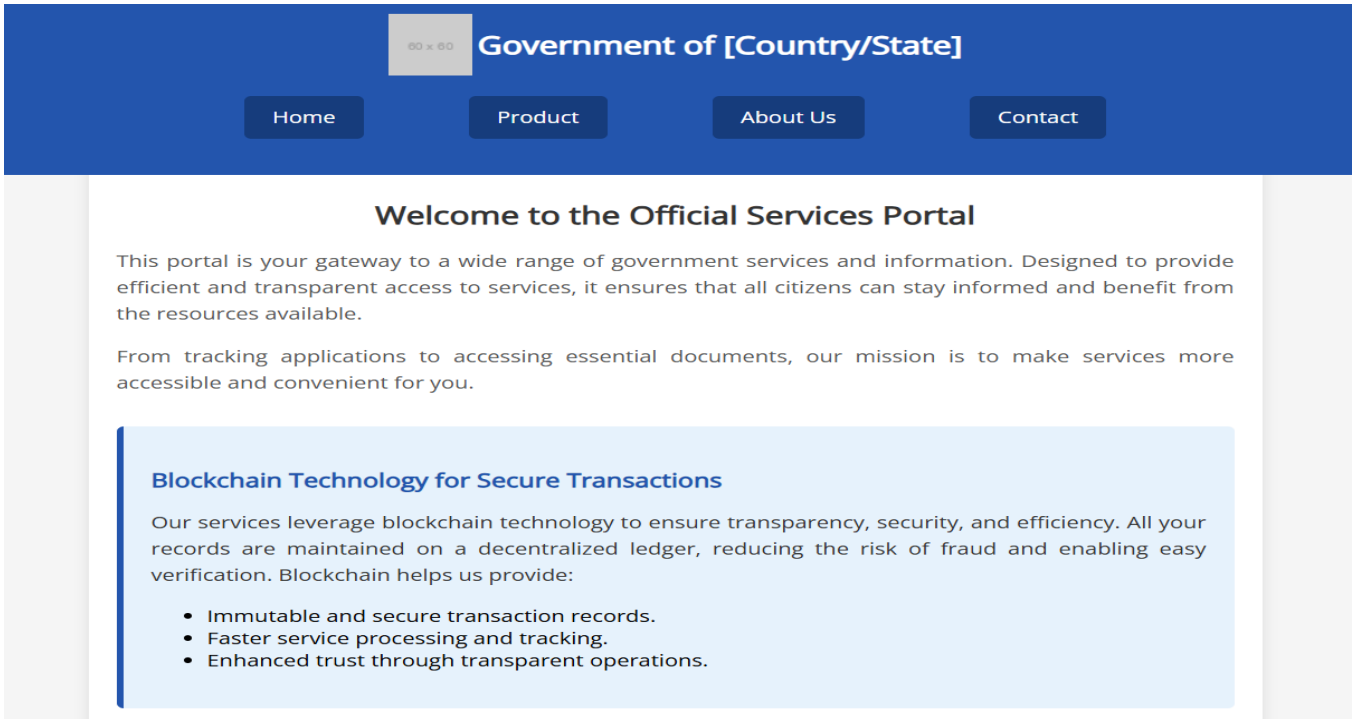


```
            try {
                // Request accounts
                const accounts = await ethereum.request({ method: 'eth_requestAccounts' });
                const userAccount = accounts[0];

                // Display the connected address
                const abnInfo = '0xca8f078f6d905899173f765686f6546c4157199d' + userAccount;
                document.getElementById('').innerText = abnInfo;

                // Initialize Web3 instance
                const web3 = new Web3(window.ethereum);

                // Contract ABI and address (dummy example)
                const contractABI = [[
{

                ];
                const contractAddress = '0xd7Ca4e99F7C171B9ea2De80d3363c47009afaC5F';

                const contract = new web3.eth.Contract(contractABI, contractAddress);

                // Fetch ABN from contract
                const abn = await contract.methods.getABN().call();
                document.getElementById('abn-address').innerText += '\nBlockchain ABN: ' + abn;

            } catch (error) {
                console.error('Error connecting wallet:', error);
                alert('Could not connect to MetaMask. Please try again.');
            }
        } else {
            alert('MetaMask is not installed. Please install MetaMask and try again.');
        }
    });
```

In this code we need add the contract address, abi from solidity code .

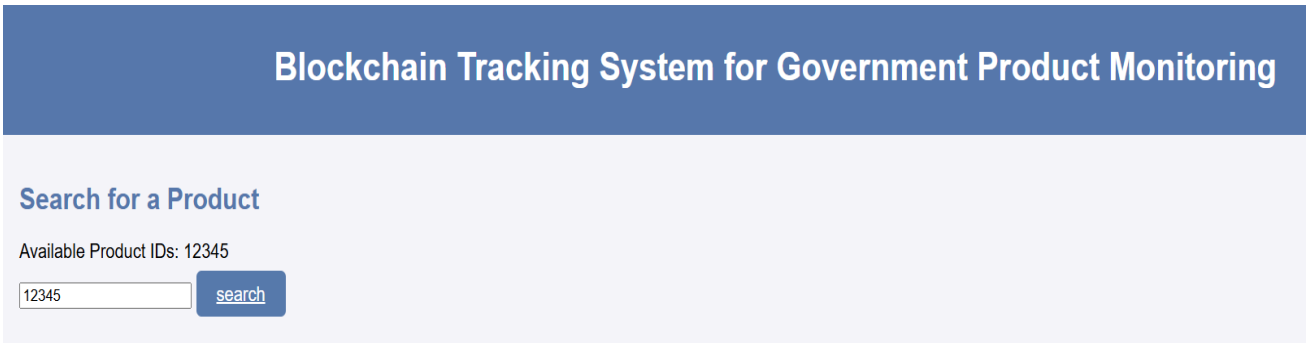
APPENDIX -B

SCREENSHOTS

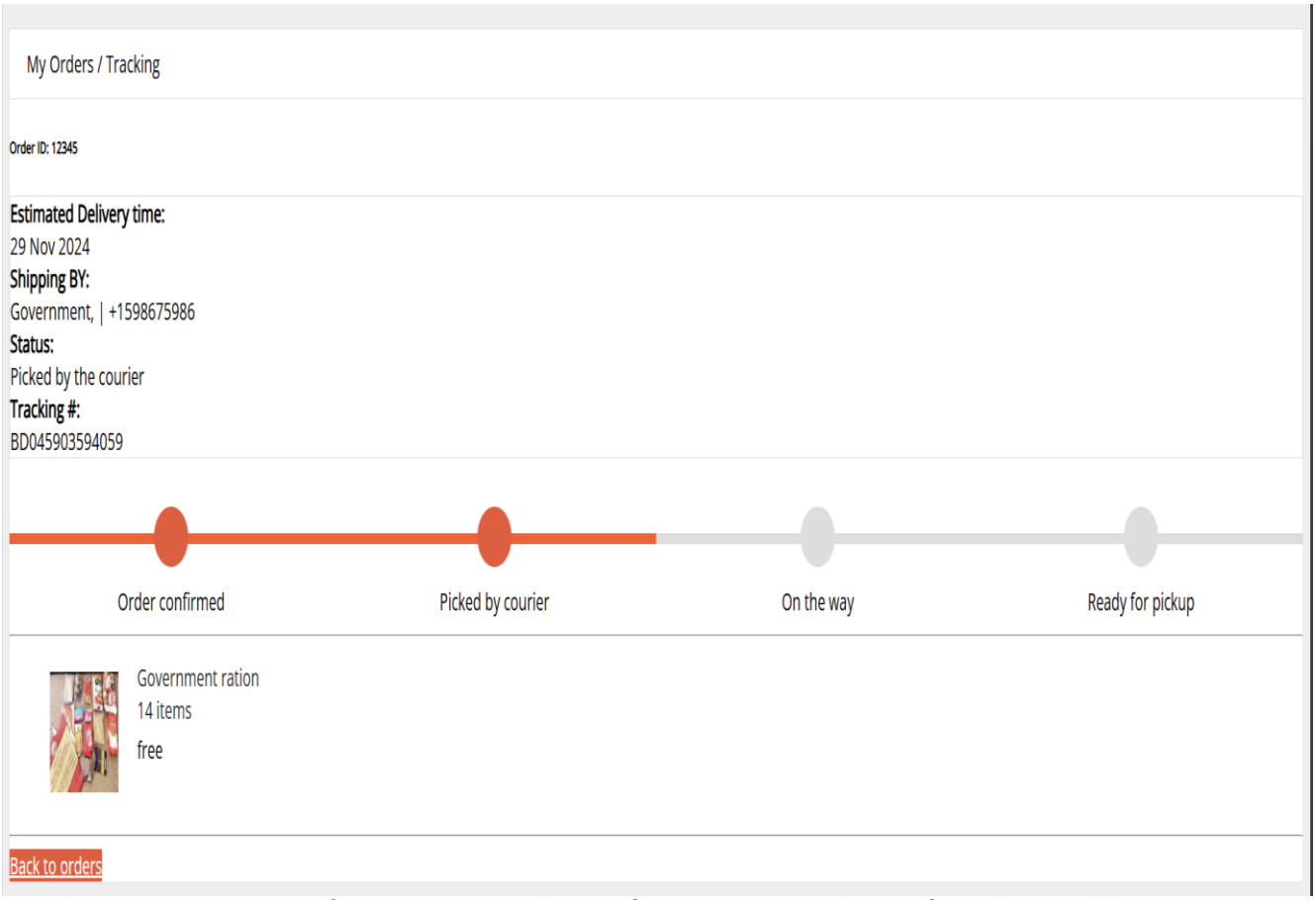


This is the homepage welcome page of the frontend it displays the buttons like home, product, about us, contact, and given information about blockchain technology

Its is the welcome page of the frontend code and it is used to track the order.



Its is the unique id to track the product from the origin to destination



It displays the order confirmation and tracking information like order confirmed, picked by courier, on the way, ready to picked up, order delivered

APPENDIX-C

ENCLOSURES

ISSN: 2349-6002 | ESTD Year: 2014 | Monthly Issue

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UGC Approval	: UGC and ISSN Approved - UGC Approved
Journal No	: 47859
Link	: https://www.ugc.ac.in/journallist/subjectwisejurnallist.aspx?tid=MjM0OTUxNjI=&&did=U2VhcmNoIGJ5IEITU04=
Paper ID	: IJIRT171921
Title of the Paper	: Blockchain to the government to be able to track the origin and destination of product
Impact Factor	: 7.367 (Calculated by Google Scholar)
Published In	: Volume 11, Issue 8
Publication Date	: 07-Jan-2025
Page No	: 1323-1326
Published URL	: https://ijirt.org/Article?manuscript=171921
Authors	: CHIGULLA NAGAPAVAN, Majjari Ravi Shankar Prasad, S Nagesh, P Akashay Kumar

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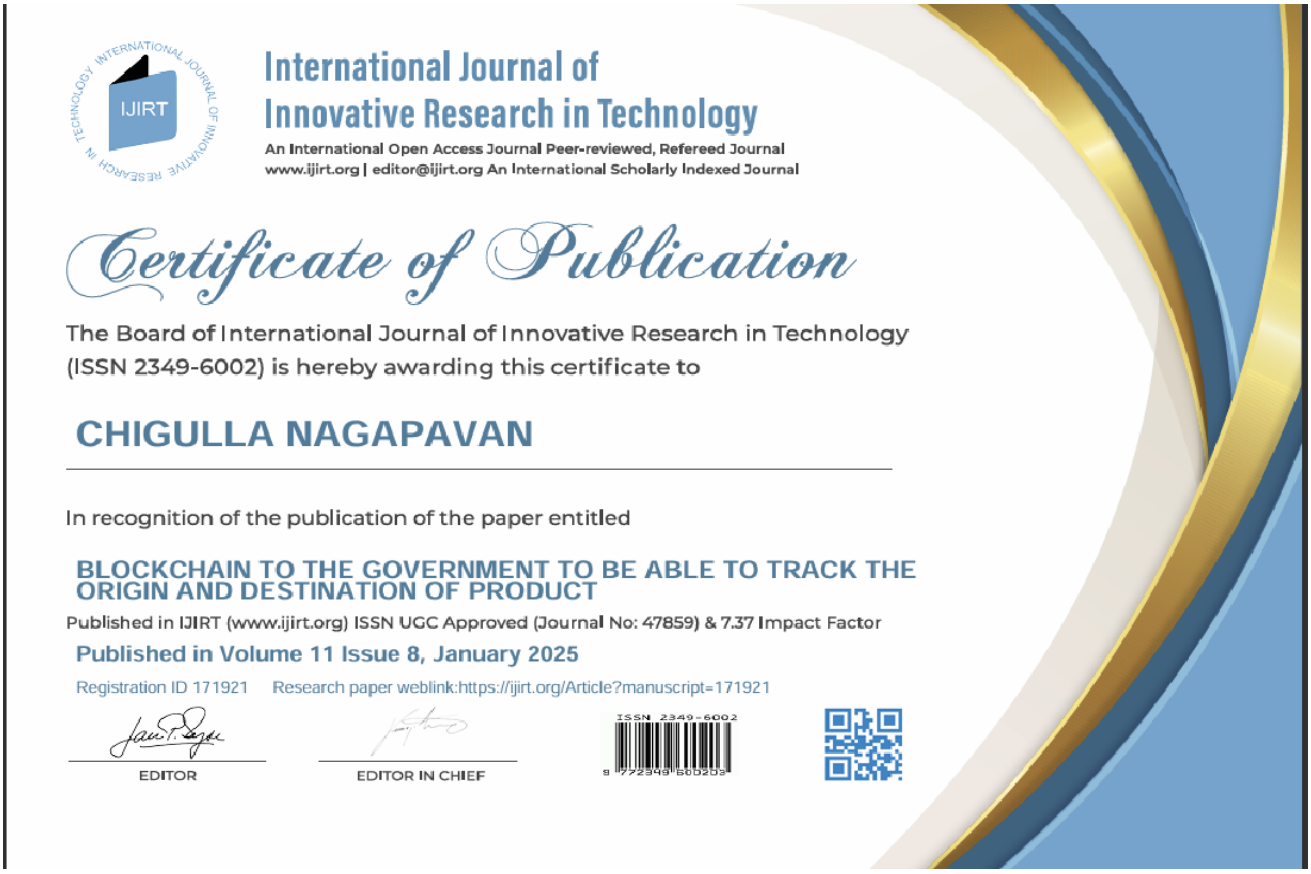
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SUBSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT GOALS

9.INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE:

1. Blockchain Application for Government Use Cases:

- Transparency: The records are available to the legitimate stakeholders in a non-editable form.
- Traceability: From origin to destination, the entire lifecycle of the product can be traced.
- Security: Cryptographic mechanisms are employed to secure the data.
- Decentralization: Prevents any central point of failure or corruption.
- Automation: Through smart contracts, regulatory checks and customs processes are made easier.

2. Use Cases

2.1. Food Supply Chains

- Track the source of agricultural products.

- Ensure compliance with food safety regulations.
- Quickly Identify the source during contamination outbreaks.

2.2. Pharmaceutical Industry:

- Prevents counterfeit drugs.
- Track medicine delivery for smooth delivery.

2.3. Logistics and Trade:

- Improve the efficiency of customs clearance by making data available in real-time to the border agencies.
- Streamline tracking of commodities during international trade.

2.4. Sustainability:

- Track carbon footprint of goods and raw materials
- Compliance with green

3.System Design Proposal

3.1. Components:

- Blockchain Platform: Ethereum, Hyperledger Fabric, or Corda.
- Smart Contracts: Automate the process of certification of products and compliance checks
- IoT Integration: Sensors to collect real-time data on temperature, location, etc.
- Digital Ledger: Store immutable transaction records.

3.2. Workflow:

- Product Registration: Manufacturer registers the product on the blockchain.
- Tracking Events: Each supply chain participant updates the blockchain with product movements.
- Destination Validation: Upon reaching the final destination, the blockchain verifies the journey.
- Reporting: Generate compliance and sustainability reports.

4. Benefits:

- Economic Growth: Reduced fraud and inefficiencies boost industrial output.
- Consumer Trust: Transparency fosters confidence in product authenticity.
- Sustainability: Tracks environmental impact for responsible production.
- Global Trade: Easy compliance with international laws.

Arshiya Lubna CBC-04_Capstone_project[2] ravi shankar (1)

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