



A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections

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INTRODUCTION

Overview

An election is a most important part in the democracy. It is the instrument of democracy where the voters communicate with the representatives. Due to their important role in politics, there has been a big interest in predicting an election outcome. India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. Democracy runs like a golden thread in the social, economic and political fabric woven by the Constitution given by 'We, the People of India' unto ourselves. The concept of democracy as visualized by the Constitution pre-supposes the representation of the people in Parliament and State legislatures by the method of election. The Supreme Court has held that democracy is one of the inalienable basic features of the Constitution of India and forms part of its basic structure.

The Constitution of India adopted a Parliamentary form of government. Every democratic country, elections were take place regularly. In the globe, there are more than 100 nations where elections occur to select members by the people. The system by which citizens at regular intervals may select their representatives and switch them when they want is termed as election. Elections are a standardized process by which citizens cast votes and elect members to different government positions. Elections are the foundation of a democracy, wherein the adult population of a nation elects the people's representatives.

The Lok Sabha, or house of the people, is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by an adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha chambers of the Sansad Bhavan, New Delhi. The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550

members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories.

The 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election. Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India. Around 912 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 percent – the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters. The Bharatiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by a political party since the 1989 general election, and won 303 seats, further increasing its substantial majority. In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats. The BJP won 37.76% of votes, while the NDA's combined vote was 45% of the 603.7 million votes that were polled. The Indian National Congress won 52 seats, failing to get 10% of the seats needed to claim the post of Leader of the Opposition. In addition, the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) won 91 seats, while other parties won 98 seats. Legislative assembly elections in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim were held simultaneously with the general election, as well as by-elections of twenty-two seats of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

PURPOSE

Elections take place regularly in any democracy. There are more than one hundred countries in the world in which elections take place to choose people's representatives. We also read that elections are held in many countries that are not democratic. But why do we need elections? Let us try to imagine a democracy without elections. A rule of the people is possible without any elections if all the people can sit together every day and take all the decisions.

Election is a formal group decision making process. It is a process by which the people of a country choose their representative. Elections have been the usual mechanism by which modern representative democracy has operated. Accountability of government – Elections serves as the means of checking the progress of people's representatives in the government. When the people's aspirations are not reflected in the government policies and programs then people can change that particular representative of government in the next elections.

- Legitimacy of government – Legitimacy of government means that the elected representative has the right of exercising the powers on the behalf of the citizens.
- Political participation-Due to the elections people can participate in elections as voters and as well as office seekers.
- Communication link – Elections serve as the communication link between the government and the citizens of a particular country.
- Political education – Elections raise political awareness among the citizens of a country. It also raises consciousness in the minds of people.
- Smooth leadership succession – Elections are held in order to provide smooth leadership succession by voting. So, it can be concluded from the above discussion that the main purpose of election is to choose a good representative, government and policies which the citizens of that country want.

The current Election system that is being followed only considers the number of votes gained by the candidates to decide the winner ignoring all other vital aspects. Also, a significant section of the population chooses not to vote as they believe that the entire system is flawed. As a result, wrong candidates get selected for high & important positions in Government offices and other organizations. We believe that votes given to a candidate just on the basis of the spurious claims made during their Election campaigns without knowing his or her qualifications, previous records and eligibility are not justifiable Hence, we came up with an altogether innovative idea that exploits the power of Hadoop for an in-depth analysis of elections for overcoming the flaws present in the current system. Our proposed system for conducting elections is designed to increase people's participation in elections and to make it more stringent and impeccable.

According to survey data compiled the BJP triumphed in both rural and urban areas, across Hindu caste groups, among voters of all classes, and in all four corners of the country. India's 2019 general election was undeniably a watershed moment in the country's post-independence political history. Despite concerns about a slumping economy, the baggage of anti-incumbency, and greater opposition coordination, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) of Prime Minister Narendra Modi cruised to victory, attaining a second consecutive single party majority in the Lok Sabha (lower house of Parliament). Indeed, it was the first time that a non-Congress government had been brought back to power since 1947. And the BJP did so in an election that

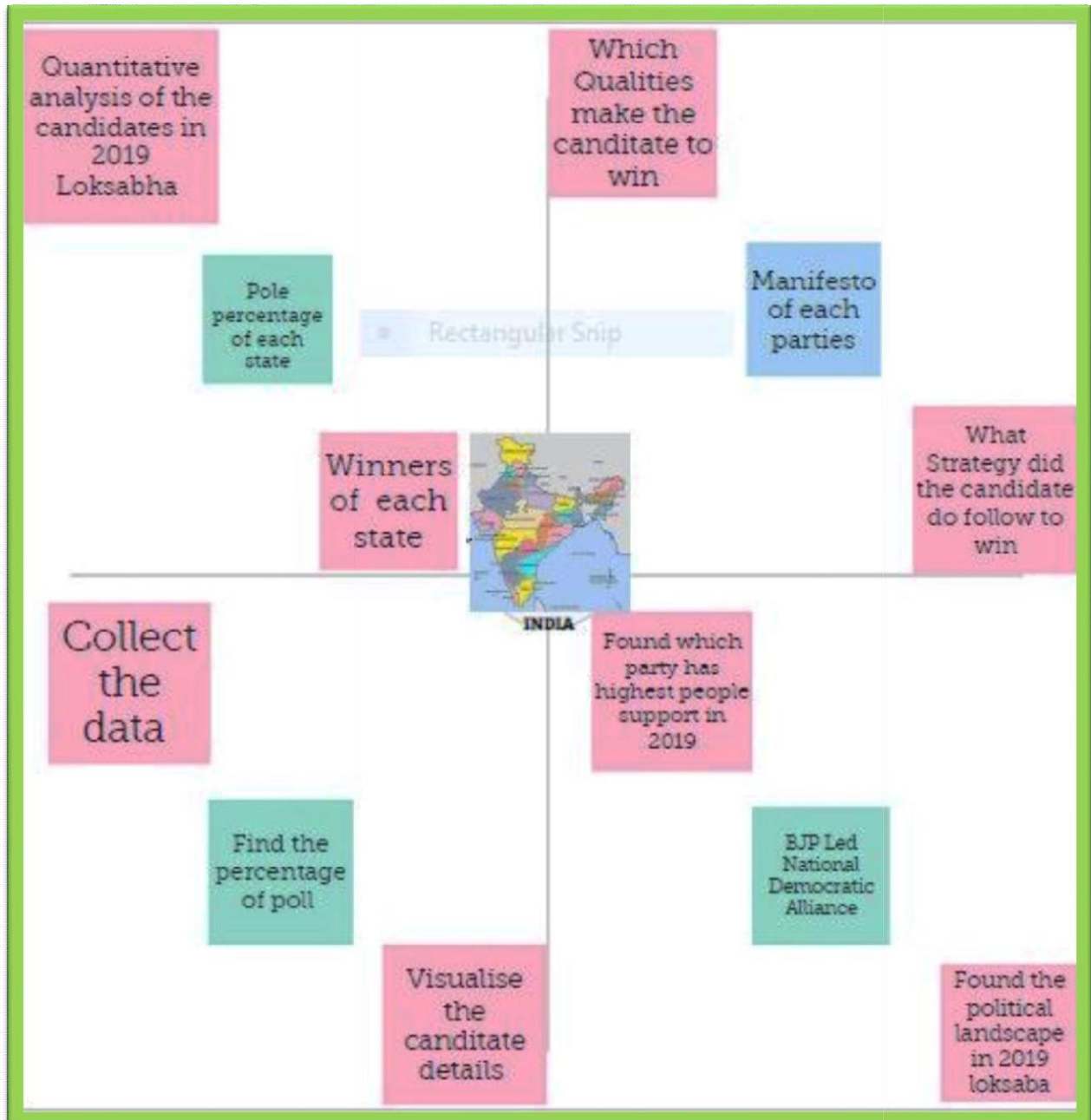
saw voter turnout hit an all-time high (67.2 percent) and in which the party dominated its opponents on nearly every score.

Our Constitution makers were aware of these problems. Yet they opted for free competition in elections as the way to select our future leaders. They did so because this system works better in the long run. In an ideal world all political leaders know what is good for the people and are motivated only by a desire to serve them. Political competition is not necessary in such an ideal world. But that is not what happens in real life. Political leaders all over the world, like all other professionals, are motivated by a desire to advance their political careers. They want to remain in power or get power and positions for themselves. They may wish to serve the people as well, but it is risky to depend entirely on their sense of duty. Besides even when they wish to serve the people, they may not know what is required to do so, or their ideas may not match what the people really want.

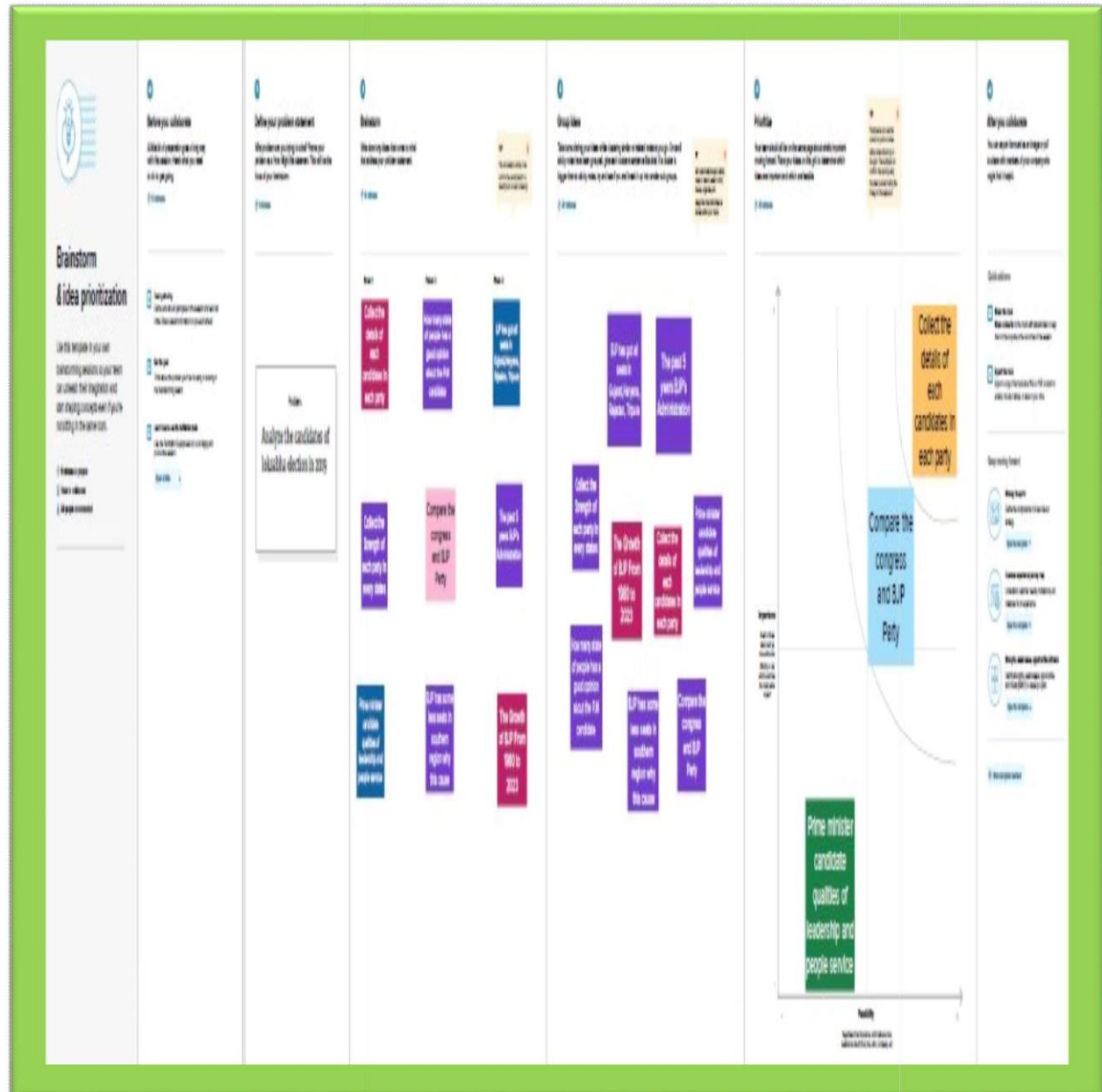
The verdict of the 17th Lok Sabha elections has given the BJP-led NDA a larger number of seats than it had won in 2014. The BJP garnered 37.4 per cent, improving from the 31 per cent it registered in 2014. The NDA vote share has gone up from 37.3 per cent to 43.86 per cent in 2019. This constitutes a decisive mandate in their favour. The rightwing offensive unleashed by the BJP during the last five years has consolidated with this mandate. Most opposition parties barring those from Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and a few other states have suffered big reverses in these elections. One of the most critical ways that individuals can influence governmental decision-making is through voting. We know that everyone has the right to vote in our country. But many people are not aware of politics. So by this project, we can learn about the different political parties, their background history, and their recent success and failure in the Lok Sabha election 2019 in India. Unfortunately, we have found few candidates with criminal history also. So through this data analysis, we can be aware of the candidate's history and the nature of the political party. We can learn about the winning party and their success in 2019. In this work, we will mainly focus on **STATE, WINNER, PARTY, GENDER, CRIMINAL CASES, AGE, CATEGORY, EDUCATION**. This Dataset is based on the Lok Sabha 2019 in India. There are a total of 2263 rows and 19 columns in this dataset. By using this dataset this data analysis project is created. As we explained earlier we mainly focused on State, Winner, Party, Gender, Criminal Cases, Age, Category, Education.

2 Problem Definition & Design Thinking

Empathy Map

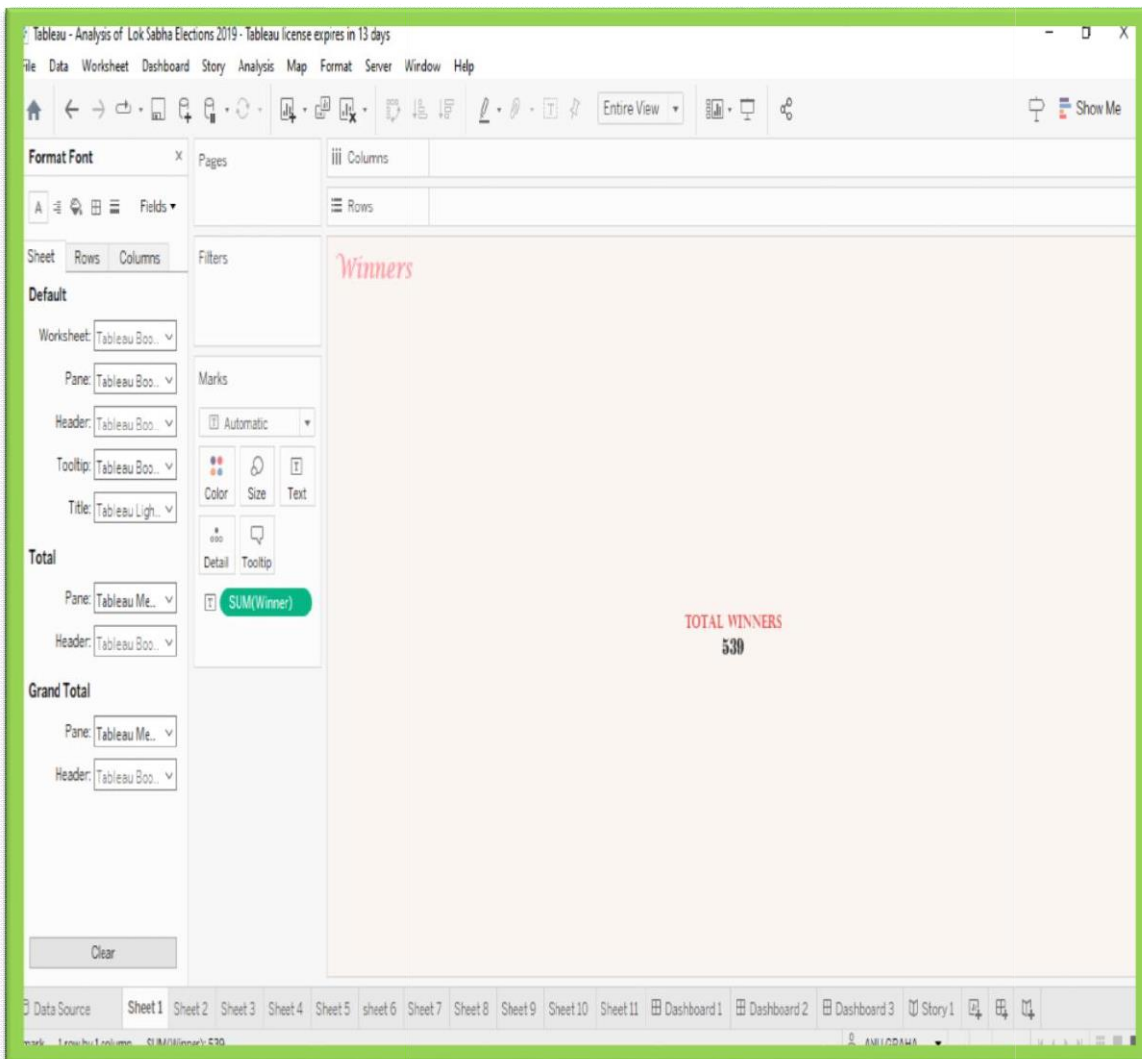


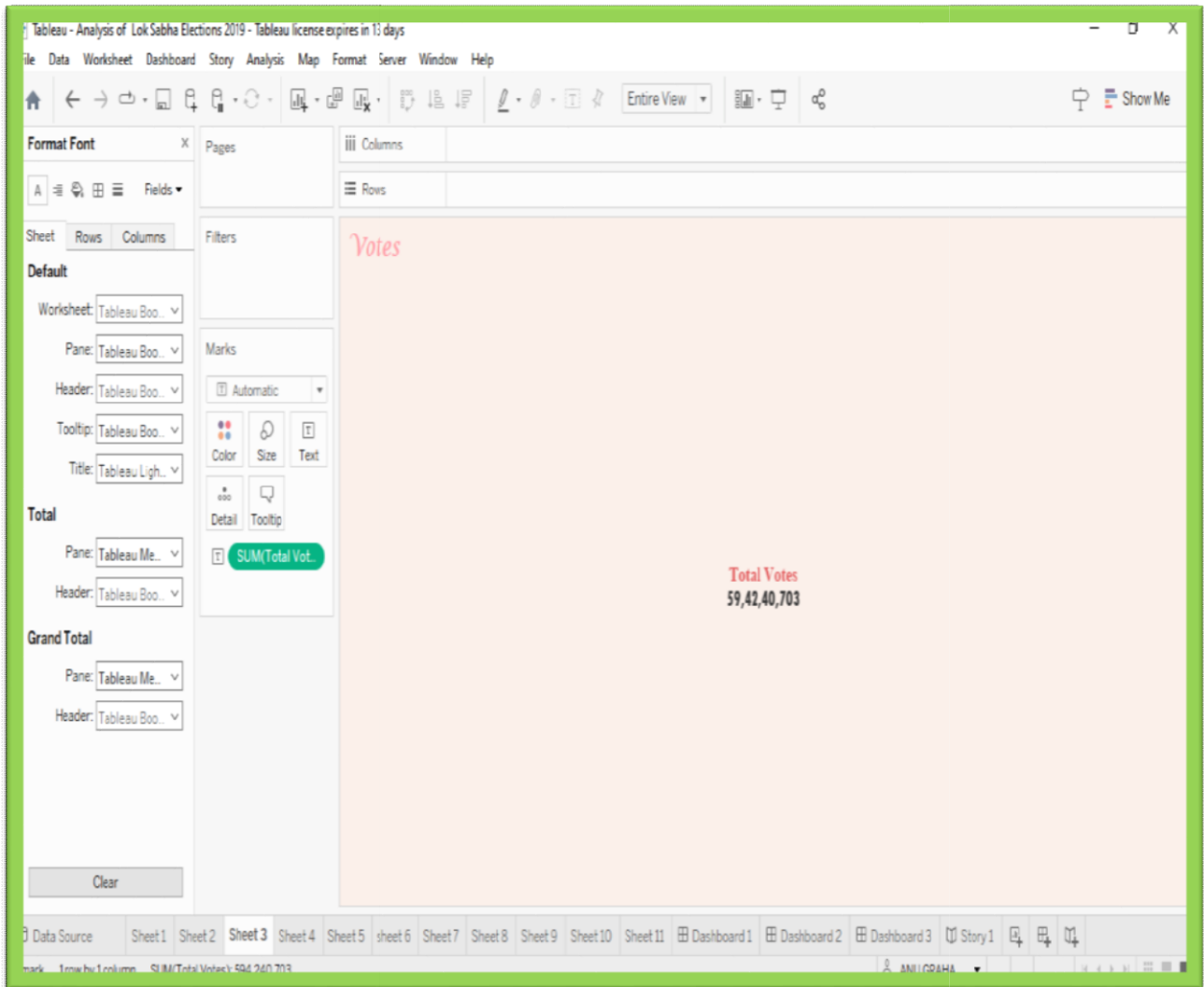
Ideation & Brainstorming Map

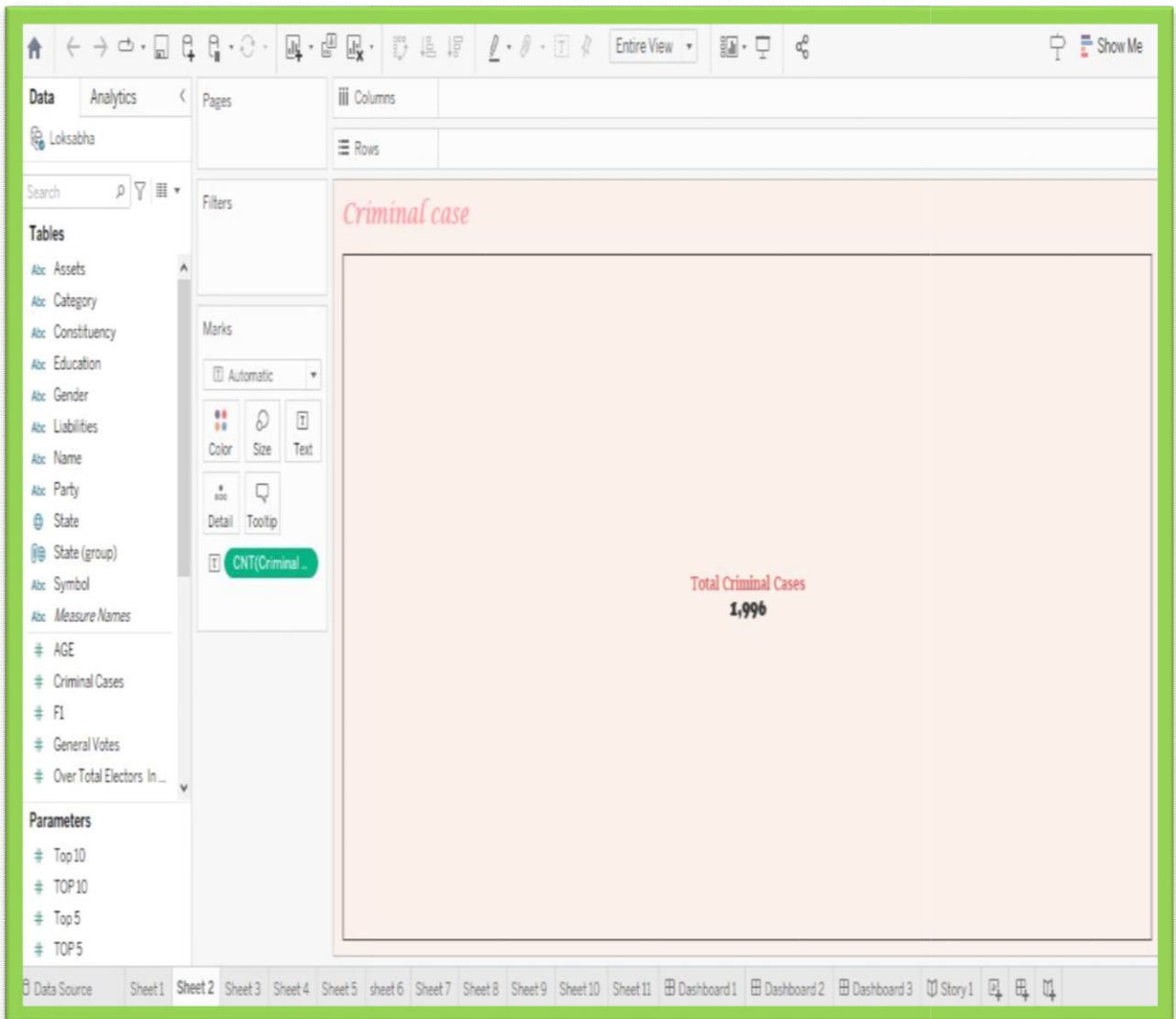


3 RESULT

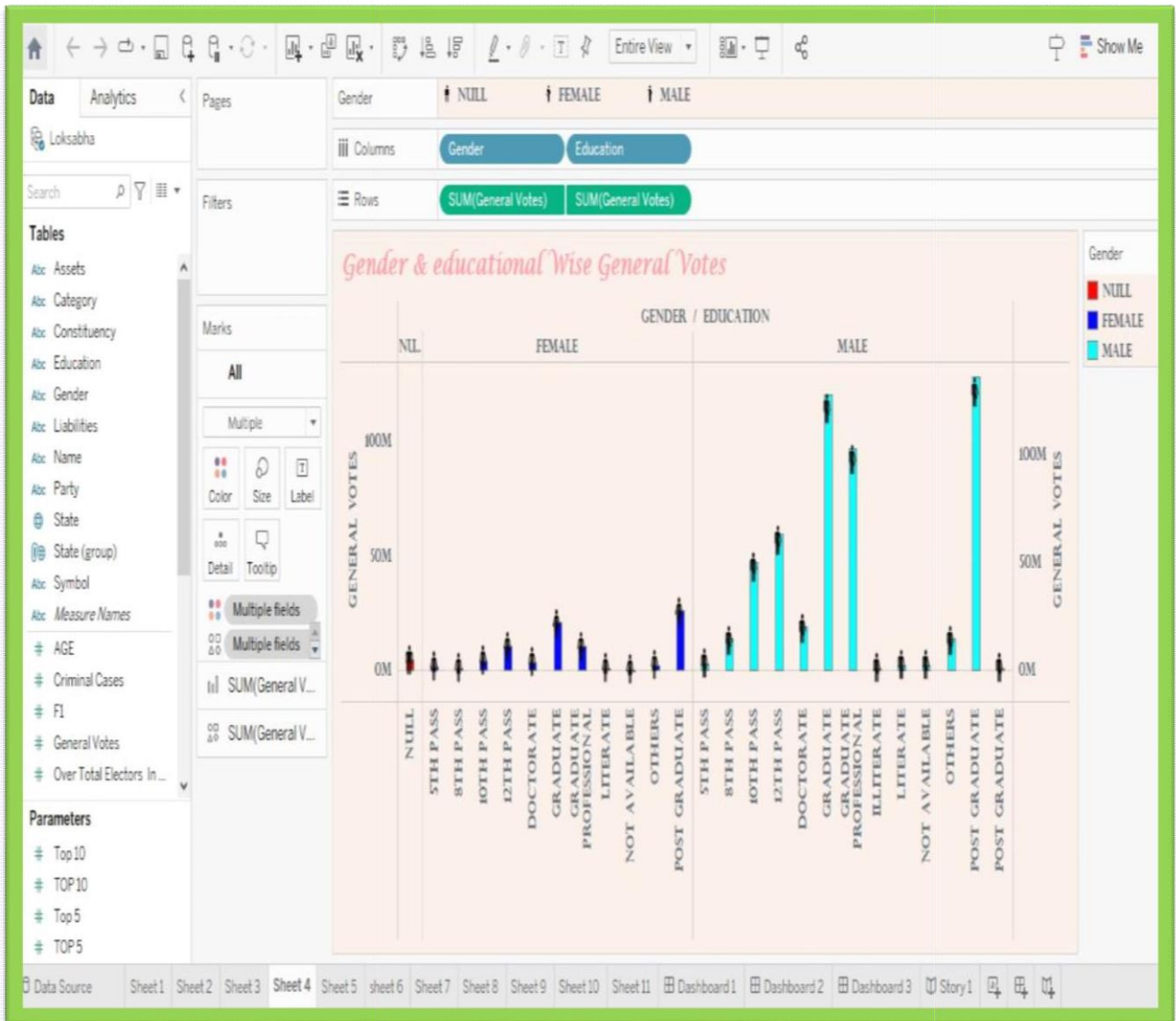
Activity 1.1: KPI's



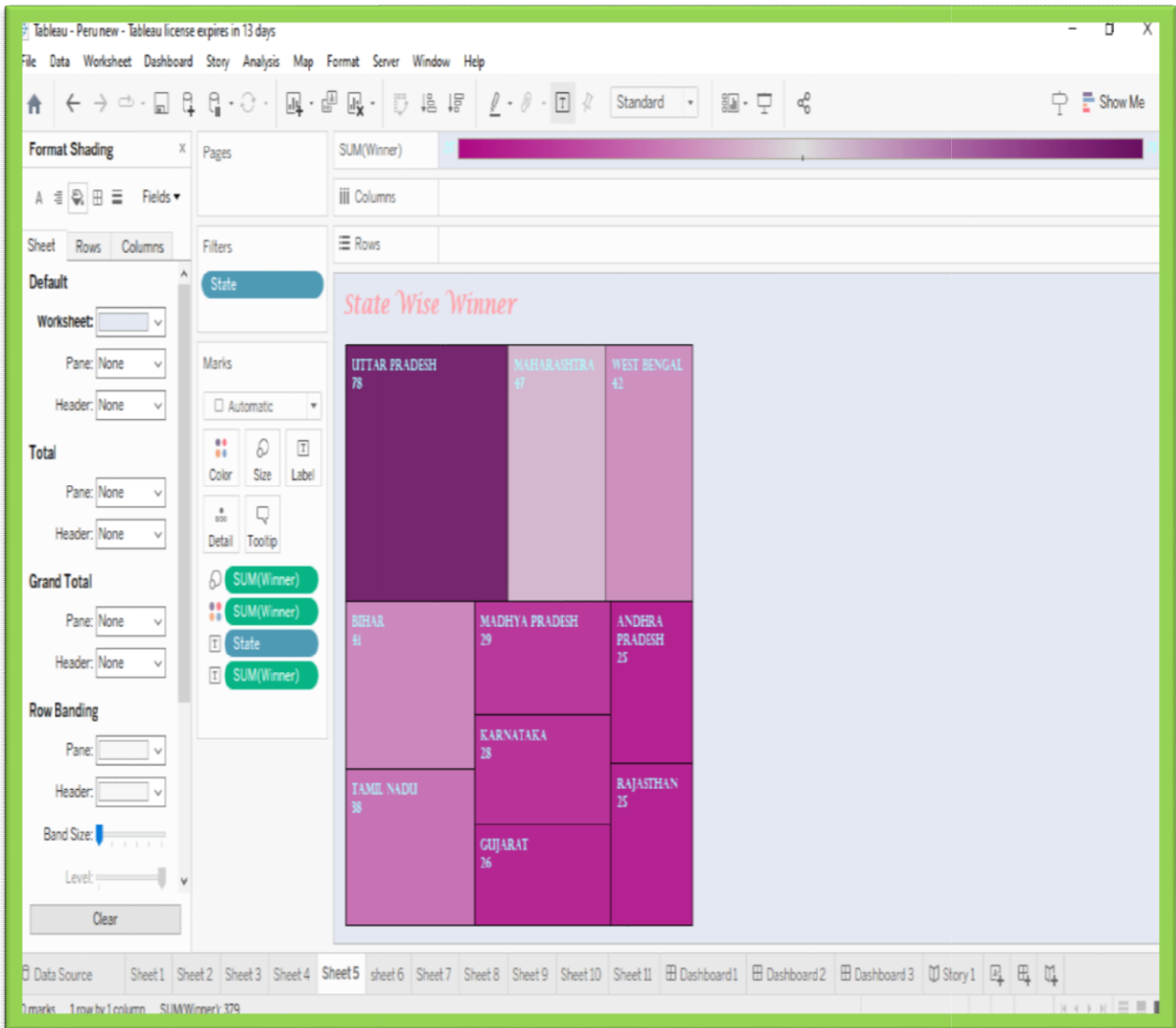




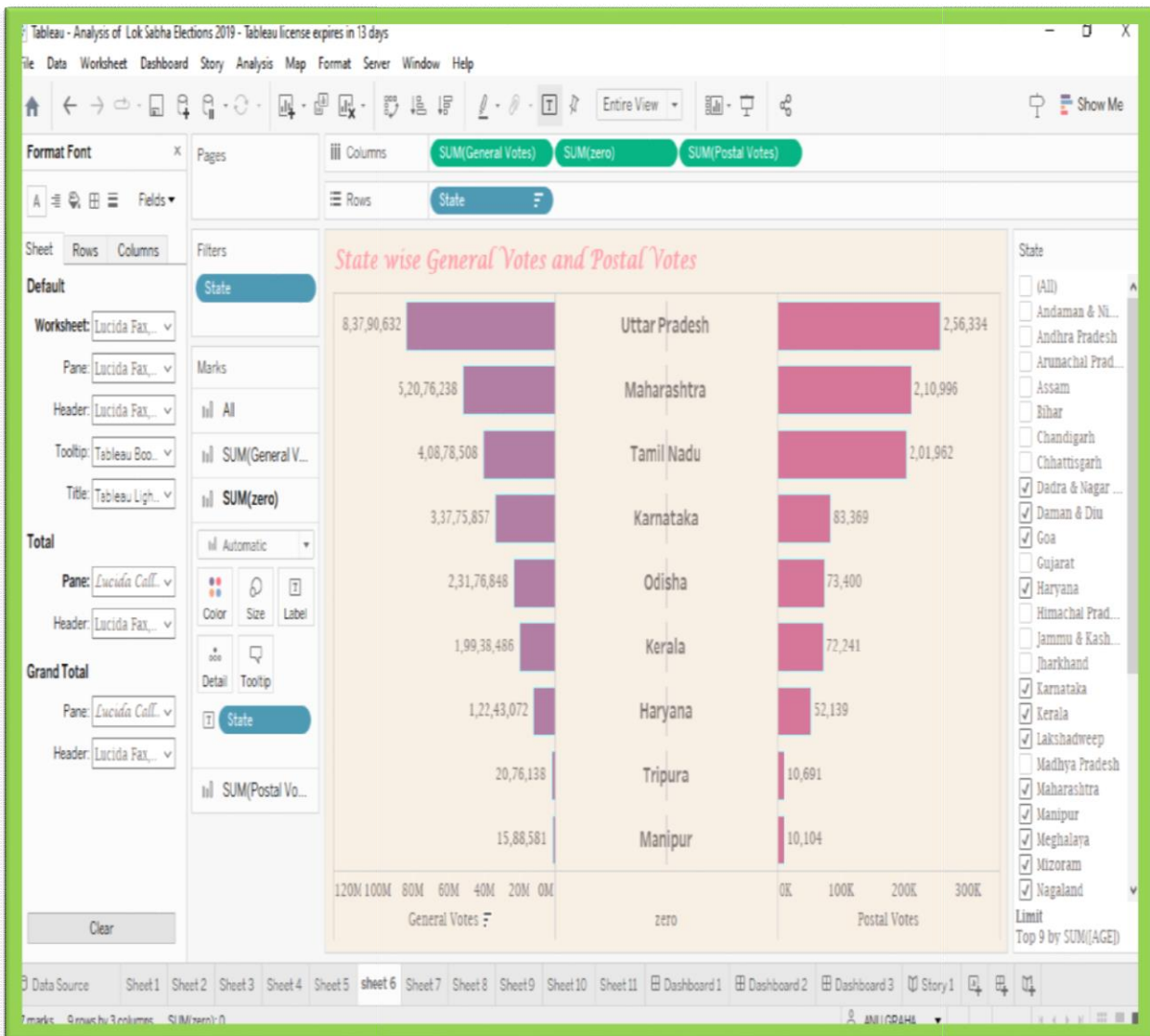
Activity 1.2: Gender & educational Wise General Votes



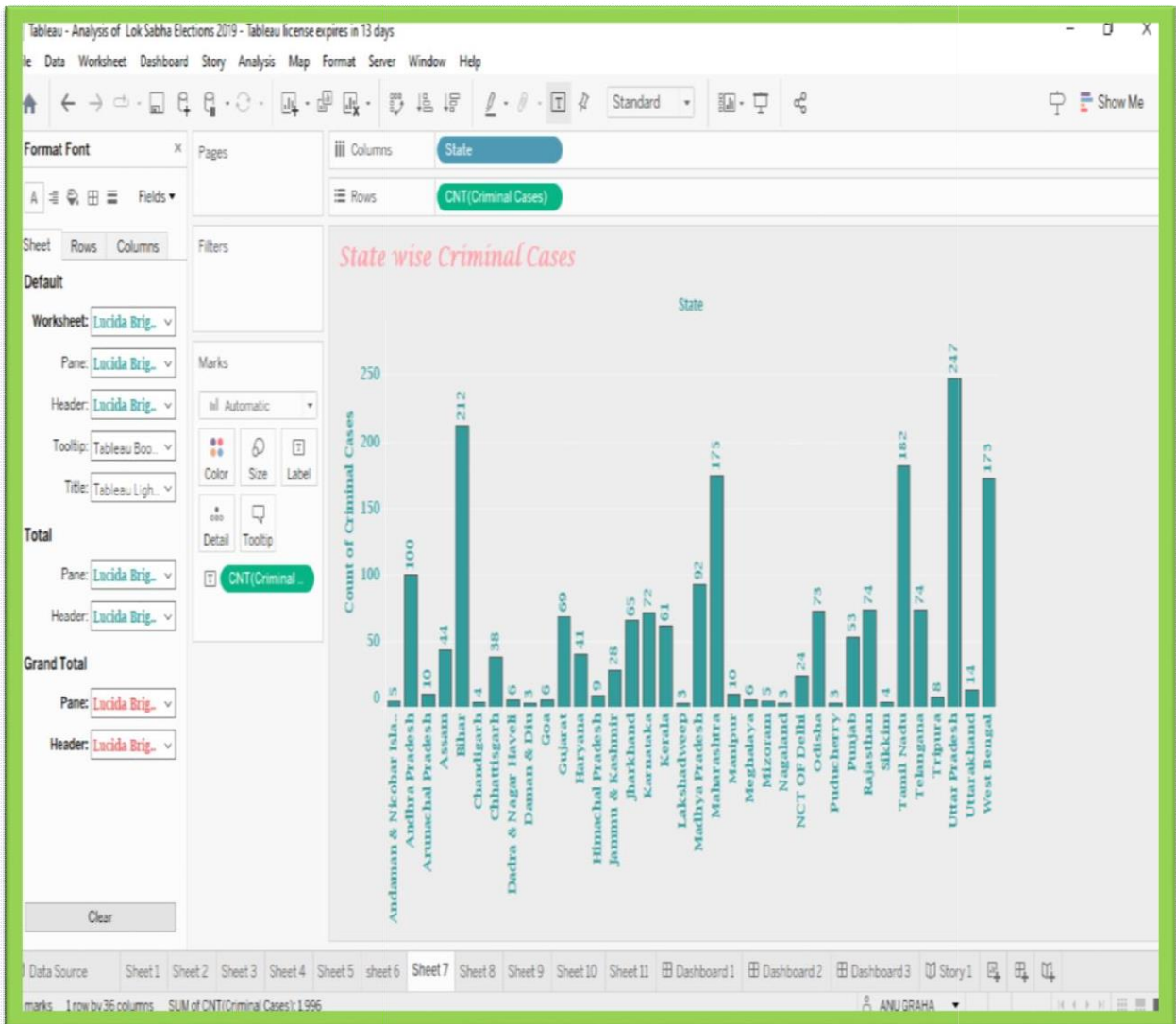
Activity 1.3: State wise Winner



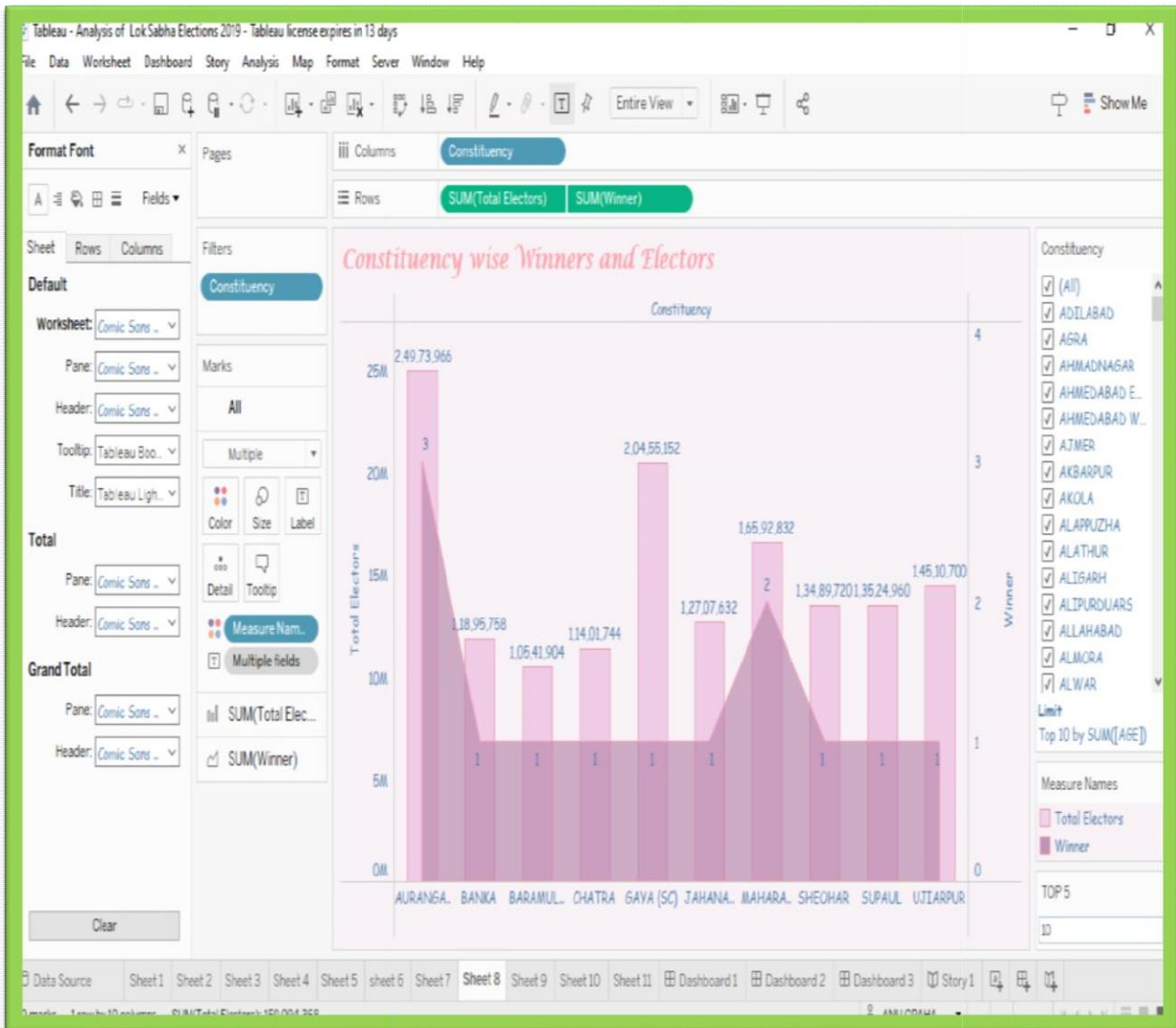
Activity 1.4: State wise General Votes and Postal Votes



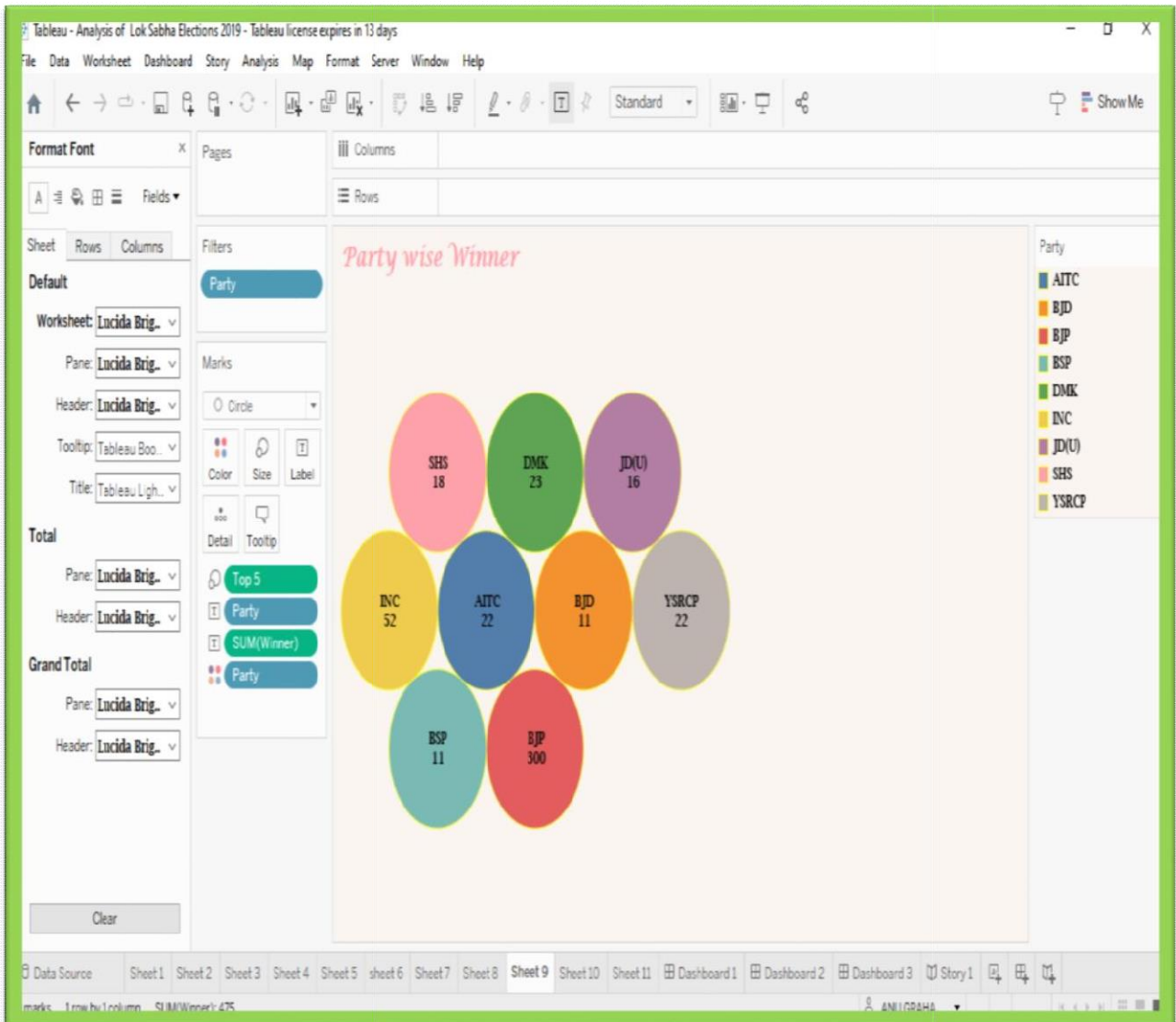
Activity 1.5: State wise Criminal Cases.



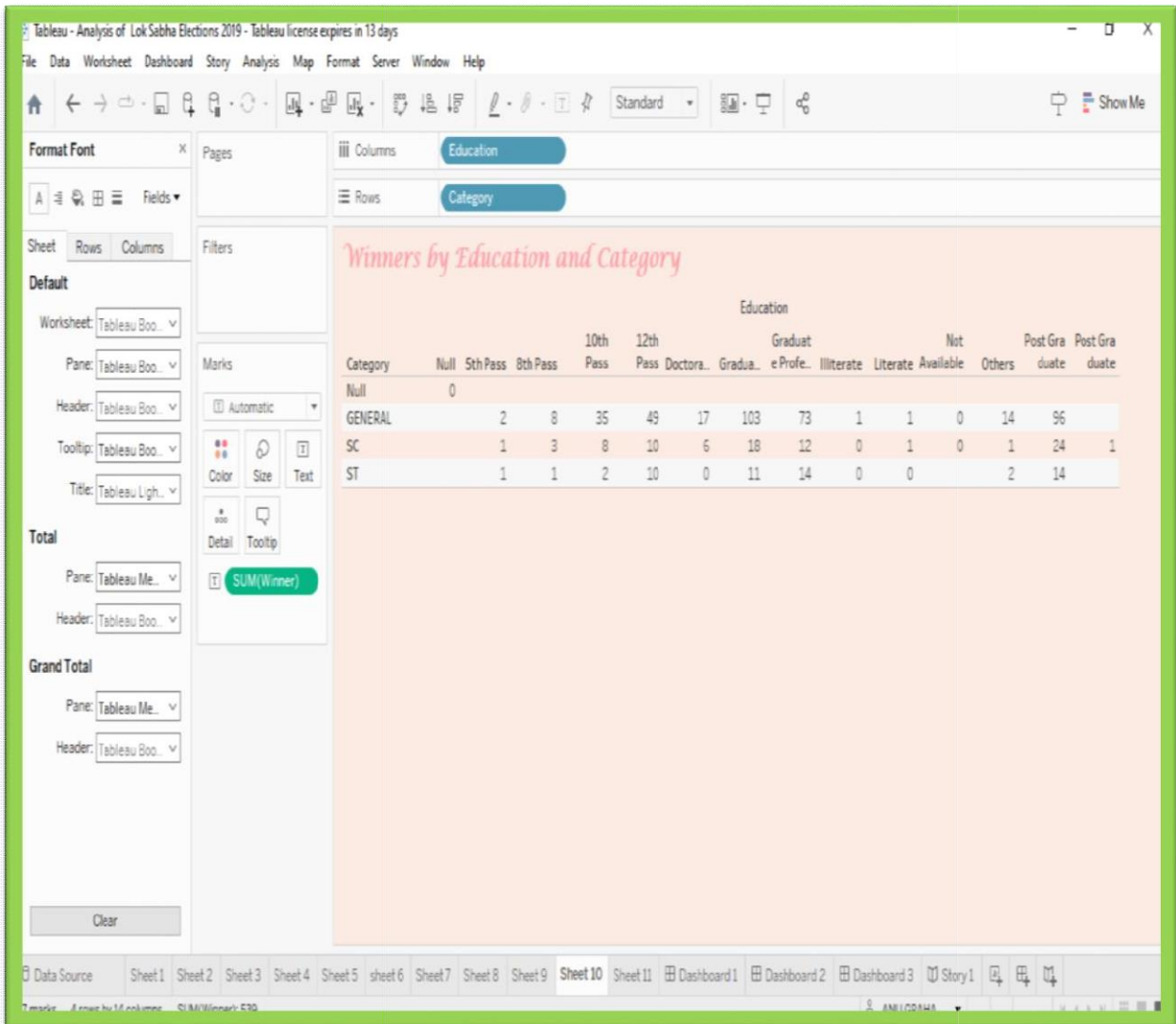
Activity 1.6: constituency wise Winners and Electors



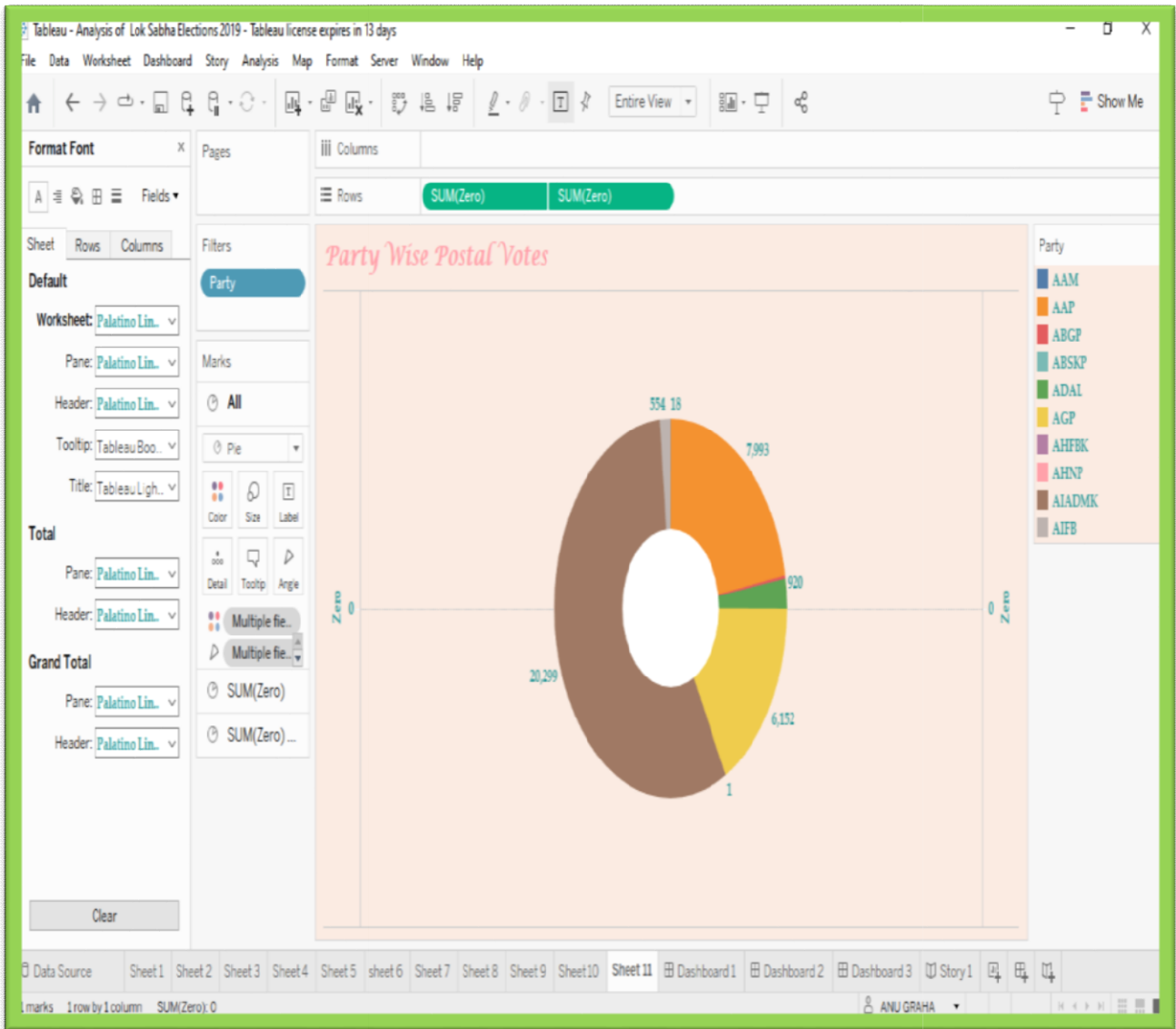
Activity 1.7: Party wise Winner



Activity 1.8: Winners by Education and Category



Activity 1.9: Party Wise Postal Votes



4 Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages of Lokshaba Election Analysis

1. People's Government

This form of the political system involves the representation of people in the government by electing their representatives based on their own will through free and fair elections. This feature makes this form the best form of government in modern times. Many countries have accepted this form of governance.

2. Safeguarding People's Interest

This feature of democracy is the most appreciated. The power lies within the capacity of the common people, and most importantly, this system talks about the responsibility towards the people. This system keeps the common people's social, economic, and political interests as the most important priority.

3. Promotion of Equality

This system is based on the Equality principle. People of all castes, creeds, religions, sex, races, or property are treated equally and cannot be discriminated against by State. Everyone has the right to choose.

4. Stability

This system has proven to be the most stable form of government. Also, this has turned out to be the most efficient as the tenure of the representatives in the government body is fixed. The government formed after the elections is based on the guidelines of the constitution. There is always a chance for change in a democracy, but this is bound by tenure, which makes it stable for efficient functioning.

5. Decision Making

Under another form of a system, such as a monarchy, decisions are taken as per their own choices. In a dictatorship, the dictator takes all the decisions, and no other people are involved without caring about people's welfare. However, democracy involves many levels with different people taking part in the decision-making, which makes it an efficient system of decision-making. People involved do take care of people's needs and work with dedication.

6. Political Involvement

This system makes the involvement of the citizens. This system makes them feel enthusiastic about the whole process and makes them participate in the development of democracy. The process is exciting for people, making them get involved and learn.

7. Peace

This system is so based on people's involvement that people live in peace and harmony. There is no chance of a clash as people have their representation in the government. The government always forms decisions and development plans based on consensus, so there is a minor chance of clash and dissatisfaction. This system incorporates the feeling of obligation in representatives towards the citizens of the country, so there is a rare chance of confrontation, and decisions are acceptable to all.

8. Good Citizens

The system integrates people and government for the conduct, which develops a sense of pride in becoming better citizens. This system in itself is a test for betterment.

9. Power Sharing

The most acknowledged feature of democracy is that it involves sharing power among authorities, and no monopoly lies in a single hand. This makes it possible to prevent discrimination against anyone.

10. Acceptance

This system is widely accepted and praised the most as a political system. The nature of governance involved, liberty to people, and representation of all make it ideal for people.

Disadvantages of Democracy

1. Preference to Quantity

The focus is on quantity rather than quality. The majority party controls the government. People who are ineffective and corrupt become elected. They lack the intellect, vision, and character necessary to guide the state's ship to its intended destinations.

2. Incompetency

Democracies are governed by incapable people. It has amateurs in charge of it. Citizens are welcome to participate, but only some are qualified for it. Locke refers to it as the practice of uneducated people administering government. He claims that history shows that only a few people are bright. Everybody is given the right to vote under the universal adult franchise. As a result, "a few manipulators who can successfully gather votes obtain democratic authority." As a result, a democracy governed by the uneducated and unable becomes wholly unsuited to advancing knowledge and pursuing scientific facts.

3. Based on Unnatural Equality

Democracy is founded on equality. It violates the natural law. Not every person has been given equal knowledge and insight by nature. The talents of men vary. Some people are brave, while others are cowards. Some are in good health, while others aren't. Some people are smart, while others are not. According to critics, "to provide everyone equal standing is against the rule of nature."

4. Influenced Sides in Democracy

Capitalism underpins modern democracy. Many times the capitalists control it. Money is used in electoral campaigning. Cases of wealthy candidates influencing votes have been found.

The entire process is ruled by economic might. The end consequence is plutocracy disguised as democracy?democracy in name and form, plutocracy in practice. The average person is not given a fig. The media is controlled by the wealthy, who profit from its use. Large corporations sway the daily press and employ them to sway public opinion in their favor. In England, America, and India, the influence of wealthy individuals on politics is undoubtedly obvious, which seems to defame the significance of democracy.

5. Misuse of Resources

The process involved in a democracy is long and complex. Later on, due to its nature, this may lead to wasting time with funds. The elections consume time and money, which is spent using the public fund, including the mid-term elections caused due to resignation or death of any person holding a constitutional position. There is a high chance that people in the government are incompetent and may end up making irresponsible use of resources such as funds. This may include the use of funds for their personal use.

6. Corruption

Power distribution brings a high chance of misuse in particular domains. The cases of misuse of their power as officials for personal interest by putting aside the aim of serving citizens have been seen. The people in power end up utilizing their power to get benefits like wealth generation and involve themselves in corrupt practices.

7. Conflict of Choices

When people elect their representatives in elections, there is no distinction made on who has made a choice; instead, the majority of votes in favor of the candidate is the parameter for the election of a particular. Many people participating in the election to cast their votes are highly unaware of the political, social, and economical situation. This leads to the election of incompetent public representatives based on issues that have no contributions to nation-building and development. Also, elected officials might have different traits for a particular office assigned to them, which have bad consequences.

8. Less Participation

It has been an issue of consideration as there has been less participation of a particular population in elections. They have been reluctant to participate by casting their vote. This population may help in making the aims of democracy come true. It shows that they need to be aware of their votes' impact on the process.

9. Less Efficiency

The formulation of democracy is based on long hierarchical posts, which have their jurisdiction accordingly. This includes all concerned people's satisfaction and agreement, making it a long process to make policies. The discussions take a very long time. In other forms where a monopoly is involved, the decisions are quickly implemented. Whereas, in a democracy, some policies are not implemented due to the process of passing or formulating a policy. Even if a policy is finalized, it takes a long time to reach the level of its implementation.

10. Promotion of Malpractices

The concept of election in a democracy is made to enable all citizens to cast their vote and make a fair choice by proper analysis of a person's ability to lead. This involves manifestation by candidates based on their developmental goals and plans to let the common citizens know and decide for their betterment. But, this concept has turned into just luring the masses, contesting elections, and winning elections by any means. People, instead of manifestation, believe in muscle power, money, and sometimes forcing the voter. In modern times the use of digital technologies to insult and tarnish the image of the person contesting against has been in trend. This change in trends has put voters in a dilemma about choosing the best-suited candidate for them. This also leads to the development of reluctance to participate in the elections.

5 APPLICATIONS

Election is a process which ensures the operation of a democracy. It is a formal, group decision-making process where the country's population votes for a candidate or a group of candidates to form the government. In India, the candidate that they vote for represents a

particular political party. It means that they're voting for a candidate from a political party that promises to fulfill their wishes and satisfy them.

Common people's opinion about these parameters. This data has been collected by conducting physical surveys as well as using Google Forms. Now, after analyzing this dataset, we have given a preliminary weightage to each of the parameters. 2: Data about the candidates who have or who are serving their term. This dataset contains various fields like tenure, number of useful projects done for benefit of people, track record, consistency, and data about the above mentioned parameters for each candidate etc. We conducted physical surveys and collected maximum data possible; however, as the political data is confidential, we were forced to make our own dataset. Hence, we formed our own data set by coding which consisted of data about thousands of candidates serving their term. Hence, after analyzing this dataset, we got a brief idea about the importance each of the parameter and a secondary weightage was given to each of them irrespective of the weightage given in the first step. The final weightage given to parameters is the average of both of them. This has drastically enhanced the accuracy of analysis as we are using public opinion as well as actual data. After we found out the final weightage about the parameters, we accepted data about the candidates presently contesting elections through a user interface and found out the deserving person among them by using the parameters. A score was generated for each candidate depending on his qualifications on each of the parameter and the result about the deserving candidate was stored in the database.

In the case of India, it has a multi-party system which ensures that the people have the choice to select the right candidate ideal for them. The power is divided among the federal government and the states, through the parliamentary system. India is divided into states and union territories and each state has a chief minister that has executive powers within his or her state. This candidate and party are selected by the people through the process of elections. Thus, elections help a country function effectively as a democracy by letting people make the choice they want.

A democracy is supposed to be a form of government which functions, “ By the people, for the people, and of the people”. One final test of the free and fairness of election has in the outcome itself. If elections are not free or fair, the outcome always favours the powerful. In such

a situation, the ruling parties do not lose elections. Usually, the losing party does not accept the outcome of a rigged election. The outcome of India's elections speaks for itself: < The ruling parties routinely lose elections in India both at the national and state level. In fact in every two out of the three elections held in the last 25 years, the ruling party lost. Elections are a powerful tool of democracy that allows citizens to choose their representatives and shape the government. Elections are run by a mechanism that allows people to elect representatives at regular intervals and even change them whenever they want. The primary reason for holding elections, particularly in a representative democratic country. There are over 100 countries in the world where elections are conducted at regular intervals to select government members by the adult citizens of the nations. Now, let's understand why we need elections.

- Elections are the most powerful tool of indirect democracy since they encourage citizens to elect their representatives, who then pass laws on their behalf.
- People will choose who is going to shape the government and make important decisions.
- They will choose the party whose policies will guide the making of government and law.
- Elections provide us with a peaceful transition of power from one form of government to another. People may always nominate another party to form government if they are dissatisfied with the current government, its policies, and the way it operates.
- Elections guarantee that no government is elected for an indefinite period of time and thus becomes tyrannical.
- Elections encourage citizens to engage in their country's affairs while still remaining politically active and alert.

6 CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, we can conclude the following points

1. From this analysis, we have found that Indians are very much aware of the voting system and political parties. The vote percentage is very good in Kerala, West Bengal, Manipur, Maharashtra, etc.

2. The BJP candidates have participated more than the other parties in Lok Sabha 2019.
3. It is transparent that the total number of votes in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal are very much higher than the remaining states in India and Uttar Pradesh holds first place in the total number of votes.
4. The number of female candidates is very less than the number of male candidates.
5. Unfortunately, we found that the candidates of Kerala have maximum criminal cases history, and West- Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and Telangana are not far behind. The maximum no of criminal cases done by a single person is 240 and he is from Kerala.
6. We have noticed that the history of the criminal case of candidates is maximum at the age of 49,37, and 51.
7. As we can see the here average age of the candidate is 52. The most junior candidate age is 25. 25% of candidate's age is under 43. 50% of candidate's age is under 52. 75% of candidate's age is under 61. The most senior candidate age is 86.
8. After analyzing Winners by Education and Category, we can see that there are two columns of class VIII pass and class V pass. But we believe the minimum qualification to be called literate is X pass. So we convert all V pass and VIII candidates as illiterate. Here we calculating the number of SC, ST, and GENERAL candidates in the Lok Sabha election 2019
9. Gender & educational Wise General Votes represents the male and female candidates who participated in Lok Sabha 2019, From this we can see that the number of male candidates is much greater than the number of female candidates.
10. From the party wise winner we can see that the BJP and Congress parties have the maximum number of criminal cases in India. This is because that, these two parties are all India-based whereas most of the other parties are regional parties.
11. It is transparent that the total number of votes in Maharastra, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal are very much higher than the remaining states in India and Uttar Pradesh holds first place in the total number of votes.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

The voting systems currently in use in the country are Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) and Secret Ballot Voting, both of which require a large amount of manpower and are extremely time-consuming processes. The election officers must then check their Voter's Id in the voters' list of booths, and if the information is present, the voter can vote in that booth. The EVMs must be checked and transported to various parts of the country where the election is being held. It also necessitates manual labour and security. The counting of votes cast in EVMs requires manpower as well and takes an entire day, while ballot voting is entirely manual. Because all of this work is done by hand, there is a high risk of malpractice, making the conduct of a free and fair election extremely difficult.

The possible future scope of this project includes improvement in security level of the system. In annexation to that it would be interesting to meet some other confidential primitives to improve the security level of system. The future improvement can also be done for system crash and power failure so that the voters can vote with more assurance.

- The challenge of developing electronic voting systems is not only security but also protecting the secrecy of the ballot, a bedrock principle of free and fair elections. Currently there is “no known technology that can guarantee the secrecy, security, and verifiability of a marked ballot transmitted over the Internet.”¹
- Online voting presents numerous vulnerabilities and is fundamentally insecure. There is potential for unobserved vote manipulation as well additional security vulnerabilities including potential denial of service attacks, malware intrusions, and privacy concerns. Online voting does not produce a paper trail for auditing.
- Block chain-based voting, which relies on a decentralized, distributed digital ledger is vulnerable to many of the security flaws inherent in internet voting, such as the potential for malware to alter votes on a voter's local device before the ballot is transmitted and the lack of secret ballots. Online and blockchain-based voting would greatly increase the risk of undetectable, nation-scale election failures.²

- Multiple ongoing DARPA projects aim to develop secure hardware focused on developing hardware resistant to software-based attack through novel CPU designs.^{3,4} Future systems based on secure hardware could provide additional security, but the technology is still in early development.
- End-to-end verifiable election software relies on cryptography to encrypt and protect votes while allowing voters to see their vote was properly recorded, that the vote was correctly tabulated, and that the final vote count matches the cast votes. End-to-end verifiable software can be integrated into existing election systems to enhance the security of voting infrastructure.⁵ Recent open-source software packages including end-to-end verifiability systems, such as Microsoft's software development kit Election Guard, could increase security if implemented in future elections.

The existing systems today mostly use DRE voting system i.e. direct Recording Electronic. this system provides a smartcard for every voter to vote. The voter votes for the candidate of their choice using that smartcard respectively. The smartcard is nothing but the memory card which is used for computation when inserted in the smartcard reader. The advantages of using this smartcard is that it reduces the chances of duplication in voting i.e. a single voter can cast only one vote with that smartcard. There is also a Voter Card ID which is provided to the voter but the primary validation number is the smartcard number. For providing confidentiality, non-traceability and security in the system some of the biometric details of the voters are registered earlier. The prerequisite for any voter to vote is that the biometric identification should match with the earlier one registered. After the process of voting is completed the voter is given the final chance to review and confirm their vote. The time slot of 30 seconds is given to the voter to confirm their vote. If no action performed in those 30 seconds then the vote is confirmed. Then the smartcard number of the particular voter is registered to provide no multiplicity of votes. Then the system is ready for the next voter to vote. The voter can even vote through the websites available on internet. Both Android application and the website are linked with same database on backend so that the voter can vote from either of the two ways as per his convenience and if he tries to vote again then the system will deny him to do so. The proposed online voting system can be defined using four phases:

- 1) Registration phase.
- 2) Authentication phase.
- 3) Voting phase.
- 4) Counting phase

Registration Phase: In this phase participant has to register himself on to the website, participant can either be a Candidate, Voter or ECD (set of people who are conducting elections). Depending on the type of participant different access rights are allotted to the participant. During this phase unique User id and Password is allotted to participant for his unique identity, privacy and security of system.

Authentication Phase: In this phase data introduced by user is authenticated with the data saved in database of server i.e identity of the participant is verified in order to provide him access to voting stage. The participant is provided access to next state if and only if his identity is authenticated successfully. Voter can enter into this phase either through mobile SMS way or through website

Voting Phase In this phase, voter casts his vote for the election and the Voting Authority encrypts the vote and sends it to the Counting Authority. This stage is accessed only after the Authentication stage has been validated by voter. Before forwarding the message to Counting authority blind factor is applied on the message so that while signing, identity of voter is not revealed to ECD and the document appears blank to ECD

Counting Phase In this stage tally of all the valid votes that have been casted during the voting process is done. Then a count for each candidate is calculated separately to get a voting graph and declare the election result. Security is a major issue in this online voting system, we are handling that by making use of RSA algorithm. It is an Encryption Decryption Algorithm in which a pair of keys (Asymmetric and symmetric key) is generated based on two large prime numbers. This algorithm is used while vote casting stage.

Then we apply Blind signature on RSA algorithm in which a new pair of key is generated and used in voting and counting stage to hide the relationship between voter and vote from ECD. ECD can access the system only by using the specific QR Code provided to him. Hence, in

this way we are providing security, privacy and accuracy to our system. The receipt is an important part of the voting protocol, as it allows the user to prove their vote to an authority in case the voter wishes to dispute their vote or prove that they have voted contrary to what the system has recorded. The receipt also allows the user to find their vote and view how the system recorded their vote. These receipts vary from system to system, but typically these receipts are the summary of how the voter voted, which can be presented to the voter in an encrypted or obfuscated manner. As an example, Voteegrity summarizes the vote in a print out which prompts the voter to pick the top or the bottom layer of the receipt. The receipt is a laminated piece of paper, which is separated into two layers, which are only readable when these layers are combined and never on their own. The mutual relationship of the pixels on the translucent layers is how the vote becomes readable. Some electronic voting protocols implement a challenge system, which helps a voter to establish trust in the system. Apollo is an extension of the Helios protocol, however, it avoids some security issues that are inherent in Helios by having voter assistants to verify, lock and audit the vote.

The assistants are external to the voting protocol devices that can interact with the election and can be laptops, tablets, or any other external devices. These interact with the session by fetching the personalized string, input by the voter during the start of the session, to fetch the session. The voter that wishes to audit their vote sends the audit code through the voting booth, which in turn opens the encryption of the ballot by posting the randomness encrypted with the session key. Each voting assistant checks the bulletin board and displays the plaintext value of the vote. This procedure may be repeated as many times as the voter wants.

This online Voting system will manage the Voter's information by which voter can login and use his voting rights. The system will incorporate all features of voting system. It provides the tools for maintaining voter's vote to every party and it count total no. of every party. there is a database which is maintained by the election commission of india in which all the names of voter with complete information is stored. in this user who is above 18years's register his/her information on the database and when he/she want to vote he/she has to login by his id and password and can vote to any party only single time. Voting detail store in database and the result is displayed by calculation. By online voting system percentage of voting is increases. It decreases the cost and time of voting process. It is very easy to use and it is very less time

consuming. It is very easy to debug. The traditional method of manual voting system has few drawbacks. This method is obviously not efficient as it wastes the voter's energy and quite slow in term of completion. This smart system involves the voter's can cast their vote easily, and can be implemented to the entire India.

8 APPENDIX

DASHBORAD 1

https://public.tableau.com/views/AnalysisofLokSabhaElections2019-1/Dashboard1?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

DASHBOARD 2

https://public.tableau.com/views/AnalysisofLokSabhaElections2019-2/Dashboard2?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

DASHBOARD 3

https://public.tableau.com/views/AnalysisofLokSabhaElections2019-3/Dashboard3?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

PROJECT VIDEO LINK

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DsMeb-tFtxX9ZkgF6rVwZkTPWSX3RoNN/view?usp=drive_link