

A

Project Report

On

“VOTE FOR KINDNESS,NOT WEALTH”

Submitted To

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in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of

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In

COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

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**RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE
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(catering the Educational Needs of Gifted Rural Youth of AP)

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RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE TECHNOLOGIES

(A.P.Government Act 18 of 2008)

RGUKT-RK Valley

Vempalli, Kadapa, Andhrapradesh-516330.



CERTIFICATE OF PROJECT COMPLETION

This is to certify that I have examined the thesis entitled **“VOTE FOR KINDNESS,NOT WEALTH”** submitted by **S.Sahera Bi (R180647), M.Shamshadbegum (R180931) and S.Thasleem (N180946)** under our guidance and supervision for the partial fulfilment for the degree of Bachelor of Technology in computer Science and Engineering during the academic session september 2023 – April 2024 at RGUKT-RKVALLEY.

To the best of my knowledge,the results embodied in the dissertation work have not been submitted to any university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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DECLARATION

We, **S.SAHERA(R180901), M.SHAMSHADBEGUM(R180931) and S.THASLEEM (R180783)** hereby declare that the project report entitled “**VOTE FOR KINDNESS , NOT WEALTH** ” done under guidance of **Ms. C Suneetha** is submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering during the academic session September 2023 – April 2024 at RGUKT-RK Valley.

I also declare that this project is a result of our own effort and has not been copied or imitated from any source. Citations from any websites are mentioned in the references. To the best of my knowledge, the results embodied in this dissertation work have not been submitted to any university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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With Sincere Regards

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ABSTRACT

The project “ VOTE FOR KINDNESS,NOT WEALTH” defines **“Embracing a Culture of Kindness Over Wealth in Voting”**. The project begins by analyzing the existing literature surrounding the impact of wealth on political processes. The project then transitions to the concept of kindness as a foundational value for a just society. In modern democracies, the principle of equality lies at the heart of the electoral process, aiming to provide all citizens with an equal voice in shaping their societies. However, concerns over the influence of wealth and privilege in politics have sparked discussions on the need for a more equitable and compassionate approach to voting. This project, titled "Vote for Kindness, Not Wealth," delves into the exploration of how societies can shift their focus from material wealth to values such as kindness, empathy, and social responsibility when making electoral choices.

Ultimately, this project aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding the evolution of democratic processes. By advocating for a culture of kindness in voting, it seeks to encourage citizens, policymakers, and stakeholders to critically assess the values that underpin their electoral decisions. Through this exploration, the project strives to provide a foundation for future discussions on how societies can collectively shift towards a more compassionate and egalitarian approach to governance, fostering a truly inclusive democracy that values the well-being of all its members.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This project “VOTE FOR KINDNESS,NOT WEALTH”,invites us to envision a new horizon for democracy—one where the innate goodness of human nature takes precedence over material influence.At the heart of this project lies an inquiry into the power of kindness as a transformative force in politics. Kindness, often associated with empathy, compassion, and a genuine concern for the welfare of others, represents an alternative lens through which to view electoral decision-making.

1.1 Motivation

The motivation behind the project "Vote for Kindness, Not Wealth" stems from a profound concern for the integrity, fairness, and inclusivity of democratic processes. Democracy, as a system of governance, is rooted in the fundamental principle that every citizen's voice should hold equal weight in shaping the policies and direction of a society. However, over time, the influence of wealth in politics has raised significant ethical and practical questions about the extent to which this principle is upheld. This project seeks to address these concerns by advocating for a shift in focus from wealth-based influence to a culture of kindness in voting.

1.2 Features

The project "Vote for Kindness, Not Wealth" encompasses a range of features that contribute to its comprehensive exploration of the intersection between democratic processes, values, and societal well-being.These features collectively aim to promote a more inclusive, compassionate, and equitable approach to voting.

Literature Review and Analysis: The project starts by conducting a thorough literature review of existing research on the influence of wealth in politics.

Ethical Considerations: Recognizing the ethical dimensions of its exploration, the project critically examines the ethical foundations of both wealth-based and kindness-based voting . It engages with philosophical and moral frameworks to understand the implications of different value systems in democratic decision-making.

Comparative Analysis: By comparing societies that exhibit varying degrees of wealth-based influence and kindness-centric approaches, the project highlights the potential benefits and drawbacks of each approach. This comparative analysis provides a holistic view of the complexities involved.

Awareness and Advocacy: The project aims to raise awareness about the potential consequences of wealth-driven politics and the benefits of prioritizing kindness. It advocates for a cultural shift in how citizens perceive and engage with the electoral process.

Long-Term Impact Assessment: The project aims to contribute to a lasting impact by assessing the long-term effects of kindness-focused voting initiatives in various contexts. It seeks to understand how such initiatives influence political culture, policy outcomes, and societal dynamics over time.

These features collectively enable the project "Vote for Kindness, Not Wealth" to provide a holistic, well-rounded, and actionable exploration of how democratic processes can be reimagined to prioritize values of compassion, empathy, and social equity.

CHAPTER 2

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Requirement Analysis is crucial step in the project development process. For the project "Vote for Kindness, Not Wealth," which seems to revolve around promoting fairness and inclusivity in voting systems, the following are some potential requirements to consider

2.1 Requirement Specification

2.1.1 Functional Requirements

Admin Logn-Volunteers

Representatives List Displaying

Representatives Categories

Issue - Forms

Displaying Categorized Issue Forms

Identifiying the Representatives – Machie Laernng Algorithms

If the issues are solved by the representatives then displaying their work in the form bar graphs by using statistics

People elect the representatives who solve the issues.

2.1.2 Hardware Requirements

Data collection (issues) through forms

High-speed internet connectivity

Computer servers for data processing and storage

Processor: A multi-core processor with a clock speed of at least 2.5 Ghz.

RAM: At least 16 GB of RAM is recommended for running the system in production. However, the actual RAM requirements will depend on the amount of data being processed and the number of concurrent users accessing the system.

Storage: The system requires a minimum of 500GB of storage for storing data. However, the actual storage requirements will depend on the amount of data being processed and the duration for which the data needs to be stored.

Network: The system requires a reliable high-speed internet connection to ensure smooth data transfer.

Operating System: The System can any operating system that supports any Operating Systems and compatible for any type. However, Linux-based operating systems are recommended for running the system in production.

Server: A dedicated server is recommended for running the system in production. The server should have sufficient resources to handle the load generated by the system.

Backup and Recovery: The system should be backed up regularly to ensure data integrity and availability. A backup solution should be implemented to ensure that the system can be quickly restored in case of data loss or system failure.

2.2 Technologies Used:

2.2.1 HTML

It is a markup language for formatting and displaying web documents and web pages. It gives basic structure to the webpage without any styling. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and scripting languages such as Javascript for styling and functionality.

2.2.2 CSS

It gives styling for the web pages created by HTML. It gives look and feel to the website.

2.2.2.1 Types of CSS

Inline CSS (Using styles as attributes in html elements)

Internal CSS (Including a separate style tag in html document)

External CSS (Using external file for styling)

2.2.3 Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a CSS framework which helps in developing web pages very faster and with little efforts. Helps to customize the CSS properties. Used for developing responsive and mobile-first websites. Components like navbar, carousel, utility, cards, dropdowns, buttons etc.

2.2.4 Javascript

Javascript is used to develop interactive web applications. Used to develop Dynamic websites. It is the programming language of the web and responsible for performing actions in a website.

2.2.5 Php MyAdmin

phpMyAdmin is a free and open-source web-based application written in PHP that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) for managing and administering MySQL or MariaDB databases. It allows users to perform various database operations without having to use the command-line interface, making database management more accessible for non-technical users.

2.2.6 Machine Learning

Machine Learning (ML) is a subset of artificial intelligence (AI) that involves the development of algorithms and models that enable computers to learn from and make predictions or decisions based on data, without being explicitly programmed for every task. It is essentially a way for computers to learn and improve from experience.

In Machine Learning, We use some of the algorithms for the image classification. They are

2.2.6.1 Gaussian Naive Bayes Algorithm

Gaussian Naive Bayes algorithm, a popular machine learning algorithm used for classification tasks. It's based on Bayes' theorem and assumes that features are conditionally independent given the class label. In supervised learning to classify the images of the representatives.

2.2.6.2 Random Forest Algorithm

These methods build decision trees to split data into classes based on features. Random Forest creates multiple decision trees and combines their predictions to improve accuracy.

2.2.6.3 Support Vector machines

SVMs are versatile classifiers that can be used for image classification. hyperplane that best separates different classes in a high-dimensional feature.

CHAPTER 3

SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

3.1 Web Application Overview/Architecture

Web architecture of the project “Vote for Kindness, Not Wealth “ consists as the frontend, backend and Database the frontend provides the user interface for voter to interact with the platform. It includes components like candidate profiles, voting interfaces, educational content, providing forms to fill problems of the people and user profiles. The database stores structured data related to candidates, voters, and details of the people who filled the issue form - records and to the corresponding representatives. The backend manages data processing, business logic, and communication between the frontend and the database.

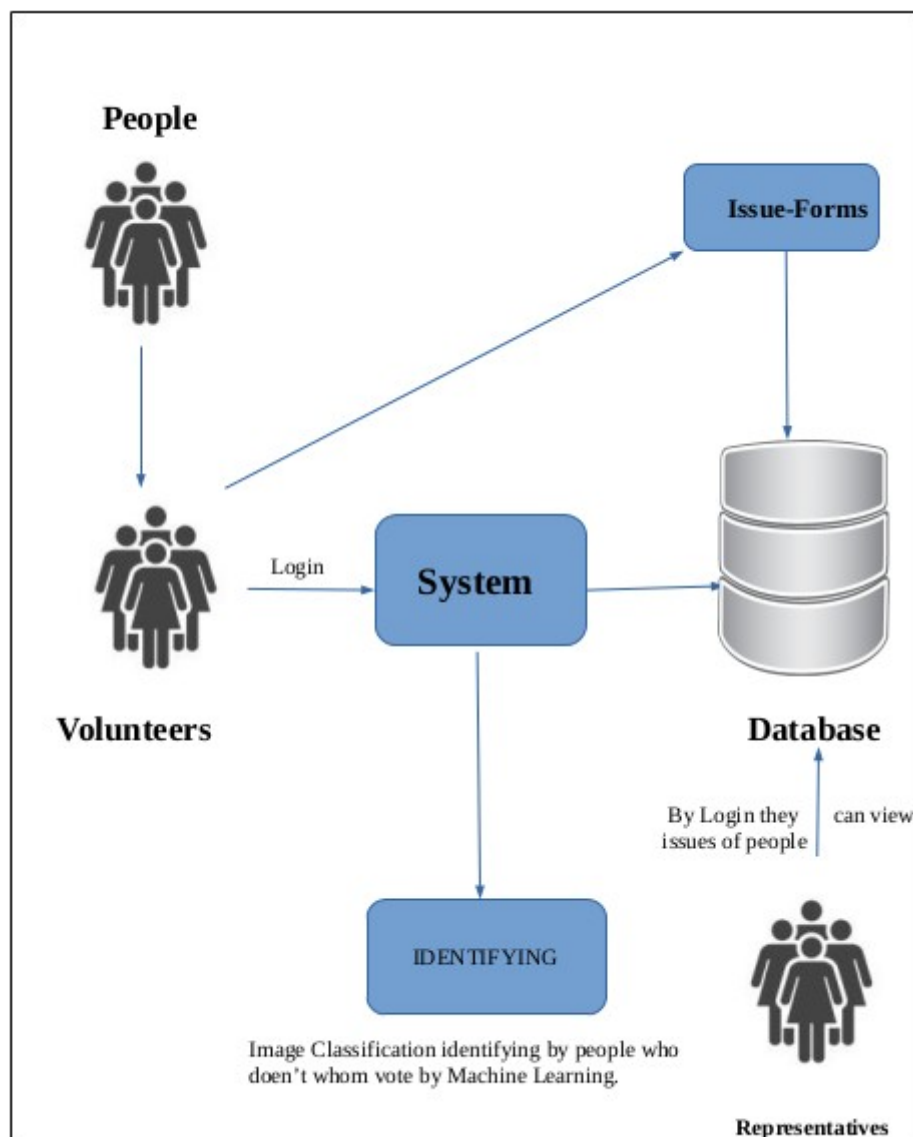


Figure 3.1.1 Web Application Architecture

CHAPTER 4

SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT

4.1 VISUAL STUDIO CODE

VSCoDe (Visual Studio Code) is a free and open-source code editor developed by Microsoft. It is widely used by developers and programmers for writing, editing, and debugging code. VSCoDe provides a highly customizable and feature-rich environment with support for various programming languages and extensions that enhance its functionality. It offers a user-friendly interface and is available for Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems.

VS Code provides advanced features like code completion, syntax highlighting, code refactoring, debugging, and unit testing. It offers advanced code analysis, navigation features, code completion, refactoring tools, debugger and unit testing tools, integration with various web frameworks and application servers. It is available in both community and ultimate editions with the ultimate edition offering additional features. VS Code is known for its user-friendly interface and high productivity features for developers.

4.2 Xampp/Lampp

LAMPP, often referred to as XAMPP, is a software package that provides a convenient way to set up and run a web server environment on Ubuntu and other operating systems. LAMPP stands for Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP, and Perl. It is a popular choice for developers, designers, and testers who need a local development environment for building and testing web applications before deploying them to a live server.

Here's what each component of LAMPP represents:

1. Linux: This is the operating system on which the entire environment is built. In the context of LAMPP, it usually refers to Ubuntu or another Linux distribution.
2. Apache: Apache HTTP Server, often simply referred to as Apache, is a widely used web server software. It handles incoming requests from web browsers and serves web pages, along with other content, to users. Apache is known for its stability and versatility.
3. MySQL: MySQL is a popular open-source relational database management system. It is used to store and manage data for web applications. LAMPP includes MySQL to provide a database solution for your web projects.
4. PHP: PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is a server-side scripting language used for developing dynamic web pages. It can be embedded into HTML code to create dynamic content, interact with databases, and perform various server-side tasks.
5. Perl: Perl is a programming language often used for text manipulation and scripting. In the context of LAMPP, Perl is included for users who require it, although many web developers primarily use PHP.

Setting up LAMPP on Ubuntu involves downloading and installing the LAMPP package, after which you can start and stop the Apache web server, MySQL database server, and other services using simple commands. LAMPP provides a control panel that allows you to manage these services easily. It's important to note that using LAMPP for development purposes is great, but for production environments, it's recommended to configure and secure each component individually for better security and performance.

Please note that the term "XAMPP" is sometimes used interchangeably with "LAMPP" and essentially refers to the same software stack. The "X" in XAMPP stands for cross-platform, as XAMPP is designed to work on various operating systems, including Linux, Windows, and macOS.

4.3 JUPYTER NOTE BOOK

Jupyter Notebook is an open-source interactive web application that allows you to create and share documents containing live code and equations, visualizations and narrative text. It's widely used for data science, machine learning, scientific research, and education due to its ability to combine code execution, data visualization, and explanatory text in a single environment.

Here are some key features and aspects of Jupyter Notebook

1. Interactive Environment: Jupyter Notebook provides an interactive environment where you can write and execute code in "cells." Each cell can contain code snippets written in languages like Python, R, or Julia, among others.

2. Live Code Execution: You can execute code cells individually, which means you can run specific sections of code to see the output without having to run the entire program.

To use Jupyter Notebook, you typically install it on your computer, create a new notebook, and start adding code cells and markdown cells to build your document. You can then execute code cells, see the outputs, and annotate your work with explanations and visualizations. Jupyter Notebook is available for free and can be installed through various package managers and distributions like Anaconda.

4.4 FLASK

It seems there might be a bit of confusion here. Flask and Jupyter Notebook are two different tools, each serving a distinct purpose.

Flask is a lightweight web framework for Python. It's used to build web applications by providing tools and libraries to handle routing, templates, database interactions and more. Flask allows you to create web applications by defining routes that map to specific functions in your Python code. These functions generate responses, which can be HTML pages, JSON data or any other type of content.

Flask development server to serve the application.

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Component Functionalities

5.1.1 Admin Login - Volunteers:

In Our Website,First Peoples present their issues infront of the respresentatives ,for that they have to approach the volunteers.Only volunteers are login into the website .The volunteers bring the awareness among the people to elect the repesentative who solve our problems and we don't want representatives who gave the money,we want the representatives who solve our problems.

5.1.2 Details of the representatives:

After Login of the volunteers ,they see the details of the representatives of the constitutions of Andrapradesh.In that categorized representatives will be shown ,In that there is an issue forms will be provided.

5.1.3 Issue - Forms:

In that details ,there will be issue form according to corresponding representatives in the categorized way.Peoples approach to the volunteers they have to fill the form.The data will be stored in the database which will submitted to the representatives they can view problems.

5.1.4 Identification:

After submission of the forms, In identification field by using Machine Learning,Image Classification will done.Through this uneducated people will know the people who will be we have elected , even though they don't know faces to elect ,People blindly depends upon the money ,through this a major loose will done to the people.

If the problem will be solve the peolpe will done a like at their picture through this data the bar garph will be shown by using statistics

5.1.5 Result-BarGraph:

The data given by the people if the representatives solve the uploaded issue then people gave the feedback to the representatives it is considered as the data, by this we can create the bargraphs .This shows the feedback of the representatives for next elections we have elect the representatives who had the highest rating in the bar graph.

5.1.6 API's

APIs(Application Programming Interfaces) are tools that allow users access and retrieve information about details-representatives such as name of the representatives , and categories such as electricity, water resources, educational,revenue department ,Municipal department,Irrigational department,forest department etc. They can view the data as the issue form in the database.

Overall, APIs are powerful that can help users access and utilized software, systems and data in a more efficient and effective way while also providing flexibility and customization options.

5.1.7 Survey- Form:

Through this survey form people give feedback if they solve the problems then the data set will be increased and it represents the bar graph .Through this highest rated representatives will be shown

5.2. Sample Screenshots:

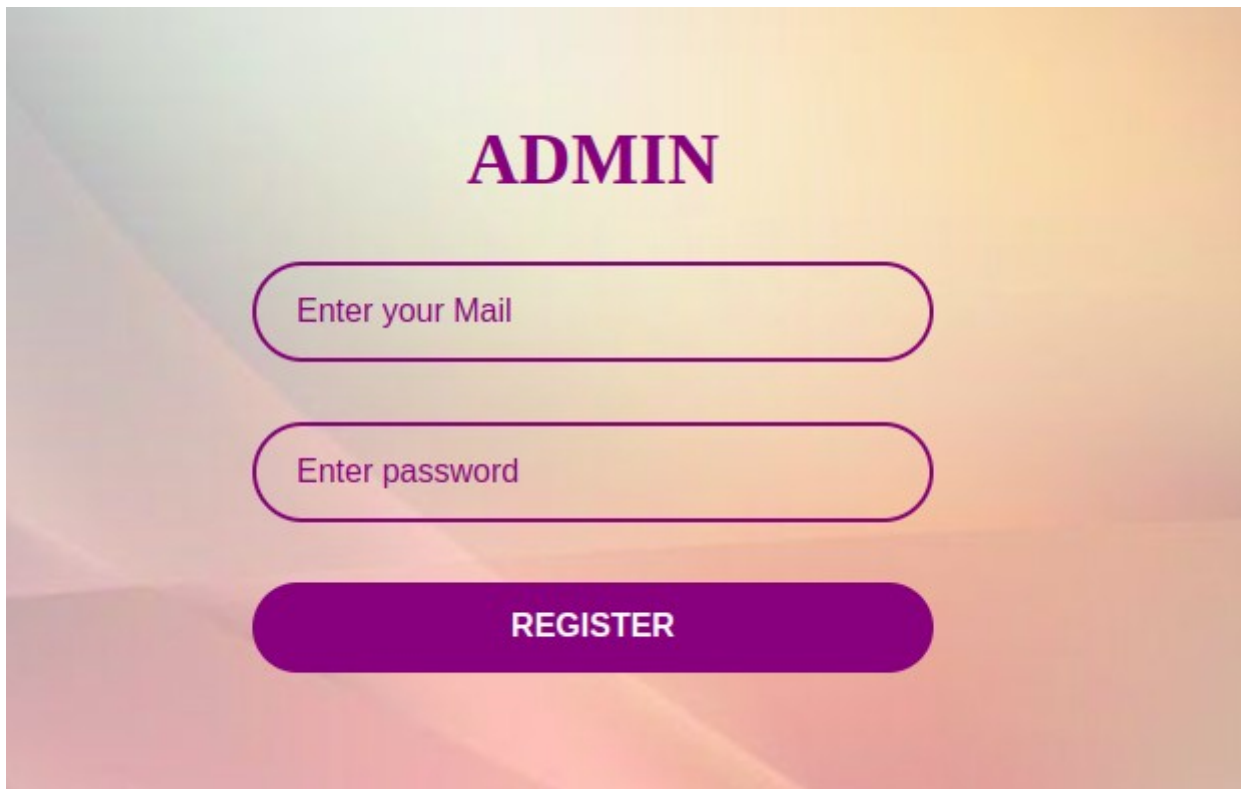


Figure 5.2.1 Admin Login-Volunteer

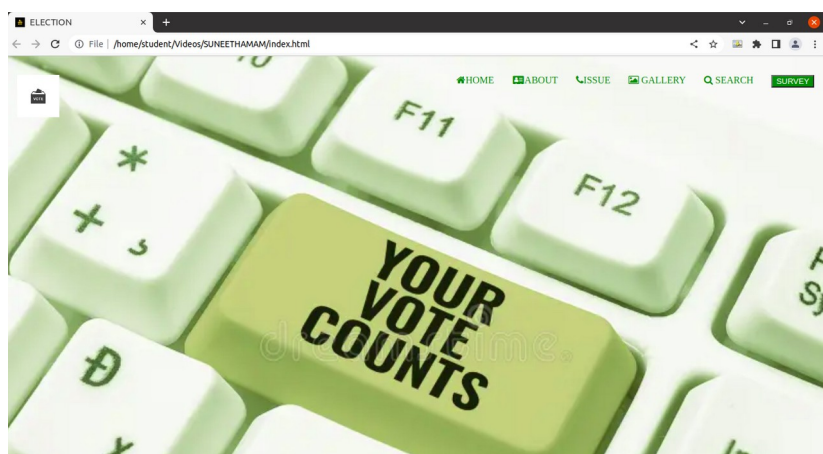


Figure 5.2.2 Home Page



Figure 5.2.3 Representatives Details

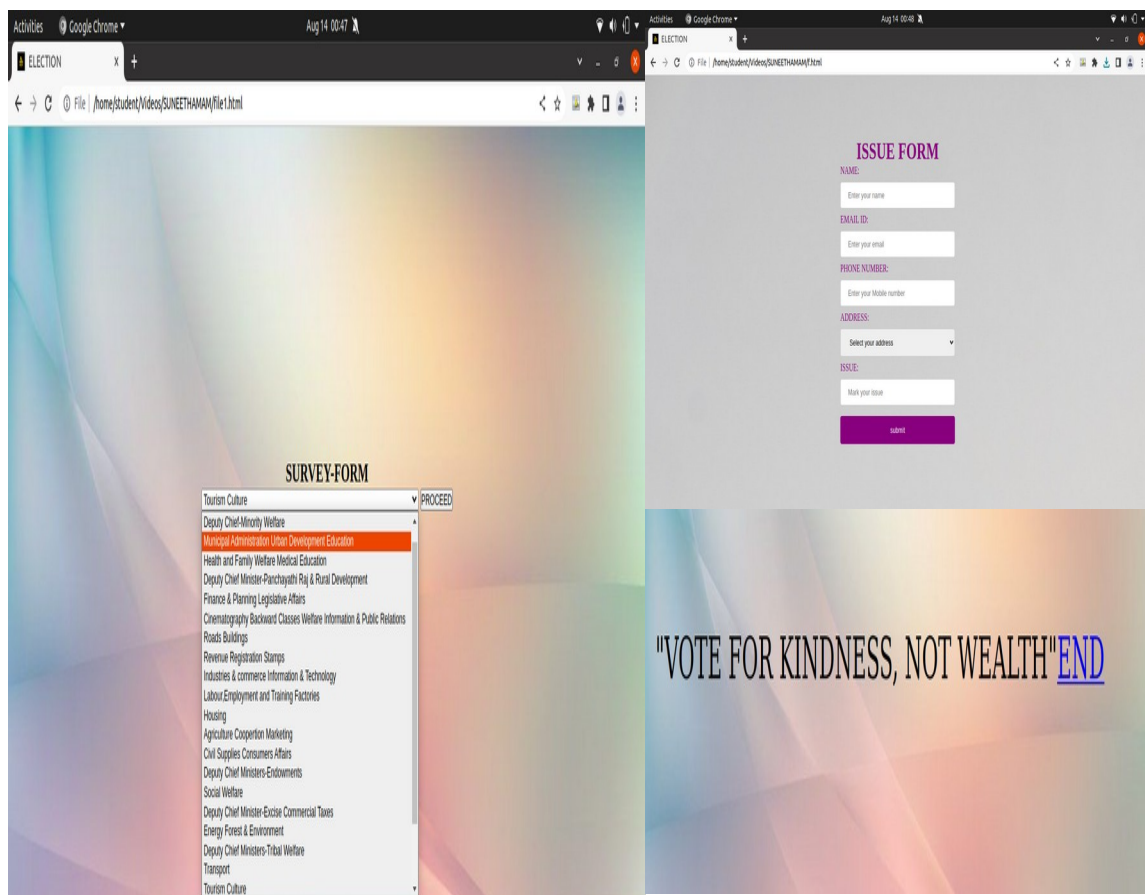


Figure 5.2.4 Category, Form Filling & Solving

5.3.Machine Learning Code:

SOURCE CODE

```
[1] import numpy as np
import cv2
import matplotlib
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

[2] img = cv2.imread('./test_images/Roja.png')
img.shape
```

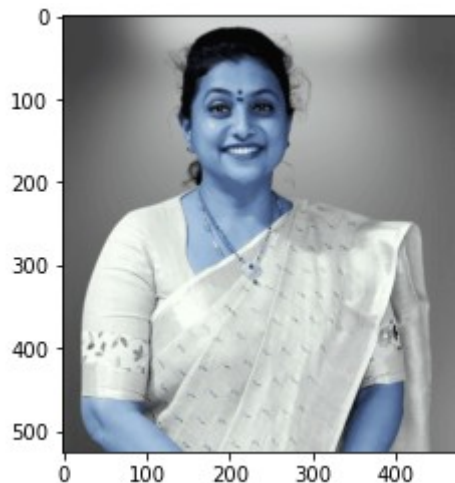
Output:

(525, 475, 3)

```
[3] plt.imshow(img)
```

Output:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fbabd8b8490>



```
[4] gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
gray.shape
```

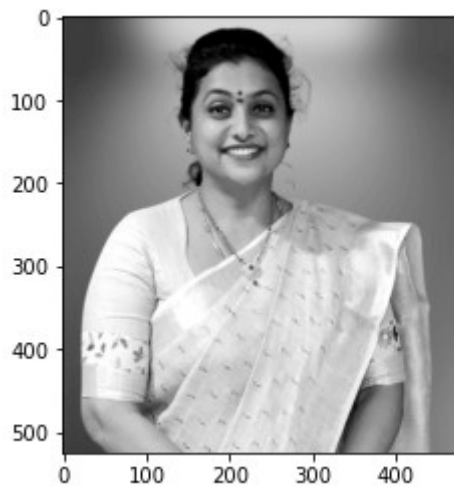
Output:

(525, 475)

```
[5] plt.imshow(gray, cmap='gray')
```

Output:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fbab6febd30>



```
[6] face_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier('./opencv/haarcascades/haarcascade_
    _frontalface_default.xml') .
    eye_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier('./opencv/haarcascades/
    /haarcascade_eye.xml')
    faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.3,5)
    faces
```

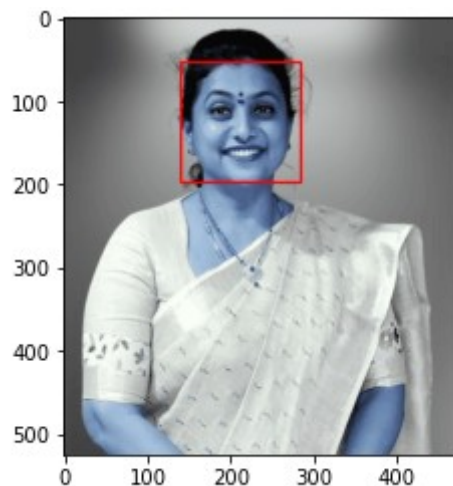
Output:

```
array([[141, 54, 144, 144]], dtype=int32)
```

```
[7] face_img = cv2.rectangle(img,(x,y),(x+w,y+h),(255,0,0),2)
    plt.imshow(face_img)
```

Output:

```
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fbab675a880>
```



```
[8] cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

```
for (x,y,w,h) in faces:
```

```
    face_img = cv2.rectangle(img,(x,y),(x+w,y+h),(255,0,0),2)
```

```
    roi_gray = gray[y:y+h, x:x+w]
```

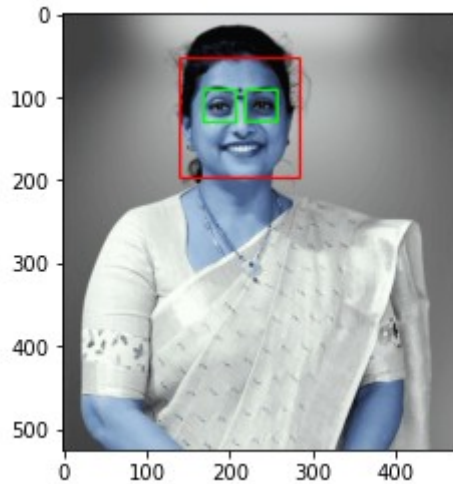
```
    roi_color = face_img[y:y+h, x:x+w]
```

```
    eyes = eye_cascade.detectMultiScale(roi_gray)
```

```

for (ex,ey,ew,eh) in eyes:
    cv2.rectangle(roi_color,(ex,ey),(ex+ew,ey+eh),(0,255,0),2)
plt.figure()
plt.imshow(face_img, cmap='gray')
plt.show()
Output:

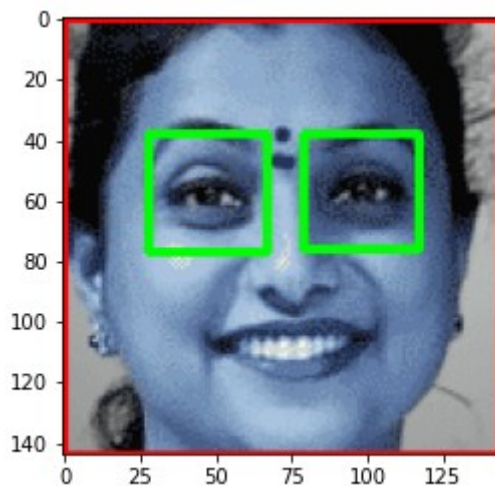
```



```

[9] %matplotlib inline
    plt.imshow(roi_color, cmap='gray')
Output:
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fbab66a9310>

```



```

[10] def get_cropped_image_if_2_eyes(image_path):
    img = cv2.imread(image_path)
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.3, 5)
    for (x,y,w,h) in faces:
        roi_gray = gray[y:y+h, x:x+w]
        roi_color = img[y:y+h, x:x+w]

```



```
eyes = eye_cascade.detectMultiScale(roi_gray)
if len(eyes) >= 2:
    return roi_color
```

```
[11] original_image = cv2.imread('./test_images/Roja1.png')
     plt.imshow(original_image)
```

Output:

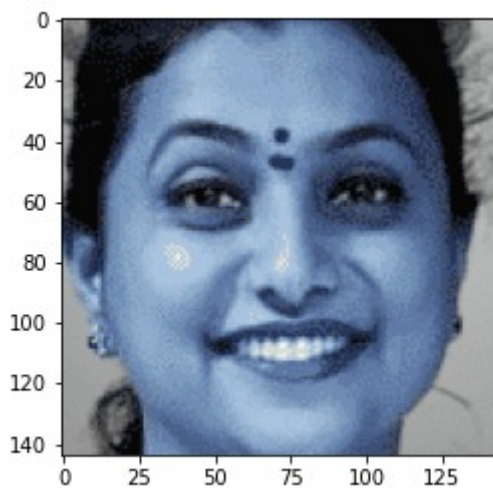
<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fbab66137c0>



```
[12] cropped_image = get_cropped_image_if_2_eyes('./test_images/Roja.png')
     plt.imshow(cropped_image)
```

Output:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fbab657dbb0>



```
[13] org_image_obstructed = cv2.imread('./test_images/Roja1.png')
     plt.imshow(org_image_obstructed)
```

Output:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fbab6572340>



```
[14] path_to_data = "./dataset/"  
     path_to_cr_data = "./dataset/cropped/"
```

```
[15] import os  
     img_dirs = []  
     for entry in os.scandir(path_to_data):  
         if entry.is_dir():  
             img_dirs.append(entry.path)
```

```
[16] img_dirs
```

Output:

```
['./dataset/cropped',  
 './dataset/gudivada_amarnath',  
 './dataset/chelluboina_venu_gopala_krishna',  
 './dataset/ushashri_charan',  
 './dataset/kakani_govardhan_reddy',  
 './dataset/budi_mutyala_naidu',  
 './dataset/botsa_satyanarayana',  
 './dataset/kottu_satyanarayana',  
 './dataset/jogi_ramesh',  
 './dataset/dadisetti_ramalingeswara_rao',  
 './dataset/jagan_mohan',  
 './dataset/pinipe_viswarup',  
 './dataset/merugu_nagarjuna',  
 './dataset/seediri_appalaraju',  
 './dataset/dharmana_prasada_rao',  
 './dataset/karumuri_venkata_nageswara_rao',  
 './dataset/peedika_rajanna_dora',  
 './dataset/amzath_basha_shaik_bepari',  
 './dataset/vidala_rajini',  
 './dataset/buggana_rajendranath_reddy',  
 './dataset/gummanur_jayaram',  
 './dataset/roja',  
 './dataset/peddireddy_ramachanra_reddy',  
 './dataset/taneti_vanita',  
 './dataset/narayana_swamy',  
 './dataset/audimulapu_suresh']
```

```

[17] cropped_image_dirs = []
    elect_file_names_dict = {}
    for img_dir in img_dirs:
        count = 1
        elect_name = img_dir.split('/')[-1]
        elect_file_names_dict[elect_name] = []
        for entry in os.scandir(img_dir):
            roi_color = get_cropped_image_if_2_eyes(entry.path)
            if roi_color is not None:
                cropped_folder = path_to_cr_data + elect_name
                if not os.path.exists(cropped_folder):
                    os.makedirs(cropped_folder)
                    cropped_image_dirs.append(cropped_folder)
                    print("Generating cropped images in folder: “,
                        cropped_folder)
                cropped_file_name = elect_name + str(count) + ".jpg"
                cropped_file_path = cropped_folder + "/" + cropped_file_name

            cv2.imwrite(cropped_file_path, roi_color)
            elect_file_names_dict[elect_name].append(cropped_file_path)
            count += 1

```

Output:

```

Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/gudivada_amarnath
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/chelluboina_venu_gopala_krishna
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/ushashri_charan
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/kakani_govardhan_reddy
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/budi_mutyala_naidu
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/botsa_satyanarayana
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/kottu_satyanarayana
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/jogi_ramesh
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/dadisetti_ramalingeswara_rao
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/jagan_mohan
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/pinipe_viswarup
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/merugu_nagarjuna
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/seediri_appalaraju

Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/dharmana_prasada_rao

Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/karumuri_venkata_nageswara_rao
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/peedika_rajanna_dora
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/amzath_basha_shaik_bepari
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/vidala_rajini
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/buggana_rajendranath_reddy
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/gummanur_jayaram
Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/roja

Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/peddireddy_ramachanra_reddy

Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/taneti_vanita

Generating cropped images in folder: ./dataset/cropped/narayana_swamy

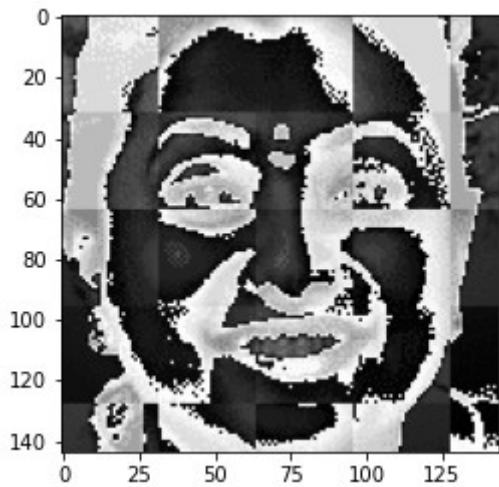
```

[18] Wavelet

```
im_har = w2d(cropped_image,'db1',5)
plt.imshow(im_har, cmap='gray')
```

Output:

<matplotlib.image.AxesImage at 0x7fbab556ea60>



[19] best_estimators

Output:

```
{'svm': Pipeline(steps=[('standardscaler', StandardScaler()),
                        ('svc',
                         SVC(C=1, gamma='auto', kernel='linear', probability=True))]),
 'random_forest': Pipeline(steps=[('standardscaler', StandardScaler()),
                                   ('randomforestclassifier',
                                    RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=10))]),
 'logistic_regression': Pipeline(steps=[('standardscaler', StandardScaler()),
                                         ('logisticregression',
                                          LogisticRegression(C=1, solver='liblinear'))])}
```

[20] import seaborn as sn

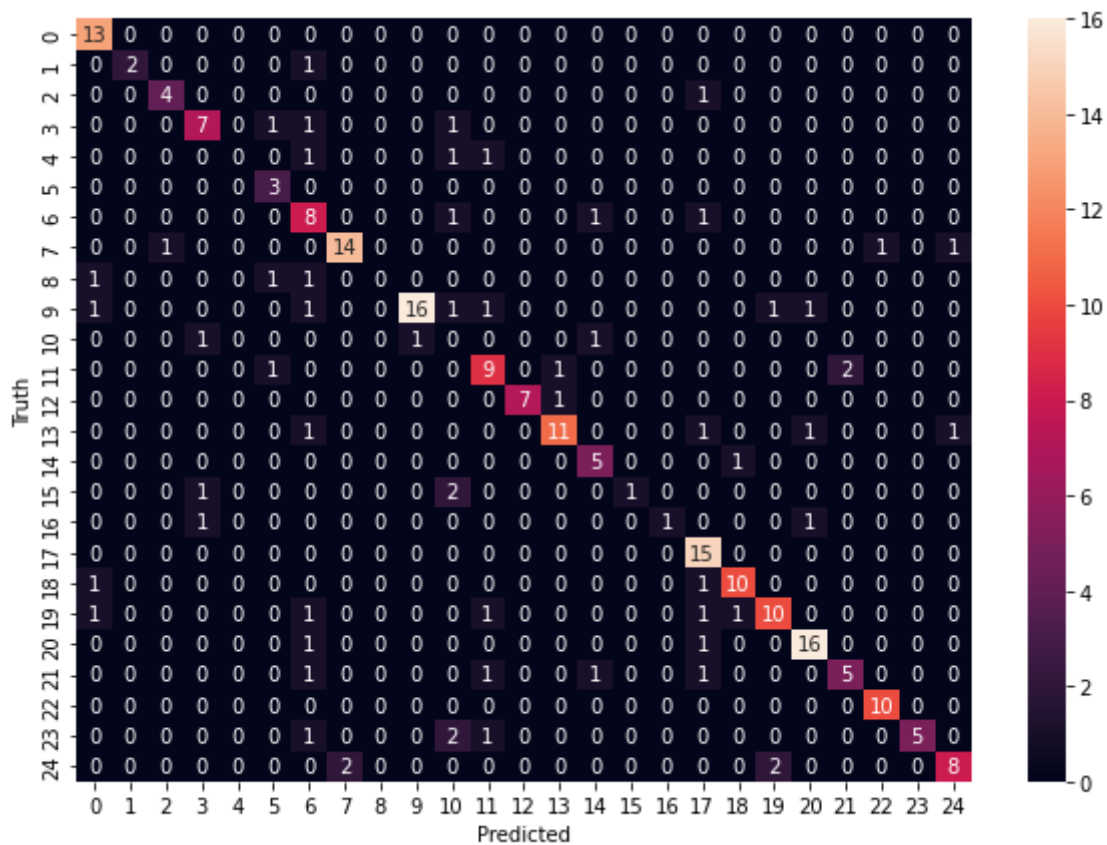
```
plt.figure(figsize = (10,7))
```

```
sn.heatmap(cm, annot=True)
```

```
plt.xlabel('Predicted')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Truth')
```

Output:Text(69.0, 0.5, 'Truth')



[21] class_dict

Output:

```
{'gudivada_amarnath': 0,
'chelluboina_venu_gopala_krishna': 1,
'ushashri_charan': 2,
'kakani_govardhan_reddy': 3,
'budi_mutyala_naidu': 4,
'botsa_satyanarayana': 5,
'kottu_satyanarayana': 6,
'jogi_ramesh': 7,
'dadisetti_ramalingeswara_rao': 8,
'jagan_mohan': 9,
'pinipe_viswarup': 10,
'merugu_nagarjuna': 11,
'seediri_appalaraju': 12,
'dharmana_prasada_rao': 13,
'karumuri_venkata_nageswara_rao': 14,
'peedika_rajanna_dora': 15,
'amzath_basha_shaik_bepari': 16,
'vidala_rajini': 17,
'buggana_rajendranath_reddy': 18,
'gummanur_jayaram': 19,
'roja': 20,
'peddireddy_ramachanra_reddy': 21,
'taneti_vanita': 22,
'narayana_swamy': 23,
'audimulapu_suresh': 24}
```

After that install Flask And do connection with it

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 Conclusion

The project "Vote for Kindness, Not Wealth" is a significant endeavor that aims to promote a fairer and more equitable democratic process. By advocating for kindness as a criterion for voting rather than wealth, the project seeks to address the disparities and biases that can arise from the influence of economic resources in elections. Throughout the project, various strategies have been employed to raise awareness about the importance of valuing kindness in the voting process. These strategies may include educational campaigns, community engagement initiatives, and collaborations with like-minded organizations. The project has also likely facilitated discussions about the role of money in politics and the potential benefits of prioritizing qualities like empathy, compassion, and a commitment to the common good. Ultimately, the project's success can be measured in both qualitative and quantitative terms. Qualitatively, it may have sparked important conversations about the nature of democracy, social values, and the kind of leadership that best serves society. Quantitatively, the project's impact might be seen through shifts in public sentiment, changes in voting patterns, and increased participation in the democratic process by individuals from diverse economic backgrounds. While transitioning from valuing wealth to kindness as a criterion for voting may pose challenges and require thoughtful implementation, the project serves as a reminder that democracy is a dynamic concept that evolves to better reflect the values and needs of a society. By encouraging a shift towards more equitable and compassionate decision-making, "Vote for Kindness, Not Wealth" contributes to the ongoing improvement of democratic systems and the pursuit of a just and inclusive society.

6.2 Future Scope:

The project "Vote for Kindness, Not Wealth" holds immense potential for future development and impact. As society continues to evolve and address issues of equity and representation, the project can expand its reach and influence in several ways:

- 1.Educational Campaigns:** The project can focus on creating comprehensive educational campaigns that highlight the importance of kindness in leadership and governance. These campaigns could target schools, universities, and community organizations, instilling the values of empathy, compassion, and civic responsibility from a young age.
- 2.Research and Data Collection:** Collaborating with research institutions to gather data on the correlation between kindness-based voting and the well-being of communities could provide empirical evidence for the project's objectives. This data can help shape policy discussions and lend credibility to the movement.
- 3.Policy Advocacy:** The project can work towards influencing policy changes that support kindness-based voting. This could involve proposing legislation that limits the influence of money in politics, promotes transparency, and encourages candidates to prioritize community welfare.
- 4.Civic Engagement:** Engaging citizens in meaningful ways beyond voting day is crucial. The project can encourage community service, volunteering, and involvement in local governance, fostering a sense of responsibility and empathy among citizens.

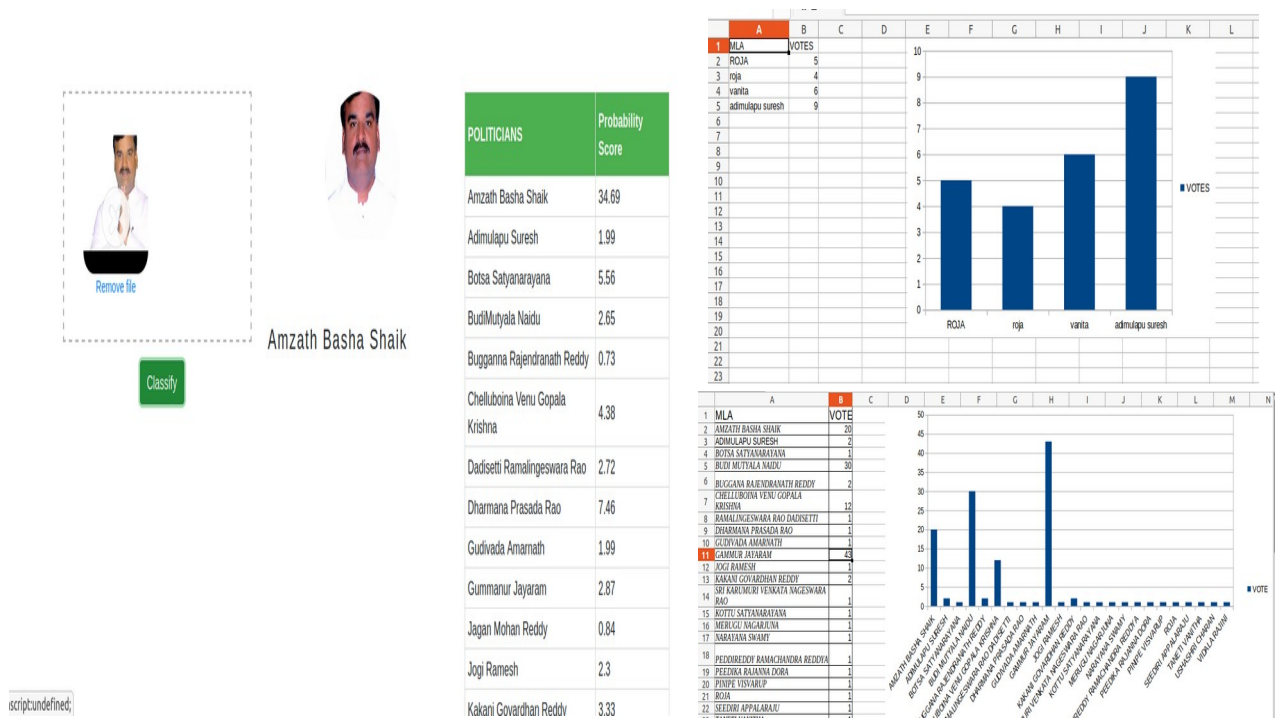


Figure 5.2.4 Classifying Image & BarGraph-Showing The Statistics

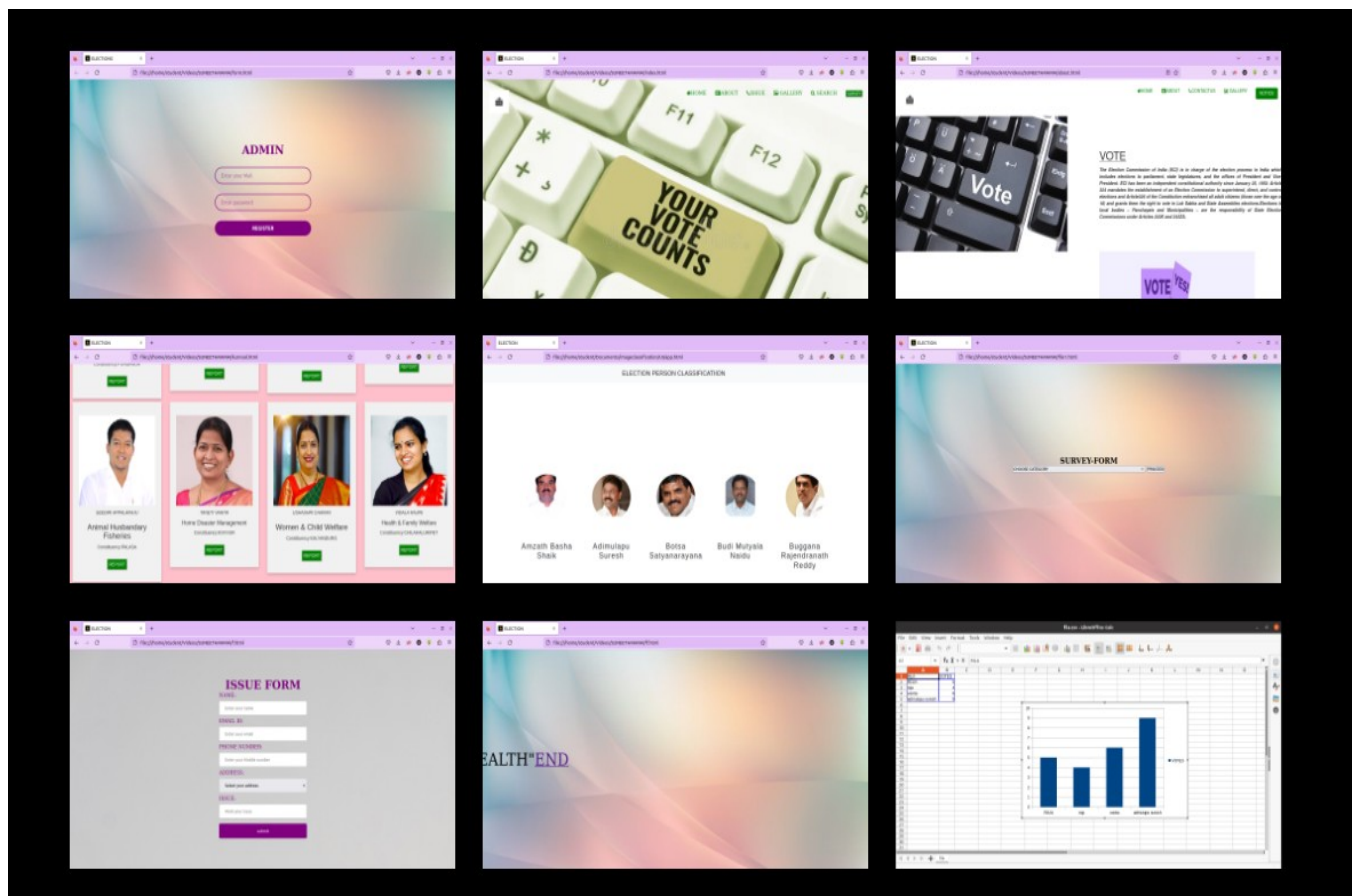


Figure 5.2.5 VOTE FOR KINDNESS ,NOT WEALTH

CHAPTER 7

REFERENCES

1. <https://www.w3scholls.com>
2. <https://localhost/form.html>
3. <https://localhost/>
4. <https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLeo1K3hjS3uvaRHZLl-jLovIjBP14QTXc>
5. <http://code.visualstudiocode>
6. <https://voteforkindnessnotwealth.netlify.app/>