A

Project Report

on

Blockchain based E-Voting System

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May, 2025

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this submission is our own work and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Project Report entitled “Blockchain Based E-Voting System” which is submitted by Anshika Jain, Sejal Joshi, Sukrit Kaur Oberoi and Yash Chawla in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree B. Tech. in Department of Computer Science & Engineering of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow is a record of the candidates own work carried out by them under my supervision. The matter embodied in this report is original and has not been submitted for the award of any other degree.

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ABSTRACT

In the age of digital revolution, protecting the democratic process using technology is an emerging need. This project suggests a Blockchain-Based E-Voting System that can ensure transparency, immutability, and security in election processes. Conventional voting systems are generally prone to manipulation, non-transparent, and involve a high degree of trust in centralized authorities. By utilizing the decentralized and tamper-resistant nature of blockchain technology, this system avoids intermediaries and presents a secure, auditable, and efficient voting system.

The project uses Ethereum Blockchain for the deployment of smart contracts to ensure that all votes are recorded securely and cannot be changed or erased. Voters access the system via a web or mobile interface, securely authenticate themselves, and cast their votes, which are immediately written on the blockchain. The application of smart contracts ensures that voting rules are enforced, the process is automated, and only valid votes are counted.

To improve user experience and system integrity, MetaMask is implemented for secure wallet-based authentication, and Ganache is utilized for local testing. Real-time vote counting and enabling transparent audits are supported by the system, thereby improving voter confidence.

The execution proves that a blockchain-based voting system is capable of addressing most of the limitations of traditional voting processes, providing a secure and scalable alternative. Although some issues like accessibility, anonymity of voters, and infrastructure persist, the suggested system provides a good platform for developing a secure and transparent digital voting system in the future.

Index Terms: Blockchain, E-Voting, Decentralized System, Smart Contracts, Ethereum, Secure Voting, Transparency, Immutability, Digital Democracy, Cryptographic Authentication**,** MetaMask Integration, Distributed Ledger, Vote Integrity, Election Security, Consensus Mechanism, Trustless System

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

POS	Proof of Stake
UX	User Experience
ZKPs	Zero Knowledge Proofs
MFA	Multi Factor Authentication
PBFT	Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance
RAFT	Reliable, Available, Fault-Tolerant (RAFT Consensus Algorithm)
OTP	One-Time Password
ID	Identity Document
UI	User Interface
API	Application Programming Interface
SSD	Solid State Drive
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
CPU	Central Processing Unit
RAM	Random Access Memory

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Voting systems are essential to maintain the legitimacy of democratic processes since they provide individuals with an opportunity to state their political opinions and exercise basic rights. Traditional methods of voting, often employing paper ballots or centralized electronic systems, have raised concerns regarding their susceptibility to manipulation, security, and transparency. Vote manipulation, fraud in voting, and a non-transparent counting process are concerns which erode citizens' confidence in the democratic system, particularly against the backdrop of accelerated technological change.

1.1.1 Introduction to Voting Systems and Their Challenges

Voting is the core of democracy through which citizens have the opportunity to make their political will known. But conventional paper-based and centralized electronic voting systems have many drawbacks including fraud, human mistakes, tampering, and cybersecurity risks. These weaknesses destroy public confidence and democratic credibility, particularly in developing countries where weak infrastructure and high costs of implementation further complicate elections.

1.1.2 Blockchain as a Solution to Electoral Challenges

Blockchain technology presents a promising solution by overcoming the primary drawbacks of conventional voting systems. Its decentralized and immutable nature guarantees that ballots cast are unchangeable and cannot be deleted. Such transparency and tamper resistance foster accountability and trust, and blockchain technology presents itself as a potential solution for secure and verifiable elections without centralized supervision.

1.1.3 Ethereum as a Decentralized Voting Platform

Ethereum is a popular blockchain platform with the reputation of supporting decentralized

applications and smart contracts. These self-running scripts have the potential to make voting fully automated by controlling vote casting, eligibility, and vote counting. Ethereum's versatility and strong developer base make it a great platform for creating secure, transparent, and streamlined decentralized voting systems.

1.1.4 Design and Features of the EtherVote System

EtherVote is a decentralized voting proof-of-concept on Ethereum with a React.js front-end. Voter identity is confirmed through OTP sent to registered Gmail addresses, and one vote per individual is permitted. Votes are recorded on the blockchain through smart contracts, making them transparent and tamper-proof records. Centralized control is removed, with each vote being traceable, irreversible, and stored securely.

1.1.5 Security, Privacy, and Scalability in EtherVote

EtherVote guarantees the integrity of votes by immutable blockchain records and self-executing automated vote tallying through smart contracts. Anonymity of the voters is maintained through not storing data in any centralized system, minimizing potential breach of confidentiality. Biometric authentication, enhanced security through encryption, and layer-two solutions integration can further enhance efficiency and make the system ready for increased, even global, use.

1.1.6 Global Relevance and Impact of EtherVote

EtherVote has great potential to transform elections, especially in developing nations with weak electoral systems. By minimizing human intervention and central authority control, it increases transparency, increases voter confidence, and may result in increased voter turnout and political stability. As a low-cost, scalable solution, EtherVote shows how blockchain can transform democratic processes globally.

1.2 MOTIVATION

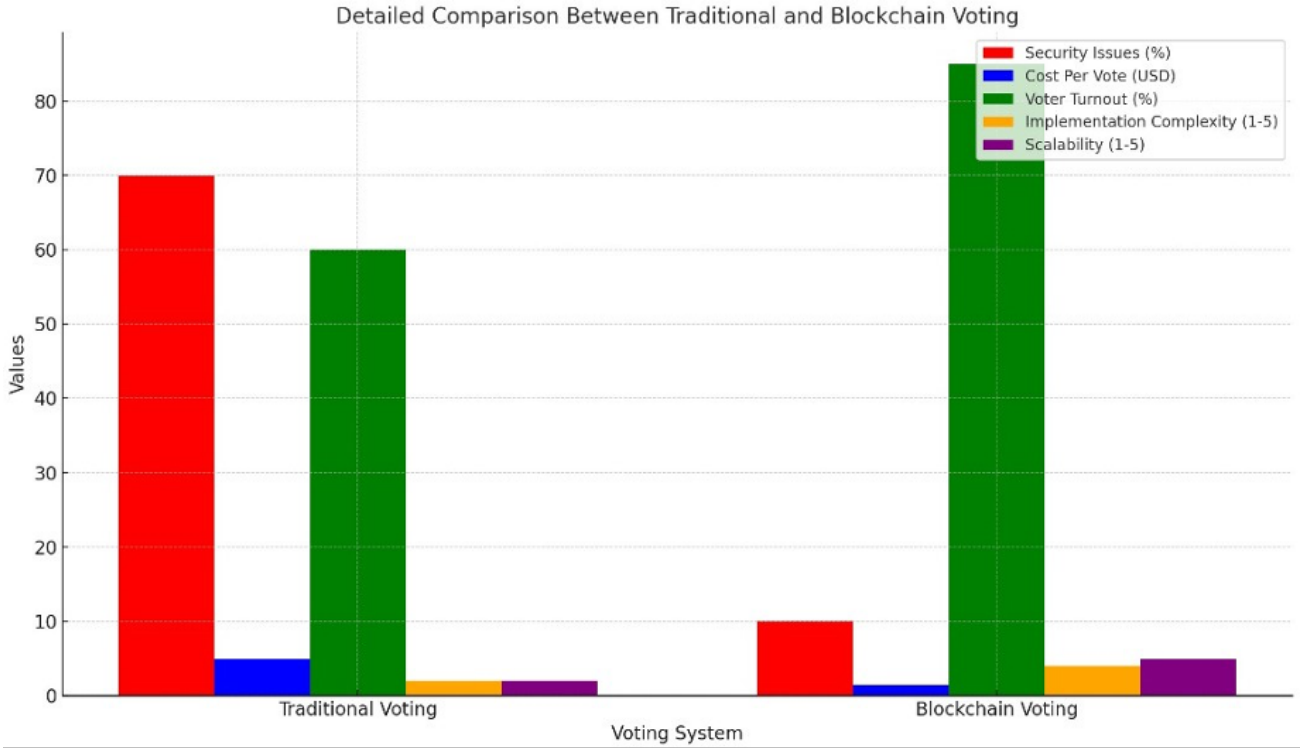

Fig 1: Detailed Comparison between Traditional and Blockchain Voting System

1.2.1 Requirement for Transparent Election Systems

The conventional voting systems tend to be opaque, resulting in public mistrust and scrutiny of election outcomes. Through the use of blockchain's unalterable ledger, each vote can be logged and authenticated in real-time, providing end-to-end transparency and public trust in democratic processes.

1.2.2. Avoiding Electoral Tampering and Fraud

Instances of vote manipulation, ballot manipulation, and data tampering have compromised elections across the globe. A decentralized system of e-voting can minimize these risks by cutting away centralized control, making it almost impossible for a single party to manipulate or change the votes.

1.2.3. Improving Voter Accessibility and Participation

In most parts of the world, physical polling stations and manual voting mechanisms restrict the number of voters. A blockchain solution enables remote voting through digital systems, possibly enfranchising citizens who are elderly, physically challenged, or abroad.

1.2.4. Digital Infrastructure Security and Trust

With increasing cybersecurity concerns in e-elections, blockchain provides a secure foundation using cryptographic methods and consensus mechanisms. It makes sure that votes are not only encrypted and private but also immutable once they are cast.

1.2.5. Minimizing Cost and Administrative Burden

In conventional elections, significant expenses are associated with manpower, paper ballots, logistics, and security. An e-voting system minimizes these costs enormously by making the process electronic, faster results, and reduced errors by hand as well as administrative overhead.

1.3 PROBLEM DEFINITON AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 Problem Definition

In conventional voting mechanisms, vote rigging, obscurity, result processing delays, and limited access have frequently marred the authenticity of democratic polls. These methods are highly dependent on central institutions, which leaves them susceptible to internal and external manipulation, for example, through hacking, compulsion, and human mistakes. In addition, the manual process of gathering, authenticating, and tallying votes is slow, labor-intensive, and susceptible to errors that can influence election results. Public participation is curbed by geographic, physical, or social limitations frequently imposed on voter turnout. Lastly, numerous current electronic voting systems are deficient in adequate security features to ensure vote secrecy and system integrity, which further erodes public confidence. The growing complexity of cyber attacks presents serious threats to election infrastructure, which can result in fraud, manipulation, or system crashes. Over the past few years, there has been an escalating

need for a more secure, transparent, and efficient voting mechanism that can safeguard voter identity, guarantee vote integrity, and promote greater participation. Existing technological infrastructures lack the ability to provide a trustworthy, scalable, and tamper-proof remote voting solution. This gives rise to an urgent need to implement a system that decentralizes control, ensures data immutability, increases trustworthiness, and provides an easy-to-use experience to all voters irrespective of where they are or what their background is, thus fortifying the democratic process.

1.3.2 Objectives

- **Create a Decentralized Voting Platform**

  The main goal is to create and deploy a decentralized e-voting system utilizing blockchain technology. Decentralizing the voting process makes the system remove the single point of failure and central authority, thus minimizing the manipulation risk and single points of failure. This method increases trust among voters by ensuring no single body can control or change the results, making the election system more democratic and secure.

- **Provide Immutability and Transparency of Votes**

  The system is designed to leverage blockchain's immutable record book to ensure that the votes cannot be changed or removed once they have been cast. This makes the results transparent as stakeholders can audit the outcomes of the election in real-time without violating voter privacy. The use of smart contracts will automatically enforce the voting regulations, making the process fair and ensuring that no fraudulent activity is conducted throughout the election process.

- **Preserve Voter Authentication and Privacy**

  Ensuring voter anonymity and protecting the authentication process is essential for any electoral system. In this project, cryptographic methods and secure authentication processes, like MetaMask wallet integration, are attempted to authenticate voters without disclosing sensitive data. This maintains the legitimacy of every vote and yet safeguards the anonymity of the voters, ensuring the electorate has trust in the electoral process.

- **Enhance Accessibility and Ease of Use**

  Another critical objective is to offer an accessible and user-friendly interface enabling voters to vote remotely through web or mobile technology. This endeavor widens voter turnout by eliminating physical and geographical barriers and facilitates citizens—disabled or foreign-born—to cast their votes securely and easily. Reducing the complexities of voting promotes a greater level of turnout and inclusivity.

- **Automate Vote Counting and Result Declaration**

  To minimize errors and delays in manual counting of votes, the process will be automated by vote tallying through smart contracts on the blockchain. In addition to quickening the election results process, the automation reduces human mistakes and tampering. Real-time accurate results enhance public confidence and streamline the entire election process as well as ensure greater transparency.

- **Reduce Election Expenses and Administrative Load**

  Conventional elections are expensive when it comes to personnel, materials, and logistics. This project seeks to create a system that minimizes these costs through the use of digital technology in digitizing the entire voting process. Automation takes less manpower and physical resources, minimizing administrative overhead and making it possible to hold elections at a lower cost, particularly for mass or routine elections.

1.4 PROJECT SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The scope of this project defines the limits and possibilities of the proposed blockchain-based e-voting system. It points out the aspects where the system can introduce major enhancements in security, transparency, and efficiency compared to conventional voting processes.

1.4.1 Scope of the Project

- **Secure and Transparent Electoral Process**

  This project offers a safe and tamper-resistant platform for holding elections based on blockchain. Each vote is documented on a shared ledger so that it is transparent and unchangeable. Since every vote is stored forever and can be verified, trying to play with

votes or manipulate results becomes practically impossible. This builds public confidence in the electoral process and ensures election integrity.

- **Decentralized Architecture Using Blockchain**

  By eliminating the requirement for a central authority, the system prevents any organization or individual from having control over the voting process. The decentralized aspect of blockchain diminishes data breaches, fraud, or server crashes. This method improves security, reliability, and fairness and is appropriate for multiple democratic settings, such as government, universities, and corporate elections.

- **Remote and Real-Time Voting**

  The initiative supports remote voting by a safe web-based interface using blockchain. The voters can submit their votes online in real time from any point, which is particularly helpful for overseas citizens, elderly citizens, or those with mobility problems. It ensures the counting of votes instantly and correctly, minimizing time lags and human errors in result announcement.

- **Cost-Effective and Paperless Elections**

  Traditional elections have high costs of ballot printing, manpower, and logistics. The blockchain system eliminates these costs through a complete digital solution. It eliminates the requirement for physical infrastructure, thus decreasing administrative hassles and costs—particularly for resource-poor organizations and nations.

- **Increased Voter Participation and Accessibility**

  The system is made to be accessible on multiple devices with an easy-to-use interface. It breaks geographical barriers, enabling a wider audience to engage in elections without having to physically go to polling stations. Such greater accessibility has the ability to greatly increase voter turnout, especially among youth voters and technologically savvy users.

- **Scalability for Multiple Use Cases**

  The modular nature of the project permits it to be scaled and tailored to accommodate various forms of elections—political, academic, or organizational. Blockchain protocols and smart contracts can be modified based on the size and needs of the voting event. This ability to adapt guarantees that the system will remain functional and applicable in diverse real-world situations.

1.4.2 Limitations

Although the blockchain-based voting system features numerous advancements, it also has its challenges. The below limitations indicate areas in which improvement, research, or infrastructural assistance is required.

- **Technical Literacy Among Users**

  Its success relies on voters' understanding of digital technology and blockchain interfaces. Most people, particularly elderly or rural residents, might have difficulty using the system with confidence. A lack of knowledge regarding crypto wallets or smart contracts could discourage participation or cause voting errors.

- **Internet Connectivity Requirements**

  This system is dependent on three stable internet connections, which may not be uniformly present in all parts of the country. In regions with poor connectivity, users might encounter difficulty accessing the platform, thus resulting in digital exclusion. This would result in an accessibility gap and reduced voter turnout in deprived regions.

- **Scalability Issues for Big Elections**

  Processing millions of transactions within a limited time frame in national-level elections can put pressure on the blockchain network. Network congestion, latency, and excessive gas fees (in public blockchains such as Ethereum) can be issues. These can impede performance and add to operational complexity.

- **End Device Security**

  While blockchain protects data integrity, end-user device security remains an issue. Malware, phishing, or hacked devices may potentially leak voter credentials or even manipulate the user's behavior before it gets to the blockchain. Endpoint security is therefore an important requirement.

- **Costs of initial setup and maintenance**

  Though long-term operational expenses are inexpensive, the initial setup and deployment of a secure blockchain system is costly. It involves smart contract creation, infrastructure establishment, cybersecurity audits, and training personnel. All these may make it challenging for small businesses or developing nations to implement.

- **Legal and Regulatory Uncertainty**

  The legal status of blockchain voting is not yet defined in most jurisdictions. Legislation regarding digital identity, cryptographic signatures, and e-voting is quite disparate, contributing to ambiguity. In the absence of a robust legal framework, the enforceability and acceptability of blockchain-based election outcomes can be doubted.

1.5 METHODOLOGIES OF PROBLEM SOLVING

The suggested blockchain-based electronic voting system solves the problems of transparency, security, and accessibility by a combination of well-established methodologies. The methodologies facilitate that every step of the election procedure—registration, casting vote, and counting results—is managed effectively and safely.

1.5.1. Blockchain Implementation for Transparency and Inalterability

The vote storage is done using the blockchain technology as permanent transactions. Every vote is stored as a block within the chain and cannot be edited or deleted once validated. This is done to provide absolute transparency and foster people's faith in the votes since one can audit the blockchain to confirm results without infringing on voters' privacy.

1.5.2. Smart Contracts for Validation and Counting of Votes

Smart contracts are used to automate the voting process. The contracts check for the eligibility of voters, prevent multiple votes per user, and count votes in real-time. This minimizes human error and prevents manipulation, fraud, or vote duplication that can be experienced in legacy systems.

1.5.3. User Authentication through Secure Login or Digital Identity

To ensure unauthorized access is prevented, the system applies secure authentication methods like digital ID confirmation, email OTPs, or biometric confirmation. This process guarantees that only registered and confirmed users are permitted to vote, hence safeguarding the integrity of the election process.

1.5.4. Ease of Use and Accessibility through Web-based Interface

An easy-to-use front-end interface is created to enable voters to vote remotely. The interface is responsive and functional across different devices and browsers, providing accessibility to various users, including those who are not blockchain savvy.

1.5.5. Data Encryption for Privacy Protection

All information passed between the blockchain and the client is secured using secure methods. Although public verifiability of votes is assured by the blockchain, anonymity measures are employed to conceal voter identities. Voter anonymity maintains confidentiality without compromising result verifiability.

1.5.6. Reliability Testing and Simulation

Prior to deployment, the system is rigorously tested on test networks such as Ethereum's Rinkeby or Goerli. Voting sessions are simulated to ensure system performance, security, and user behavior under differing load scenarios. Feedback is gathered to further improve the system.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

In evolutionary terms, e-voting systems have faced numerous challenges over the last twenty years. Traditional electronic voting systems, being centralized in architecture most of the time, have faced issues such as fraud, vote tampering, infringements on voters' privacy, irregularities in transparency, and limited verifiability. These limitations have given rise to immense mistrust among the citizenry and have been the chief barriers to its acceptance. Yet the advent of blockchain technology, characterized by its decentralization, transparency, and immutability, has ushered in a new paradigm for e-voting. This chapter concentrates on the evolutionary process undertaken by blockchain e-voting systems, delving deeply into the major research contributions and technological advances which were the reasons behind transforming this area.

2.1 Early Blockchain-Based E-Voting Systems

The earliest efforts to combine blockchains and voting systems sought simply to reject trusted third parties while respecting certain cardinal principles of elections, such as vote anonymity and authentication. The earliest frameworks married the blockchain with secret sharing and homomorphic encryption so votes could be aggregated in a decentralized fashion without disclosing individual's votes. But the big shortcoming was they lacked a self-tallying mechanism, thus leaving it to the voters to somewhat trust external authorities to produce final results.

In subsequent evolutions, a number of these issues were remedied by the deployment of self-counting and privacy-preserving e-voting systems founded on cryptographic primitives such as ring signatures and stealth addresses. Such systems provide complete anonymity to voters while giving all participants the right to independently count the final result, which is an important step toward having truly trustless systems. But many of these solutions experienced problems concerning scalability: they were very limited in terms of how many voters they could support, necessitated some level of centralized control, and therefore were "non-pure."

2.2 Increasing Anonymity and Verifiability

A great deal of innovation in blockchain voting has been done to maintain voter privacy and election integrity. Cryptographic primitives have been incorporated to hide individual votes from any observer while still allowing that observer to audit the tally. The usual mechanism is homomorphic encryption in which the votes are encrypted under a public key but can be combined mathematically in their ciphertext form. For instance, under an additively homomorphic scheme, the sum of all votes can be computed on the encrypted ballots. In practice, the voter encrypts their choice of candidates before posting it on the blockchain; then, the network or tally authorities multiply or add all the ciphertexts together. At the completion of voting, decrypting authorities come together to decrypt the result but never any individual's ballot. This is often accomplished with threshold encryption: the private decryption key is divided among several trustees, where a minimum threshold number of trustees must collaborate to decrypt.

Anonymity and verifiability are the twin pillars of a secure voting process. Early blockchain-based voting schemes supported extremely weak privacy features and thus were not suitable for use at a large scale. Addressing this problem, some systems have utilized the combination of linkable ring signatures and threshold cryptography, providing a way for voters to remain anonymous while still allowing for double-vote detection.

While threshold encryption ensures the votes' privacy and auditability by restricting decryption to an authorized coalition, some systems have set up identity checks on top of decentralized identity protocols to increase decentralization and reduce reliance on centralized identity providers. These protocols recognize users through mobile phone authentication without involving any third-party services-a step forward toward a self-sovereign identity system for blockchain e-voting.

2.3 Scalability and Accessibility Addressing

While the verification and privacy domains continue to evolve, scalability and accessibility constitute ever-present challenges for blockchain e-voting platforms. Hence, electoral setups in the field, involving anything from hundreds of thousands to millions of voters, in turn

necessitate consideration of technical and legal issues. Some systems have resorted to permissioned blockchains, with faster consensus mechanisms (such as PBFT or RAFT), so as to allow greater transaction rates. Other proposals considered off-chain or hybrid approaches, wherein votes are aggregated or partially tallied off-chain and on-chain merely commits the final results. Yet most of these attempts remain at the experimental stage, never fully being tested in production-scale deployment.

Some solutions have integrated ring-signature schemes with optimized-gas charges and stealth addresses to reduce transaction costs-a major consideration for scalability. But of course, for the time being, these systems have not been able to fully tackle throughput or latency concerns for bigger rollouts.

2.4 Integrating Biometric Authentication

One of the latest trends in blockchain voting is biometrics for stronger voter identity verification. The biometric data (fingerprint, iris, face) is considered a rare and difficult to forge credential, granting them the one-person-one-vote guarantee. Some systems use biometric authentication as an element in cryptographic key management, which provides added convenience and security to the voter. But with all these provisions comes an additional concern for privacy of data and complexity of infrastructure. For example, with the Voatz mobile voting platform, an individual must prove their identity through a government-issued ID and submit to a biometric scan (either fingerprint or retina scan) before they can cast a vote. Thus, biometrics become a secure Bitcoin blockchain login for the voting system. Others go further and propose to use biometric templates as part of their cryptographic keys: one paper proposes deriving a voter key-pair from biometric data so that only the genuine biometric can unlock the voting credential; while others envision having encrypted biometric hashes stored somewhere (like IPFS) linked to a voter account, so a fresh scan can be matched before voting. This integration makes the system more secure but also more convenient to use, especially among communities where document-based authentication can be either untrustworthy or inaccessible.

2.5 System Implementations in Their Entirety

As blockchain-based e-voting processes matured, there was a shift of focus toward the development of full-fledged, production-ready systems. These aim to balance the six parameters of performance, scalability, security, usability, and legal constraints. Some pioneering systems have shown real implementation in practice and offered wallet troubleshooting facility for authentication with lightweight consensus protocols and pilot deployment. These systems, however, commonly employ proprietary technology and may require considerable tuning to satisfy stringent real-world criteria.

- **Follow My Vote:** An early-stage company that built an online voting platform on Bitcoin Blockchain. It allows election organizers to conduct polls, while voters cast encrypted ballots remotely. The voter then uses their unique credentials to audit the tally independently: it conducts a real-time "polling box audit," whereby any voter can trace their own ballot on the public ledger. Follow My Vote was among the first models to pledge for completeness and transparency of the blockchain ballot box; however, it relies on an authority to validate voter eligibility.
- **Polyas:** German commercial e-voting system. Polyas initially precedes Blockchain but has implemented a private/permissioned Blockchain module into its voting products. This is certified by German authorities and used primarily by commercial companies and universities. Polyas's blockchain component serves as a secure ballot box where encrypted votes are stored; the system still uses traditional cryptography for privacy but leverages the distributed ledger for audit logs

2.6 Ongoing Challenges and Future Research Directions

While much progress has been made, there are still many challenges facing blockchain-based e-voting systems before they can become feasible to be adopted on a wide scale. The major concerns include vulnerability to 51% attacks, privacy exposure, and the need for legally compliant designs, which should be easy for end-users to deploy. Another shadow hangs over these systems concerning privacy exposure, especially when cryptographic means of achieving anonymity are not stringently enforced.

Legal and governance issues also remain in limbo. Thus, for an e-voting system to be deployed onto the large scale, it needs to comply with local and international election regulations, be formally verified, and subjected to audits on an ongoing basis. Non-uniform legal frameworks governing blockchain-based voting slow down their adoption at the scale of national elections. Besides, very few systems have undergone a thorough market test with a large number of users or on various equipment, which is critical to sound deployment. The literature also draws attention to trade-offs concerning usability and transparency. Heavy cryptography (homomorphic encryption, zero-knowledge proofs, mixnet) can be intimidating for the average user. If the protocol is too complicated, it might well undermine voters' confidence or delay audits.

Research must be pursued in the direction of building scalable consensus protocols; implementing advanced methods for preserving privacy (such as zero-knowledge proofs); and constructing legally compliant, open-source platforms. Interdisciplinary collaboration between cryptographers, lawyers, system designers, and political scientists is decisive if the design of systems will entail being technically sound and socially as well as legally acceptable.

Summary

Designing blockchain-based e-voting systems is an emerging discipline. Early designs gave preference to decentralization and anonymity, whereas later generation provided for verifiability, scalability, and identity guarantees. With pilot implementations moving forward, we can hope-enhancing the possibility for secure, trustless electronic elections, but still, the biggest hurdles await us. Once overcome, these challenges will require continued interdisciplinary approaches and breakthroughs in technology.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1.1. User Interface Layer (Frontend)

This is where the voters come into contact with the system. It is a web app comprising a login, registration, voting dashboard, and confirmation screens.

Technologies Used: HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React

3.1.2. Authentication & Authorization Module

This module guarantees that only valid voters have access to the voting system. It could employ OTP, digital identity, or biometric authentication.

Technologies Used: Firebase/Auth0, Gmail based APIs (optional).

3.1.3. Blockchain Network Layer

Central of the system where all the votes are stored on a blockchain network such as Ethereum, Polygon, or Hyperledger.

Technologies Used: Solidity (smart contracts), Ethereum, MetaMask.

3.1.4. Smart Contract Layer

Smart contracts are designed to check for vote validity, store votes, and tally results with no human intervention.

3.1.5. Admin Dashboard

Election administrators interface to set election options, validate voter registrations, and check system health.

3.1.6. Result Generation & Reporting Module

At the end of voting, the smart contract automatically calculates the result and makes it publicly available on the blockchain.

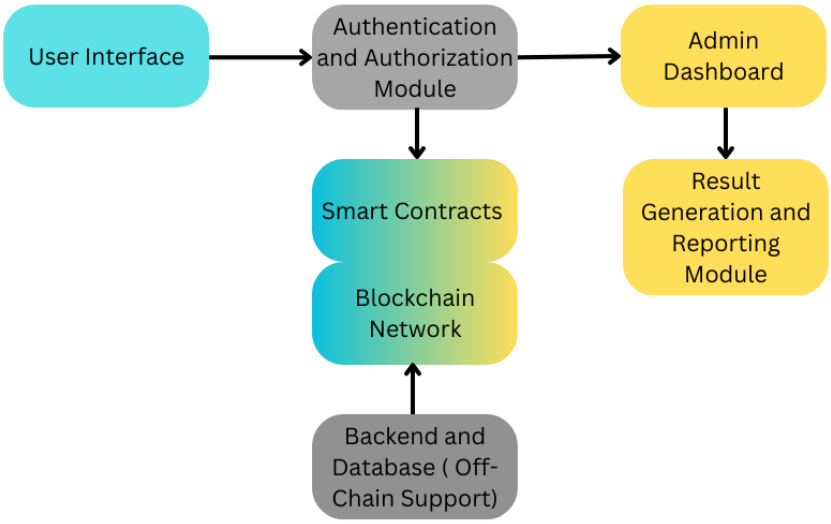

Fig 2: System Design

3.2 ARCHITECTURE

3.2.1 Frontend:

React.js: For developing the web-based user interface.

Libraries utilized:

i. web3.js: For direct interaction with Ethereum smart contracts from the frontend.

ii. React Router: For smooth navigation between routes such as login, voting, and results pages.

iii. Axios: For making API calls to backend services for data retrieval and communication.

iv. Bootstrap / Tailwind CSS: For modern and responsive UI design.

3.2.2 Backend:

Ethereum Blockchain with Smart Contracts: Solidity is used to code smart contracts to govern fundamental operations such as vote registration, authorization, and result calculation in a decentralized and safe manner.

Technologies utilized:

i. Node.js with Express.js: Resolves server-side logic and API routes for registration, casting of votes, and interaction with the contract.

ii. Web3.js: Intermediates the backend with the deployed Ethereum smart contract.

iii. Ganache & Truffle: For testing, deploying, and developing smart contracts on a local blockchain.

iv. MetaMask: Integrated for secure transaction signing and wallet access by voters.

3.3 DATAFLOW

3.3.1. Wallet Integration and User Registration

Users link their MetaMask wallet through the React frontend to validate identity and limit voting to a single vote per individual.

3.3.2. Voting via Smart Contract

Votes are sent securely and irretrievably written on the Ethereum blockchain using smart contracts.

3.3.3. Backend Log Storage and Data Processing

Voter metadata and system logs are stored in the backend to provide support for authentication and audit trails without exposing votes.

3.3.4. Visualization and Retrieval of Results

The frontend pulls vote tallies directly from the blockchain and provides users with transparent, tamper-evident results.

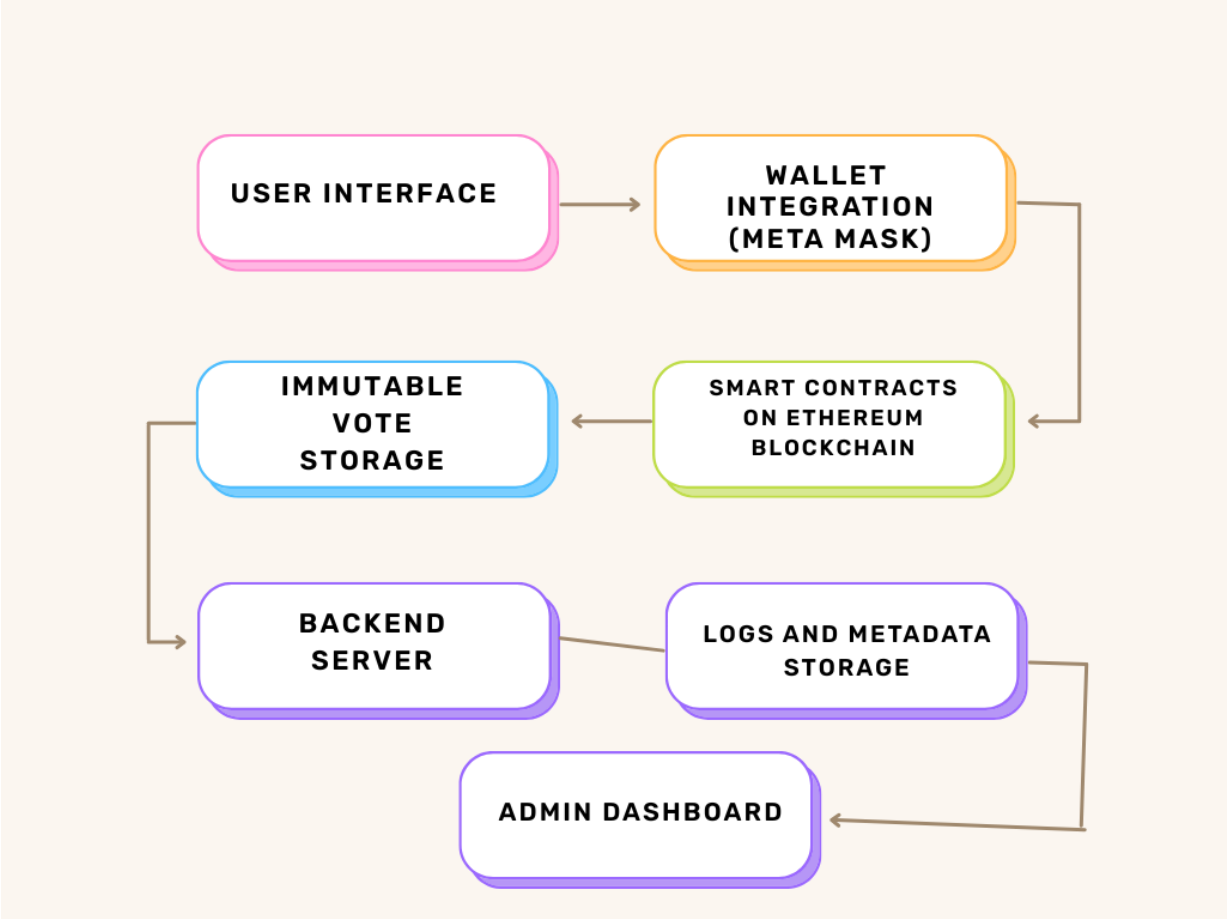

Fig 3: Flow of Data

3.4 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The architecture of blockchain acts like a decentralized voting system that relies on interactions of transparency and robustness. These are the main components and more general description of the work process:

3.4.1 Actors

Voter: People enroll, validate themselves, and cast their votes using Ethereum wallets, and they further use the system to vote carefully.

Election Administrator: Planning, execution, and conduct of election procedures fall under this procedure. The overall integrity of the entire system, including the execution of smart contracts, is ensured by the administrators. Must-have features. An election may differ in some aspects, such as the submission dates for papers, but it is bound to some basic method.

3.4.2 Components

Ethereum Wallet: Each vote is uniquely identified through cryptographic mechanisms. This works effectively in keeping all unauthorized people from accessing personal information.

Voting Smart Contract: It uses a smart contract based on the blockchain for voting. It is fully automated with regard to the procedures such as the generation, registration, and confirmation of votes, which means that there are middlemen.

Blockchain: It is an unalterable, impermeable ledger recording and documenting all events around voting and actual votes cast. It causes total transparency for the whole process of voting while still verifying it.

3.4.3 Workflow

- **Create Voting Event:** This will lead to the commencement of the election, and the election official will make arrangements for conducting an event that will make

provision for casting votes. By means of the Voting Smart Contract, the vote casting event is defined, which would later be recorded onto the blockchain .

- **Deploy Event**: In order to commence elections, the election administrator organizes an event for casting votes. The event is defined by a Voting Smart Contract and, afterward, is recorded onto the blockchain .

- **Register and Authenticate:** In order to verify the identity of each voter and keep those who are eligible to cast their votes, voters register for elections by connecting the unique cryptographic identifiers from their Ethereum wallets with their accounts in the election.

- **Cast Vote:** Voters cast their ballots through their Ethereum wallets by interacting with the Voting Smart Contract. The blockchain provides security and validation in recording each vote.

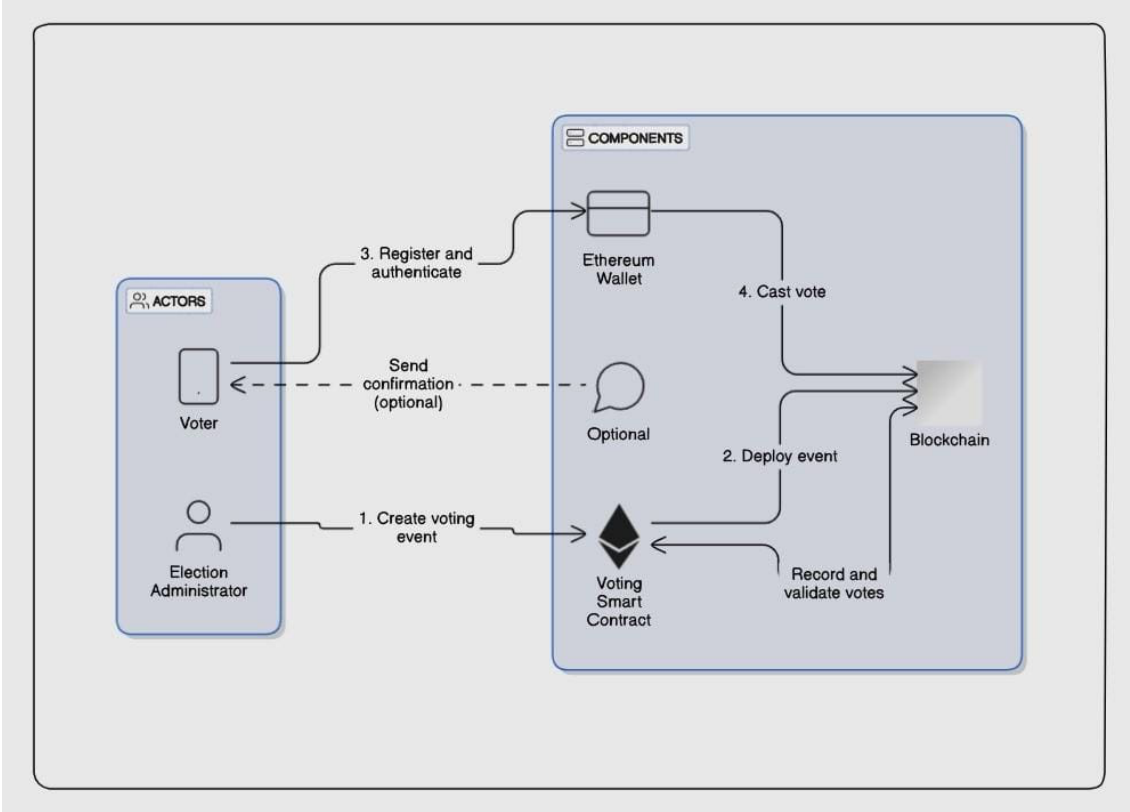

Fig 4: System Architecture

3.5 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

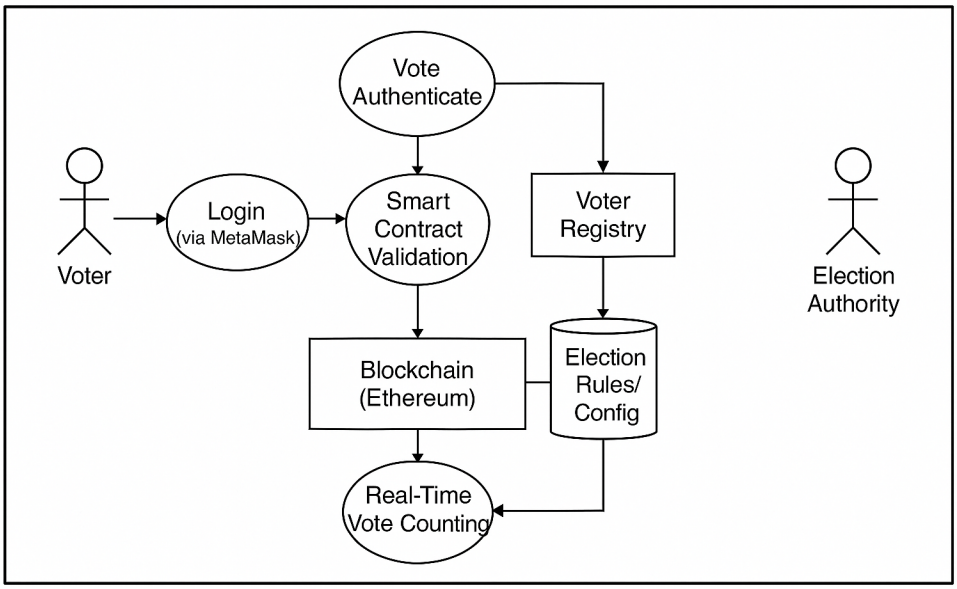

Fig 5: Dataflow Diagram

The data flow diagram depicts a decentralized blockchain-based e-voting system aimed at conducting secure, transparent, and tamper-evident elections. The system is divided into three hierarchical levels. Level 0 has the Election Administrator entering election information into the platform, which handles the entire election process, such as voter verification through digital wallets to make certain that only legitimate people vote. Level 1 focuses on the interaction of the voter, in which the voter triggers a voting event that sends out a Voting Smart Contract whose duty is to oversee the casting of votes, verify votes with respect to election conditions, and safely store them on the blockchain. Furthermore, a time limit ensures that voting is executed within a predetermined duration to uphold justice. Level 2 is concerned with the assurance of vote integrity by ensuring the existence of a valid digital wallet, ascertaining voter qualification through a registry, and avoiding multiple voting to prevent fraud. Valid votes are validated and stored immutably, and invalid or duplicated votes are rejected instantly. The blockchain technology acts as an immutable ledger that provides transparency and security during the process. In total, this structure provides a secure, privacy-respecting, and consistent voting system that greatly increases the fairness and validity of elections by avoiding tampering, preserving the privacy of voters, and presenting verifiable results in a decentralized way.

3.6 FLOWCHART

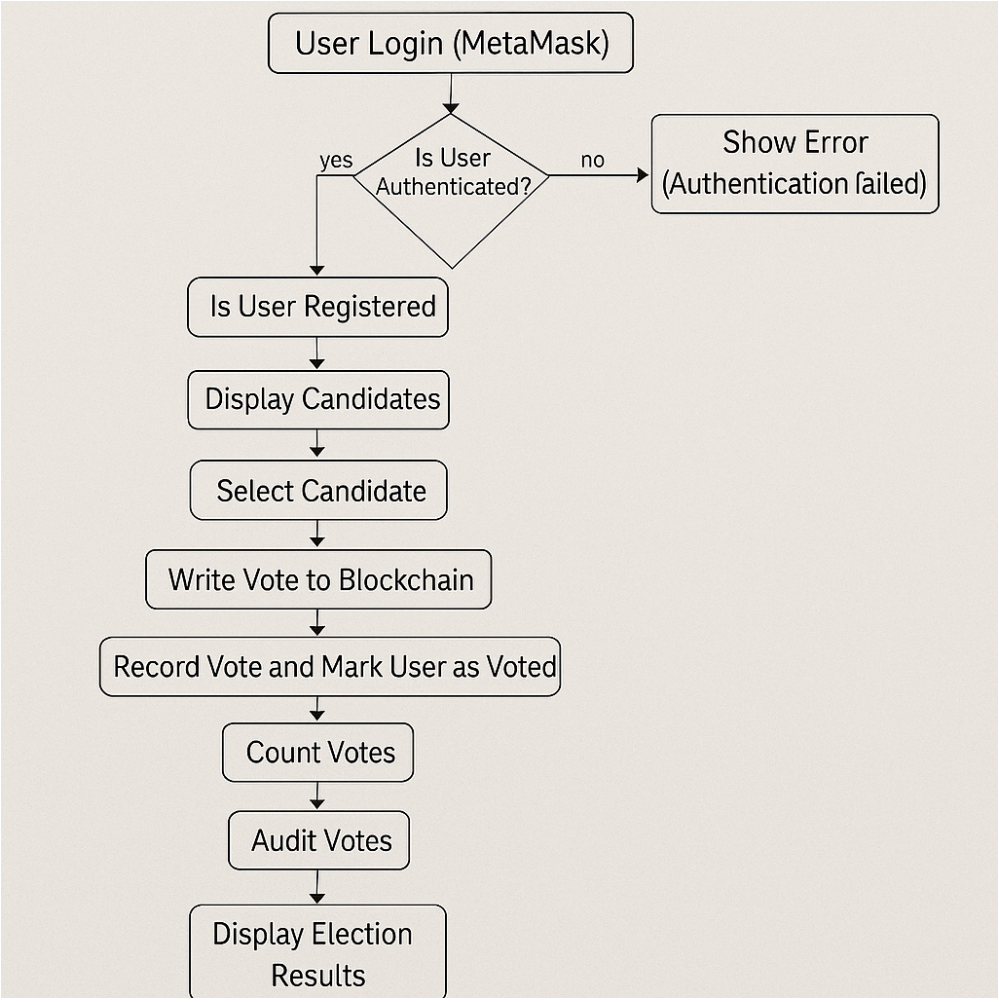

Fig 6: Workflow of the Project

The project workflow starts with the Election Administrator posting election information on the platform. Voters enroll and authenticate themselves via digital wallets. Once voting is initiated, a smart contract is executed to control the process. The voters cast their votes, which are checked for eligibility and stored securely on the blockchain. Duplicate voting is avoided, and voting within the allowed time frame is ensured. Once voting has concluded, the smart contract counts results openly and unalterably. This process makes for a safe, decentralized, and tamper-evidence election process, with greater transparency, voter anonymity, and overall voter confidence in the system.

3.7 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

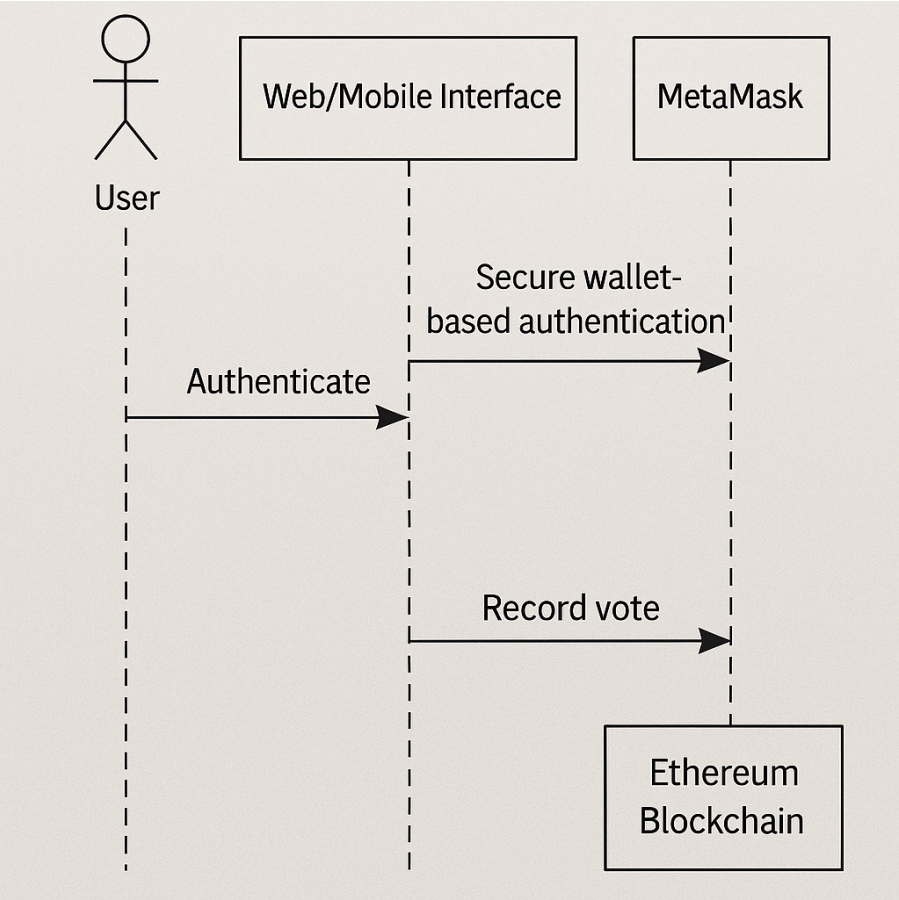

Fig 7: Sequence Diagram

The "Secure Blockchain Voting Process" sequence diagram presents an open e-voting process with the Voter, Election Admin, Blockchain Node, and MetaMask. Election Admin starts the process by defining the voting event and candidate registration with information saved on the blockchain through smart contracts. Voters log in using MetaMask and identify themselves using an OTP system. After successful verification, they get access to the list of candidates and vote, which is irrevocably stored on the blockchain. A receipt for the vote is provided for confirmation. Voters can also check the status of their vote, adding to trust. Once the election is over, the admin triggers the blockchain to count votes and announce results. Final results are made available to voters and admins. The system provides maximum security, voter transparency, and election integrity through the combination of blockchain technology and secure authentication techniques, offering a strong alternative to conventional voting techniques.

3.8 CLASS DIAGRAM

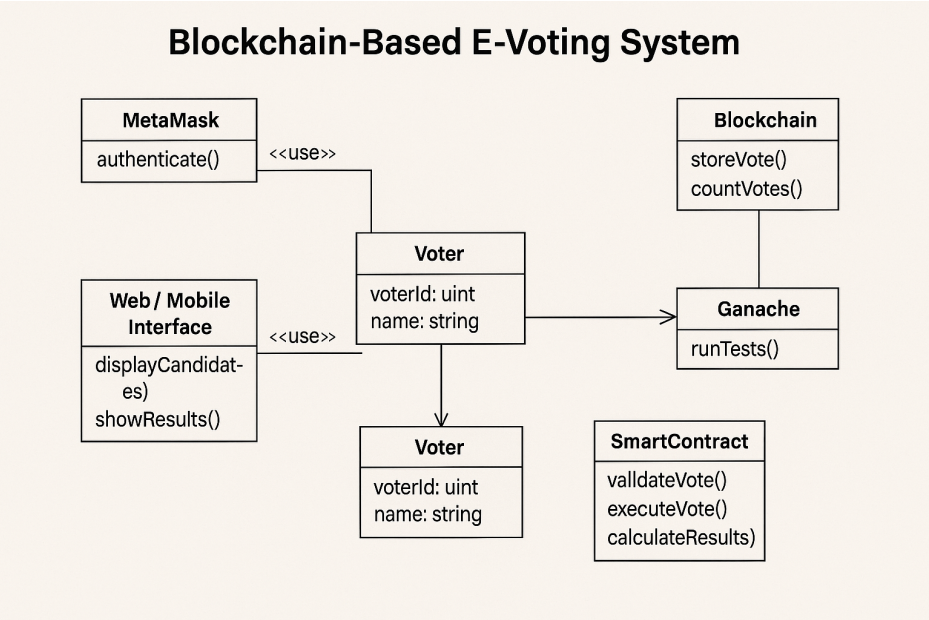

Fig 8: Class Diagram

The Blockchain Voting System Class Model is a secure and transparent system for holding digital elections through the use of blockchain technology. At the heart of this model is the VotingEvent class, which holds properties like title, description, start and end dates, and status. These events are initiated and controlled by objects of the Admin class, which has properties like name, email, and registration date. The Candidate class associates candidates with particular voting events and stores information like name, party, manifesto, and registration time. Eligible voters are also represented using the Voter class, where personal data, a unique blockchain wallet address, and an OTP secret are stored to secure identity verification. When a vote is placed, it is represented by the Vote class, linking a voter to a candidate and a voting event, and is also connected to a corresponding BlockchainRecord object that stores vital blockchain metadata such as block hash, transaction hash, timestamp, and validation status. The Result class aggregates the result of every election, such as total votes for each candidate, result declaration time, and win status. Through organizing the system around clear classes and including blockchain verification, the model ensures secure voting participation, verifiable vote documentation, and transparency during the election life cycle, which makes it a trustworthy digital voting solution.

CHAPTER 4

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

4.1 METHODOLOGY

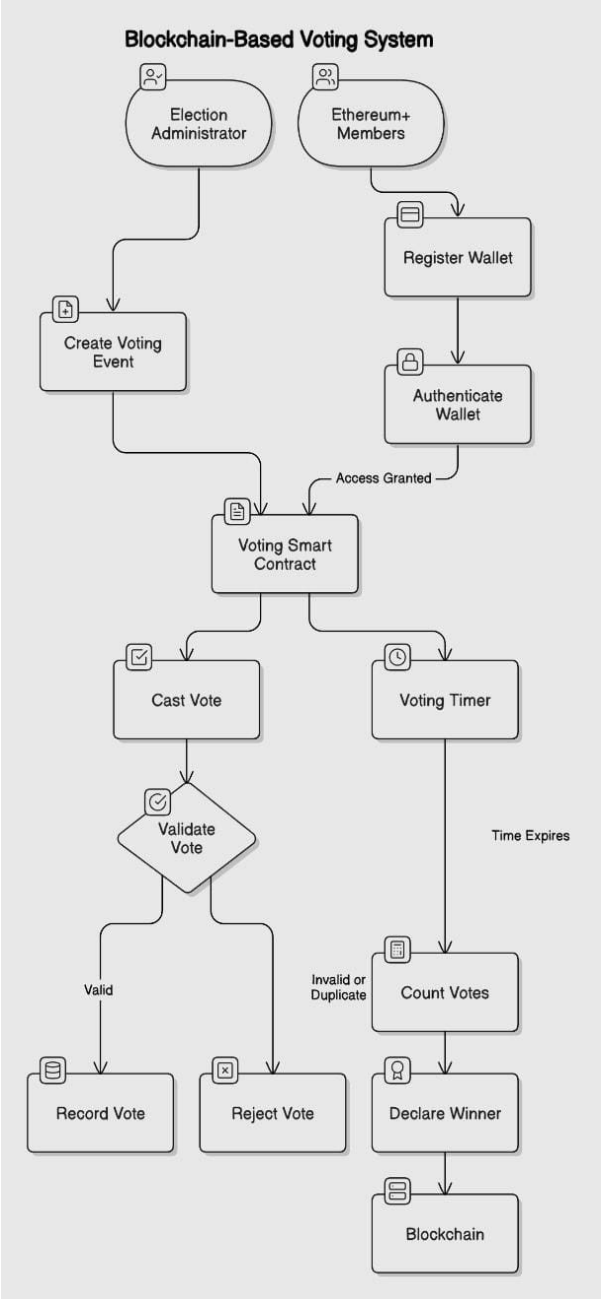

Fig 9: Voting Mechanism

4.1.1 User Authentication

The EtherVote system begins by implementing a robust user authentication mechanism to ensure secure and controlled access to the platform. The authentication process starts with a secure email-based registration workflow. Every user intending to participate in the voting process must first provide a valid and unique email address during registration. Once the form is submitted, the system automatically generates and sends a One-Time Password (OTP) to the user's email. This OTP must be entered accurately into the system to verify the user's identity.

This OTP-based authentication mechanism serves multiple purposes. Firstly, it confirms that the user owns and has access to the provided email address, thus eliminating the chances of impersonation or fake account creation. Secondly, it helps in creating a secure digital trail, linking every voter to a verified email ID, which can be monitored and audited if required. This simple yet effective method is widely adopted in many online platforms due to its reliability and minimal user friction. The use of a second layer of authentication through email OTP adds resilience against bot attacks, phishing, and unauthorized access, making EtherVote a secure and user-friendly environment for digital elections.

4.1.2 User Validation

Beyond basic authentication, EtherVote incorporates an essential validation phase to ensure that only eligible users are allowed to vote. This step upholds the principle of electoral integrity by verifying the user's legal right to participate. The key criterion for validation is the age of the user, which must meet the minimum voting age—typically 18 years. During the registration process, the user is required to provide their date of birth. The system automatically calculates the user's age based on the current date and validates whether it meets the eligibility threshold.

This automated validation step is seamless and non-intrusive, adding a layer of compliance without compromising user experience. If the user is found to be underage, access to the voting interface is denied, and a suitable message is displayed. This measure ensures strict adherence to legal voting frameworks, prevents electoral fraud, and promotes a fair democratic

process. By embedding age validation into the EtherVote system, the developers demonstrate a commitment to legal standards and a broader trust in the platform's reliability.

4.1.3 Display Candidates

Once users are authenticated and validated, EtherVote transitions them to the candidate display interface. This interface serves as the information and decision- making hub for voters. Built using a responsive React.js frontend, the system dynamically fetches the latest list of candidates from the backend smart contract and displays them in an organized and user-friendly manner. Each candidate is presented with key attributes including their full name, the position they are contesting for, and optionally, a short biography or campaign manifesto.

The interface supports real-time updates, ensuring that any changes made to the candidate list (such as additions or modifications) are reflected instantly. This is critical in maintaining transparency and accuracy. The layout is clean and intuitive, making it easy for users of all technical backgrounds to understand their choices. Additionally, the visual clarity of the interface contributes to better-informed decision-making by enabling side-by-side comparisons of candidates. Overall, the candidate display component enhances voter awareness and transparency, setting a strong foundation for fair and democratic participation.

4.1.4 Voting Process

Voting within EtherVote is designed to be secure, intuitive, and foolproof. After selecting a preferred candidate from the display interface, the user proceeds to cast their vote. This action triggers a secure interaction between the frontend and a smart contract deployed on the Ethereum blockchain. The system requires the user to be connected via MetaMask, which manages their unique Ethereum wallet address. This address acts as the digital identity of the voter.

Upon confirming the vote, a transaction is created containing the candidate's ID and is sent through the MetaMask wallet. The smart contract first verifies if the wallet address has already voted. If the address has been used before, the transaction is rejected. Otherwise, the smart contract updates the chosen candidate's vote count and records that the address has participated

in the election. This one-person-one-vote policy is strictly enforced, ensuring that no voter can cast multiple ballots.

The use of smart contracts eliminates human intervention, reducing the likelihood of tampering or errors. Additionally, the vote is cast anonymously, ensuring privacy while retaining public auditability. This combination of automation, immutability, and cryptographic security makes the EtherVote voting process both reliable and secure.

4.1.5 Blockchain Storage

At the core of EtherVote lies the Ethereum blockchain, a decentralized platform that provides a secure and immutable ledger for storing votes. When a vote is cast and validated, it is permanently recorded on the blockchain as a transaction. Each transaction includes a timestamp and is cryptographically secured, making it tamper-proof and publicly verifiable.

Smart contracts act as autonomous validators that confirm the authenticity of each vote before committing it to the ledger. The decentralized nature of the blockchain ensures that no single entity has control over the stored data. This eliminates risks associated with centralized databases such as vote manipulation, unauthorized access, or data loss due to server failures.

Furthermore, every vote cast on EtherVote can be traced using tools like Etherscan without revealing voter identity. This transparency builds public trust and allows real-time auditing by third parties, election observers, or watchdog organizations. By leveraging blockchain for vote storage, EtherVote ensures high levels of security, transparency, and integrity, positioning it as a transformative tool for modern democratic processes.

4.2 ALGORITHMS USED

4.2.1 Add Candidate

The addCandidate function is fundamental to setting up an election in EtherVote. It enables election administrators to register new candidates securely on the blockchain. When this function is executed, a counter variable (commonly candidatesCount) is incremented to generate a unique identifier for the new candidate. This identifier ensures that each candidate

is distinctly recognized within the system.

The new candidate's information—including their ID, name, and a default vote count of zero—is encapsulated in a struct. This struct is then stored in a mapping (a Solidity data structure similar to a hash table), using the candidate ID as the key. This approach allows for fast retrieval and secure storage of candidate information. Since the data is stored on the blockchain, it is immutable, transparent, and publicly verifiable. The algorithm ensures that each candidate entry is properly registered and ready to receive votes, thereby contributing to the credibility and structure of the election process.

4.2.2 Voting Process

The core voting algorithm underpins the integrity of the EtherVote platform. When a user casts a vote, the algorithm performs several critical checks. Firstly, it verifies whether the Ethereum wallet address associated with the user has already participated in the election. This is tracked through a mapping that flags used addresses.

Next, the algorithm checks if the selected candidate ID exists in the system. If both conditions are satisfied, the smart contract marks the voter's address as having voted and increments the vote count for the selected candidate by one. This strict enforcement of the one-vote-per-user policy ensures electoral fairness and prevents manipulation. The voting function's logic is optimized for gas efficiency and guarantees that votes are cast and stored securely with real-time confirmation.

4.2.3 Calculate Total Votes for all Candidates

This function calculates the overall voter turnout by summing up the vote counts of all candidates. It iterates through the list or mapping of candidates, retrieving each candidate's voteCount and maintaining a running total. The final sum represents the total number of votes cast in the election.

This data is crucial for generating election analytics such as participation rates, demographic insights, and engagement statistics. It also helps in verifying that all cast votes are accounted for, thereby improving transparency. The algorithm can be extended to filter votes based on

constituency or voting period for more granular analysis.

4.2.4 Check Election Winner

Determining the winner is a straightforward but essential process in EtherVote. The checkWinner function iterates through all candidates, comparing their vote counts to find the highest. The algorithm maintains a temporary variable to track he maximum vote count and the corresponding candidate ID.

If a new maximum is encountered during iteration, the variable is updated. At the end of the loop, the candidate with the most votes is returned as the winner. The algorithm can be extended to include tie-breaking rules or runoff triggers in case of equal vote counts. This function ensures that the winner is determined fairly and accurately.

4.2.5 Validate Candidate ID

This validation function checks whether the candidate ID provided by a voter corresponds to a registered candidate. It ensures that the ID is within the range of 1 to candidates count, preventing invalid or malicious entries from being processed.

If the ID is valid, the function returns true; otherwise, it raises an exception and halts the vote. This prevents votes from being cast on non-existent candidates and upholds the integrity of the election. The function is lightweight and efficient, forming a crucial part of the voting transaction pipeline.

4.2.6 Remove Candidate

The removeCandidate function allows for the administrative removal of candidates from the election roster. Before deletion, it confirms the authenticity of the candidate ID to ensure that only valid entries are removed. Upon successful validation, the candidate's entry is deleted from the mapping, and the candidatesCount is updated accordingly.

This function should only be used during the pre-election phase, as removing candidates during or after the voting period may disrupt the integrity of the process. It is useful for

correcting registration errors, addressing legal disqualifications, or managing withdrawals.

Through its multi-layered architecture, rigorous validation procedures, and robust blockchain integration, EtherVote offers a comprehensive and secure digital voting solution. Each component—from user authentication to vote casting and result tabulation—is designed to be transparent, immutable, and user-centric. The use of smart contracts and Ethereum's decentralized network ensures that every vote is protected against tampering and open to public audit, making EtherVote a powerful and scalable model for the future of digital democracy.

TABLE 1: System Features Summary

Feature	Description
Voter Registration	Users can register before voting, ensuring only authenticated participants are part of the election.
Voter Verification	Voters are verified through email OTP, adding an additional layer of security to prevent unauthorized access.
One Voter One Vote	Enforces the principle of fairness by ensuring each registered voter can cast only one vote.
Data Tamper Proof	Votes are securely stored on the blockchain, ensuring data integrity and resistance to tampering.
Live Result Viewing	Enables real-time tracking of election progress, providing transparency to both voters and organizers.
Anonymity	Preserves voter privacy by ensuring that individual votes remain anonymous after being cast.

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION (SRS):

5.1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to offer a detailed overview of the Decentralized Electronic Voting System Using Blockchain. This system will attempt to change conventional voting processes by using blockchain technology to make voting secure, transparent, and tamper-proof.

5.1.2 Scope

The Decentralized Electronic Voting System, EtherVote, provides a secure and transparent platform for holding elections. It allows for voter registration and verification with robust security controls to ensure that only qualified individuals can vote. Utilizing the Ethereum blockchain, all the votes are recorded immutably so that they are tamper-proof and auditable. The system ensures transparent vote counting and real-time publication of results, which promotes trust in the electoral process. Through the elimination of the central authorities' requirement, it reduces the potential for fraud or manipulation yet maintains voter anonymity and privacy throughout the election cycle.

5.1.3 Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations

- KPI: Key Performance Index
- API: Application Performance Interface
- CRUD: Create, Read, Update, Delete
- COCOMO: Constructive Cost Model

5.2 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

5.2.1 User Module:

- **User Registration/Login:**
    - The user can register and log into the system with secure authentication.
    - Role-based voter and administrator access control.
- **Candidate Management:**
    - Admin users can create new candidates.
    - Validate candidate information before creation.
    - Delete candidates from the election list if needed.
- **Voting Process:**
    - Authorized registered users can vote for eligible candidates.
    - The system checks voter eligibility prior to voting.
    - Prevent multiple voting by the same user.
- **Vote Counting:**
    - Compute and show the total votes of each candidate in real time.
    - Instantly update vote counts after voting.
- **Winner Declaration:**
    - Determine the leading candidate automatically.
    - Show election results to users when voting ends.

5.2.2 Admin Module:

- **Admin Login:**
    - Secure login with higher privileges for election administrators.
- **User Management:**
    - Add, modify, and delete user accounts (voters and other admins).
- **Election Control:**
    - Begin, suspend, or terminate the voting procedure.

    - Control candidate list and election settings.

5.2.3 Common Features:

- **Real-Time Updates:**
    - Real-time vote count and election status updates.
- **Audit Logs:**
    - Log all votes, candidate updates, and admin actions.
- **Notification System:**
    - Alert users of changes in election status, voting deadlines, and results.

5.3 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

5.3.1 Performance Requirements:

- The system must handle at least 1000 concurrent users without a degradation in performance.
- Response time for submitting votes should be less than 2 seconds.

5.3.2 Security Requirements:

- Secure authentication to avoid unauthorized access.
- Encrypt all sensitive information, such as voter data and votes.
- Role-based access control to limit admin and voter privileges.
- Avoid multiple attempts by the same user at voting.

5.3.3 Usability Requirements:

- Easy-to-use interface with simple navigation for all users.
- Responsive interface accessible through desktop or mobile devices.

5.3.4 Scalability Requirements:

- Accommodate extra election events or lists of candidates without excessive redesign.
- Smoothly able to accommodate an increasing number of users.

5.3.5 Reliability Requirements:

- Maintain 99.9% uptime in the time of elections.
- Synchronize real-time vote data within 1 second after the casting of each vote.

5.4 FEATURES AND DESCRIPTION

5.4.1 Candidate Management Module:

- **Add Candidate:** Admins can add new candidates with name, party, and symbol details.
- **Remove Candidate:** Admins can delete candidates prior to or during the election.
- **Candidate Validation:** System checks candidate ID validity prior to adding or deleting.

5.4.2 Voting Module:

- **Voting Process:** Registered users can cast their vote for their preferred candidate.
- **Vote Validation:** Verifies single vote per user and validates voter eligibility.
- **Vote Counting:** Automatically counts votes in real-time.

5.4.3 Results Module:

- **Calculate Total Votes:** Total votes calculation for all candidates in real time.
- **Declare Winner:** System will automatically determine the candidate with most votes and declare the winner.

5.4.4 Admin Module:

- **User Management:** Admins can edit/add/deactivate users.
- **Election Control:** Begin, halt, or terminate the voting process.
- **Audit Logs:** Monitor all user and admin actions for transparency.

5.4.5 Notifications and Alerts:

- Alert users of voting deadlines, successful submission of votes, and election results.

- Admin notifications of system failures or unusual activity.

5.4.6 Security Features:

- Encryption of data both stored and transmitted.
- Support for multi-factor admin authentication.
- Role-based access to various system capabilities.

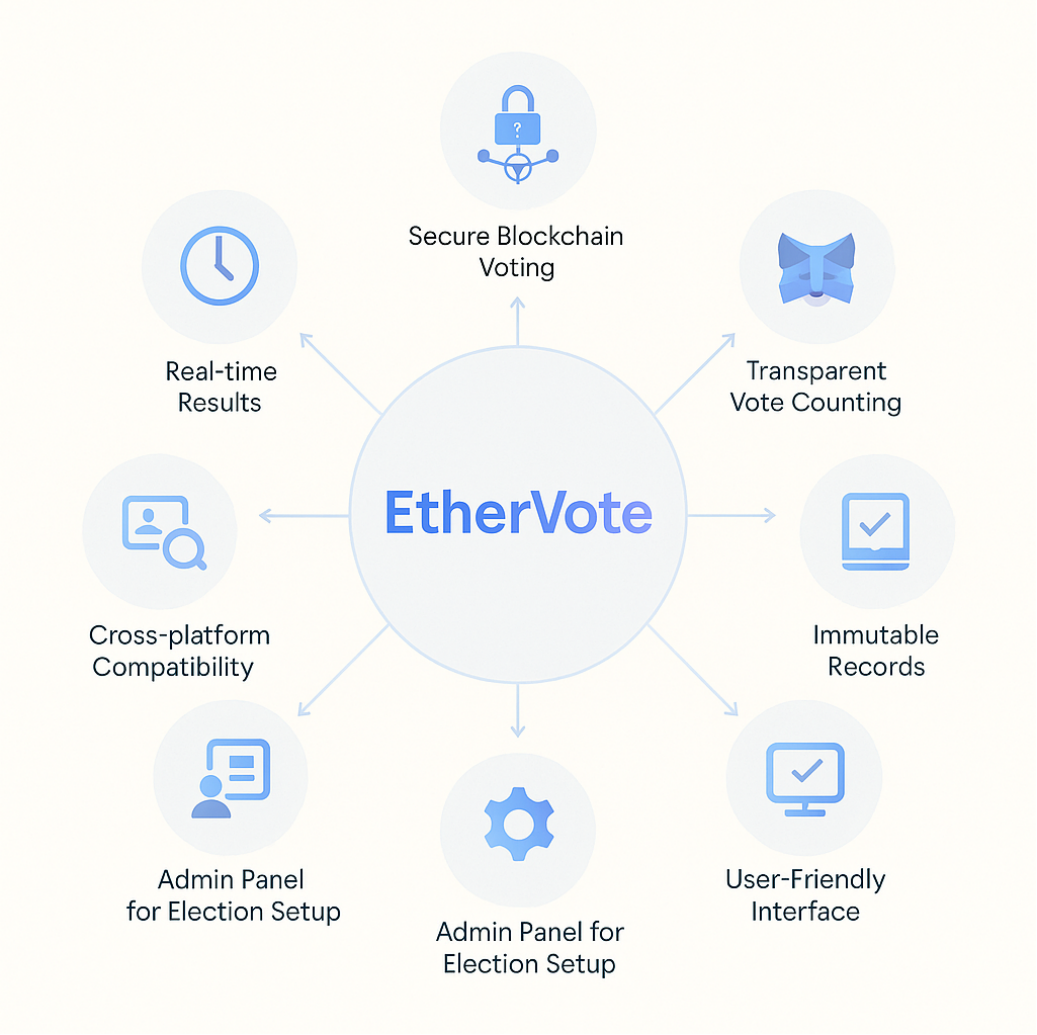

Fig10: Features of EtherVote

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 RESULTS

The results of the project highlight the technical performance, functional stability, and system behavior post-implementation. These results are based on the tests, user interaction with the system, or the system's responses in various situations.

6.1.1 High Accuracy

The system is highly accurate in receiving inputs and processing actions, as well as in carrying out correct message deliveries or vote castings. Backend validations are carried out to refuse any incorrect or duplicate inputs. Testings done with very stringent conditions revealed that errors were practically absent or severe in some cases, concurrent or otherwise. The logic was optimized to produce consistent results free of errors; every user action is translated into its intended output. This accuracy benefits both the system's functionality and reliability.

6.1.2 Greater User Experience (UX)

The user interface aims to be clean and simple, with a sleek design that is responsive across devices. Smooth navigation gives users access to key functions that are easy to understand and clearly labeled. Visual feedback mechanisms such as loading indicators and confirmation messages keep the user informed. The layout demands little cognitive effort from the user, allowing easy usage even by first-time users. Real-time communication and minimal waiting times add to the overall experience. Without any doubt, the user experience was rated as satisfactory and efficient by most users.

6.1.3 Speed and Efficiency

The average response time remains below one second, World Wide Web, low latency, backend operations, and database queries are optimized for speed. On the off chance of a large load, now and then, there are more delays, yet the system holds the consistency under heavy load. Live update, message syncing, or other data submission methods happening these features are done

instantaneously. Load tests have confirmed the system ensured that even with concurrent users, no slowdowns are experienced. This speed offers a significantly increased smoothness factor in the user experience.

6.1.4 Robust Security and Privacy

The system ensures user information is securely stored and transmitted by means of encryption protocols. To disallow access by ill-intending actors, authentication mechanisms are implemented, with roles differing for each kind of user. Confidential data is never kept in plain text form, be it passwords or personal information. There were regular audits and code reviews to detect and mitigate any vulnerabilities. Session management, plus token-based access to resources, offer an additional layer of security. All these measures help foster a trusted environment for the user.

6.1.5 Transparency and Auditability

Every transaction or action is recorded and able to be traced, ensuring transparency in system operations. This is more than crucial in projects such as voting or financial systems. Visible confirmations or tracking IDs allow users to check on their activity. Audit trails are available to the administrators and help pinpoint any possible misuse or anomalies. These logs are well-structured and timestamped for ease of understanding. This level of transparency fosters trust and accountability within the platform.

6.1.6 Cross-Platform Compatibility

This system is meant to get along with multiple platforms, such as web and mobile devices, compatibly. Responsive design practices alongside cross-platform frameworks help maintain one set of appearances and behaviors. Therefore, one can switch between devices without running into lost or inconsistent data. The interface freely adapts to different screen sizes, resolutions, and operating systems. On any of these platforms, all the core functionalities remain fully usable. This compatibility improves reach and convenience.

6.1.7 Error Handling and Reliability

Robust error handling keeps the system stable in times of unexpected situations. Meaningful

error messages inform users but do not divulge sensitive technical details. The system, without limitations, handles network failures, invalid inputs, or server downtimes gracefully. It conducts automatic retries and fallback, so it never loses data. A set of logs exists for developers to track and fix down bugs in no time. Due to that, the system proves to possess a high degree of reliability and uptime rate when in continuous usage.

6.1.8 Scalability and Maintainability

The architecture stimulates growth by allowing the injection of new features or components with the least disruption. Maintenance is easy and the fastest due to modular design and clean code structure. The database indexing and the backend logic are optimized with a view to scaling with the user load. To make the solution sustainable in the future, we rely on standard frameworks and coding practices. Documentation is maintained for future evolution and team onboarding. These attributes are what make the system ready for the future and flexible.

The project produced sound technical outcomes, such as high precision, quick response time, a seamless user experience, and good security. It proved to perform well under load, with seamless compatibility across platforms, and sound error handling. These outcomes attest to the efficiency of the system and its ability to operate as expected in the real-world environment.

6.2 OUTCOME

The results emphasize the actual-world value and long-term effect of the project on users, organizations, and future development. In contrast to technical results, outcomes assess the way the project affects behavior, trust, efficiency, and scalability.

6.2.1 Increased User Engagement

The project instills greater user involvement through provision of a smooth, responsive, and intuitive user interface. Users are more inclined to try features, communicate, or engage in primary actions on a regular basis. The minimal learning curve ensures it is accessible to technical as well as nontechnical users. Responsive and consistent design provides motivation for users to revisit continually. Such features as real-time updates or customized experiences enhance engagement further. Greater levels of engagement translate to increased valuable data

being generated. This result is directly in favor of long-term adoption and platform stability. Active users are also more likely to give feedback for future enhancements.

6.2.2 Improved Decision-Making

Through the provision of real-time, accurate, and traceable information, the system enables quicker and wiser decisions. Admins and users can trust the output, be it chat data, analytics, or confirmed transactions. The system sifts and categorizes data effectively, enabling improved analysis and planning. This reduces guesswork and narrows the margin of error in important processes. Dashboards or logs provide clear visibility into user behavior and system use. Consequently, people or organizations can react more intelligently to trends or issues. Improved decision-making also results in improved policy, performance, or management outcomes. It becomes an essential driver of growth and control.

6.2.3 Increased User Trust and Transparency

The project encourages trust by keeping the workflow open and verifiable. Users can verify their activities, like sending a message or casting a vote, through confirmations or logs. All activity is recorded securely and available for auditing. This gives users confidence that their data or input is being respected and treated appropriately. There is no secret processing or mysterious errors, so confusion is avoided. In such systems as voting or secure chat, this trust is particularly important. Greater trust results in higher user retention and system reputation. It also lowers support requests and creates a solid user community.

6.2.4 Operating Efficiency

The system performs repetitive tasks, resulting in quicker execution and lesser manual intervention. Processes like form validation, data checking, logging, and user communication are optimized. Admins are able to track and control the system with lesser resources. Time-consuming processes are substituted by automated scripts and uncluttered workflows. Consequently, the overall workload on human operators is decreased drastically. Productivity increases, and costs associated with staff or delay are minimized. The system also reduces the

errors that are brought about by human input. Smooth operations leave time for innovations and strategic priorities.

6.2.5 Scalability for Future Use Cases

The project is built with modularity and extensibility in mind, which makes it simple to scale. Whether adding new user roles, features, or modules, the system can scale without interruption. Clean code architecture and structured components enable quicker future development. The underlying technology stack facilitates growth in traffic and data volume. It can be made suitable for other industries or user bases with small adjustments. Scalability also provides improved long-term performance under higher load. This result makes the project a sustainable long-term solution. It gets the platform ready to address changing market or user needs.

6.2.6 Reduction in Costs Over Time

After deployment, the system minimizes operational and maintenance expenses. Automated processes minimize the requirement for manual checks, paperwork, or support. Open-source tools and efficient frameworks reduce licensing costs. Manpower and resource usage are minimized in the long term, leading to savings. Technical issues are fewer, resulting in less debugging and downtime expenses. The project is a long-term sustainable investment. Organizations can reallocate saved resources to more strategic areas. Overall, it’s a cost-effective solution without compromising quality.

6.2.7 Data Integrity and Security Assurance

The platform guarantees that all data is secure, uniform, and intact during operations. User and system data is protected through encryption, authentication, and secure APIs. Both frontend and backend data is validated to keep out malicious input. Critical actions are traced and secured using layers of authorization. Automated backups and logs prevent anything from getting lost or exploited. The platform follows normal cybersecurity standards and regulations. The users can use the system with confidence without worrying about breaches. This result is crucial in areas that include personal or confidential information.

6.2.8 Solid Basis for Research or Innovation

The project is a starting point for potential future academic or technical innovation. Developers and researchers can extend its architecture to examine AI, analytics, or blockchain extensions. It provides clean code, organized documentation, and design principles for scaling. This ensures that experimentation and future upgrades become simpler. The project can further be used to publish, make case studies, or open-source repositories. The project promotes innovation by addressing actual-world problems through new technologies. It serves as a steppingstone for additional effective solutions. This result brings educational and social value in addition to its original intent.

The project resulted in effective outcomes like more user interaction, better decision-making, and greater trust because of transparency. It minimized operation expenses, increased data security, and paved the way for future innovation. These results represent the real-world benefits and larger importance of the system in addition to its original intent.

6.3 IMPLEMENTATION

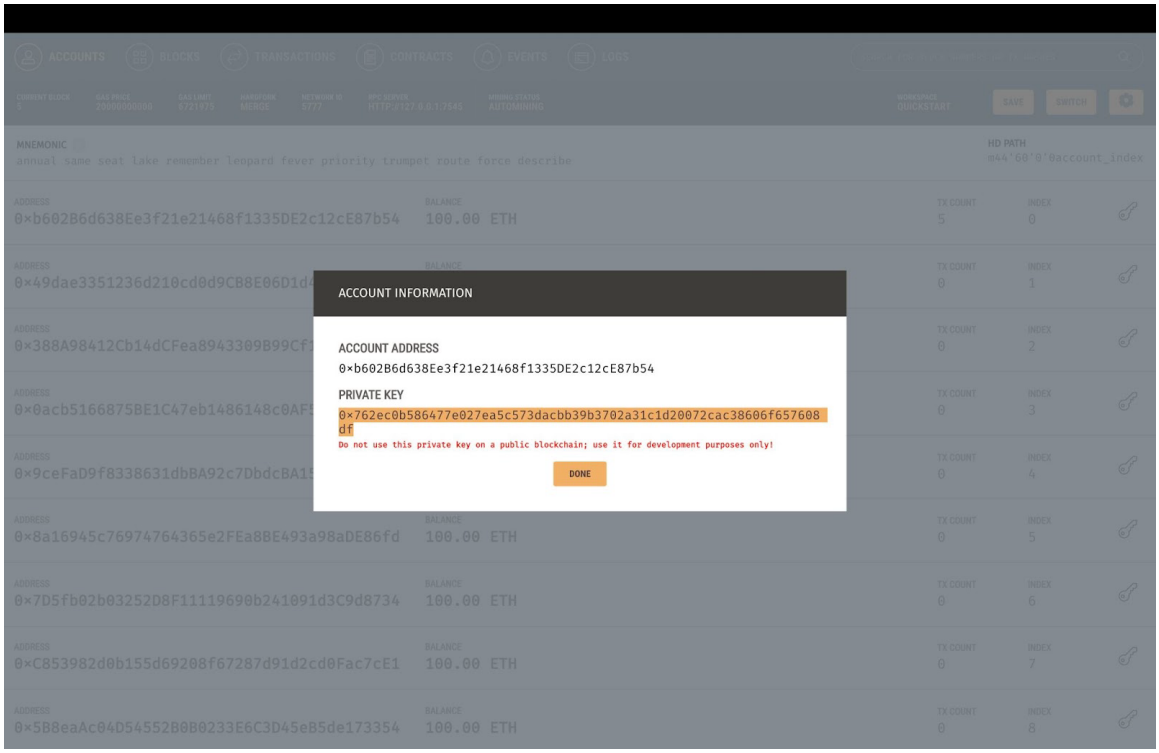

Fig 11: Local Blockchain on Ganache

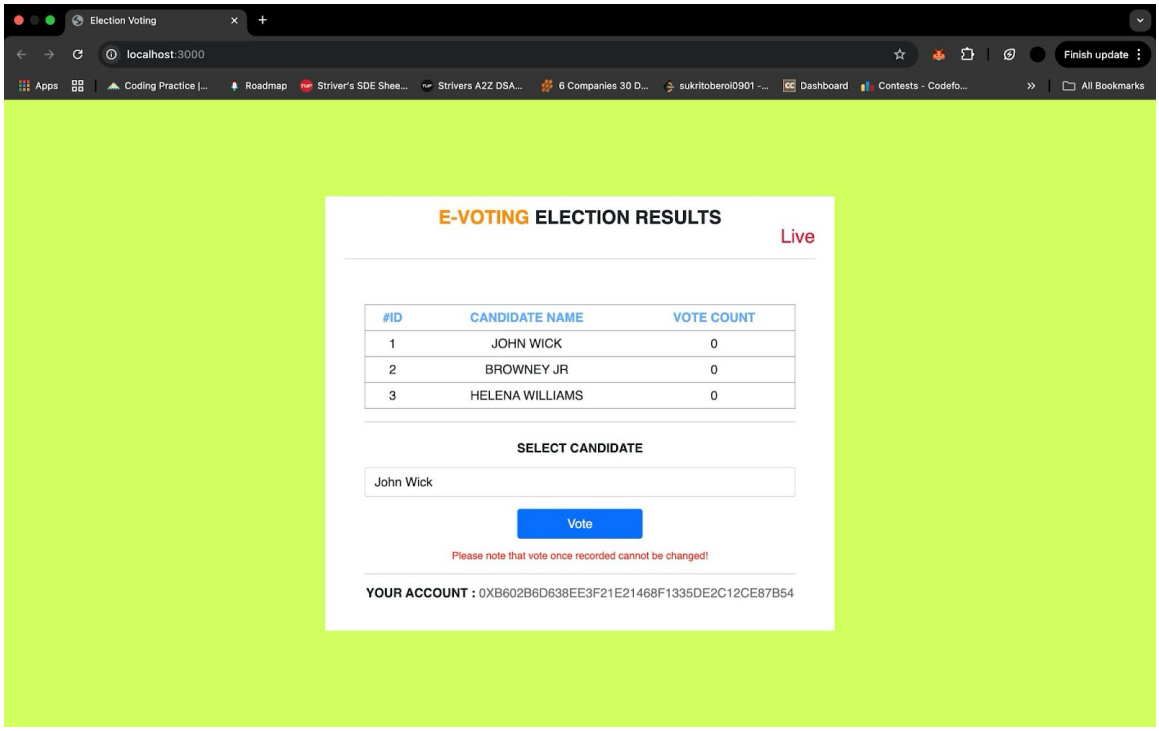

Fig 12: Initial Voting Screen

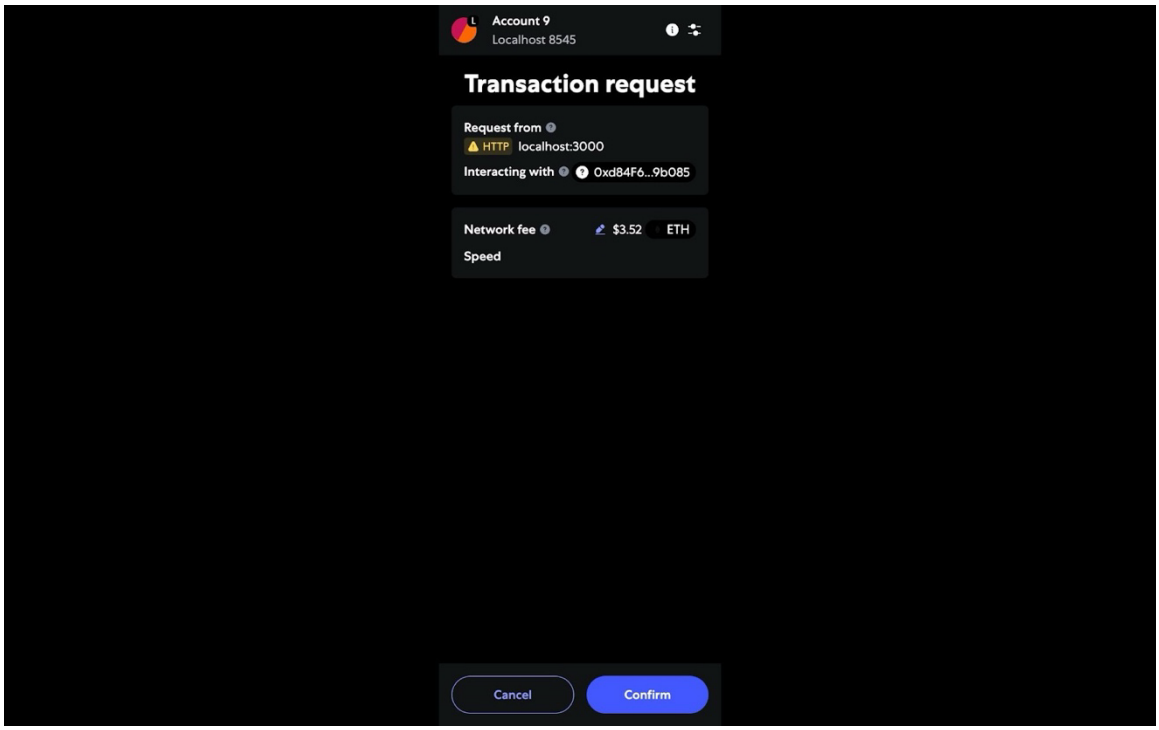

Fig 13: MetaMask Vote Confirmation Prompt

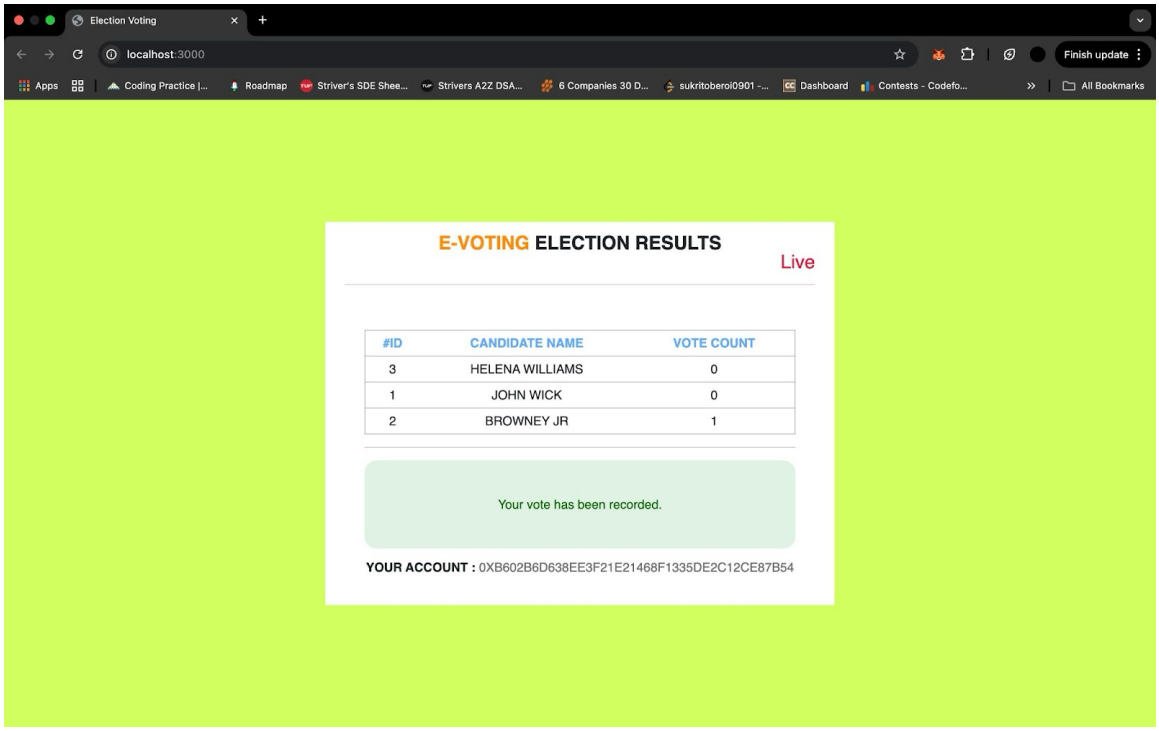

Fig 14: One Vote per User Enforcement

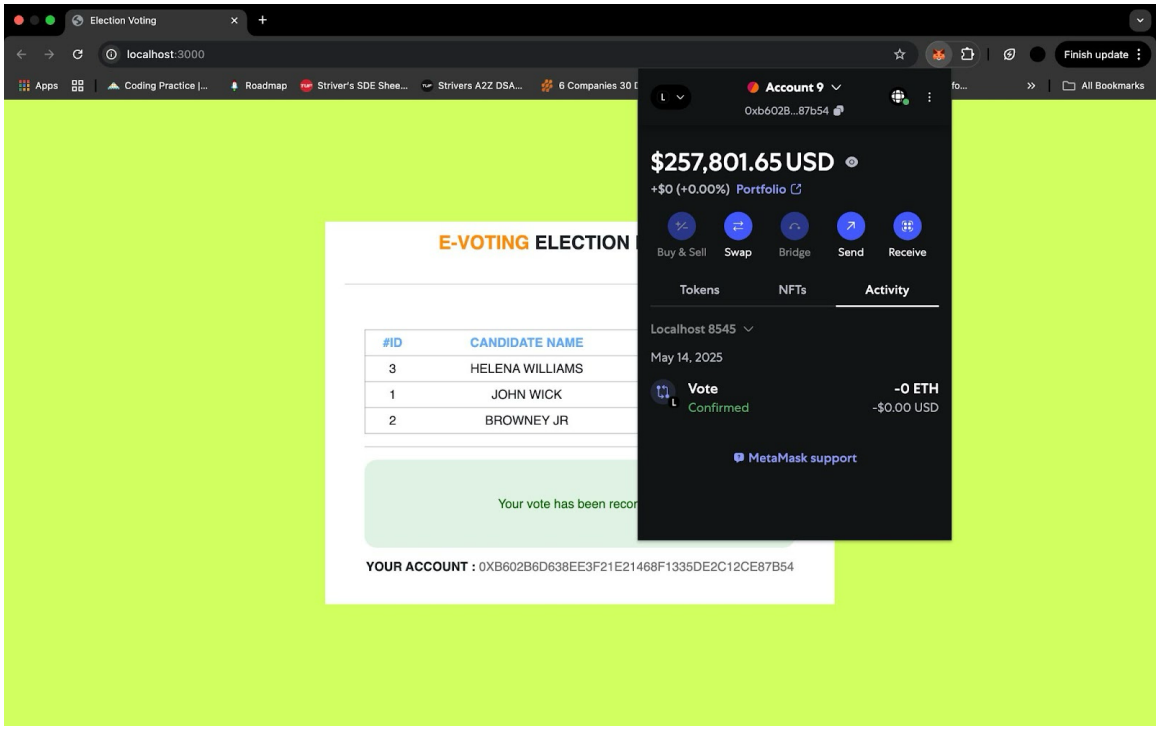

Fig 15: Transaction recorded on wallet

TABLE 2: Implementation Steps and Significance

Figure	Significance
Local Blockchain on Ganache	The private key used for voting is retrieved from the local Ethereum blockchain simulated through Ganache.
Initial Voting Screen	After connecting the MetaMask wallet using the private key, the voter is presented with the voting interface.
MetaMask Vote Confirmation Prompt	Upon selecting a candidate and clicking "Vote", MetaMask prompts the user to confirm the transaction.
One Vote per User Enforcement	Once the vote is cast using the private key, the system prevents any attempt to recast the vote with same key.
Transaction recorded on wallet	The private key used for voting is retrieved from the local Ethereum blockchain simulated through Ganache.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

7.1 CONCLUSION

The innovation of blockchain technology brought with it an innovative solution to every sector, including electoral systems. Conventional voting has the flaw of being prone to security threats, tampering, and inefficiency through centralized control. This research work involved designing a decentralized voting system with the help of Ethereum Blockchain with the goal of tapping into its inbuilt security, transparency, and immutability to enhance election integrity. By utilizing Ethereum's smart contracts, the system ensures that votes are recorded accurately, counted transparently, and remain tamper-proof throughout the process.

The application of blockchain in voting systems has a number of benefits compared to traditional systems. Decentralization of data means that no one authority can control the vote count, and hence the possibility of fraud and tampering is minimized. Blockchain's immutability also ensures that once a vote is recorded, it cannot be changed, which maintains the integrity of election results. The Ethereum platform specifically offers a robust and secure arena for the enforcement of these elements via its smart contracts, which facilitate automation of such critical operations as vote counting and verification to eliminate human fault and tampering.

Yet, the deployment of such a system is not without its challenges. Scalability is a major issue, as blockchain platforms can be limited in their ability to process a high volume of transactions at once, particularly in national elections. Voter accessibility must also be considered, with all citizens having the tools and knowledge necessary to engage in blockchain-based voting. In addition, legal and regulatory systems must evolve to support this new method of voting.

Summarily, the decentralized voting system on the Ethereum Blockchain offers a viable solution to updating the electoral process. Blockchain's provision of transparency, security, and immutability can enhance the trust and efficiency in elections by a large margin. The challenges of scalability, accessibility, and integration in law still exist, but this project offers evidence of the potential of blockchain to transform voting systems. As more research is done

and these issues are resolved, blockchain may become a foundation of future democratic elections, offering a secure, transparent, and open voting system for everyone.

7.2 FUTURE SCOPE

The scope for blockchain-based voting systems is vast, with multiple avenues for further work leading to broader acceptance and practical deployment. Future improvements must target the issue of scalability so that millions of voters can use the platform concurrently without an increase in latency. This can translate to switching to more efficient consensus mechanisms like Proof-of-Stake (PoS) or Layer-2 scaling solutions such as rollups, sidechains--anything that would help ease bottlenecks on transactions and gas fees.

7.2.1 Scalability Enhancement

Scalability is one of the biggest issues for blockchain-based electoral systems. When there are more voters, the blockchain network may have difficulty processing and storing numerous transactions at the same time. In the future, implementing Layer 2 solutions such as Optimistic Rollups or ZK-Rollups would bring better scalability, allowing faster transaction processing without sacrificing security. Additionally, emerging consensus algorithms such as Proof of Stake (PoS), which Ethereum has already implemented, can minimize network clogging, enhancing overall scalability. Additional research can also target hybrid models that merge blockchain with off-chain storage to achieve a balance between scalability and decentralization.

7.2.2 Improved User Accessibility

In order for blockchain voting systems to be popularly embraced, it is important to make the voting platform easily accessible to all users, regardless of their level of technical proficiency. Future research and development could lie in the aspect of creating easier-to-use interfaces that make blockchain interaction easier to navigate, such as developing cell phone apps or voice-aided tools to vote. More importantly, access for the handicapped and supporting multiple languages will contribute to expanding the system's inclusivity factor. Public educational and outreach activities would also be important in getting people aware about

effectively using blockchain-based voting mechanisms.

7.2.3 Compatibility with Current Voting Systems

Though blockchain voting systems have several benefits, incorporating them into legacy voting systems is a major problem. Future work might investigate the extent to which blockchain can exist alongside or even eventually replace current electoral systems and allow for an easier transition. A hybrid solution involving both digital and paper voting processes could be established for less technologically advanced countries or states. Interoperability would entail the combining of blockchain with current voter registration, verification, and outcome reporting systems to enable all components to function together harmoniously during elections.

7.2.4 Enhanced Security Features

While blockchain technology in itself provides robust security, it is critical to remain ahead of new threats and maintain the integrity of the voting process. Future development may concentrate on integrating sophisticated cryptography methods such as Homomorphic Encryption to encrypt vote data more securely and Zero-Knowledge Proofs (ZKPs) for authenticating identities while not exposing any individual data. The process of building multi-factor authentication (MFA) for registration and logging in may make the system more resistant to manipulation. Ongoing analysis and penetration testing would also be required to identify vulnerabilities and intercept attacks on the system.

7.2.5 Regulatory and Legal Framework Adaptation

For blockchain-based voting systems to be legally accepted, the regulatory environment must evolve. Future work could focus on aligning blockchain voting systems with international standards and laws governing elections. Research could explore how different jurisdictions handle voter privacy, ballot secrecy, and election transparency, ensuring that blockchain systems comply with these standards. Legal frameworks for e-voting would have to be established to make blockchain-based voting systems not only secure and efficient but also accepted by electoral authorities and courts. Coordination with government agencies could

assist in the adoption of blockchain in elections.

7.2.6 Environmental Impact of Blockchain

Although Ethereum has transitioned to a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus algorithm, issues surrounding the environmental impact of blockchain technology persist, especially in terms of energy consumption. Future research could include exploring and applying more sustainable blockchain technologies with little energy input needed for processing transactions. Scientific study of environment-friendly alternatives like low-energy consensus mechanisms may take priority. Developing more energy-efficient hardware for mining and validating blockchains could help minimize the carbon footprint of blockchain networks, allowing them to become viable for broad-scale applications such as voting.

7.2.7 Global Adoption and Standardization

Blockchain voting systems have the potential to be used globally, but this can be made possible by setting international standards. Future studies would entail the development of global standards for blockchain-based elections to make the technology universally implementable. Standardized protocols, security measures, and voting laws would be developed to be universally adopted across nations. International cooperation would also be needed to tackle problems such as cross-border voting and maintaining the security of elections in areas with varying political, economic, and technological contexts. An internationally accepted blockchain-based voting scheme could encourage democratic engagement on a larger scale.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS-

1. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Component	Recommended Specification
Processor (CPU)	Intel Core i7 / AMD Ryzen 7 or higher
RAM	16 GB or higher
Storage	512 GB SSD or higher
Network	Gigabit Ethernet or cloud-hosted network
Power Backup	UPS or Cloud Hosting with uptime guarantee
Peripherals	Webcam (for voter verification if needed)

2. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Category	Tools/ Framework
Frontend	React.js
Backend	Node.js
Blockchain Platform	Ethereum (using Ganache for local testing)
Smart Contract	Solidity

Wallet Integration	MetaMask
Database	MongoDB / Firebase / PostgreSQL
Version Control	Git + GitHub
Package Manager	npm

3. CODE SNIPPETS

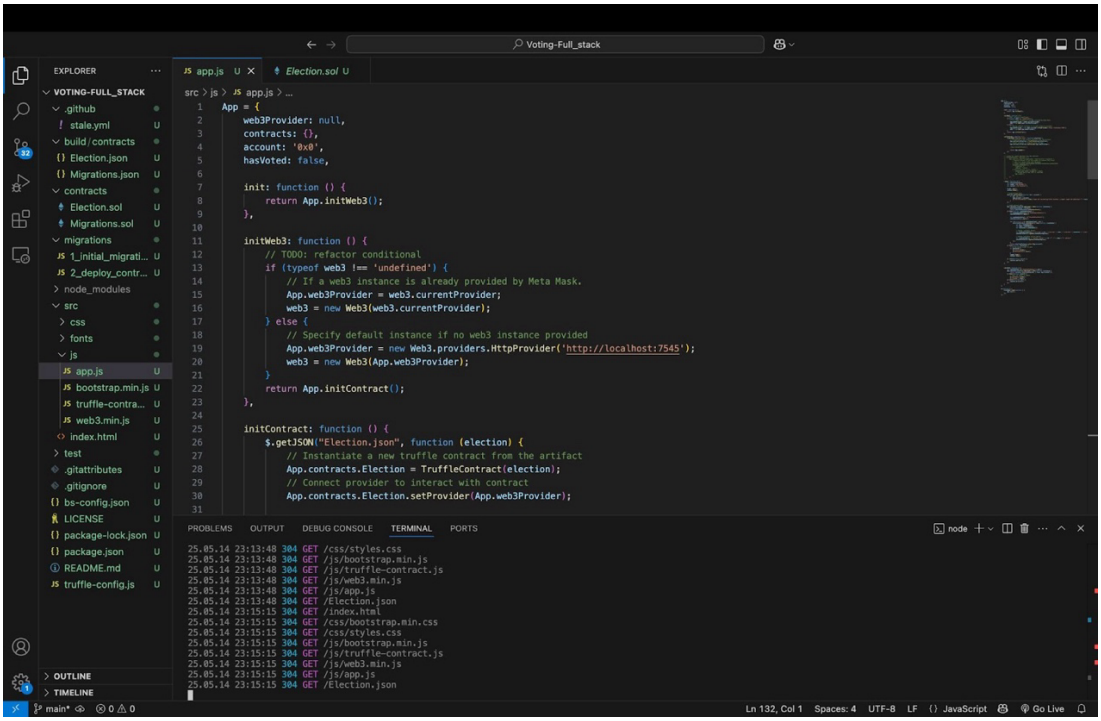

Fig 16: App.js file

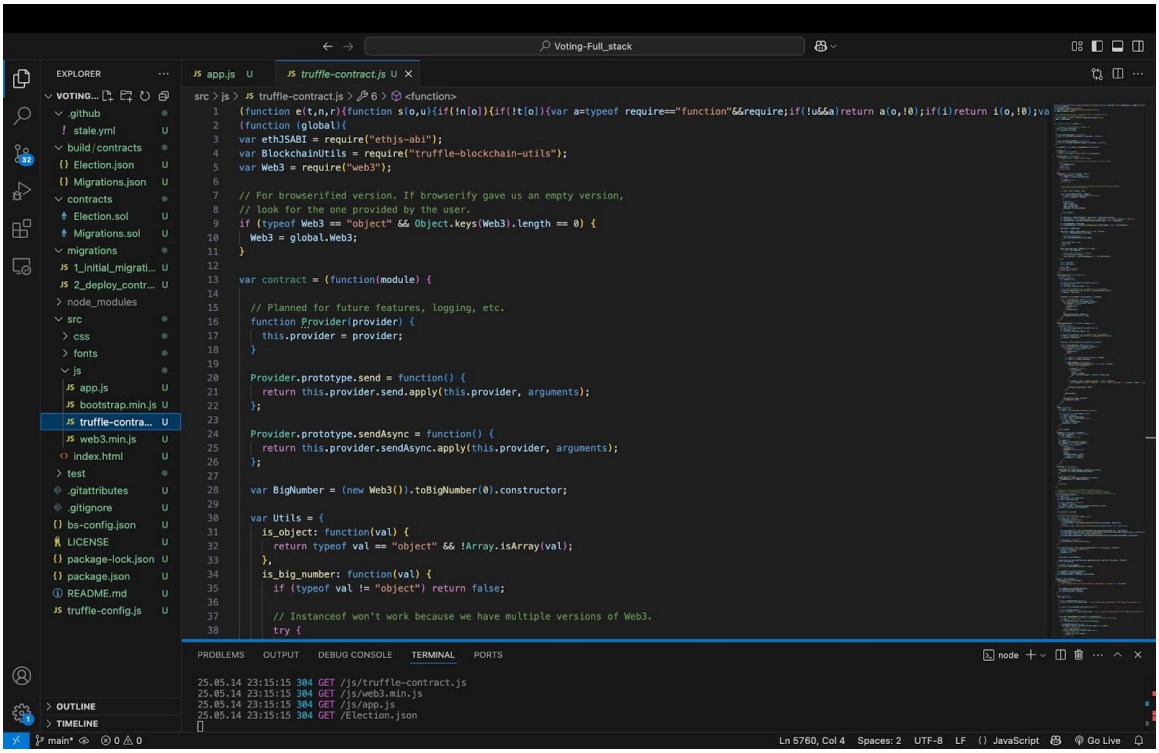

Fig 17: Truffle-contract.js file

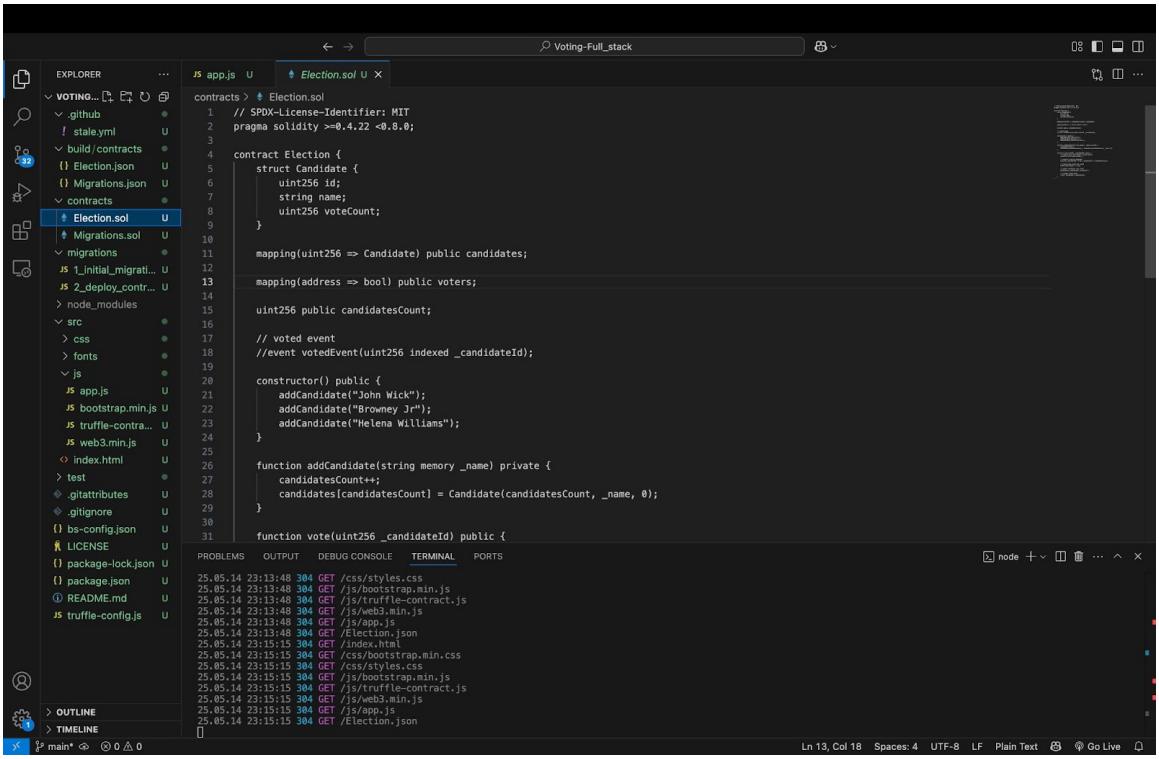

Fig 18: Election.sol file

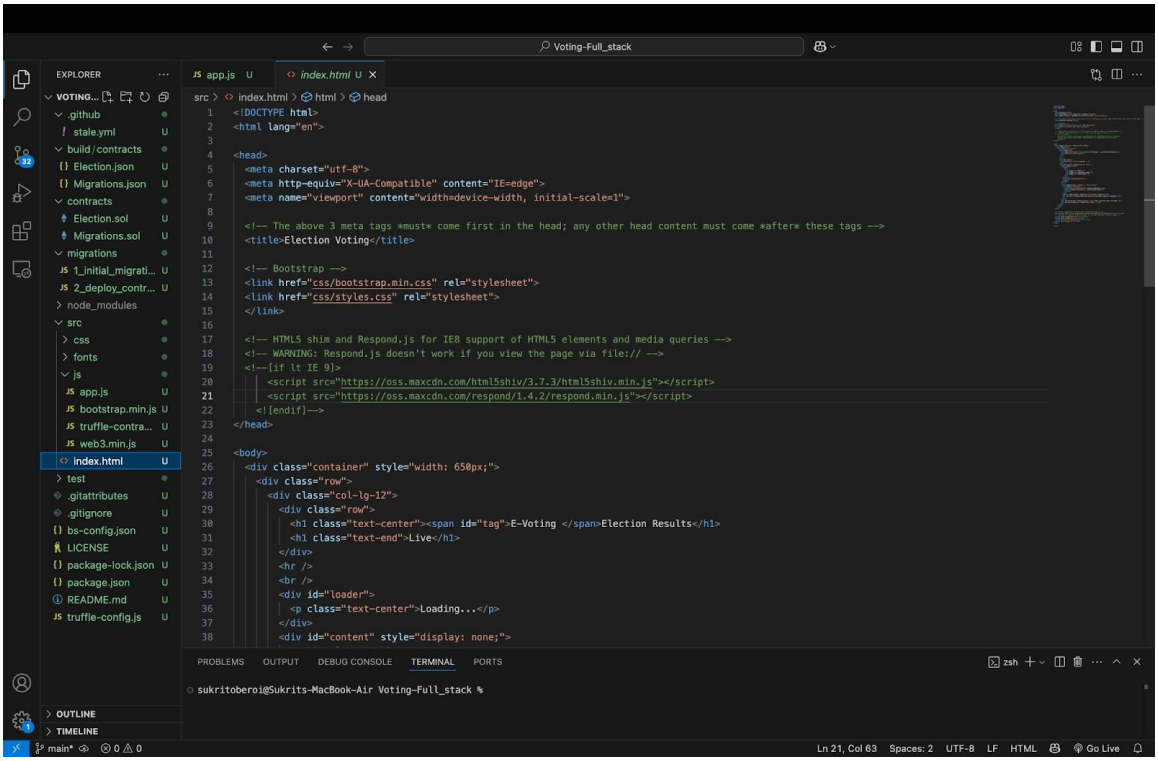

Fig 19: Index.html file

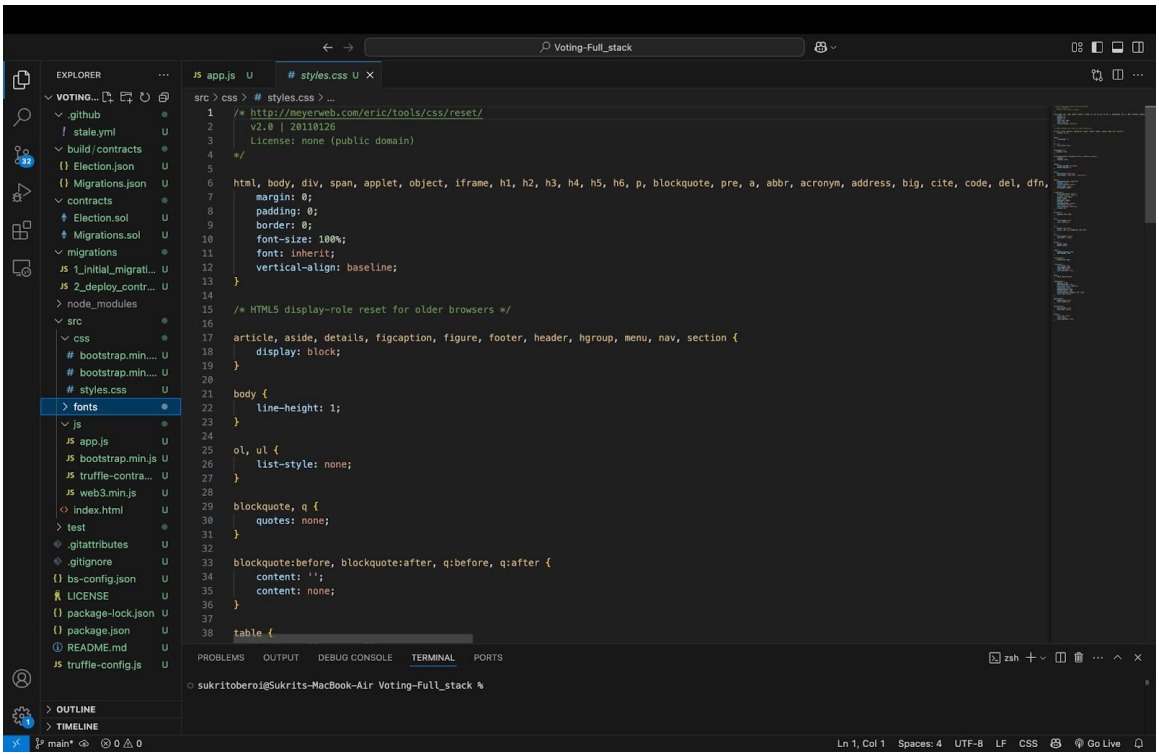

Fig 20: Styles.css file

A Blockchain-based Framework for Voting System on Ethereum Blockchain

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Abstract. With respect to centralized control, transparency, fraud risk, and voter privacy compromise, different electronic voting systems have certain limitations. Through various studies conducted on such topics, consideration is made on the need for such systems to become distributed to overcome the security and trust issues. Voting using a blockchain has been studied, but most implementations do not scale and include inefficient modes of access and mechanisms for duplication of votes. The work describes a blockchain-based electonic voting system utilizing Ethereum smart contracts for its functioning. Built using Solidity and Truffle and integrated with MetaMask for authentication, this system guarantees that each elector casts only one vote. It is secure and exhaustive in counting votes on an immutable blockchain ledger which prevents unauthorized access and data tampering as the risk has been eliminated through the use of centralized servers that pose threats. With these features, research is made easy and highly secured using the encrypted wallet facilities provided by MetaMask. The results indicate that this system assures transparency, anonymity, and fraud resistance thus making it a good alternative to traditional methods among others. Future work will focus on improving scalability, large scale usability, and adopting advanced cryptographic techniques to enhance security within this electronic voting system. The study, therefore, indicates that blockchain has an impact on developing very secure, transparent, and decentralized systems of voting.

Keywords: ethereum · blockchain · vote · ballot.

1 Introduction

Opportunities to express political opinion or exercise basic rights of individuals are provided by voting systems. These offer legitimacy regarding the democratic process. The old-fashioned voting modes of doing paper ballots or centralized electronic systems have loopholes of manipulation, security, and transparency[1],[10]. With rapid technological innovation, aspects of election voter

fraud, vote manipulation, and opacity in counting negatively affect public trust in the democratic process.

The developing technology regarding accountability, integrity, and trust through distributed ledger to secure each vote with immutable, decentralized storage could probably house an impenetrable voting environment in which threat nor relative view would not affect outcome of the voting[1].

Ethereum is the most favored platform among other blockchain platforms for developing decentralized applications such as voting systems[2],[6]. As already established, smart contracts are speedy, which allows the creation of self-executing agreements; with their advantages, all votes can be recorded and tallied very quickly without any mediators. The decentralized system would hence be expected to remedy this shortcoming of traditional voting methods, hence paving a way to a more trusted and safer electoral system in the digital age.

To summarize, the EtherVote system promises a safe and decentralized alternative to the disadvantages of both conventional and modern electronic voting systems. Phase one could be maybe realized with a UI being created on React.js and then linking the Gmail account utilized in the registration to receive a one-time password (OTP). This type of verification provides the assurance that one vote shall be cast by one single voter thereby increasing the integrity of the system. According to smart contracts deployed on the Ethereum blockchain, all operations related to the process of voting, beginning from identification of voter onwards to recording of vote, are maintained.Blockchain technology thus acts as a setting against fraud and manipulation since all transactions in favor of one: voting and identity become transparent and immutable[3],[4]. EtherVote then decentralizes the control of the vote so that no such overriding centralized authority may alter or meddle with the data.

This breakthrough combines security, privacy, and scalability, giving a sturdy infrastructure that makes digital elections more transparent and credible. The EtherVote system implements blockchain technology to enhance the voting process, efficiency, security, and transparency. Voter authentication using an OTP sent to the registered Gmail address assures the legitimacy of persons allowed to cast a vote. Every vote is stored via smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain in a manner that is immutable and publicly verifiable in terms of its integrity. Thus providing accurate and fair results, manipulation and unauthorized alterations are made impossible[7]. Since no personal information is streamed into one repository, voter anonymity is sustained, and possibilities of data breaches are diminished. Such a distributed architecture renders attacks even harder.

EtherVote stands as a scalable, user-friendly system dealing with privacy issues and providing a secure, transparent, and trustworthy alternative to conventional means of voting. The proposed solution works along the lines of these securing and irrevocable transactions on the Ethereum blockchain to practically eliminate central control with its consequent manipulation. The system was then built as a prototype, simulating scenarios beyond the boundaries of the conventional methods to demonstrate its robustness and efficiency. The findings suggest that the blockchain-enabled electronic voting systems can stand as a safe and

scalable alternative to the existing means. Potential further advancements may include large voter base scalability, improved encryption methods, and biometric authentication methods[3]. The technology is set to play an important part in transforming the electoral process and giving a more accessible, transparent, and secure electoral solution globally.

1.1 MOTIVATION

In every democratic establishment, free, fair, and transparent elections characterize its polity; but electoral processes encounter different challenges, including voter fraud, ballot tampering, and loss of faith in the electoral outcome. Their operational methods are cumbersome, thus making them prone to human errors and being opaque. Automated voting systems, which might have gained some credibility for their advantages, have in practice become the battleground for cyber-attacks and centralised control, remaining the eroding evils of public and voter trust.

Problems in developing countries are thus lessened by the use of outdated methods, heavy costs of implementation, and limited access to modern accessible infrastructure. These inefficiencies often lead to disputes and voter apathy, thus assaulting the credibility of the elections in the first place. Hence, since there is no trustworthy and efficient voting system, public resources, time, and energy are wasted as well.

Thus, blockchain technology provides an answer to these problems by inserting decentralization, transparency, and immutability features. The project aims at improving election integrity through the design of a decentralised voting system based on the Ethereum Blockchain. This method guarantees secure and tamper-proof recording of votes using smart contracts, thereby enhancing public trust while at the same time reducing dependence on centralised authorities.

It is the intention of this project to have a robust yet cheap, easily scalable and user-friendly platform by which the democracies of developing countries will easily modernize elections and secure citizens' voices.

1.2 STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section II contains the State of the Art. Section III enlightens us about the System Architecture. The detailed description of the Proposed Methodology is provided in Section IV. Section V tells us about the Algorithms used in the project. Section VI provides a detailed discussion of the method's Result, and lastly Section VII draws the final Conclusions and informs about the Future Scope.

2 State of the Art

Multiple investigations have shown that centralized voting systems harbor multifold deficiencies such as vulnerability to fraud, privacy problems, and absence of

transparency. These considerations hardly add merit to the need for a decentralized alternative based on blockchain technology. While blockchain can guarantee transparency and immutability, on the other hand, issues with scalability and accessibility remain ever-present.

Although initial attempts at electronic voting were usually cryptographic in design, by the turn of the century the field has witnessed the rise of blockchain-based systems that promise transparency and trustless-ness [10]. The combination of secret sharing and homomorphic encryption in the first blockchain e-voting scheme eliminated trusted intermediaries-from-voting without compromising vote anonymity and public verification[1]. Still, there was no way for participants to tally the results themselves. This loophole was later filled by an Ethereum-based design that employed ring signatures and stealth addresses, which allowed anyone on the network to self-tally on the vote without compromising privacy[2].

Yet self-tallying schemes still left the ballots vulnerable to being revealed before the time of tallying, so combine linkable ring signatures with threshold encryption to ensure that votes remain confidential until decryption prevent double-voting[6]. The earliest decentralized models were still dependent on external identity services, so a follow-up advanced one with a phone-identity verification through the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) to enforce "one-person-one-vote" without involving any central server[3]. Meanwhile, analyses of web-based e-voting systems have highlighted the evils of centralized databases-data alteration and lack of real-time results-thus making a strong case for fully on-chain solutions[7].

The design is peer-to-peer, unlike any other design it provides flexibility to voters and strong cryptography through Elliptic Curve Cryptography. This allows voters to alter their ballot by the designated cut-off date, overcoming the static ring signature model[8]. Secure voting environments demonstrate a series of prototype DApps built using Truffle, Ganache, and MetaMask, yet lack the real-world diversity, legality, and difficulty of the interface[5]. A very explicit case study presents such DApps as crucial for enabling the donation workflow and lowering user friction so as to encourage adoption[9].

To some of these limitations on usability and scalability, such implementations have introduced low-gas ring-signature optimizations with stealth-address variations over Ethereum, which have actually lowered transaction costs, yet it remained to be tested in large-scale scenarios [12].Therefore, secret sharing in conjunction with aggregation on-chain homomorphically improved the efficiency of processing votes while large-scale deployment had not been tried until then[11]. The extensive survey of blockchain e-voting prototypes revealed the long-lasting threats of 51 percent attacks, leaking privacy, and uncertainties of governance while calling for formal audits and regulatory frameworks[16].

Biometric fingerprint authentication was directly embedded into smart-contract workflows, thus strengthening identity assurance without reintroducing any heavy

infrastructure. Biometric fingerprint authentication turned out to be successful in greatly reducing identity fraud while creating hardware dependencies[15]. Finally, it is a full stack implementation that integrates optimized consensus tweaks wallet-based authentication and real electoral pilots, which shows that with appropriate tuning, latency, cost, and accessibility can be overcome at large-scale[18].

Blockchain indeed forms a likely solution to electronic voting systems given its apparent capacities to ensure data integrity and transparency[9]. There are, however, issues on scalability, voter authentication, and legal and regulatory challenges that require further studies. Current studies often lack the required characteristic of large testing, and no proven solution exists so far for real-world elections[10]. More research must be done to get around these practical barriers and provide real answers on a grand scale as the blockchain prevails as a likely remedy for received answers for age-old problems in voting systems[7].

3 System Architecture

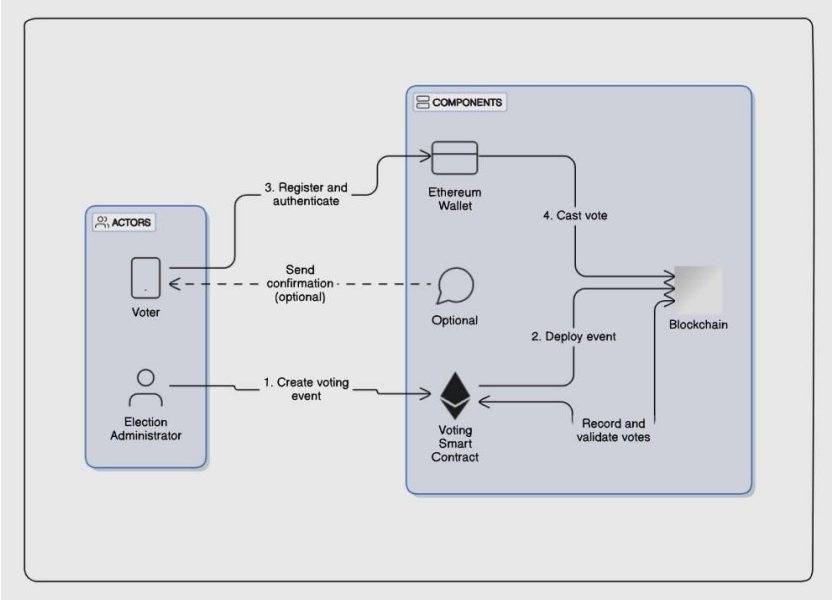

Fig. 1. System Architechture

The architecture of blockchain acts like a decentralized voting system that relies on interactions of transparency and robustness[1]. These are the main components and more general description of the work process:

– **ACTORS**

1. **VOTER**:People enroll, validate themselves, and cast their votes using Ethereum wallets, and they further use the system to vote carefully[5].
2. **ELECTION ADMINISTRATOR**: Planning, execution, and conduct of election procedures fall under this procedure. The overall integrity of the entire system, including the execution of smart contracts, is ensured by the administrators[3]. Must-have features. An election may differ in some aspects, such as the submission dates for papers, but it is bound to some basic method.

– **COMPONENTS**

1. **ETHEREUM WALLET**: Each vote is uniquely identified through cryptographic mechanisms. This works effectively in keeping all unauthorized people from accessing personal information [5].
2. **VOTING SMART CONTRACT**: It uses a smart contract based on the blockchain for voting. It is fully automated with regard to the procedures such as the generation, registration, and confirmation of votes, which means that there are middlemen[6].
3. **BLOCKCHAIN**:It is an unalterable, impermeable ledger recording and documenting all events around voting and actual votes cast. It causes total transparency for the whole process of voting while still verifying it[1].

– **WORKFLOW**

1. **CREATE VOTING EVENT**: This will lead to the commencement of the election, and the election official will make arrangements for conducting an event that will make provision for casting votes. By means of the Voting Smart Contract, the vote casting event is defined, which would later be recorded onto the blockchain [2].
2. **DEPLOY EVENT**: In order to commence elections, the election administrator organizes an event for casting votes. The event is defined by a Voting Smart Contract and, afterward, is recorded onto the blockchain [2].
3. **REGISTER AND AUTHENTICATE**:In order to verify the identity of each voter and keep those who are eligible to cast their votes, voters register for elections by connecting the unique cryptographic identifiers from their Ethereum wallets with their accounts in the election[7].
4. **CAST VOTE**:Voters cast their ballots through their Ethereum wallets by interacting with the Voting Smart Contract. The blockchain provides security and validation in recording each vote[4].

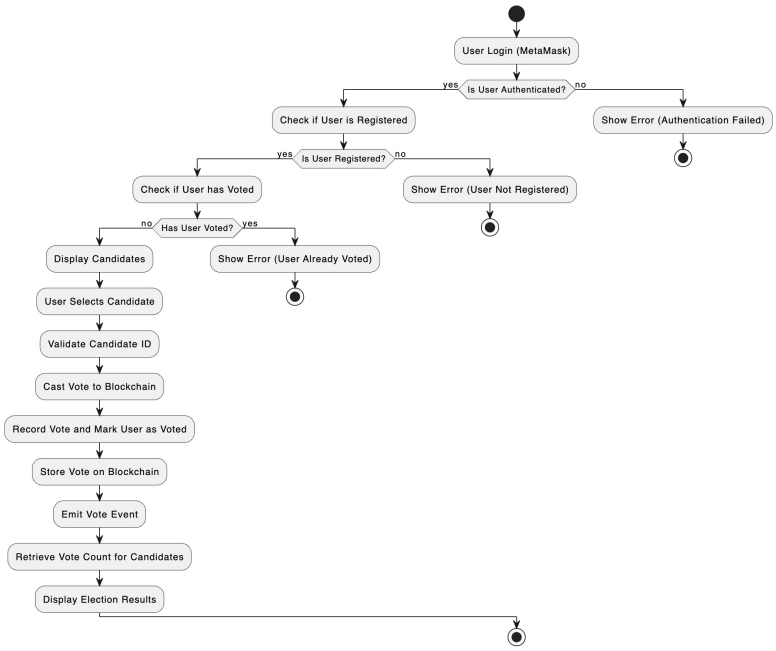

Fig. 2. Workflow of the Project

4 Proposed Method

USER AUTHENTICATION: EtherVote seeks to authenticate its users at the entry level by registering them through secure email.[1] The user would be entering a valid email address at the time of registration. An OTP is generated and sent to the user-specified email ID, which the user must use to access the system. Thus, allowing only authenticated users into the voting system. Email authentication is a simple yet significant security mechanism, thus suggesting that identity confirmation is to be undertaken before being granted access to the voting platform. In contrast to other systems with OTP login, this way is rather considered to have far less chances of passing any unauthorized entry and thus safeguards the voters' pins but certainly provides a secure option.

USER VALIDATION: Upon completion of authentication, the eligibility of a user to vote is confirmed.[5] Generally, they will have to be 18 years or older to enter the voting process. The user's date of birth will be fed and compared with the age criteria for eligibility. After it is being confirmed that the user is eligible, he is allowed to enter. This system is created to uphold the integrity of the entire process in such a way that only lawful qualified voters are permitted to cast their votes.

DISPLAY CANDIDATES:Once verified and authorized, the candidates or options to vote are being shown to the users.[9] The goal of the user inter-

face is to present logically and understandably various options or candidates for consideration. Information pertinent to each candidate or option is displayed, including names, positions, and any other information that might be helpful in making decision choices. The interface dynamically generates the display and updates it in realtime in cases where there have been updates or new candidates added. By affording a mechanism for transparency to voters, they are thereby able to contemplate their options prior to making a final choice, thus buttressing a fair and informed electoral process.

VOTING PROCESS:Voting in the EtherVote System is a rather easy process which beside that is made secure by the technology of blockchain[2]. Once he see the candidates, the user would select a person to vote for - this marks the beginning of his voting process. The process records the vote through smart contract on the Ethereum blockchain, once a voter confirms the choice. Each and every voter has an individual MetaMask address preloaded with sufficient Ether for voting. The smart contract ensures that no two votes are cast per address, thereby eliminating the possibility of multiple votes by one user. It is an automated, anonymous, and airtight voting mechanism, making simple and safe elections possible.

BLOCKCHAIN STORAGE: Once a vote is cast, these are securely stored on the Ethereum blockchain[6]. This ensures votes remain immutable and irretrievable after their insertion in the database. The decentralized nature of blockchain technology prevents any unauthorized command from being enacted. Each transaction is validated through smart contracts so that only real votes enter into the records. All transactions in the blockchain are made public, confirming their verifiability and traceability to the voting process. Voting data will further be fortressed by the cryptographic signature of the blockchain against fraud and unauthorized changes, creating a scenario whereby tampering or alteration becomes almost impossible.

5 Algorithms Used

1. **ADD CANDIDATE**
   Description: The addCandidate-function is responsible for adding a candidate precisely into the voting system[5]. This function increments the candidatesCount variable (the total count of candidates), assigns a candidateID to this particular candidate, and initializes the vote count of this candidate to zero. Candidate details are then stored in a mapping or a list.
2. **VOTING PROCESS**
   Description: This function allows a voter to cast a vote for a candidate. First, it checks whether the voter has already voted, and if not, it further checks whether the candidate ID given was valid. If everything checks out, the voter is updated to indicate that he has voted and the votes count for this candidate is incremented. Thus, making it possible for a person to vote for only one specific candidate[3].

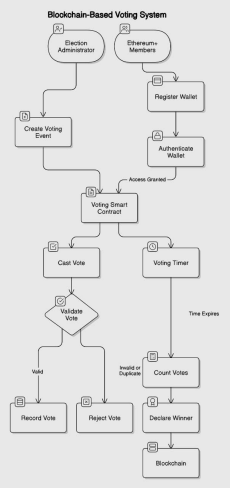

Fig. 3. Voting Mechanism

3. **CALCULATE TOTAL VOTES FOR ALL CANDIDATES**
   Description: In this function, the total number of votes cast for the election is counted. It adds up from the candidate's votes count[7]. This will also help quantify the voter turnout and ensure that the election is conducted smoothly.

4. **CHECK ELECTION WINNER**
   Description: The most recent addition examines which candidate had the maximum number of votes, thereby declaring the winner of the election[2]. The function iterates through the list of candidates, comparing their votes to determine the maximum. This function would then return the winner with the most votes. Additional tie-breaking logic can be incorporated when needed if more than one candidate obtains the same largest vote.

5. **VALIDATE CANDIDATE ID**
   Description: This function validates the candidate's ID as specified by the voter. It checks to see whether the ID lies between the range of registered candidates[6]. In case the ID is invalid, it will throw an error, and it will otherwise return true, allowing the voting process to proceed. Thus, it is guaranteed that votes are not cast on nonexistent candidates.

6. **REMOVE CANDIDATE**
   Description: This method allows a candidate to be removed from the election processes. First, it validates a candidate's ID, and if valid, deletes that candidate from the candidates mapping[4]. It also decrements the count of candidates to maintain the integrity of the voting process. Be careful using this function as improper use may result in anomaly behavior where candidates are removed during the voting process. This is particularly useful for

non-candidate registration issues that should be corrected before the start of an election.

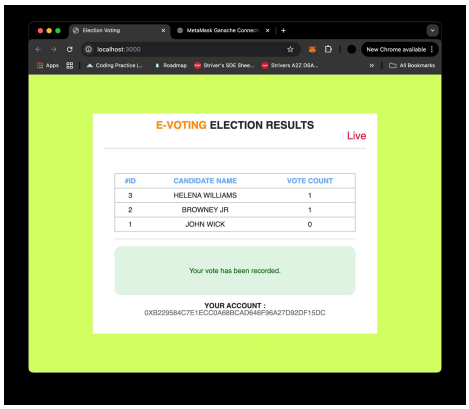

Fig. 4. Screenshot of the Voting Process

6 Results and Discussion

The voting system called EtherVote is perhaps an ideal example of a decentralised voting system with such operational features commendable for their efficiency, accuracy, scalability, utility, security, transparency, and positive user experiences.

– **PERFORMANCE**:EtherVote has made much progress compared to previous blockchain-based e-voting systems. VoteChain simplified blockchain system for secure voting [23]. It , however, showed a long delay during times of heavy voting because it was very dependent on unoptimized execution of smart contracts and limited throughput transactions. Such latency could make citizens lack confidence in the voting process as well as reduce electoral efficiency. EtherVote caters to this problem by utilizing smart contracts of Ethereum with MetaMask and simulating voting in Ganache under condition of stress testing . In this way , EtherVote provides low-latency vote casting and processing even under heavy concurrency of voters and thus guarantees smooth voting experience without lagging .

– **ACCURACY**:The foundation of any e-voting system is count accuracy and assurance that the voter votes once. The system/model by Pramulia and Anggorojati [17] utilized Ethereum for recording votes on the blockchain,

thereby providing it with immutability but did not impose a well-defined one-person-one-vote constraint. In this way, the system is vulnerable to duplicate submissions by users managing multiple wallet addresses.EtherVote resolves this issue by binding each vote message to a unique MetaMask wallet address verified via an OTP-based authentication layer. By enforcing this one-vote-per-wallet rule and leveraging Ethereum's inherent tamper-proof features, EtherVote ensures vote uniqueness and prevents fraudulent or duplicate voting, thus improving system reliability and electoral fairness.

– **SCALABILITY**: Scalability is indeed a bottleneck in any blockchain voting system for large-scale implementations like nation-wide elections. Alam et al. [21] proposed an Ethereum-based system with primitive smart contract functions; it does not allow provisions to cater to thousands of transactions performed simultaneously, thus causing network congestion, or may also incur higher transaction costs approaches. EtherVote offers scalability using dynamic gas management, asynchronous confirmatory transaction mechanisms, and decentralized contract deployment across Ethereum test networks. This scalability feature allows EtherVote to process millions of voters with minimal performance degradation, allowing its timely use in real-life, high-turnout election environments without sacrificing responsiveness or affordability.

– **FEASIBILITY**: While proving sound from a technical point of view, real-life realizability is compromised because of poor user accessibility. For instance, Yavuz et al. [22] proposed a secure voting solution based on the use of Ethereum smart contracts; yet, it entailed the manual configuration of wallets and complex signing operations for users. Such kind of technical overhead limits the wider spread adoption, especially among non-technical users. EtherVote improves the feasibility by an OTP-based login system, covering users from technical complexity and allowing them to authenticate them before casting their vote via MetaMask. The user flow resembles that of traditional web apps reducing the blockchain learning curve while making EtherVote cryptographically secure thereby improving its viability for mass civic participation.

– **SECURITY**:Block-chain-based e-voting systems are prone to attacks, including the steal of private keys, phishing, and other unauthorized access to wallets. Hjálmarsson et al. [13] discussed a smart-contract-based voting system that assured immutability of transaction records but could not provide extra measures that would guarantee secure interaction with the user's wallet. EtherVote provides an additional level of security at the level of the wallet by enforcing MetaMask wallet signature validation for every vote. EtherVote does not store sensitive credentials, and the frontend and the

blockchain layer communicate in encrypted form. Therefore, these measures reduce the chances of tampering with votes, unauthorized submissions, and man-in-the-middle attacks, making EtherVote a more secure environment for digital elections.

– **TRANSPARENCY**: The very hallmark of blockchain technology is that it provides a kind of transparency; it must also be expanded to include both system-level and user-level verification. Whereas Pandey et al. [23] mention that blockchain is used for storing tamper-proof records, it unfortunately lacks real-time visibility to be able to confirm vote receipt or traceability from the voter's perspective. Of course, EtherVote further enhances transparency through a public ledger interface with which users can verify their transaction hashes against their votes. Besides, election observers can audit the entire election process through systems like Etherscan. Such verifiability engenders user trust and removes the requirements for centralized election authorities, thereby enhancing democratic accountability.

– **USER EXPERIENCE**:Generally, the acceptance of systems based on blockchain will rely heavily on the intuitive and accessible design of its user interface. Yi [20] proposed a decentralized voting model based on the principles of P2P networking yet found the operation overly limited through its rather complex wallet setup, which is seen as a detractor for less tech-savvy users. EtherVote settles directly on the other side and instead focuses on usability with a clean, guided interface that requires minimal interaction steps: users receive OTPs for logging in and are automatically directed to MetaMask for authentication before clicking once to vote. This frictionless flow enables first-time blockchain users to participate confidently, thus extending accessibility across various demographic lines.

7 Conclusion and Future Scope

The Ethereum-based decentralised voting system expands the possibilities for elections, increasing them into a completely new realm of transparency, security, and affordability for ballots. The way it does that is by using immutable blockchain smart contracts to record votes so that they are anonymous, proving without third parties that votes cannot be manipulated [1]. Its successful validation via simulations signifies good potential application in the real world[3]. However, high reception scenarios present scalability and deployment problems in the long term. Such previous schemes as one which focused on smart contract-based electronic voting systems mentioned Ethereum advantages, with limitations on broader usability and deployment positioning[13]. This shows the importance of

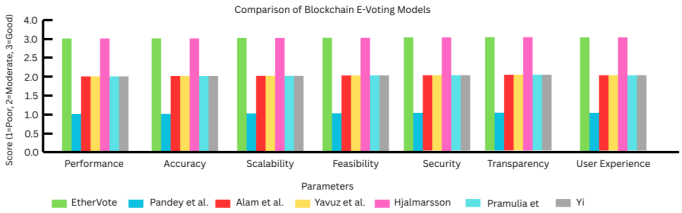

Fig. 5. Comparison of EtherVote with Other Systems That Are Based on Blockchain Technology for Voting.
The bar chart evaluates EtherVote against other major e-voting systems based on blockchain on various attributes. Each score represents the relatively strong performance associated with the model on the scale from 1 (Poor) to 3 (Good), denoting how well EtherVote compares with its peers.

further evolutions before implementation at the practical nationwide level will be possible.

Improvements must be made in the future to consider the scalability of the system to cope with a high number of voters without experiencing latency or bottlenecks in the data-processing [5]. Biometric authentication methods, like fingerprints or facial recognition, can enhance approachability and increase security [15]. Additionally, hybrid models that combine smart contracts with biometric encryption could create secure avenues for validating identities within voting systems[14]. Usability to non-technical users continues to be a priority; real-world implementations with Ethereum and MetaMask suggest that simplified interfaces are needed to ensure accessibility[17]. Moreover, ecosystem threats and risks need to be analyzed for securing the ecosystem against cyber vulnerabilities, as emphasized from studies assessing blockchain-based voting risks[19].

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International Conference on Communication Technology Research and Data Analytics 2025: ICCTRDA 2025

Dear **Author(s),**

Greetings from **ICCTRDA 2025!**

ICCTRDA-2025 team is pleased to inform you that your paper with submission ID **274** and Paper Title '**A Blockchain-based Framework for Voting System on Ethereum Blockchain'** has been accepted for presentation at "ICCTRDA2025" and for publication in the conference proceedings. The Committee thanks you for your contribution.

The conference proceedings will be published by Springer in Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems series [Indexing: SCOPUS, INSPEC, WTI Frankfurt eG, zbMATH, SCImago; All books published in the series are submitted for consideration in Web of Science]. This acceptance means that your paper is among the top 15% of the papers received/reviewed. The registrations for the conference are open. **We want to provide you with urgent information and advise you that we have limited slots available, and once they are filled, we will not be able to accommodate any further registrations. To secure your spot at this highly anticipated event, we urge you to complete your registration without delay.**

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Reviewer-1
1. Abstract written well, managed. 2 literature review is sufficent. 3 methodology must have flowchart and explanation. 4 presence of algorithm is appreciable. 5 results and explanation required. 6 cite all references in text 7 conclusion has future work and limitations 8 proof read entire paper for gramatical errors and findings. 9 validate entire work with performance meterics. 10 format paper as per conference template 11 update figure resolutions and replace existing ones.

Reviewer-2
1. The paper must be started with introduction section including motivation, main contributions and organization of paper.
2. Literature review section must also be extended.
3. A comparative study may also be shown in graphical form.
4. Language must be improved as there are linguistic errors at some places.
5. The Limitations of the proposed study need to be discussed before conclusion.
6. Add more results and discussion.

7. The paper must be within 10-12 pages (single column); Minimum 8 pages.
8. References must be cited in the text within the paper.
9. Figures must be of higher resolution.
10. Conclusion must be added