

COMPARISON OF STUDENT E-VOTING SYSTEM WITH TRADITIONAL VOTING SYSTEMS

INTRODUCTION

Voting is an essential component of democratic societies. Technology has become increasingly important in the development of the voting process throughout time. Elections have traditionally been conducted using the traditional voting system, which uses paper ballots.

However, electronic voting has become a viable alternative to traditional voting systems in recent years. We compare student e-voting systems to traditional voting methods in this essay and discuss their benefits and drawbacks.

The value of contrasting electronic voting systems for students with older voting methods

In the perspective of modernizing and strengthening the democratic process within educational institutions, comparing student e-voting systems to traditional voting systems is critical. Traditional voting systems have long been the accepted means for conducting elections, but with technological improvements, student e-voting systems now provide a variety of possible benefits. We may learn about the benefits and shortcomings of both techniques by performing a comprehensive comparison. This comparison allows us to discover the characteristics of student e-voting systems that stand out, such as accuracy, transparency, accessibility, and security. It also enables us to assess the constraints and issues that may occur during the adoption and deployment of electronic voting systems.

BACKGROUND

Paper ballots are used in the conventional voting system, which are filled out by the voter and then placed in a ballot box. Election officials then manually count the ballots.

The process takes time, and the findings are frequently delayed. In contrast, electronic voting involves the use of technology to record votes.

This may be accomplished through a variety of means, including touchscreens, ballot scanners, and internet voting systems.

Students can elect their representatives in a transparent and effective manner using student e-voting systems, which are created especially for educational institutions. Because of their simplicity, security, and speed, these systems are becoming more and more popular.

Process of traditional voting :

To ensure a fair and democratic election, there are numerous essential elements in the traditional voting process. The first requirement is that qualified voters physically go to designated polling places during the allotted voting period. Voters must confirm their identities upon arriving, frequently by displaying official identification or voter registration cards. Voters are given paper ballots containing the names of the candidates or choices for the vote once their eligibility has been verified. Then, keeping their vote secret, voters secretly mark their selections on the paper ballot.

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Accuracy :

The accuracy of electronic voting is one of its key benefits. The danger of human error, which can happen during the manual counting of paper ballots, is eliminated by electronic voting systems. However, the risk of mistakes in traditional voting systems is higher and can be ascribed to problems like illegible handwriting or lost votes.

Transparency :

Transparency is crucial to the voting process because it guarantees the accuracy and credibility of the outcomes. Voters find it challenging to monitor the counting process in traditional voting systems since it frequently takes place behind closed doors.

Electronic voting methods, on the other hand, enable more openness since voters may confirm their vote has been counted and results can be shown in real-time.

Accessibility :

Because electronic voting systems may be accessed from anywhere with an internet connection, they are more accessible than traditional voting systems. Traditional voting systems, on the other hand, require voters to be physically present at a polling station, which can be difficult for people with mobility challenges or those who live far away from polling places.

Security :

Security is essential in the voting process since it ensures that the results are accurate and dependable. To prevent unauthorized access or manipulation with electronic voting systems, numerous security measures, such as encryption and access controls, are in place. Paper votes, on the other hand, are readily misplaced or manipulated, making traditional voting methods more open to fraud and manipulation.

ACCURACY COMPARISON BETWEEN TRADITIONAL VOTING SYSTEMS AND STUDENT E-VOTING SYSTEMS

There are clear distinctions between student e-voting systems and traditional voting methods in terms of accuracy. Human mistakes, such as incorrect counting or misinterpretation of voter intent, can occur in traditional voting systems that rely on paper votes and hand counting. Accuracy issues can also be exacerbated by unreadable handwriting, unintentional ballot spoilage, or incorrect data entry during the tallying process. Student e-voting systems, on the other hand, provide increased accuracy through automated processes. The use of digital interfaces decreases the likelihood of human error in voting and counting. These systems frequently have built-in validation methods that prohibit invalid votes and ensure that only legal votes are taken into account. Furthermore, automated vote tabulation reduces the need for manual counting, reducing the possibility of counting errors. Overall, student e-voting systems outperform traditional voting methods in terms of accuracy, contributing to more reliable and trustworthy election outcomes.

TRANSPARENCY COMPARISON BETWEEN TRADITIONAL VOTING SYSTEMS AND STUDENT E-VOTING SYSTEMS

There are differences in the transparency of student e-voting systems and conventional voting systems. Traditional voting methods, which rely on paper ballots and manual procedures, give some degree of transparency because ballot boxes are actually present, there are observers, and people can watch the votes being counted. This openness is only available to individuals who are actually at the polling places, therefore it could be difficult for all stakeholders to keep a close eye on the entire voting process. Student e-voting systems, in contrast, bring about increased openness by enabling real-time access to voting data, such as the number of registered voters, voter turnout, and the prompt release of results. These systems frequently include components that enable voters, candidates, and authorized parties to monitor the election's development and confirm the fairness of the process. To further enhance the security and openness of the digital voting process, audit logs and cryptographic methods can be used. Generally speaking, student e-voting systems have the potential to increase openness by allowing a larger variety of stakeholders to actively engage and observe the election process, strengthening accountability and trust in the democratic process.

CASE STUDIES OF INSTITUTIONS IMPLEMENTING STUDENT E-VOTING SYSTEMS

Several colleges and universities have successfully adopted student e-voting systems, demonstrating the benefits and viability of this technology option. One important case study shows how the use of an e-voting technology transformed their student elections. Prior to implementation, the institution experienced issues such as poor voter turnout and difficulties correctly counting paper votes. Students were able to conveniently cast their votes online thanks to the implementation of the electronic voting system, which significantly increased participation rates. The system enabled real-time vote counting, enabling prompt and precise election results announcement. Another case study used an electronic voting system based on mobile devices. The user-friendly mobile application gave students the ability to vote using their cell phones or tablets. The

number of students participating in elections increased at the college as a result of the accessibility and convenience of the mobile voting platform. These case studies provide as an example of how student e-voting systems may be successfully incorporated into educational institutions, emphasizing their potential to increase student involvement and promote a more inclusive democratic atmosphere.

EVALUATION OF THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESS OF TRADITIONAL VOTING SYSTEMS

Several major factors emerge when assessing the strengths and limitations of traditional voting methods. The familiarity and long-standing presence of traditional voting systems in democratic processes is one of their benefits. They are historically and culturally significant, instilling faith and legitimacy in the voting process. Furthermore, conventional voting systems frequently provide a tangible paper record, which can be useful in times of recounts or audits. Traditional voting systems, on the other hand, have significant flaws. They are sometimes time-consuming, necessitating actual travel to voting locations, which can create hurdles to participation, particularly for people with mobility issues or limited access to transportation. Manual counting of paper votes is prone to human mistake, which might result in incorrect vote counts. Furthermore, traditional voting methods are vulnerable to manipulation since the handling and storage of paper votes poses security vulnerabilities. Addressing these flaws is critical for improving the voting process's efficiency, inclusiveness, and integrity.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are benefits and drawbacks to both traditional and electronic voting systems. Electronic voting methods offer higher accuracy, transparency, accessibility, and security than traditional voting systems, which are well-established and well-known. Student e-voting platforms are made specifically for educational institutions and can be a useful tool for holding elections for students. To ensure the integrity of the results, however, the adoption of electronic voting systems must be done with care, using the proper security precautions and transparency.