

E-Voting Safety and Feasibility

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Abstract

An electronic voting system (E-voting) is a voting system in which election information is collected, processed and stored. Processed as digital knowledge mainly. E-voting can be the fastest, easiest, and most successful way to get involved. Manage voting and count voting since it consists only of a single method or procedure and requires a few workers inside the process. The key task of this paper is to present the concept of the internet voting systems. It addresses the various ways in which we introduce the concepts of the e-voting system where voters may vote. This paper discusses the security risks that may affect the method of e-voting.

Keywords: Digital, E-voting, Feasibility, System, Safety.

I. INTRODUCTION

A voting system is an electronic voting (E-voting) system. Stored system in which the election data is registered and stored primarily as digital content. E-voting research is a very interesting subject of study. For democracy's advancement. If a safe and stable business there is a simple e-voting method, which will be used more regularly, to gather the views of people by Via cyberspace[1], [2].

We use the term 'E-voting' in this paper to refer to E-voting through the internet. Unlike normal voting systems in which electoral decisions and intentions are made described in paper ballot form or by other means, Online Voting (I-Voting), like a punch card, uses used to relay voters' electronic ballots choices over the internet for electoral officials. It could be time for conventional paper-based voting inconvenient and eating. Not just E-voting accelerates the process as a whole, but makes it less for the voters and the voters, costly and more relaxed and the authorities. It also decreases the likelihood of mistakes[3].

The basic elements of the E-voting system should be given. Further characteristics that conventional voting does, should be providing more resources in order to complete the process more trustworthy and more stable. This paper focuses on incorporating systems of e-voting, requirements to be met by the E-voting scheme, E-voting, threats, problems that can undermine the democratic process phase and other proposed alternatives to E-voting[4], [5].

II. DISCUSSION

A. The E-Voting Description:-

Electronic elections are attracting more and more public interest. Some nations are offering their people to participate using electronic platforms in elections. E-voting is typically any form of voting that includes electronics. The letter E is related to Anything that concerns these web-based devices or computers days. The E-voting terminology, however, is nascent. A critical distinction lies between the various variations and the numerous ways that electors will vote. The second form of system for E-voting is based on remote-based technology. Typically, voters have the ability to be able to by using machines at remote locations or at remote locations, voting stations for polls. Computers and the internet are used[6], [7]. networks to vote. Voters will vote with the support of the standard voting interval (usually office hours). They often vote overseas. These constitute the most important

Significant benefits of remote-based voting Framework.

B. E-Voting System Concept:-

E-voting may be split from a computational viewpoint, in three steps upwards:

1. Voting Phase
2. Post-Voting Phase
3. Pre-Voting Phase

This way, considering e-voting systems, follows the High Level Election Systems Models provided by the Structured Organization for the Promotion of Information Standards Information Standards Information Standards (OASIS).

C. Pre-Voting Phase:-

1. *Candidate Nomination*: Maybe there will be different ways to get nominated as a nominee depending on the national legislative system, they are chosen. Any legal restrictions have to be met by the applicant, e.g., The applicant indicated that he should be old enough, etc. Maybe he's got to embrace his nomination, he's got to have to decide whether his appointment should be approved or rejected. Finally, the method of nomination results in a list of the so-called nominee, which comprises all candidates list. The EML model also takes referendums into account. The model also provides the choices for the referendum parallel to the candidate's nomination process.
2. *Voter Registration Process*: Depending on the local climate, by statute, voters must expressly register to vote. On the other hand, there are people in several countries, reported automatically for voting. Nonetheless, the consequence of this method is a list of elections comprising all the people who are qualified to vote.

D. Post-Voting Phase:-

The post-voting stage discusses the juicy bites of the process of e-voting. This step includes counting and counting, and reporting of results primarily

1. **Audit Administration:-** Besides the stages and locations, there are some other significant actors mentioned above. Elements in the model and. The most important ones are the required audit mechanisms in all phases of an audit elections. It is necessary, on the one hand, to have opportunities to show the accuracy of the procedure. Nevertheless, the audit is important in order to demonstrate the validity of the electoral outcome. Therefore, a special set of people, such as election officers and election officials, Representatives of the candidates should be permitted to gain access to information for auditing.
2. **Counting:-** One of the most important phases is counting. Here, the right to recount must be also considered. Therefore, counting must be returnable and the input required, such as the cast, must be returnable. In fact, votes have to be archived.
3. **Result:-** Near the processes of counting, and it needs an analysis framework. Such a software offers auditing and election officers with the auditing squad diverse reports. One of the most important reports is the actual outcome of the reckoning, of course. The shape precise schema of such reports is out of the hat, and the scale of the EML-provided model.

E. Voting Phase

The voting, based on the results of the pre-voting process, allows all eligible voters to make choices and cast ballots for them. Therefore, by the use of the election list, the voter must be verified as a registered voter. And he has an independent vote to cast, Since the elector should have an alternative to E-Voting and with paper ballots since traditional voting the model must be supplied in parallel, the model must be considered Multiple openings. The interfaces, in particular, and between electronic and conventional, cutting edges in conceptual words, elections have to be taken into account.

III. CONCLUSION

E-voting will become the fastest, the cheapest, and the cheapest the most reliable way to manage and count votes, since it consists only of a single procedure or process that needs a few workers in the process. The key task of this contribution was the implementation of the I-Voting system definition. Security is playing a significant role in the growth of any system for E-voting. disponibility, honesty, anonymity, non-repudiation. The main areas of computer security are authentication; Via the amalgamation of these security areas, they fuse together Forming a cohesive bond that helps ensure the confidence of voters. There should be a desirable voting method open to both prospective voters. In certain cultures, such as in the not all voters in developed countries have access to a machine and the internet. A large number of them, in truth, do not have experience of the use of computers and the Web. In such instances, it is

possible to use the internet as a Choice to increase the turnout of voters. Nevertheless, if the Elections are only facilitated by internet voting, then by internet voting. Technology would inevitably become an obstacle to voting. Participation. There has been strong interest in E-voting over the past year as a way to make voting more convenient and, it, increased participation in elections is expected to be a method. Among those being e-voting systems are considered as a replacement for conventional voting systems.

IV. REFERENCES

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