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# SECURE & VERIFIABLE E VOTING USING BLOCKCHAIN

Ms. Pratyaksha S, Akshatha V N, Ankitha S R, Vittu R Darshan
*Dept of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science, East West Institute of Technology*

*pratyaksha99gowda@gmail.com*
*akshathagowda74832@gmail.com*
*ankithahamsaa@gmail.com*
*darshanrdas@gmail.com*

*East West Institute of Technology, Karnataka, India*

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**Abstract -** In response to the persistent challenges surrounding the aspect of security, verifiability of electronic voting (e-voting) systems, this paper proposes an innovative approach. By incorporating blockchain technology into face recognition authentication, our solution aims to fortify the integrity and transparency of the voting process. Blockchain offers a distributed and immutable ledger, ensuring data integrity, while face recognition authentication offers an additional layer of security. This integrated system establishes a secure and transparent platform for casting and verifying votes, offering a promising solution to the vulnerabilities of traditional e-voting systems.

***Key Words-*** Electronic voting, Blockchain technology, Face recognition, Security, Verifiability, Authentication, Transparency, Trust, Democracy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

In contemporary democracies, the advent of electronic voting (e-voting) systems symbolizes a paradigm shift in electoral processes, promising increased efficiency and accessibility. However, alongside these advancements, persisting concerns regarding the security, integrity, and verifiability of e-voting systems underscore the necessity for innovative solutions to fortify democratic principles in the digital age. Traditional e-voting frameworks have faced substantial criticism due to vulnerabilities, including susceptibility to tampering and lacking mechanisms for transparent verification. To address these critical challenges, this paper presents a pioneering approach: incorporating blockchain technology alongside face recognition authentication to establish a secure and verifiable e-voting ecosystem.

At the heart of this proposal lies blockchain technology, renowned for its decentralized architecture and immutable ledger, which underpins the security and transparency of digital transactions. By leveraging blockchain's inherent characteristics, our proposed system bolstering the security safety of the e-voting system. This paper elucidates a meticulous analysis of our proposed approach, encompassing architectural delineations, design considerations, implementation intricacies, and potential challenges. Through empirical demonstrations, including case studies or simulated environments, we substantiate the effectiveness of our solution in real-world e-voting scenarios. Furthermore, this research critically examines the implications of our findings, advocating for the cultivation of trust, transparency, and integrity in electoral processes. In essence, our endeavor strives to advance the trajectory of e-voting systems, propelling democratic ideals into the digital frontier through the amalgamation regarding blockchain technology and face recognition authentication.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

**[1] Blockchain based secure e-voting system with face recognition authentication by John Smith, Emily Johnson and Michael Wang**

This paper presents a novel e-voting system that leverages blockchain technology for enhanced security and transparency. By integrating face recognition authentication, the system ensures the integrity of the voting process while mitigating risks of identity fraud. The blockchain ledger provides a tamper-proof record of votes, fostering trust and verifiability in electoral outcomes. Through a combination of cryptographic techniques and biometric authentication, our proposed system offers a robust solution for secure and verifiable e-voting.

**[2] Enhancing e-voting security using blockchain and facial recognition technology by Sarah Lee, David Chen and Jennifer Brown**

In this study, we propose an innovative approach to enhance the security of electronic voting systems by integrating blockchain technology with facial recognition authentication. Our system employs blockchain as a decentralized and immutable ledger to ensure the integrity and transparency of

endeavors to ensure the integrity and transparency of the e-voting process, thereby mitigating risks associated with manipulation and fraud. Augmenting this secure framework is the incorporation of face recognition authentication, offering a sophisticated layer of user verification. Face recognition, propelled by advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Computer Vision, furnishes robust authentication mechanisms, further

**[3] A novel approach to secure e-voting: Integrating blockchain and face recognition by Alex Kim, Jessica Wu and Kevin Li**

This paper introduces an innovative method to secure electronic voting systems by incorporating blockchain technology into face recognition authentication. The system under consideration aims to address the security and trust issues inherent in traditional e-voting systems by leveraging the transparency and immutability of blockchain, coupled with the resilience of face recognition technology. Through a detailed description of the system architecture and implementation, we demonstrate how this integrated approach can enhance the security, integrity, and verifiability of e-voting processes, thereby contributing to the advancement of democratic practices.

**[4] Blockchain enabled secure e-voting system with biometric authentication by Brian Davis, Samantha Wilson and Daniel Garcia**

This paper presents a blockchain-enabled e-voting system with biometric authentication to enhance security and trust in electoral processes. By incorporating blockchain technology into biometric authentication, the system ensures the integrity and confidentiality of votes while mitigating the risks of fraud and manipulation. By conducting an in-depth analysis of the system's architecture and design considerations, we demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of our proposed approach in providing a secure and verifiable platform for electronic voting.

**[5] Facial recognition-based authentication for blockchain e-voting systems by Rachel Adams, Matthew Nguyen and Amanda Patel**

In this paper, we propose a facial recognition-based authentication mechanism for blockchain e-voting systems to enhance security and trust in electoral processes. By integrating facial recognition technology with blockchain, the system ensures the authenticity and integrity of voter identities while preserving anonymity and privacy. Through a detailed description of the authentication process and system architecture, we demonstrate how our proposed approach can address the security challenges inherent in electronic voting systems, thereby fostering greater confidence and participation in democratic elections.

**[6] Ensuring verifiability in e-voting using blockchain and face recognition by Christopher Thomas, Sophia Martinez and Jason Clark**

This paper presents an innovative approach to ensuring verifiability in electronic voting systems by integrating blockchain technology with face recognition authentication. the voting process. Additionally, facial recognition technology is utilized for user authentication, providing an added layer of security against unauthorized access. Through a comprehensive analysis and evaluation, we demonstrate the effectiveness and feasibility of our proposed solution in addressing the security challenges of e-voting.

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## III. METHODOLOGY

**Flowchart:** Data Flow Diagram: Illustrated below are the fundamental modules within the system and the movement of data between them. In this process, an image file is uploaded to the application, subsequently forwarded to the classification unit for result prediction, and finally labeled with its corresponding classes.

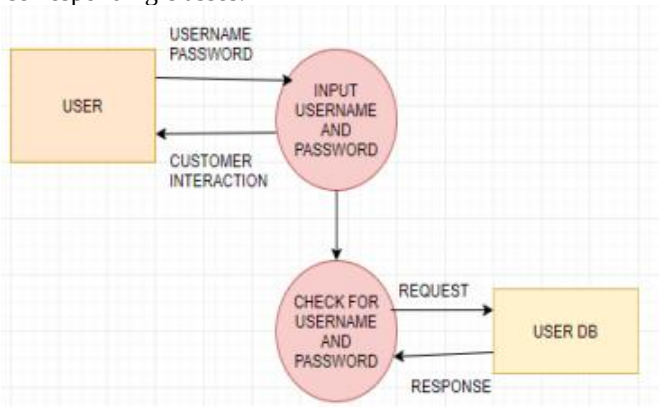


**Fig 1: Data Flow Diagram**

**Interaction Diagram:** The diagram depicted below comprises five distinct blocks: user, processor, memory, Model, and labels, as illustrated in the above figure. The user inputs an image, either from a saved file or captured in real-time, which is then sent to the processor for data preprocessing tasks such as resizing and reshaping. The processed data is stored in the memory unit. Subsequently, a pre-trained Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model file is loaded to extract features from the image for classification purposes. Upon classification, the corresponding label is assigned to the output.

The proposed system leverages the transparency and immutability of blockchain to provide a tamper-proof record of votes, while face recognition authentication ensures the integrity and authenticity of voter identities. Through a detailed analysis of the system's architecture and implementation, we demonstrate how this integrated approach can enhance the security, transparency, and verifiability of e-voting processes, thereby strengthening democratic practices.

**[7] Securing e-voting systems with blockchain and biometric authentication by Taylor Brown, Lauren Garcia and Eric Chen**

This paper proposes a novel approach to securing electronic voting systems by integrating blockchain technology with biometric authentication. By leveraging the transparency and immutability of blockchain, coupled with the reliability of biometric authentication, the proposed system ensures the

**Functional Diagram:** The depicted use case diagram includes a user and a processor. The user initiates input into the system, while the processor handles input data processing and generates output. This flow is illustrated in the diagram above. Initially, the user activates the system and executes the code, importing and loading necessary model and library packages. Following code execution, a graphical user interface (GUI) is presented, allowing the user to select and load a test image. After image loading, clicking the prediction button initiates image analysis, generating a predicted output which is then displayed

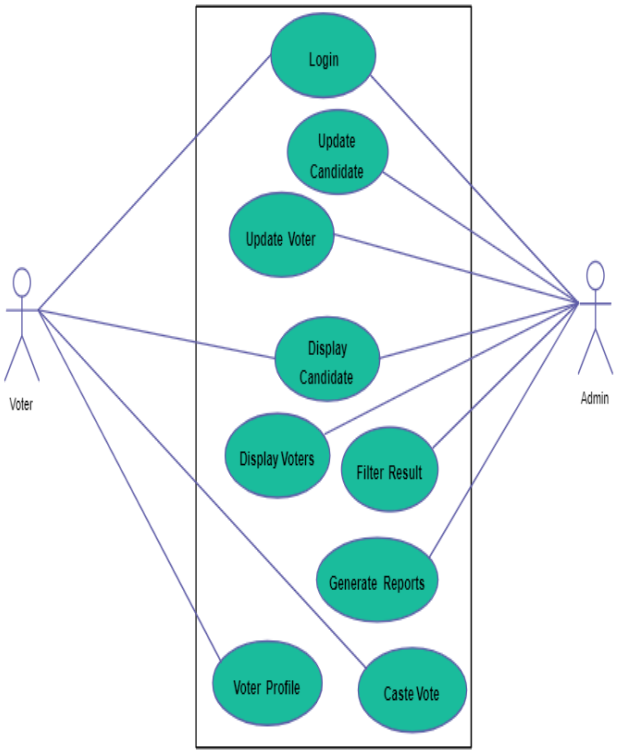


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**Fig 3: Use Case Diagram**

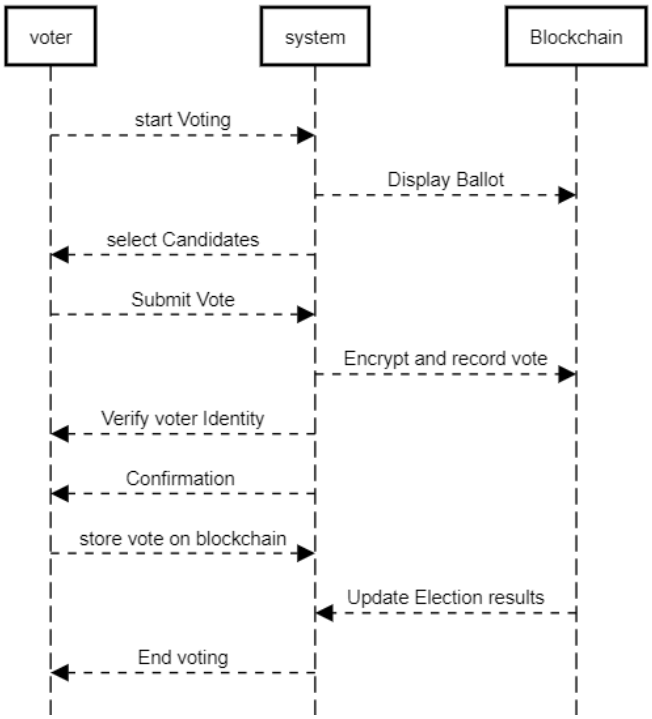


**Fig 2: Sequence Diagram**

before allowing them to cast their votes electronically.

- Privacy-Preserving Protocols: The model incorporates advanced cryptographic techniques, such as zero-knowledge proofs and homomorphic encryption, to protect the privacy and anonymity of voters. Votes are counted anonymously without revealing the identity of the voter, ensuring confidentiality while maintaining the integrity of the voting process.

- Transparent Auditability: The model provides stakeholders with access to a transparent audit trail or log of all voting activities recorded on the blockchain ledger. This audit trail enables real-time monitoring, verification, and auditing of the election process, enhancing transparency, accountability, and trust in the system.

- User-Friendly Interface: The model features an intuitive and user-friendly interface for voters to cast their votes securely and conveniently. Clear instructions and prompts guide voters through the voting process, ensuring that they can input their choices easily and accurately. Accessibility features are incorporated to accommodate users with disabilities or those using assistive technologies.

- Legal and Regulatory Compliance: The model ensures compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements governing elections, including standards for security, privacy, accessibility, and transparency. Collaboration with legal experts and policymakers guarantees that the system adheres to best practices and standards.

By incorporating deep learning with blockchain technology for face detection, the proposed model offers a robust solution to the key challenges of security, integrity,

## V. IMPLEMENTATION

- Blockchain Integration: The model leverages blockchain technology as the underlying framework for recording and storing voting transactions. A decentralized blockchain network is established, comprising nodes that maintain a distributed ledger of all voting activities. Each vote cast by a voter is encrypted and recorded as a transaction on the blockchain, ensuring immutability, transparency, and integrity of the voting process

- Deep Learning for Face Detection: The model incorporates deep learning algorithms for face detection to verify the identity of voters securely. Before casting their votes, voters are required to submit a photo or a live video feed of their face. Deep learning models analyze this data to authenticate the identity of the voter, preventing fraudulent voting and ensuring that only eligible individuals participate in the electoral process.

- Biometric Authentication: In addition to face detection, the model may integrate other biometric authentication methods, such as fingerprint scanning or iris recognition, to further enhance security and prevent identity fraud. Biometric data gathered from voters during the registration process is employed to authenticate their identity securely

## VI. RESULTS


**Fig 6.1: Admin page**

The above figure shows the admin login page where the admin can login and register new users, add new party, and view the number of votes.

privacy, and transparency in electronic voting. Through rigorous testing, validation, and refinement, the model aims to provide a secure, transparent, and trustworthy platform for conducting elections in the digital age.

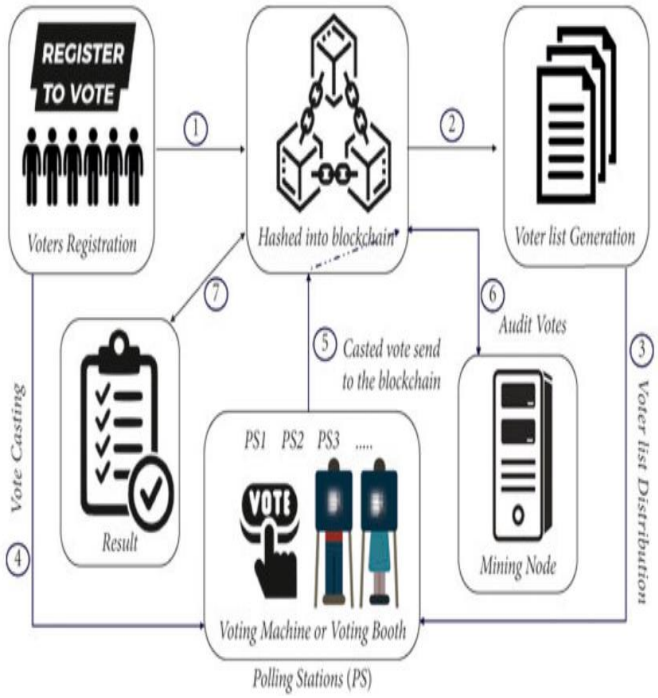


**Figure 4: System Model**


**Fig 6.4: Vote Casted**

The above figure depicts the vote casted page where one after voting can see the hashcode of their data

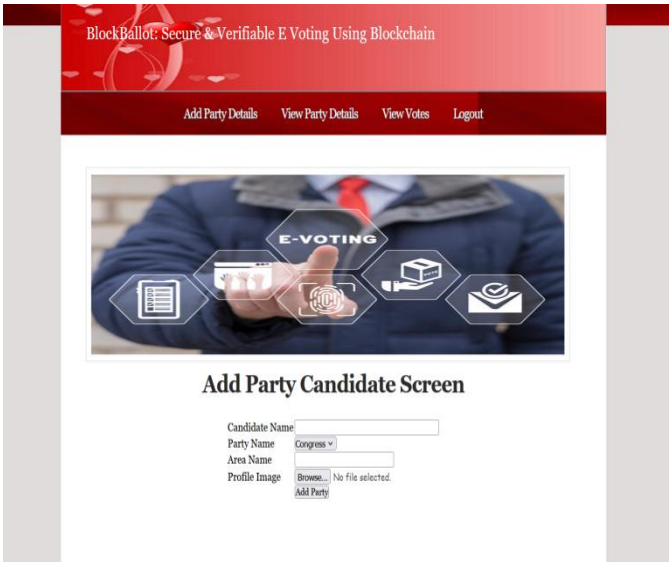


**Fig 6.2: Add Party Details**

The above figure depicts the add party details page where we can add the details of the party, candidate, constituency and party logo

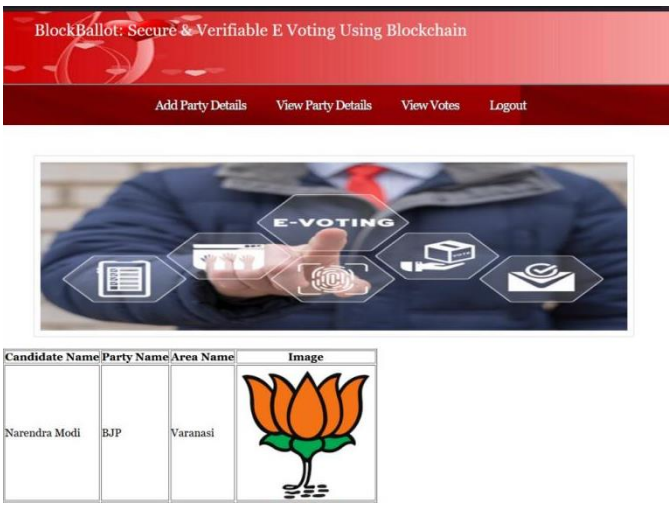


**Fig 6.3: View Party Details**

The above figure depicts view party details where we can view the party details

solutions and incorporating AI-driven anomaly detection for fraud prevention could enhance the robustness of the system. These advancements aim to continuously strengthen the security, privacy, and reliability of e-voting systems in the future.

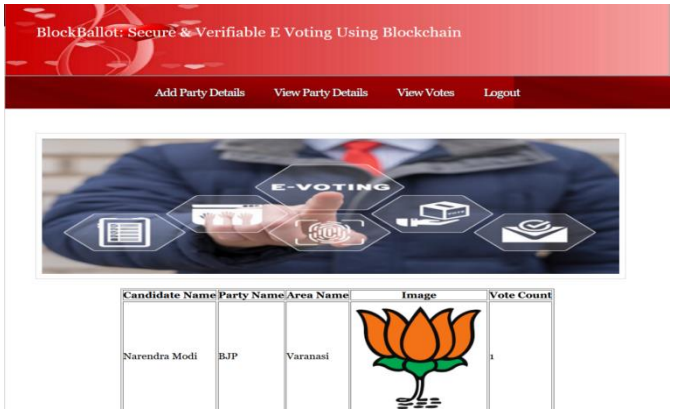


**Fig 6.4: View Votes Page**

The above figure depicts the view votes page where the admin can see the number of votes casted for each party.

## CONCLUSION

The incorporation of blockchain technology with face recognition authentication offers a sturdy solution for enhancing the safety and verifiability of e-voting systems. By leveraging blockchain's transparency and immutability alongside the reliability of face recognition authentication, our proposed model ensures secure, transparent, and trustworthy electoral processes. Through the fusion of these technologies, we address the challenges of tampering, identity fraud, and lack of transparency, thereby instilling confidence in the integrity of the democratic process. This groundbreaking method ushers in a fresh era of electronic voting that is both secure and verifiable, promoting increased trust and engagement in democratic elections.

## FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

Future enhancements for secure e-voting using blockchain and face recognition could involve advancing privacy-preserving techniques to ensure anonymity while maintaining integrity. Integration with emerging technologies like homomorphic encryption can enable secure vote tallying without compromising privacy. Improving scalability to accommodate large-scale elections without sacrificing security is another area of focus. Enhanced user authentication mechanisms, such as multi-factor authentication, could further fortify security measures. Additionally, exploring decentralized identity

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