Track and monitor platform for election commission using altered voter ID card to make compulsory voting

Mr.Vivek sharma [1], Neema K R [2], Nisha K R [3], Sankalpa C M [4], Soniya G [5]

[1] *Assistant Professor, Nagarjuna College of Engineering and Technology, Bangalore, India*

[2,3,4,5] *B.E. Students, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Nagarjuna College of Engineering and Technology, Bangalore, India*

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the democracy is "vote" by which the people can elect the candidates for forming an efficient government to satisfy their needs and requests such that their standard living can be improved. Being a democratic country, India should celebrate the voting exercise as a festival! How can we even think of a cohesive society where only a few take part in the most vibrant festival of our democracy. In the existing scenario, the voters who exercise their voting rights represent merely a segment of the total population. In order to make this democratic institution more inclusive, there are certain measures which should be introduced. For example, replacing the electronic voting machines with cell phone-based individual voting mechanism has been introduced in Australia. A new mechanism like this can certainly ensure the highest possible percentage of voter turnout during elections. Making the voting exercise mandatory will certainly get more people involved in solving India's social issues.

INTRODUCTION

Voting as an exercise by the citizens the nation should not only be considered as a right but also as a responsibility. It is one of the most significant rights of the citizens but is also as an act of taking responsibility for the general well-being of the society. The direction to the political and social well-being of the nation is fundamentally decided by the act of voting by the citizenry itself. The idea behind making it mandatory does not arise out of the necessity of providing equity to the citizens of the nation rather it arises because the need of the hour is to find solutions to existing problems in Indian

society. The issues of social equality on the basis of economic status is a very prevalent discussion nowadays, and it must be discussed in our country's political corridors. By the process of voting, voters also get to learn about persisting political issues in the country. These issues can be resolved in longer run only by making the voting process mandatory for each and every citizen of voting age .Moving further, it is urgent that we elect representatives who are capable of resolving existing problems in our society, and this can't be achieved unless and until the right to vote is exercised by every adult member of society. With the of introduction of NOTA (non of the above) as an option for the voters, more clarity about the political thought of the population came to the fore, and related issues are being addressed after that. While it is clear that compulsory voting has helped 'safeguard' vast numbers of Australian citizens from avoiding the polls, this report recommends further initiatives to connect and engage the citizenry. This paper firmly endorses the implementation of automatic enrolment legislation in the Western Australian context, to enhance the integrity of the State electoral roll and connect citizens invisible from the process. Yet, it is stressed that placing citizens on the roll will not cure disengagement. Thus, this report largely promotes programs that connect young adults, Indigenous Australians and new citizens to

the 'value' of their vote and greater understanding of the electoral process. Thus, making the voting mandatory will be a huge benefit to society, in general, and for our national wellbeing, in particular.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The idea of making voting compulsory by law has arrived as an idea of national importance. All eligible voters holding valid voter cards must cast their votes compulsorily. A national English newspaper had conducted a campaign too, in this regard and response appeared to be fairly positive. In July 2004, the Compulsory Voting Bill, 2004 was introduced as a Private Member Bill by Mr. Bachi Singh Rawat, a Member of Parliament in the Lok Sabha. Another Private Member Bill related to Compulsory Voting was introduced by Mr. JP Agarwal, Member of Parliament, in 2009.Compulsory voting in other countries A number of countries around the world make it mandatory for citizens to vote. For example, Australia mandates compulsory voting at the national level. Several countries in South America including Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia also have a provision for compulsory voting. 1)"Compulsory voting and the promotion of human rights in Australia" , By Lisa Hill It achieves this in often unappreciated and undetected ways. I begin by showing how

compulsory voting uniquely ensures that the right to vote is transformed from a merely formal to an instantiated, material right; from a right that exists on paper to one that is not only exercisable but also exercised. It does this in a number of ways. First, compulsory voting, as it is practiced in Australia, promotes the right to vote itself simply by removing most of the ergonomic, practical and even psychological costs of voting that often deter voters in voluntary regimes. Second, governments elected in compulsory voting elections are more responsive to the needs of all citizens, rather than just the (privileged) subset of citizens that vote in voluntary elections. In turn, this means they are better able (and willing) to protect such rights as the right to equality before the law and the right to be free from discrimination. In promoting these negative rights, compulsory voting also serves a number of positive welfare rights.

2) "Should Voting Be Mandatory? the Effect of Compulsory Voting Rules on Candidates Political Platforms", By Mauricio Bugarin & Adriana Portugal Society is divided into several social classes and a proportion of citizens in each class do not vote, although all citizens pay taxes. Citizens in each class have the same income, but citizens in different classes have distinct incomes. Therefore, all citizens in the same class have the same preference for the amount of public good to

be provided. Voters are assumed to be sincere, so that they vote for the party that better represents their preferences; however, their preferences are influenced both by parties' The present article brings a new light to the theoretic debate on the voluntary versus compulsory voting dilemma by focusing on an important friction of real world elections Therefore, elections are mechanisms to aggregate somewhat opposing preferences. Furthermore, the empirical evidence suggests that different social groups tend to have distinct rates of voter turnout. More precisely, there is evidence that the poorer, less educated social classes are also the ones with lower political participation. This article aimed at presenting the simplest possible modeling of the effect of differential political participation on the competitive equilibrium platforms. The base model can be easily extended in several different ways.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Software Requirements:

• Operating System : Windows 7(minimum), Linux, Mac OS

• Programming Language front-end : HTML, CSS,JS.

• Programming Language back-end : PHP ,MYSQL.

3.2 Hardware Requirements:

• Main Processor : IntelCorei3

• RAM size : 2GB or more

• Input Device : 64GB or above

• Display : High resolution monitor with 64bit

• Miscellaneous : USB interface

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

4.1 Existing system:

In the existing system it was to make it compulsory for every eligible voter to vote and provided for exemption only in certain cases, like that of illness etc. Arguments mooted against the Bill included that of remoteness of polling booths, difficulties faced by certain classes of people like daily wage labourers, nomadic groups, disabled, pregnant women etc. in casting their vote. The Bill did not receive the support of the House and was not passed Besides making voting mandatory, this Bill also cast the duty upon the state to ensure large number of polling booths at convenient places, and special arrangements for senior citizens, persons with physical disability.

Disadvantages:

• There is no record of keeping the database about the voters voted in terms of 5years

• Never we able to see who voted or not.

• No QR code in voter ID card.

• There is no objection of Govt. facilities if voted or not.

• Some suggest that it is undemocratic to force people to vote as it is an infringement of liberty.

• The ignorant and those with little interest in politics are forced to polls
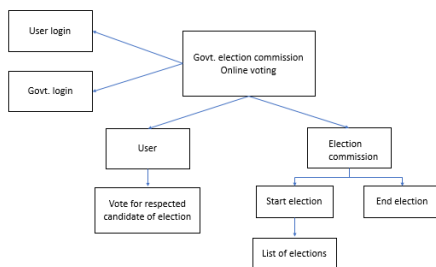
4.2 Proposed system:

We propose to develop a platform which provides on demand services as people should vote compulsory. In this system we newly introducing the record of whoever voted. By scanning the QR code the data can be displayed. And also we maintain that one person should be able to vote only once in a whatever election conducted by adding warnings.Advantages:

• In this we maintaining the record of voter voted in 5years.

• Able to see who voted or not.

• Adding QR code to voter ID card

• Adding warning if person try to vote twice in a particular election conducted.

• There is an objection of Govt. facilities if not voted.

• Compulsory voting prevents disenfranchisement of the socially disadvantage.

• Compulsory voting may encourage voters to research the candidates' political positions more thoroughly.

• The increase in voting participation may stimulate stronger participation and interest in other political activities.

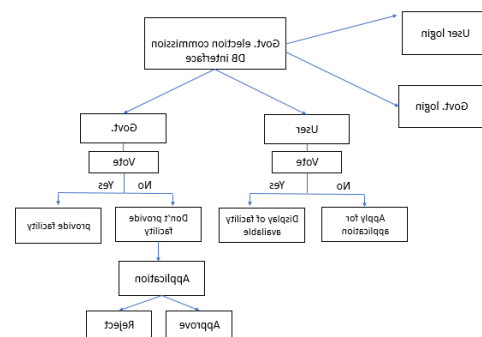• As smaller campaign funds are needed to goad voters to the polls, the rolle of money in politics decreases

METHODOLGY

In figure 1 This an online voting system there are two login one is for citizen and another one is for government election commission when Government election commission. Login through their QR code by scanning. Then they can able to start election or end election. In start election

there will be an list of election to be held. Then they can click the start election on respected election that's going to be held. And when election need to end, then the person can end the election by clicking the end election button.

Coming to the citizen login the person login by scanning the QR code, then he will be able to see the display screen. where the list of candidates of particular election will be listed. The person can be able to vote to their respective candidates by clicking on the button vote. Then the screen closes and user directed to the login page.

In figure 2 there are two logins one is for user and another one is for Government login. The login can be done by scanning the QR code. The QR code have the data saved each person voted or not. when user login then the screen displays shows that to which election he voted and displays the facilities which are provided from the Government and which are available to the respected person. When the user voted to the respective election only he will be able to get the facilities available from the Government, if not voted than the person can apply for the application. Where he can mention that, why

he/she couldn't be able to vote to the respected election and they need to prove the reasons and submit the application

Coming to the Government login, Government officer login through their respective QR code by scanning. Then there they can find the application submitted by the citizens mentioning that why they were not able to vote. Government person can verify the application, where he/she can be able to reject or approve the application according to the application provided by the proof.

when Government approves the application. Then the person who applied can able to get all the facilities provided by the government. If the application is rejected then he /she not able to get the facilities and remains the same status what was in the previous.
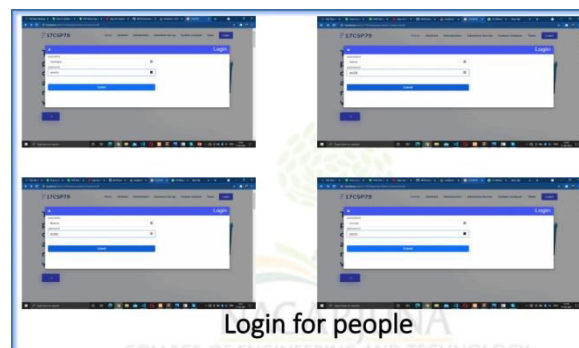

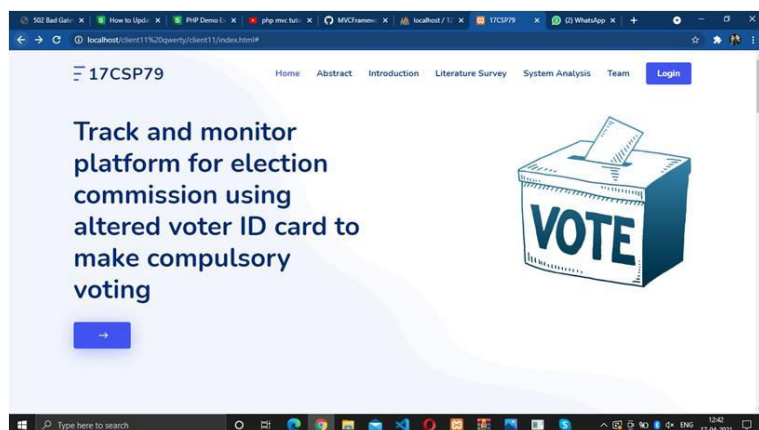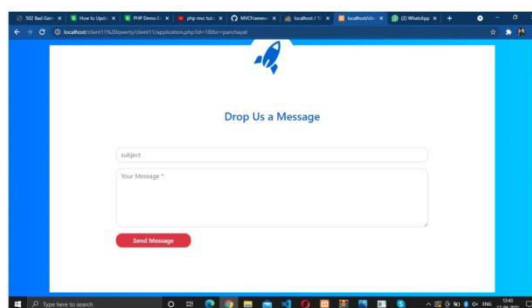**Fig:-**login model
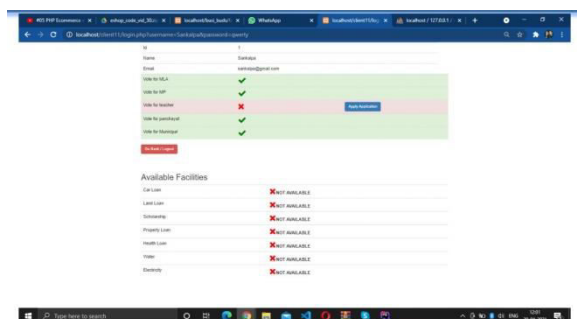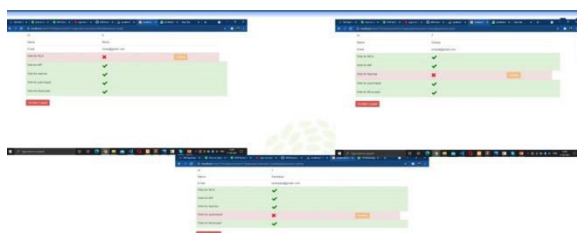

Fig:- After login

RESULTS

Fig:- Home page
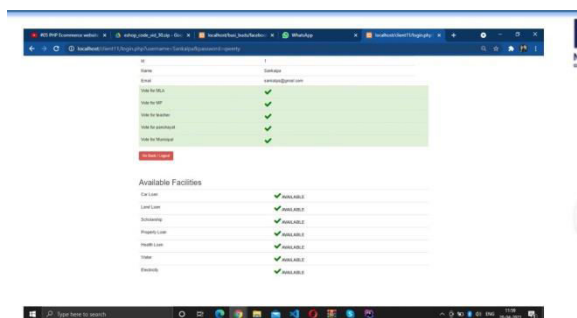

Fig:- Application form

Facilities table showing not available

Fig:- Facilities table

Application in pending waiting to approve by Govt.

Fig:- Pending application

Facilities table showing its available after applying application or if the person voted in all election

Fig:- After applying application

Govt. sector table to approve or reject the application

Fig:- table for applying and rejecting the application

CONCLUSION

Most democratic governments consider participating in national elections a right of citizenship. Compulsory voting has direct relation with democracy. If we will exercise our right only then we can say that government of the people, for the people and by the people. If we will not exercise our right to vote then how we will come to know who is the better or efficient political leader. There should be 100% voting in election. Family members should caste their vote, symbolic fine should be imposed. When public need ration card, or getting license, property registration, they need to show slip of voting stamped by election official otherwise need to pay simple fine. If compulsory voting is not there,

then may be less than half of the people will cast their vote because of the fact that candidate of their choice was not there. On the other hand if people are forced to vote, it is not democratic to force people to cast their vote. People cannot be forced to vote till they have a choice to elect candidates with clean image. As also stated by the Election Commissioner S.Y. Qureishi that compulsory voting does not go with the idea of democracy. He does not agree with the concept of compulsory voting. Last, but not least voting should be compulsory or not, it depends upon the development of a country; how much the people are educated, or aware regarding their right to vote and its value. Compulsory voting is successful in a country like a Australia where there is sanction behind voting. In a country like Australia welfare sanction behind voting and compulsory voting is successful there.

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