

SOLAR BASED ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM LINKED WITH AADHAR USING RFID FOR SAFE AND SECURE VOTING

V.Prabhu* , H.Karthikeyan , V.Raghul Gandhi, L.Dinesh,
Department of Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering,
M.Kumarasamy College Of Engineering, Karur-639113.

Abstract— The crucial focus of this paper is to plan and develop a daylight based electronic voting machine for approval for managing the wired electronic voting issues. This wander consolidates the general particular idea behind using Aadhar card for voting. At the period of voting in the races, the Barcode-Scanner will be used to decipher the Enrollment ID engraved on the Aadhar card in which our database is starting at now set away/enrolled. By then, it drives the accompanying finger approval to arrange. If Indian government gets the biometric voting system for the voting reason we can without quite a bit of an extent make the duplicate of the special stamp in the midst of the choice. A database including singular purposes of enthusiasm of all voters can be secured in RFID tag and it is differentiated and the unpretentious components in the server for affirmation in the midst of studying. The database is secured in PC using visual fundamental.

Index Terms — aadhar, voting, online, system, modular, redundancy.

I. INTRODUCTION

The target of voting is to enable voters to practice their entitlement to express their decisions with respect to particular issues, bits of enactment, subject activities, established corrections, review and to pick their administration and political agents. Innovation is being utilized increasingly as an instrument to help voters to cast their votes. To permit the activity of this right, all voting frameworks around the globe incorporate the accompanying advances: voter distinguishing proof and

verification, voting and recording of votes cast, vote checking, distribution of decision comes about.

Voter distinguishing proof is required amid two periods of the discretionary procedure: first for voter enrollment to set up the privilege to vote and a short time later, at voting time, to enable a national to practice their entitlement to vote by checking if the individual fulfills every one of the necessities expected to vote verification. Security is a heart of e-voting process. Along these lines the need of planning a safe e-voting framework is vital. More often than

not, systems that guarantee the security and protection of a race can be tedious, costly for division heads, and badly arranged for voters.

There are diverse levels of e-voting security. Along these lines, genuine measures must be removed to keep it from open space. Likewise, security must be connected to conceal votes from attention. There is no estimation for adequate security level, on the grounds that the level relies upon sort of the data. A worthy security level is dependably a trade-off amongst ease of use and quality of security technique.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A new method of voting proposes a secure online e-voting system that uses aadhar database as its backend. The system ensures authentication of every individual by matching their fingerprints and the age eligibility for voting is checked by calculating the age of the voter thus making the existing voting cards dual safe. (Rohan Patel et al., 2015). Another article published proposes a various biometric identification to enable voting through Aadhar card. (Sayali Shinde, 2018).

III. BACKGROUND REVIEW

A. Atmega328:

The superior Microchip 8-bit AVR RISC-based microcontroller joins 32KB ISP streak memory with read-write-compose activities, 1KB EEPROM, 2KB SRAM, 23 broadly useful I/O lines, 32 universally useful working registers,

three adaptable timers/counters with look at modes, interior and outer interrupts, serial programmable USART, a byte-situated 2-wire serial interface, SPI serial port. 6-channel 10 bit A/D converter, programmable guard watchdog timer with inner oscillator, and five programming selectable power sparing modes. The gadget works between 1.8-5.5 volts.

B. Power Supply:

In our task, the information control is given by the controlled power supply here; the 230v AC input is wandered around the transformer to 12V and is urged to a rectifier. The yield from the rectifier is a throbbing DC voltage. So we have to change over it into unadulterated DC voltage, the yield voltage from the rectifier is filtered to empty any AC section show even after rectifier now, this is given to a voltage controller to get an unadulterated reliable dc voltage.

C. RFID Reader:

A Radio-Frequency Identification framework utilizes labels, or names appended to the articles to be distinguished. Two-way radio transmitter-beneficiaries called cross examiners or per users send a flag to the tag and read its reaction. In this venture, RFID tags contain the data identified with singular voters. Our small scale controller ATmega2560 contains the accompanying subtle elements, for example, Name of the voter, voter ID, Date of Birth of the voter. At the point when RFID label put close to

RFID per user, RFID per user initiate the subtle elements of specific data of RFID label which is preloaded into miniaturized scale controller memory.

D. MAX 232:

The MAX232 is an incorporated circuit that believes signals from an RS-232 serial port to signals appropriate for use in TTL perfect computerized rationale circuits. The MAX232 is a double driver/collector and normally changes over the RX, TX, CTS and RTS signals. As specified in the above detecting circuit there is control robbery then it will send the message to microcontroller according to our program and it will send the message to GSM through Max 232.

E. GSM Modem:

In this modem in which the telephone transmission of signals can happen. It can be used for by far most of the errand works for signal transmission process. It is an open and electronic cell development used for transmitting compact voice and data organizations works at the 850MHz, 900MHz, 1800MHz and 1900MHz. At whatever point control thievery happens, the banner is given by max232 in a split second it sends the SMS to the customer.

F. LCD Display:

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) screen is an electronic show module and finds an extensive

variety of uses. These modules are favored more than seven portions and other multi-section LEDs.

G. Solar Panel:

A photovoltaic (PV) module is a bundled, associated gathering of commonly 6x10 photovoltaic sun-powered cells. Photovoltaic modules constitute the photovoltaic exhibit of a photovoltaic framework that produces and supplies sun based power in business and private applications.

FLOW CHART:

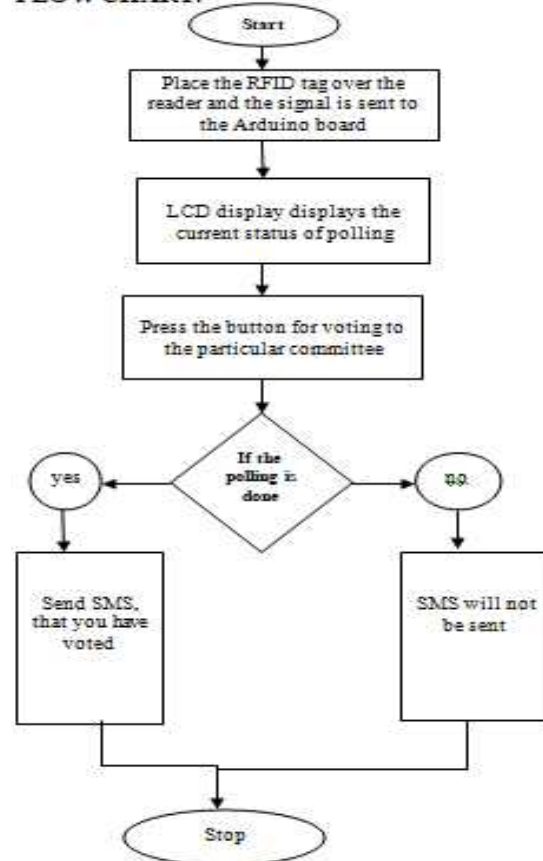


Figure1. Flowchart of the proposed system

H. Process Description:

RFID labels contain no less than two sections: a coordinated circuit for putting away and preparing the data. It adjusts and demodulates a radio-recurrence (RF) flag, gathering DC control from the occurrence peruse flag and a receiving wire for getting and transmitting the flag. The label data is put away in a non-unpredictable memory. The RFID tag incorporates either a chip-wired rationale or a modified or programmable information processor for preparing the transmission and sensor information, separately.

The Arduino venture gives the Arduino coordinated improvement condition (IDE), which is a cross-stage application written in Java. It started from the IDE for the Processing programming dialect venture and the Wiring venture. It is intended to acquaint programming with craftsmen and different newcomers new to programming improvement. It incorporates a code editorial manager with highlights, for example, sentence structure featuring, support coordinating, and programmed space, and gives a basic a single tick system for accumulating and stacking projects to an Arduino board. The hardware implementation part is shown in figure 2 and figure 3. The setup is very simple and reduces the complexities related with biometric related voting systems. By communicating with the individual has some security issues which can be solved by encrypting such messages with a password set by the user themselves.



Figure2. GSM Module



Figure3. Voter Assembly

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The performance of the voting system was analyzed using a Atmega controller along with a GSM module and a solar panel as power supply. The proposed methodology has proved that an RFID based voting system is safer and secure than a biometric based voting system. The code editorial manger further simplifies the programming and reduces the complexity of the task make it easy to debug. This method also enables the user to be aware of any fraudulent

voting by means of the communication technique used here. It shows to perform bit faster than the biometric based voting system, thus overall making it the most suitable and secure method of voting. By using a solar panel it has also made the system eco friendly.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The task demonstrates the increase in the security of the voting system. RFID is more advantageous than barcode scanner and biometric sensor. Even, the RFID tag is also used for tracking purpose. In case of biometric scanner, the fingerprints can be duplicated but in RFID the information is stored inside the chip. So, the security of voting is increased and the fake votes are minimized.

REFERENCES

- [1] R. Murali Prasad, Polaiah Bojja, Madhu Nakirekanti "AADHAR based Electronic Voting Machine using Arduino" *International Journal of Computer Applications* (0975 – 8887) Volume 145 –Issue No.12, July 2016
- [2] Desna Sebastian Greeshma Gopi Lini Rajan "Aadhar Based Electronic Voting System and Providing Authentication" *International Journal of Science and Engineering Research (IJSER)*, Vol 3 Issue 3 March -2015, 3221 5687, (P) 3221 568X.
- [3] M.Sudhakar, B.Divya Soundarya Sai, "Biometric System Based Electronic Voting Machine Using Arm9 Microcontroller" *IOSR Journal of Electronics and Communication Engineering (IOSR-JECE)* eISSN: 2278-2834,p- ISSN: 2278-8735.Volume 10, Issue No 1, Version II (January - February 2015), pp 57-65
- [4] S.M.Shinde, Priti Subramaniam "BIOMETRIC GSM VOTING SYSTEM" *International Journal of Technical Research and Applications*, e-ISSN: 2320- 8163, Volume 1, Issue 4 (Sept-Oct 2013), pp.103-107
- [5] Narendra Singh Pal, Et Al., "RFID BASED BIOMETRIC ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINE",*International Journal of Scientific Research and Management Studies (IJSRMS)* ISSN: 2349-3771 Volume 2 Issue 12, pp: 452-458
- [6] Vahid Ashktorab and Seyed Reza Taghizadeh1, "Security Threats and Countermeasures in Cloud Computing", *International Journal of Application or Innovation in Engineering & Management*, Volume 1, Issue No 2, pp.234-245, Oct 2012.
- [7] Ramani Ranjan Senapati P and Sam Jebakumar J, "Labview Based Automatic Speed Assistance System in Uncertain Road

Conditions,” *IEEE International Conference*,
March 2016.

- [8] Qianxiang Li, Jingtao Hu, "Simulation Model of Induction Motor Based on LabVIEW", *International Conference on Intelligent Networks and Intelligent Systems*, Vol. 00, pp. 273-276, 2010.
- [9] Joao P. Bazzo, Jean C, Silva C, Emerson G, Carati, Marcio Vogt and Tiago Lukasiewicz, "Digital Control System using a Thermoelectric Cell for Temperature Electronic Devices Testing", *IEEE Latin American Symposium*, February 2010.
- [10] Jamal and Qun Xiong, "Real Time DC Motor Position Control by FPID Controllers and Design using Labview Software Simulation," *International Conference on Computer and Automation Engineering*, February 2010.
- [11] Savas Sahin, Mehmet Olmez and Yalcin Isler, "Microcontroller Based Experiments for SCADA Education", *IEEE Trans. on Education*, Vol. 53, no. 3, August 2010.
- [12] Zafer Aydogmus and Omur Aydogmus, "A Web-Based Remote Access Laboratory Using SCADA", *IEEE Trans. on Education*, Vol. 52, no. 1, February 2009.

