Peer – Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

DISCLAIMER

EDITORIAL TEAM

Raju Narayana Swamy (IAS) Indian Administrative Service officer

Dr. Raju Narayana Swamy popularly known as Kerala's Anti Corruption Crusader is the All India Topper of the 1991 batch of the IAS and is currently posted as Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala . He has earned many accolades as he hit against the political-bureaucrat corruption nexus in India. Dr Swamy holds a B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from the IIT Madras and a Ph. D. in Cyber Law from Gujarat National Law University . He also has an LLM (Pro) (with specialization in IPR) as well as three PG Diplomas from the National Law University, Delhi- one in Urban Environmental Management and Law, another in Environmental Law and Policy and a third one in Tourism and Environmental Law. He also holds a post-graduate diploma in IPR from the National Law School, Bengaluru and a professional diploma in Public Procurement from the World Bank.

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay is Registrar, University of Kota (Raj.), Dr Upadhyay obtained LLB , LLM degrees from Banaras Hindu University & Phd from university of Kota.He has succesfully completed UGC sponsored M.R.P for the work in the ares of the various prisoners reforms in the state of the Rajasthan.

Senior Editor

Dr. Neha Mishra

Dr. Neha Mishra is Associate Professor & Associate Dean (Scholarships) in Jindal Global Law School, OP Jindal Global University. She was awarded both her PhD degree and Associate Professor & Associate Dean M.A.; LL.B. (University of Delhi); LL.M.; Ph.D. (NLSIU, Bangalore) LLM from National Law School of India University, Bengaluru; she did her LL.B. from Faculty of Law, Delhi University as well as M.A. and B.A. from Hindu College and DCAC from DU respectively. Neha has been a Visiting Fellow, School of Social Work, Michigan State University, 2016 and invited speaker Panelist at Global Conference, Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute, Washington University in St.Louis, 2015.

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi,
Ms. Sumiti Ahuja completed her LL.M. from the Indian Law Institute with specialization in Criminal Law and Corporate Law, and has over nine years of teaching experience. She has done her LL.B. from the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. She is currently pursuing Ph.D. in the area of Forensics and Law. Prior to joining the teaching profession, she has worked as Research Assistant for projects funded by different agencies of Govt. of India. She has developed various audio-video teaching modules under UGC e-PG Pathshala programme in the area of Criminology, under the aegis of an MHRD Project. Her areas of interest are Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Interpretation of Statutes, and Clinical Legal Education.

Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal

Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal presently working as an Assistant Professor in School of law, Forensic Justice and Policy studies at National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. She has 9 years of Teaching and Research Experience. She has completed her Philosophy of Doctorate in 'Intercountry adoption laws from Uttranchal University, Dehradun' and LLM from Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Dr. Rinu Saraswat

Associate Professor at School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur, M.A, LL.M, Ph.D,

Dr. Rinu have 5 yrs of teaching experience in renowned institutions like Jagannath University and Apex University. Participated in more than 20 national and international seminars and conferences and 5 workshops and training programmes.

Dr. Nitesh Saraswat

E.MBA, LL.M, Ph.D, PGDSAPM
Currently working as Assistant Professor at Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Dr. Nitesh have 14 years of Teaching, Administrative and research experience in Renowned Institutions like Amity University, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur, Jagannath University and Nirma University.
More than 25 Publications in renowned National and International Journals and has authored a Text book on Cr.P.C and Juvenile Delinquency law.

Subhrajit Chanda

BBA. LL.B. (Hons.) (Amity University, Rajasthan); LL. M. (UPES, Dehradun) (Nottingham Trent University, UK); Ph.D. Candidate (G.D. Goenka University)

Subhrajit did his LL.M. in Sports Law, from Nottingham Trent University of United Kingdoms, with international scholarship provided by university; he has also completed another LL.M. in Energy Law from University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, India. He did his B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) focussing on International Trade Law.

ABOUT US
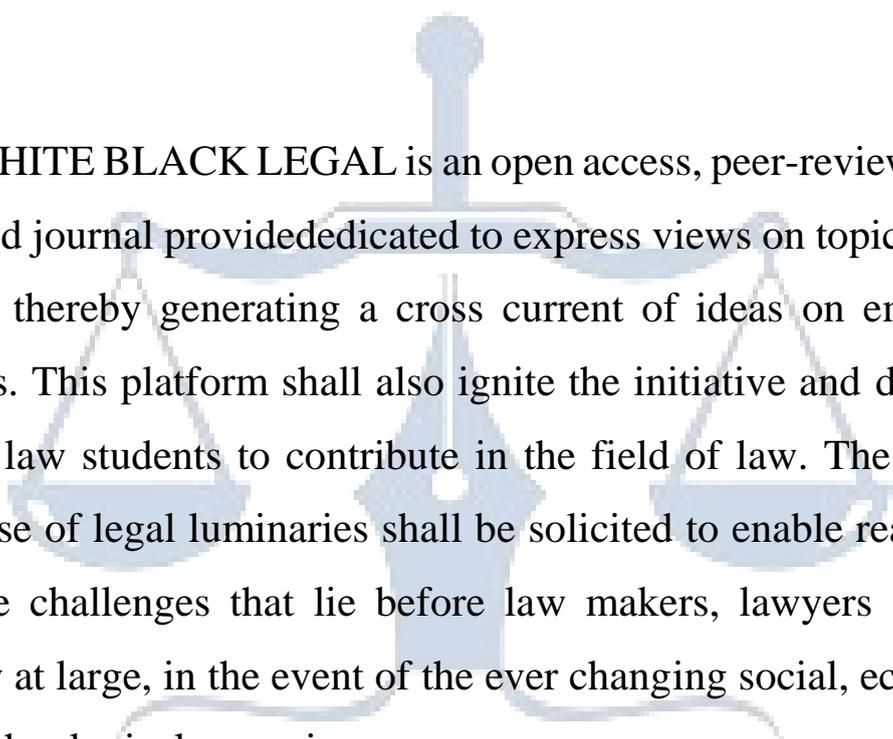
WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

E-VOTING AND DEMOCRACY: A SOCIO-LEGAL ANALYSIS OF DIGITAL VOITNG

AUTHORED BY - SUMAN DEBBARMA

Guest Lecturer

Department of Political Science

Government Degree College, Khumulwng

TTAADC Head Quarters, Jirania, West Tripura- 799045,

CO-AUTHOR - SONALI DEBBARMA

LL.M Criminal Law (Final Year)

Faculty of Law

ICFAI University, Tripura

Kamalghat, Mohanpur, West Tripura-799210,

ABSTRACT

India, being one of the fastest-growing countries to utilize technology, had also accepted an alternative to traditional paper-based elections. Traditional paper-based elections are less expensive, take less time, and allow for speedier vote counting. E-voting refers to a voting process that uses an electronic system rather than the usual paper-based election[1] E-voting eliminates inaccuracies that are common in traditional method elections. However, such benefits create questions about cybersecurity, law, and politics. One of the disadvantages of the traditional method of voting is that senior citizens frequently avoid voting in distant areas because they don't know how to use the present voting methods.

The study focuses on the importance of elections in democracy and looks into the socio-legal implications and impact of e-voting for democracy, as well as the benefits, restrictions and legal frameworks in various countries. The paper assesses the efficiency of existing regulations and compares case studies from other nations to India. The article concludes by underlining the importance of a comprehensive strategy that tackles both privacy and online fraud. It proposes hybrid e-voting models with paper trail verification, strict cybersecurity regulations to prevent

---

[1] Indian Political System: A Comprehensive Overview available at: https://motivatives.com/indian-political-system/ (last visited on March 6, 2025)

cyber fraud, AI-driven manipulation, and foreign national interference, public awareness campaigns to boost public confidence and disprove false accusations, and voter education on digital security.

Keyword: E-Voting, Electoral Laws, Privacy, Legal, Cybersecurity, Technologies, Democracy, Benefits, Challenges.

1. INTRODUCTION

India follows a democratic electing system where the citizen has the power to elect the representatives at national, state and local levels. The election commission of India conduct the elections which ensure fair and free elections. E-voting refers to a voting process that uses an electronic system rather than the usual paper-based election[2]. E-voting plays a very importance role in the modern democracy. E-voting improves efficiency because the traditional technique always causes problems, particularly among the elderly. People living in rural areas, in particular, sometimes have problems with the traditional approach due to the long traditional voting lines and procedures. Traditional election systems are time-consuming and inefficient, disproportionately affecting the physically handicapped and elderly. The previous way of voting requires human intervention, which increases the possibility of counting errors as compared to the new approach. One downside of traditional techniques for both physically impaired and elderly persons is that they must wait in long lines and travel far from their comfortable homes[3]. The e-voting is convenient for both younger generation as well as for the elderly people. The current system is more comfortable than traditional paper-based voting. Digital voting systems attract younger people and boost voter participation. It also reduces malpractices like bias, fraud, false voting, and error while increasing transparency and security. Traditional voting is a time-consuming process, and adopting the new modern e-voting technology will save paper as well as reduce the costs of election. E-voting also emphasize future younger voters and promote digital governance by incorporating technology into government. E-voting in India has both positive and negative effect. Along with the various advantages of e-voting some few disadvantages of e-voting are cybersecurity, digital scans, hacking etc. Election plays a very important role in a democratic country. Democratic country

---

[2]Indian Political System: A Comprehensive Overview available at: https://motivatives.com/indian-political-system/ (last visited on March 6, 2025)
[3] The Importance of Online Voting: A Step Towards Modern Democracy available at: https://onlinevotingapp.com/the-importance-of-online-voting-a-step-towards-modern-democracy/ (last visited on March 6, 2025)

means a country where the citizen has the power to elect the representatives according to their own will. Election plays an important role in a democratic country because it empowers the citizen of the nation to choose representatives, helps people to select representatives based on qualities such as age, background, experience, knowledge. In rural areas, poor villagers have zero knowledge about the person for whom they try to select as representatives. Poor and illiterate villagers often get manipulated by the words of the politicians and vote for the representatives who came to talked with them. They get targeted and often get entice voters with new promises or simply purchase their votes with massive financial resources[4]. Educating people who are presently living in rural areas about the representatives is one of the initiatives that should be taken by the government in order to maintain free and fair election.

Elections are vital for upholding democratic integrity because elected officials will be held accountable to the public, and representatives must act in the public's best interests without bias or corruption. Fair elections provide a legally structured transfer of power, which helps to build public trust as well as prevent leadership disputes. Elections also create a balance of power.

OVERVIEW OF SOCIO-LEGAL PROBLEM RELATED TO E-VOTING
The socio-legal problem related to e-voting contains accessibility, cybersecurity.

1. **ACCESSIBILITY**

    Some persons may be unable to vote because of a lack of digital literacy or access to the internet. It is critical that disabled people and the elderly have no barriers due to a lack of digital literacy in modern voting procedures. Poor people living in remote rural areas know nothing about the new digital voting system; they are aware of it, but they have no practical understanding. Having minimal knowledge of e-voting frequently results in blunders and mishaps, prompting individuals to avoid voting in the next election.

2. **SECURITY**

    There are many problems that affect the e-voting along with the voter's privacy. The e-voting are not free from hackers and hence often face issues relating to cybersecurity. Hackers infect the machines with infectious virus in order to alter the votes. Due to the

---

[4] What is the Importance of Elections in Democracy available at: https://www.importantindia.com/10594/what-is-the-importance-of-elections-in-democracy/ (last visited on March 6, 2025)

advancement in the technologies, the hackers take advantages of the technologies in order to commit crimes. During the election the hackers hacks the online voting system making or erasing the voting[5]. The reason for such hacking may be due to the weak authentication mechanism which allow the hackers to access the databases and manipulates with the votes and results.

2. EVOLUTION AND GLOBAL ADOPTION OF E-VOTING

The growth of voting technology has changed the way elections are held, from traditional paper-based methods to modern computerized voting alternatives[6]. The paper ballots election system was started from 19th century. Voters have the power to vote freely according to their will on paper ballots. The old traditional method of election (paper ballots) was said to be easy to keep record of the voters and easy to verify. The only challenges of using paper ballots are human errors. Human beings at certain age tends to becomes lazy and less productive which may lead to human errors and slow voting counting. Biasness and tempering with the votes. In later 19th - 20th century, the mechanical voting machines came into existence to record fraud and reduce efficiency. The mechanical voting machines is faster, reduce corruption and biases. It is costly and required a good quality of maintenance as compared to the traditional method of voting. Punch card and Optical Scan came during mid-20th century. The punch card system is a system which allows all the voters to slide a blank yellow card from the top into the punch card voting machine at the polling station. After this, the voter stamps their representative choice on the card by pressing into individual holes using the ballot booklet. The device identifies the punch mark which the voter pressed on the ballot booklet and records the vote accordingly[7]. Open Scan System are system where the voters make paper ballots but such paper ballots will be scanned electronically. When the voter enters the ballot paper the machines count the name of the voters which are scanned under Optical Scan System[8]. Later in late 20th century (present), Electronic Voting Machines was introduced which provides more accuracy, speedy work and enhance security. In 1982, India was the first country to adopt the EVM, later widely adopted by other countries such as the US, Brazil, etc. Unlike the traditional paper ballot voting, the EVM is faster at counting and reduces manual errors. The only disadvantages of

---

[5]Arbab Haris Ahmad, Farmanullah, Naila Tabassum, Safia Ali, Mohammad Ayaz, Nadia Bashir, Madeha Neelam, "Electronic Voting System: Nature, Origin and Its Global Application" volume no. 15, *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change* 1333-1348 (2025)

[6]   https://electionbuddy.com/blog/2023/08/29/the-evolution-of-voting-technology-from-paper-to-electronic-voting-solutions/ (last visited on March 7, 2025)

[7] Electronic voting - Wikipedia (last visited on March 7, 2025)

[8] *Ibid.*

using EVM for elections are the risk of hacking and transparency concerns. Internet-based voting became accessible around the twenty-first century. This voting system supports remote voting via secure authentication. It is convenient, accessible, and yields speedier results. The downsides of internet-based voting are comparable to those of the EVM, including cybersecurity issues, privacy concerns, and manipulation[9].

GLOBAL ADOPTION OF E-VOTING

1. **BRAZIL**

   In 1996, Brazil implemented its first electronic voting machine with the first tests taking place in the state of Santa Catarina. Since 2000, all Brazilian elections have been held electronically[10]. Brazil uses the Direct Recording Electronic Voting Machines which is a centralized machine managed by the Superior Electoral Court (TSE). The DRE voting machine is an electronic voting system with biometric authentication. Brazil is the first country to implement the electronic voting. These voting machines reduces counting time.

2. **USA**

   The USA used the DRE machine along with the other two machines, such as the optical scanner, and in a few cases, Internet voting[11]. Some states utilize electronic voting machines (EVMs), while others use paper ballots. Apart from having DRE machine and the other two voting machines, USA could not implement the proper e-voting technologies. Multiple errors are found in all the voting methods from paper ballots to DRE machines[12]. However, the concern related to using DRE machine and other e-voting are the risk of cybersecurity threats. Internet voting and electronic ballots are only available to military members and the disabled. Each state uses a distinct voting procedure. According to a survey administered by the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, at least 300,000 military and overseas voters voted electronically in 2020, and close to 100,000 did in 2022[13]

---

[9] Arbab Haris Ahmad, Farmanullah, Naila Tabassum, Safia Ali, Mohammad Ayaz, Nadia Bashir, Madeha Neelam, "Electronic Voting System: Nature, Origin and Its Global Application" volume no. 15, International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change 1333-1348 (2025)

[10] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_voting_by_country#India (last visited on March 7,2025)

[11] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_voting_in_the_United_States (last visited on March 7, 2025)

[12] *Ibid.*

[13] Voting online is very risky. But hundreds of thousands of people are already doing it available at: https://www.npr.org/2023/09/07/1192723913/internet-voting-explainer (last visited on March 7, 2025)

3. INDIA

In May 1982, DRE machines were first utilized in Kerala, a southern province. DRE machines were set up at 50 polling sites around the roundabout. During that particular time the Indian parliament had not passed a statute regarding the implementation of the electronic voting system. The Indian Supreme Court had followed the rules of the constitution as outlined by parliament. Low-cost E-voting machines were designed by the Election Commission of India[14]. In the year 2004 and 2009, the EVM were used in the national elections for the Indian Parliament Based on mainstream media data, more over 400 million people used electronic voting machines to exercise their franchise in the 2009 elections. Counting such a vast number of votes took only a few hours[15].

4. ESTONIA

In 2005, Estonia adopted the very first I-voting machine for elections, but it can only expand till the year of 2007. Estonia made ID cards compulsory for all, as the card holds the power to allow the voters to vote online from any part of the world. The electronic machine plays a huge role in elections, especially in the fields of local, parliamentary, and European parliament elections. The voter identification card is used for verification. The privacy of voters is additionally secured. Estonian voters can vote several times without restriction. Only the most recent vote will be considered to avoid voters from making multiple mistakes and to allow for the correction of such errors if they do occur. Estonia promotes transparency by allowing voters to vote using a mobile application. Estonia is the most advanced country, offering safe and secure online voting with blockchain implications.

SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES OF ESTONIA'S I-VOTING

In 2019, voters cast 44% of their votes online. Voters find it convenient, as voters can cast votes from any part of the country. This I-voting helps in time reduction and cost of election and also speeds up the vote counting. The only disadvantage of this method is hacking. Some elderly and disabled persons may find it tough to access such methods of voting.

---

[14] *Ibid.*

[15] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_voting_by_country#India (last visited on March 7,2025)

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING E-VOTING

Many countries recognize voting as a constitutional right. Providing free and fair elections is a core responsibility of governance. Conducting an unfree and unfair election to increase the number of votes might generate concerns and undermine trust in the democratic nation, resulting in fewer future participants[16]There are several international standards, such as the United Nations and the Council of Europe (Venice Commission), Organization for Security that have specific requirements on fairness in the development of electronic voting.

UN GUIDELINES ON FAIR ELECTIONS

The UN states guidelines for free and fair elections. Under UN there is a Resolution 63/163 which reaffirms that universally democracy is nothing but the free expressed will of the people to determine their political, social, economic interest of the people[17].

The General Assembly of the United Nations legally endorses the guidelines of democracy, as well as a commitment to "the importance of fair, periodic, and genuine elections" as the principal that allows voters of the nation to express their will freely without any restriction[18]

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS,1948[19]

The UDHR doesn't have specific guidelines related to e-voting; however, there are several articles that discuss general principles that can be applied to e-voting in relation to democratic government and human rights. Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948[20], deals with Right to Participation, according to this article, every individual has the right to vote freely in any election. The election must be free of coercion, equal, and universal. Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948[21], deals with the right to privacy, which states that during any e-voting, every voter's privacy must remain secret. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948[22], deals with freedom of expression.

---

[16] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_integrity (last visited on March 8, 2025)

[17] United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 66/163: Strengthening the Role of the United Nations in Enhancing Periodic and Genuine Elections and the Promotion of Democratization, A/RES/66/163, 19 March 2012, available at: https://undocs.org/A/RES/66/163 (last visited on March 8, 2025).

[18] https://www.ifes.org/Election-Case-Law-Analysis-Series/Lessons-on-Disinformation-and-Election-Disputes/Applicable-Principles-International-Standards (visited on March 8, 2025)

[19] United Nations General Assembly, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, available at: https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights (last visited Mar. 8, 2025).

[20] Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Art. 21, available at https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights (last visited on Mar. 8, 2025)

[21] Id., Art. 12.

[22] Id., Art. 19.

This article explains that all voters have the right to express their opinion during the casting of a vote. The voters should not face any discrimination during the casting of the vote. It is the duty of the government to conduct elections peacefully without hurting the sentiments of any group (Article 2 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948)[23]. Article 3 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,1948[24] states that every e-voting should be free from any cyber fraud or malpractices in order to protect the integrity of the election. The United Nation Human Rights Commission, General Comment No.23[25], states principle discussing on equal access to e-voting, freedom from any coercion, transparent voting method without any restrictions[26].

INTERNATIONAL CONVENENT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS (ICPPR) GUIDELINES FOR FAIR ELECTION

Article 25 of the ICCPR[27] addresses rights concerning elections. According to this Article every citizen has right to vote as well as to be elected. Everyone citizen have the right to express their opinion and interest according to their own will. The ballots voting must be conducted secretly in order maintain the voter's identity[28].

COUNCIL OF EUROPE (VENICE COMMISSION)

The Venice Commission, mentioned under the Council of Europe, suggested key guidelines for e-voting, such as equal voting rights and power to all the citizens, equal opportunity between parties and voters, freedom from any discrimination, the voters having the right to express their will and opinions freely, the voters' personal identity being kept hidden, and the voters using paper ballots for voting; their identity must be kept confidential. Voting must be individual. Any voter taking a family member or any person along with them would be considered to infringe the secrecy of the ballots, hence violating electoral law. When a military person or serviceman could not return home to vote, they had the right to vote at the nearby

---

[23] Id., Art. 2.

[24] Id., Art. 3.

[25] UN Human Rights Committee (HRC), CCPR General Comment No. 25: Article 25 (Participation in Public Affairs and the Right to Vote), The Right to Participate in Public Affairs, Voting Rights and the Right of Equal Access to Public Service, CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7, 12 July 1996, https://www.refworld.org/legal/general/hrc/1996/en/28176 (last visited on 08 March 2025)

[26] *Ibid.*

[27] United Nations, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, available at: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights (last visited on Mar. 8, 2025).

[28] *Ibid.*

polling station. Later, the information will be transmitted to the municipalities. According to the ICCPR and the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights, elections must take place on a regular basis[2930].

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC LAWS:

INDIA:

- The Representation of the People Act,1951[31]
- Election Commission guidelines.
- Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961[32]
- Information Technology Act, 2000[33]
- Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2021[34]

UN:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948[35]
- International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, 1966[36]
- United Nation Human Rights Committee (General Comment No. 25,1996)[37]

USA:

- State-wise election laws

---

[29] Council of Europe, Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters, Venice Commission, 2002, available at: https://www.venice.coe.int/images/SITE%20IMAGES/Publications/Code_conduite_PREMS%20026115%20G BR.pdf (last visited on Mar. 8, 2025).

[30] The Carter Center, Handbook on Observing Electronic Voting, 2012, available at: https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/peace/democracy/des/carter-center-e_voting-handbook.pdf (last visited on Mar. 8, 2025).

[31] The Representation of the People Act, 1951 available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Representation_of_the_People_Act,_1951 (last visited on March 8,2025)

[32] Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 (Amended in 1989), available at: https://www.eci.gov.in/ (last visited on March 8, 2025)

[33] Information Technology Act, 2000, available at: https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1965344/ (last visited on Mar. 8, 2025).

[34] Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2021, available at: https://prsindia.org/billtrack/the-election-laws-amendment-bill-2021 (last visited Mar. 8, 2025)

[35] Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, art. 21, available at: https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights (last visited on Mar. 8, 2025).

[36] International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, art. 25, available at: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights (last visited on Mar. 8, 2025).

[37] United Nations Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 25: The Right to Participate in Public Affairs, Voting Rights and the Right of Equal Access to Public Service, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.7 (1996), available at: https://www.equalrightstrust.org/ertdocumentbank/general%20comment%2025.pdf (last visited on Mar. 8, 2025).

- Help America Vote Act (HAVA), 2002[38].

EUROPE:

- General Data Protection Regulation, 2016[39]
- EU cybersecurity Act, 2019
- Council of Europe Recommendation Rec (2004)11
- Election Observation Mission

ESTONIA:

- Internet Voting Law
- Cybersecurity Measures

4. SOCIO-POLITICAL IMPACT OF E-VOTING

SOCIAL IMPACTS:

E-voting method increases voter participation in the election. E-voting is more accessible than traditional voting. Elderly and disabled persons feel more at ease using the new, modern voting technique. E-voting reduces queues.

CHALLENGES AND RISKS:

1. **Digital Divide**:

   Although electronic voting is incredibly convenient and simple to use, it has a disadvantage because of unequal access to technology.

2. **Accessible issues**:

   Poor people living in remote areas face issues with poor internet connection. Similarly, during e-voting, people living in remote areas face issues due to the poor internet connection

3. **Cybersecurity Threats:**

   Hacking, data breaches, and vote tampering are the biggest risks that can occur during e-voting.

4. **Public Perception and Trust**

---

[38] Help America Vote Act, 2002 available at: https://www.congress.gov/107/plaws/publ252/PLAW-107publ252.pdf (last visited on March 8, 2025)

[39] European Union, General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), 2016, available at: https://gdpr-info.eu/ (last visited on Mar. 8, 2025).

Another challenge that e-voting faces is trust and public perception. Many voters refuse to cast their votes due to the fear of manipulation and hacking.

POLITICAL IMPACT

Compared to traditional voting, electronic voting is faster, more exact, and efficient. Electronic voting is one example of technology which enhances the country's democracy. E-voting counts votes faster than traditional voting. E-voting gives precise outcomes with no human mistake.

RISK AND CHALLENGES

The political impact of using e-voting is that the government or any political parties may manipulate the number of votes. If no e-voting legislation is passed Conducting elections will be difficult to hold. Poor laws will lead to fake complaints and a lack of trust in representatives.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In most countries, e-voting has been adopted because it strengthens democracy, is more efficient, reduces costs, and speeds up time. However, cybersecurity remains a major issue because it poses risks related to cyber, such as hacking, manipulation, and privacy concerns. To combat the issues related to cyber fraud, the legal framework must be strong in order to safeguard voters; there must be a separate law relating to e-voting. In many countries, the laws are strong but lack clear politics; the social impacts must be considered, and different age groups' opinions must be gathered to determine the best way to conduct elections. Implement global protocol regarding e-voting, public awareness, paper ballots as a backup.