The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) :
http://cdac.in

The setting up of C-DAC in 1988 itself was to built Supercomputers. Since then C-DAC has been undertaking building of multiple generations of PARAM range of Supercomputers. At present, most of the R&D activities of CDAC falls into following thematic areas.

High Performance Computing, Multi-lingual Computing, Professional Electronics, Information and Cyber Security, Health Informatics, Software Technologies including e-governance solutions, e-learning technologies, geomatics, open source software, accessibility, etc.

C-DAC also started its education & training activities in 1994 as a spin-off with the passage of time, it grew to a large efforts to meet the growing needs of Indian Industry for finishing schools.

C-DAC has today emerged as a premier R&D organization in IT&E (Information Technologies and Electronics) in the country working on strengthening national technological capabilities in the context of global developments in the field and responding to change in the market need in selected foundation areas.

Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
4th Floor, Westend Centre III, Sector II,
Aundh, Pune 411007 (INDIA)

For more information and registration please visit

Website : http://nvsp.in/rvote
Email   : rvote@cdac.in
Contact : +91 20 25503402/403

Venue:
Meghdoot
Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM)
Dr. Homi Bhabha Road, Pashan,
Pune - 411 008 (INDIA)

Date:
20 - 21st July, 2015

|http://cdac.in | http://deity.gov.in | http://eci.nic.in|

National Conference on Remote Voting (R-Voting)

20 - 21st July, 2015

Cryptographic voting systems.
End to end verifiable voting systems
Voter identification, authorization, vote and voter privacy
Software and Hardware systems reliability, scalability and security
Deployment lifecycle
Usability and accessibility
Analytics.
Legal, political and administration challenges

REMOTE VOTING CONFERENCE

Remote Voting conference

The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) under the aegis of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, with support from World Bank and ECI as sponsor, is organizing a two days National conference on Remote Voting (R-Voting) in Pune, India during 20th-21st July, 2015.

Background:

The Government of India ensures to provide/facilitate the right to vote for every eligible citizen, through the Election Commission of India. The Election Commission of India is a constitutionally established federal authority, an autonomous body responsible for governing all the electoral processes in the Republic of India. Under the supervision of the commission, free and fair elections are held in India at regular intervals as per the principles enshrined in the Constitution.

In India every individual with a minimum age 18, has voting rights. A voter ID is issued to every eligible citizen of India by ECI on their request. In the current system, the voter has to be physically present at the allotted booth, show their photo ID to polling officers for verifying purpose and further proceed to cast their vote, using secret ballot.

As of now, India does not have an absentee ballot system for all citizens. It is implemented in a restricted sense. The Representation of the People Act allows few select citizens, such as those on polling duty, serving in armed forces, and the Head of State like the President and the persons nominated by him to vote in absentia, through postal means. In the current polling system some special/service/notified type of voters can apply for an absentee ballet voting system in advance and cast their votes through postal ballot.

In August 2010, Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill-2010, which allows voting rights to Non Resident Indians (NRI), was passed in both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha with subsequent gazette notifications on Nov 24, 2010. This would enable the hitherto ineligible NRI to vote in Indian elections but they would have to be physically present at the time of voting. Recently (January 2015) Government of India has allowed the NRI to cast their vote through e-Ballot and proxy voting systems.

Even though the current system of voting through postal ballot for Service Voters (and now to be made available to NRI) has been helpful for many years and successful, but has a drawback of delay in reaching, receiving and tallying postal paper ballots

In order to overcome these challenges, there is a need to have a Remote Voting system which will enable the Service Voters and NRI to cast their votes.

The Conference:

For making the Remote Voting / Electronic Voting a success, a complete eco system needs to be built-up which will address the basic fundamental requirements revolving around technological, social and political aspects.

Each of these fundamental requirements has its own implications and challenges. From the technology perspective Remote Voting / Electronic Voting poses a grand research challenge covering broad ranges of issues such as computer security, cryptography, voter identity, voter privacy, vote anonymity, end to end verifiability, and many more.

Apart from Technological challenges, Remote Voting / Electronic Voting needs to address issues related to legal, business process engineering, policy matters and others.

The aim of this conference is to bring the researchers, academics, industry, governmental institutions and more specially the Election Commission of India on a single platform for knowledge aggregation, sharing, discussing the various challenges and possible solutions for making Remote voting a reality. The Conference also aims to leverage on the experiences gained by other countries while implementing the Remote Voting / Electronic Voting.

The scope covers all aspects of Remote / Electronic Voting including, but not limited to following topics.

- Cryptographic voting systems.
- End to end verifiable voting systems
- Voter identification, authorization, vote and voter privacy

- Software and Hardware systems reliability, scalability and security
- Deployment lifecycle
- Usability and accessibility
- Analytics
- Legal, political and administration challenges

The Election Commission of India (ECI) - A Constitutional Body: http://eci.nic.in/

The Constitution of India has vested in the Election Commission of India the superintendence, direction and control of the entire process for conduct of elections to Parliament and Legislature of every State and to the offices of President and Vice-President of India.

The Election Commission of India is a permanent Constitutional Body and was established in accordance with the Constitution on 25th January 1950.

The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY): http://deity.gov.in/

Vision

e-Development of India as the engine for transition into a developed nation and an empowered society.

Mission

To promote e-Governance for empowering citizens, promoting the inclusive and sustainable growth of the Electronics, IT & ITeS industries, enhancing India's role in Internet Governance, adopting a multipronged approach that includes development of human resources, promoting R&D and innovation, enhancing efficiency through digital services and ensuring a secure cyber space.

Objectives

e-Government, e-Industry, e-Innovation / R&D, e-Learning, e-Security, e-Inclusion, Internet Governance