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A NEW APPROACH FOR RECORDING, ANALYZING AND PREDICTING NATIONAL CENSUS DATA (NEXT GENERATION CENSUS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

Nikhil Gautam Department of Computer Science and Engineering (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning) ABES Engineering College, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India nikhilgautam0216@gmail.com
Mohit Kumar Department of Computer Science and Engineering (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning) ABES Engineering College, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India mohitkr741004@gmail.com
Nitish Kumar Department of Computer Science and Engineering (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning) ABES Engineering College, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India nitish002kr@gmail.com
Ms. Sonika Nagar, Assistant Professor, Dept.Of Computer Science and Engineering (Artificial Intelligence and Machine), Abes Engineering College, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University.

ABSTRACT
Traditional census methodologies, often relying on conventional paper-based approaches, have encountered high costs and data security concerns. These limitations have prompted the need for an efficient, secure, and transparent solution. The Next-Generation Census Management System (NGCMS) effectively addresses these challenges through a synergistic blend of blockchain, machine learning, and digital platforms. NGCMS is a MERN application that systematically acquires, records, and calculates population information using Machine Learning and stores it securely using blockchain technology. Prioritizing user-friendly interfaces, robust data validation mechanisms, and scalability, NGCMS streamlines data processes, enhancing overall efficiency and accuracy. NGCMS leverages blockchain technology to establish a tamper-proof audit trail, ensuring data security, and traceability, and fostering trust among stakeholders. Machine learning algorithms extract valuable insights from census data, aiding informed decision-making for resource allocation and policy development. NGCMS is a comprehensive and cost-efficient solution poised to revolutionize census management, steering the future of data analysis and informed decision-making.

Keywords:
NGCMS, blockchain, machine learning, digital platform, census data management, data security, privacy, decision-making, census, hash key, blockchain

I. Introduction
As technology evolves and we move towards a smarter world driven by technology, various old products are automated and efficient every day, but the census process remains using the old method of going door to door to paper form and forcing people to fill in details which is not efficient Resources had been wasted when teachers were employed for this word when their main job was to educate the children.
To solve this problem, we came up with a more efficient and resource-saving solution, the NextGen Census management system.
The integrated blockchain and machine learning census system aims to combine blockchain's secure and transparent data infrastructure with machine learning algorithms to not only streamline the census process but also enable predictive analytics to predict various demographic metrics. This connectivity ensures reliable real-time feedback, facilitates data-driven decision-making, and supports proactive planning in response to dynamic demographic change.
NGCMS is an innovative effort to transform traditional census methods into a seamless, secure, and scalable process.
Integrate the latest blockchain and machine learning technologies to optimize data collection, storage, and analysis.

NGCMS envisions a future where the census process is efficient, secure, and scalable, and where data is used to inform policy decisions and resource allocation.

How NGCMS leverages the power of blockchain and machine learning?

NGCMS uses a hybrid approach that combines the benefits of blockchain and MongoDB?

Secure access is guaranteed with unique hash keys and efficient file storage.

This integration makes enterprise networks more reliable, transparent, and scalable, increasing trust and accessibility for stakeholders.

How NGCMS Incorporates User Roles and Diverse Data Collection?

NGCMS values perspective diversity in the census process.

This enables different user roles such as customers, administrators, and government officials to participate in a comprehensive and inclusive census ecosystem.

It also enables offline data collection to reach remote locations, enriching the database with more information and ensuring everyone is counted.

How NGCMS approaches data security?

NGCMS takes data security seriously when working with sensitive census data.

We implement strict security measures such as two-factor authentication, data encryption, and privacy compliance.

This comprehensive approach protects data integrity and confidentiality and creates a secure environment where privacy is respected.

How NGCMS Demonstrates Project-Based Learning?

NGCMS Demonstrates the Effectiveness of Project-Based Learning.

Apply practical skills in data management, blockchain, and machine learning to transform theoretical knowledge into concrete solutions.

This hybrid digital census management system ushered in a new era of efficiency and accuracy and represents a major advance in modern census data management and analysis.

In summary, NGCMS is a breakthrough product in census management that leverages the power of blockchain and machine learning to address the inefficiencies and transparency issues of traditional systems.

NGCMS is not only a technological innovation, but also a testament to the effectiveness of project-based learning.

This is a great example of how theoretical knowledge can be translated into practical solutions that have the potential to revolutionize the way census data is collected, stored, and analyzed.

The paper follows the clear structure: introduction, proposed methodology, key features, implementation details, outcomes and conclusion.

II. Literature

Blockchain: A shared, tamper-proof record of events, accessible to all participants [1]. The main hypothesis behind it is to create a distributed consensus in this digital world. The idea first came into existence in between summer and fall of 2008. It focuses on a open, distributed, secured, and transparent transactions between parties.

In Jan 2020 the government of India published a strategy of India on block-chain [2] in which it focused on the need to use blockchain to make our digital infrastructure transparent and secured. It also focuses on building a new trust paradigm based on blockchain system. In that report the government also focused on developing public digital infra based on blockchain like land registry, insurances, secured certifications etc.

Ethereum is a decentralized network of computers that act like one world computer, which enables us to build unstoppable applications, but it is slow and expensive, Polygon is a new framework which makes it more affordable, scalable and faster [3]. Polygon is a Layer2 blockchain which essentially helps Ethereum to get more scalable, it does not aim to duplicate Ethereum but improves the speed

and cost constraints of it. A chasm separates Ethereum's sluggish 14 TPS from Polygon's blazing 7000 TPS. [4].
[5] Investigating the potential of blockchain based national population census system, in this paper the authors Sana Rasheed and Soulla Louca provides an insight on currently faces challenges of a centralized, traditional methods of this system, high costs, privacy issues, reduced cooperation and participations.
[6] [7] [8] Focuses on various issues and challenges in traditional approach of census recording, In the traditional approach the cost factor as it is a completely offline work people have to go door to door to record the data and have to record it manually on paper or digital forms that costs a lot of money, also there is a risk of leakage of the private information of the citizens during storage in conventional way or while taking it, sometimes people are less co-operative towards the census collecting officials and in some places linguistic and racial differences also play a role in making task challenging , more complex living arrangements are coming day by day that are creating it a difficult task. Sometimes there are places which are not safe for conducting a census like in a situation of war or if a place is in militants control. To solve these upcoming problems we need a solutions which is cost efficient, secure and takes less resources than the traditional approach.
The study by Bramesh S M and Puttaswamy B S explores machine learning algorithms for income prediction using census data, emphasizing their crucial role in knowledge-based industries. The research compares classifiers like Gaussian Naive Bayes, Decision Tree, Random Forest, Support Vector, and Gradient Boosting on the UCI census dataset, with Gradient Boosting emerging as the most effective in terms of accuracy, F1 score, and ROC index [9]. Other research by Chockalingametal., Bekena, Topiwalla, and Lazar contributes to the understanding of income prediction methodologies, utilizing various classifiers and emphasizing the importance of exploratory data analysis and model evaluation metrics [10]. Recommendations include exploring re-cent census data for model relevance and further investigating different classifiers for predicting annual income. This collective research significantly advances the application of machine learning in income prediction [11].
The article [12] emphasizes the lasting significance of censuses, particularly the UK Census, over two centuries. It stresses their unmatched role in capturing diverse demographic information crucial for government and business decisions. Despite technological advances, censuses provide essential population estimates. The article underscores the importance of maintaining current demographic data between ten-year intervals, with Precisely's datasets ensuring ongoing accuracy.
The paper [13] introduces a method for conducting information-oriented data analysis on census data using statistical models. This involves swiftly evaluating sub-populations, ordered based on criteria like conditional probability, conditional entropy, or mutual informativity of variables.[14] The statistical model, expressed as a distribution mixture of product components, enables efficient analysis while ensuring confidentiality. Applied to census results, the method emphasizes its capability to uncover causal relations between variables. [15] The paper delves into criteria such as maximum/minimum probabilities of values or pairs, minimum entropy, and mutual information to order sub-populations. Overall, the proposed approach showcases its potential for a comprehensive and efficient analysis of census data.
The research [16] introduces a spatial analysis model for forecasting demo-graphic, social, and economic trends in India through the examination of population and census data. It addresses the limitations associated with relying on outdated census information by employing regression analysis to scrutinize both temporal and spatial elements. Coefficients derived from census data [17] facilitate future predictions, offering a more nuanced and frequent understanding of population dynamics. Underscoring the pivotal role of census data in policymaking and planning, the paper illustrates the model's practical application in a case study involving Indian states.

III. Proposed Methodology

3.1 Methodology for data storage/recording.

In this project we aim to create a secure and transparent method to store the census data along with keeping in mind the cost constraints. So we came up with a blockchain based hybrid model that uses both blockchain and the traditional method to store data by exploting the advantages of the both technologies.

3.1.1 Problem Defination.

The initial step in the census recording project is to precisely define the specific objectives of the system.The main objective is to create a structure that can store census data in a secure, transparent and a decentralized manner with keeping the cost as low as possible.

3.1.2 Digital Census Management System.

The Next Generation Census Management System (NGCMS) is a new approach to census management that uses a hybrid approach of digital platforms, blockchain, and machine learning to collect, store, and analyze census data. This approach helps overcome the limitations of traditional paper-based methods and provides a more efficient, secure, and transparent way to manage census data.

In response to the limitations of traditional paper-based methods, a digital census management system is needed. These systems optimize data collection, storage, and retrieval, reducing manual effort and increasing overall efficiency.

The transition to digital platforms is emphasized by requirements such as user-friendly interfaces, robust data validation mechanisms, and scalability to skillfully handle large amounts of information. NGCMS fits seamlessly into this evolution, providing a streamlined census process with improved data accuracy and a scalable architecture.

The main edge associated with digital census management systems include the use of user-friendly interfaces, robust data validation mechanisms, and scalable architectures. Blockchain integration adds a layer of security to NGCMS and ensures the integrity of census data.

3.1.3 Blockchain Integration

Blockchain technology is known for its ability to improve security, transparency, and traceability in a variety of applications. In the context of census management, blockchain integration extends the security infrastructure of NGCMS. A unique hash key generated from an individual's ID card ensures secure access to files stored in MongoDB. Blockchain is responsible for storing and validating metadata, ensuring a tamper-proof audit trail. Smart contracts written in Solidity enable secure and transparent interactions within the system.

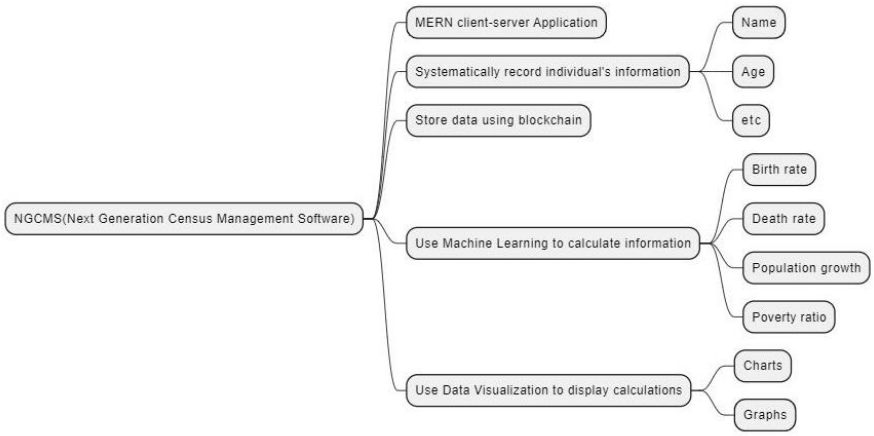

Figure 1: Mind map of system showing overall working.

3.1.4 Data Security Measures.

Protecting the security and integrity of census data is an important concern. NGCMS uses a robust two-factor authentication system for government employees accessing MongoDB, providing an additional layer of protection. Data encryption protocols are used for offline data collection and

transmission to improve data integrity and confidentiality. This system strictly complies with data protection regulations, underscoring our commitment to individual privacy and increasing confidence in the census management process. NGCMS hybrid approach reflects a comprehensive and secure solution for efficient data collection, storage, and analysis along with keeping up cost constraint. NGCMS' hybrid approach harmonizes digital platforms, blockchain, and machine learning to provide a holistic and secure solution for optimized data collection, storage, and analysis. This integration not only reduces the limitations of traditional census systems, but also makes NGCMS an innovative model for future census management initiatives in the future landscape of census data management and analysis.

3.2 Methodology for data storage/recording

In this census prediction project, we aim to leverage machine learning techniques to gain insights and make predictions based on the provided dataset. The dataset encompasses a wide array of demographic, socio-economic, and educational features for districts in India. The primary focus is on predicting various aspects such as population, literacy rate, religious composition, worker demographics, household amenities, education levels, and socioeconomic status. Below are the key steps and considerations for the methodology.

3.2.1 Problem Defination

The initial step in the census prediction project is to precisely define the specific prediction tasks and objectives. This involves identifying the key variables of interest and outlining the goals of the machine learning analysis. The project aims to make predictions based on the provided dataset, which encompasses a wide range of demographic, socio-economic, and educational features for districts in India.

3.2.2 Data Exploration and Understanding

In this phase, Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is conducted to gain insights into the dataset. Key steps include:

- **Distribution of Variables:**
  Analyze central tendency and spread of numerical variables.
  Explore frequency distribution of categorical variables.
- **Identify Outliers:**
  Use box plots, scatter plots, and statistical methods to detect outliers.
- **Understand Relationships Between Features:**
  Compute correlation coefficients for numerical variables.
  Visualize correlations using heatmaps and scatter plots.
- **Explore Categorical Data:**
  Use bar charts and cross-tabulations to analyze categorical variables.
- **Time Series Analysis (if applicable):**
  Analyze temporal trends and seasonal patterns.
- **Missing Values:**
  Identify and strategize imputation for missing data.
- **Data Visualizations:**
  Leverage various visualizations for effective communication.

3.2.3 Data Preprocessing

This phase ensures the dataset is ready for machine learning models:

- **Handle Missing Values:**
  Identify and fill missing data using appropriate strategies.
- **Encode Categorical Variables:**
  Convert categorical data into a numerical format.
- **Scale Numerical Features:**

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Normalize or standardize numerical features.

- **Handle Imbalanced Data (if applicable):**
  Address class imbalances using oversampling or undersampling.
- **Feature Engineering (if needed):**
  Create new features or apply transformations.
- **Data Splitting:**
  Divide the dataset into training and testing sets.
- **Documentation:**
  Record and document all preprocessing steps for transparency.

3.2.4 Feature Engineering

Feature engineering, a crucial model enhancement step, involves creating new features, transforming variables for better representation, and considering interactions between features. This process optimizes the dataset to capture complex patterns, utilizing techniques like logarithmic transformations, feature interactions, and effective handling of categorical variables. Dimensionality reduction methods may also be applied if needed. Feature engineering plays a pivotal role in improving a model's ability to discern relevant patterns and relationships within the data.

3.2.5 Model Selection:

Choose appropriate machine learning algorithms based on the prediction tasks:

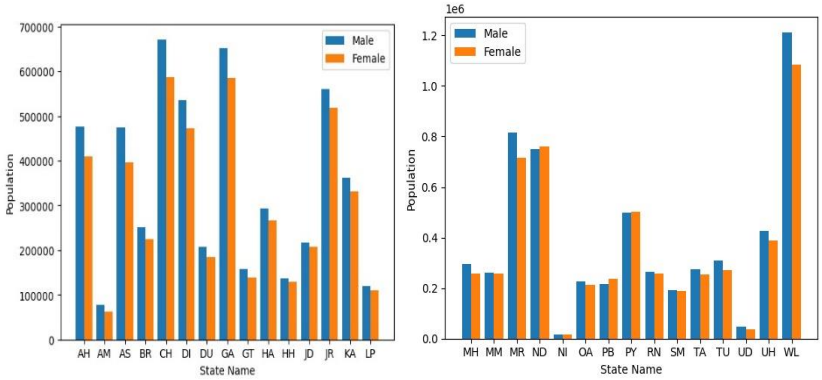

Fig 2 and 3. Graph showing state vs male and female populations

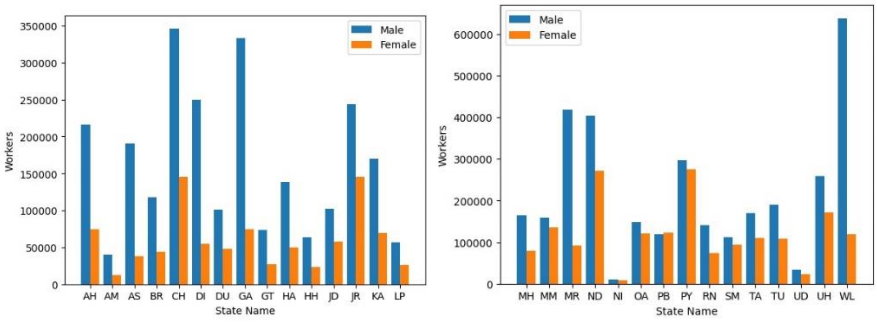

Fig 4 and 5. Graph showing number of workers population vs state

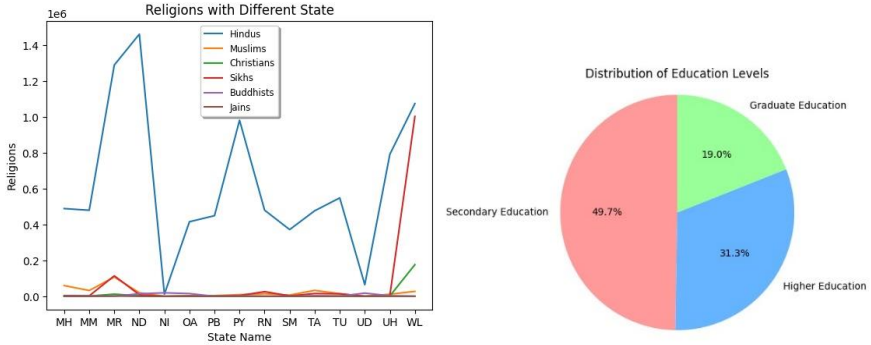

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Fig 6. Graph showing religious distribution of different states

Fig 7. Pie chart showing distribution of education levels

Population Prediction:
Predict the total population of each district in India based on various demographic and socio-economic features.
Algorithm: Linear Regression
Formula: $y = mx + b$
Evaluation Metric: Mean Squared Error (MSE)

Literacy Rate Prediction:
Forecast the literacy rate for each district, taking into account gender, SC/ST population, and related features.
Algorithm: Linear Regression, Logistic Regression
Formulas: $y = mx + b$ (Linear Regression), $P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(b_0+b_1X_1+\ldots.+b_kX_k)}}$ (Logistic Regression)

Evaluation Metrics:
Mean Squared Error (MSE) for Regression,
Accuracy: $\frac{\text{No. of Correct Predictions}}{\text{Total No. of Predictions}}$
Precision: $\frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP + FP}}$
Recall: $\frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP+ FN}}$
F1-score: $2 \text{ x } \frac{\text{(Precision x Recall)}}{\text{(Precision + Recall)}}$

Abbrevations -: TP -: True Positives
FP -: False Positives
FN -: False Negatives

Religious Composition:
Predict the distribution of religious communities within each district, considering demographic and educational factors.
Algorithm: Logistic Regression, Decision Trees
Formula: $P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(b_0+b_1X_1+\ldots.+b_kX_k)}}$ (Logistic Regression)
Evaluation Metrics:
Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score

Workers Prediction:
Anticipate the number of workers in each district based on demographic and educational variables.
Algorithm: Linear Regression
Formula: $y = mx + b$
Evaluation Metric: Mean Squared Error (MSE)

Household Amenities Prediction:
Predict the availability of amenities in households, such as LPG/PNG, electricity, internet, and computers.
Algorithm: Logistic Regression
Formula: $P(Y = 1) = (\frac{1}{1+e^{-(b_0+b_1X_1+\ldots.+b_kX_k)}})$

Evaluation Metrics:
Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score

Education Levels:
Forecast the distribution of education levels within each district based on demographic features.
Algorithm: Decision Trees
Evaluation Metrics:
Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score

Social and Economic Status:
Predict the socio-economic status of households within each district using factors like education, asset ownership, and income.
Algorithm: Decision Trees
Evaluation Metrics:
Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score

3.2.6 Training and Testing:
Splitting the dataset into training and testing sets is vital. The training set is used to teach the model patterns, while the testing set evaluates its performance on unseen data. This ensures the model's ability to generalize and make accurate predictions beyond the training data, preventing overfitting and providing a reliable assessment of real-world performance.

3.2.7 Model Evaluation:
Evaluate the trained machine learning models using task-specific metrics. For regression, employ Mean Squared Error (MSE), and for classification, use metrics like Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-score. The evaluation provides crucial insights into the model's performance, aiding in model selection and optimization for improved predictive accuracy.

3.2.8 Fine-Tuning and Optimization:
Fine-tuning and optimization involve a meticulous exploration of different hyperparameters to enhance the performance of machine learning models. This process includes:

- **Hyperparameter Experimentation:**
  Systematically vary hyperparameters, such as learning rates or regularization terms, to identify optimal configurations.
- **Cross-Validation:**
  Build trust in model predictions by guarding against overfitting through comprehensive cross-validation techniques.
- **Iterative Adjustment:**
  Iteratively adjust hyperparameters based on performance metrics, refining the model for better generalization to new data.

3.2.9 Interpretability:
Ensuring the interpretability of model results is paramount, particularly in scenarios where decisions have implications for social and economic aspects. Depending on the model and the nature of the prediction task, efforts should be directed towards comprehending the factors that contribute to predictions. This emphasis on interpretability fosters transparency and provides valuable insights into the decision-making process, promoting a clearer understanding of the model's impact on societal and economic considerations.

3.2.10 Documentation and Reporting:

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Thoroughly document the entire machine learning process, covering data preprocessing, feature engineering, model selection, and evaluation metrics. Provide clear explanations of results and insights gained, fostering transparency and enabling reproducibility.

3.2.11 Continuous Improvement:

Continuously enhance models and methodologies through iterative processes. Explore additional features and alternative algorithms to refine and improve predictive accuracy. This ongoing refinement ensures adaptability to evolving data and leads to increasingly effective machine learning solutions.By incorporating detailed formulas for evaluation metrics, you can quantitatively assess the performance of each algorithm for different prediction tasks in your census prediction project.

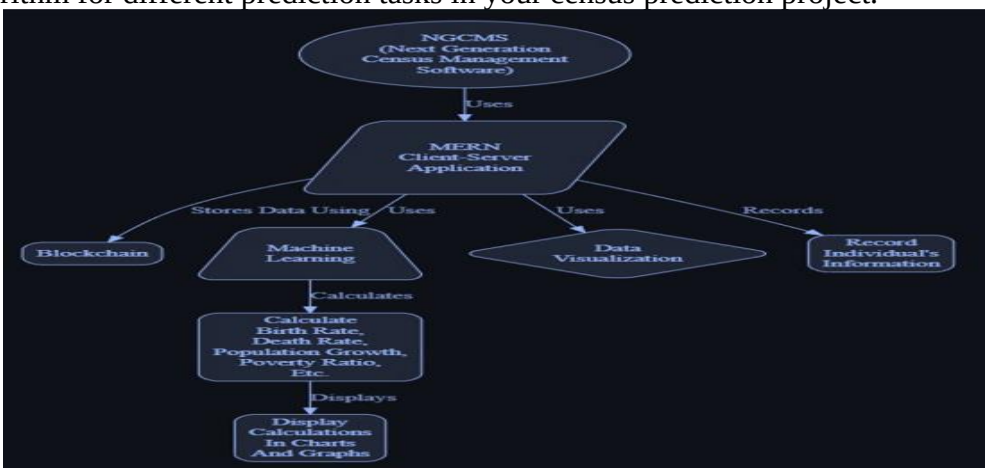

Fig 8. Flow chart of the NGCMS

IV Key Features

• **Unique Hash Key:** A personal ID card is used to generate a unique hash key that provides secure access to the corresponding file stored in MongoDB.

• **Blockchain integration:** Metadata about MongoDB's file space is stored on the blockchain, providing an additional layer of security and transparency.

Blockchain handles metadata storage and validation, and MongoDB handles the actual file storage.

• **User Roles:** The system provides three main user roles:

a) Customer: The user logs in and fills out a census form providing details about family and address. The completed form will be submitted for evaluation.

b) Administrator: The administrator performs redundancy checks to ensure data accuracy and uniqueness. For new submissions, the administrator uses the blockchain to generate a hash key and stores the data in her MongoDB.

c) Government: Government officials evaluate data based on various parameters and use machine learning techniques to predict population characteristics.

• **Offline data collection:** Offline officers collect data using traditional methods in remote locations or in homes not included in the database. The collected data will be integrated into the system.

• **Incentives:** To encourage participation, the government offers benefits to individuals who participate in the census.

Data Security and Integrity

• **Two-Factor Authentication:** A government official uses her two-factor authentication to access her MongoDB for added security.

• **Data Encryption:** Offline data collection and transmission utilizes secure encryption protocols to protect data integrity and confidentiality.

• **Data Protection Compliance:** complies with data protection regulations and has strict measures in place to protect individual privacy. Confidential information will be treated with the utmost care.

Machine Learning Forecasting

• **Data Analytics:** Government officials use machine learning to analyze census data to identify patterns and trends on which to base population projections.

• **Predictive Insights:** Machine learning algorithms generate demographic insights to help inform policy development and resource allocation.

Comprehensive Documentation and Training

• **User Manuals:** User-friendly manuals are provided for each user role to ensure seamless system implementation and use.

• **Technical documentation:** Comprehensive technical documentation describes system architecture, data flows, and security protocols. This hybrid digital census management system provides a comprehensive and secure solution for efficient and secured data collection, storage, and analysis, providing valuable insights for population management and policy development.

V Implementation details

This initiative focuses on revolutionizing traditional census processes by implementing a cutting-edge census management system that harnesses the power of advanced technologies such as Blockchain and MongoDB. The primary goal is to overcome the inefficiencies associated with conventional paper-based methods by introducing a streamlined approach to data collection, storage, and retrieval.

A key aspect of this endeavor involves developing a functional prototype that showcases the synergies between Blockchain and MongoDB. This integration aims to enhance overall efficiency, transparency, and security. Users will benefit from a seamless experience, where a unique hash key, generated from their personal ID card, ensures secure access to stored files within MongoDB.

The system delineates clear roles for different stakeholders. Customers are empowered to log in and submit census forms, administrators conduct redundancy checks using Blockchain for data storage, and government officials leverage machine learning for population predictions. Notably, provisions for offline data collection in remote areas contribute to a more inclusive and comprehensive approach to data gathering.

To incentivize widespread participation, the government offers benefits, creating a system that encourages active involvement. The paramount concern is data security, addressed through the implementation of two-factor authentication, encryption for offline data, and rigorous adherence to data protection regulations to safeguard individual privacy.

Machine learning techniques play a pivotal role in data analytics, enabling government officials to identify patterns and trends crucial for informed policy development. The predictive insights generated by machine learning algorithms contribute to effective resource allocation and population management.

Comprehensive documentation, including user manuals and technical guides, ensures a smooth implementation and user-friendly experience. Through this practical implementation, the hybrid digital census management system aspires to transform census processes, providing a secure, efficient, and insightful solution for data collection, storage, and analysis.

VI Outcomes

1. A streamlined census process with reduced manual effort and paperwork
2. Efficient data collection through an intuitive user interface
3. Provides a user-friendly experience for all stakeholders
4. Improved data accuracy with data validation mechanisms
5. A scalable and flexible system to handle large volumes of data and future growth
6. Unlocking the power of shared data: Improved trust, security, and visibility

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Next-Generation Census Management System (NGCMS) represents a considerable leap ahead within the realm of census methodologies, addressing long-standing demanding situations related to fee, records safety, and performance. Traditional paper-based techniques have confirmed to be each luxurious and inclined, necessitating a transformative solution for the modern-day generation. NGCMS emerges as a strong and revolutionary MERN software that seamlessly integrates blockchain, gadget getting to know, and virtual systems to redefine the landscape of census control. One of the important thing strengths of NGCMS lies in its systematic acquisition, recording, and calculation of population statistics thru the utility of system mastering. By prioritizing person-friendly interfaces and implementing robust facts validation mechanisms, NGCMS guarantees accuracy and efficiency inside the facts approaches, overcoming the limitations of conventional strategies. The scalability of the device further positions it as a flexible device capable of accommodating the various wishes of census control. The incorporation of blockchain technology into NGCMS establishes a tamper-evidence audit trail, addressing facts security concerns and fostering agree with amongst stakeholders. This feature guarantees the integrity and traceability of census data, essential for retaining the credibility of the whole census system. Furthermore, gadget gaining knowledge of algorithms play a pivotal role in extracting treasured insights from the amassed statistics, empowering selection-makers with the facts vital for useful resource allocation and policy improvement. NGCMS, as a complete and price-green answer, holds the capacity to revolutionize census management practices. By amalgamating modern technologies, it not simplest streamlines information methods however additionally units the degree for the destiny of facts analysis and informed selection-making. As governments and businesses are seeking extra green and stable approaches to conduct censuses, NGCMS emerges as a beacon of innovation, providing a transformative course forward inside the realm of population records control.

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