Abstract

The research topic, Radio frequency identification system and management of election problems in Western Uganda a case study of Bushenyi District aimed at the following objectives: i) To find out what benefits can result from the use of RFID-systems as security measures in order to stop multiple registrations during voter’s registration exercise in Uganda, ii) To establish factors causing shortage of electoral materials and its effects on democracy in Uganda, iii) To identify whether the usage of RFID-based system can manage issues of diversion of election materials during elections in Uganda. In this thesis work, the methods which were used in data collection are; Qualitative and Quantitative, where interviews and questionnaires were employed. The major findings from the study were; i) in order to overcome the problem of multiple registration a central data base connected to all polling centers was employed to make it difficult for any individual or group of people to register more than once or have more than one voters card. ii) the problem of shortage of election materials was overcome by giving every election material an EPC code from the manufacturers and stored in the RFID tags embedded on them which are used to track or identify them. iii) for diversion of election materials each tool at the distribution center and polling center has a logical unique code based on the RFID tag used to identify it. In conclusion, with the use of the proposed RFID, when a voter comes, there is voters’ card identification and voters’ information which tallies with one stored in the national data-ware house, otherwise he/she is not allowed to vote. Also with the use of EPC code and tags election materials are not diverted to unknown destinations thereby preventing artificial shortages and election rigging. The researcher recommends that the district of Bushenyi should design and develop the proposed RFID system and implement a software prototype that will effectively handle these complex problems in election management.