

**IMPLEMENTATION OF BLOCKCHAIN IN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION  
CERTIFICATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Instructive foundations utilize distinctive assessment procedures to evaluate the learning system of understudies. Instructive evaluation utilizing conventional strategies has become exceptionally provoking issue because of specific challenges including cheating, bias, political impact and others. Blockchain has given a chance to beat conventional provisos of instructive evaluation framework by giving element like changeableness and detect-ability that work with in overseeing different appraisal issue through web-based appraisals. Contribution of blockchain in instructive appraisal process guarantees straightforwardness by locking the settled scores got by a beginner. Besides each approved hub of square chain based appraisal framework have information about assessment rules to disclose all separations'. Various blockchain based evaluation models have been introduced in the writing. In this survey, writing about blockchain based internet based instructive evaluation models have been analyzed for development of online instructive appraisal framework, assurance of limits and distinguishing proof of holes in web-based evaluation component. We have gathered articles from 2008 till 2021. As far as we could possibly know, no SLR has been introduced that talked about instructive evaluation models utilizing blockchain. A blockchsaïn based appraisal model has additionally been proposed in this article, to contribute in the area of online examinational assessment to conquering the limits that emerge in presently existing models.

**Keywords-** *Blockchain, University, Examination ,*

**Introduction**

Blockchain has been widely talked about as the establishment innovation behind digital forms of money, as displayed in Yuan and Wang's (2018) study, and of late as an information stockpiling opportunity that can produce critical, valuable effect in beforehand neglected ventures like assembling (Angrish, et al., 2018), medical services (Agbo, et al., 2019), and schooling (Bartolomé, et al., 2017). The objective of this review is to investigate the possible chances, difficulties, and generally speaking ramifications of executing blockchain in the training area. In doing this, the paper will investigate two key inquiries. To start with, how might blockchain innovation work on the presentation of instructive organizations and their understudies' learning? This inquiry will dissect three unique sections that might profit from blockchain arrangements: 1)

instructive associations (e.g., colleges, new businesses, NGOs) that might be searching for ways of improving the effectiveness and security of understudies' information stockpiling and the board; 2) students who might profit from really captivating, dependable, and maintainable ways of gathering, bear witness to, and share information; 3) managers who are searching for solid, secure strategies to survey the legitimacy of understudies' abilities and accreditations. This paper will examine the impetuses, fears, and generally objectives of these three gatherings and break down blockchain as an answer that might produce both individual and aggregate worth through instructive applications.

The subsequent inquiry investigated in this paper is: what are the obstacles of blockchain execution inside the instruction area? This inquiry will zero in on distinguishing and breaking down the kinds of difficulties that might emerge for both private and state funded schooling associations that plan to create or execute blockchain arrangements.

### **What is blockchain**

As displayed in Zheng, et al's. (2017) outline of blockchain advances, blockchain is an unchanging, decentralized data set — a chain of "blocks" which store data like exchanges' dates, times, sums, as well as (members on the blockchain are generally not by and by recognizable). There are various sorts of blockchains: public, private, and permissioned.

A public blockchain permits anybody to join and add to the organization (Zheng, et al., 2017). Thusly, public blockchains are significant in that they give really decentralized, democratized and sans authority activities. Not at all like public blockchains, permissioned blockchains just permit confirmed members, for example, the individuals from, a welcomed and approved association prior to joining the organization. The third sort of blockchain is private; private and permissioned blockchains are comparative, yet a distinction between them is that private blockchains are possessed and kept up with by a solitary association .

There are various components that guarantee the security of a blockchain. For example, each square inside the blockchain stores a hash of the past block. A hash work takes a contribution of variable length and produces a result of fixed length. Along these lines, hashing inside the blockchain (i.e., hash chain) makes it truly challenging to change past blocks, subsequently guaranteeing unchanging nature. Also, the excavators who add blocks on the blockchain are boosted to guarantee the trustworthiness of the organization by invalidating any malignant exchanges. The idea of such motivators might shift dependent on the blockchain convention utilized, yet one of the most famous conventions, Proof of Work (PoW), requires "work" (i.e., computational power) for diggers to add squares to the chain, which boosts them to not squander important assets by supporting malevolent exchanges/blocks.

Another specialized blockchain term worth comprehension for the reasons for this paper is that of a brilliant agreement — a PC program on the blockchain, which contains the particulars of the

arrangement between a purchaser and a merchant, and could be consequently executed by excavators (Zheng, et al., 2017). A savvy contract accordingly authorizes and works with the exchange and execution of an agreement.

### **Objective**

- 1) To study in condition of blockchain in training research
- 2) To study in uses of blockchain in schooling.

### **The state of blockchain in education research**

It is actually significant that the utilization of blockchain in education is as yet in its early stages, which influences the admittance to and the nature of accessible exploration on the subject. As Alammary, et al. (2019) state, "albeit the volume of writing on the use of blockchain to education has been expanding over the most recent couple of years, it is as yet divided, and no methodical audit has yet been directed on the theme". Also, Thayer (2018) claims that "the present blockchain innovation may not be developed to the point of scaling for all utilization cases. This is a specific worry for the education stage use cases [e.g., blockchain record keeping or advanced resources use cases]". Considering that blockchain investigation with regards to the education business is so later, a significant number of the as of now powerful blockchain-in-education drives have not yet been generally explored and recorded.

To guarantee that the shortage of accessible exploration doesn't contrarily affect the nature of this paper, this review grows the number and sort of sources utilized, as displayed in the accompanying area.

- **Applications of blockchain in education**

In their methodical survey of blockchain-based applications in education, Alammary, et al. (2019) feature twelve classes of applications. While their rundown is thorough, the creators don't delve into insights concerning each sort of use. Along these lines, this paper will involve their rundown as a structure, yet talk about different analysts and business people's work to detail a few significant applications of blockchain in education independently.

### **Certificates and identity management**

Devine (2015) fights that through blockchain, understudies' educational records become public and successfully shareable with administrators and schools for extra personal development openings. Thusly, "the authorized educational plan could be used to make projections of future potential ward on individual understudy learning annals" . This application benefits understudies, by offering them a drawing in contraption to track and share their academic progression, yet

likewise organizations, who can rely upon precise, real depictions of understudies' normal ward on insightful achievement (trusted in affirmation).

A key insightful drive that intends to create an overall establishment for cutting edge educational capabilities is the Digital Credentials Consortium (<https://digitalcredentials.mit.edu>), set up in 2018 and passed through an association among top overall schools. Their focal objective is to manufacture a trusted in system for insightful progressed certifications. According to meet #3, which is an agent of one of the European high level training establishments related with the Digital Credentials Consortium, all through the impending five years, the accessories want to outline a colossal association of overall educational foundations and a climate of associations (i.e., supervisors) that use the standard they portrayed. In this particular circumstance, a piece of the indispensable benefits for understudies on the Digital Credentials Consortium stage will be: holding a checked, profound record of learning achievements to give to organizations, obtaining capabilities cautiously in a strong way, not mentioning or pay their schools for copies from their records, and orchestrating licenses got from different universities. On the contrary side of the reach, educational establishments benefit by administering and sharing understudies records in an expense capable, secure way, taking out the risks of identity deception, and moving toward a streamlined cycle to give various accreditations to one understudy source. At last, as referred to beforehand, associations would benefit by adequately getting to actually look at insightful authorizations of likely laborers.

One of the educational foundations driving the Digital Credentials Consortium, MIT, has commonly developed other blockchain applications to streamline the educational affirmations process. For instance, MIT Media Lab and Learning Machine's Blockcerts (<https://www.blockcerts.org>) is an open standard for blockchain certificates, a phase that grants educational associations to complete blockchain licenses inside their ventures. The journey for understudies on the Blockcerts stage is short and essential: customers download the Blockcerts application and are offered a private pass articulation to ensure ownership; from there on, they add capability underwriters to their; all in all, they get, make due, and disperse accreditations. Blockcerts is a "striking case as a drive reliant upon [blockchain] for affirmation", as ensured by Bartolomé, et al. (2017). Bartolomé, et al. inspect blockchain deals with the issue of formal academic capacities forgetting to guarantee capacities inside a subject (significance) or to portray a particular's data coming from non-formal/relaxed sources (broadness). Likewise, the MIT Media Lab started adding electronic certificates to blockchain to compensate neighborhood for their responsibilities to the Lab's work (Tapscott and Kaplan, 2019).

Various occasions of certificates and identity management blockchain applications completed by educational foundations fuse University of Nicosia's commitment of authorized courses through certain certificates on the blockchain (Bartolomé, et al., 2017) and Southern New Hampshire University giving its College for America understudies their single fellow's or accomplice degrees in an automated plan on the blockchain, nearby a standard paper plan.

Besides, Open Source University (<https://os.university>) cases to be "The World's Academic and Career Development Ledger", which attempts to "give affirmation to understudies' insightful confirmations on a lone record that impending directors and other educational establishments can rely on as really taken a look at truth". Open Source University states that their coordinating computation will help associations with looking out qualified up-and-comers using the stage, while customers' accreditation credits will be used to help them with review potential, suggested work decisions. Also, the stage similarly contains an appearance part, and all portions to learning content providers are executed using clever agreements. Likewise to the Digital Credentials Consortium model, Open Source University intends to include blockchain to help every one of the three basic accomplices in the education cycle: understudies, the insightful local area, and associations.

It merits featuring that associations among undertakings and colleges have been framed too. For example, IBM and Northeastern University have banded together to permit IBM workers, clients, and individuals from the general population to utilize IBM-gave identification qualifications towards the fulfillment of a Northeastern expert Master's certificate. "This association perceives that learning can happen all over and that expertise dominance ought to be adaptable from work to college" As the Tapscott and Kaplan feature, "assuming an understudy masters another ability, teams up to do a job, or oversees others at work, then, at that point, those abilities and experience could go on the learning record, as well" . In this way, qualifications management blockchain applications in education go past scholarly accomplishment, venturing into parts of learning that happen outside of the homeroom.

Past colleges' executions, there is enormous number of exclusive new businesses utilizing blockchain for learning confirmation purposes. For example, BCDiploma (<https://www.bcdiploma.com/>) is a powerful European beginning up that "dematerializes and mechanizes the issuance of ensured recognitions and certificates". They do that by safely putting away information on the ethereal block chain and having an open source application that has falsification resistant guarantor identity affirmed by shrewd agreements. Their answer offers backers 90% expense investment funds and has been broadly utilized by colleges around Europe. As per Langard (2019), the decentralized assistance depends on the Ethereum Blockchain Certified Data Token, utilizing a protected a single tick innovation to get to affirmed agreeable information. All the while, an alumni understudy gets a URL interface through which to demonstrate the genuineness of confirmations.

Generally speaking, there are various colleges, enormous undertakings, and new companies that plan to improve and work with the most common way of giving students long lasting computerized qualifications to perceive and guarantee the genuineness of accomplishments both inside the homeroom (e.g., scholarly degrees) and outside (e.g., MOOCs or monstrous open internet based courses), other web-based courses), through blockchain innovations.

## Enhancing and motivating lifelong learning

Blockchain also has multiple applications within the educational process — making teaching and learning more engaging and fun.

In this context, Devine (2015) claims that students and teachers show “frustration with many of the standard online learning tools”, which fail to effectively engage learners. Therefore, he explores block chain’s Open Source framework as a potential tool that may “provide improvements or enhancements to the existing online teaching and learning experience”. Inspired by Melanie Swan’s *Blockchain: Blueprint for a new economy* (Sebastopol, Calif.: O’Reilly, 2015), Devine defines blockchain learning as decentralized learning contracts/exchanges focused on students’ personal development.

In parallel, Thayer and Yanckello (2019) claim that most administrative systems within educational institutions perform poorly on the key metric of engagement not only within the learning process, but also across multiple levels: recruitment, enrollment, retention, and alumni advancement. Thus, they recommend CRM technologies combined with analytics and blockchain, to offer personalized services to students throughout the entire educational cycle.

In this context, multiple start-ups aim to enhance the learning process through blockchain instances, mostly focused on out-of-classroom education (*e.g.*, lifelong personal development). For instance, is a gamified online education platform that provides users learning incentives such as tokenized scholarships for completing tech courses or reaching learning milestones on BitDegree. The BitDegree team claims that the BDG token will track educational achievement data and will reward the parties engaged within the platform (*e.g.*, learners, course providers, community contributors). In this context, the BitDegree Studio helps course creators build gamified, engaging, data-driven course experiences, which are subsequently offered to learners through the BitDegree Marketplace.

. Educators create programs, teach, and are rewarded through ODE tokens on the ODEM Marketplace, which is administered through smart contracts secured on the blockchain. Employers can verify candidates’ credentials (*e.g.*, skills, previous employers, and educators) in an easy and reliable way. Lastly, educational organizations can manage and deliver accreditations for their students by using the ODEM platform. Overall, ODEM.io makes learning, teaching, and employing more engaging and effective by using blockchain.

In conclusion, many private initiatives aim to make the learning and teaching processes for learners and content providers more effective and engaging through blockchain (*e.g.*, using educational tokens as rewards, eliminating unnecessary middlemen and bureaucracy), as summarized in Table . This shows that blockchain-powered tokens offer the opportunity to substantially enhance the motivation and engagement of learners within non-formal and informal educational platforms such as online courses and MOOCs. However, it is worth noticing that

very few projects (if any) highlight the efforts made by universities to enhance and motivate formal education through blockchain. This is a relevant insight that is explored in the next section. What are the challenges that stop universities from using blockchain to make learning and teaching more effective

**Table 1: Summary of block chain-in-education applications**

Value proposition	Examples discussed ( <i>e.g.</i> , organizations)
1. Certificates and identity management	Digital Credentials Consortium Blockcerts Open Source University BCDiploma
2. Enhancing and motivating lifelong learning	BitDegree ODEM.io

## Conclusion

This review intends to react two key examination questions. To start with, how could blockchain innovation work on the presentation of educational foundations and understudy learning? Second, what are the obstructions of blockchain execution inside the education area? In this unique circumstance, this paper examined key advantages of applying blockchain in education, for example, enabling students (self-sway), enhancing security and effectiveness for educational establishments, organizations, and understudies, and for the most part incorporating more trust and straightforwardness inside exchanges in our general public. While investigating applications of blockchain in education, the review zeroed in on confirmation and identity management drives (Digital Credentials Consortium, Open Source University, BCDiploma) and applications that rouse long lasting learning (BitDegree, ODEM.io). In equal, challenges were talked about across a wide scope of regions: lawful, versatility, information protection and security, market reception, and advancement. While breaking down these themes, this paper featured two key gatherings engaged with the blockchain-in-education environment: recipients (colleges) and suppliers (new businesses, associations) of such arrangements. Moreover, two exploration approaches were utilized, to offer a complete and different examination: case-based and research-based. As a component of the main methodology, this work utilized meetings and examination on private and public advanced education establishments carrying out blockchain arrangements. As a feature of the subsequent methodology, this review introduced synopses of examination studies by education, lawful, and innovation specialists.

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