

# A Comprehensive Survey on Resume Verification using Blockchain technology

1<sup>st</sup> Durvesh Chopade

Computer Engineering  
Department Pune Institute Of  
Computer Technology Pune,  
India  
dschopade7k@gmail.com

2<sup>nd</sup> Pranay Chavhan

Computer Engineering Department  
Pune Institute Of Computer  
Technology Pune, India  
chavhanpranay48@gmail.com

3<sup>rd</sup> Sai Jadhav

Computer Engineering Department  
Pune Institute Of Computer  
Technology Pune, India  
saijadhav1723@gmail.com

4<sup>th</sup> Ujwal Khairnar

Computer Engineering  
Department Pune Institute Of  
Computer Technology Pune,  
India  
khairnarujwal02@gmail.com

5<sup>th</sup> Prof. P.R.Patil

Computer Engineering Department  
Pune Institute Of Computer  
Technology Pune, India  
pictpravin@gmail.com

**Abstract**—Abstract: Blockchain technology has developed beyond its original application in cryptocurrencies and is now widely recognized for its potential to completely transform a number of different industries. This survey report supports provides a thorough analysis of blockchain research. Applications in a number of industries, including as healthcare, banking, governance, education, and supply chain management. Blockchain's decentralized, open, and safe architecture presents encouraging answers to problems like trust, privacy, and data integrity. Blockchain is allowing smart contracts, decreasing fraud, and revolutionizing payments and transactions in the financial industry. It improves patient data management and guarantees the safe exchange of medical records in the healthcare industry. Supply chain operations are being reshaped by the technology's capacity to track products and authenticate them, and it also makes it easier for academic credentials to be securely recorded in the classroom. Blockchain is also being incorporated into governance frameworks to improve openness and lessen corruption. This study attempts to illustrate the wide-ranging effects of blockchain technology and its potential to transform a variety of industries by examining recent developments, difficulties, and viable paths forward.

**Index Terms**—blockchain, decentralized systems, cryptographic security, smart contracts, distributed ledger, data integrity, privacy, transparency, scalability, supply chain management, healthcare, finance, governance, education, Interplanetary File System (IPFS), machine learning integration, consensus mechanisms, digital transformation

## I. INTRODUCTION

Blockchain technology has evolved into a disruptive and versatile invention with applications well beyond cryptocurrencies since its debut in 2008 with the introduction of Bitcoin. Blockchain is essentially a distributed and decentralized ledger system that ensures data security, transparency, and immutability without requiring a central authority. These characteristics have raised interest from a range of sectors hoping to capitalize on blockchain's ability to resolve enduring problems with trust, data integrity, and efficiency.

Supply chain management, government services, healthcare, banking, and the Internet of Things (IoT) are just a few of the businesses that have used blockchain in recent years. The promise of greater security and transparency has sped up adoption in areas including voting systems, smart contracts, decentralized finance (DeFi), digital identity verification, and non-fungible tokens (NFTs). Each of these uses' benefits from the core features of blockchain, which include decentralized consensus, cryptographic security, and the ability to create tamper-proof records.

However, a variety of barriers keep blockchain technology from becoming broadly adopted, despite its revolutionary potential. Issues with scalability, energy consumption, regulatory ambiguity, and compatibility across different blockchain systems continue to hinder its usage in specific use applications. Furthermore, because the technology is new, stakeholders need to better understand its benefits and drawbacks in order to realize its full potential.

The growing significance of blockchain in the digital economy cannot be overstated. As companies focus more emphasis on accountability and transparency, blockchain provides a foundation for trustless interactions that might completely transform traditional company structures. Peer-to-peer transactions are made easier by blockchain, which eliminates intermediaries and speeds up transactions while generating new economic ecosystems. Furthermore, the decentralized nature of blockchain aligns with the principles of digital sovereignty, allowing individuals and institutions to maintain control over their data and assets, which shifts the power dynamics in a variety of sectors.

The impact of blockchain extends beyond certain industries and is seen internationally, particularly in light of the digital transformation. Businesses and governments are looking into blockchain as a means to improve the efficiency of supply chains, expedite public services, and facilitate secure digital identities. By doing this, businesses are not only increasing

operational efficiency but also creating opportunities for innovative solutions to pressing societal issues like financial inclusion and access to essential services. Blockchain technology has the ability to create a more equitable and inclusive digital economy and drive fundamental change in a variety of industries as it advances.

Continued research is crucial to overcoming the barriers to blockchain adoption and enhancing its capabilities. By examining innovative consensus techniques, scalability solutions, and interoperability frameworks, researchers and practitioners contribute to the development of a more robust and adaptable blockchain ecosystem. Collaboration between academic institutions, industry, and regulatory bodies is essential to ensuring that blockchain technology advances in a way that reduces present challenges while optimizes its future benefits. By fostering innovation and information sharing, the blockchain community can create an environment that promotes the technology's growth and sustainability, ultimately leading to its broader adoption and integration into everyday life.

This survey study aims to provide a comprehensive review of blockchain applications across multiple domains, highlighting noteworthy developments and uses. Along with listing prospective advancements and trends that might have an impact on the next generation of blockchain technology, we also examine the current barriers to blockchain adoption. We anticipate that this study will yield valuable insights into how blockchain technology could advance digital transformation and further disrupt various industries.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The potential of blockchain technology to solve important problems in a number of fields, including education, has drawn a lot of interest. Numerous research has examined how blockchain can improve security, transparency, and efficiency in the context of academic credential verification and recruitment. The purpose of this literature review is to examine and summarize the main conclusions of several studies that look into blockchain-based systems for confirming academic credentials and expediting hiring procedures.

The work "*A Secure and Privacy-Preserving Student Credential Verification System Using Blockchain Technology.*" makes a substantial contribution to this field. This study presents a blockchain-based paradigm that tackles prevalent problems like credential tampering, data misuse, and time-consuming verification procedures. The concept ensures minimal exposure of sensitive information by enabling selective publication of credential features through the use of Ethereum and smart contracts. In order to store encrypted documents, it also incorporates the Interplanetary File System (IPFS), and Ethereum's blockchain guarantees tamper-proof credential integrity. Compared to conventional third-party verification

techniques, the suggested methodology offers improved security and speeds up verification.

The article "*A Systematic Literature Review on Blockchain-Based Systems for Academic Certificate Verification.*" presents another thorough investigation. The use of blockchain technology in the field of education is reviewed in this study, with a focus on its use for academic certificate issuance and verification. After 34 pertinent papers were examined using the PRISMA framework, six major themes emerged, including blockchain classification, security, transparency, and forgery prevention. The results show how blockchain might automate and decentralize the verification process, but they also point to research gaps, especially in the areas of scalability and adaptability to current designs.

The use of blockchain in education is further examined in the study "*Verification Process of Academic Certificates Using Blockchain Technology.*" It makes the case that conventional techniques for confirming academic credentials are vulnerable to fraud and forgery, which erodes confidence in the legitimacy of credentials. The study suggests a decentralized method that guarantees the security and reliability of academic records by utilizing blockchain technology, namely through the Academic Certificate Authentication System (ACAS). Although blockchain presents intriguing answers, issues like cost and scalability are noted as crucial areas that require more research.

"*Blockchain-Based E-Voting Systems: A Technology Re-view*" offers a thorough analysis of blockchain-based e-voting systems in the larger framework of blockchain applications. The findings are pertinent to blockchain verification procedures because of their emphasis on security, transparency, and decentralization, even though they are not specifically related to education. Key blockchain-based e-voting technologies are highlighted in the report along with their implications for enhancing digital process trust. Concerns of scalability and efficiency are also pertinent to the education sector, as widespread use of blockchain technology for credential verification may encounter comparable problems.

An integrated blockchain framework for higher education and recruiting is proposed in the study "*A Blockchain-Based Model for Integrated Higher Education and Recruitment Information.*" This methodology streamlines the hiring process by combining data from corporate entities and educational institutions to produce thorough profiles for graduates. The framework facilitates easy communication between employers and educational institutions while guaranteeing the security and confidentiality of student data. This approach offers a safe and open way to validate academic accomplishments, which has ramifications for credential verification as well.

The relevance of blockchain in reducing certificate frauds is examined in the paper” *IPFS-Blockchain Smart Contracts Based Conceptual Framework to Reduce Certificate Frauds in the Academic Field*”. Academic records are not only safely kept but also shielded from unwanted changes thanks to the combination of IPFS and blockchain. Their methodology ensures a high level of accountability and transparency by automating verification processes through the use of smart contracts.

”*Strengthening Data Integrity in Academic Document Recording with Blockchain and Inter Planetary File System*” talks about how blockchain makes academic document recording more data-integrated. The study highlights how blockchain technology might greatly improve the accessibility and dependability of academic data when paired with decentralized storage options like IPFS. The report also emphasizes how IPFS provides educational institutions with scalable and affordable storage options, while blockchain guarantees immutable records.

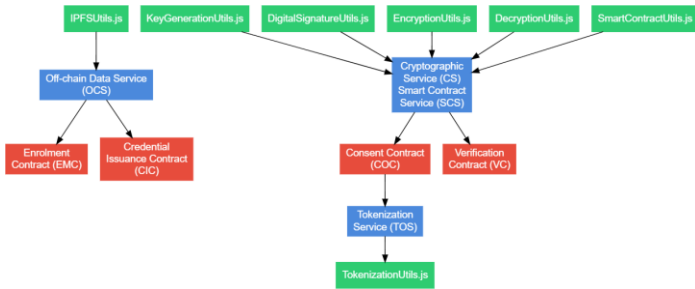
The literature considers the significance of privacy protection in blockchain-based systems for academic credential verification in addition to the previously mentioned studies. Sensitive student data maintained or validated over decentralized networks raises privacy issues. In order to solve this, a number of researchers stress the use of cryptographic approaches such as homomorphic encryption and zero-knowledge proofs, which guarantee that credential details are validated without disclosing sensitive data underneath. In addition to protecting student identities, this emphasis on privacy protection raises the verification system’s credibility.

Finally, combining blockchain technology with machine learning (ML) models to create more sophisticated credential verification procedures is gaining traction. Blockchain-based solutions can provide a more thorough profile of a candidate by using machine learning (ML) algorithms to evaluate student performance and skill sets. This profile can then be safely shared between recruiters and universities. Because they provide major advantages over conventional approaches, these AI-powered platforms are viewed as the recruiting of the future. They combine the efficiency and predictive power of machine learning with the transparency and security of blockchain.

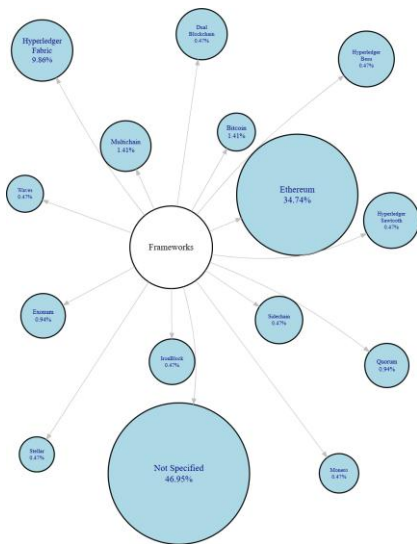
A number of recurrent motifs show up in these investigations. First, the integrity of academic credentials is guaranteed by the substantial security and transparency benefits that blockchain provides. Second, because decentralized systems like IPFS enable encrypted data storage with improved privacy protection, they are increasingly being used to store academic records. Third, before blockchain is widely implemented in educational systems, scalability and affordability are still major issues that need to be addressed. Lastly, in

order to expedite the credential verification process, there is an increasing need to integrate blockchain with current recruitment and educational systems.

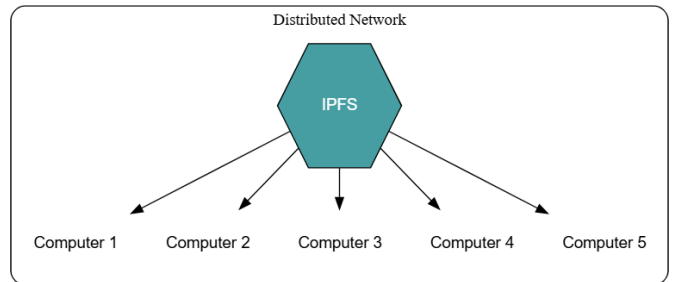
The studied literature concludes by highlighting the revolutionary potential of blockchain technology for the recruitment and verification of academic credentials. Blockchain is a promising area for more research and development because of its capacity to offer safe, transparent, and decentralized solutions, even though issues like scalability, cost, and integration with current systems still persist. Together, these findings lay the groundwork for future research aimed at resolving the existing issues and promoting blockchain implementation in educational systems.



(a) Diagram 1: Architecture of Identity Management system



(b) Diagram 2: Different Blockchain networks



(c) Diagram 3: IPFS Architecture

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF REVIEWED PAPERS**

Sr. No.	Title of Paper	Authors	Date of Publish	Algorithm/Tools Used	Advantages	Disadvantages	Remarks
1	A Secure and Privacy-Preserving Student Credential Verification System Using Blockchain Technology	Jayana Kaneriya, Hiren Patel	2023	Blockchain, Cryptographic Hashing	Ensures secure verification of student credentials with privacy preservation.	Limited educational credentials; scalability challenges identified.	Proposes a blockchain-based system for secure and privacy-compliant credential verification.
2	A Systematic Literature Review on Blockchain-Based Systems for Academic Certificate Verification	Avni Rustemi, Fisman Dalipi, Aleksandar Risteski, Vladimir Atanasovski	2023	Blockchain Framework	Comprehensive overview of blockchain models for secure academic certificate verification.	Study is theoretical with limited real-world case studies.	Highlights security and transparency aspects of blockchain in academic certificates.
3	Verification Process of Academic Certificates Using Blockchain Technology	Abdul kareem Saber Kareem, Ahmed Chalak Shakir	2023	Blockchain, Smart Contracts	Reduces risk of forgery in academic certificates.	Narrow focus on certificates; lacks broader HR functionality.	Blockchain framework designed to prevent certificate forgery and enhance trust in credentials.
4	A Blockchain-based Model for Integrated Higher Education and Recruitment Information	Eman Amer, Shima Ouf, Mohamed Belal	2023	Blockchain, Recruitment Automation	Integrates higher education and recruitment data on a single platform.	Lacks detailed machine learning models for recruitment automation.	Facilitates seamless data sharing between educational institutions and recruiters.
5	IPFS-Blockchain Smart Contracts Based Conceptual Framework to Reduce Certificate Frauds	Shaik Arshiy Sultana, Chiramdasu Rupa, Ramanadham Pavana Malleswari, Thippa Reddy Gadekallu	2023	Blockchain, IPFS, Smart Contracts	Prevents certificate fraud through secure decentralized storage.	Limited focus on academic data; lacks generalization to other domains.	Combines blockchain with IPFS for secure and decentralized storage solutions.
6	Strengthening Data Integrity in Academic Document Recording with Blockchain and IPFS	Taufiq Rizky Darmawan Suseno, Irawan Afrianto, Sufat Atin	April 2024	Blockchain, IPFS	Enhances academic document integrity through decentralized storage.	High implementation costs; requires ongoing blockchain maintenance.	Proposes a decentralized approach to strengthen the integrity of academic documents.
7	Blockchain-Based E-Voting Systems: A Technology Review	Mohammad An Hajia Berenjestanaki, Hamid R. Barzegar, Nabil El Ioini, Claus Pahl	2024	Blockchain Framework	Focuses on transparency and security in blockchain-based e-voting systems.	Theoretical study; does not explore large-scale election usability.	Reviews the potential of blockchain in enhancing e-voting systems' security and transparency.
8	Utilization of Blockchain Technology In Human Resource Management	Joko Suhariyanto1, Edi Sugiono, Andini Nurwulandari	2024	Ethereum, IPFS, Web3.js	Enables secure and transparent resume management with automated shortlisting.	Requires smart contract development; scalability issues with Ethereum.	Decentralized platform to manage job applications and shortlist resumes using blockchain and ML.



#### IV. HYPOTHESIS

Hiring decisions can be made more quickly and accurately by using blockchain technology into the resume scanning and hiring process. This will improve the security, efficiency, and reliability of candidate data. Blockchain can prevent fraudulent claims, lessen the need for manual background checks, and expedite the verification process by enabling the immutable storing of validated credentials, job experiences, and abilities on a decentralized ledger. Both companies and candidates would gain from the data's credibility and the overall decrease in administrative burden in a more transparent and dependable hiring process.

#### V. CONCLUSION

The integration of blockchain technology in resume verification represents a significant advancement in modern hiring practices, offering a promising solution to longstanding challenges in recruitment. The technology's inherent characteristics - immutability, decentralization, and transparency - provide a robust framework for creating trustworthy digital credentials that can transform how qualifications and work experiences are validated.

Through our analysis of recent research papers and academic literature, we have explored various innovative applications of blockchain technology in resume verification. These studies demonstrate how blockchain's immutable ledger can create tamper-proof credential records while enabling instant verification. Research findings from multiple papers highlight the technology's potential to eliminate qualification fraud and reduce verification time from weeks to minutes. While researchers acknowledge challenges regarding privacy and widespread adoption, empirical evidence from pilot projects and case studies suggests that blockchain-based verification systems could revolutionize traditional hiring processes. The collective research underscores blockchain's promise in creating a more transparent, efficient, and trustworthy recruitment ecosystem for the future.

#### VI. REFERENCES

- [1] "A Secure and Privacy-Preserving Student Credential Verification System Using Blockchain Technology" by Jayana Kaneriya and Hiren Patel (2023)
- [2] "A Systematic Literature Review on Blockchain-Based Systems for Academic Certificate Verification" by Avni Rustemi, Fisnik Dalipi, Aleksandar Risteski, and Vladimir Atanasovski (2023)
- [3] "Verification Process of Academic Certificates Using Blockchain Technology" by Abdulkareem Saber Kareem and Ahmed Chalak Shakir (2023)
- [4] "A Blockchain-based Model for Integrated Higher Education and Recruitment Information" by Eman Amer, Shamaa Ouf, and Mohamed Belal (2023)
- [5] "IPFS-Blockchain Smart Contracts Based Conceptual Framework to Reduce Certificate Frauds" by Shaik Arshiya Sultana, Chiramdasu Rupa, Ramanadham Pavana Malleswari, and Thippa Reddy Gadekallu (2023)
- [6] "Strengthening Data Integrity in Academic Document Recording with Blockchain and IPFS" by Taufiq Rizky Darmawan Suseno, Irawan Afrianto, and Sufa Atin (2024)
- [7] "Blockchain-Based E-Voting Systems: A Technology Review" by Mohammad Hajian Berenjestanaki, Hamid R. Barzegar, Nabil El Ioini, and Claus Pahl (2024)
- [8] "Blockchain-Based Resume Shortlisting Platform" by F. Verma and P. Singh (2024)