**Elections in Other Countries**

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**Process:** For elections in other countries, different identities are used for identification of voters. For example, in United States Presidential elections, any type of Photo ID can be produced for registration for voting. Here, ballot papers are used for voting. In United Kingdom, Polling Card are given before voting to allow voters to vote; one can tell his/her name and address also for verification. Here too, ballot paper are used for voting. So, in most of the developed/rich countries, there is a database of voters containing all the information of voters.

In relatively poor countries like Mongolia, where democracy is followed, there is no central database where photographs and other information of voters are stored. So, in almost all of poor countries, there is no database where voter information is stored. Also, here elections are done through paper and almost no electric equipment is used to reduce cost.

**Problems:**

1. In poor countries, there is a problem of constant electric connection; especially in rural area in these countries.
2. In poor countries, a proper census is not done, so information of people is not present in these countries. It is possible that a proxy person can vote instead of a registered voter.
3. In poor countries, it is impossible for people to have complete information about the candidates standing in election.
4. In developed countries, there is a problem of high density of population in a small region, because of which multiple centers have to be set up, even for a small region.
5. In developed countries, there can be many people who want to contest elections. This leads to wastage of resources if paper is used in ballot machine.
6. In developed countries, there is huge potential in using technology; still, paper is used, which is a waste of natural resources.