Decentralized Voting System Using Blockchain

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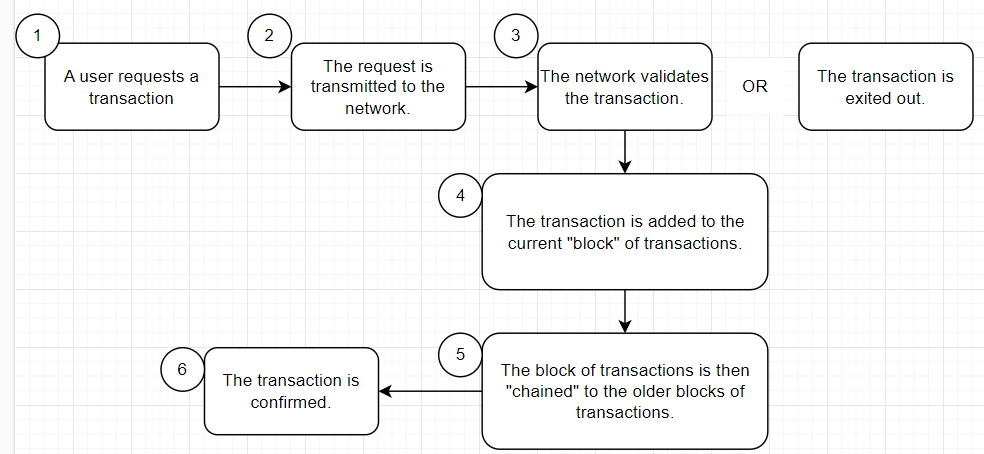
***Abstract***— **In 21st century, there is huge political unrests among political leaders in many developing countries, in spite of Boom of Internet users, still the elections are held in semi-old fashion. The cost associated with these elections (i.e. appliances, workforce related, transport etc.) act as burden on tax payer's money & cuts the huge possibilities of R&D in any nation. Specially in south-east nations, Indians (NRIs) move abroad for various reasons; As a result, casting vote for them becomes very difficult, hence we created mechanism where NRIs can vote securely using their passports.**

keywords— blockchain, E-voting, peer to peer, elections, decentralized, proof of work, consensus)

# Introduction (*Heading 1*)

Originally, blockchain was just known to some CS fellows & researchersfor how to structure & share data. Today blockchains are hailed the"5th evolution"[1] of computing. Blockchain (Blockchain) in a Network, where Block allude to the list of transactions noted into distributed ledgers over a given period of time. It has three main components i.e., Size, Period, & Trigger Event[2] for each block.

## Motivation

Chain alludes to a hash that associates one block to another. It's also the magic that glues blockchains together & allowed them to define mathematical trust. Network[3] is composed of "full nodes". A blockchain is a kind of data structure that makes it possible to create a digital distributed ledger of data & share it among a network of independent parties.[4] Blockchain is mainly classified into 3 major types i.e., Public: very large distributed networks running through a native cryptocurrency mostly Bitcoin, Ethereum. Fully Open Source. Permissioned:[5] Large distributed network; control roles for individuals within network. Private: Distributed Ledger Tech i.e., smaller & no token nor any cryptocurrency required.[6] 

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Identify applicable funding agency here. If none, delete this text box.

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*a**b* 

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## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
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* Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
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* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
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An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
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| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
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2. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

##### References

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