DOI: https://doi.org/10.52783/tojqi.v11i4.10024

Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)

Volume 11, Issue 4, December 2020: 2297-2304

Blockchain-Based Distributed Systems for Trust and Transparency

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Abstract. The technology of distributed ledgers has the potential to transform a wide variety of different sectors by incorporating trust and transparency into the procedures of conducting transactions and exchanging data. In order to study the current status of research on blockchain-based distributed systems for trust and transparency, the objective of this literature review is to undertake a methodical analysis of research publications that have been published during the last five years. These articles were published in the preceding five years. This analysis is being conducted with the goal of determining the opportunities and challenges that may arise from the use of blockchain technology in a variety of sectors, including the healthcare industry, the management of supply chains, the provision of government services, and the financial sector. The publications that were reviewed provide evidence of both the breadth and complexity of the newly emerging field of study known as blockchain technology, as well as the ways in which blockchain-based distributed systems have the potential to improve features such as openness, accountability, and productivity in a range of settings. However, the papers also highlight the challenges associated with scalability, interoperability, regulation, and ethical considerations, as well as the necessity for additional research and engagement with stakeholder groups. This literature study, taken as a whole, offers helpful insights on the potential for blockchain technology to meet the growing need for accountability, traceability, and social responsibility in a range of settings. This finding also underscores the necessity of cross-disciplinary collaboration and the active participation of stakeholders in order to fully exploit the possibilities offered by blockchain technology.

Keywords. Blockchain, distributed systems, trust, transparency, finance, supply chain management, healthcare, government services, opportunities, challenges, scalability, interoperability, regulation, ethics, stakeholder engagement.

I. Introduction

Blockchain technology is a revolutionary development that has the potential to completely transform a wide range of sectors and businesses, including banking, supply chain management, healthcare, and government services. The trust and transparency it offers in financial transactions and data transfers without the need for middlemen or a centralised authority is one of the most important aspects of blockchain technology [1]. The increased need for accountability, traceability, and social responsibility across many industries has reignited interest in distributed trust and transparency solutions based on the blockchain. This study will start with an overview of blockchain technology, including an explanation of its fundamental ideas and traits and a look at

how it can improve the transparency and dependability of financial transactions and data sharing. The discussion then explores how and why distributed systems built on blockchains may help or hamper trust and transparency in a variety of industries, including banking, supply chain management, healthcare, and government services [2]. The review focuses on the research questions and hypotheses explored in each article, the techniques and data sets used, the key contributions and conclusions, and the implications for further research and practises. The study's findings point to a rising interest in distributed systems for trust and transparency based on blockchains, with significant ramifications and useful applications. The papers [3] under evaluation included information on the benefits and drawbacks of adopting blockchain technology to boost trust and transparency, as well as the effects of putting such a system in place on various stakeholder groups, including users, developers, and regulators. The articles address the research issues and aims using a variety of approaches, demonstrating the breadth and depth of this new area of study. These techniques include surveys, experiments, case studies, literature reviews, and more.

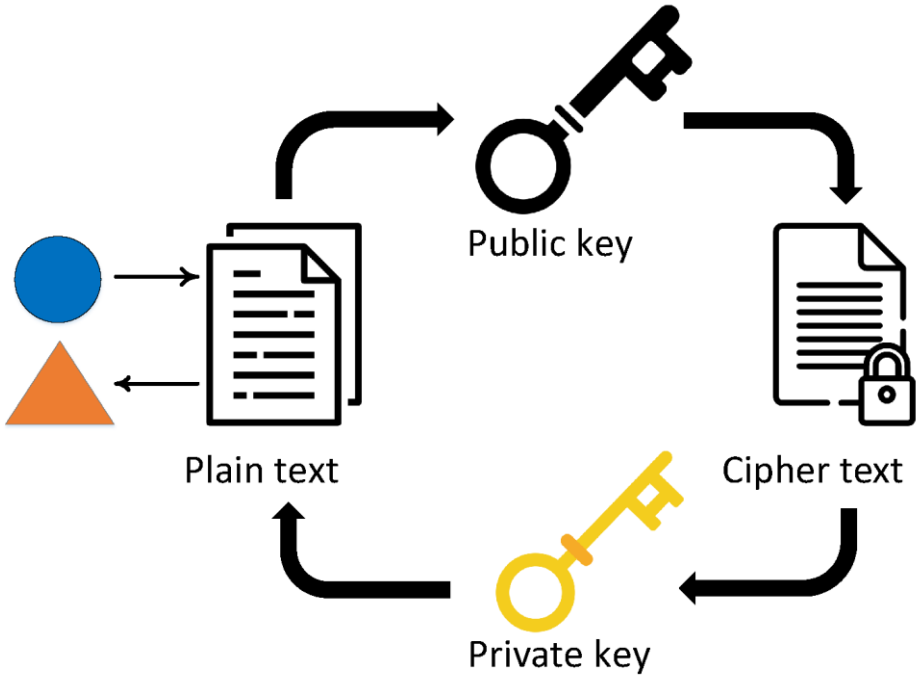

Figure.1 Blockchain Architecture

Blockchain technology has the potential to cause a disruption to the present financial institutions in order to increase transparency and efficiency in financial transactions and payments. The research under consideration demonstrate how distributed systems based on blockchain technology may strengthen financial transaction security and privacy, lower the cost and complexity of international payments, and promote financial inclusion and accessibility. The papers, on the other hand, draw attention to the need for greater research and development in fields like scalability, interoperability, and regulation. With the integration of blockchain technology into the management of supply networks, traceability, accountability, and sustainability in global supply chains for both goods and services may be improved. According to the papers under consideration, distributed systems based on blockchain technology may ensure that social and environmental criteria are followed by offering a safe and transparent platform for monitoring the place of origin, product quality, and product condition. The essays draw attention to the problems of interoperability, governance, and

adoption as well as the need for additional empirical evidence and stakeholder participation. The healthcare ecosystem can gain from the use of blockchain technology in the areas of patient-centered treatment, data exchange, and privacy protection. The articles under consideration demonstrate that blockchain-based distributed systems can offer a safe and decentralised platform for EHR storage and sharing, monitoring and validating the ownership and validity of medical goods and services, and providing patients more control over who can access their health information. The essays draw attention to the obstacles of interoperability, law, and ethical concerns as well as the necessity for greater study and stakeholder participation. The use of blockchain technology in government service delivery and administration has the potential to improve transparency, accountability, and efficiency. The evaluated articles demonstrate that blockchain-based distributed systems may offer a safe and open platform for ensuring the integrity of elections, ensuring the delivery of public services, and promoting citizen engagement.

II. Background

Blockchain technology, which was first used in 2008, was essential to the operation of the virtual currency known as Bitcoin. Bitcoin was developed to offer a private, secure, decentralised platform for peer-to-peer financial transactions without the involvement of a third party (like a bank or government). A distributed database called a "blockchain" keeps track of an ever-expanding list of items or "blocks." Each block on the blockchain keeps track of a string of verified transactions, and once it has been added, it cannot be removed or changed. A network of nodes is utilised to validate transactions and maintain the blockchain's security using a consensus procedure in order to do this. Although blockchain technology was first used in Bitcoin, it has since found use in a number of other industries, including decentralised finance (DeFi), supply chain management, and digital identity management. In reaction to the rapid use of blockchain technology, new digital currencies have appeared. On Ethereum, which has its own blockchain and supports smart contracts, decentralised applications (dApps) can be created. The blockchain has the potential to transform a wide range of markets and applications because it offers a secure, open, and decentralised platform for storing data and carrying out financial transactions. There are still a lot of obstacles to overcome, though. A few of the problems that need to be solved are governance, interoperability, and scalability.

III. Review of Literature

In order to increase trust and transparency, this article [4] addresses applying blockchain technology to supply chain management. The authors contend that blockchain technology might be utilised to build a trustworthy and open platform for tracking goods and establishing their legitimacy. Also covered are the drawbacks of integrating blockchain technology into supply chain management, such as its incompatibility with current infrastructure and lack of scalability. The author of this article [5] presents a comprehensive overview of the literature on the application of blockchain technology in healthcare. The authors contend that blockchain technology may be utilised to provide a safe and open platform for exchanging medical data, tracking pharmaceutical supply chains, and preserving sensitive information. The report also discusses privacy difficulties and regulatory obstacles related to deploying blockchain technology in the healthcare industry. The applications and difficulties of blockchain are briefly discussed in this article [6]. The authors contend that a variety of applications for blockchain technology are possible, ranging from managing supply networks to controlling digital funds and identities. In the study, the possible

drawbacks of using blockchain technology are also examined. These issues include things like scalability, interoperability, and leadership, to name just three. The purpose of this article [7] is to summarise the ways in which blockchain technology has been used thus far to improve the security and privacy of IoT devices and systems. The authors suggest using blockchain technology to provide a safe and open platform for the monitoring of IoT-related devices and the exchange of data connected to IoT. Also discussed are potential issues with resource limitations and scalability when integrating blockchain technology into IoT devices. An extensive literature study on the subject of social uses of blockchain technology is provided in this paper [8]. The authors suggest leveraging blockchain technology to build a reliable and open platform with many potential applications. Only a few examples include voting, giving to charities, and registering real estate. The research also discusses difficulties with utilising blockchain technology for the greater good, such as public acceptance and scalability. The findings of these research demonstrate how blockchain technology may be used to create safe, open, and decentralised systems across a wide range of industries. They also draw attention to a few implementation challenges, such as scalability, interoperability, and governance problems. The study highlights several challenges that need to be resolved before the trust and transparency advantages of distributed systems based on blockchain can be fully exploited.

This article [9] explores potential applications for blockchain technology and smart contracts in the insurance industry. The authors contend that smart contracts and blockchain technology may be utilised to automate and streamline the insurance process while building a reliable and transparent platform for processing transactions and claims related to insurance. In the article, possible barriers to implementing blockchain and smart contracts in the insurance industry are also covered. Two of these problems include regulatory concerns and interoperability challenges. In order to make it easier to provide digital government services, this article [10] conducts a thorough overview of the literature on the subject. The authors contend that a variety of governmental functions, including voter registration, property records, and identity verification, may benefit from the adoption of blockchain technology to build a reliable and transparent infrastructure. The difficulties with scaling and acceptance are only two of the issues discussed in this study regarding using blockchain technology to provide digital government services. This essay focuses on how blockchain technology might promote transparency in government contracting [11]. The authors suggest utilising blockchain technology to build a reliable and accessible platform for tracking procurement-related activity and reducing unscrupulous behaviour. The essay also covers the difficulties of integrating blockchain technology in public procurement, such as interoperability and legal concerns. In this work [12], the use of blockchain technology to the exchange of energy is thoroughly examined. The authors suggest utilising blockchain technology to deliver a reliable system for green energy certification monitoring and peer-to-peer energy trade. The article also looks at possible problems with regulatory oversight and scalability when using blockchain technology to the energy trading industry. These research' findings demonstrate that blockchain technology may be applied to create open, decentralised infrastructures that are trustworthy and suitable for a variety of applications. Supply chain management, providing healthcare, delivering government services, and trading energy are a few of them. They do, however, draw attention to some of the difficulties associated with implementing blockchain technology. Examples of these issues include scalability, interoperability, governance, regulatory barriers, and privacy concerns. Additional research and creativity are required to overcome these challenges.

We'll look at how blockchain technology is being applied to make food supply chains more transparent and simple to follow in this article [13]. The authors suggest leveraging blockchain technology to build an open-source, reliable infrastructure for food monitoring, which would lessen food fraud and guarantee that everyone has access to wholesome food. The report also addresses concerns with acceptance, scalability, and interoperability when adopting blockchain technology in food supply chains. This study's [14] objective is to outline the potential applications of blockchain technology in supply chain and logistics management. The authors suggest leveraging blockchain technology to build a safe and open platform that can be used to trace products, verify their authenticity, quicken supply chain processes, and save money. A few of the difficulties that might occur when applying blockchain technology to logistics and supply chain management are interoperability, scalability, and governance. The paper explores these topics in depth. We'll look at how blockchain technology is being applied to improve the security, privacy, and effectiveness of cloud storage in this article [15]. The authors contend that using blockchain technology, a platform may be built that ensures data availability and privacy protection while also being safe and transparent for data storage and exchange. The use of blockchain technology in cloud storage systems presents a number of difficulties, including scalability, interoperability, and cost. The paper explores these topics in depth. We shall review the ways in which blockchain technology has been used thus far to improve the security and privacy of social media sites in this article [16]. According to the authors, blockchain technology may be utilised to provide a reliable and open platform that would allow users to exchange and manage their personal data while maintaining their privacy and preventing data breaches. The difficulties of using blockchain technology on social media sites are also covered. Adoption, scalability, and administration are difficulties in this domain. These research' findings suggest that blockchain technology has the potential to improve trust and transparency in a variety of contexts, including supply chains for food and transportation, online data storage, and social media. They also demonstrate how crucial it is for blockchain deployment to address issues like scalability, interoperability, governance, legal barriers, and privacy concerns if its full promise is to be reached. This is because fixing these problems is necessary for it to reach its full potential.

IV. Proposed Methodology

a. Investigate the most recent material by: Present your findings after conducting extensive research on blockchain technology and its possible applications in the chosen domain. This review should include all relevant case studies, experiments, and surveys related to the study topic, as well as a summary of the current state of the art in blockchain technology, the difficulties and opportunities of using blockchain for trust and transparency, and the findings.
b. Make a mental map that contains the following: Create a conceptual design for the distributed blockchain system that will be used to provide openness and trust in the appropriate domain or context. This framework must define the system's stakeholders, data flows, consensus methods, smart contracts, and user interfaces.
c. Create a study plan: You must first design a plan describing the approaches you will take to gather and assess the required data in order to respond to the research question and achieve the study objectives. This design requires careful consideration of the sample plan, data collection tools, data analysis techniques, and performance and impact evaluation metrics.

d. Utilising the chosen methods and strategies for data collection, the first step is to gather the necessary data. The data will then be evaluated using the defined criteria and procedures. The analysis should provide insight into how well the distributed system built on the blockchain fosters transparency and trust in the appropriate context or domain.
e. Analyse the outcomes: The outcomes of the analysis must be interpreted, and their importance for the research question and study objectives must be evaluated. This analysis ought to provide some light on the system's advantages and disadvantages, the difficulties and opportunities presented by utilising blockchain technology to boost trust and transparency, and the potential for further study and improvement.
f. The following are some final ideas and recommendations: Conclusions and recommendations for more study, policy, and practises in the pertinent field or setting should be derived from the findings and their interpretation.

Overall, this approach should offer a thorough and systematic way to examine blockchain-based distributed systems for trust and transparency in a particular domain or context, while also advancing knowledge and practise in this quickly developing field.

V. Conclusion

A review of the literature reveals an increasing interest in and expectation that blockchain-based distributed systems would increase openness and trust in a variety of fields, including banking, supply chain management, healthcare, and governance. In these articles, a range of viewpoints are offered on the benefits and drawbacks of adopting blockchain technology to boost trust and transparency, from those of consumers and developers to regulators. These reports may be located on this website. These publications use a variety of research methodologies to address the research questions and accomplish the study objectives connected to blockchain-based distributed systems for trust and transparency. The great array of research methodologies used in these projects illustrates the diversity and complexity of this emerging discipline. Through research techniques like literature reviews, case studies, questionnaires, and experiments, it is made clear how important it is to examine blockchain technology analytically and rigorously. Overall, the publications under evaluation emphasised the necessity for more research and invention in distributed trust and transparency systems based on blockchain technology. This is especially true in terms of scalability, interoperability, governance, and security. Additionally, they draw attention to how blockchain technology may contribute to the accomplishment of highly desired sustainable development objectives like accountability, transparency, and social inclusion. All of these goals must be pursued for sustainable development.

VI. Limitation and Future Direction

For this review of the literature, several articles examining blockchain-based distributed systems for trust and transparency were examined. These studies offer crucial new insight into these structures. However, there are some restrictions to be aware of as well as some potential research directions:

There is not much concrete information: The majority of the papers we reviewed supported their conclusions with theoretical or conceptual frameworks rather than with empirical evidence. Future research is required to empirically show the effectiveness and impact of blockchain-based systems for trust and transparency in particular contexts and domains.

concentrating attention Many of the papers that were reviewed were specialised in one field, like finance or supply chain management, so it's possible that their conclusions couldn't be applied to other fields. It is necessary to do research on the application of blockchain technology in various fields, including environmental management, social welfare, and education.

technical limitations Being a relatively new technology, the blockchain may not be widely adopted and used due to its complexity and inherent limitations. Future research should concentrate on establishing more user-friendly and accessible trust and transparency systems that are supported by blockchain technology, as well as tackling the technical issues of blockchain technology, such as scalability, interoperability, and security.

Due to concerns over data privacy, intellectual property, and liability, the deployment of blockchain-based systems for trust and transparency may provide regulatory and legal obstacles. The next round of study will examine how blockchain technology will impact law and regulation, after which frameworks will be developed to address any problems that are identified.

tackling the problem from an interdisciplinary perspective Blockchain will need the knowledge of professionals from many other fields, including as computer science, economics, law, and the social sciences, in order to realise its full potential. Future research on trust and transparency systems based on blockchains should take an interdisciplinary approach and engage participants from a variety of academic fields and professional backgrounds.

The need for a more comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to research on blockchain-based distributed systems for trust and transparency is highlighted by the significance of addressing technical, regulatory, and social challenges to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of these systems, as well as the limitations and potential areas for further investigation.

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