

PROJECT REPORT

**“DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON
CRYPTOCURRENCIES”**

Submitted to

GS College of Commerce and Economics,

Nagpur

In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Submitted By

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Under the guidance of

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Academic Year 2022 – 23



G.S. College Of Commerce & Economics , Nagpur



Academic Year 2022 –

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ritika Dipani** has submitted the project report titled “**Descriptive Study On Cryptocurrency**,” towards partial fulfillment of **BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** degree examination. This has not been submitted for any other examination and does not form part of any other course undergone by the candidate. It is further certified that he/she has ingeniously completed his/her project as prescribed by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.

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Academic Year 2022 –

DECLARATION

I here-by declare that the project with title “Descriptive Study On Cryptocurrency” has been completed by me in partial fulfillment of BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION degree examination as prescribed by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur and this has not been submitted for any other examination and does not form the part of any other course undertaken by me.

Ritika V Dipani

Student Signature

Place:

Date:

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Academic Year 2022 –



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I would like to thank all those who helped me in making this project complete and successful.

Ritika Dipani

Place:

Date:

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Cryptocurrency comes under many names. You have probably read about some of the most popular types of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Litecoin, and Ethereum. Cryptocurrencies are increasingly popular alternatives for online payments. Before converting real dollars, euros, pounds, or other traditional currencies into \square (the symbol for Bitcoin, the most popular cryptocurrency), you should understand what cryptocurrencies are, what the risks are in using cryptocurrencies, and how to protect your investment.

What is cryptocurrency? A cryptocurrency is a digital currency, which is an alternative form of payment created using encryption algorithms. The use of encryption technologies means that cryptocurrencies function both as a currency and as a virtual accounting system. To use cryptocurrencies, you need a cryptocurrency wallet. These wallets can be software that is a cloud-based service or is stored on your computer or on your mobile device. The wallets are the tool through which you store your encryption keys that confirm your identity and link to your cryptocurrency.

What are the risks to using cryptocurrency? Cryptocurrencies are still relatively new, and the market for these digital currencies is very volatile. Since cryptocurrencies don't need banks or any other third party to regulate them; they tend to be uninsured and are hard to convert into a form of tangible currency (such as US dollars or euros.) In addition, since cryptocurrencies are technology-based intangible assets, they can be hacked like any other intangible technology asset. Finally, since you store your cryptocurrencies in a digital wallet, if you lose your wallet (or access to it or to wallet backups), you have lost your entire cryptocurrency investment.

Cryptocurrencies run on a distributed public ledger called blockchain, a record of all transactions updated and held by currency holders.

Units of cryptocurrency are created through a process called mining, which involves using computer power to solve complicated mathematical problems that generate coins. Users can also buy the currencies from brokers, then store and spend them using cryptographic wallets.

If you own cryptocurrency, you don't own anything tangible. What you own is a key that allows you to move a record or a unit of measure from one person to another without a trusted third party.

Although Bitcoin has been around since 2009, cryptocurrencies and applications of blockchain technology are still emerging in financial terms, and more uses are expected in the future. Transactions including bonds, stocks, and other financial assets could eventually be traded using the technology.

Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies' underlying blockchain-based has been hailed as partaking the potential to transform a wide range of sectors, from investment and traditional banks to supply chains and transportation. Being Bitcoin popular among many, there are certain other currencies that many are not aware, of that are deemed to give long-term returns in near future. The most explored topic currently in the cryptocurrency space is without a doubt is "cryptocurrencies to invest in 2023." Cryptocurrencies' value being dynamic in nature, fluctuates each day. As per experts, the presale period is considered to be the period to invest in cryptocurrencies. Possessing market fluctuation, this article embodies the top 10 cryptocurrencies to invest in in January 2023.

Bitcoin: Amid market volatility, Bitcoin has remained one of the best cryptocurrencies to invest in in January 2023. Alike many other

cryptocurrencies, Bitcoin operates on blockchain technology, which logs the transactions executed across the network in a digital ledger. Contempt of its popularity, Bitcoin's price swung widely in the past few years. However, experts predict that the cryptocurrency business will maintain strong traction in 2023 based on past returns. Bitcoin holds a market capital value worth 269 billion pounds.

Tether: As per many sources, Tether should be on the investment priority list. Tether is stable in nature and attempts to grip its market value to outside reference. This crypto is supported by pounds, dollars, and euros and thus holds a value. Tether has remained a favorite among investors over other cryptocurrencies' whose tendency is to be volatile. Tether holds a market capital value worth 55 billion pounds.

US dollar coin- Along with Tether, a US dollar coin is also denoted as a stablecoin. The currency is redeemed in a 1:1 pattern based on dollars. This US dollar coin is regulated by US regulations and supported by dollar-designated assets with classified accounts. US dollar coin is certainly power-driven by Ethereum crypto and thus employed for global transactions. The US dollar coin holds a market capital value worth 37 billion pounds.

Binance Coin: Binance being acknowledged as the largest crypto exchange in the world, can trade and make payments. This crypto coin offers a discount on every transaction. Initially, this crypto is facilitated for trade back in 2017. Eventually, it is now employed for trading, payments, and even for booking tickets. Binance coin holds a market capital value worth 34 billion pounds.

XRP: XRP is the fastest, most cost-efficient, and most regarded for cross-border trading. This crypto holds the credit of transacting with different currencies over the network. The founders of Ripple, who are the leader in offering crypto

solutions have developed XRP crypto. XRP holds a market capital value worth 15 billion pounds.

Dogecoin- Numerous prevalent factors are responsible for embracing Dogecoin. Due to the dedicated team, Dogecoin is developed into a must-have in the collections. Unlike other crypto coins, this coin does not have limitations in creation. Therefore, this leaves the crypto to devalue, as the supply increases. Dogecoin holds a market capital value worth 7.9 billion pounds.

Cardano- After the uncertainties in the crypto space, Cardano lost its almost eight percent worth in 2022. However, experts predict Cardano is likely to bounce back in 2023. The coin is known for its proof-of-stake mechanism. With this, it fastens the transaction time and lessens the efforts. Cardano holds a market capital value worth 7.7 billion pounds.

Polygon GBP: As per the experts, Polygon GBP is holding a good worth and should consider for investment. The benefit of Polygon GBP is that it aims to offer faster transactions at a lesser price on Ethereum through the blockchain. Polygon GBP holds a market capital value worth 5.8 billion pounds.

DAI-GBP: A stablecoin with a decentralized base on the Ethereum blockchain is DAI. The worth of this coin is kept close to dollars. The crypto holders of DAI earn profit as demand increases. DAI holds a market capital value worth 4.8 billion pounds.

RESEARCH STUDY

This study is relevant to understand deeply the impact of innovation of cryptography technique and blockchain and how it made cryptocurrency an alternative medium of exchange due to its safety, transparency and cost effectiveness .It play vital role in financial investment nowadays and helps raising digital capital and does affects growth of economy .But it's main feature cannot be separated from the user who use cryptocurrency for their illegal transaction. There are several argument related to legality of cryptocurrency. To meet the current requirement of the digital era and influence decision of the investors to purpose of this paper is to

- Analysing the strength and weakness of cryptocurrency.
- Analysing the current position of cryptocurrency and its investors.
- Providing information about the economic position of the economy post introduction of cryptocurrency.
- Analyze the nature of cryptocurrency based on characteristics of money, legal perspective, psychological perspective, future perspective and the upcoming trends, where the blockchain and cryptocurrency will take us next.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study are as follows

- To learn the impact of cryptocurrency on economy and legality .
- To study the current status of cryptocurrency and future it holds .
- To understand the significance of cryptocurrency according to its immenes growth from growth from past many year it working it types and top players E.g .Bitcion

NEED OF THE STUDY

This study will help us to gain knowledge about cryptocurrencies and impact on individual and economy and will help us understand various topics , such as :-

- Nature of cryptocurrency its risk and reward as well as growth opportunities .
- And make us better understanding towards many question like
- Will cryptocurrency have positive financial leverage on investment business and economy?
- Should cryptocurrency be legalized ?
- What is scope of cryptocurrency?

And make us clear all angles and give exposure towards digital currency revolutions.

HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1-

H0 – cryptocurrency is not accept as currency .

H1 – cryptocurrency is acceptable as currency .

Hypothesis 2

H0 – cryptocurrency have significantly impacted decision of investors.

H1 – cryptocurrency have unsignificantly impacted decision of investors .

DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH
METHODOLOY

TYPE OF RESEARCH USED

Research can be classified in many different ways on the basis of methodology of the research, the methodology that we have used in research. knowledge it creates, the user groups, the research problem it investigates, etc. Following is the

Quantitative Research:

In natural and social sciences, and sometimes in other fields, quantitative research is the systematic empirical investigation of observable phenomena via statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques. The objective of quantitative research is to develop and employ mathematical models, theories, and hypotheses pertaining to phenomena. The process of measurement is central to quantitative research because it provides the fundamental connection between empirical observation and mathematical expression of quantitative relationships.

Quantitative research is generally closely affiliated with ideas from 'the scientific method', which can include:

- The generation of models, theories and hypotheses.
- The development of instruments and methods for measurement
- . • Experimental control and manipulation of variables.
- Collection of empirical data.
- Modelling and analysis of data.

Here, we have used both Primary and Secondary Data while conducting research.

What is primary data?

Primary data is the data collected directly by the researchers from main sources through interviews, surveys, experiments, etc. primary data are usually collected from the source –where the data originally originated from and are regarded as the best kind of data in research. In this project questionnaire method for survey is used for collection of primary data.

What is Secondary Data?

Secondary data is the data that have been already collected by and readily available from other sources.

Such data are cheaper and more quickly obtainable than the primary data and also may be available when primary data cannot be obtained at all. Here, various websites, books and journals are been referred for secondary data .

SWOT ANALYSIS

Bitcoin strengths:

cryptocurrency can't be tracked or stolen. Bitcoin uses blockchain (a peer-to-peer) network between the sender and the receiver. Only these two parties are involved. It's unlike any other method of transferring currency — which involves a third party, like a bank. A middleman is prohibited from Bitcoin transactions. And since that pesky third party doesn't exist, it makes Bitcoin a tax-free currency. The government doesn't control or regulate Bitcoin. For most Bitcoin users, this is an insane positive because it's not folly to economic turmoil. Bitcoin's worth is agreed upon by the sender and the receiver. Not an institution. Even if the economy crashes, Bitcoin can survive. Surprisingly, this isn't why Bitcoin's popularity skyrocketed within the last few years. The real strength is the secrecy. Every person in the Blockchain network has a private wallet address. Trading Bitcoin is fully anonymous. It's 100 percent untraceable. Unless you decide to make your wallet address — but the majority of users don't. Because the anonymity makes your financial data fully hidden. A unique PIN number assigned to each Bitcoin masks the identity of the seller. Once the Bitcoin is sold, the PIN changes anew. At this point, only the buyer knows the PIN. It's irreversible, unless the current owner decides to change the ownership back. Although this means nothing can be done once the Bitcoin is sent, it also means you can't steal this currency. You can steal your physical wallet. You can steal credit card info and hijack your online bank account. But you can't steal Bitcoin. It's because of this increased security that pushes people towards cryptocurrency. Bitcoin weaknesses: crippling slow transactions and accessibility loss. Bitcoin transactions aren't as fast as they were a few years ago. This is one of the downsides of Blockchain: the more people use it, the more Blockchain limits your transactions speeds. Basically, the blocks get bigger the more it's in use. Making the whole process clunky and slow. Until this problem is resolved, it's unlikely Bitcoin currency will usurp conventional

credit card usage. The system isn't the only issue. Don't forget about the Bitcoin wallet password problem. Since the transactions are encrypted, recovering a lost password isn't possible. You'd be surprised how often people forget their password and lose access to their Bitcoins. In fact, one man bought a few Bitcoin years ago when it was dirt cheap. Now it'd be worth millions... if only he could find his password to his wallet.

And what about the survivability of Bitcoin? The value of Bitcoin has shifted relentlessly over the years. And despite the rocky nature, the media pushes out stories claiming Bitcoin is the future of money. It's just like stocks, however; unpredictable and unreliable. Tomorrow, the value could skyrocket. The day after, it may plummet. The reliability of this currency is too questionable to replace traditional money. Bitcoin opportunities: Safety from compromising data breaches As a society, we're moving away from physical money in favor of cashless currencies. In fact, big names like Amazon are already accepting Bitcoin as payment for their goods. If companies the size of Amazon are recognizing Bitcoins' viability, it's safe to assume others will follow. And what about the growing hostility between the public and the banking institutions? People are looking for safe, secure, and practical means to avoid using banks. Data breaches, involving customer data, is consistently occurring with brands like Facebook and Wells Fargo. How long until the breaches steal credit card info? No one wants to find out. And others are moving towards Bitcoin. Even with the hang-ups, it's safe. Anonymous. And doesn't involve third parties. And the opportunities don't stop there. The blockchain is a phenomenal technology with much promise. The blocks may be able to keep data like criminal records, birth certificates, and public records private. It may pave the way for impenetrable encryption. That's something the masses are leaning towards for data protection. Bitcoin threats: the anonymity against governments and banks.

Anonymity is a benefit. An opportunity. But it's also a problem. In the wrong hands, anonymous buying is dangerous. Knowing the transaction is untraceable will attract the attention of criminals. Because let's be honest: the more people accept Bitcoin, the more it'll likely be used for more nefarious reasons. It'll also be a problem for the government or law enforcement, after all. If more criminals adopt Bitcoin into their illegal purchases, law enforcement will face a challenge in finding and prosecuting these criminals. As such, we may see more policies and laws regarding cryptocurrency. Although it may be difficult to enforce thanks to the anonymity, the government will still try. People fear the consequences of these bills. New tech policies miss the mark. Not enough government officials understand the implications of using Blockchain and cryptocurrency. Instead of learning, they're more likely to slap on a bill and hope for the best. Bitcoin isn't the only cryptocurrency on the market. After its rise in popularity, alternatives like Ethereum and Peercoin hit the markets. If the value of these alternative skyrockets, Bitcoin may be in trouble. To be honest, the overall value of cryptocurrency and lack of reliability is a threat to Bitcoin and its competitors. And just because cryptocurrency appears infallible now, doesn't mean it will in the future. As more information about it surfaces, the holes will reveal themselves. People, such as criminals, will take advantage of the issues ASAP.

BENIFITS OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

Benefits of cryptocurrency

Job opportunities –

With many startups re-entering the market, competition for top talent in the area of blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies may increase. From blockchain developers to programmers, production engineers and project managers, there will be many suitors for top talent in the field of blockchain. Industry consultants, advertisers, content developers and group administrators among others will now have a major role to play in the national embrace of cryptocurrencies that will now be sought by many startups. The RBI will now be encouraged to help control the world of opportunities that cryptocurrencies generate. The stance made clear by the Supreme Court should that the RBI rethink its restrictive approach to cryptography and then come up with more balanced and well-thought-out rules to protect the public interest and that of other ecosystem stakeholders. The RBI can take a leaf out of its global peers, as many central banks have launched their cryptocurrencies in other countries. Nonetheless, the expectation here is that the latest measures will press for more acceptance and tighter enforcement

Immunity from theft –

At present, the financial system, and the resultant economy, is not immune to robberies or fraud. As we know the planet is becoming more vulnerable to complex leaks and hacks. With several ransomware attacks, data leaks from top-notch banks and credit card companies, news headlines have been abuzz in the last few years. India was going digital at the time, the base of which was built on Aadhaar authentication, Jan Dhan accounts etc. However, the same does give rise to flaws in technology, with criminals planning to break the

authentication mechanism of Aadhaar or Jan-Dhan accounts. In making cryptocurrencies all verified transactions must be deposited in a public ledger. To ensure the legitimacy of record keeping, all identities of the coin owners are encrypted. You own it because the currency is decentralized. It has no power over either the government or bank.

Accessibility –

Blockchain is the reason why crypto-currency is worth something. Ease of use is the reason why there is a high demand for crypto-currency. All you need is a mobile screen, an internet connection, and you easily make payments and money transfers to your accounts. There are more than two billion people with access to the Internet who cannot use conventional forms of trade. These people are clued-in to the crypto-currency market

Global economies –

Crypto-currency presents Indians with a golden opportunity to be on par with the global economy, particularly the present burgeoning millennial generation. A cryptocurrencies-led economy is a decentralised economy. There is plenty of time and money to secure third-party approvals, and all the time and energy spent in negotiations will no longer be needed when buying, for example, a house etc. Considering some of the trailblazing and epoch-making trends of the past, including the emergence of the internet, the technological economy, the creation of Silicon Valley etc., India has just sought to balance the pace of global innovations.

CRITICISM OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

Criticism of cryptocurrency The semi-anonymous aspect of cryptocurrency transfers makes them ideal for a variety of illegal practices, such as money laundering and tax evasion. Crypto-currency supporters, though, also strongly respect their anonymity, citing privacy advantages such as protection for whistleblowers or dissidents living under oppressive regimes. Some cryptocurrencies are more intimate. The cryptocurrency form is not exempt from any financial and security issues. I reviewed many studies and cryptocurrency networks and even explored several markets for selling cryptocurrency to investigate the difficulties and problems that occur in this interactive phenomena.

Money laundering –

Money laundering is one danger that is highly likely to increase with the usage of VC especially with platforms that allow users to exchange virtual currency with real money. In realistic situations, the police detained a group of 14 people in Korea in 2008 for stealing \$38 million from virtual currency transactions. The group translated the \$38 million that gold farming produces from Korea into a paper firm in China as purchasing payments. Black market – Perhaps one of the biggest drawbacks and security issues affecting blockchain is its potential to promote criminal activity. There are several anonymous trades on the grey and black markets denominated in Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies. For example, Bitcoin was used by the notorious “dark web” platform Silk Road, promoting illegal drug sales and other criminal acts before being shut down in 2014. Cryptocurrencies are now highly common money-laundering devices. They unlawfully acquired money by funnelling through a “safe” conduit that conceals the origins. For examples, when a gamer wants to leave a game, he/she may want to sell the virtual currency that he/she owns by selling it in the game

forums. The way payments are collected is dangerous because many fraudulent users can not complete the payment, or challenge after payment. They will then get their money back plus the virtual currency.

Tax evasion –

Since national governments do not oversee cryptocurrencies, cryptocurrencies typically remain outside of their direct jurisdiction, attracting tax evaders naturally. In Bitcoin and other coins, several small companies pay workers. They do so to reduce payroll tax responsibility and to help avoid income tax obligation for their workers. Even they embrace tokens from online traders to attempt to escape selling and income tax responsibility.

No refunds –

The notion of such an arbitrator violates the decentralizing spirit at the heart of the new theory of cryptocurrencies. What this means is that if you're robbed in a crypto-currency deal you don't have someone to turn to. Although cryptocurrency miners play a role in cryptocurrency transactions as quasi-intermediaries, they are not responsible for arbitrating conflicts between the transacting parties. An example is to pay upfront for an item that you never get. Large payment providers such as MasterCard, Visa and PayPal also move in to help solve conflicts between buyers and sellers. Their method of paying for, or refunding, is intended to avoid vendor fraud. Although some newer cryptocurrencies seek to resolve the surrounding chargebacks or refunds problem, the solutions remain incomplete and still unproven.

Data loss –

Considering a virtually uncrackable source code, impenetrable authentication protocols (keys) and sufficient security protections (which Mt. Gox lacked), keeping money in the cloud or a physical data storage unit is better than in a

backpack or back pocket. Also, those who store their data in a single cloud provider will risk failure if the server is physically compromised or removed from the internet. The early advocates of crypto-currency believed that, if properly protected, digital alternate currencies agreed to help 24 a definitive step away from traditional cash, which they find to be unreliable and potentially dangerous. All this means cryptocurrency consumers are taking reasonable and appropriate measures to avoid data loss. For example, if their computer is lost or robbed, the consumers who store their private keys on single physical storage devices will incur a permanent financial loss.

High price and not exchangeable –

The most popular cryptocurrencies, those with the highest dollar market capitalisation, have dedicated online exchanges allowing direct exchange for fiat currency. The remaining cryptocurrencies have no dedicated online exchanges. Many cryptocurrencies have few extraordinary units and are concentrated in the hands of a handful of individuals (often currency developers and close associates). For fiat currencies, they are therefore not explicitly exchangeable. Instead, before the fiat currency conversion, consumers could turn them into more widely used cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoin. These holders manage currency stocks efficiently, making them vulnerable to fluctuations in wild valuation and simple manipulation. This suppresses competition for some less-used cryptocurrencies, and thus the valuation of others.

CRYPTOCURRENCY IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION

Crypto currencies could provide a significant benefit by overcoming the lack of social trust and by increasing the access to financial services (Nakamoto, 2008) as they can be considered as a medium to support the growth process in developing countries by increasing financial inclusion, providing a better traceability of funds and to help people to escape poverty (Ammous, 2015).

To provide a comprehensive overview of the opportunities of crypto currencies in developing countries, it is necessary to understand the general advantages and disadvantages crypto currencies provide for users compared to central bank-issued fiat currencies, like the Euro or the US dollar, and to discuss how they emerge from the underlying technology. For this purpose, the example of two crypto currencies is used in this paper. The underlying technology of most crypto currencies is blockchain technology. A blockchain is a decentralized database that is distributed in the network on a variety of computers. It is characterized by the fact that its entries are summarized and stored in blocks.

TIMELINE OF RBI AND CRYPTOCURRENCY

- In the last few years, India with a population that is over 1 billion strong has been experiencing something of an economic renaissance. This was the degree to which the world developed that the International Monetary Fund called it the fastest-growing developing economy. Over 40 per cent of the country's population has access to telecommunications and Internet services. A country steeped in mystery, history and culture, when it comes to technological advancement, it's not one to fall behind either. Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies traded throughout the nation for many years now.
- The cryptocurrencies story began in 2008 when a paper titled "Bitcoin: A Peer to Peer Electronic Cash System" was published by the name of

Satoshi Nakamoto by a single or group of pseudonymous developers. The real network only took some time to launch with the first transfers that took place in January 2009. A year later the first actual sale of an item using Bitcoin occurred with a user swapping 10,000 Bitcoin for two pizzas in 2010, which for the first time attached a cash value to the cryptocurrency.

- By 2011, other cryptocurrencies started to emerge, all making their debut with Litecoin, Namecoin and Swiftcoin. Meanwhile, the cryptocurrency Bitcoin that started it all began to be criticized when reports arose that it was being used on the so-called “dark web,” particularly on sites like Silk Road as a way of paying for felonious transactions. Over the next five years, cryptocurrencies slowly gained momentum with an increased number of transactions and Bitcoin’s valuation, the most common cryptocurrency soared from around \$5 in early 2012 to about \$1000 by the end of 2017.
- Riding on the back of this popularity surge, multiple cryptocurrency exchanges started operating in India between 2012 and 2017, offering much-needed depth and liquidity to the cryptocurrency sector in India. Those included common exchange platforms like Zebpay, Coinsecure, Unocoin, Koinex, Bitxoxo and Pocket Bits.
- India’s RBI released a press release warning the public against virtual currency mining, like Bitcoin mining back in 2013. With the price of shooting up cryptocurrency and their increasing acceptance and usage by people outside the conventional cults, authorities around the world started to consider this emerging development. RBI’s First Press Release warning consumers about Virtual Currency Risks were:
 - No central bank funds Digital currencies.
 - Value is a question of speculation, not of an asset or a good.

- RBI has not permitted trading or the use of virtual currencies.
- RBI is in the process of reviewing the proposed regulatory structure for cryptocurrencies in India and will give further directions based on their review.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a demonetization program initiated on November 8, 2016. The government's decision to demonetize about 86 per cent of the country's paper currency sent shockwaves across India's subcontinent. People with substantial cash reserves wanted a new way to keep their capital without significant tax pressures and sundry policy oversight. Buying massive orders of Bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies became standard practice for others and then trading them at a later date. This meant that they circumvented what should have been large taxation had they wanted to transfer their money into the financial sector.
- Transaction volumes and acceptance of cryptocurrencies in India picked up in earnest just after the• demonetisation of high-value currency notes in November 2016, with the government focus on digital payments contributing to alternatives to mainstream online banking such as cryptocurrencies pushing their way into public consciousness. Indian cryptocurrency exchanges began to accumulate customers at a much higher rate than pushed up demand on all Indian exchanges for cryptocurrency transactions.
- The 2016 demonetization policy may have sparked the adoption of cryptocurrencies among a large portion of the population but soon realities started to surface that stifled the country's market development. Despite its large population, India contributes just 2 per cent of the overall global blockchain industry capitalising. The small role that such a large economy plays can be attributed to high cryptocurrency prices & government crackdown led by the RBI.

- In November 2017, under the chairmanship of Shri Subhash Chandra Garg, Director, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and composed of Shri Ajay Prakash Sawhney (Director, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology), Shri Ajay Tyagi (Chairman, Securities and Exchange Board of India) and Shri B.P, the Government of India formed a high-level InterMinisterial Committee. The Committee's task was to research different problems relating to virtual currencies and to recommend concrete steps that could be taken in conjunction with them. In July 2019, this Committee submitted its opinion proposing a ban on private cryptography.
- Both the RBI and the Ministry of Finance released press releases in December 2017 advising the general public about the hazards and threats associated with cryptocurrencies, with the Ministry of Finance Press Release noting that cryptocurrencies are like Ponzi schemes, and also announcing that they are not currencies or coins. It should be noted here that until the end of March 2018, the RBI and the Ministry of Finance had released numerous press releases on cryptocurrencies warning people against their threats but none of them either took legal action or gave enforceable guidance against cryptocurrencies. On 1 February 2018: In the Union Budget Statement, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley said that• cryptocurrencies are not a legal tender and cannot be used as part of the payment systems. If anyone does, the government will come down harshly and cryptocurrency won't be permitted because they can be used for illegal operation.
- The RBI directed banks to stop servicing cryptocurrency exchanges before there was a clear policy• in effect. The circular dated 6 April 2018, in which the RBI prohibited commercial and cooperative banks, payment institutions, small financial institutions, NBFCs and payment system providers from not only trading with virtual currencies themselves but

also ordering them to avoid offering services to all organizations dealing with virtual currencies. With immediate effect, all licensed agencies have been barred from managing or delivering services to any person or company dealing with or settling virtual currencies. 28

- The circular result was that cryptocurrency exchanges, which relied on conventional banking networks to send and receive money to and from their customers, were unable to access any financial services in India. It effectively crippled their business activities as turning cash into cryptocurrency was an integral part of their activities and vice versa. And pure cryptocurrency exchanges that did not trade with fiat currency were unable to carry out their daily activities without access to banking facilities, such as paying for office rooms, workers wages, storage space, distributor payments, etc.

IMPACT ON ECONOMY

The impact of cryptocurrencies on the Indian economy is clearly depicted as the prices of cryptocurrency market are now falling down. Indian government has made it clear with their stand of not providing a legal status for cryptocurrency in India. The reason for this kind of a decision from government hails from first, the challenge of monitoring the decentralized transactions in cryptocurrencies are difficult to trace which could be advantageous for the hackers, criminals and also for terrorist activities. The second reason being cryptocurrency market could be a leading competitor for the banking service industry. Cryptocurrency like Bitcoin has become popular in India like other nations as the volume of Indian rupee being traded in cryptocurrency have been at the highest post demonetisation. Researches shows that the volume generated by the rupee dominated cryptocurrency is the third largest volume traded after American dollar and yen. The demonetization policy of 2016 may have encouraged the implementation of cryptocurrencies amongst a substantial share of the population but realities rapidly began to come out that have subdued the growth of the market in the country. In spite of its enormous population, India only contributes two percent of the whole global cryptocurrency market capitalization. Cryptocurrencies in Indian context portrays few Present and future of Cryptocurrency in India .Presently there is no regulation in India for cryptocurrencies. The absence of a regulation certain bitcoin exchanges such as Unocoin, Zebpay, etc have initiated their operation in trading or cryptocurrencies with Know Your Customer (KYC) norms. The Reserve Bank of India initially was against the trading of cryptocurrencies in India, however in the year 2014 RBI showed its interest in block chain technology used by cryptocurrency to reduce the physical paper currency circulation. In 2015, a financial stability report was published by RBI to identify the importance of private blockchain. In 2016, ICICI bank with Emirates NBD (in terms of assets,

one of the largest banking groups in the Middle East) has executed transactions and remittance using block chain technology. Then in 2017, a white paper has been issued by Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT) of RBI and also a pilot test was taken. The Union finance minister in his Union Budget 2018 speech said, “The government does not consider cryptocurrencies legal tender or coin and will take all measures to eliminate use of these crypto-assets in financing illegitimate activities or as part of the payment system.” However, the government has recognized blockchain and said that a “distributed ledger system or the blockchain technology allows organization of any chain of records or transactions, without the need of intermediaries. The government will explore use of blockchain technology proactively for ushering in digital economy.” Though government is taking a cautious approach on cryptocurrencies, it is bullish on the use of blockchain. Cryptocurrency industry believes that blockchain and cryptocurrencies have to go hand in hand. But unless and until a decentralised system is formed, it is as good as keeping track. If only block chain technology is to be accommodated that just builds up a centralised system which gives authority to a person or a body to rectify and modify it. Experts and observers in the country hope and predict that the government will regulate cryptocurrencies in India in different stages. This favourable and positive signs give hopes to the industry of cryptocurrency. Mean while private companies dealing in cryptocurrencies have set up an association called, the Digital Assets and Blockchain foundation which has been engaged in educating the public on the advantageous and investment avenues in cryptocurrency by conducting security checks, identification documents issued by the government, Permanent Account Numbers (PAN) or Aadhaar IDs. As the arrival of internet, cryptocurrency also has a tremendous growth potential. With the help of both these factors of internet and blockchain technology, in future there are probabilities of virtual banks in India. Hence to prove it on a positive note the Reserve Bank of India

has taken initiatives to launch its own 32 cryptocurrency named as ‘ Lakshmi’. India happens to be at a sweet spot of driving growth and innovation by landing a robust Digital Currency Bill this year. In spite of the several rumors on a potential ban on crypto in India, there are multiple use cases that could be considered by the policymakers who understand the true potential of leveraging crypto and its impact on our economy. Keeping in mind that our nation’s success in the past three decades has come from ITeS-based solutions, if India is aiming to reach a \$5 trillion economy, we cannot ignore the \$1.7 trillion market that exists for cryptocurrencies. A forward-looking crypto policy can have a significant impact on improving our overall financial infrastructure, help safeguard national security, deter financial frauds, strengthen our monetary policy, attract international capital, create more job opportunities, and retain our tech talent to accelerate technological development, thereby driving the nation towards becoming a global powerhouse. We will need to prepare for the future and make adequate accommodations to safeguard our global financial positioning. We also have to become ‘Atmanirbhar’ and reduce our dependency in situations like the 2008 financial crisis or the 2020 COVID-19 crash. Cyberwarfare also poses a sizable threat in our rapidly digitizing country. A decentralized financial platform could help India resolve such issues and have an added advantage as these platform networks will not be blocked by any single state or country in times of national distress or conflict. The other advantage here would be that if we could create our own social networks on Ethereum, it would help build a decentralized ecosystem, which has its own positive effects.

INVESTMENT IN CRYPTOCURRENCY

INTRODUCTION

If the mega cryptocurrency has left you nervous, especially if you are an investor in digital coins like Bitcoin or Ethereum, hold your nerves as there is a silver lining in the mayhem the crypto asset class experienced last week. While the short volatile period has widely been touted as a course correction (one Bitcoin is currently hovering around \$37,000 after touching a record high of nearly \$60,000 just a couple of weeks ago), industry experts are of the view that staying invested and thinking long-term is the thumb rule to follow for crypto investors in the country. India is increasingly adopting Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies. According to reports, the country currently has more than one crore crypto investors, and the number is significantly growing every day with several domestic crypto exchanges operating in the country. Despite the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) being wary of cryptocurrencies, Indians are making a beeline to invest in the digital coins, touted as the most important asset class of the 21st century. According to Rahul Pagidipati, CEO, ZebPay, Indian investors are learning to view Bitcoin as an asset class that belongs in every long-term portfolio. "Indians own less than 1 per cent of the world's Bitcoin. Being left behind will create a strategic disadvantage for the Indian economy. In 2021, we expect more institutions and government officials to recognise that we need to close the Bitcoin gap," said Pagidipati. In April 2018, the RBI ordered financial institutions to sever ties with individuals or businesses dealing in virtual currency such as Bitcoin. However, in March 2020, the Supreme Court allowed banks to continue handling cryptocurrency transactions from traders and exchanges, giving a respite to the crypto investors. In March this year, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said that all windows on cryptocurrencies will not be closed down, bringing further relief to the stakeholders. Earlier this month, RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das said that the

central bank has flagged major concerns over cryptocurrency to the government. Amid the uncertainties lies the fact that a 40 per cent dip in the Bitcoin price from its all-time high looks dramatic but is normal in many volatile markets, including crypto, especially after such a large rally, say industry players. "Such corrections are mainly due to short-term traders taking profits. Investors should invest in education first. Research the underlying value of Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other crypto assets as you might look at a company's information before buying stocks," said Avinash Shekhar, Co-CEO of ZebPay. Buyers are aggressively accumulating more and more Bitcoins. This is the driving factor that has propelled the price growth of the digital coin. According to Prabhu Ram, Head-Industry Intelligence Group, CMR, if one were to look back at the last decade, such volatility is consistent and on par for crypto. "While over the short term, one may feel concerned, the long-term horizon view is positive. Going forward, Bitcoin will continue to remain a small but significant investment in the investor portfolio," Ram told IANS. The key industry players feel that India is a tech and economic power that will emerge as a key player in crypto and Blockchain adoption. According to Sumit Gupta, CEO and co-founder of cryptocurrency exchange CoinDCX, cryptocurrency has "now classified itself as a macro asset class for investments that can't be ignored. "It will further lead greater mainstream acceptance than ever before," Gupta had told IANS

INVESTORS IN CRYPTOCURRENCY

India has never been kind to cryptocurrencies, yet global investors have made huge bets on the country's digital coin ecosystem. In November 2019, Binance, the world's largest cryptocurrency exchange by trade volumes, acquired WazirX, an Indian exchange, and last year, another Indian exchange, CoinDCX, secured financing from Seychelles-based BitMEX and San Francisco-based giant Coinbase. These investments happened despite the fact that for around two years starting April 2018, financial institutions in India were restricted from providing services to crypto exchanges and their customers due to a Reserve Bank of India order. This ban forced at least two crypto exchanges to shutter. And even now, crypto exchanges in India are functioning without the services of banks. But experts believe such investments are likely to continue coming into India. "There is an increasing trend of foreign cryptocurrency exchanges investing in Indian cryptocurrency exchanges. It is because India has a population of 139 crore that is predominantly young which is seen as tech-savvy and more adaptable to crypto saving," said Harish BV, co-Founder, Unocoin, which has a userbase of 13 lakh in India. The median age of Indians is between 28 and 29 years. In 2018, India's then-finance minister Arun Jaitley had dealt a death blow to the future of cryptocurrencies in the country. "The government does not recognise cryptocurrency as legal tender or coin and will take all measures to eliminate the use of these crypto-assets in financing illegitimate activities or as part of the payments system," Jaitley had said. Such remarks, coupled with the RBI ban, nearly drove the Indian crypto ecosystem to death. But in March 2020, when India's apex court set aside RBI's circular and allowed financial institutions to engage in digital coin transactions, investors returned to the market with a vengeance. Within weeks of the RBI ban lifting, trading volumes and new sign-ups on crypto exchanges went up multifold. Since then, the volumes and userbase of these exchanges have expanded each

month. “We have been receiving investments consistently since our inception three years back,” said Sumit Gupta, CEO and co-founder of CoinDCX. “Investors trust us despite the policy uncertainty. They have seen, how we as a leading player in the industry have grown, and above all the Indian market does offer a lucrative proposal for any investor.” Experts assert that the demand for cryptocurrencies is booming and the untapped market potential is vast. “While there is no official data on the number of crypto investors in India, exchanges like WazirX estimate that 70 lakh-80 lakh investors are holding over \$1 billion in crypto investments,” said Nicklas Nilsson, senior analyst at GlobalData. “Industry estimates suggest a potential investor base of upwards of 10 crore. The sheer size of the Indian market makes it an attractive option. Besides the huge growth potential, what is driving investments into India is the huge cash reserves that global crypto exchanges hold. Rising revenues and investor financing mean that global giants are flush with cash, which they are using to expand into newer markets and take advantage of various trends in the cryptocurrency space.

FUTURE IN CRYPTOCURRENCY

The use of Bitcoin and Ethereum could help strengthen India’s monetary policy and bridge the gap areas that exist in the current fintech landscape. Crypto’s distributed ledger technology permits faster, direct transactions by the users and also helps keep track of every digital transaction, which is far more advanced and effective than existing protocols such as SWIFT. Secondly, Bitcoin can be used as an asset that sovereigns use to complement their national digital currencies. It also reduces the burden on regulators by allowing them to write programs that certify that financial actors are in complete compliance with the regulators. We can avoid instances such as mortgage fraud and other fraudulent activities. In other words, the evolution of Bitcoin and cryptocurrencies holds economic importance similar to the internet in the 90s. The second unique

crypto called Ethereum, which enabled smart contracts, gave birth to an entire sector called decentralized finance (DeFi). DeFi is to build a multi-faceted financial system that boosts the functionality and helps improve the legacy or the traditional financial system. DeFi alone has created disruptions in the fintech space and, in the future, DeFi neo banks will play a pivotal role to successfully bridge the gap between fintech and DeFi to attract new customers. Therefore, Blockchainbased accounting holds the potential to empower regulators to monitor their activities and conduct risk management seamlessly. We are all aware of the devastating impact that COVID-19 has had on the Indian economy and the global market at large. Despite this, crypto has been generating jobs across a variety of functions in India and abroad. As of today, over 300 start-ups have generated tens of thousands of jobs and hundred-millions of dollars in revenue and taxes. The ongoing development will inevitably lead to tech talent being engaged in India. Indian youth seeks challenging opportunities to work on projects which are internationally competitive and also help support improving our tech infrastructure. In March 2020, two major events occurred which have boosted crypto adoption in India – i.e. the Supreme Court’s historic verdict and the pandemic. WazirX completely caters to the Indian market and has seen tremendous growth since then. Several Indians have lost jobs, and this has led them to invest in cryptocurrency to earn a side income by becoming traders, technical analysts, or crypto influencers. Globally, many institutional investors, including hedge funds in the US along with the giants like Square and PayPal, are entering into crypto and are in a buying mode. This has also given a push to Bitcoin adoption.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

DATA ANALYSIS.

Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modelling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusion, and supporting decision making. The process of evaluating data using analytical and logic reasoning to examine each component of data provided... Data from various source is gathered, reviewed and then analysed to form some sort of finding or conclusion.

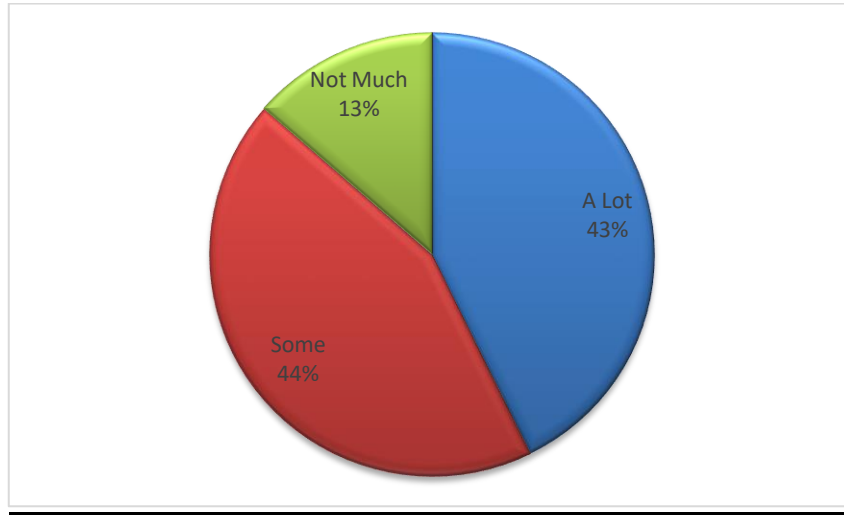
Why do we analyze data? The purpose of analyzing data is to get usable and useful information. The analysis, irrespective of whether data is quantitative or qualitative, may:

Describe and summarize the data

- .• Identify relationship between variables.
- Compare variables
- .• Identify difference between variables
- .• Forecast outcomes.

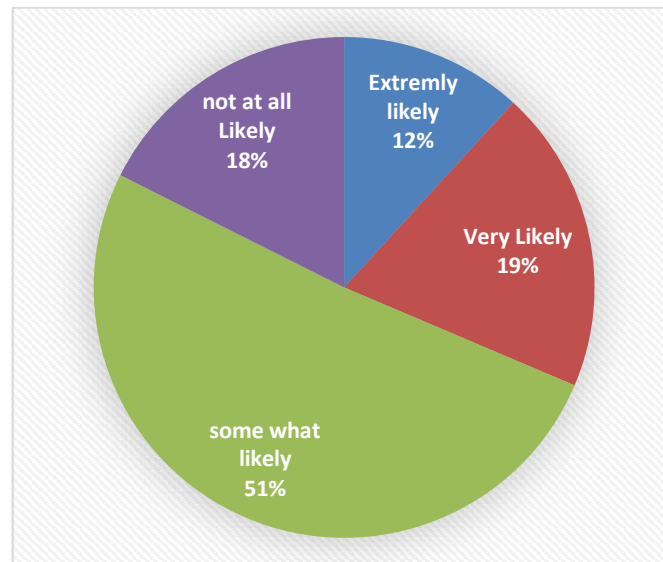
The research method used was survey through questionnaire. A sample size of 50 people was taken. These are the questions asked in the survey questionnaire and the results are as follows.

1. How much,if at all have you heard or read about cryptocurrency like bitcoin and ethereum?



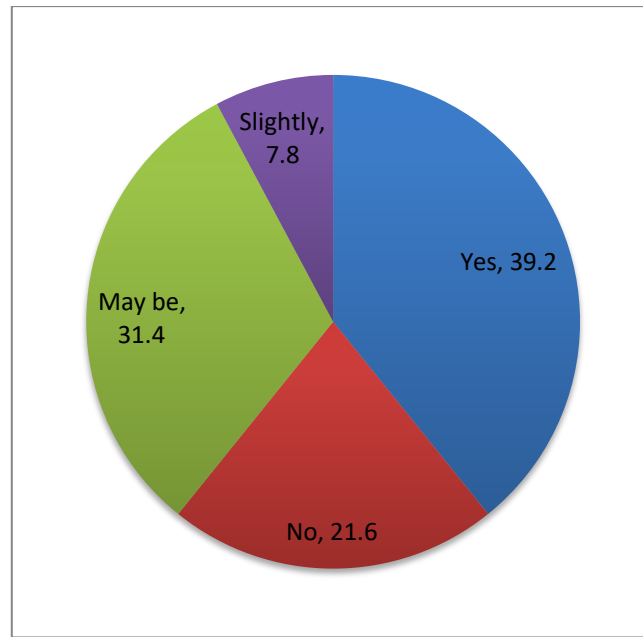
Interpretation – Majority of the people from the sample are aware about the concept of cryptocurrency and have good knowledge about it as most of them are learning students and people of the current generation.

2. How likely are you to invest in cryptocurrency this year ?



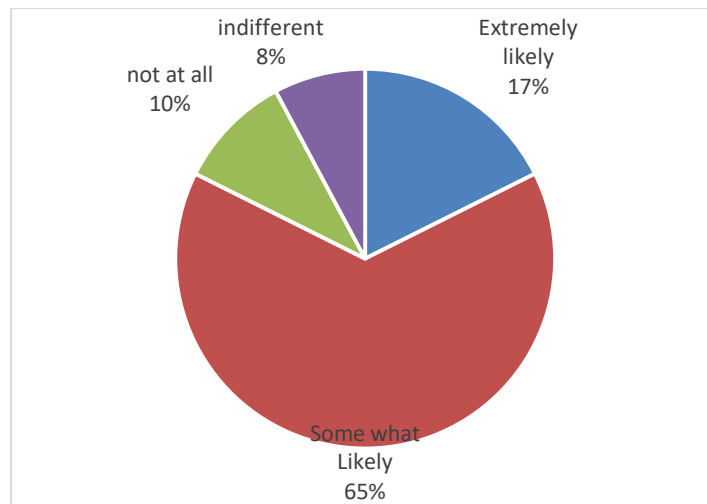
Interpretation- most of the people are somewhat likely to invest in cryptocurrency this year and considering the decision of buying cryptocurrency.

3. If you are a regular investor or want to start investing ,does the introduction of cryptocurrency have impacted your decision Of investment?



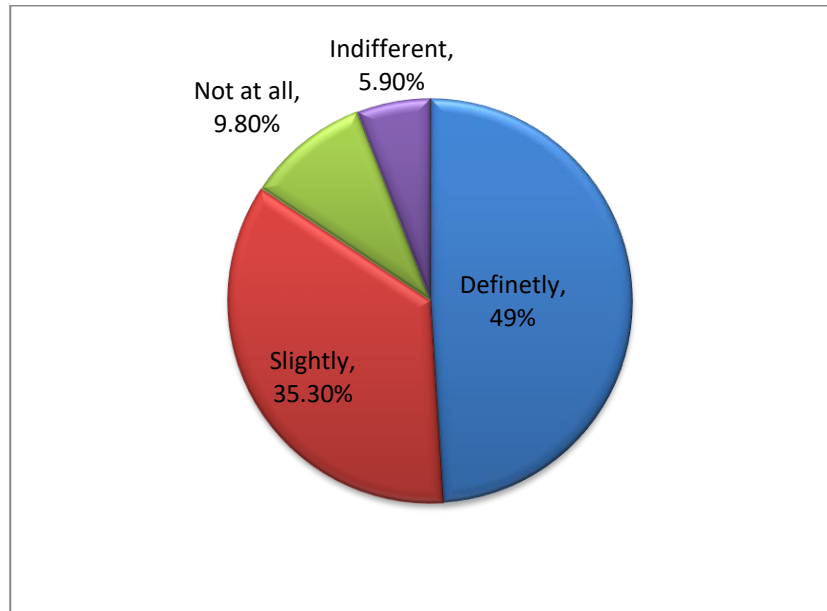
Interpretation - the introduction of cryptocurrency have impacted differently on different people regarding their investment decisions .

4. Cryptocurrency is still in its infancy stage and may undergo many changes in the near future which makes it extremely volatile. How likely would this affect your decision to use cryptocurrency?



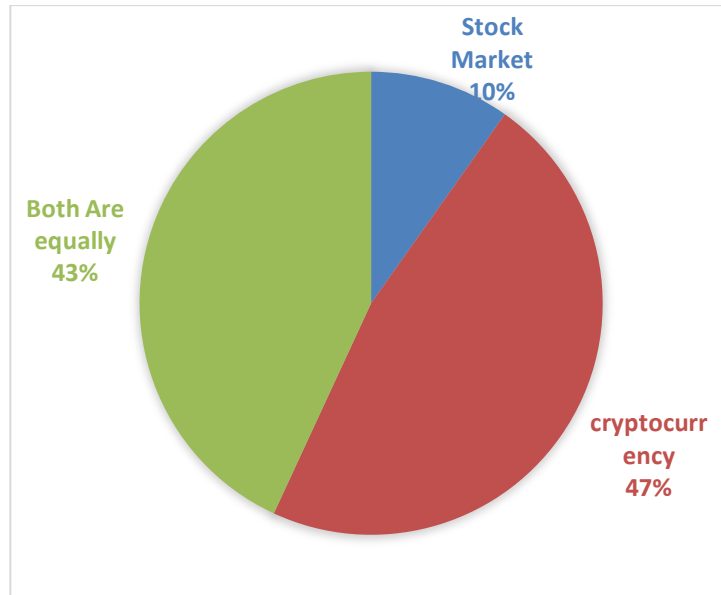
Interpretation – the extreme volatile nature of cryptocurrency have affected the decision of investment in cryptocurrency of most of the people.

5. Unlike other currencies, cryptocurrency requires much less fees to operate. Would this increase your interest in using cryptocurrency



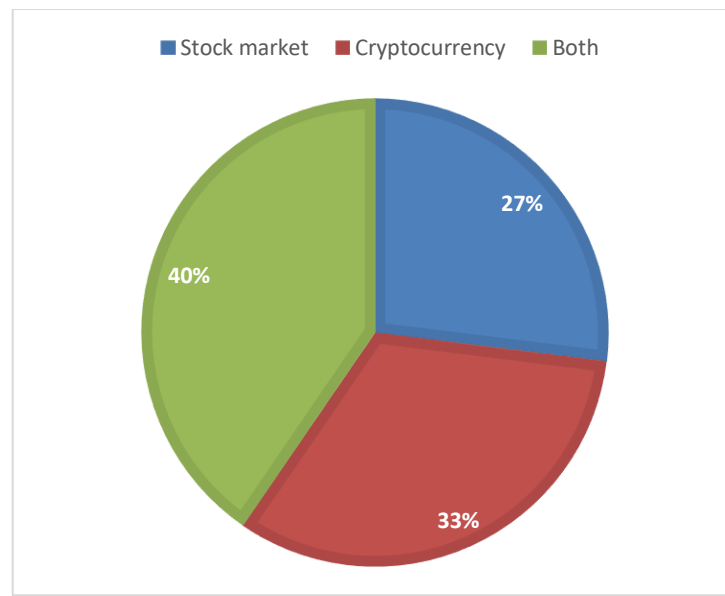
Interpretation – on knowing about the low-cost investment requirements of cryptocurrency have increased the interest in investment in cryptocurrency of majority of the people.

6. In your opinion which is morerisky,investing in stock market or investing in cryptocurrency?



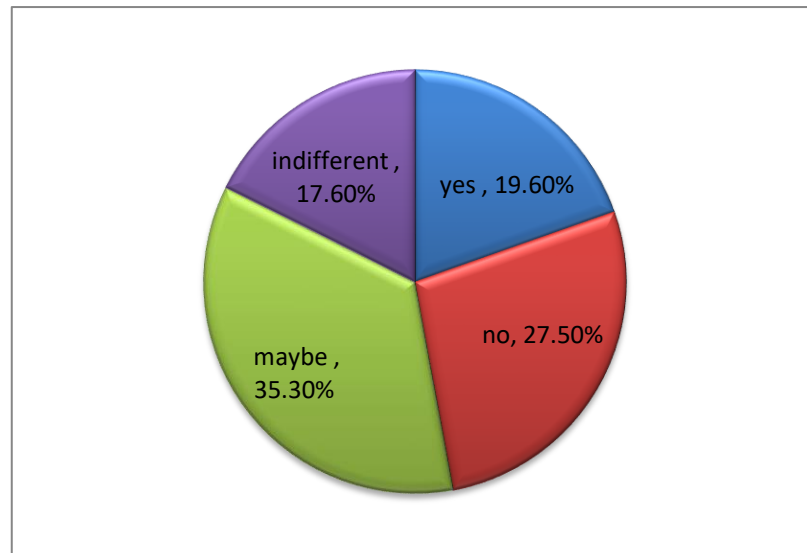
Interpretation –majority of the people believe that cryptocurrency is riskier to invest in than stock market.

7. Which is more profitable, investing in cryptocurrency or investing in stock market ?



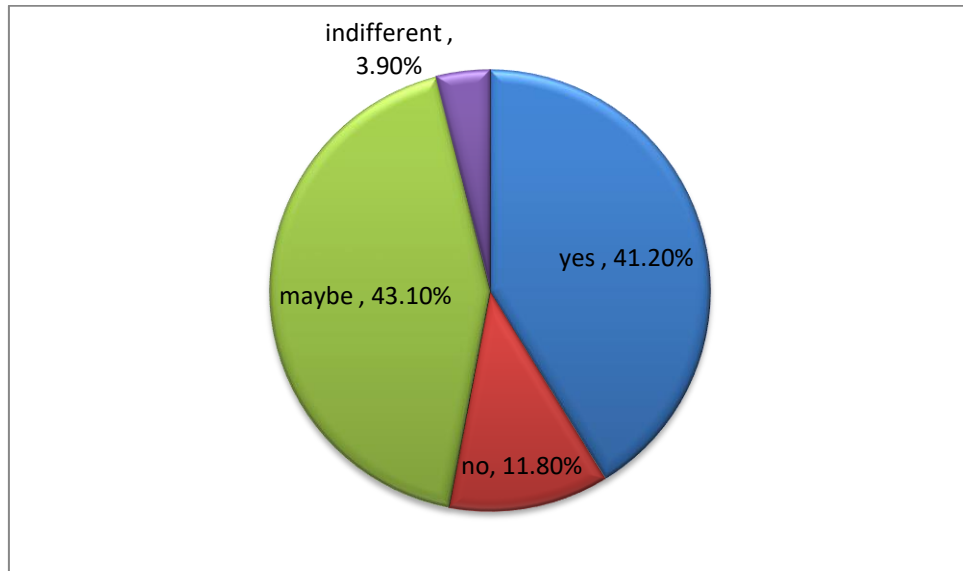
Interpretation - the profitability comparison of cryptocurrency does not seem to give concrete biased results, rather both of them are considered profitable according to the survey results.

8. Cryptocurrency have no tangible form, does that diminish the value that you perceive about cryptocurrency ?



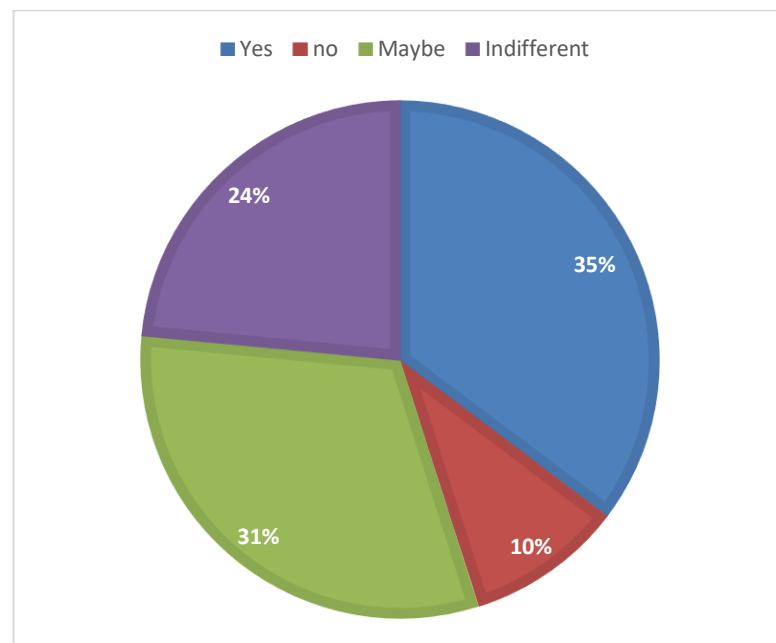
Interpretation – the intangibility of cryptocurrency did not affect strongly to majority of the people and had mixed results.

9. If cryptocurrency providers created tangible coins or notes for its users with banks and ATMs readily available but remained non-government regulated. would this increase your interest in cryptocurrency?



Interpretation- most of the people are unsure about their interest in cryptocurrency even if it gets in tangible form and some of them are definite about their increment in interest due to cryptocurrency's tangibility.

10. Cryptocurrency is Non-government regulated which offers users more freedom. would this increase your interest in using cryptocurrency?



Interpretation – Freedom in investment and less government regulations attracts people to invest in cryptocurrency and increase their interest.

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

Crypto-currency is such an invention which has become a global phenomenon. Earlier RBI warned the Indians from using cryptocurrency that to be associated with money laundering and terrorist financing. However, cryptocurrency is a modern technology and a tool which needs to look forward for. Even though there has been no regulatory response from the Indian government, the number of investors in cryptocurrency is increasing rather swiftly over the last few years. Indian government should take responsible steps now to regulate such currency as its user in India is rapidly growing. Future of cryptocurrency in India looks promising and there is ray of hope.

Crypto currencies could provide a significant benefit by overcoming the lack of social trust and by increasing the access to financial services (Nakamoto, 2008) as they can be considered as a medium to support the growth process in developing countries by increasing financial inclusion, providing a better traceability of funds and to help people to escape poverty .

FINDINGS

Findings

- Majority of the people from the sample are aware about the concept of cryptocurrency and have good knowledge about it as most of them are learning students and people of the current generation.
- most of the people are somewhat likely to invest in cryptocurrency this year and considering the decision of buying cryptocurrency.
- the introduction of cryptocurrency have impacted differently on different people regarding their investment decisions.
- the extreme volatile nature of cryptocurrency have affected the decision of investment in cryptocurrency of most of the people.
- on knowing about the low-cost investment requirements of cryptocurrency have increased the interest in investment in cryptocurrency of majority of the people.
- majority of the people believe that cryptocurrency is riskier to invest in than stock market.
- the profitability comparison of cryptocurrency does not seem to give concrete biased results, rather both of them are considered profitable according to the survey results.
- the intangibility of cryptocurrency did not affect strongly to majority of the people and had mixed results.
- most of the people are unsure about their interest in cryptocurrency even if it gets in tangible form and some of them are definite about their increment in interest due to cryptocurrency's tangibility.
- Freedom in investment and less government regulations attracts people to invest in cryptocurrency and increase their interest.

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Anexture

Questionnaire

1. How much,if at all have you heard or read about cryptocurrency like bitcoin and ethereum?
 - a) not much
 - b) alot
 - c) some

2. How likely are you to invest in cryptocurrency this year ?
 - a) Not at all likely
 - b) Extremly likely
 - c) Very likely
 - d) Some what

3. If you are a regular investor or want to start investing ,does the introduction of cryptocurrency have impacted your decision Of investment?
 - a) Slightly
 - b) Yes
 - c) No
 - d) May be

4. Cryptocurrency is still in its infancy stage and may undergo many changes in the near future which makes it extremely volatile. How likely would this affect your decision to use cryptocurrency?
 - a) not at all
 - b) indiffent
 - c) extremely
 - d) some what likel

5. Unlike other currencies, cryptocurrency requires much less fees to operate. Would this increase your interest in using cryptocurrency
 - a) Not at all
 - b) Indifferent
 - c) Definitely
 - d) Slightly
6. In your opinion which is more risky, investing in stock market or investing in cryptocurrency?
 - a) Stock market
 - b) Both are equal
 - c) Cryptocurrency
7. Which is more profitable, investing in cryptocurrency or investing in stock market.
 - a) Stock market
 - b) Cryptocurrency
 - c) Both
8. Cryptocurrency have no tangible form, does that diminish the value that you perceive about cryptocurrency investing in stock market ?
 - a) No
 - b) Yes
 - c) May be
 - d) Indifferent
9. If cryptocurrency providers created tangible coins or notes for its users with banks and ATMs readily available but remained

non-government regulated. would this increase your interest in cryptocurrency?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) May be
- d) Indifferent

10. Cryptocurrency is Non-government regulated which offers users more freedom. would this increase your interest in using cryptocurrency?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) May be
- d) Indifferent