A

Project Report

on

"A DETAILED STUDY ON SELECTED CRYPTO CURRENCY''

Submitted to

G. S. College of Commerce & Economics (Autonomous), Nagpur

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Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

Bachelor of Business Administration

Submitted by

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Under the Guidance of

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Academic Year 2023- 24

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Academic Year 2023- 24

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ashutosh S. Pujari has submitted the project report titled **"A detailed study on selected cryptocurrency'',** towards partial fulfilment 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 has ingeniously completed his project as prescribed by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

Dr. Afsar Sheikh
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Place: Nagpur

Date:

G. S. College of Commerce and Economics, Nagpur

Academic Year 2023- 24

DECLARATION

I here-by declare that the project with title " A DETAILED STUDY ON SELECTED CRYPTO CURRENCY '' has been completed by me in partial fulfilment 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.

Ashutosh S. Pujari

Place: Nagpur

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Academic Year 2023- 24

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

Ashutosh S. Pujari

Place: Nagpur

Date:

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CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

Cryptocurrency

Cryptocurrency has been in the news lately following wild price swings and with a boom in trading induced by the lockdown that meant several newcomers have started dabbling in the asset class. But the sword of regulatory uncertainty hangs heavy on the cryptocurrency market in India, what with policymakers making their discomfort with the asset quite clear through various suggestions and decisions in the past. Here's a quick history of the cryptocurrency market in India.

- 2008: A person or a group of persons operating under the pseudonym 'Satoshi Nakamoto' publishes a paper outlining the concept of Bitcoin.
- 2010: The first commercial transaction takes place in Bitcoin.
- 2013: Cryptocurrency exchange Uno coin launches, making it accessible for Indians to buy and sell Bitcoin. In the same year, Bitcoin rises from $100 to $1,000. RBI issues an advisory against cryptocurrencies, warning the public against use of virtual currencies, adding that their prices were a "Matter of speculation" in the absence of backing by an asset or reserves.
- 2014-2016: The price of the cryptocurrency remains largely sideways even as several new exchanges come up in India. Exchanges see a spike in users after demonetization.
- 2017: Bitcoin price spikes sharply from a low of about $2,500 to a high of nearly $20,000. Search interest in bitcoin goes up 20x, according to data from Google Trends. But the regulatory cloud over cryptocurrency darkens, with the RBI and Finance Ministry cautioning the public against the cryptocurrency. The Finance Ministry compares cryptocurrencies with Ponzi schemes. A committee comprising Fin Min, RBI and SEBI members is formed to look at the regulation over the asset.
- Toils are filed against the use of cryptocurrencies in the Supreme Court.
- March 2018: Wazir, which would go on to be acquired by Finance and become India's largest cryptocurrency exchange, commences operations.

- April 6, 2018: The RBI issues a circular banning all financial entities from dealing with any entity dealing in cryptocurrencies, effectively banning the asset class in India.
- May 2018: Several cryptocurrency exchanges approach the Supreme Court, seeking to overturn the RBI's ban on cryptocurrencies.
- October 2018: Wazir CEO Nuchal Shetty starts #IndiaWantsCrypto campaign tweeting daily about the need for conducive crypto regulation. The campaign has been running for 971 days straight.
- March 2020: Supreme Court overturns RBI's ban. Interest in
- cryptocurrencies spikes globally following the COVID-19 lockdown and prices start rising after an initial correction. Bitcoin goes up from about USD 3,700 to nearly USD 30,000 by the end of the year.
- 2021: Prices nearly double again, with Bitcoin topping out at nearly $64,000, before halving in price. Banks issue advisory cautioning clients against cryptocurrency citing RBI's 2018 circular. The central bank says its circular is no longer valid in light of the Supreme Court's ruling. The government says it will introduce a bill to create a sovereign digital currency and simultaneously ban all private cryptocurrencies. The recently-revived industry realizes it faces a second existential threat. – Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman said that the government has reworked the bill that proposed to ban all cryptocurrencies, but has no plans to consider Bitcoin as an official currency in the country.
- 2023: The cryptocurrency and the broader Web3 industry in India weathered through the continued bear market in 2023. Amid the market downturn, evolving regulatory landscape, and reduced investor interest, the ecosystem has tried to be resilient by looking for sustainable growth paths, active compliance, and engagement in building projects for the long run. The crypto landscape in India, primarily dominated by centralized exchanges, faced a significant downturn due to the combined impact of the bear market and the government's introduction of a 30 per cent taxation rate along with a 1 per cent TDS (Tax Deducted at Source) last year.

The bill seeks to prohibit all private cryptocurrencies in India. However, it would allow certain exceptions to promote the underlying technology of cryptocurrency and its uses," the government says. The positive Decision has taken the nation into a state of utter exuberance and hope for what is to come in the future for us. With this an upliftment of the ban, India has an opportunity to draw on India's huge population of over 300 million unbanked people. While India's counterparts around the globe are moving into Blockchain technology, we risked giving up the potential promised by co-opting Crypto. The country is a sleeping giant with a population going up 1 billion. India has the power to change the global economy all thanks to a positive decision by the Supreme Court. The CEO of Pundit X, Zac Cheah said that India's apex court removing the Crypto ban just confirm the reality that cryptography and Blockchain are emerging innovations. India is Pundit X second largest Blockchain wallet customer. Allowing crypto currency transfers will increase our customer base and put the rising volumes of customers into the digital payment fold.

What is cryptocurrency?

A cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency protected by cryptography which makes counterfeiting or double-spending almost impossible. Most cryptocurrencies are decentralised, blockchain-based networks — a public database operated by a dispersed computing network. One distinguishing characteristic of cryptocurrencies is that they are usually not distributed by any central agency, rendering them potentially resistant to intervention or abuse by the government.

The term "crypto-currency" derives from the encryption methods used to protect the network. Cryptocurrencies attract scrutiny for a variety of reasons including their use for illicit activity, exchange rate fluctuations, and network flows that underlie them. They were also praised for their portability, accountability and divisibility. Cryptocurrencies are almost always intended to be free of government influence and regulation, but this core feature of the technology has come under fire as they have become more common. The currencies modelled after bitcoin are called alt-coins

collectively and have often attempted to present themselves as modified or improved versions of bitcoin.

The first cryptocurrency based on blockchain was Bitcoin, which remains the most popular and valuable. Bitcoin was introduced in 2009 by a person or collective known as "Satoshi Nakamoto." As of November 2021, the combined market value of the world's bitcoins totalled over$1.03trillion. Bitcoin is one of the first digital currencies to use peer-to-peer technology to enable online transfers. Some of Bitcoin's success spawned competing cryptocurrencies, known as "alt-coins," including Litecoin, Peercoin, and Name coin as well as Ethereum, Cardanol, and EOS. Today the aggregate value of all existing cryptocurrencies is around $214 billion — Bitcoin currently accounts for more than 68 per cent of the total value.

How does Bitcoin mining work and why mine Bitcoin?

Bitcoin mining is the process by which new bitcoins are entered into circulation. It is also the way the network confirms new transactions and is a critical component of the blockchain ledger's maintenance and development. "Mining" is performed using sophisticated hardware that solves an extremely complex computational math problem. The first computer to find the solution to the problem receives the next block of bitcoins and the process begins again. Cryptocurrency mining is painstaking, costly, and only sporadically rewarding. Nonetheless, mining has a magnetic appeal for many investors who are interested in cryptocurrency because of the fact that miners receive rewards for their work with crypto tokens. In reality, miners are essentially getting paid for their work as auditors. They are doing the work of verifying the legitimacy of Bitcoin transactions. This convention is meant to keep Bitcoin users honest and was conceived by Bitcoin's founder, Satoshi Nakamoto.1 By verifying

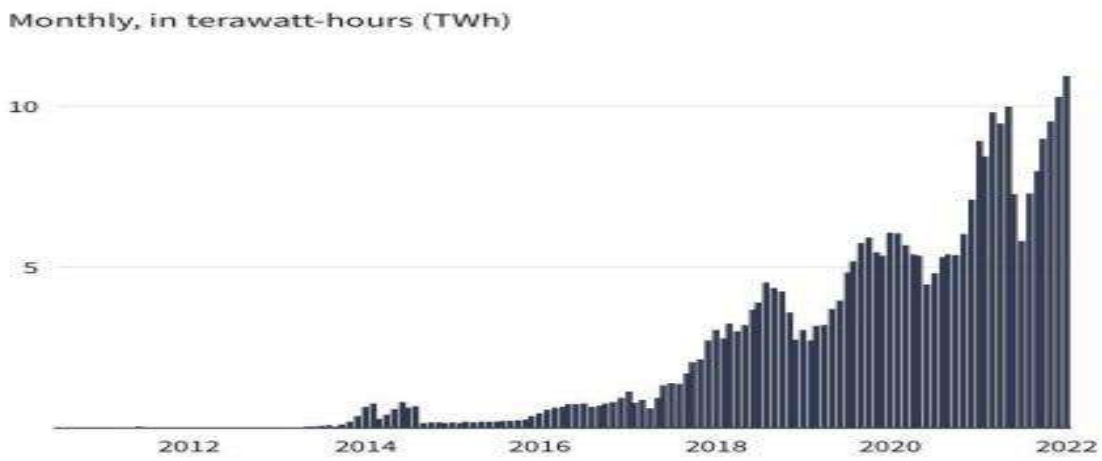
transactions, miners are helping to prevent the "double-spending problem. The rewards for Bitcoin mining are reduced by half roughly every four years.1 When bitcoin was first mined in 2009, mining one block would earn you 50 BTC. In 2012, this was halved to 25 BTC. By 2016, this was halved again to 12.5 BTC. On May 11, 2020, the reward halved again to 6.25 BTC. As of February 2022, the price of Bitcoin was around $39,000 per bitcoin, which means you'd have earned $243,750 (6.25 x 43,000) for completing a block.

Downsides of Mining

The risks of mining are often financial and regulatory. As aforementioned, Bitcoin mining, and mining in general, is a financial risk because one could go through all the effort of purchasing hundreds or thousands of dollars' worth of mining equipment only to have no return on their investment. One additional potential risk from the growth of Bitcoin mining (and other Pow systems as well) is the increasing energy usage required by the computer systems running the mining algorithms. Though microchip efficiency has increased dramatically for ASIC chips, the growth of the network itself is outpacing technological progress. As a result, there are concerns about Bitcoin mining's environmental impact and carbon footprint.

Bitcoin energy consumption:

Bitcoin ownership and mining are legal in more countries than not. Some examples of places where it was



illegal according to a 2018 report were Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Bolivia, Ecuador, Nepal, and Pakistan.8 Since 2018, other countries have banned Bitcoin mining including Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, North Macedonia, Qatar, and Vietnam. Overall, Bitcoin use and mining remain legal across much of the globe. Bitcoin "mining" serves a crucial function to validate and confirm new transactions to the blockchain and to prevent double- spending by bad actors. It is also the way that new bitcoins are introduced into the system. Based on a complex puzzle, the task involves producing proof of work (Pow), which is inherently energy-intensive. This energy, however, is embodied in the value of bitcoins and the Bitcoin system and keeps this decentralized system stable, secure, and trustworthy.

The top cryptocurrencies

Here are the top cryptocurrencies.

As we progress through 2024, many exciting new crypto projects are gaining momentum – which could provide profitable investment opportunities in the process.

Let's explore the best cryptocurrency to invest in 2024, as well as how to buy crypto today – easily and safely.

1. Bitcoin (BTC)

- **Market cap: $1.4 trillion**

Created in 2009 by Satoshi Nakamoto, Bitcoin (BTC) is the original cryptocurrency. As with most cryptocurrencies, BTC runs on a blockchain, or a ledger logging transaction distributed across a network of thousands of computers. Because additions to the distributed ledgers must be verified by solving a cryptographic puzzle, a process called proof of work, Bitcoin is kept secure and safe from fraudsters.

Bitcoin's price has skyrocketed as it's become a household name. In May 2016, you could buy one Bitcoin for about $500. As of Mar. 12, 2024, a single Bitcoin's price was around $72,295. That's a growth of 14,359%.

2. Ethereum (ETH)

- **Market cap: $484.4 billion**

Both a cryptocurrency and a blockchain platform, Ethereum is a favourite of program developers because of its potential applications, like so-called smart contracts that automatically execute when conditions are met and nonfungible tokens (NFTs).

Ethereum has also experienced tremendous growth. From April 2016 to the end of March 2024, its price went from about $11 to around $4,033, increasing 36,565%.

3. Binance Coin (BNB)

- **Market cap: $79.2 billion**

Finance Coin (BNB) is a form of cryptocurrency that you can use to trade and pay fees on Finance, one of the largest crypto exchanges in the world. Since its launch in 2017, Finance Coin has expanded past merely facilitating trades on Finance's exchange platform. Now, it can be used for trading, payment processing or even booking travel arrangements. It can also be traded or exchanged for other forms of cryptocurrency,

such as Ethereum or Bitcoin. BNB's price in 2017 was just $0.10. By late March 2024, its price had risen to around $530, a gain of 529,400%.

4. Solana (SOL)

- **Market cap: $67.0 billion**

Developed to help power decentralized finance (Defib) uses, decentralized apps (Daps) and smart contracts, Solana runs on a unique hybrid proof-of stake and proof-of-history mechanisms to process transactions quickly and securely. SOL, Solana's native token, powers the platform.

When it launched in 2020, SOL's price started at $0.77. By late March 2024, its price was around $151.15, a gain of 19,530%.

5. XRP (XRP)

- **Market cap: $38.5 billion**

Created by some of the same founders as Ripple, a digital technology and payment processing company, XRP can be used on that network to facilitate exchanges of different currency types, including fiat currencies and other major cryptocurrencies.
At the beginning of 2017, the price of XRP was $0.006. As of Mar. 12, 2024, its price reached $0.70, equal to a rise of 11,608%.

6. U.S. Dollar Coin (USDC)

- **Market cap: $30.4 billion**

Like Tether, USD Coin (USDC) is a stable coin, meaning it's backed by U.S. dollars and aims for a 1 USD to 1 USDC ratio. USDC is powered by Ethereum, and you can use USD Coin to complete global transactions.

7. Cardano (ADA)

- **Market cap: $26.6 billion**

Somewhat later to the crypto scene, Cardano (ADA) is notable for its early embrace of proof-of-stake validation. This method expedites transaction time and decreases energy usage and environmental impact by removing the competitive, problem-solving aspect of transaction verification in platforms like Bitcoin. Cardanol also works like Ethereum to enable smart contracts and decentralized applications, which ADA, its native coin, powers.

Cardano's ADA token has had relatively modest growth compared to other major crypto coins. In 2017, ADA's price was $0.02. As of Mar. 12, 2024, its price was at $0.75. This is an increase of 3,648%.

8. Shiba Innu (SHIB)

- **Market cap: $19.3 billion**

Shiba Innu is another meme coin that spun out of Dogecoin's popularity. Created anonymously in 2020, SHIB was an experiment to discover if a coin could work with no central governing authority. Thanks to big name crypto personalities such as Elon Musk and Vitale Butlerin that goal has become a reality.

Today, Shiba Innu is the second-highest valued meme coin by market cap, behind Dogecoin. Although, on rare occasions, those two places have flipped. Shiba Innu's price today is $0.00003243.

How to buy cryptocurrency: - You can buy cryptocurrencies through crypto exchanges, such as Finance, Ku coin, Coinbase, and many more exchanges.

CHAPTER -2

RESEARCH STUDY

RELEVANCE OF THE 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 plays vital role in financial investments nowadays and helps raising digital capital and does affects growth of economy. But it's main feature cannot be separated from the users who use cryptocurrency for their illegal transactions. There are several arguments related to the legality of cryptocurrency. To meet the current requirements of the digital era and influence decisions of the investors the purpose of this paper is to: -

- **Analysing the strengths and weaknesses of cryptocurrency: -**

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.

- **Analysing the current position of cryptocurrency and its investors: -**

Market Trends: Assessing the overall trend in the cryptocurrency market, including price movements, trading volumes, and market capitalization of major cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, Ethereum, and others.

Regulatory Environment: Considering regulatory developments globally and how they impact investor sentiment and market dynamics. Regulatory clarity or uncertainty can significantly affect cryptocurrency investments.

Adoption and Usage: Evaluating the adoption and usage of cryptocurrencies for various purposes, such as payments, investments, decentralized finance (Defib) applications, and non-fungible tokens (NFTs).

Investor Sentiment: Monitoring investor sentiment through social media, forums, and surveys to gauge the confidence levels and expectations of cryptocurrency investors.

Institutional Involvement: Analysing the participation of institutional investors, such as hedge funds, asset managers, and corporations, in the cryptocurrency market through direct investments or derivatives trading.

Technological Developments: Tracking advancements in blockchain technology, scalability solutions, interoperability protocols, and other innovations that could impact the future potential of cryptocurrencies.

Market Risks: Identifying and assessing potential risks such as cybersecurity threats, market manipulation, regulatory crackdowns, and macroeconomic factors that could influence cryptocurrency prices and investor behaviour.

Overall, the current position of cryptocurrency and its investors is dynamic and influenced by a combination of market fundamentals, technological advancements, regulatory developments, and investor sentiment.

- **Providing information about the economic position of the economy post introduction of cryptocurrency: -**

The economic impact of cryptocurrencies varies depending on factors such as adoption rates, regulations, and overall market sentiment. Generally, cryptocurrencies introduce both opportunities and challenges to traditional economies. They can offer benefits like increased financial inclusion, lower transaction costs, and new investment opportunities. However, they also pose risks such as volatility, regulatory uncertainty, and potential for illicit activities. Understanding their net effect requires analysing specific economic indicators and trends in the context of each economy.

- **Analyse the nature of cryptocurrency based on characteristics of money, legal perspective, economic perspective, psychological perspective, future perspective and the upcoming trends, where blockchain and cryptocurrency will take us next: -**

Characteristics of Money:

Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin possess many characteristics of money, such as divisibility, portability, and fungibility. They can be easily divided into smaller units for transactions, transferred globally with ease, and are interchangeable with one another. However, their stability as a store of value remains a concern due to their volatility.

Legal Perspective:

The legal status of cryptocurrencies varies worldwide. Some countries have embraced them, providing regulatory clarity and fostering innovation, while others have imposed strict regulations or outright bans. Clearer legal frameworks are needed to ensure investor protection, prevent fraud, and facilitate mainstream adoption.

Economic Perspective:

Cryptocurrencies introduce a decentralized form of currency that operates outside traditional financial systems. They offer potential benefits such as lower transaction costs, increased financial inclusion, and borderless transactions. However, their volatility and speculative nature can pose risks to investors and the stability of financial markets.

Psychological Perspective:

Cryptocurrencies evoke a range of psychological responses among investors, including FOMO (fear of missing out), greed, and fear. Market sentiment often fluctuates based on news, social media trends, and price movements.

Understanding investor psychology is crucial for predicting market behaviour and managing risk.

Future Perspective and Upcoming Trends:

Blockchain technology, the underlying technology behind cryptocurrencies, is expected to have far-reaching implications beyond finance. It has applications in supply chain management, healthcare, voting systems, and more. Future trends may include:

- Increased institutional adoption: More traditional financial institutions are likely to offer cryptocurrency-related products and services.
- Regulatory developments: Clearer regulations could attract more institutional investors and promote mainstream adoption.
- Expansion of Defib (Decentralized Finance): Defib platforms are creating alternative financial services, such as lending, borrowing, and trading, without intermediaries.
- Integration with traditional finance: Cryptocurrencies may become more integrated with traditional financial systems, blurring the lines between fiat and digital currencies.
- Continued innovation: Ongoing technological advancements and new use cases will drive innovation in the blockchain and cryptocurrency space. In summary, cryptocurrencies have the potential to reshape finance and other industries, but their future trajectory depends on various factors, including regulatory developments, technological advancements, and evolving market.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- **To study the current status of cryptocurrency and the future it holds.**

- **To study the advantages and drawbacks of cryptocurrencies.**

- **To predict the future prospects of the cryptocurrency investment market.**

- **Examining the current profitability of various cryptocurrencies. Analysis helps in finding out the earning capacity and returns of cryptocurrencies.**

HYPOTHESIS ANALYSIS

Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1-

H0- Cryptocurrency is acceptable as currency.

H1-Cryptocurrency is not acceptable as currency.

According to the study here H1 stands true and verified as cryptocurrency legally speaking does not fulfil the fact of being a currency. though it is acceptable as virtual currency or digital currency.

H0 stands nullified as per the study, from a legal perspective, terms of currency are referred to unit of account and medium of exchange that are issued and dominated exclusively by monetary authorities (or central bank) and associated with the power of sovereignty wherein the value and the credibility of a country's currency are linked with the country's ability to support the currency. In terms of the legal perspectives, cryptocurrency does not meet the criteria as currency.

Hypothesis 2-

H0 - cryptocurrencies have significantly impacted the investment decisions of investors.

H1- cryptocurrencies have least impact on investment decisions of Investors.

According to the data collected and research analysis, here H0stands true and verified as the introduction of cryptocurrency and changes in its nature have clearly shown significant impact on the investment decisions of the investors.

H1 stands nullified as the statement that cryptocurrency had least impact on investors stands to be proven false clearly as per the data collected.

Hypothesis 3-

H0 - growth and opportunities in cryptocurrencies can overcome its risk factor.

H1 - growth and opportunities in cryptocurrencies cannot overcome its risk factor.

According to the study, here H0 seem to stand true as despite of being high volatile in nature large number of people choose to trade in cryptocurrency. For example, India is already experiencing massive crypto currency adoption over the past few years. Since the 2020 digital currency boom Indians have pumped up their investment on virtual tokens, putting the country at the second spot after Vietnam.

H1 stands nullified as introduction of metaverse - virtual reality is giving vision for future opportunities and then past performance tell it all.

NEED OF THE STUDY

- **Nature of cryptocurrency, it's risk and reward as well as growth**

Opportunities: -

1**. Nature of Cryptocurrency:** Cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual form of currency that uses cryptography for security and operates on decentralized networks based on blockchain technology. It enables secure, peer-to-peer transactions without the need for intermediaries like banks.

2. **Risks:**

Volatility: Cryptocurrency prices can be highly volatile, leading to potential large gains or losses in short periods.

Regulatory Uncertainty: Government regulations and policies regarding cryptocurrencies vary widely, creating uncertainty and potential risks for investors.

Security Concerns: Cybersecurity threats such as hacking, scams, and theft pose risks to cryptocurrency exchanges and wallets.

Lack of Regulation: The absence of comprehensive regulation in many jurisdictions increases the risk of fraud and market manipulation.

3. **Rewards:**

Potential High Returns: Cryptocurrency investments have the potential for significant returns, especially during periods of rapid price appreciation.

Accessibility: Cryptocurrencies provide access to financial services for individuals without traditional banking infrastructure, particularly in developing countries.

Innovation: Blockchain technology underlying cryptocurrencies enables innovative solutions in various industries, such as finance, supply chain management, and healthcare.

4. **Growth Opportunities:**

Mainstream Adoption: As cryptocurrencies gain wider acceptance, there are opportunities for mainstream adoption in everyday transactions and financial services.

Institutional Investment: Increased institutional interest and investment in cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, signal growing legitimacy and potential for market growth.

Defib (Decentralized Finance): The rise of decentralized finance platforms offers new opportunities for borrowing, lending, and trading without traditional intermediaries.

NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens): The emergence of NFTs presents opportunities for creators and investors in digital art, collectibles, gaming, and other industries.

• **Market trends:**

1. **Price Volatility:** Cryptocurrency markets are known for their volatility, with prices often experiencing rapid fluctuations in short periods. Studying historical price data and identifying patterns can help in understanding market behavior and making informed trading decisions.

2. **Market Dominance:** Bitcoin has traditionally been the dominant cryptocurrency by market capitalization, but other cryptocurrencies, known as altcoins, have gained prominence. Analyzing changes in market dominance can provide insights into shifting investor preferences and market dynamics.

3.**Trading Volume:** Monitoring trading volume can indicate market liquidity and investor interest in particular cryptocurrencies. High trading volume often accompanies significant price movements and can signal market trends.

4.**Market Capitalization:** Market capitalization represents the total value of all cryptocurrencies in circulation and is a key metric for assessing the size and relative importance of different cryptocurrencies in the market.

5.**Investor Sentiment:** Sentiment analysis involves gauging the mood and attitudes of market participants toward cryptocurrencies. Social media platforms, online forums, and sentiment analysis tools can provide valuable insights into investor sentiment and market trends.

• **Will cryptocurrency have positive financial leverage on investors, business and economy?**

1. **Investors:**

Potential for High Returns: Cryptocurrency investments have the potential for significant returns, especially during periods of rapid price appreciation. For investors who understand the risks and are willing to accept volatility, cryptocurrencies can offer opportunities for portfolio diversification and potentially higher yields.

Accessibility: Cryptocurrency markets are accessible to a wide range of investors, including individuals who may not have access to traditional financial markets or banking services. This inclusivity can democratize investing and provide opportunities for wealth accumulation.

Innovative Investment Products: The emergence of investment products such as cryptocurrency exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and crypto-based financial instruments offers investors new avenues for exposure to digital assets and blockchain technology.

2. **Businesses:**

Efficiency and Cost Savings: Businesses can benefit from the efficiency and cost savings offered by blockchain technology for various processes such as supply chain management, cross-border payments, and identity verification. Blockchain-based solutions can streamline operations, reduce fraud, and lower transaction costs.

Access to Capital: Cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology have enabled new methods of fundraising, such as initial coin offerings (ICOs) and token sales. These mechanisms can provide businesses with access to capital from a global pool of investors, bypassing traditional fundraising channels.

Innovation and Disruption: Cryptocurrencies and decentralized applications (dApps) foster innovation and disrupt traditional business models in industries such as finance, real estate, healthcare, and gaming. Businesses that embrace blockchain technology and adapt to the changing landscape can gain a competitive advantage.

3. **Economy:**

Financial Inclusion: Cryptocurrencies can promote financial inclusion by providing access to financial services for unbanked and underbanked populations worldwide. This increased access to capital and financial services can stimulate economic growth and reduce poverty.

Fostering Innovation: The development of blockchain technology and cryptocurrency ecosystems can stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship, driving economic growth in sectors such as fintech, cybersecurity, and digital asset management.

Global Trade and Remittances: Cryptocurrencies can facilitate cross-border trade and remittances by providing faster, cheaper, and more efficient payment solutions compared to traditional banking systems. This can enhance global economic integration and facilitate international commerce.

• **Should cryptocurrency be legalized?**

The question of legalizing cryptocurrency involves studying various factors such as regulatory frameworks, consumer protection, market stability, innovation, financial inclusion, international cooperation, technology, privacy, risks, public perception, and long-term implications. It requires a balanced approach to address concerns while fostering innovation and ensuring investor protection.

• **What is the scope of cryptocurrency?**

1. **Market Potential:** India has a large population with increasing internet penetration and smartphone usage, providing a vast market for cryptocurrency adoption and investment.

2. **Tech Talent:** India boasts a strong pool of tech talent and a growing blockchain developer community, contributing to innovation and adoption of blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies.

3. **Remittance Market:** Cryptocurrencies offer a promising solution for the large Indian diaspora, facilitating cheaper and faster cross-border remittances compared to traditional channels.

4. **Fintech Innovation:** Indian fintech startups are exploring blockchain and cryptocurrency solutions for various use cases, including payments, lending, and identity verification, contributing to financial inclusion and innovation.

5. **Regulatory Environment:** The regulatory landscape in India has been uncertain, with the government expressing concerns about potential risks such as money laundering and investor protection. However, recent discussions and proposals indicate a growing interest in regulating rather than banning cryptocurrencies.

• **Tax on cryptocurrency in india:-**

Capital Gains Tax: Cryptocurrency transactions are treated as capital assets, and any gains arising from the sale or exchange of cryptocurrencies are subject to capital gains tax. The tax rate depends on the holding period: Short-term capital gains tax applies if the cryptocurrency is held for less than 36 months and is taxed at the individual's applicable income tax slab rate. Long-term capital gains tax applies if the cryptocurrency is held for 36 months or more and is taxed at 20% with indexation.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

1.**Volatility. Cryptocurrency prices can often fluctuate: -**

Cryptocurrency prices can fluctuate due to several reasons. One major factor is speculation. The value of cryptocurrencies is highly dependent on market speculation, and in a small market, this can lead to significant price fluctuations. For instance, if a large number of cryptocurrencies are sold within a short period, it can flood the market, leading to a decrease in price. Media reporting also plays a crucial role in price fluctuation. Negative news can deter people from purchasing cryptocurrencies, causing a decrease in demand and price.

Supply and demand are another key factor influencing cryptocurrency prices. The market value of cryptocurrencies is primarily affected by the number of coins in circulation and the demand for them. For instance, Bitcoin has a limit of 21 million coins. As the circulating supply gets closer to this limit, the price will rise significantly. However, it's challenging to predict prices when the limit is reached, as investors will no longer profit from mining these digital assets.

Regulation also impacts cryptocurrency volatility. If there are speculations about whether a token will or will not be allowed to trade, it can affect the market price. Cryptocurrencies are still in their infancy, and as such, prices will continue to change as investors, users, and governments work through initial growing pains and concerns until prices stabilize.

Investors' actions can also drive volatility. The demand for cryptocurrencies increases during limited supply, and wealthy, long-term investors often hold cryptocurrencies to prevent their assets from gaining exposure. If these investors suddenly begin selling their assets, it can lead to a panic sell-off, causing prices to fluctuate.

2.**Lack of regulation: -**

- **Prices are All Over the Place:** Cryptocurrency prices go up and down a lot, which makes it hard to study them because they're always changing.

- **Hard to Get Good Data:** It's tricky to find good information about Cryptocurrencies because some data is private, and what's available might not be very reliable.
- **Rules Keep Changing:** There aren't clear rules about cryptocurrencies yet, so it's uncertain what's allowed and what's not. This uncertainty makes it tough to study them properly.

- **People Mess with the Market:** Sometimes, people play games with Cryptocurrency prices, which can mess up our understanding of what's really going on.

- **Security Issues:** Cryptocurrencies can be stolen by hackers, which makes them less safe to study and use.

3.**Security risks: -**

Cryptocurrency transactions are accessed using a private key, which is a complex password code that grants users access to a digital account. The main security risk is that most people store their private key on their computer, which is vulnerable to hacking. If a key is stolen, it's gone for good, just like a stolen credit card with no authentication checks.

Cryptocurrency exchanges, where digital money is bought and traded, are regulated inconsistently, and they lack the same level of governmental oversight as traditional banks. Numerous exchanges have been victims of security breaches, with millions of dollars' worth of cryptocurrency stolen. The blockchain technology and the nature of cryptocurrency itself are complex and difficult to understand, making it challenging to do proper due diligence. For investors, this can make it difficult to ensure that transactions are recorded and processed accurately.

There are also other risks, such as transaction errors, which cannot be corrected, and the possibility of losing the investment permanently if the key is lost.

To secure a cryptocurrency account, individuals should consider using a hardware wallet, a USB device that contains their private code. When doing a transaction, the code never leaves the hardware device, reducing the risk of hacking and theft.

4.**Risk of losing coins: -**

Investing in cryptocurrency carries the risk of losing all or part of your investment. This can happen due to various reasons, such as market volatility, hacking, and human error. Market volatility is a significant risk in cryptocurrency investing. Prices can fluctuate wildly in a short period, leading to significant losses. For instance, Bitcoin's price swung from a low of $34,620 to a high of $37,970, then back to $36,500 in just a week in November 2023.

Another risk is hacking. Cryptocurrency exchanges and wallets are vulnerable to hacking, and if your account is compromised, you could lose all of your coins. Additionally, if you lose your private key, which is used to access your cryptocurrency wallet, you could also lose your coins permanently. Human error can also lead to the loss of cryptocurrency. For example, if you accidentally send your coins to the wrong address, you may not be able to recover them. To mitigate these risks, it's essential to use secure storage methods, such as hardware wallets, and to only invest what you can afford to lose. Additionally, it's crucial to keep your private key safe and to double-check wallet addresses before sending any coins.

5.**Excessive cost of production: -**

The cost to produce one bitcoin depends on several factors, including the cost of electricity, the mining difficulty, the block reward, and the energy efficiency of miners. Some estimates place the cost at around $18,000 per bitcoin. This cost can vary depending on the efficiency of the mining equipment and the electricity costs in the region where the mining is taking place. It's important to note that this cost can fluctuate based on changes in these factors, such as fluctuations in the price of electricity or improvements in mining technology. Additionally, the production cost can act as a

lower boundary for BTC prices, and it could fall to $42,000 after halving, as mentioned in a research report by JPMorgan.

6.**No refund or cancellation: -**

Cryptocurrency transactions are irreversible and non-refundable. When a transaction is made, the transfer of funds is permanent and cannot be reversed or cancelled.

Since transactions are recorded on a public ledger, the blockchain, it is not possible for a user to reverse a transaction. This is a fundamental aspect of cryptocurrency and is different from traditional banking systems, where transactions can be reversed if needed.

The irreversible nature of cryptocurrency transactions makes it important for users to exercise caution when making transactions. It's crucial to verify that the recipient's address is correct, and that the transaction is what you intend to do before sending the coins.

In summary, the non-refundable and irreversible nature of cryptocurrency transactions requires users to take additional precautions when making transactions and to be certain that they are making the correct decision before sending coins. It's essential to double check wallet addresses before sending any coins and ensure that you are sending the correct amount.

CHAPTER -3

METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Methods and techniques

METHODS:

Buying, selling, and storing Users:

Today can buy cryptocurrencies from central exchanges, brokers, **and** individual currency owners or sell it to them. Exchanges or platforms like Binance, kucoin, are the easiest ways to buy or sell cryptocurrencies. Once bought, cryptocurrencies can be stored in digital wallets.

TECHNIQUES: Cryptocurrencies rely on cryptographic, techniques for security.

1.**Public-Key Cryptography: -**

Public-key cryptography, also known as asymmetric key cryptography, is a technology used in blockchain to validate the authenticity of data. It involves the use of two keys: a public key and a private key.

The public key is used to receive cryptocurrency transactions and can be freely shared with anyone. It is a cryptographic code that is paired with a private key. The private key, on the other hand, is used to unlock and prove ownership of the cryptocurrency received in the transaction. It must be kept secret and should never be shared with anyone.

When a transaction is made, it is encrypted using a public key and can only be decrypted by the accompanying private key. The transaction is then signed using the private key, which proves that the transaction hasn't been modified. The digital signature is generated through combining the private key with the data being sent in the transaction. Finally, the transaction can be verified as authentic using the accompanying public key. Public and private keys are an integral part of cryptocurrencies, allowing for secure and decentralized transactions without requiring a third party to verify them. They are stored in a cryptocurrency wallet, which is typically mobile or desktop software or a specialized hardware device. If you keep cryptocurrency on an exchange, then the exchange is the custodian of your private keys, while if you transfer your cryptocurrency from an exchange to a non-custodial wallet, then you are in control of your keys.

2.**Hash Functions: -**

Hash functions are mathematical algorithms that are used in cryptocurrency to secure transactions and ensure the integrity of the blockchain. They are used to create a unique digital fingerprint, or hash, of a set of data.

In the context of cryptocurrency, hash functions are used to create a unique hash for each block in the blockchain. The hash is created by taking the data in the block and running it through the hash function, which produces a fixed- size output that is unique to that specific data.

When a new block is added to the blockchain, the hash of the previous block is included in the new block. This creates a chain of blocks, where each block is linked to the previous block through its hash. This creates a tamper-evident record of all transactions, as changing the data in a block would change its hash, breaking the chain and making the tampering evident.

Hash functions are also used in the mining process, where they are used to create a hash that meets certain criteria. Miners compete to find a hash that meets these criteria, and the first one to do so is rewarded with newly minted coins. This process is known as proof-of-work and is used to secure the network and validate transactions.

In summary, hash functions are a fundamental component of cryptocurrency, providing security and integrity to the blockchain. They are used to create a unique digital fingerprint of data, link blocks together in a tamper-evident chain, and secure the network through proof-of-work mining.

Hash functions are also used in other areas of cryptocurrency, such as in the creation of digital signatures, where they are used to create a unique hash of a message and a private key, which can then be verified using the accompanying public key. This provides a secure way to prove ownership and authenticate transactions.

3.**Blockchain Technology: -**

Blockchain technology is the underlying technology for cryptocurrency, including Bitcoin. It's a decentralized ledger of all transactions across a peer- to-peer network, which eliminates the need for a central clearing authority. Each block in the blockchain contains a unique hash, which is created by taking the data in the block and running it through a hash function, a process that produces a fixed-size output that is unique to that specific data. From a business perspective, blockchain technology can be thought of as a next-generation business process improvement software. It can help improve the business processes that occur between companies, significantly lowering the "cost of trust" and offering potentially higher returns for each investment dollar spent compared to traditional internal investments.

CHAPTER -4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology

Research methodology in the context of cryptocurrency involves systematic approaches to gather, analyse, and interpret data. Here's a general outline for researching cryptocurrency:

1.**Define Research Objectives**: -

Research objectives for cryptocurrency can include understanding the underlying technology, analysing the market dynamics, assessing the risks and opportunities, and evaluating regulatory implications. Specific objectives may involve:

a. Examining the security and anonymity features of various cryptocurrencies.
b. Investigating the role of blockchain technology in facilitating transactions.
c. Analysing the impact of cryptocurrencies on financial systems and traditional currencies.
d. Evaluating the potential for cryptocurrencies in various industries, such as supply chain management or online voting.
e. Assessing the environmental impact of cryptocurrency mining.

2.**Literature Review: -**

Macroeconomic factors: These factors include the stock market index, exchange rates, and oil prices. For example, Van Wink (2013) investigated the influence of macroeconomic factors on Bitcoin price and suggested that factors such as the stock market index, exchange rates, and oil prices impacted Bitcoin’s value.

Technological factors: These factors include the innovation in the cryptocurrency system and the unique combination of anonymous miners and profit-driven incentives. For example, Kristofer (2013) indicated that the increased interest, as measured by the number of Google searches for Bitcoin, had a positive impact on Bitcoin's price.

Market dynamics: These factors include the overall crypto market, the attractiveness of individual cryptocurrencies, and movement in the S&P 500 Index. For example, Sorbetto (2018) found that the prices of common cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, Dash, Litecoin, and Monaro were significantly affected by factors related to

the overall crypto market, the attractiveness of individual cryptocurrencies, and movement in the S&P 500 Index.

Data collection and interpretations: These factors include the long-term price increase in Bitcoin, which was attributed to increased trading against the

US dollar. For example, Pulaski, Piotrowski, Wisniewski, Kitowski, and Lightfoot (2015) observed that the Bitcoin price experienced exponential growth in July 2010, which was attributed to increased trading against the US dollar.

3.**Research Design**: -

Define research problem: Identify the main question or issue that the research aims to address. For example, understanding the factors that impact the pricing of cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum.

Research approach: Choose a research approach, such as quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods. Quantitative research often involves statistical analysis, while qualitative research focuses on collecting and analysing non-numerical data, like interviews and surveys.

Data collection: Decide on the data collection methods, such as using existing data or collecting new data. For example, you may use transaction data from online exchanges, as well as extract information from cryptocurrency blockchains.

Data analysis methods: Determine the analytical methods, such as econometric and statistical analysis, or machine learning algorithms. These methods are used to identify patterns and relationships in the data.

Research validation: Choose appropriate methods to validate and evaluate the research, such as testing the model's assumptions, using sensitivity analysis, and reviewing the literature.

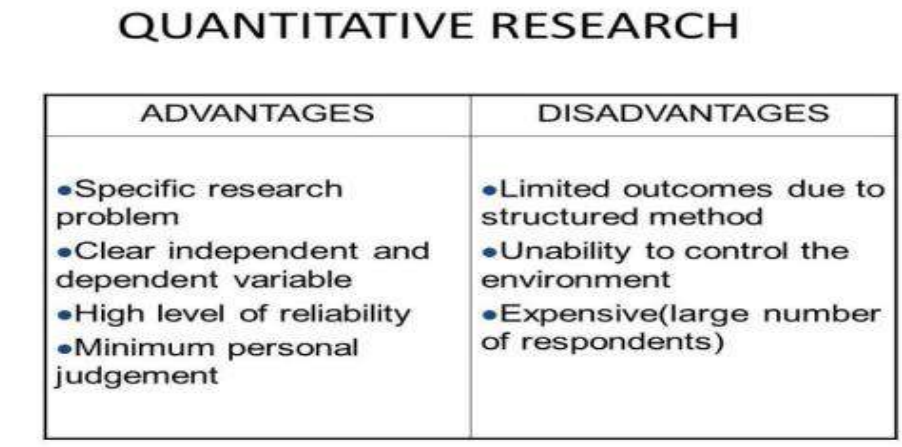
4.**Data Collection**:

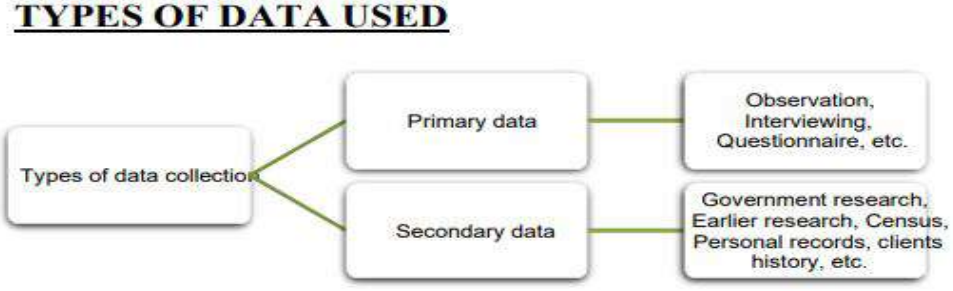
Quantitative Research:

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.

CHAPTER -5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

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 analyzed to form some sort of finding or conclusion.

Why do we analyze data?

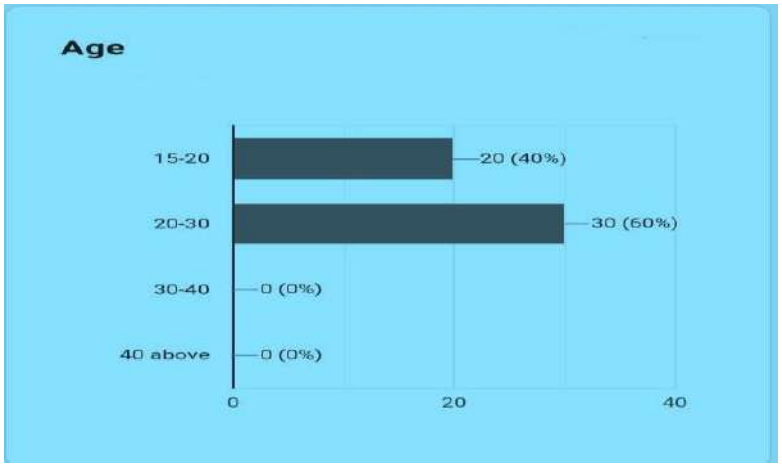
The purpose of analyzing data is to get usable and useful information. The analysis, irrespective of whether data is quantitative or qualitative, may:

- Describe and summaries 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.

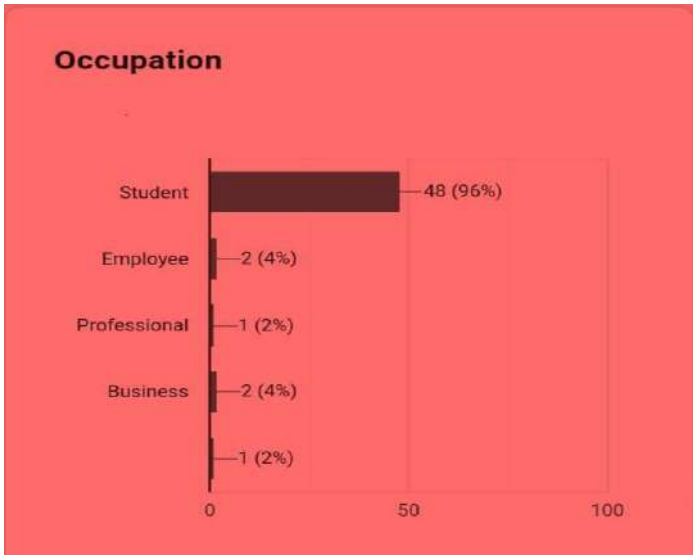
- **Age** -



Interpretation – Almost 100 % of the people in the sample were between the age of 15-30 years.

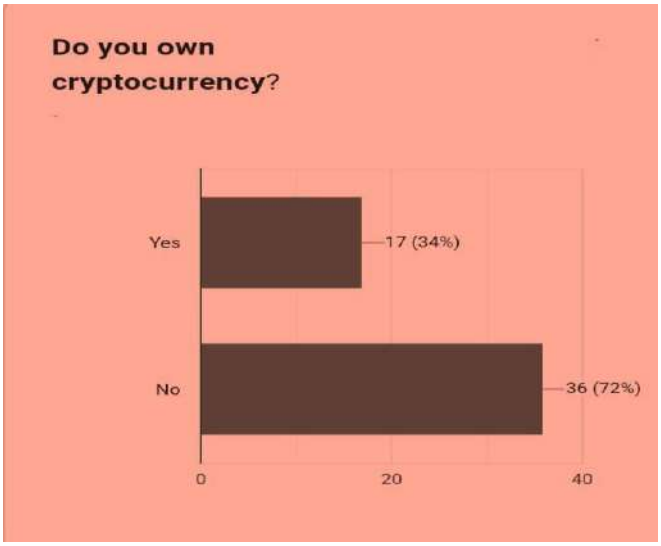
This states that most of the people were from the young generation.

- **Occupation** –



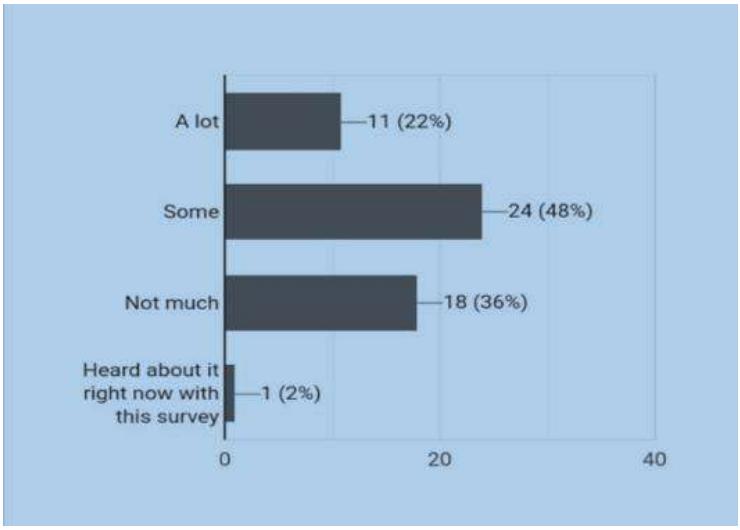
Interpretation - Out of the sample of 50 most of them were students and some working employees. Small part of the sample was from the category of business, professional and others.

- **Do you own cryptocurrency?**



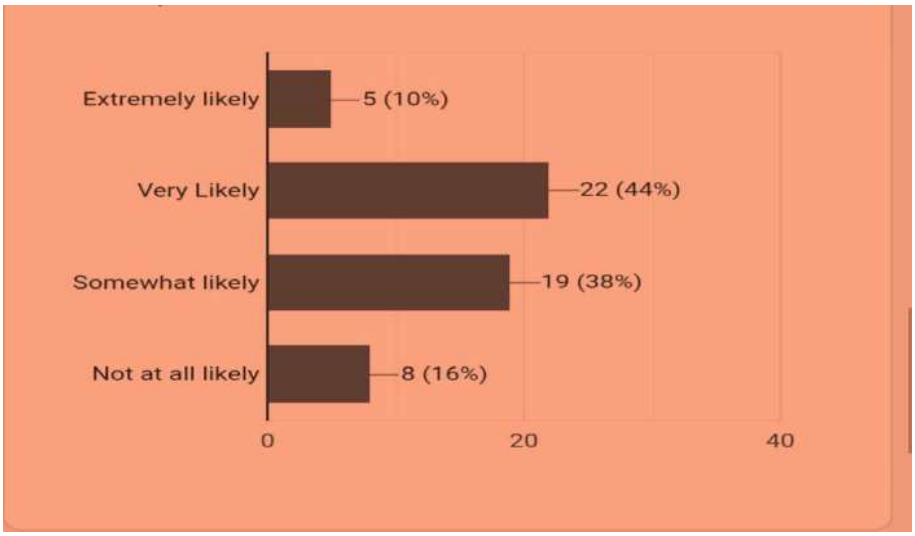
Interpretation – As most of the people from the sample were learning student's majority of them did not own any type of cryptocurrency, yet there are some who did own cryptocurrency.

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



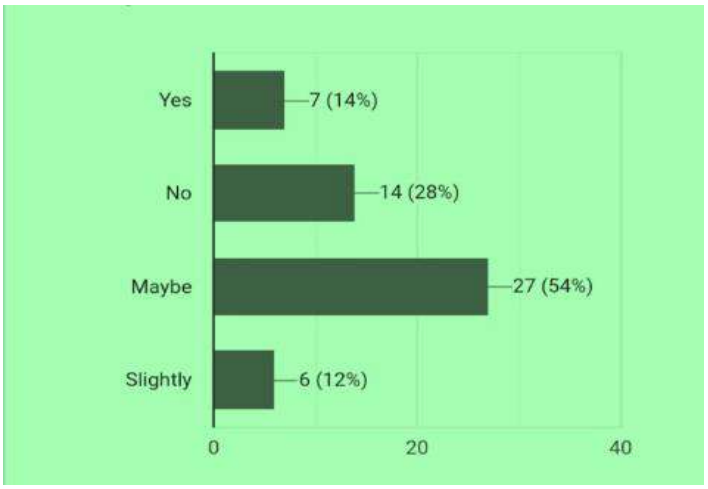
Interpretation – Majority of the people from the sample are aware about the concept of cryptocurrency and have good knowledge about it as most of them are learning students and people of the current generation.

- **How likely are you to invest in cryptocurrency this year?**



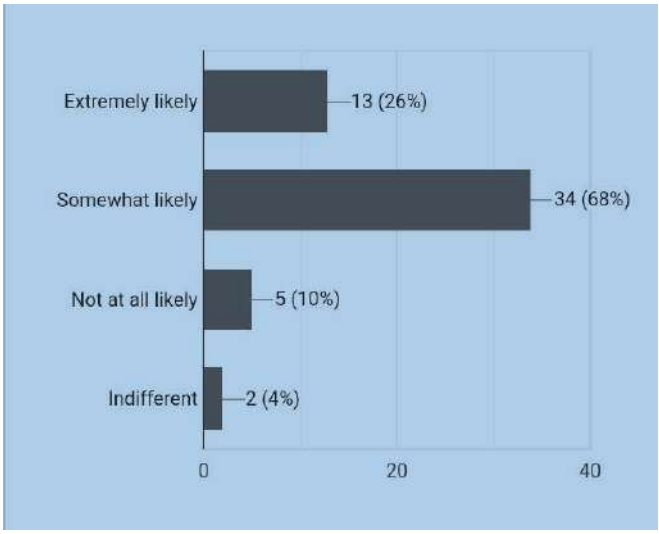
Interpretation- Most of the people are somewhat likely to invest in cryptocurrency this year and considering the decision of buying cryptocurrency.

- **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 has impacted differently on different people regarding their investment decisions.

- **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 has affected the decision of investment in cryptocurrency of most of the people.

CHAPTER -6

CONCLUSION & FINDINGS

Conclusion & findings

Conclusion :-

- The innovation of cryptography technique and blockchain has made cryptocurrency an alternative medium of exchange due to its safety transparency and cost effectiveness. Some nations are taking step to promote Cryptocurrencies by introducing regulations while other wants to ban it. Cryptocurrency and the Government of different countries have an interesting relationship. Nevertheless, all seems to agree that the profit acquired through trading and using it should be taxed. But it's main feature cannot be separated from the users who use cryptocurrency for their illegal transactions. Crypto networks reap economic benefits through innovation investment jobs and taxes. Business benefits of adopting Crypto as a digital asset include access to new demographic and technology efficiency in treasury management.

- It's clear that cryptocurrency is an important and rising element in today's digital currency. Many Cryptocurrencies is showing immense growth from the time they were launched but for those speculators who can harness the volatile prices. The world has moved toward making a virtual world a reality by introducing metaverse and a decentralised ecosystem, NFTs and ICOs.

- Money is the technology that allows us to imagine futures ", Swartz says. By providing a means of making payment secretly and without government interference. Cryptocurrencies have become popular. For example, Bitcoin, from the time it was launched and now trading at $ 69,647.74 USD.

- The word "cryptocurrency" would have conquered of images of a secretive underground currency and yet today we see the biggest financial institution and new outlets in the world dedicating space to it. But the major concern for most respondents is the unstable value of cryptocurrency, how to spend them, nervous

about completing transaction, software bugs, loss of keys and third- party bankruptcy.

- There are several reasons why Bitcoin has such a volatile price history due to supply and demand, investors actions, Bitcoin in the news and Bitcoin regulation but still around 20 million people of India are trading in cryptocurrency. The factors that influence them are Cryptocurrencies being highly liquid asset, hype, stable-coins as their value linked to fiat currency or another stable asset, higher growth and reward. But the risk associated with it drive other people not to choose Cryptocurrencies as their asset rather choose gold or other stock market instruments.

- Cryptocurrency creates job opportunities, provide immunity from theft, accessibility, and help be on par with the global economy but it's benefits are limited to its drawbacks, The semi anonymous aspect of cryptocurrency transfers makes them ideal for a variety of illegal practices such as money laundering, black market, tax evasion, no refunds, data loss, high price and not exchangeable. But still people are being part of cryptocurrency as there is increase in need for operational efficiency and transparency in financial payment system, rise in demand for remittance in developing countries, increase in data security and improve market cap are the major factor that drive the growth of the global cryptocurrency market.

- The global cryptocurrency market size was valued at $1.49 billion in 2020 and it’s projected to reach $4.94 billion by 2030 growing at a CAGR of 12.8% from 2021 to 2030.

- Many Cryptocurrencies are giving unexpected returns such as, Bitcoin (BTC) Market cap: $723 billion. Bitcoin’s price has skyrocketed as it’s become a household name. In May 2016, one could buy a Bitcoin for about $500. As of

March 31, 2024, a single Bitcoin's price was over $ 70,000. That's growth of more than 14,000%. Ethereum (ETH) Market cap: $333 billion. Both a cryptocurrency and a blockchain platform, Ethereum has also experienced tremendous growth. From April 2016 to the beginning of March 2024, its price went from about $11 to over $3,550, increasing almost 32,272% and other Cryptocurrencies like Tether, Finance coin, ripple, dogecoin, solano, Cardanol, avalanche etc.

Findings: -

- As per the nature, Cryptocurrency is acceptable as money. It fulfils requirements like being divisible, homogeneous, durable, mobile, rare, Stable value but not intrinsic value. It is trusted, accepted as payment and becomes an alternative in this current internet fuelled global market.

- It is accepted as financial asset, because they bear some value for cryptocurrency holders.

- It is accepted as property, as it would be desirable for a human being and capable to be stored over Time.

- Cryptocurrency is not acceptable as legal currency but a digital currency, as a successful currency need to fulfil characteristic of being unit of account, medium of exchange and as a stored value. Being subject to high exchange of risk it does not follow the last element.

- Cryptocurrency vs gold: investment in which asset better depends upon your risk tolerance, investing strategy, how much capital you have to use, and how much you can tolerate losses. Cryptocurrency or ICOs is much more volatile than gold,

making it a riskier investment than gold. Risk and reward nature: even after recent decline, the price of a Bitcoin is nearly 400% of what it was a year back. Risk factor cannot be ignored either. Scams, frauds, tax evasion, etc. plus the loan element and not having knowledge about underlying technology multiplies the risk.

- Furthermore, increase in demand for cryptocurrency among banks, and financial institutions and untapped potential on emerging economies are expected to provide lucrative opportunity for the market expansion.

- The growth in cryptocurrency has already started, world has moved toward making a virtual world a reality, by introducing Metaverse, ICOs, NFTs and creating a decentralized ecosystem.

- Investing in Cryptocurrency vs Stock market: cryptocurrency is an exciting, boom and bust asset that has attracted an enormous amount of interest in a short Time. If that interests you, invest only with the most speculative segment of your portfolio, money you are comfortable losing. Individual stocks are linked to the performance of an underlying company, which grounds the stock's price. These are still volatile and risky assets, but not nearly to the same degree as cryptocurrency.

CHAPTER -7

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CHAPTER -8

APPENDICES

Questionnaire :-

Q1) Age :-

a) 15-20

b) 20-30

c) 30-40

d) 40 above

Q2) Occupation :-

a) Student

b) Employee

c) Professional

d) Business

Q3) Do you own cryptocurrency ?

a) Yes

b) No

Q4) How much, if at all have you heard or read about cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin or ethereum ?

a) A lot

b) Some

c) Not much

d) Heard about it right now with this survey

Q5) How likely are you to invest in cryptocurrency this year ?

a) Extremely likely

b) Very likely

c) Somewhat likely

d) Not at all likely

Q6) If you are a regular investor or want to start investing, does the introduction of cryptocurrency have impactecd your investment decision ?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Maybe

d) Slightly

Q7) Cryptocurrency is still is in its infancy stage and may undergo many changes in the future which makes it extremely volatile. How likely would this affect your decision to yes cryptocurrency ?

a) Extremely likely

b) Somewhat likely

c) Not at all likely

d) Indifferent