

**A STUDY ON CRYPTOCURRENCY
EXCHANGE ON GIOTTUS PVT LTD**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the reaward of

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

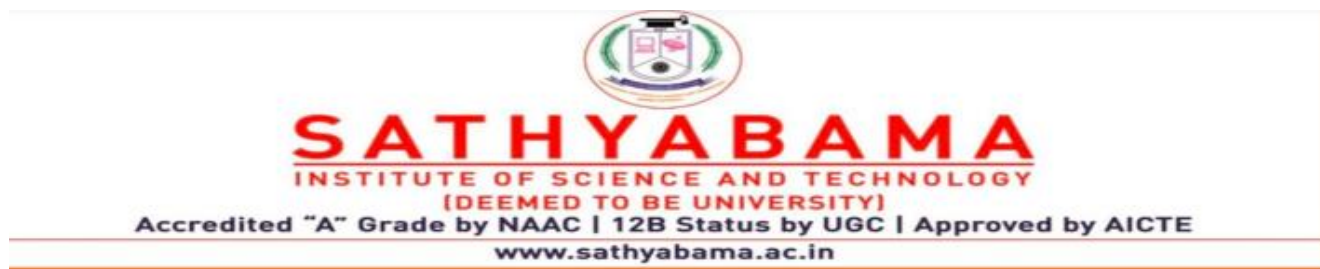
By

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INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
Accredited with Grade “A” by NAAC
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MAY 2022**



SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the Bonafide work of REVATHI.R (39740193) who has done the Project work entitled **A STUDY ON CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGE ON GIOTTUS PVT LTD** under our supervision from December 2021 to February 2022.

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DECLARATION

I **REVATHI.R (39740193)**. Hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**A STUDY ON CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGE ON GIOTTUS PVT LTD**” done by me under the guidance of **Dr. VANITHA MBA.,M.Phil.,Ph.D.** Assistant Professor, School of Business Administration is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of commerce degree.

DATE:

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REVATHI.R

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ABSTRACT

Researchers have found that “Financial” factors contribute to transactional intentions of an online trading, but little is known about actual transaction behaviour. Study examined the relationship between transactional factors and their shares investing patterns using necessary data obtained by server logs of an investments. Exchange of shares and number of benefits have increased the likelihood of spending real money compared to no spending. Among those who did spend real money, giving virtual shares to others was the strongest factor associated with the amount of spending. And also it examined investing patterns of customers who spent real money: high real-money spenders were investing for the best shares in market while low spenders were investing necessary amount to sustain their savings.

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

There are numerous technologies that have emerged due to the technological advancements. Cryptocurrencies have become the key topic in the block chain technology in the world in different continents, Cryptocurrencies are associated with numerous issues which have hindered India from adopting the technology and the issues of regulations remains a key hindrance to the legalization of the technology. Cryptocurrencies in India so as to offer a comprehensive understanding of the issues that are hindering effective and complete legalization of cryptocurrencies

CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

A cryptocurrency is identified as being a digital form of asset which is usually formulated to operate as being a key medium of exchange whereby the identified individual coin type of ownership records are usually stored in the identified ledger existing in an identified form associated with the identified computerized form of database utilizing the powerful type of cryptography to facilitate the securing of the identified transaction types of records to help in controlling of the identified creation regarding the additional types of coins as well as in the verification of the identified transfer associated with the identified coin ownership. It usually does not exist in the identified physical form such as the identified paper Money and is often not provided by the identified Central authority.

The cryptocurrencies usually utilize the decentralized form of control as is opposed to the identified centralized digital associated current along with the identified Central banking systems. When an identified cryptocurrency is usually considered to be minted or even formed via the issuance or even it is issued by the identified single type of issuer, it is usually considered as being centralized. When the aspect is implemented with the identified type of decentralization control, each of the identified cryptocurrency usually operates via the identified distributed form of ledger associated technology, usually a blockchain type of technology that is entailed in serving as being a public financial transaction type of database. Bitcoin is considered to have first released as an open type of source software in the year 2009 and is the first type of the decentralized type of cryptocurrency. There have been other types of cryptocurrencies that have been created ever since then with a high level of identified dependency on the identified virtual type of interface as well as the identified growing arena associated with the aspect of digitalization, it is considered pertinent to effectively comprehend as well as reflect upon the identified types of cryptocurrencies. The significance associated with the same is usually aggrandized by the identified fact that the identified discussion that is considered to be surrounding the identified cryptocurrencies as the identified currency for the identified future has already caught the right set of momentum. This section offers a

comprehensive as well as a fundamental understanding regarding the identified cryptocurrencies including its current and future status in the state of India. Since cryptocurrency is considered to be a virtual currency as well as it also harmless when it comes to the identified spread of the identified virus, a great number of the investors also called as the identified crypto type of investors showed their interest in the investment through the bitcoins. This has greatly affected the economy of India badly as many of the nations which are considered to be accepting bitcoins were benefitted with the identified transactions in the identified virtual currency at the challenging times associated with the pandemic. The skeptical view associated with the Indian government is considered to come as a setback for them since the nation does not possess a key Legal type of framework that is essential in the regulation of the identified transactions associated with cryptocurrency. Any kind of investors who is considered to be interested in the investment of the huge money that is needed as being a surety that there is the effective type of mechanism for the identified dispute associated redressed.

1.2 INDUSTRIAL PROFILE

Cryptocurrency refers to a type of digital asset that uses distributed ledger, or block chain, technology to enable a secure transaction. Although the technology is widely misunderstood, many central banks are considering to launch their own cryptocurrency. In contrast to more data in financial economics, detailed data on the history of every transaction in the cryptocurrency complex are freely available. Cryptocurrencies embrace a peer-to-peer mechanism and effectively eliminate the “middle man”, which could be a financial institution. For example, no bank account or credit card is needed to transact in the world of crypto currencies. A cryptocurrency like bitcoin can be thought of as a Decentralized Autonomous Organisation (DAO), an Open source peer to peer digital network that enforces the rules it is set up with. Crypto currencies transactions potentially enable near real time micro payments.

automated by using smart contracts and decentralized applications. The most known decentralized exchanges are finance DEX and Uni swap.

Digital:

Traditional forms of currency are defined by a physical object, but crypto currency is all digital. Digital coins are stored in digital wallets and transferred digitally to other peoples' digital wallets. No physical object ever exists.

Open Source:

Crypto currencies are typically open source. That means that developers can create APIs without paying a fee and anyone can use or join the network.

Value:

Crypto currency works similarly regarding value. In crypto currency, "coins" are generated or produced by "miners." These miners are people who run programs on specialized hardware made specifically to solve proof-of-work puzzles. The work behind mining coins gives them value, while the scarcity of coins and demand for them causes their value to fluctuate. The idea of work giving value to currency is called a "proof-of-work" system. The other method for validating coins is called proof-of-stake. Value is also created when transactions are added to public ledgers as creating a verified "transaction block" takes work as well. Further, value comes from factors such as utility and supply and demand.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To know how the idea of cryptocurrency evolved at Giottus.
- To understand and learn the methods involved in a crypto exchange platform and apply the principles of customer support for end-to-end process at Giottus.
- To understand the working of cryptocurrencies and related technologies.

- To understand the various products which help in the functioning of a cryptocurrency exchange.

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

- The scope of this study is limited to understanding the complete working of Giottus exchange and its various products.
- The study also offers suggestions on how future research can be enabled with efficiency regarding the concept cryptocurrencies through increased knowledge that is readily available for people to study.
- It aims at analyzing the history as well as the background information regarding cryptocurrencies in India for enhanced understanding.

1.6 NEED OF THE STUDY:

- To know the perceptions of the cryptocurrency users facing any issues when they are using in any cryptocurrency trading.
- This study aims to bring to the focus the complete working of a crypto currency exchange.
- By this study the underlying processes of running a crypto currency exchange along with product management and customer support is highlighted.

1.7 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- ❖ The data collection were collected only from a set of Giottus exchange.
- ❖ The study were confined to India alone.
- ❖ The sample size is 113 only

CHAPTER 2

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **According to Trautman (2014)** Cryptocurrencies are a subset of digital currencies which may either have centralized institutions or are based on a decentralized network.
- **According to Bryans (2014)** cryptocurrency is a digital token produced by cryptographic algorithms. This token is then transported across cyberspace using protocols such as peer-to-peer networking. Its value is mainly derived from the demand and supply for such tokens and an important part of their appeal resides in the decentralization of the system of which they exist. The general discourse on cryptocurrencies has led to varying levels of support for the innovation, where some regulators have been very wary of it while the Financial Technology community have argued about the inevitable widespread use of cryptocurrencies.
- **HARVEY (2015)** also noted that the main issues with the adoption of cryptocurrencies include an early track record of illiquidity, high volatility and potentially nebulous uses. Harvey went on to say most of the issues surrounding the successful adoption of cryptocurrencies is marred in the confusion of whether they are digital or virtual currencies, and as such, how their values are determined. There has been a proliferation of virtual currencies across the globe. These include Facebook Credits, Microsoft Points and Amazon coins. Harvey (2015) mentioned that unlike Bitcoins, as alluded to before, these currencies are issued by companies and are not linked to any claims on real assets. If a large company like Facebook does launch a currency to compete with traditional currencies, network effects could ensure that the currency is taken-up quite quickly by members of the network.

- **According to Wagner (2014)** Crypto currency is that the value and distribution of virtual currencies are typically controlled by centralized authority, which is usually the issuing corporation, and are used to solely facilitate online purchases. Crypto currencies are close in form of physical currencies due to their usage as a medium of exchange for physical assets.
- **Gans and Halaburda (2013)** note that these currencies can impact on price stability, financial stability and payment stability. Therefore, there might be a case for further regulation. If there is a relatively low level of interaction between these virtual currencies and traditional currencies, there might not be a need for any regulatory intervention. There are five potential risks associated with virtual currencies that are of interest to central banks.
- **Plassaras (2013)** therefore argues that the Fund could either attempt to excise indirect control of the currency or it could offer the digital currency quasi-membership status. Such approaches will need to be further discussed as there are governance issues that would need to be addressed. Given the growth of Bitcoin, there is a clear need to be prepared for potential speculative attacks and incorporate this means of payment better into the financial system.
- **Ametrano (2014)** Crypto Currencies can be transferred instantly and securely between any two parties, using the internet infrastructure and cryptographic security with no need for a trusted third party. Its value is not backed by any single government or organization.
- **According to Asmundson and Oner (2012)** these functions are store of value that is saving, unit of account provide a common base for prices and medium of exchange that is trade. With traditional money people attach a certain value to a paper banknote and the government and central banks

make sure that the money remains valuable and that trust is remained. For private e-currency there is not an authority that fulfils this task of maintaining stability and thus it is one of the reasons that the value of private e-currencies is very volatile.

- **According to Bryan (2015)** money denominated in a particular currency includes money in a physical format with legal tender status and different types of electronic representations of money, such as central bank money or commercial bank money.
- **According to Meiklejon et al (2016)** Cryptocurrency is a purely online virtual currency, unbacked by either physical commodities or sovereign obligation; instead, it relies on a combination of cryptographic protection and a peer-to-peer protocol for witnessing settlements. Consequently, Bitcoin has the unintuitive property that while the ownership of money is implicitly anonymous, its flow is globally visible.
- **According to Blatchford (2015)** Cryptocurrency bitcoin transactions are very fast if compared to banking channels. Blatchford went on to say that a bitcoin transaction is as fast as an e-mail and can be processed within 10 minutes.
- **Feuer (2015)** noted that Credit Card or digital wallet services also provides instant approved transactions services but for this they usually charge a hefty fee, which is not in the case of Bitcoin. Bitcoin has very low transaction fees even for being super-fast in terms of processing.

CHAPTER 3

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study has included data collection, sample selection, and contents of questionnaire, processing of data analysis. Quantitative and Qualitative research approaches have been embraced for the purpose of research by this study. The simple random sampling technique was used to choose the sample.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. This Research design applied for the study is 'Descriptive Research'.

3.3 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sample design is the theoretical basis and the practice mean by generalizing from characteristics of relatively few of the comprising population. It is the method by which the sample is chosen.

3.4 PROBABILITY SAMPLING

Probability sampling is defined as a sampling technique in which the researcher chooses samples from a larger population using a method based on the theory of probability. For a participant to be considered as a probability sample, he/she must be selected using a random selection.

3.5 SOURCES OF DATA

Sources of Data begins with figuring out what sort of data is needed, followed by the collection of a sample from a certain section of the population. Next, you have to utilize certain tool to gather the data from the chosen sample. The two types of sources of data are

3.5.1 PRIMARY DATA

Primary data were collected by framing questionnaire. A set of Questionnaire were prepared and I met the employees of Giottus in person and collected the data.

3.5.2 SECONDARY DATA

There was no need of collecting the secondary data since all the information was available from Giottus.

3.6 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS TO BE USED

- In Giottus the research instruments used to carry out this study includes,
- Tele-calling,
- Zoom meetings &
- In-person meetings.

3.7 STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire follows a simple and basic layout. It is made easy for the participants to respond to the questionnaire without any delay or confusion. The set of question and the answer options present in the questionnaire are predetermined and are constructed by myself based on general questions regarding the main topic. The structure of questionnaire used in this project is as follows.

3.7.1 BASIC INTRODUCTION

The questionnaire begins with small and simplifies description regarding the questionnaire – Title and description of the topic.

3.7.2 PERSONAL DETAILS

The actual questionnaire begins here where the participants are asked about their personal details such as their name, age, gender and occupation.

3.7.3 RESEARCH RELATED QUESTIONS

The next set of questions in the questionnaire consists of the questions related to public where the participants are asked on their general opinion on the Cryptocurrency Exchange on Giottus Pvt Ltd.

3.8 SAMPLE SIZE

The information required for the study has been collected by the well Structured Questionnaire to Learn and examine the study on cryptocurrency exchange. The total 113 respondents have been selected randomly through online survey.

3.8.1 SIZE AND DESIGN SAMPLE

The study was conducted in Chennai city, India. The sample unit of 113 people, both women and men in the age group of 18-45 and above having knowledge of Giottus and cryptocurrency exchange were selected.

3.9 PERIOD OF STUDY

This is one-time research where the research is conducted only for one-time and that the project is based on the responses derived from a definite period of time. The period of study for the project of about 30 days project is based on the responses collected from the 113 participants in the 6 days' time period.

3.10 HYPOTHESES FRAMED

- From this study I framed the hypothesis that running a business based on crypto currency involves a lot of technical research related to latest buzzwords like cryptocurrency, cryptography, block-chain, mining etc...
- It also involves huge investments to keep the business running especially for marketing and customer support.

3.10.1 HYPOTHESIS/ANALYTICAL TOOLS: CHI-SQUARE:

Chi-square is a statistical test used to examine the differences between categorical variables from a random sample in order to judge goodness of fit between expected and observed results.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The following consist of the data analysis and interpretation of my questionnaire:

4.1 Survey analysis of data

4.1.1. AGE OF RESPONDENT

S.NO	AGE (in years)	NO.OF PARTICIPANTS	PERCENTAGE
1	18-25	87	77.0
2	25-35	15	13.3
3	Below 18	5	4.4
4	Above 35	6	5.3
Total		113	100.0

Age

113 responses

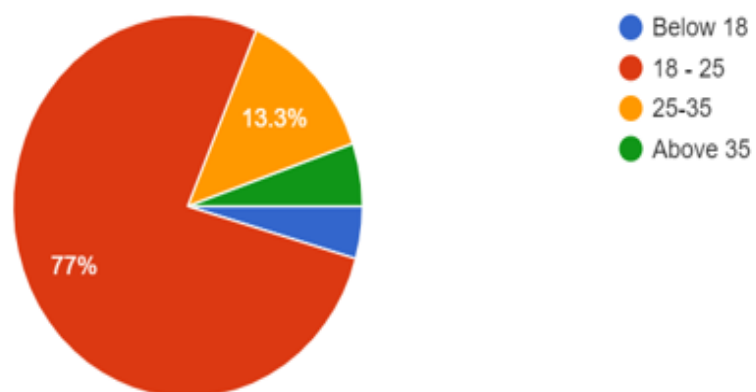


Figure 4.1

INTERPRETATION

- The above table shows that 113 respondents are taken.
- 77.0% of the respondents belong to the age group 18-25 years.
- 13.3% of the respondents belong to the age group 25-35 years.
- 4.4% of the respondents belong to the age group of below 18 and 5.3% of the respondents belong to the age group below 18.

4.1.2. GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT

Table 4.2

S.NO	PARTICULAR	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	MALE	56	49.6
2	FEMALE	56	49.6
3	OTHERS	1	0.9
TOTAL		113	100

Gender

113 responses

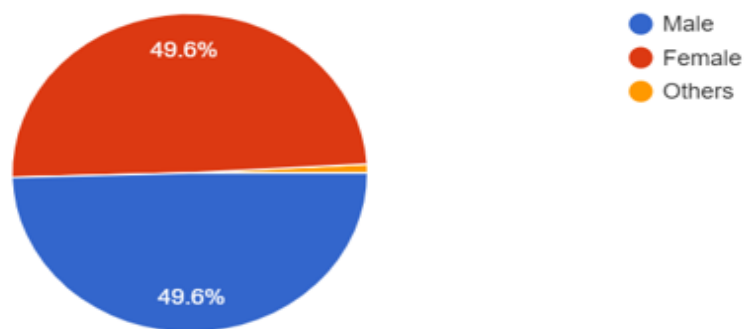


Figure 4.2

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 49.6% of the respondent is male.
- 49.6% of the respondent is female.
- 0.1% of the respondent is others.
- The maximum 49.6% is male and female respondent.
- The minimum 0.1% is other respondent.

4.1.3. OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.3

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Student	20	17.9
2	Under graduate	41	36.6
3	Post graduate	15	13.4
4	Employee	36	32.1
	Total	112	100

Occupation

112 responses

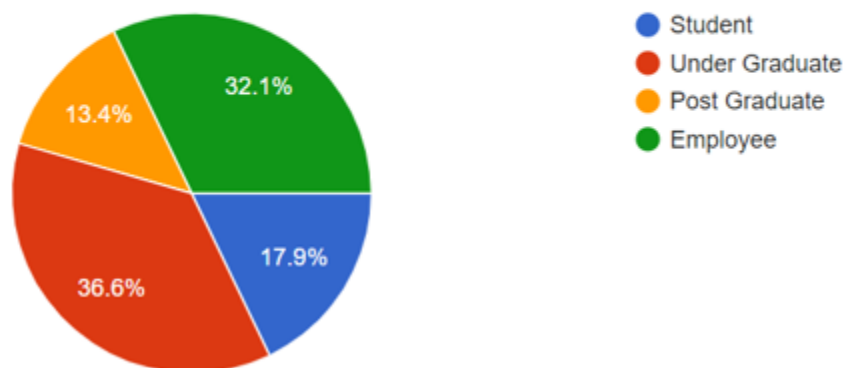


Figure 4.3

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 17.9% of the respondents are school students.
- 36.6% of the respondent are Under graduate students.
- 13.4% respondent are Post Graduate students.
- 32.1 % of the respondent are employees.
- The maximum 32 respondent are under graduate students.
- The minimum is 15 respondents are post graduate students.

4.1.4 ARE YOU AWARE OF CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGE

Table 4.4

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	YES	83	73.5
2	NO	30	26.5
		113	100

Are you aware of any crypto currency trading & exchange ?

113 responses

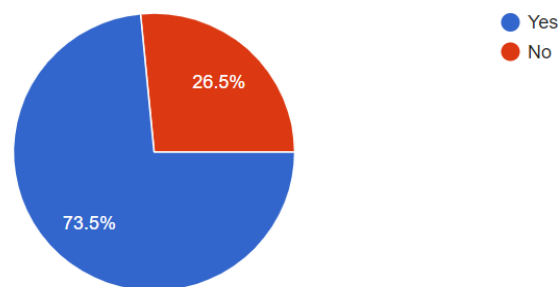


Figure 4.4

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 73.5% of the respondents have selected yes.

- 26.5% of the respondents have selected no.

4.1.5 HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU INVESTED IN CRYPTO:

TABLE 4.5

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Yet to starting	91	82
2	500-5000	10	9.0
3	5000-10000	4	3.6
4	Above 10000	6	5.4
	Total	111	100

How much money have you invested in crypto?

111 responses

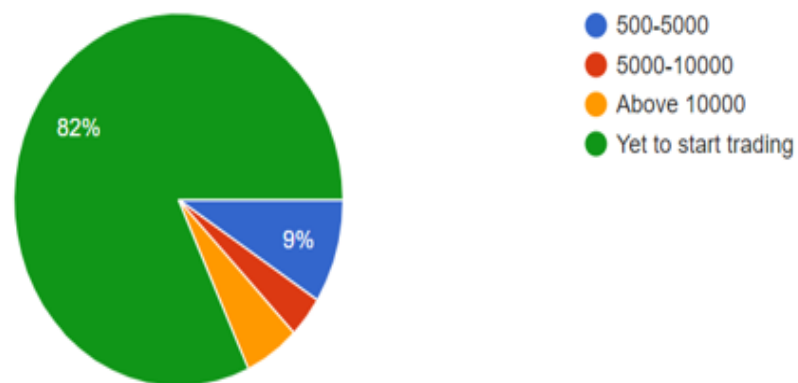


Figure 4.5

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 82% of the respondents are yet to start trading.
- 9.0% of the respondent have invested 500-5000.
- 3.6% respondent have invested 5000-10000.
- 5.4 % of the respondent have invested above 10000.

- The maximum 91 respondent are yet to start trading.
- The minimum is 4 respondent have invested 5000-10000.

4.1.6 HOW DID YOU CAME TO KNOW ABOUT GIOTTUS?

TABLE 4.6

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Friends	47	46.5
2	Social media	19	18.8
3	Never heard	23	22.8
4	Others	12	11.9
	TOTAL	101	100

If yes, how did you came to know about Giottus? ☐

101 responses

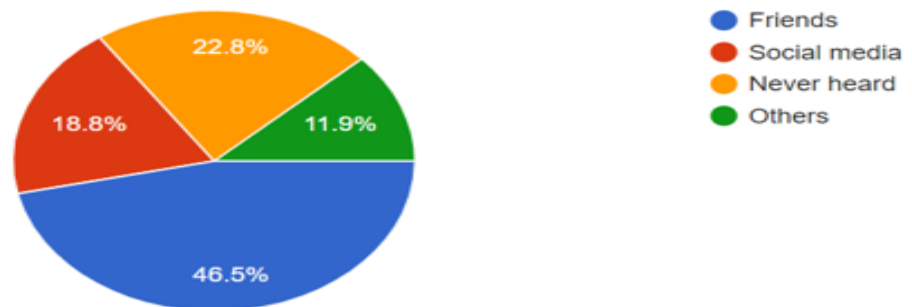


Figure 4.6

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 46.5% of the respondents have come to know through friends.
- 22.8% of the respondent have never heard.

- 18.8% of the respondent have come to know through social media.
- 11.9 % of the respondent have come to know through other source.
- The maximum 47 respondent have come to know through friends.

4.1.7 MOST FAMILIAR CRYPTO CURRENCY COIN

Table 4.7

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Bitcoin	105	92.9
2	Ripple	3	2.7
3	Stellar	1	0.9
4	Litecoin	4	3.5
	TOTAL	113	100

Most familiar cryptocurrency coins?

113 responses

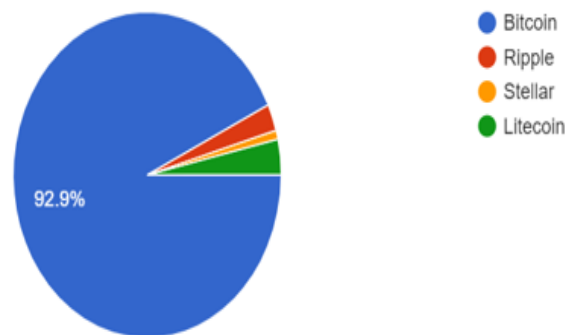


FIGURE 4.7

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 92.9% of the respondents familiar with bitcoin.
- 2.7% of the respondents familiar with ripple.
- 0.9% of the respondents familiar with stellar.
- 3.5% of the respondents familiar with lite coin.

- The maximum 92.9% respondent of the respondents familiar with bitcoin.
- The minimum is 0.9%of the respondents familiar with stellar.

4.1.8 HOW DO YOU CLASSIFY YOUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CRYPTOCURRENCY?

TABLE 4.8

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	No knowledge	41	36.6
2	Beginners	54	48.2
3	Knowledgeable	16	14.3
4	Expert	1	0.9
	Total	112	100

How do you classify your knowledge about crypto currency?

112 responses

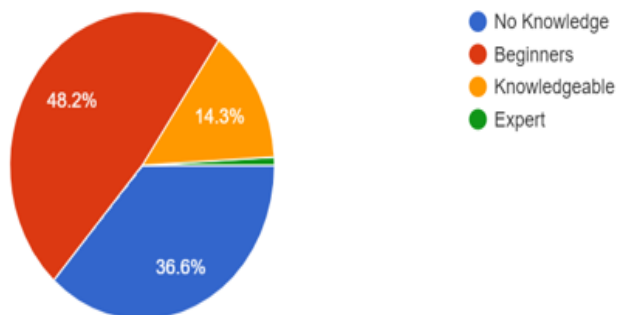


Figure 4.8

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 48.2% of the respondents are beginners.
- 36.6% of the respondents have no knowledge.
- 14.3%of the respondents are knowledgeable.

- 0.9% of the respondents are experts.
- The maximum 48.2% of the respondents are beginners.
- The minimum is 0.9% of the respondents are experts.

4.1.9 CRYPTO CURRENCY IS NON-GOVERNMENT REGULATED WHICH OFFERS USERS MORE FREEDOM. WOULD THIS INCREASE YOUR INTEREST IN USING CRYPTOCURRENCY?

TABLE 4.9

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Agree	71	64
2	Disagree	40	36
	Total		100

Cryptocurrency is non-government regulated which offers users more freedom.
Would this increase your interest in using cryptocurrency?

111 responses

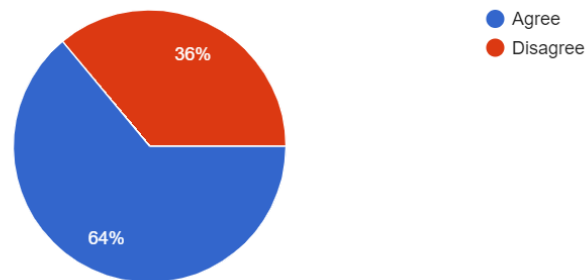


Figure 4.9

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 64% of the respondents have selected agree.
- 36% of the respondents have selected disagree.

4.1.10 IF YOUR TRANSACTION WAS TO A CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGE – HOW DID YOU MAKE THE TRANSACTION?

TABLE 4.10

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Net banking	29	28.4
2	UPI	54	52.9
3	Credit/Debit	19	18.6
	TOTAL	102	100

If your transaction was to a cryptocurrency exchange – how did you make the transaction?

102 responses

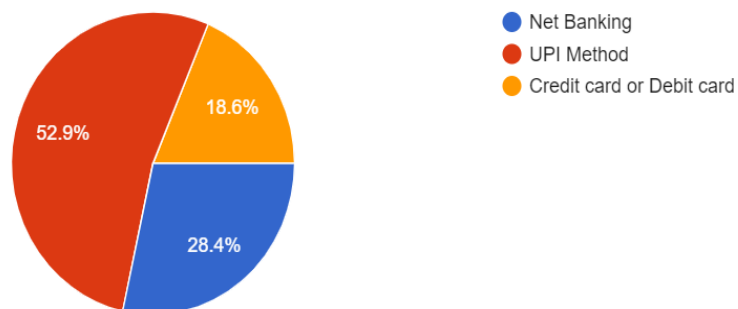


Figure 4.10

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 52.9% of the respondents prefer UPI.
- 28.4% of the respondents prefer net banking.
- 18.6% of the respondents prefer credit/debit card.
- The maximum 52.9% of the respondents prefer UPI.
- The minimum is 18.6% of the respondents prefer credit/debit card.

4.1.11 WHEN DID YOU START INVESTING IN CRYPTO CURRENCY?

Table 4.11

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Less than 3 months	50	56.8
2	3-6 months ago	9	10.2
3	6-12 months ago	9	10.2
4	More than a year	20	22.7
	Total	88	100

When did you start investing in crypto currencies?

88 responses

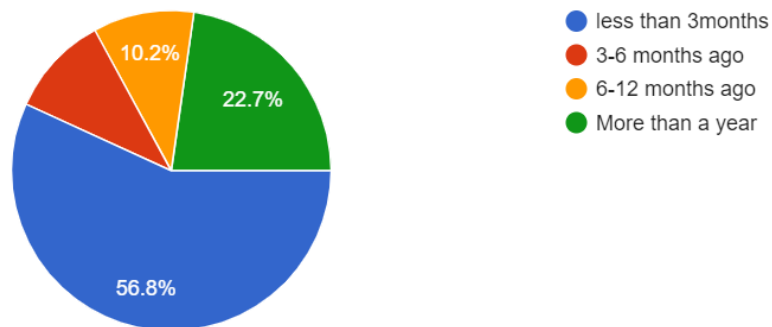


Figure 4.11

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 56.8% of the respondents started investing less than 3 months.
- 22.7% of the respondents started investing more than a year.
- 10.2% of the respondents started investing 6-12 months.
- 10.2% of the respondents started investing 3-6 months.
- The maximum 56.8% of the respondents started investing less than 3 months.
- The minimum is 10.2% of the respondents started investing 6-12 months and 3-6 months.

4.1.12 IN YOUR OPINION WHICH IS MORE RISKY IN INVESTING?

Table 4.12

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO.OF PARTICIPANTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Stock market	18	16.7
2	Crypto currency	15	13.9
3	Both are equally risk	75	69.4
		108	100

In your opinion which is more risky in investing

108 responses

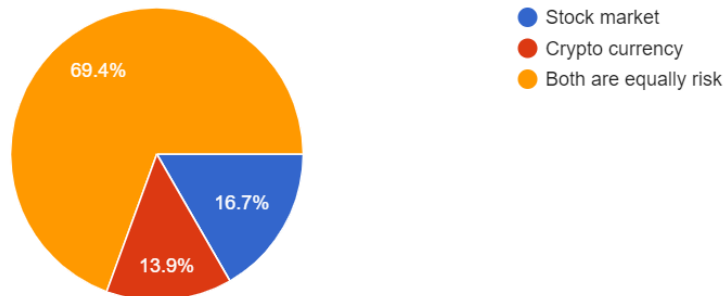


Figure 4.12

INTERPRETATION

- 69.4% of the respondents selected both are equally risk.
- 13.9% of the respondents selected crypto currency.
- 16.7% of the respondents selected stock market.
- The maximum 69.4% of the respondents selected both are equally risk.
- The minimum 13.9% of the respondents selected crypto currency.

4.1.13 WHY IS CRYPTOCURRENCY NOT OF INTEREST TO YOU?

TABLE 4.13

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Risky	25	22.7
2	Confusing	38	34.5
3	No need	28	25.5
4	Others	19	17.3
	TOTAL	110	100

Why is crypto currency not of interest to you ?

110 responses

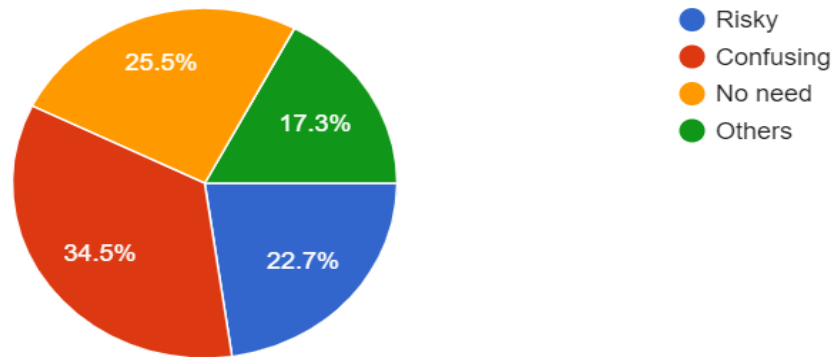


Figure 4.13

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 22.7% of the respondents chooses Risky.
- 34.5% of the respondents says confusing.
- 25.5% of the respondents prefers No need.
- The maximum 34.5% of the respondents says confusing.

4.1.14 DO YOU THINK CRYPTOCURRENCY SHOULD BE REGULATED BY THE GOVERNMENT?

TABLE 4.14

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	YES	72	66.7
2	NO	36	33.3
	TOTAL	108	100

Do you think cryptocurreny should be regulated by the government ?

108 responses

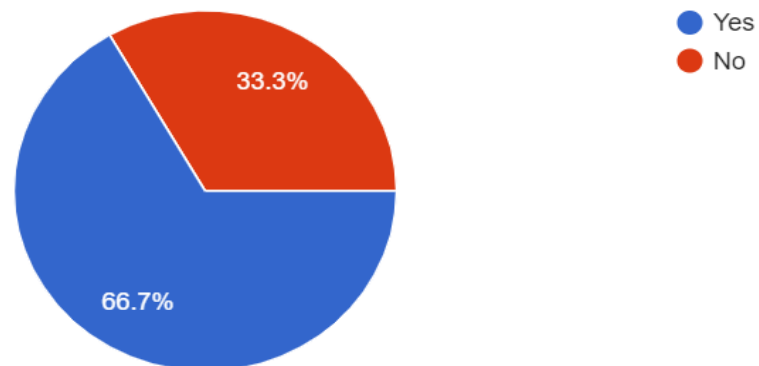


Figure 4.14

INTERPRETATION

- From the chart 66.7% of the respondents have selected Yes.
- 33.3% of the respondents have selected No.

4.1.15 IN 5YEARS DO YOU THINK CRYPTOCURRENCY WILL BE WORTH MORE OR LESS THAN TODAY?

TABLE 4.15

S.NO	PARTICULARS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Significantly more	41	38.3
2	Significantly less	9	8.4
3	Somewhat more	45	42.1
4	About the same	12	11.13
	Total	107	100

In 5years do you think cryptocurrency will be worth more or less than today?

107 responses

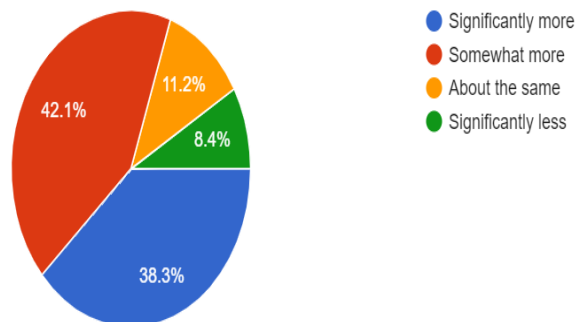


Figure 4.15

INTERPRETATION

- 42.1% of the respondents selected somewhat more.
- 11.2% of the respondents selected about the same.
- 8.4% of the respondents selected significantly less.
- 38.3% of the respondents selected significantly more.
- The maximum 42.1% of the respondents selected somewhat more.

4.2 HYPOTHESIS

H (0): There is no significant difference between gender and the knowledge about cryptocurrency.

H (1): There is a significant difference between gender and the knowledge about cryptocurrency.

4.3 CHI-SQUARE

Chi-square is a statistical test used to examine the differences between categorical variables from a random sample in order to judge goodness of fit between expected and observed results.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

Figure 4.16

Results						
	No Knowledge	Beginner	Knowledge			Row Totals
Male	19 (20.87) [0.17]	30 (27.49) [0.23]	7 (7.64) [0.05]			56
Female	22 (20.13) [0.17]	24 (26.51) [0.24]	8 (7.36) [0.05]			54
Column Totals	41	54	15			110

Table 4.16

INTERPRETATION

The chi-square statistic is 0.9168. The p-value is .632299. The result is not significant at $p < .05$. There is a significant difference between gender and the knowledge about cryptocurrency.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis and discussion on primary data in the previous chapter. Finding, Suggestions, and Conclusion of the study in logical manner.

5.1 FINDINGS

- The study implies that most of the respondents belongs to the group of 18-25 years.
- The study reveals that, on the basis of occupation, majority of the respondents are middle man.
- From this study it is analyzed that the majority of that respondent's preferred form of cryptocurrency is meme coins.
- The study discloses that the majority of the respondents considered the place of bit coin transactions as internet.
- It is analyzed that most of the respondents assume that the purchase of cryptocurrency is from peer to peer.
- Majority (66.7%) of the respondents gave yes because they think Cryptocurrency should be regulated by the government.
- Majority (42.1%) of the respondents they think cryptocurrency will be selected somewhat more.
- Majority (92.9%) of the respondents says Bitcoin is the most familiar cryptocurrency coins.
- Majority (75.7%) of the respondents have not participated on cryptocurrency trading.

- Majority (52.9%) of the respondents have done the transactions by UPI method.
- Majority (69.4%) of the respondents have said both are equally risk.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

- Investors should take a wide Decisions regarding what type of cryptocurrency must be preferred.
- Investors should do their own research and take quality of time before investing in any cryptocurrency exchange.
- Investors should have a deep analysis of the market capitalization before investing.
- Investors should be particularly vigilant about scams and avoid them as much as possible.
- All the factors regarding each crypto currency should be well clarified before making an investment.

CHAPTER 6

6.1 CONCLUSION

- Whether cryptocurrency is the future of money or not, one thing is clear: It is not advisable for anyone to invest in it without doing enough research.
- If you have decided to invest in cryptocurrencies, ensure that you start with the leading cryptocurrencies like bitcoin, as newer ones may not have sufficient liquidity (you may not be able to sell them when you want to). The market is rife with scamsters. Hence using authorized platforms to buy or trade cryptos is important, especially while starting out.
- Cryptocurrencies are also highly volatile, so it is recommended to start small and diversify your investments. Simply put, do not place all your eggs in one basket. As a beginner, it helps if you initially rely on expert advice and gradually grow your own expertise by researching the subject. For this type of research to be successful, it is also important to develop an understanding of your country's historic and current policies on cryptocurrency. And as always, don't invest more than you can afford to lose.

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APPENDIX

A STUDY ON CRYPTOCURRENCY EXCHANGE ON GIOTTUS PVT LTD

QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1) Name of the Respondent _____
- 2) Age
 - Below 18
 - 18 - 25
 - 25-35
 - Above 35
- 3) Gender:
 - Male
 - Female
- 4) Your Mail id _____
- 5) Occupation:
 - Student
 - Under Graduate
 - Post Graduate
 - Employee
- 6) Are you aware of any crypto currency trading & exchange
 - Yes
 - No
- 7) Have u ever used or heard of giottus cryptocurrency exchange?
 - Yes
 - No

8) How much money have you invested in crypto?

- 500-5000
- 5000-10000
- Above 10000
- Yet to start trading

9) If yes, how did you come to know about Giottus?

- Friends
- Social media
- Never heard
- Others

10) Most familiar cryptocurrency coins?

- Bitcoin
- Ripple
- Stellar
- Litecoin

11) Have you ever participated in crypto currency trading?

- Yes
- No

12) How do you classify your knowledge about crypto currency?

- No Knowledge
- Beginners
- Knowledgeable
- Expert

13) Do you have any idea of investing (Crypto/trading) in future?

- Yes
- No
- May be

14) Cryptocurrency is non-government regulated which offers users more freedom.

Would this increase your interest in using cryptocurrency?

- Agree
- Disagree

15) Did you contact your bank regarding an issue with a cryptocurrency related transaction?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

16) If your transaction was to a cryptocurrency exchange – how did you make the transaction?

- Net Banking
- UPI Method
- Credit card or Debit card

17) When did you start investing in crypto currencies?

- less than 3months
- 3-6 months ago
- 6-12 months ago
- more than a year

18) In your opinion which is more risky in investing

- stock market
- Crypto currency
- Both are equally risk

19) In 5years do you think cryptocurrency will be worth more or less than today?

- significantly more
- somewhat more
- about the same
- significantly less

20) Why is crypto currency not of interest to you ?

- No need
- Risky
- confusing
- Others

21) Suggestions about Giottus pvt ltd Crypto currency exchanges
