

Blockchain Technology and Future of e-rupee

Blockchain technology is a decentralised digital ledger that is used to securely and transparently record transactions. It's the technology that powers cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin.

The e-rupee, on the other hand, is a digital replica of the Indian rupee, the country's legal currency. It is a sort of central bank digital currency (CBDC) produced and regulated by India's central bank, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Blockchain technology has the ability to be employed as the underpinning technology for electronic rupees. The RBI might theoretically build a digital money that is resistant to fraud and manipulation by adopting a decentralised, secure, and transparent digital ledger. As a result, e-rupee would be more secure and trustworthy than existing digital payment systems.

Furthermore, the usage of blockchain technology may make e-rupee more efficient and cost-effective. Because blockchain eliminates the need for middlemen to enable transactions, such as banks, it has the potential to lower transaction fees and make financial services more accessible to consumers and enterprises.

Overall, the application of blockchain technology in the construction of e-rupee has the potential to provide several advantages, including greater security, efficiency, and accessibility. However, it is crucial to emphasise that this is only a hypothetical situation at this moment, and there are no definite plans to create e-rupee utilising blockchain technology.

The exact future of the e-rupee is impossible to predict because it is dependent on a variety of factors. However, the usage of digital currencies, particularly e-rupee, is expected to increase in the future years.

One possible future for e-rupee is as a commonly utilised method of digital payment in India. E-rupee may become a popular alternative to cash and other traditional payment methods as more people grow familiar with utilising digital currencies for financial transactions. This may result in enhanced efficiency and convenience for both individuals and enterprises.

Another potential application for e-rupee is to facilitate cross-border transactions. Due to the requirement for middlemen and currency changes, international payments can currently be delayed and costly. Using a digital currency like e-rupee might make cross-border payments easier and cheaper, making international trade more comfortable for consumers and enterprises.

Overall, the future of the e-rupee is unknown, although the use of digital currencies is expected to increase in the next years. Whether e-rupee becomes a popular payment method or is used to enable foreign transactions, it has the potential to significantly enhance the efficiency and accessibility of financial services in India.

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