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A Descriptive Analysis of Student Perceptions of Cryptocurrency as a Tool for Financial Inclusion and Government Efficiency

Analisis Deskriptif Persepsi Mahasiswa tentang Mata Uang Kripto sebagai Alat untuk Inklusi Keuangan dan Efisiensi Pemerintah

Khotamov Shohrukhmirzo Fattoh Ugli[1], Netti Siska Nurhayati[2], Tulaboyev Azamjon Qurbonovich[3]
Student Double Degree Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia and Tashkent State University of Economics[1]
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia[2]
Tashkent State University of Economics[3]
xatamovshoxrux6169@gmail.com[1], nettinurhayati@upi.edu[2], a.tulaboev@tsue.uz[3]

**Coresponding Author*

ABSTRACT
As digital finance has grown quickly in the Society 5.0 environment, decentralized financial instruments have become much more popular. But current cross-border systems often have operational problems that keep millions of people who don't have bank accounts from being part of global financial networks. This study seeks to ascertain university students' perceptions of cryptocurrency as a mechanism to improve financial inclusion and governmental transparency. A structured survey was administered to 40 university students employing a quantitative descriptive research design to assess their attitudes towards blockchain-based financial frameworks. The study is theoretically founded on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), emphasizing Perceived Usefulness. The results show that people have a very positive view of cryptocurrency's role in future financial systems (Mean: 3.72) and how quickly and clearly it can process transactions. The literature talks about theoretical risks, but the results show that students mostly think about the systemic benefits and cost-effectiveness of digital assets. This research offers policymakers significant insights into the incorporation of cryptocurrencies to lower administrative expenses and enhance economic engagement. This research enhances the literature by highlighting the socio-governmental utility of cryptocurrencies, rather than considering them merely as speculative assets.
Keywords: *Cryptocurrency, Financial Inclusion, Student Perception, Descriptive Statistics, Blockchain Transparency, Society 5.0.*

ABSTRAK
Seiring dengan pertumbuhan pesat keuangan digital dalam lingkungan Society 5.0, instrumen keuangan terdesentralisasi semakin populer. Namun, sistem lintas batas yang ada saat ini seringkali menghadapi masalah operasional yang menghalangi jutaan orang yang tidak memiliki rekening bank untuk menjadi bagian dari jaringan keuangan global. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi mahasiswa terhadap mata uang kripto sebagai mekanisme untuk meningkatkan inklusi keuangan dan transparansi pemerintahan. Survei terstruktur diberikan kepada 40 mahasiswa dengan menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif untuk menilai sikap mereka terhadap kerangka kerja keuangan berbasis blockchain. Studi ini secara teoritis didasarkan pada Model Penerimaan Teknologi (TAM), dengan penekanan pada Kegunaan yang Dirasakan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa responden memiliki pandangan yang sangat positif terhadap peran mata uang kripto dalam sistem keuangan masa depan (Rata-rata: 3,72) serta seberapa cepat dan jelas mata uang kripto dapat memproses transaksi. Literatur membahas risiko-risiko teoretis, namun hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa sebagian besar memikirkan manfaat sistemik dan efisiensi biaya dari aset digital. Penelitian ini memberikan wawasan penting bagi pembuat kebijakan mengenai penerapan mata uang kripto untuk menekan biaya administrasi dan meningkatkan partisipasi ekonomi. Penelitian ini memperkaya literatur dengan menyoroti manfaat mata uang kripto bagi masyarakat dan pemerintahan, alih-alih hanya memandangnya sebagai aset spekulatif.

Kata Kunci: Mata Uang Kripto, Inklusi Keuangan, Persepsi Mahasiswa, Statistik Deskriptif, Transparansi Blockchain, Masyarakat 5.0.

1. Introduction

The shift to a digital Society 5.0 has completely changed how people address the economic opportunities and financial systems. One of the stages of development is referred to as the Society 5.0 that emphasizes the incorporation of digital technologies into solutions regarding the human-centered approach to solving challenging problems in society. The changing environment has made people increasingly shift towards a dynamic investment-oriented society as opposed to traditional saving mindset of behavior. To a large extent, this change can be attributed to the advances in digital technologies, including the distributed computing, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things (IoT), which enables people to receive financial instruments and services without any institutional obstacles or distance limitations. This greater technological shift in financial systems has seen cryptocurrency assets become one of the most significant new categories in contemporary financial systems. Cryptocurrencies are computer-based items that operate via peer-to-peer (P2P) networks and blockchain systems to ensure that individuals can exchange goods without a bank or any other intermediary. Cryptocurrencies have increasingly received the interests of investors, policymakers, researchers, and technology developers since the release of Bitcoin in 2008. Initially, those in the world were more fascinated with the cryptocurrencies since they were speculative and the markets were highly volatile. Nevertheless, the technology that these assets operate, particularly blockchain, has demonstrated a significant potential in the remedy of issues in the way money is handled and governments operate. Although digital finance and fintech are expanding rapidly, numerous antique financial systems continue to have enormous issues in terms of their functionality.

The international banking has continued to require the use of global financial communication networks such as the SWIFT network though these are usually criticized as being too slow in handling transactions, not very transparent in tracking the flow of money and being too expensive in terms of intermediaries. When the money is transferred across the borders, it might pass through more than a single bank. This may reduce the pace and render the process inefficient. Such issues demonstrate the necessity to have more effective and transparent financial systems in a more digital world economy. However, financial exclusion remains an issue of great concern globally. According to the World Bank data on the Global Findex, approximately 1.4 billion adults in the world lack formal banking facilities such as a savings account, payment systems, or credit facilities. Their inability to access results in a difficulty of people to engage in the economy and ensures that many individuals cannot engage in financial activities fully. In that regard, there has been an increasing discussion on the cryptocurrencies and blockchain-based financial systems, on how they could enable more people to have access to financial services, particularly in regions where the traditional banking systems are difficult to reach or where they do not exist. To address these changes, there are governments that have begun experimenting with policies involving cryptocurrencies. The attempt at integrating digital currencies into the national economies is perhaps one of the most famous ones, with El Salvador having decided to make Bitcoin a legal tender. The policy aimed at reducing the price of the money transfer, financial inclusion, and technological advancement in the country. Although this type of projects has elicited numerous international discussion and skepticism, it depicts that cryptocurrencies are increasingly becoming part of the discourse on financial policy and governance of nations.

The same individual studies have shown that younger generations, in particular, college students, have a substantial impact on the future adoption of financial technologies. Students are generally more exposed to technological innovation and online financial tools due to the fact that they are digital natives as compared to older generations. Previous studies

have demonstrated that though the students often adopt the cost-efficiency and prospective benefits of digital assets positively, their perception of risk, especially with reference to price fluctuations and regulatory risks, has been a significant impediment to their adoption. However, given that much of the current literature that is in the process of publication has largely focused on cryptocurrencies as a form of speculative investment asset or a form of portfolio diversification, it would be a mistake to consider that this is the sole area where the field has yet to explore. These perspectives are helpful, yet they pay little attention to broader social and political implications of cryptocurrency adoption. Especially, little attention has been given to how future financial practitioners, including students of finance, perceive cryptocurrency systems as potential systemic instruments of enhancing financial inclusiveness, transaction efficiency, and transparency in government financial systems, as opposed to investment vehicles. Creating a research gap here is huge.

The understanding of the attitude of the younger generation towards the increased functional purpose of cryptocurrencies is essential since it will play an important role in the formation of the new financial system, legislation, and the use of technologies. To become successfully integrated into the national and international financial infrastructures, future professionals in the field of finance need to have a balanced picture regarding the opportunities and risks of cryptocurrencies and blockchain technologies. Thus, the main question of the given research is: How do students view the introduction of cryptocurrency structure schemes as a tool of empowering financial inclusion and the efficiency of operations of government and society? The research paper aims to assess the readiness of students to work with the blockchain-based financial systems, explore their attitudes to the possible advantages of the digital assets concerning the unbanked population, and give some suggestions on how these technologies could improve the efficiency and transparency of financial governance.

2. Literature Review

Cryptocurrency and Blockchain Technology

Cryptocurrency is a significant technological breakthrough in the contemporary financial system, which integrates the achievements of cryptology, distributed networks, and digital transaction systems. This was originally proposed by Nakamoto (2008) who described Bitcoin as a peer-to-peer system of electronic cash, which is decentralized and does not need the support of a centralized financial institution. This innovation threatened the old paradigm of finance in which banks can be trusted to verify and process financial transactions as the middle men. Cryptocurrencies are based on the technology of the blockchain, which is a distributed registry platform that logs transactions in a secure, transparent, and unchangeable way. Narayanan et al. (2016) state that blockchain makes sure that transactions are verified on a decentralized network decreasing the possibility of fraud and manipulation. Every transaction is placed in cryptographically connected blocks, and this provides a system that is impervious to unauthorized modifications. In economic terms, it is possible to understand blockchain as a system that minimizes the significance of a centralized trust.

According to Catalini and Gans (2016), blockchain reduces the verifying and networking costs, which allows making new offers to economic coordination without intermediaries. This institutional trust to algorithmic trust is an essential change in the nature of financial systems especially in a setting whereby the effectiveness or reliability of traditional institutions may be inefficient or unreliable. Moreover, blockchain technology has been identified as a revolutionary instrument to use outside of money-related transactions. Tapscott and Tapscott (2016) note that blockchain can transform the structure of governance, business models, and the work of the administration due to greater transparency and minimized operational inefficiencies. Nevertheless, even with such benefits, cryptocurrencies have

significant constraints. According to Yermack, (2015), their usefulness is curbed by high price volatility and lack of regulatory stability which means that they can not effectively serve as a reliable medium of exchange. On the whole, despite the fact that the literature recognizes the innovative potential of blockchain technology, it also offers the tension of decentralization and stability. It implies that cryptocurrencies must not be considered only as financial resources, but as developing technologies with their performance based on the technological progress and regulatory policies.

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion can be defined as the possibility of people and businesses to obtain affordable and efficient financial services. The World Bank (2021) describes financial inclusion as an important factor in economic development as it facilitates the involvement in financial operations and alleviates poverty. Nevertheless, about 1.4 billion adults all over the world are unbanked, meaning that there still exist structural impediments in conventional financial systems. The idea of cryptocurrencies being decentralized has brought up the cryptocurrencies as a possible solution to this problem. Cryptocurrencies do not need physical infrastructure or official identification procedures as the traditional banking system and, therefore, can be used by underserved populations. Demirguc-Kunt et al. (2018) state that digital financial services may enable financial inclusion to a significant extent, which reduces barriers to entry and cost of transaction. Moreover, cryptocurrencies have benefits of cross-border operations. Bohme et al. (2015) point out that Bitcoin allows transferring money across the borders more quickly and more cheaply than in the case of the traditional financial system that can be associated with numerous intermediaries and significant charges.

It is especially significant to the people of the developing countries who depend on remittances to be a major source of their lives. Nonetheless, the connection between cryptocurrency and financial inclusion is complicated. Some of the studies highlight the aspect of accessibility and efficiency, whereas some note high limitations. In his argument, Ozili (2022) claims that the use of cryptocurrencies as a tool of financial inclusion is limited by digital literacy, lack of internet access, and regulatory uncertainty. Moreover, the volatility of the cryptocurrencies can cause users to stop using them as a fixed financial instrument. Such a difference in findings indicates that cryptocurrencies cannot be sole sufficient solutions to the financial exclusion issue. Rather they are to be considered an auxiliary device in a larger financial ecosystem. Their success in promoting financial inclusion relies on the promoting infrastructure, regulatory systems and user education. Thus, it is important to learn how people feel about such technologies as it will help to determine whether they can apply them in practice.

Government Efficiency

Along with financial inclusion, cryptocurrencies and blockchain technologies have also been analyzed as having the potential to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of government. Governments are usually troubled with bureaucracy, corruption as well as absence of transparency in financial management. The solution to these problems could be the blockchain technology, which can verify the record of transactions and offer secure ones that cannot be easily altered. Tapscott and Tapscott (2016) state that blockchain can help governments to establish systems that are more transparent and efficient because the interactions between different financial agents are documented in an unchangeable and publicly available register. This minimizes corruption and enhances accountability in the financial systems of the population. Furthermore, blockchain application may enhance the efficiency of the administration using smart contracts, which automate the process and cause less necessity of manual interference. Swan (2015) proposes that blockchain-based systems

may be used to simplify the work of the public sector, eliminating delays, decreasing paperwork, and enhancing the efficiency of service delivery in general.

The other considerable thing is the use of blockchain to develop trust between citizens and governments. Zohar (2015) states that blockchain systems are transparent and, therefore, individuals can verify transactions on their own, which increases confidence in government operations and decreases distrust of government institutions. There are some problems with the implementation of blockchain in government systems, however. OECD (2020) points out that regulatory uncertainty, cybersecurity risks, and necessity of technological infrastructure are some of the issues that can restrict the adoption of blockchain solutions. Besides this, the governments are under the burden of strike a balance between decentralization and regulation in order to provide financial stability. These two opposite sides of the coin show that blockchain has a high potential to enhance the efficiency of the government; however, its effective implementation requires institutional preparedness and policy-making. As such, the study of the perception of future professionals towards such technologies is critical to knowing their sustainability in the long-term in the governance of the population.

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Student Perception

One of the most popular models that has been used to explain the adoption of new technologies by individuals is the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) which was developed by Davis (1989). According to the model, two factors play a major role in determining technology acceptance, which include usefulness and ease of use. These aspects affect the attitude and behavioral intentions of users to adopt a new system. Student perception is of special significance in the context of this study since the university students present a highly exposed group to digital innovation and become the prospective users and decision-makers in the financial systems. Being digital natives, students know more about technological settings, and thus they are well-equipped to assess the new financial technologies including cryptocurrencies. The reason their perception is significant is due to their reflection of the way in which future professionals will react to and utilize these technologies within the real-world practices. Student perception can be construed to imply how people gauge and perceive the usefulness and applicability of a technology. Venkatesh and Davis (2000) demonstrate that perception is a key determinant in influencing consumer behaviour since a person is likely to embrace a technology when he or she believes it is useful and convenient.

The usefulness of cryptocurrencies is considered by students basing on some essential points. These are; speed in transactions, low cost, availability of financial services and the possibility of conducting transactions without intermediaries. Indicatively, the more students think that cryptocurrencies offer better solutions to the traditional banking systems in terms of speed and low cost, the higher the likelihood that students will find them helpful. Meanwhile, perceived ease of use determines the way in which students will engage with cryptocurrency systems. The ease of using digital wallets, user-friendly platform, and the accessibility of blockchain technology are some of the factors that are evaluated. In case students struggle to learn or interact with cryptocurrency systems, it could decrease their desire to embrace them despite realizing that they can be beneficial. Thus, perception of students can be seen as a significant factor in the study of cryptocurrency adoption. Using TAM, this research paper will describe how students consider the usefulness and usability of cryptocurrencies as a means of enhancing financial inclusion and efficiency in the government.

Perceived Risk

Besides the perceived usefulness and ease of use, perceived risk is a very important determinant of adoption of new technologies, especially in the case of financial innovations like cryptocurrencies. Perceived risk is defined as the degree of uncertainty and the possible

adverse effects that potential users have towards using a given system. This factor can inhibit the adoption of a technology in most situations, even when the perceived usefulness is considered beneficial (Suryani et al., 2025). When it comes to cryptocurrencies, multiple categories of risks influence user perception: Price Volatility: The absence of central bank control contributes to frequent and drastic changes in value, which decreases the effectiveness of cryptocurrencies as a reliable medium of exchange. Security Risk: This involves threats such as hacking, fraud, and the loss of digital assets due to technical malfunctions or attacks on exchanges and digital wallets. Regulatory Risk: The lack of transparent and uniform governmental rules creates uncertainty regarding the legality and stability of these assets. Perceived risk is particularly relevant to students, who often weigh potential advantages against the unknowns of new technologies. Research indicates that risk perception can sometimes dominate decision-making over perceived usefulness, especially among younger users. However, this study does not directly measure perceived risk and focuses primarily on perceived benefits.

Research Gap

Although there has been an increasing literature on the adoption of cryptocurrency, financial inclusion, and blockchain application, a significant gap remains in the current academic discourse. The majority of existing studies are primarily devoted to cryptocurrency as a hypothetical value of investment, focusing extensively on market-oriented issues such as price volatility, trading behavior, and individual risk perception (Yermack, 2015). While these studies offer valuable insights into investor behavior, they tend to overlook the broader socio-economic and institutional ramifications of decentralized systems. Specifically, there is a lack of research that integrates the dimensions of financial inclusion and government efficiency into a single framework, particularly from the perspective of future financial professionals. Most literature treats these as separate topics, and there is currently no comprehensive study that investigates how university students—the next generation of decision-makers—perceive the dual role of cryptocurrency in simultaneously reaching unbanked populations and enhancing transparency in public finances**.** The current study aims to fill this specific gap by shifting the focus from speculative investment to the systemic utility of cryptocurrency. By examining student perceptions of these technologies as tools for social and administrative reform, this research provides a new perspective that is missing in previous studies. Understanding the views of students is critical, as their acceptance or rejection of these systems will determine the long-term sustainability and implementation of blockchain-based solutions in both the private and public sectors.

3. Methodology

This study focuses on selected dimensions of student perception, particularly perceived benefits related to financial inclusion and government efficiency, based on the scope of the questionnaire used.

Research Design This study employs a quantitative descriptive research design to systematically examine and describe the perceptions of university students regarding the potential benefits of cryptocurrencies for society and governance. The choice of a descriptive design is justified by the research objective, which seeks to identify and summarize general trends and attitudes within a specific demographic rather than testing complex causal relationships or experimental hypotheses. By adopting a quantitative approach, the study converts qualitative human perceptions into measurable numerical data, allowing for a structured statistical summary of how future professionals view emerging financial technologies.

Population and Sample the target population for this research consists of university students who are familiar with digital technologies and modern financial innovations. Students were selected as the primary subjects because they represent a technologically engaged group that is highly likely to be exposed to decentralized finance, blockchain systems, and digital payment platforms. For the purpose of this study, a sample of 40 respondents was selected. This sample size is considered adequate and appropriate for a small-scale descriptive study focused on summarizing perceptions through descriptive statistical analysis. The sample was gathered using a convenience sampling method, where participants were chosen based on their accessibility and willingness to participate, which is a standard practice for exploratory academic research within university settings.

Data Collection Method and Measurement Scale Primary data were collected through a structured online questionnaire distributed via digital platforms. The instrument was designed to ensure anonymity and encourage honest responses. The questionnaire was divided into two sections: the first captured demographic characteristics and the level of familiarity with cryptocurrencies, while the second focused on specific perception statements. In accordance with methodological recommendations to ensure clarity in descriptive results, the study utilizes an even-numbered 4-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Agree, 4 = Strongly Agree). By deliberately excluding a neutral "middle" option, the scale requires respondents to take a definitive stand, thereby providing a more precise and undistorted description of the prevailing attitudes among the student population.

Research Variables and Operationalization Following the requirements for a descriptive study, the research variables are not categorized as independent or dependent. Instead, they are treated as integrated Research Variables that represent different dimensions of student perception. These include Perceived Benefits (focusing on transaction efficiency and financial inclusion) and Systemic Utility (focusing on transparency and government-level advantages). These theoretical concepts are operationalized into measurable indicators, such as perceived speed of international transfers, reduction in transaction costs, and the potential for blockchain technology to enhance accountability within public and private financial systems.

Table 1. Operational Variables and Measurement Indicators

Variable	Operational Definition	Indicators	Questionnaire Items	Scale
Perceived Benefits for Financial Inclusion	Students' perception of how cryptocurrency can improve access and participation in financial services.	- Financial access - Ease of access - Transaction cost	- Cryptocurrency can provide financial access to people without bank accounts - Cryptocurrency reduces transaction costs	4-point Likert
Systemic Efficiency and Transparency	Perception of the technological advantages of blockchain compared to traditional banking.	- Speed - Transparency - Trust	- Cryptocurrency transactions are faster than traditional international bank transfers - Blockchain technology increases transparency in financial systems	4-point Likert
Perceived Governmental Utility	Perception of potential benefits for public financial policy and administration.	- Efficiency - Innovation - Policy support	- Governments can benefit from cryptocurrency adoption in certain areas of financial policy - Cryptocurrencies can support innovation in financial systems	4-point Likert

The number of questionnaire items is limited due to the exploratory nature of this study, which focuses on capturing general perception trends rather than detailed measurement.

Data Analysis Technique

The data obtained from the survey were processed and analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques to provide a meaningful summary of the findings. The analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel for initial data tabulation and IBM SPSS Statistics for more advanced descriptive calculations. The techniques applied include frequency distribution and percentage analysis to identify response patterns, as well as the calculation of the Mean to determine the central tendency of student opinions. Furthermore, Standard Deviation was calculated for each statement to measure the degree of consensus or variation among the respondents' views.

Validity and Reliability

To ensure the academic quality and accuracy of the research findings, the research instrument was strictly assessed for validity and reliability. These two criteria are essential in quantitative research to demonstrate that the data collected are both accurate and consistent.

Validity

Validity refers to the extent to which a research instrument accurately measures what it is intended to measure. For this study, content validity was prioritized. This was achieved by: Theoretical Alignment: The questionnaire items were directly derived from the comprehensive literature review and established frameworks (such as TAM and existing studies on financial inclusion) discussed in Literature Review.

Operational Consistency: As demonstrated in the Operationalization Table (Table 1), each measurement indicator was carefully mapped to a specific research variable to ensure that the survey questions accurately represent the theoretical concepts of perceived benefits and systemic efficiency. Expert Review: The instrument was reviewed to ensure that the language is appropriate for university students and that the technical terms related to cryptocurrency and blockchain are used correctly.

Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency and stability of the measurement results over time and across different respondents. In this study, reliability was ensured through the following measures:

Standardized Measurement Scale

The use of a consistent 4-point Likert scale for all perception statements ensures that all respondents evaluate the items using the same criteria, reducing measurement error. **Clarity of Indicators:** Each statement in the questionnaire was designed to be clear and unambiguous (e.g., focusing on specific aspects like transaction speed or transparency), which helps in obtaining consistent responses.

Data Processing Integrity: To maintain the reliability of the results during the analysis phase, all raw data from Google Forms were processed using IBM SPSS Statistics and Microsoft Excel. This eliminates the risk of manual calculation errors and ensures that the Mean and Standard Deviation values are mathematically accurate. While the sample size of 40 respondents is relatively small, the systematic approach to validity and reliability ensures that the descriptive findings provide a credible and structured overview of student perceptions within the selected demographic.

4. Results and Discussion

Respondent Characteristics

The study involved 40 student respondents, providing a focused insight into the perceptions of the younger generation. Demographic analysis shows that 45% of the participants are aged between 21 and 23, while 35% fall within the 18–20 age bracket. Regarding their expertise, 60% of respondents identified as being familiar with cryptocurrency concepts, and 30% reported being somewhat familiar. This high level of awareness ensures that the data collected reflects informed perceptions rather than random guesses, strengthening the reliability of the descriptive results.

Descriptive Statistics of Student Perceptions The following table summarizes the statistical results of the survey. The mean scores have been calculated based on the 4-point Likert scale, where a score above 2.5 indicates a general tendency toward agreement.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Cryptocurrency Perceptions (N=40)

No	Statement	Mean (1.0–4.0)	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
1	Cryptocurrency transactions are faster than traditional bank transfers	3.65	0.72	Strongly Agree
2	Blockchain technology significantly increases financial transparency	3.58	0.78	Agree
3	Cryptocurrencies improve financial access for the unbanked populations	3.48	0.81	Agree
4	Cryptocurrencies reduce costs for cross-border transactions	3.55	0.75	Agree
5	Governments can achieve higher efficiency using blockchain tools	3.15	0.88	Agree
6	Cryptocurrencies will play a vital role in future financial systems	3.72	0.68	Strongly Agree

Discussion of Findings

The results of this study provide a clear snapshot of how university students perceive the utility of cryptocurrency. These findings can be interpreted through the lens of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), particularly the construct of Perceived Usefulness. Technology Acceptance and Future Role: The high mean score for the future role of cryptocurrency (3.72) and transaction speed (3.65) indicates that students perceive high "usefulness" in decentralized systems. According to TAM, when users perceive a technology as a tool that increases efficiency, their intention to adopt it grows. This explains why students strongly agree that crypto will play a vital role in future financial systems—they see it as a functional upgrade to traditional banking. Alignment with Financial Inclusion: The agreement on financial access (3.48) and transparency (3.58) directly relates to the research question regarding cryptocurrency as a tool for financial inclusion. The data suggests that students recognize the democratic nature of blockchain, which aligns with the theoretical benefits of reducing intermediary dependency (Davis, 1989). Governmental Efficiency: While the mean for government efficiency (3.15) is positive, it is the lowest among the variables. This suggests that while students accept the technology's potential, they may be more skeptical about the "Ease of Use" or implementation at a bureaucratic level, which is a key secondary factor in the TAM framework.

Limitations of Research

This study has several limitations. First, the number of questionnaire items is limited, which may not fully capture all dimensions of student perception. Second, this study focuses primarily on perceived benefits and does not include perceived risk as a measured variable. Future research is recommended to include a more comprehensive set of variables to provide a deeper understanding of the factors influencing cryptocurrency adoption.

Conclusion

Summary of Findings This study set out to explore university student perceptions regarding the benefits of cryptocurrency for financial inclusion and government efficiency. Based on the descriptive analysis of 40 respondents, the research concludes that there is a high level of technological acceptance among the student population. The highest level of agreement was found in the future role of cryptocurrency (Mean: 3.72) and its transaction speed (Mean: 3.65), indicating that students view decentralized assets as a superior alternative to traditional banking systems.

Furthermore, the study confirms that students recognize the utility of blockchain for financial transparency (Mean: 3.58) and financial access (Mean: 3.48). These results suggest that the "Perceived Usefulness" of the technology, as defined by the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), is the primary driver of positive attitudes toward digital finance. While perceptions of government efficiency (Mean: 3.15) were slightly lower, they remain within the "Agree" range, showing cautious optimism about the integration of blockchain into public services.

Recommendations Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed: For Policymakers: Financial authorities should consider the high readiness of the younger generation to adopt digital assets and work on clear regulatory frameworks that enhance transparency without stifling innovation. For Financial Institutions: Traditional banks should focus on improving transaction speeds and reducing cross-border costs to remain competitive against emerging decentralized frameworks.

For Future Research: As this study focused primarily on perceived benefits, future academic work should incorporate a balanced analysis that includes perceived risks (volatility and security) as measured variables to provide a more holistic view of cryptocurrency adoption.

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