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Deciphering organizational decision-making factors in blockchain technology adoption

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Abstract

A new technology called blockchain technology (BCT) promises several benefits to businesses, including the removal of middlemen, data security, data transparency, a single version of the truth, and trust from trading partners. The majority of the data came from the literature review and casual discussions with senior IT staff members and decision-makers from BCT adopter and prospective adopter firms in India. The findings indicate that the adoption of BCT in Indian firms is influenced by perceived information openness, standards uncertainty, organizational creativity, organizational learning capability, perceived risk, and competition intensity. These factors are the only ones identified in this study. Furthermore, the data illustrates how perceived benefits and perceived compatibility affect the adoption of BCT, as documented in earlier studies. The results would help decision-makers think strategically about implementing BCT in supply chain management.

Keywords: Blockchain technology adoption, blockchain adoption factors, technology adoption in organizations

1. Introduction

In recent years, technological innovation has become increasingly tumultuous and transformative. The modern world is constantly in need of increased efficacy. This claim can be applied to almost any sector of the economy, including manufacturing, banking, healthcare, and education. An innovative kind of spread and decentralized database, blockchain technology (BCT) is run by participate entity known as nodes. No middle governing ability is involved in the entities' management of the data. The whole database is stored in the same copy on every node associated to the BCT network. Subsequently, a wide range of BCT use cases were put out, including SC, banking in addition to finance, industry 4.0, cloud computing, music, electronic appointment, network safekeeping, healthcare, electronic voting, cloud computing, and money laundering. Using crypto currencies like Ethereum and Bitcoin, BCT has recently upended the world economy. Organizations can move money throughout the world utilizing crypto currency without the use of official middlemen like banks. To illustrate, according to statistics from PwC and Gartner, the blockchain technology sector is anticipated to surpass US\$176 billion by 2025, while by 2030, it will be US\$3.3 trillion. According to different wintergreen's study, the blockchain technology sale price might approach 61.7 billion US dollars by 2024. In the same vein, blockchain technology estimates were provided by statistics and international data corporation. Raise the entire world to between US\$15.7 and US\$39.9 billion by 2024-2029. It is likely that the BC technology will transform the next globe, via its operations and economic benefits for businesses. This study is started to look at the reason influence BCT adoption in Indian companies because of this lack of uptake. Blockchain technology anticipates support a great deal of the online offerings available. Still, in contrast to the advantages and suggested uses, oddly enough global use of BC technology within organizations is sluggish. Thus, it is necessary to do studies to find out leading organization to accept this technology at a low rate. It seeks to conclude the variables sway the utilization of blockchain expertise in organizations in response.

2. Investigation Issue

These studies load a research gap via examining the feature that influences Indian enterprises' decisions to embrace Blockchain Technology (BCT).

It covers the body of research on BCT adoption, investigates pertinent ideas, looks at study designs and procedures, and evaluates results with theoretical and practical ramifications. The study's final goal is to pinpoint the main aspect that either support or impede the acceptance of BCT in India, and it ends with suggestions for more research.

3. Examine the literature

The literature is the most crucial section of a explore dissertation. It is a methodical approach to finding, reviewing, and assessing published and unpublished literature that is pertinent to a particular topic. It helps determine the amount of studies that earlier researchers have produced, spot research gaps, and set new goals for the study. The review helps researchers formulate research questions, formulate research hypotheses, define a research topic, and create a study timetable. The general context refers to the various use cases of blockchain that includes supply chain management using blockchain, retail industry, logistics, agriculture, health care etc. The content describes the compensation and disadvantages of exercise of BC in the respective domains. The favorable outcome context refers to the overview of strategic, tactical, and operational aspect that concern the exercise of blockchain knowledge in finance commerce and supplementary sector. As investigated the use of BCT within southern Africa's property and money care sectors (Dobrovnik *et al.* 2018) ^[3] assessed the elements affecting BCT adoption in logistics as a whole and discovered the following: relative benefits, computability, intricacy, encouraging mechanical setting business dynamics, and legislation contribute to BCT acceptance. (Wong *et al.* 2020) ^[8] and (Wong, *et al.* 2019) ^[9] investigate adopting BCT on behalf of logistics businesses. They concluded that accessibility of certain BCT tools, physical infrastructure, and public policy and backing have been the principal influences on BCT acceptance. Comparative benefits, confusion, cooperation from higher-level executives, expense, competition, influence from competitors, and legislative backing were discovered to be the determining elements. The acceptance of BCT in Ireland is influenced by organization size, leadership support, and BCT knowledge, according to (Clohessy *et al.* 2019) ^[11]. The implementation of BCT in a variety of professions, particularly transportation, land administration, and the apparel sector, was examined by (Holotiuk & Morgenmann 2018) ^[4]. He demonstrated why organizations are influenced to use BCT by cost savings, simple checking of transactions, and reliable and accurate information about the company's magnitude, attitude towards learning, top leadership, user preparedness, fierce rivalry and public initiatives have an impact on the use of BCT in finance and by other governments. A square has a single parent block since its header surround a muddle of the prior block. It is merit noting that hashes from uncle blocks, which are descendants of the square's forerunners, might even persist in the Ethereum blockchain. The initial square without a parent block is the fundamental square of a blockchain.

The square header with the square body makes up a square. Block adaptation, nBits, and parent blocks hash are all included in the square header. As time goes on, the scope of exchange increases, and so does blockchain's responsibilities. The clients' anonymity is maintained throughout the transaction. Nevertheless, it is demonstrated

that blockchain cannot guarantee value-based security because the benefits, if all else is equal, and equilibriums for each open key are readily apparent. Bitcoin was the very first blockchain application and use case. The financial sector has been most affected by blockchain innovation in the present. "Keen Contracts" is an additional application. A shrewd agreement is a computerized trade convention that carries out the terms of an understanding, as the name suggests. A long time ago, it was brilliant to settle on agreements and arrangements; but, with the advent of blockchain innovation, this may now be resolved. The simplicity with which it allows groups of dealers and financial experts to exchange and make transactions explains why the fiscal industry be the largest client of BC technology. In practically every industry, including finance, retail, agriculture, education, logistics, supply chain, and health care, numerous researchers have successfully applied this technology. It was discovered that there were some barriers to adoption because this technology is still not widely used. The goal of this revise was to discover each of these elements, and it was then examined for a particular area of education.

4. Foundational Theory

Since the TOE framework offers a thorough framework that takes into account the interaction flanked by industrial factors, managerial characteristics, and outer environmental influences when adopting new technologies, it is thought to be the most appropriate model for exploratory the realization of Blockchain Technology (BCT) at company level in India. Several levels of organizational models do exist, but for example, the theoretical framework of (Di Maggio and Powell 1983) ^[2] and the dispersion of creative ideas diffusion of innovation (DoI) of both contain flaws or are partially correct. The following summarizes the main ideas of TOE framework and how it relates to the implementation of BCT in India:

- In addition to the qualities and distinctiveness of the expertise itself, such as its maturity, intricacy, compatibility, and potential payback, the TOE framework looks at three main factors that affect technology adoption.
- This includes the inner attributes of company, such as its culture, organizational structure, possessions, leadership support, and gameness for modify.
- This refers to the outside variables, such as advertise rivalry, governmental laws, industry inclination, and existing economic situation that affect the organization's decision-making.
- Its ecological elements make up the TOE structure and the diffusion of innovation (DoI) concept lacks. The expertise association environment's inclusion of scientific aspects that have a bearing is absent from the approach to institutional arrangements the diffusion of innovation model discusses the effects of modern technology.

5. Proposed method

The purpose of the investigation is to determine the variables distressing the implementation of BCT within India organizations. For the current investigation, a qualitative rather than hermeneutic study format was chosen to fulfill the research's principal objective. This strategy is thought of as suitable when there is insufficient or barely

any study available. This research adhered to Klein's guidelines as well as (Myers 1999) ^[6] for empirical study interpretation. A Table 2 provides a summary of all these concepts and minutiae the ways they were utilized in the present investigation.

5.1 Method of data collection

With the use of lengthy, semi-structured conversations among the important individuals spanning the entities located in India that were allegedly embraced or threatened during the blockchain technology transition to adoption

(possible users). All partner company interviewees have been carefully picked to gather reliable and valid data. The decision conditions are listed as follows:

- It ought to have the ability to provide comprehensive understanding and proficiency in BCT as well as IT.
- They ought to be in a spot to make decisions, like as head of the blockchain technology division, chief executive officer (CTO), supervisor of an undertaking, and head of an arrangement. These people were picked due to regarding their alleged degree of expertise on the implementation of BCT in India organizations.

Table 1: Lists the salient features of earlier research to emphasize its draw backs and distinctions

Author	Description and limitation
(Wang <i>et al.</i> 2015) ^[11]	The investigation investigates connection between SC risk and uncertainty and logistical competence.
(Wiengarten <i>et al.</i> 2016) ^[12]	The research aims to investigate how risk and risk management strategies affect charge and innovation act in the circumstance of supply chain integration success.
(Swan 2017) ^[7]	The main scheme is that less and extra routine financial, asset, and document-related tasks may eventually be carried out at a finer level of detail using blockchain-based distributed network ledgers secured by cryptography.
(Zheng <i>et al.</i> 2018) ^[14]	The research provides the blockchain taxonomy, presents common consensus algorithms, examines blockchain applications, and talks about technical difficulties and new developments in overcoming them.
(Clohessy <i>et al.</i> 2019) ^[1]	The paper offers an overview of the literature about the variables influencing blockchain technology acceptance.
(Koens and Poll 2018) ^[5]	Applying an established selection model, the paper describes and assesses the aptness of BCT in three distinct scenarios: supply chain solution-IBM Hyper ledger Fabric; authentication solution-uPort and cryptocurrency-Bitcoin.
(Wang <i>et al.</i> 2020) ^[10]	This study would assist government, manager and researchers to encompass an enhanced considerate of the consumption of the BC in business, mainly in SCM.
(Xu <i>et al.</i> 2021) ^[13]	This article proposes an Ethereum blockchain-based design plot for an integrated raised area in favor of in sequence services offered by supply chain actors.

Table 2: Guiding concepts of the investigation's interpretive qualitative research methodology

Principle	Description
Phenomenological Approach	By actively engaging with users' and stakeholders' lived realities within the blockchain ecosystem, a phenomenological approach to studying blockchain technology aims to gain a deep thoughtful of their subjective experiences and perceptions.
Contextual Understanding	Examine how technical aspects of blockchain technology interact with social dynamics and economic incentives to place it inside its larger ecosystem.
Participant Observation	Become fully involved in blockchain communities by taking part in pertinent activities to get a firsthand look at interactions, behaviors, and practices.
In-depth Interviews	To support conclusions and produce a comprehensive picture, combine information from observations, interviews, blockchain transaction data (if available), and pertinent documents.
Data Triangulation	Utilize various data sources to corroborate findings and provide a inclusive outlook of the subject.
Reflexivity	Recognize and deem the researcher's own prejudices, presumptions, and possible effects on the investigation's methodology and conclusions.
Thick Description	To improve comprehension, give thorough and nuanced explanations of blockchain technologies, phenomena, and participant experiences.
Emergent Data Analysis	Allow themes, patterns, and insights to emerge organically from the data, avoiding the imposition of preconceived notions or categories.
Member Checking	Share research findings by contestant to legalize interpretations, ensuring their perspectives are accurately represented.
Ethical Considerations	Adhere to ethical guidelines, as well as obtain up to date consent, ensuring data privacy, and respecting participants' rights within the blockchain context.
Theory Development	Contribute to the increase or fine-tuning of speculation linked to blockchain technology based on qualitative insights derived from the study.
Transparency and Credibility	Maintain transparency throughout the research process, document decisions, and establish credibility through systematic data analysis.

Announcements that happened to be both deeply knowledgeable and experienced in BCT or that were actively engaged beyond the choices and decisions surrounding the selection of BCT. Through providing a permission form completed by the groups and designating a primary contact to handle their BCT project(s), the institutions demonstrated their readiness to participate.

Ultimately, a draft survey was given to the nominee, while an agreeable date was scheduled for the assessment. A week before the conversation, an application was provided in accordance with the advice of giving participants a chance to familiarize them with the investigation and prepare their responses. The survey strategy and technique were prepared with input from renowned scholars and investigators. The

outcomes of each one was taken into consideration while updating the handbook. The summary of the groups involved, and their participants is displayed in Table 2. To get the data, we used a deliberate estimation technique. The firms were picked in accordance with the research's objectives. The entire procedure for gathering information was conducted in accordance with a moral rule of practice.

5.2 Accuracy and Consistency

Deep interviews and other qualitative means have inherent and procedural flaws that must be mindful of to preserve the trustworthiness and dependability of the study. Yin's standards were adhered to ensure the truthfulness and dependability of our study.

5.3 Conceptual Validation

By asking a question with several potential solutions, the researcher uses a multifaceted strategy that deepens comprehension of the research problem. This method, which involves asking participants for their opinions on the inferences made from the interviews, is seen to be effective in increasing validity. An audio recording of the interviews

is then sending to the contestant in order to confirm the correctness of the transcriptions and make any required corrections.

5.4 Internal value

Internal accuracy is the extent to which unrelated variables that might have an impact on the outcome are managed or removed. By doing each of these steps, we can determine the inner reliability of the study: verifying the questionnaire concerns, testing the timetable for the interviews, eliminating insufficient information from the examination, and adhering to the rules of ethics throughout the research. Additionally, the conversations with subjects were deliberately chosen. People who identified as experienced IT professionals with expertise in BCT or administrators were interviewed in-depth. This made it simpler for us to collect data because it was solely pertinent to the current investigation. A message via email that includes an overview of the event, the person in question received an authorization document for the investigation assignment, associations. They were asked to suggest someone.

Table 3: An overview of the responding companies and their profiles

Industry	Designation	BCT acceptance status	Identifier
	Advisor	possible adopter	A23
Legal	Director	Potential adopter	A22
	Director	Adopted	A21
	Advisor	Potential adopter	A20
	Solution Architect	Adopted	A19
Services	Project Manager	probable adopter	A18
	CEO	Adopted	A17
	CEO	Adopted	A16
Government	Senior CPU Forensics Officer	probable adopter	A15
Education	Founder	Adopted	A14
	Technical Analyst	Adopted	A13
Travel	CEO	Adopted	A12
	CTO	Potential adopter	A11
Finance	CEO	Adopted	A10
	Co-founder	Adopted	A09
	CEO	Adopted	A08
	CEO	Adopted	A07
	CEO	Adopted	A06
Information Technology	Project Manager	Adopted	A05
	CTO	Adopted	A04
	System Analyst	Adopted	A03
	Software Engineer	Potential adopter	A02
	Founder	Adopted	A01

To support our results, they also looked at additional data, such as Webpages of businesses, white papers, studies from the India government, and recent research on BCT. Additionally, the writers of this work, who have a wealth of knowledge in conducting and evaluating qualitative studies, performed the data assessment.

5.5 Foreign Validity

The ability of a study's selected leadership had a range of backgrounds and BCT expertise, which might make the results applicable to related sectors, the general external validity is still rather limited, according to the material supplied. As shown in Table 2, leadership was chosen beginning a wide choice of sectors and profession and had substantial BCT understanding, skills, and experience to achieve the investigation's validity objective. Consequently,

companies and individuals in related fields and professions might find the conclusions drawn from these thorough inquiries persuasive. Nevertheless, the investigation's validity externally is still somewhat low.

5.6 Trustworthiness

Agreement in the results of a repeating or copied study of the information gathered from interviews referred to as repeatability. To ensure study reproducibility and prevent researcher bias, all data gathering activities were carefully tracked. Interview subjects came from a wide range of professions and businesses. Through careful data tracking and candid conversations with stakeholders, the study ensures reproducibility and minimizes researcher bias by concentrating on interview-based data gathering to examine factors impacting the adoption of Business-to-Customer

(BCT) strategy. Additionally, we discussed the study technique with friends and upper management regarding the project's architecture, methodologies, comprehension, themes, and findings.

6. Findings and Analysis

The topical approach, as proposed by the data collected through interviews. During our evaluation of the subjective information, we utilized QSR N vivo software for the qualitative data analysis. Table 4 lists all the procedures that were completed during this study. The chart also explains exactly the procedures that were implemented for this investigation. The investigation is a cognitive topical examination versus a reductive one because we employed the structure of the TOE model as a lens for theory. We conducted a statistical evaluation of every concept shown in the discussion data to glean more insight, as indicated in Table 1. The amount of time indicates the number of occurrences of an issue that gained backing from participants, along with the rationale. The subsequent paragraphs elucidate the way the highlighted criteria impact the introduction of BCT within India organizations.

6.1 The context of technology

Viewed benefits, reported integration, and a perception of openness to data are three technologies that positively influence the tendency of a company to implement BCT, according to the evaluation of respondent replies. On the other hand, "expected risks" is a detrimental aspect. These are quotes from the conversation's data pertaining to each element.

6.2 Benefits as Seen

The majority of those surveyed concurred that BCT adoption is significantly influenced by the benefits they see. The section emphasizes the main advantages of Blockchain Technology (BCT), with a scrupulous emphasis on time and

money savings as well as security improvements. In calculation to intriguing a batch of time, multiple costs the banks demanded cost us and our clients' money.

6.3 Observed Matching

The seamless execution of BCT with the corporation's current operations is crucial toward its implementation. Successful adoption of Blockchain Technology (BCT) depends on its smooth integration with an organization's current processes. According to a CEO remark, deployment is more feasible if a company already has the requisite technology infrastructure and knowledge, such as database specialists, and BCT fits with their objectives. Thus, it is typical for us to begin utilizing new technologies, such as crypto currency.

6.4 Integrity of Knowledge

This was highlighted by a solution Architect, "Our customers want to use blockchain because of the openness of knowledge it gives. Their suppliers are looking for a way to make it easier for their customers to verify that the goods that they are purchasing are real. "We suggest blockchain alternatives for customers who desire openness and candor both within and outside of their organizational behavior", he continued. They claimed that it is against standards of privacy to allow data to be made available to everybody.

6.5 Identified risks

Convinced dangers connected by novel innovations, such as BCT, put off business on or after adopting them. Attendees discussed a variety of BCT issues throughout their conversations, including expansion, privacy, sluggish execution of transactions, and the requirement for mines to maintain the ecosystem. Companies are concerned about their worth argument and the possible return on the money they spend on blockchain since they are unable to see the genuine advantages of the technology's implementation".

Table 4: Actions carried out in preparation for the theme analysis

Steps	Description
Step 1: Data Collection	Gathered relevant data, which could include interviews, surveys, or textual documents.
Step 2: Data Preparation	Transcribed interviews cleaned and organized data, and anonymized if necessary.
Step 3: Familiarization	Read through the data to become familiar with it, making notes of initial thoughts and impressions.
Step 4: Generating Codes	Created initial codes by identifying recurring patterns, ideas, or concepts in the data.
Step 5: Searching for Themes	Grouped related codes into potential themes that capture key aspects of the data.
Step 6: Reviewing Themes	Checked the themes beside the coded statistics to ensure they truthfully represent the content.
Step 7: Defining and Naming Themes	Developed clear and concise explanation in favor of all theme and assigned descriptive names.
Step 8: Data Charting	Organized the data in a systematic manner using charts or matrices to assist in analysis.
Step 9: Interpretation	Analyzed the data within each subject to add a deeper thoughtful of the underlying narratives.
Step 10: Writing the Report	Wrote a comprehensive report, including quotes and examples to support the identified themes.
Step 11: Validation	Considered validation techniques, such as member checking or peer debriefing, to ensure rigor.
Step 12: Conclusion	Summarized the findings, discussed implications, and suggested future research directions.

6.6 Administrative Setting

The findings of this study indicate that corporate traits like creative thinking and instructional capacity positively control the discharge of BCT within a business. Below is a more detailed description of those variables.

6.7 Innovation in Organizations

Recent developments such as BCT are based on innovative concepts with few samples and strong proof. As a result, a business's readiness to take risks and degree of transparency greatly influences its ability to accept new ideas. The given chapter emphasizes the obstacles and motivators for

companies implementing cutting-edge expertise such as BCT. Despite possible obstacles and the dearth of easily accessible success stories, companies that are open to taking chances and are very transparent are extra possible to adopt novel concepts like BCT. According to project leaders' interviews (A5 and A17), some businesses may find the creative character of BCT to be a deterrent, while others may consider it as a chance to set themselves apart from competitors. Thus, blockchain is going to be adopted by businesses that are innovative and modern in their trade practices.

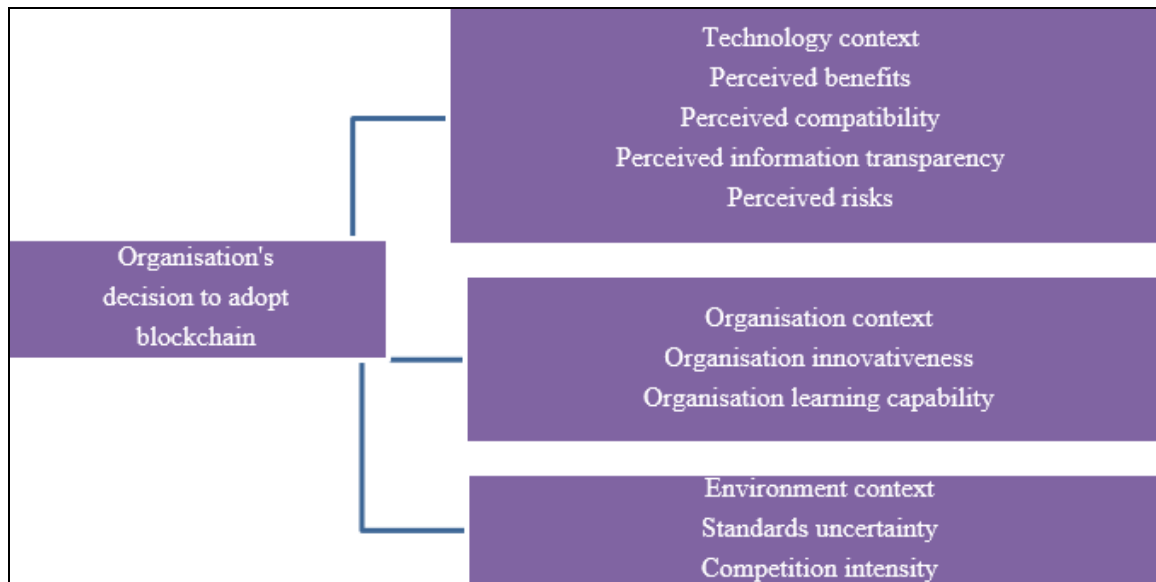


Fig 1: Linkage elements into the settings of Technology Organization Environment (TOE)

6.8 Competence for organizational training

The chapter highlights how crucial it is for businesses to have a systematic training framework in order to comprehend and implement emerging technologies like blockchain (BCT). To acquire the abilities required to accept BCT, this framework which incorporates learning methods like structured knowledge processing, R&D, and external learning opportunities is essential. A12 serves as an example of how a business used its research and development team to suggest and deploy blockchain technology following employee feedback.

6.9 Setting of the surroundings

According to an examination of the interviewees' reactions, regulatory ambiguity has an adverse influence on the company's embrace of BCT, while fierce rivalry and other external variables have beneficial impacts. The specifics are shown below.

- **Standards uncertainty:** According to a single of the legal experts involved, "groups cannot be willing to spend money if people are unfamiliar with what guidelines will continue to be defined for blockchain." This is one of the primary factors that hinder the BCT norms' institutional uptake. Companies ended up holding off until official norms were created. Most of the participants concurred that lack of norms is the motive India organizations are tentative to implement BCT. They worry about the possibility they might have to make costly expenditures down the road if the digital currency's regulations evolve over time, according to A20, a legal advisor.
- **The level of competition:** Businesses are afraid of gaining an edge over rivals that are adopting new technologies. "We selected blockchain technology when our rivals began taking donations using electronic currencies," stated A21 in support of that. We were forced to provide that assistance to our clients or possibly lose them. A9 claims that "every time an innovation is released, someone begins to practice the exact same technique so they can be the initial person in the field to create an item and beat others."

6.10 Conversation and Input

The investigation uses the Theory of Evolution (TOE) as a theoretical basis to determine the variables influencing the utilization of BCT by India organizations. 8 variables are revealed by the results, 5 of that have only been found in the present research. Apparent disclosure of data, corporate inventiveness, training capacity, norm ambiguity, and fierce rivalry are among the recently discovered variables. Following is an additional review of the results within the framework of the TOE.

- **Elements of Innovation:** Regarding the technological aspects, the results show that while assessed hazards function as a barrier to BCT implementation, reported advantages, risk perceptions, considered integration, and knowledge clarity act as drivers. If India businesses believe BCT will benefit their operations, they will implement it. For India enterprises, the key advantages of BCT are disengagement, decreased expenses, and time savings in SCM. The research indicates that degree to which BCT aligns to the technically and budgetary requirements of a company has a substantial impact for its acceptance. This result conflicts with but is in line with Kim's research. As a result, prior opting to use BCT, businesses should thoroughly consider and comprehend how compatible it is for their company's objectives. Good results are being made about the observed accessibility of knowledge collected using BCT. This result is consistent with a prior investigation by the companies are discouraged against implementing BCT due to concerns about knowledge fraud, security publication, and scalability.
- **Administrative aspects:** The study made clear that a company's capability to innovate as well as learn is essential to effective submission of BCT in SCM. This knowledge highlights the necessity of an organized, ongoing learning process for businesses to stay up to date on pertinent technology like BCT.

6.11 Aspects of the environment

We discovered that though norm vagueness has a detrimental effect on BCT implementation, intense rivalry

has a beneficial effect. The fact that the degree of rivalry has a positive effect on the utilization of BCT put it to somebody that trade aim to stay to the front of their participant. Corporations are encouraged by strong rivalry to develop and maintain their points of differentiation. Previous research has also demonstrated the significance of the implementation of BCT for firms to maintain their market share. The implementation of BCT was shown to be negatively impacted by standard ambiguity, suggesting that businesses remain in search of business norms linked to BCT in supply chain management. Commercial requirements for BCT must be developed immediately to hasten its implementation. This discovery could benefit those in the right places and various commercial bodies should focus on creating BCT regulations.

6.12 Inputs to Studies

The use of BCT in India is one of many areas of IT utilization that this study improves our understanding of. In addition to addressing knowledge gaps and bolstering the validity of Klein and Myers' interpretative research method, it uses the TOE model to identify and validate variables influencing BCT implementation. The findings emphasize the necessity for BCT standards to handle criterion ambiguity and have useful ramifications for companies, legislators, and BCT service providers. As a result, this research validates that this strategy is appropriate for BCT. The framework known as TOE has been employed in empirical studies by most academics. Their reliability in interviews is further demonstrated by this investigation. Lastly, it is discovered that criteria ambiguity prevents BCT from being widely adopted. To allay the fears of prospective consumers, the India government as well as relevant bodies must create BCT standards. Finally, large companies hoping to grow their businesses in India might apply the results.

7. Conclusion

The study of criteria impacting the corporate acceptance of BCT in India is determined by the present research. The conceptual basis for this is the TOE framework in supply chain management. Meetings with managers and senior IT personnel from BCT adoption and prospective adoptive firms were carried out using an indirect interpretive analysis approach. Several electronic, managerial, and natural features that affect the implementation of BCT in the midst of India organizations were found through the analysis of conversation data. On behalf of the India government and individuals using BCT, the study has substantial implications in both theory and practice. There are specific limits to the inquiry that open new avenues for investigation.

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