National™
Finance
Olympiad

The #1 finance guidebook
for Indian students

Personal Finance Handbook

For Grades 6 to 8

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This book is designed to teach and engage children in the fundamentals of finance. It aims to inspire young readers with an understanding of money management, savings, and financial decision-making, equipping them with essential skills for their future.

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Author: National Finance Olympiad

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Preface

Dear Readers,

Financial literacy is not just about understanding the jargon of the stock market or reciting complex economic principles; it's about empowering individuals to make informed decisions about their money. It's about building a solid foundation of knowledge and skills that can withstand the uncertainties of life and pave the way towards financial security and freedom.

The National Finance Olympiad (NFO) is a one-of-a-kind initiative in India driven by the mission to make India's youth financially literate. Increased financial literacy, especially among young students is crucial. Not just so that they can make sound financial decisions from an early stage in their lives, but also because it empowers the nation as a whole. This is because nations with higher levels of financial literacy tend to have stronger economies, lower poverty rates, and a more financially stable population.

The NFO guidebooks give a comprehensive overview of important financial topics ranging from money, banking, and investments, to financial planning. These topics perfectly encapsulate all the important financial information suitable for school students. These guidebooks aim to create an enlightening blend of traditional financial topics combined with modern, practical financial tools that can be practiced in the real world. The language of the book is attuned to the understanding of a young adult, who is new to the world of finance. The breakdown of complex topics makes it easy for them to adapt to the book's flow.

The NFO guidebooks are not just reference books for students to excel in the Olympiad, these books work way beyond that to act like the perfect primer for youngsters who are new to the world of finance.
As students embark on this journey, we insist that you encourage them to keep an open mind and a willingness to learn. Financial literacy is not a destination but a lifelong pursuit, and continuously expanding our knowledge and honing our skills is the only way to navigate this path.

To participate in the National Finance Olympiad, teachers should register their schools, and students should register themselves. For registration, please email us at support@nationalfinanceolympiad.com or visit our website at https://nationalfinanceolympiad.com/register.

-Team National Finance Olympiad

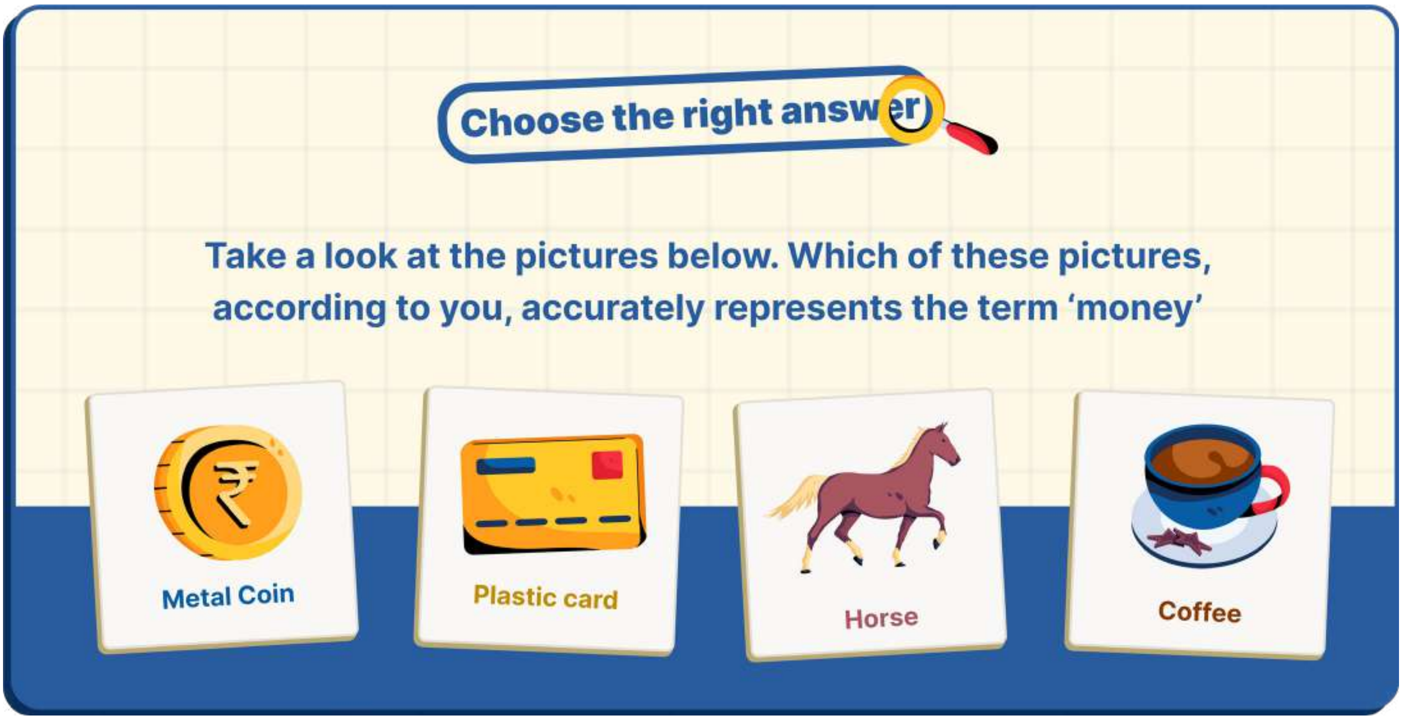
Contents

1 | Money

Key takeaways from the chapter:

1. By the end of this chapter, you will learn how money evolved from barter to modern currencies, and to digital forms like debit/credit cards and cryptocurrencies.
2. You will understand the timeline of money through history and how it has impacted economies and societies.
3. You will be able to explore the basics of cryptocurrency and the benefits and risks it poses.
4. You will also understand what currencies are, the difference between money and currency and how currencies look around the world.

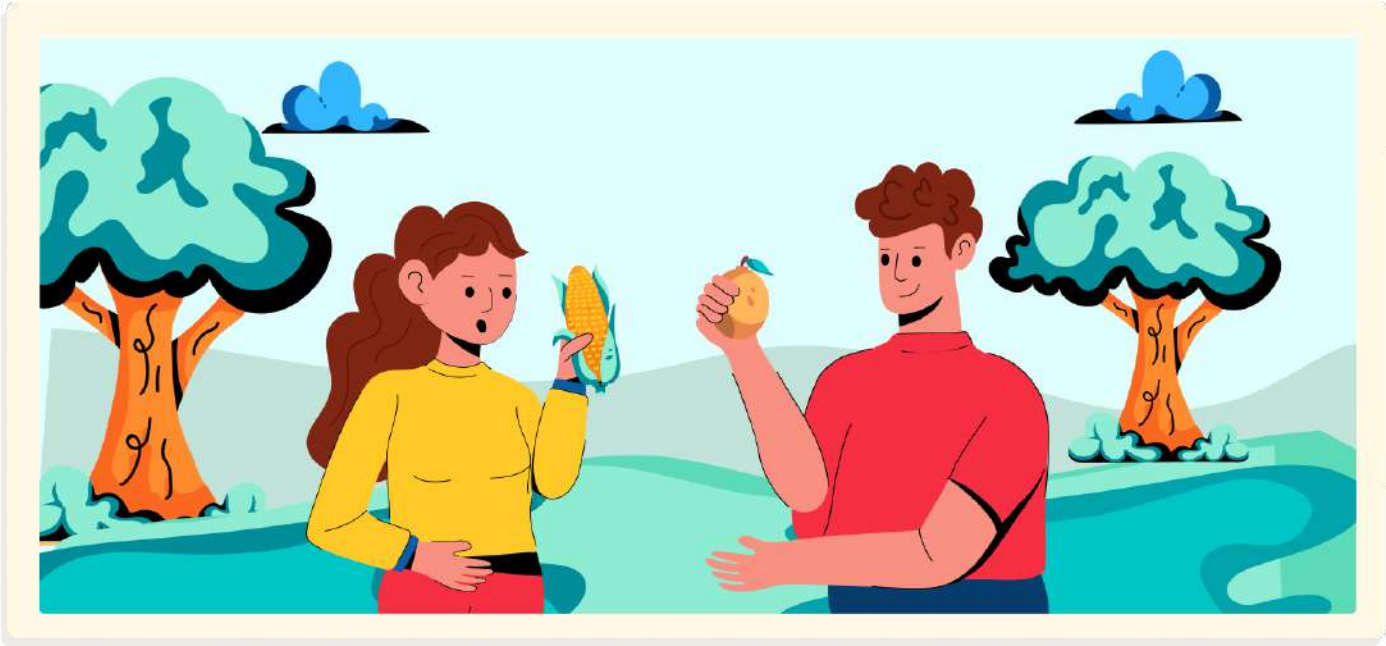
Introduction: what is money?



Take a look at the pictures above. Which of these pictures, according to you, accurately represents the term 'money'?

Well, the correct answer is all four images above can be used to represent the term 'money' depending on the value placed on them and the situation in which they are being used. The term 'money', by itself, has no fixed form or value. It is simply an object that is provided with a certain value and can act as a medium of exchange of goods or services among people. The story of money dates back to about 10,000 years ago when the material form of money, as we see it now, didn't even exist. People engaged in a system called 'barter' where they traded goods and services with each other.

Example of how the barter system worked: Imagine you're stranded on a deserted island with several other people. All have different skills and resources. Some people are good at fishing, some are good at building shelters, and some are good at finding fresh water.



Now, let's say you catch a lot of fish, but you need a shelter to protect yourself from the sun and rain. You could trade some of your extra fish with someone good at building shelters in exchange for them making a shelter for you. And others could do the same where they would trade the skills or goods that they have for something they need.

How money emerged - the utility of money over barter system

The barter system came with its difficulties. Since the value of things or services was not fixed, it became more and more difficult to trade in equal value. For example, you are in urgent need of a pen, and your friend has one. So, you give away your expensive toy to your friend in exchange for the pen. But in this case, you incur a loss, whereas your friend is in profit. Also, you might be in a situation, where the other person might not require the exact product or service that you want to trade with them. A situation like this was usually known as 'double coincidence of wants'. To solve problems like these, people agreed to take objects and assign them a certain value, which would then be used as a medium of equal exchange. This made things simpler.

Money also served as a store of value. In a barter system, goods and services are exchanged directly for other goods and services, which makes transactions cumbersome and inefficient. Money, however, acted as a store of value by allowing people to save wealth for future use. This function was needed because it enabled individuals to save for emergencies and plan for the future. Unlike the perishable goods used in barter, money retains its value, making it a reliable means of storing wealth.

For instance, one cannot store grains or food for several years, as they will go bad, but metal coins can be stored for long without the fear of them perishing.

These 'objects' that the ancient people used as money looked quite different from how it looks now. After evolving from the barter system, people would use things like shells, grain, stone disks, or even cows as a form of money. Then came metal coins, which were made of valuable material like gold or silver and were often engraved with cultural symbols. Paper money was invented in China and became famous quickly because it was lightweight and much easier to carry. We use the paper form of money till now, but we have also seen that in the past few decades, there has been a rise in the use of paperless, digital forms of money that have made carrying and securing money even more convenient. These include debit and credit cards, digital wallets, UPI, and many more. With growing digitisation and advancements in technology, digital currencies have emerged, for example cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrency is a decentralised and unregulated currency that is stored and transferred digitally. The future of money seems to be headed towards digital currencies like this. We will take a look at the timeline of how money has changed its forms drastically over the years, what the present form looks like and how it might look in the future, in the next section in detail.

History of money

900 B.C.

Barter System

Bartering is exchanging products or services for commodities.

1200 B.C.

Cowry Shells

As believed, China first used these decorative shells as currency.

1816

Gold standard

1950

First cards

1958

Credit card

1967

ATM

First ATM launched by Barclays Bank, London

In the present day, apart from coins and paper notes, we have several other modes of money transfer. We use things like cheques, cards, and digital currencies.

1000 B.C.

Metal

It is believed, China first used metal as money.

500 B.C.

First coins

First minted probably in (the present day) Turkey. Made of gold and silver alloy.

806 A.D.

Paper currency

China invented paper. Paper currency first made its way into marketplaces during the Tang dynasty in China.

1535

Wampum

Native Americans used wampum, beads made from clam shells

2009

Cryptocurrency

Bitcoin is the world's first cryptocurrency

2011

Digi wallets

Google Wallet (Gpay) was the first digital wallet introduced, allowing users to store card information and make payments using their phones.

G Pay

2024

Now

1.1 Changing forms of money

9000 - 1200 B.C.: Cattle and cowrie shells

Throughout history, people used various things as money. At first, they used animals like cattle, including cows, sheep, and camels. Later, when farming became common, grains and other plant-based goods were used for trading. Cowries, which are shells from the ocean, were also used as money, especially in China and parts of Africa. They were very popular and lasted a long time as currency.

1000 B.C.: First metal money and coins

China started to make fake cowrie shells out of metals like bronze and copper a long time ago when people were still using stone tools. These fake cowrie shells were like the first metal coins ever made. Then the Chinese coins came into existence. These were usually made from cheap metals and sometimes had holes so they could be strung together.

500 B.C.: Modern coinage

The first coins known were manufactured in the Lydian Kingdom, also known as modern-day Turkey. The material used in these coins was a naturally occurring combination of gold and silver, known as electrum. The coins were designed with images of gods and rulers to show that they were real. Later, other empires like the Greeks, Persians, and Romans started to make coins too. Mostly, precious metals like silver, bronze and gold would be used in the manufacturing of the coins.

806 A.D.: Paper currency

China was the first place where people started using paper money. It started around the ninth century and lasted for more than 500 years until the fifteenth century. During this time, they made lots of paper money, but too much of it caused prices to go up fast, making everything more expensive. Then, in 1455, China stopped using paper money for many years. Even though it was a long time before Europe started using paper money, it took three hundred years before it became common there.

1535 A.D.: Wampum

Native Americans started using wampum, which are beads made from clam shells, around 1535, but it probably existed even before that. The word “wampum” means white in Native American language because the beads were mostly white.

1816 A.D.: The Gold Standard

The gold standard was a monetary system in which a country’s currency or paper money had a value directly linked to gold. Under this system, countries agreed to convert paper money into a fixed amount of gold. This meant that the value of the currency was tied to the value of a specific amount of gold, ensuring that money could be exchanged for a

Fun Facts

Did you know, that the first coin in the U.S. was printed with the slogan ‘Mind your business!’ This was designed in the year 1787 by Benjamin Franklin.

Fugio cent

predetermined amount of gold at any time. The primary advantage of the gold standard was its ability to provide a self-regulating and stable monetary system, as the supply of money was limited to the amount of gold held by the country. This often led to lower inflation rates and greater confidence in the stability of the currency.

Money present and future

The gold standard reigned till the 1970s, after which, the governments switched to forms of money that were not backed by any physical commodity, known as fiat money. This transition allowed for greater flexibility in monetary policy, enabling governments to better manage their economies.

Fiat money is the type of currency that we use in our daily lives, like Rupee notes, Dollar bills, or coins. What makes fiat money unique is that it doesn't have any intrinsic value; its value is not based on any physical commodity like gold or silver. Instead, fiat money's value comes from the trust and confidence people have in the government that issues it. Governments declare fiat money to be legal tender, which means it must be accepted as a form of payment within the country's borders.

One of the key advantages of fiat money is that it is more flexible than commodity money (like gold or silver) because the government can control its supply. This allows governments to manage their economies more effectively, as they can adjust the money supply, control inflation, or stimulate economic growth. Most of the money used in the world today is recognised as fiat money.

We now understand how money has changed its form over time, and in the present day, apart from coins and paper notes, we have several other modes of money transfer. We use things like cheques, cards, and digital currencies. With growing digitisation and technological advancements in the world, the future of money seems to be growing towards virtual currencies. Let us take a look at some of the paperless forms of money transfer in the present and how they are evolving:

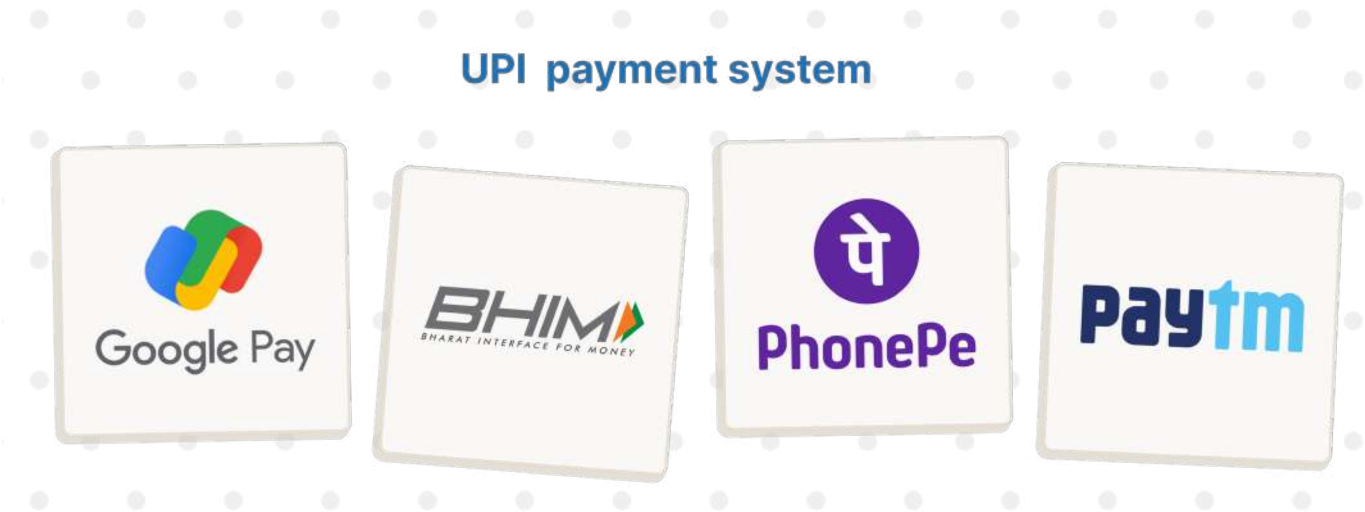
Credit cards: Credit cards allow a person to shop for things without spending their own money. The banks that issue the credit cards pay for things and the cardholder will have to pay the money back to the bank on time. If they get late in their repayments, the bank will charge them an extra amount, known as interest on their credit. Credit cards are a very convenient way of shopping, but should be used carefully to avoid debt.

Debit cards: A debit card is directly linked to a person's bank account and as soon as they pay using their card, money gets deducted from their account. Debit cards are a convenient option over cash as they are lightweight, portable, and more durable than paper notes.

Digital payments: With digital payment systems, a person doesn't even need to carry a card or cash. They can directly pay for stuff online or in stores using their phone or computer. It's quick and easy – just tap or click, and the payment is done! This is because digital payments allow money transfer directly from one bank account to another, or from one digital wallet to another, without having to take out the money from the account physically.

UPI

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a revolutionary payment system in India that enables bank-to-bank transfer of money digitally through a device like a mobile phone. Launched by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), UPI has transformed the way people make payments. Users can link their bank accounts to a UPI-enabled mobile app and make payments by simply entering the recipient's UPI ID or scanning a QR code. UPI has gained widespread popularity due to its ease of use, 24/7 availability, and interoperability across different banks and payment service providers. Additionally, UPI has opened up new avenues for digital payments, including bill payments and online shopping. Today, in India, several apps like GooglePay, PhonePe and many others are used extensively for UPI money transfers.



Risks associated with digital payments:

Digital payments are convenient and easy, but they come with a certain level of risk that one should know about. One major risk is the potential for fraud and unauthorised transactions. Since paperless transactions rely on digital platforms and mobile devices, they can be vulnerable to hacking, phishing, and other cybercrimes.

Paperless transactions are also prone to technical glitches and system failures. Connectivity issues, software bugs, or server outages often take place when it comes to digital payments and can disrupt transactions and cause delays or errors in processing payments. This can frustrate users and may result in financial losses if transactions are not completed or processed correctly.

What is cryptocurrency?

Cryptocurrency is like digital money that any government or bank does not control. It's kept secure by special codes and recorded in a digital record called blockchain. People can use it to buy things online or send money to each other without needing a bank. One popular cryptocurrency is 'Bitcoin', but there are lots of others too, Ethereum, Ripple, and Litecoin and many more.

Imagine there is a country called 'Eldoria' with its official currency called Eldoria gems. Alice is a citizen of Eldoria who wants to send some money to her friend Bob who lives in a different country far away. She wants to transfer the money in a short time and also wants to stay anonymous while transferring it, i.e., she doesn't want other people or the government to know that she is sending money. She decides to use the cryptocurrency Bitcoin, instead of using her country's money Eldoria gems. She buys some Bitcoin from an online exchange using her regular money and

then sends that Bitcoin to Bob's digital wallet, which is like his digital piggy bank. So, in this example, cryptocurrency is like sending a digital birthday gift to your friend, but instead of using regular money, you're using virtual coins!

Cryptocurrencies, just like real money, can increase and decrease in value in a short duration of time. And because it is relatively new, and not regulated by any government or bank, it can also be a little unstable.

So, it's important to be careful when dealing with it, and one should do proper research and consult experts before thinking about investing in anything.

Fun Facts

Did you know that, Bitcoin was created by an unknown person or group of people using the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto? Despite many investigations and theories, Satoshi's true identity remains unknown, as of 2024.

Bitcoin

Activity

Design your own cryptocurrency, including its name, logo, and a brief description of how it works. Take help from the sources available on the internet for research. Use your creativity and innovation!

By the end of the activity:

- [ ] **Give a presentation explaining your cryptocurrency and its features.**
- [ ] **What makes it different from others?**
- [ ] **What did you learn through this activity? Explain what you learned**
- [ ] **through your research on cryptocurrency and more.**

Indian currency

The first banknote from the new series was introduced by the Reserve Bank of India on November 8, 2016

₹10

Motif - Sun Temple, Konark
Base colour - Chocolate brown

₹20

Motif - Ellora Caves
Base colour - Greenish yellow

₹50

Motif - Hampi with chariot
Base colour - Fluorescent blue

₹100

Motif - Rani ki Vav
Base colour - Lavender

₹200

Motif - Sanchi Stupa
Base colour - Bright yellow

₹500

Motif - Red Fort
Base colour - Stone grey

₹2000

Motif - Indias first venture in interplanetary space - Mangalyan
Base colour - Magenta

The Reserve Bank of India has decided to withdraw ₹2,000 notes from circulation in pursuance of the central bank's Clean Note Policy.

1.2 All about currencies

Currency is the medium of trade one uses to purchase things and make payments. It can come in forms like coins and bills, and each country has its currency. You know those colourful bills and shiny coins you see in your wallet or purse? That's currency! We use it to buy toys, food, clothes, and lots of other things. Without currency, we'd have to go back to trading goods and services, like swapping your bike for your friend's skateboard. So, currency makes it easier for us to get the things we need without having to trade directly with others. Moreover, currency serves as a store of value, meaning it can be saved and used for the future. It also acts as a unit of account, allowing people to price goods and services consistently. Hence, it becomes easier to make informed purchasing decisions.

Difference between money and currency

Money and currency are closely related but not the same. Money is a broader term that includes anything we use to buy goods and services. Currency, on the other hand, refers specifically to the coins and bills issued by a government as a medium of exchange. So, while money includes all the ways we pay for things, currency specifically refers to the physical objects we use, like the Rupees or Dollars or Euros one may keep in their wallet. Think of money as the whole toolbox for buying stuff, and currency as one of the tools inside that toolbox. The Dollar in the USA and the Rupee in India are both examples of currencies of each country, respectively.

Currencies around the world:

Now that we know what currencies are, let's take a trip around the world to learn about some interesting currencies!

1. The United States Dollar (USD)

The US Dollar is the official currency of the United States of America and is one of the most widely used currencies around the world. It is denoted by the symbol $ and is divided into 100 small units called Cents. The USD is known for its stability and is used as the standard currency for international trade and finance. The Federal Reserve, the central bank of the United States, is responsible for issuing and regulating the USD.

2. The Euro (EUR):

The Euro (€) is the official currency of several European countries. The Euro, managed by the European Central Bank (ECB), is the second most traded currency in the world after the United States Dollar. It is different from the USD being used by 19 European countries and by over 340 million people daily. The Euro is divided into 100 smaller units called Cents.

3. The Indian Rupee (INR):

The Indian Rupee (INR) is the official currency of India, issued and regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. It is abbreviated as INR and is denoted by the symbol ₹. The Rupee is subdivided into 100 smaller units called Paise. The Indian Rupee is one of the oldest currencies in the world, with a history dating back to ancient India.

4. The Japanese Yen (JPY):

The Japanese Yen (¥) is the official currency of Japan and is one of the most traded currencies in the world. The Yen is known for its stability and is used as a reserve currency by many countries. The Bank of Japan, the country's central bank, is responsible for issuing and regulating the Yen. The Yen is divided into 100 smaller units called Sen.

5. The British Pound Sterling (GBP):

The British Pound Sterling (£) is the official currency of the United Kingdom. It is one of the oldest currencies still in use today, with its origins dating back over 1,200 years. The pound is subdivided into 100 smaller units called Pence. The Bank of England, the central bank of the United Kingdom, is responsible for issuing and regulating the Pound Sterling.

Currencies show us how different countries are connected and what makes each place special. Global currencies help people everywhere buy the things they need and want to splurge on.

What is the currency exchange?

Currency exchange means trading one type of currency for another. Just like you might trade your toy with your friend's toy, countries trade their currencies when people from one country want to buy things from another country. For example, a person from the United States might want to buy something from Japan. In this case, they will need to exchange their U.S. Dollars for Japanese Yen. And the value will also change accordingly. Currency exchange is a vital part of international trade and travel. When businesses import or export goods, they often need to exchange currencies to complete their transactions. The value of one currency compared to another is known as the exchange rate. Exchange rates are constantly changing due to various factors such as economic conditions, interest rates, and market demand. These fluctuations mean that the amount of money you get when exchanging currencies can vary from day to day. so it's essential to know how much money one will get when one exchanges one currency for another. The table below shows the current exchange rate for currencies around the world to INR (Indian Rupee). The conversion in the table below is for 1 unit of currency for INR.

Currency	Conversion rate*
U.S. Dollars	83.04 INR
Euro	91.65 INR
British Pound	105.72 INR
Australian Dollars	56.51 INR
UAE Dirham	22.61 INR
New Zealand Dollar	52.46 INR
Canadian Dollar	62.64 INR
Swiss Franc	98.65 INR
Japanese Yen	0.5886 INR
Saudi Riyal	22.13 INR
Qatari Rial	22.63 INR
Omani Rial	215.10 INR
Bahraini Dinar	218.96 INR
Kuwaiti Dinar	269.59 INR
Singapore Dollar	62.91 INR
Malaysian Ringgit	18.06 INR
Swedish Krona	8.23 INR
Danish Krone	12.29 INR
Thai Baht	2.41 INR
Hong Kong Dollar	10.63 INR
South African Rand	4.53 INR
Chinese Yuan	11.71 INR

* as of 1st January, 2024

Fun Facts

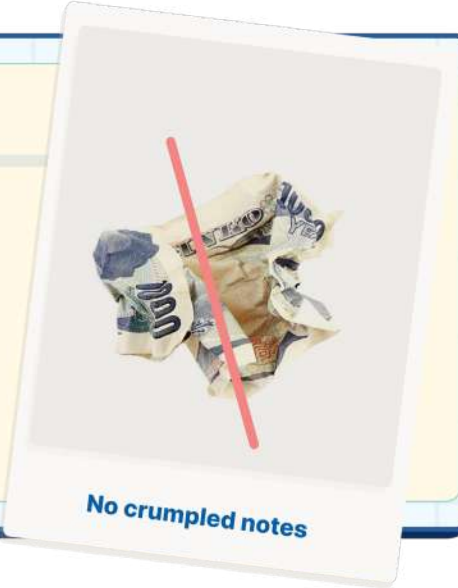
Did you know that, India's highest-ever currency denomination was a 10,000 Rupee note in 1938.

This was printed by RBI, it was later discontinued.

10,000 Rupee note in 1938

Fun Facts

Did you know that, In some countries, such as Japan and South Korea, it is considered disrespectful to fold or crumple banknotes, as it can denote disrespect towards the person depicted on the currency.



Choose the right answer

Find out which of the following objects have never been used as money?

MCQs

1. What was the primary system of exchange before the invention of money?
   a) Currency exchange
   b) Barter system
   c) Credit system
   d) Gift economy

2. Which of the following was not commonly used as a form of money in ancient times?
   a) Shells
   b) Grain
   c) Stone disks
   d) Diamonds

3. What was the main advantage of using metal coins as money compared to earlier forms?
   a) They were more durable and portable.
   b) They had intrinsic value due to the material.
   c) They were easier to counterfeit.
   d) They were universally accepted across different cultures.

4. Where and when was paper money first invented?
   a) Ancient Egypt, around 3000 B.C.
   b) Ancient Greece, around 500 B.C.
   c) China, around 1000 A.D.
   d) Europe, around 1500 A.D.

5. What was a major challenge faced in the barter system?
   a) Lack of standardisation in value of goods and services.
   b) Not enough goods were available to barter.
   c) Transportation of bulky goods.
   d) Lack of trust between trading partners.

6. Which of the following statements best describes the future of money?
   a) Paper money will completely disappear.
   b) Digital currencies will become the dominant form of exchange.
   c) New forms of money based on blockchain technology will emerge.
   d) All of the above.

7. What is the difference between money and currency?
   a) There is no difference.
   b) Currency is digital only.
   c) Money has intrinsic value, currency does not.
   d) Currency is a type of money.

8. Which of the following is a fiat currency?
   a) Cows
   b) U.S. Dollar
   c) Cryptocurrency
   d) Gold coins

9. What was the main reason for the decline of early paper currency in China?
   a) Counterfeiting became rampant.
   b) Paper money was not durable enough.
   c) The government lost control of its production, leading to inflation.
   d) People preferred to use metal coins for transactions.

10. What did the Gold Standard establish?
    a) Gold as the only acceptable form of currency.
    b) A fixed exchange rate between different currencies.
    c) A link between the value of paper money and gold reserves.
    d) The creation of a global central bank.

11. Which of the following forms of money is directly linked to your bank account?
    a) Credit card
    b) Debit card
    c) Digital wallets
    d) Cryptocurrency

12. What is a key advantage of digital payment systems over traditional methods?
    a) Increased anonymity in transactions.
    b) Reduced risk of cyber-attacks.
    c) Universal acceptance across all countries.
    d) Faster and more convenient transactions.

13. What is the defining characteristic of cryptocurrency?
    a) It is backed by a physical commodity like gold.
    b) It is regulated and controlled by central banks.
    c) It exists only in digital form and is decentralised.
    d) It is primarily used for illegal activities online.

14. What is a major risk associated with investing in cryptocurrency?
    a) High risk of counterfeiting.
    b) Difficulty in finding places to use it.
    c) Potential for significant fluctuations in value.
    d) Increased vulnerability to government tracking.

Correct answers and explanations:

1. b) The barter system involves directly exchanging goods and services without a standardised medium of exchange like money.

2. d) While diamonds are valuable today, they were not widely used as a form of currency in ancient times due to their rarity and difficulty in standardising their value.

3. a) Metal coins were more resistant to wear and tear compared to other forms like grain or shells, making them more suitable for long-term use and easier to carry around.

4. c) Paper money was a significant innovation that originated in China during the Song Dynasty.

5. a) It was difficult to determine the relative value of different goods and services, which made it very challenging to ensure fair and equal exchanges.

6. d) All of the above.
7. c) The key difference between money and currency lies in their value. Money has intrinsic value, meaning it is valuable in itself. Examples include gold or silver coins. On the other hand, currency does not have intrinsic value. Its value comes from the trust and agreement among people to use it as a medium of exchange. So, currency's value is derived, not inherent.
8. b) The U.S. Dollar is an example of a fiat currency. Fiat currencies are legal tender whose value is backed by the government that issued it, not by a physical commodity like gold or silver. The U.S. Dollar, like other fiat currencies, is valuable because the government maintains its value, and because parties engaging in exchange agree on its value.
9. c) Overproduction of paper money without proper regulation causes rapid inflation, devaluing the currency and making it less reliable as a medium of exchange.
10. c) The Gold Standard ensured that paper currency could be exchanged for a specific amount of gold, providing stability and preventing inflation.
11. b) When you use a debit card, the funds are deducted directly from your bank account, unlike credit cards which offer a line of credit.
12. d) Digital payments allow for quick and ea sy money transfers without the need for physical cash or cards, making transactions more efficient.
13. c) Cryptocurrencies are not controlled by any central authority, relying instead on cryptography and blockchain technology for security and verification.
14. c) Potential for significant fluctuations in value.

Quick look

1. Money has evolved from barter to modern currencies, including digital forms like debit/credit cards and cryptocurrencies, and continues to evolve.
2. Understanding the timeline of money through history helps us see its impact on economies and societies.
3. Currencies differ from money in that they are specific forms of money issued by governments for exchange.
4. The evolution of money started with the barter system, where goods and services were directly exchanged.
5. Metal coins, made of valuable materials like gold or silver, were later used as money and were often engraved with cultural symbols.
6. Paper money was invented in China and became popular due to its convenience and lightweight nature.
7. Digital modes of money transfer, like debit and credit cards, digital wallets, UPI, and cryptocurrencies have made carrying and securing money more convenient.
8. Cryptocurrency is a digital form of money that uses cryptography for security and operates independently of a central authority.
9. Currency exchange involves trading one type of currency for another, with exchange rates continuously changing.
10. Understanding the history and forms of money helps us appreciate its role in trade, economy, and society.

Real Stories, Real Impact

"Each topic is a life lesson and filled with real-world scenario's. My child learnt many new words and concepts in Finance"

Parent, New Horizon Public School, Bengaluru

"Choosing the NFO Personal Finance Handbook was a game changer for my child. Trustworthy, insightful and highly recommended."

Parent, Delhi Public School, Knowledge Park V, Noida

"The National Finance Olympiad book has broadened my understanding of financial concepts, providing practical insights crucial for my future endeavours and also helped me develop an interest in finance."

Student (Grade XII), The Presidency School, Yelahanka, Bengaluru

"Financial literacy is not just about understanding numbers; it's about empowering individuals to make informed decisions that can shape their financial future. By instilling this crucial skill in students early on, we are equipping them with the knowledge to not only preserve their wealth but also to create opportunities for wealth accumulation."

Professor Sankarshan Basu
Finance Professor, IIM Bengaluru
Advisor at the National Finance Olympiad

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