

NES RATNAM COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE

2021-2022

THE B&I BUZZ...

B&I

BANKING & INSURANCE EXPLORED

BINANCE

EDITORIAL TEAM

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**Mr .Rajiv
Mishra**



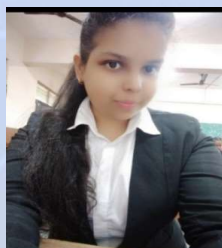
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(SYBBI)**



ABOUT US

Established in 1983 the National Education Society's Ratnam college of Arts, Science and Commerce has evolved as an institution that believe that along with academic excellence, formal education must ideally seek and include programmes & personality building. So, at Ratnam, we go beyond the confines of classroom teaching / learning and endeavour to make each and every Ratnamite well well-honed and confident to face the challenge of the outside world. The institution has an array of curricular & extracurricular activities to give opportunities to budding talented students to express themselves.

The College has been the proud recipient of the ISO 9001:2001 certificate on April 14, 2002, the first of its kind in Maharashtra for any education institution for conforming to the world standard in education. Our institution was the recipient of the Best College Award in the urban area by the University of Mumbai for the Academic year 2013- 14.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) an autonomous body established by the University Grant Commission (UGC) of India to assess and accredit institution of higher education in the country certified us within an A' grade in 2004, reaffirmed the status in 2011 and 2017.

FROM EDITORIAL DESK














The editorial board of B.Com (Banking and Insurance) Department of NES Ratnam College is immensely happy & gratified to present the magazine for the year 2021-2022 based on the theme “BINANCE “

Finance collaborates with banking to improve productivity by making it easier for people to work together in digital context. It also confines banking with crypto currency, that has changed the way money is exchange. So this magazine contains various aspects that cover the ideology of BINANCE

We are fortunate to be part of The B&I Buzz which provides interesting thoughts and facts, that has proved to be a lesson for the successful launch of B.Com (Banking and Insurance) magazine for the academic year 2021-2022

We also extend our heartfelt thanks to our Head of the Department Mrs. Riya Rupani Faculty Members Mr. Rajiv Mishra, and Mrs. Priyanka Salvi for their support & guidance throughout this journey & for being our well-wisher to set the higher standard every time.

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BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

Electronic money is not a new phenomenon. Trade over the Internet has increased the use of new technologies, thereby increasing the demand for new electronic payment methods. What really is new is electronic payment in retail and use of the Internet as new monetary market. Today, money become ready information on the microprocessor or in the database. Without a doubt, the purpose of such an instrument is to improve the efficiency of the traditional payment method. At this moment, there are still no clear standards in the Blockchain mechanism and therefore we do not know the boundaries, so participants can easily communicate without the presence of a regulator. Behind Blockchain technology is the universal Internet currency, which in turn raises many questions about the utilization of the advantages and risks/damages that would be arisen from the application.



High-tech enables payment evolution and global competition. But still the ambiguities surrounding the use of the digital currency leave enough space for the analysis of its unreserved acceptance, trust and anticipation, which are the main driver for the spread of the network. More precisely, the spread of the network requires interdependence of demand, which means the Network, must reach the minimum required volume before it reaches a balance. The minimum volume of the network is called “critical mass”. Therefore, the objective attitude is the future of the digital currency in the moment is still unsolved issue due to the existence of “critical mass”.

This Article underlines the technology adoption in the presence of network externalities. Payment innovations that involve the creation of a network between the manufacturer and the consumer are product that inevitably involves network externalities that must touch the critical mass of the user before it starts to use it successfully Network externalities exist due to the average consumer benefits from such an instrument, only if other consumers and traders use the same payment instrument

Further, the Article explores financial privacy which is very sensitive issue in using digital currency (or cryptocurrency). The analysis explores what are the private choices versus political rules. Success evolution of e-money requires building safety payments through three criteria—standardization, compatibility and innovation.

The diffusion that digital currency brings in the modern era expands the anti-trust issues related to network externalities and global competition between most explored world currencies. This is the reason to include a review of social costs and benefits, as possible risks of using digital currency. These mean that in order to remain compatible with each other, all users should use software that meets the same rules. Therefore, all users and developers have a strong incentive to protect this consensus and set up a regulator.

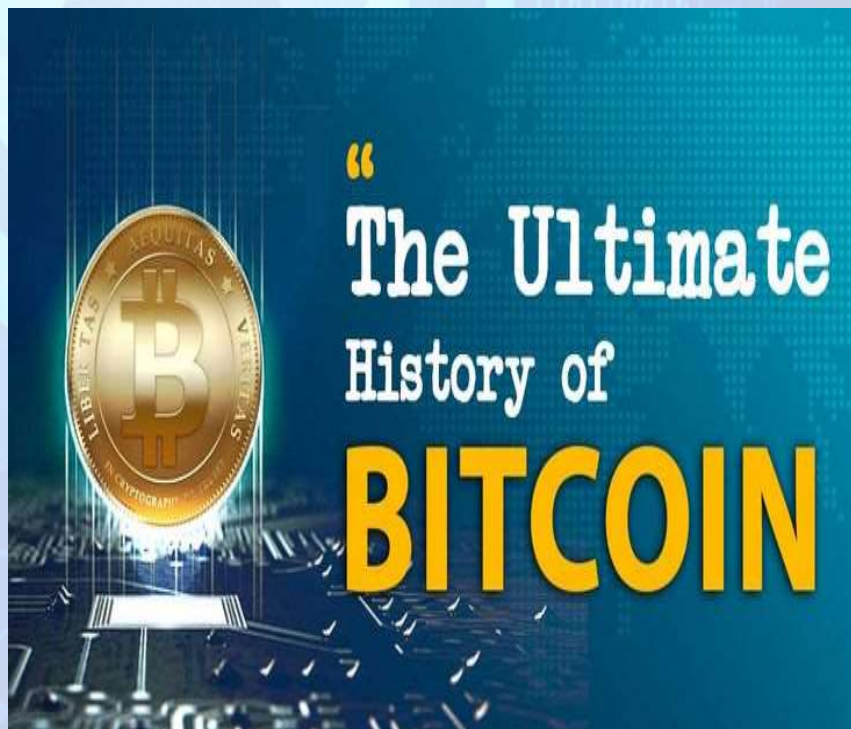


SAYALI KHETAL
(SYBBI)

HISTORY OF DIGITAL CURRENCY

From the era of barter economy, metal and coins to gold and silver, continuing to the modern monetary systems and checks, and ending with the latest developments in the global currency, such as the introduction of cryptocurrency like Bitcoin, have passed centuries. Each type of money plays a crucial role in transactional activities in some period of time. As human society and markets developed in particular, there was a need for more sophisticated instruments for the exchange of goods. In this regard, the introduction of cryptocurrency revolutionized the international payment system in a size that only a few years ago was unimaginable. The cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography for security. Cryptocurrency is hard to forge because of this security feature. The determining characteristic of cryptocurrency, and probably the most attractive, is its organic nature as the fact that it is not issued by any central authority. Cryptocurrencies have their own advantages and disadvantages. The main benefits of using cryptocurrencies are that they transfer the funds more easily between two parties in the transaction. These transactions are facilitated through the use of public and private keys for security purposes. These fund transfers are carried out with minimal processing costs, allowing users to avoid the large fees for online transactions charged by most banks.

There are two reasons for the emergence of electronic money and digital currencies. The first, according to the Austrian School of Economic Analysis money is a “social institution” subject to the already initiated institutional change and is interpreted as a consequence of a spontaneous evolution that should overcome the shortcomings of the swap and the double coincidence of desires. Today e-money is the last stage of this development and represents an additional degree of institutional change.



Their main role is to support online e-commerce, enable transactions, reduce their costs, or replace the payment of money and coins in retail. The second reason for the emergence of e-money is the information revolution, which is characterized by the integration of electronic information processing and telecommunication technologies, which reduces the geographical differences by means of which information can be transmitted to the whole world. The information revolution has changed the financial sector, making payment modes more secure and more efficient, giving an additional reason for the emergence of new monetary innovations.

Unlike the information revolution, the emergence of E-money is a new way of processing information for transferring purchasing power. Many financial innovations are not a new form of money, but a different way of using existing money in transactions. Regardless of the consequences of the mentioned technological development, the nature of the money is still identical i.e. money serves as a means of exchange, as an asset and as a value. The nature of the money will never change, so the money will remain only an intermediary in the exchange of goods and services. E-Money card is a different payment method that allows electronic transfer of the value from the card to the terminal or from the card in the wallet, both in real time and through networks. It is considered that e-money is the most important achievement that transfers the predetermined monetary value so it can be used for more transactions of lesser value. E-Pocket consists of a microcomputer that contains information about the monetary value that can be used. It is a higher degree of technological development compared to magnetic tape cards. Also, the E-pouch is more secure, which can reduce deception because cards with a chip can be more difficult to abuse than magnetic tape cards.



NIKHIL PARAB
(FYBBI)

THE POTENTIAL OF CRYPTOCURRENCY

There are different and confronted opinions regarding the future of cryptocurrencies in general. The optimistic view of the use of cryptocurrencies is supported by the fact that they easily transfer funds between two parties in the transaction. These transactions are facilitated by the use of public and private keys for security purposes. These fund transfers are made with minimal processing costs, allowing users to avoid large fees charged by most banks. In addition, many countries have begun to accept Bitcoin as a valid currency. In particular, countries that aim to get rid of cash have a very friendly approach to encryption. The argument that the promoters use for Bitcoin is the market capitalization of Bitcoin, ether and other cryptocurrencies, claiming that the cryptocurrency market has become very large and powerful, and the ban would be expensive for each country. Today, the total value of all cryptocurrencies has reached a record of value of more than \$ 390 billion. This means that the market value of cryptocurrencies is greater than the value of the Citigroup. The new record was reached in December when the most famous cryptocurrency Bitcoin grew to \$ 19,000.



Among other significant cryptocurrencies are Ripple and Ethereum. The cryptocurrency Ripple, designed for banks and global money transfers, has seen a major feat in the value of its digital currency that has risen in recent months. On December 10, the company had a market capitalization of just over \$ 9 billion. In the end of December, its market value rose to a mere 51%, with a total value of \$ 18.1 billion. Today it is worth \$ 39 billion. Ripple's cryptocurrency is adopted by banks and other financial institutions. These companies believe that Ripple's system offers better prices and is more secure than other digital currencies, including Bitcoin. It allows users to send, receive and hold any currency in a decentralized way through the Ripple network. The company has a positive cash flow relationship and owns a huge shop on the XRP (Ripple Market), which is periodically released on the market. Investors who believe that cryptocurrencies can reach peak, are looking for others that could provide a greater return in the long run. However, the company has made some significant milestones in recent months. By the end of October 2017, Ripple licensed its Blockchain technologies to more than 100 banks. Its real attraction is the Ripple XRP system, which is ideal for banks because of its liquidity, speed and efficiency since the transaction lasts only 4 seconds, like no other cryptocurrency transaction.

However, the support for cryptocurrencies like Ripple is certainly superfluous and is something that should be understood by potential buyers and sellers because it gives those financial institutions a much higher level of control over Ripple than most other cryptocurrencies in the market. Bitcoin, Ethereum and other cryptocurrencies are completely decentralized, meaning that no one has real control over the network, Ripple's nodes are handled by Ripple Labs. These independent servers do not have to provide calculations for work evidence, such as Bitcoin, nodes simply validate transactions by themselves like traditional banks. Although the value of the Ethereum is not like Bitcoin, it is great for trading, and some of its more advanced features give exciting potential for the future

Ethereum functions as well as most other cryptocurrencies. Ethereum token—Ether, works similar like Bitcoin. You can buy and sell with confirmation of transactions that are handled through the block. It is completely decentralized, without bank securing of the certificates needed to check the transactions. “Diggers” around the

world fulfill this role by running powerful calculation algorithms. Completing these algorithms, the job is rewarded with Ether, much like digging a Bitcoin that rewards with Bitcoin. As far as Ethereum and Bitcoin have some similarities, however, both platforms have different goals. Bitcoin is a strictly digital currency, designed to function as a means of payment or a warehouse with value, Ethereum takes a greater approach. Ethereum functions as a platform through which people can use ether tokens to create and execute applications and more importantly smart deals. Smart contracts are contracts written in the code, which the creator transfers to the block. Each time one of those contracts is executed, each node of the network executes it, set to Blockchain. Thus, it is preserved in the public book, theoretically protected from evidence. Like other cryptocurrencies, Ethereum is prone to wild fluctuations in value. While Ethereum has risen high late, it is also susceptible to falls as well as other cryptocurrencies. Ethereum whether it is strong enough to survive a long run, or is a short-lived trend, remains on time.



-MITALI PAWAR

(SYBBI)

DEVELOPMENT OF E-PAYMENT AND DIGITAL CURRENCY

From the aspect of the development of e-payment method, digital currency is not physically printed by the Central Bank. For now, digital currency is considered with its own rules of the game. In the literature, all those who support the use of Bitcoin underscore the characteristic as a currency that does not cause financial crises. Namely, the view is that banks can print more money to cover their national debt, thus devaluing their currencies, Bitcoin does not function in such a way.

Electronic payment method exists from the 1960s, i.e. from the development of Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), which became more sophisticated and applicable in a growing number of countries . EFT implies the application of computer and telecommunication technology in payment. This method was used by banks and other financial institutions to exchange and transfer a large amount of money on a national and international level. The basis for the operation of EFT is that the money moves through a network as a substitute for cash or checks to execute a transaction. In this way, the time for paying should be shortened and the transaction costs reduced. The use of EFT has significantly increased with the emergence and acceptance of ATMs, which allow money transfer at the point of sale (EFTPOS). EFT is considered as first degree in the electronization of transactions.



In the early 1980s, thanks to the development of network technology, the costs of telecommunications and data processing were reduced, and electronic payments became more useful with the appearance of credit and debit cards, which for several years (after their appearance) became the most popular electronic small transaction tool. Also, the development of encryption has played a major role in successful card payments. This innovation is considered as a second degree in the electronization of transactions.



The growth and acceptance of card payments had negative consequences for the traditional way of payment. Many countries have made a move from the use of paper instruments, such as cash and cheque, to the use of electronic instruments. For the first time in many countries, the number of cheque payments has been reduced. Namely, cheque as a very popular payment instrument loose the market role, thereby reducing their use.



ERAM SHAHID SHAIKH

(FYBBI)

FUTURE OF BANKING

An integrated framework for resolution of financial firms operating in India could be expected in the near future as that would add to the resilience of the financial system, Das said at the annual banking event of Mint.

Financial technology companies (fintechs) are posing challenges to the existing banks, but big technology companies, or BigTechs, are also entering the financial services industry in a significant way. Some BigTechs are depending on their data-network activities, while venturing into payments, money management, insurance, and lending activities.



Banks of the future would be extremely different from now, and regulating the distinct segments of these banks would be a challenging task, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Shaktikanta Das said on Monday.

The entry of these firms have many potential benefits, and they can easily provide basic financial services to the masses at cheap cost, he said.

But the advent of fintechs and BigTechs are a challenge to banks, as well as banking regulators. While banks have to imbibe these new technology and business practices to remain competitive, banking regulators, on the other hand, Das said, “have to focus on achieving a balance between promoting innovation and applying a measured/proportional supervisory and regulatory framework.”

“All these mean that the future of banking will not be a continuation of the past. We would see a very different banking sector, in terms of structure and business model, in the coming years,” the RBI governor said.

There would be different categories of banks. The first segment could be large Indian banks with domestic and international presence, for which merger of public sector banks are already taking place. The second segment could be mid-sized niche banks, and the third segment could be smaller private sector banks, small finance banks, regional rural banks, and co-operative banks. The fourth could be of digital players, which may act as service providers directly to customers or through banks by acting as their agents or associates. In any case, the conventional banking system would make way for next-generation banking, with a focus on digitisation and modernisation, where the need for brick-and-mortar branches would be reviewed continuously.

The Future of Banking

A new World is coming.



The decision by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) to set up a subsidiary focusing on taking the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) model to other countries would help enhance global outreach of India's payment systems, the RBI governor said. A new umbrella entity for retail payments, for which draft guidelines have been released, would also intensify competition and further innovation in the retail payments space.



PREETAM PILLAI

(SYBBI)

RATES HIKE IN 2022

Following a surprise rate rise on May 4, several members of the Monetary Policy Committee called for more in upcoming meetings this year to control sticky price pressures, which hit an eight-year high last month.

The Reserve Bank of India will concentrate interest rate hikes over the coming months in a relatively short tightening cycle, according to a Reuters poll of economists who expect the repo rate to reach its terminal level early next year.

Following a surprise rate rise on May 4, several members of the Monetary Policy Committee called for more in upcoming meetings this year to control sticky price pressures, which hit an eight-year high last month.

That sentiment was echoed in a May 26-June 1 Reuters poll that predicted the central bank would raise its key policy rate by at least 100 basis points over the next four MPC meetings.

The RBI was expected to follow up its unscheduled 40 basis point repo rate hike in May to 4.40% with another move at the policy meeting on June 8 – a “no-brainer” according to governor Shaktikanta Das.



By how much was unclear as forecasts were split six ways, ranging between 25 and 75 basis points. That is only marginally changed from the seven-way split in a similar poll taken a month ago. The repo rate was expected to reach its pre-pandemic level of 5.15% or higher next quarter, according to 41 of 47 respondents. It will end the year at 5.50%, the median showed, 110 basis points above where it is now and 19 of 47 saw it even higher.

“Most of the hikes will come this year and we expect this cycle to end in April next year...the urgency for more hikes will continue to diminish from Q4 (2022) onwards,” said Miguel Chanco, chief emerging Asia economist at Pantheon Macroeconomics. Indeed, the predicted tightening path for next year was more subdued with only 40 basis points pencilled in the first half before a pause, poll medians showed.

While inflation looks set to remain elevated, reflecting high global energy and food costs, economic growth prospects have started to look bleak. GDP growth slowed to its weakest in a year last quarter on a year ago, the third consecutive slowdown. This may lead the RBI which had long prioritised growth over inflation, holding rates steady until abruptly raising them at an unscheduled meeting to consider ending this tightening cycle less than a year after starting it

When asked what the terminal repo rate would be, 14 of 26 economists said 6.00% or higher, while the rest pencilled in a lower rate. Forecasts ranged from 5.15-6.50%. Nearly two-thirds of respondents, 17, said the terminal rate would be reached by end-Q2 2023, roughly in line with the median from the quarterly forecasts. Six said the second half of 2023, while only three said the cycle would go on until 2024.

But economists said much would depend on price pressures over the coming months. Suvodeep Rakshit, senior economist at Kotak Institutional Equities, said if inflation were to remain in the 6%-7% range well into the current and next fiscal year, the terminal rate would have to be higher than he currently expects. “We have to shift it (the terminal rate) higher, closer to where you’re seeing your one-year-ahead inflation pan out. It is not a number cast in stone, it will evolve along with the inflation trajectory.”



-MAHESH CHETTIAR
(SYBBI)

Scramble

1. Bank account that has been unused or inactive for 12 months is

RODANMT
OUCCNAT

2. Which is the biggest crypto exchange in India ?

AXZWIR

3. Crypto currency was first introduced in which year?

0092

4. Who introduced cryptocurrency ?

ASOTHSI
ANAKOMOT

5. Bitcoins are created as a reward for a process known as

NIMING

6. How many banks were nationalized in India on 15th April 1980 ?

ixs

7. The first Regional Rural Bank was established in India in the year

9157

8. The National stock Exchange Index is

ITFNY

9. Where is the headquarter of World Bank ?

**NOWTAGSHNI
C.D.**

10. When did SBI Bank nationalised ?

5915

ANSWER :-

1. Dormant account
2. WazirX
3. 2009
4. Satoshi Nakamoto
5. Mining
6. Six
7. 1975
8. Nifty
9. Washington, D.C.
10. 1955



**ASHA UDAIYAR
(SYBBI)**

GUESS THE LOGO

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



ANSWER :

1. AXIS BANK
2. ICICI BANK
3. INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK
4. WORLD BANK
5. INDIAN BANK
6. KOTAK BANK
7. SBI BANK
8. HDFC BANK



-PREET BORICHA

(SYBBI)

WORDSEARCH

P	S	D	A	V	I	D	C	H	A	U	M	D	M	A
A	D	F	V	A	T	I	N	E	V	S	Z	K	D	N
Q	J	K	A	S	T	L	E	J	T	P	I	Y	G	G
S	F	S	S	E	R	M	T	A	R	T	I	Z	S	R
A	H	R	F	N	N	A	H	S	A	W	Y	A	H	S
N	C	H	T	H	A	N	E	D	C	U	S	G	F	I
C	X	S	G	G	M	A	R	S	V	V	X	D	A	A
X	V	S	J	S	S	S	L	A	H	H	W	Q	Q	D
X	H	D	E	M	A	T	A	C	C	O	U	N	T	N
V	O	D	I	E	A	T	N	M	A	G	E	A	D	I
I	M	B	P	P	R	Y	D	C	U	R	R	A	N	R
H	N	D	E	C	E	N	T	R	A	L	I	Z	E	D
C	B	D	A	T	A	B	A	S	E	O	M	D	A	T
H	C	E	I	L	A	P	P	D	A	R	R	R	I	P
J	D	W	A	A	K	K	O	O	P	U	N	I	O	I

1. WHICH FUNDS TRANSFER SYSTEM INVOLVES TRANSFER OF MONEY FROM ONE BANK TO ANOTHER ON A “REAL TIME” BASIS ?
2. THE ACCOUNT IN WHICH TRADING OF SHARES IN THEIR ELECTRONIC FORM IS DONE IS KNOWN AS .
3. THE HEADQUARTER OF ROBOBANK .
4. WHICH COUNTRY RANKS 3RD PLACE IN THE 2019 HURUN GLOBAL UNICORN LIST ?
5. A BLOCKCHAIN IS A TYPE OF .
6. IN BITCOIN CASE , BLOCKCHAIN IS USED IN A WHICH WAY ?
7. WHO FIRST PROPOSED A BLOCKCHAIN LIKE PROTOCOL ?

ANSWERS :-

- 1. RTGS**
- 2. DEMAT ACCOUNT**
- 3. NETHERLAND**
- 4. INDIA**
- 5. DATABASE**
- 6. DECENTRALIZED**
- 7. DAVID CHAUM**



-CHETNA RANE

(SYBBI)

BBJ GOT TALENT



Eram (FYBBI)



Sumithra (SYBBI)



Vinisha (TYBBI)



Suman (SYBBI)



Payal (TYBBI)



Sakshi (SYBBI)



Suvarna (SYBBI)

AMITY CLUB

Event name: A Webinar on “FINANCIAL LITERACY – A KEY CONCEPT OF PERSONAL FINANCE ”

Teacher Event In-Charge : Mr. Rajiv Mishra

Student Event Incharges : Sumithra Gounder

Asha Udaiyar

Riya Singh

No. of Participants : 75

Event name: THE BANKING & INSURANCE QUEST

Teacher Event In-Charge : Mrs. Priyanka Salvi

Student Event Incharges : Tarannum Sheikh

Ishika Dubey

Eram Sheikh

Name of the rounds : 1. Jumbled Words

2. Guess the Connection

3. Who Am I....?

WINNERS OF THE EVENT

POSITION	NAME	CLASS
1 ST	Hritik Yadav	TYBAF
2 ND	Vaishnavi Kanojiya	FYBAF
3 RD	Aryan Ranjane	SYBMS



MANZIL

The magnificent Inter Collegiate National level event Management Fest “Manzil- The Ultimate Destination” organized by B.M.S. & B.Com. (Banking & Insurance) Departments was inaugurated online on the Google Meet platform on 26th March 2022.

This mega event was themed "MANAGEMENT ADDA", which was successful enough to attract participants from almost 130 colleges. These events are organised every year with the objective to provide platform for the students to showcase their talent with a competitive spirit.

Ratnam College firmly believes the success of any institute depends on how students perform and interact at portals of corporate world. So, to groom their personality, to cope up with the challenges various exciting management events namely Research Paper Presentation (SHODH PATRA PRASTUTI), Workshop on BLOCK CHAIN & ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, “MANAGEMENT ADDA “ were held on different platforms simultaneously. There were more than 800 participants from all over the country making it a spectacular extravaganza.

Veteran experts in their respective fields had obliged our request for judging the above events as external referees - Mr. M.D.BHATT for Workshop on Block Chain & Artificial Intelligence and Dr.Shaukat Ali for Research Paper Presentation. The college witnessed colours of participation, enthusiasm & potential. All the participants did a phenomenal job. Manzil has truly lived up to its reputation of being the best & bringing out the best. Finally, the fest emerged as a true reflection of spectacular teamwork.



**National Education Society's
Ratnam College of Arts, Science and Commerce
Bhandup (W), Mumbai- 78**

**BMS & B.Com (Banking & Insurance) Department's
Proudly presents**

MANZIL
The Ultimate Destination....

MANAGEMENT ADDA

26th MARCH, 2022

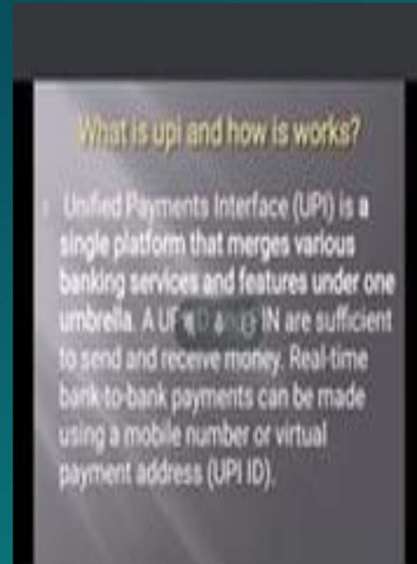
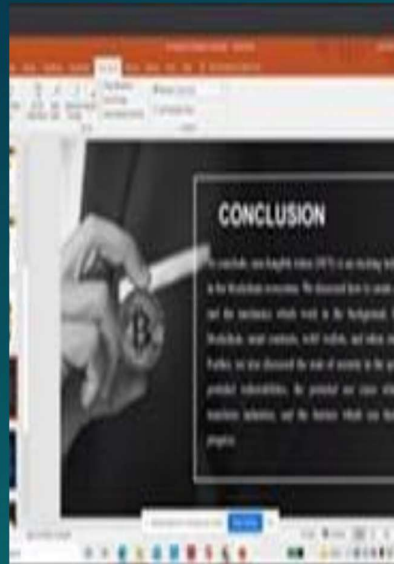
ABOUT N. E. S RATNAM COLLEGE

Established in the year 1983 by Dr R. Varadarajan, Founder President, NES-SVB Group of Institutions, the National Education Society's Ratnam College of Arts, Science and Commerce has evolved as an institution which believes that along with academic excellence formal education must ideally seek and include programs and processes aimed at character and personality building. So, at Ratnam, we go beyond the confines of classroom teaching/learning and endeavor to make each and every Ratnamite a well honed and confident personality to face the challenges of the outside world. The institution has an array of Co-curricular and Extra curricular activities to give opportunities to blooming talent amongst the students. The college has been proud of ISO 9001:2000 certificate on April 14,2002-first of it's kind in Maharashtra for any educational institution for confirming to World Standards in education. In the year 2004, the college has been accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC, a body of UGC. In the year 2011 college has been Re-accredited with an 'A' grade by NAAC. In the year 2015 the college has received the Best College Award from Mumbai University for the academic year 2013-14. Our college with continuous self-improvement has received the great fillip with the 'A' grade reaccreditation (third cycle) from NAAC, UGC in September 2017.

ABOUT MANZIL

Manzil-The Ultimate Destination, is truly a Ultimate Destination for fun-learning academic game sessions. This fest is conducted by BMS & BBI Departments. N. E. S Ratnam College is truly the Manzil for the students across many colleges especially the ones in the central area stretching from Kalyan and going up to Dadar to take a day off and have fun and create new memories. This year Manzil is going to be celebrated with a unique theme of "MANAGEMENT KSHETRA". With a massive participation of more than 500 students, Manzil is conducted on a grand scale and awaits your participation for fun & frolic.

MEMORABLE MOMENTS



AMITY CLUB

MANZIL



The background of the image is a blurred financial market chart. It features multiple candlestick charts in various colors (yellow, orange, red, blue, green) and a prominent blue line graph that trends upwards from left to right. The overall color palette is dark with blue and purple hues, giving it a professional, high-tech appearance.

**An investment in knowledge
pays the best interest.”
– Benjamin Franklin**