



TOP GAINERS

INDEX

- BSE 39298
- NSE 11661.85
- NASDAQ 8,089.04
- DOWJONES 26,770.59

CURRENCY

- INR/USD ₹ 71.89
 - INR/GBP ₹ 92.31
 - INR/YEN ₹ 0.66
 - INR/EURO ₹ 79.37
- Latest By **OCTOBER 20th, 2019**

Securities	Opening price	Closing Price	Percentage increase	High/Low
Yes Bank	46.60	51.40	10.30%	52.70/46.00
Coal India	198.80	205.95	3.5%	206.50/197.75
Adani Ports	410.00	421.70	2.85%	423.80/408.00
Grasim	725.00	746.50	2.9%	749.00/718.30
Maruti Suzuki	7081.30	7302.30	3.12%	7450.00/7061.6

TOP LOSERS

Securities	Opening price	Closing price	Percentage decrease	High/Low
Zee Entertainment	264.45	250.20	-5.39%	262.75/239.55
Tata Motors	139.50	136.85	-1.90%	141.80/135.00
Eicher Motors	20491.85	20275.90	-1.05%	20501.8/20271
Bajaj Auto	3111.50	3087.05	-0.79%	3119.95/3075.00
Hindalco	188.80	187.40	-0.74%	191.35/186.65

Top market news

- Reliance Industries (RIL) reported the highest ever quarterly consolidated profit of Rs 11,262 crore in Q2FY20. Profit grew 18.34 on year on tear basis.
- Indiabulls Housing Finance offered pre-mature redemption of all non-convertible debentures (NCDs) maturing in November and December.
- Lupin gains 2% after the pharma company's Nagpur facility received Establishment Inspection Report (EIR) from the US health regulator. Stock closed at Rs 740.30 on BSE.
- Indoco Remedies gains more than 7% intraday after USFDA completed inspection with zero 483s.
- Delta Corp jumped 7.4 percent intraday after ace investor Radhakishan S Damani picked up more than 1 percent stake in the casino gaming company.
- South Indian Bank jumped almost 7 percent in intraday trade on BSE a day after bank reported a 20.25 percent year-on-year rise in net profit at Rs 84.48crore.
- Cipla gained a percent intraday after acquiring an anti-infective drug, Elores, from Venus Remedies.

MR. LODHA; IPO AEEGA?

Are you planning for IPO at all?

After Lodha Group got SEBI approval for the IPO in July last year, the NBFC crisis happened and it wasn't a good time for a share sale. Given the circumstances it is difficult to go for IPO thought Lodha Group's CEO Abhishek Lodha sensed it as an good opportunity when the ECONOMY is right. Moreover , a REIT (real estate investment trust), which is very different and offers higher, steady income yield, is a more likely outcome for LODHA's. They are planning to monetize their rental assets through a listing in the next 2-3 years.



LODHA KE VICHAAR...

LODHA's outlook on real estate slow-down...

There is an economic slowdown in the country, which he think will correct itself over time. In real estate, it's difficult to give a time or estimate on how long it will take for the sector to recover. So right now, LODHA's are just focusing on delivering better value to consumers. They believe that affordable housing and office projects will do well. Has even started their affordable housing project in Palava (suburban Mumbai) in 2010 which gives them a unique competitive advantage. They have launched affordable housing brand 'Crown' recently and the first project has done well. With around Rs.450-500 crore of sales bookings in the first two weeks of the festive season and waiting to see how it does going forward.

THE QUICKEST
WAY TO
DOUBLE YOUR
MONEY IS TO
FOLD IT OVER
AND PUT IT
BACK IN YOUR
POCKET

KUCH AASAAN SI BAATEIN....

HAIRCUT- In its most simplest stock market terms, a haircut is an extremely thin spread between the bid and ask prices of a given stock. It can also refer to a situation in which a stock price gets reduced by a specific percentage for margin trades or other purposes.

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING (IPO)- An IPO is the first sale or offering of a stock by a company to the public. It happens when a company decides to go public rather than remain solely owned by private or inside investors.

QUOTE- Information on a stock's latest trading price tells you its quote. This is sometimes delayed by 20 minutes unless you're using an actual broker trading platform.



India slips 10 places on global competitiveness index



In a major news, India has moved down 10 places to rank 68th on an annual global competitiveness index, largely due to improvements witnessed by several other economies and downsizing of Indian economy, while Singapore has replaced the US as the world's most competitive economy.

India, which was ranked 58th in the annual Global Competitiveness Index compiled by Geneva-based World Economic Forum (WEF), is among the worst-performing BRICS nations along with Brazil (ranked even lower than India at 71st this year).

The key factor was that India ranks high in terms of macroeconomic stability and market size, while its financial sector is relatively deep and stable despite the high delinquency rate, which contributes to weakening the soundness of its banking system.

India is ranked also high at 15th place in terms of corporate governance, while it is ranked second globally for shareholder governance. In terms of the market size, India is ranked third, while it has got the same rank for renewable energy regulation too.

India also punches above its development status when it comes to innovation, which is well ahead of most emerging economies and on par with several advanced economies. But, these positive metrics contrast with major shortcomings in some of the basic enablers of competitiveness in case of India, while flagging limited ICT (information, communications and technology) adoption, poor health conditions and low healthy life expectancy.

Also in index of healthy life expectancy, where India has been ranked 109th out of total the 141 countries surveyed, is one of the shortest outside Africa and significantly below the South Asian average.

Besides, India needs to grow its skills base, while its product market efficiency is undermined by a lack of trade openness and the labour market is characterised by a lack of worker rights' protections, insufficiently developed active labour market policies and critically low participation of women. With a ratio of female workers to male workers of 0.26, India has been ranked very low at 128th place. India is also ranked low at 118th in terms of meritocracy and incentivisation and at 107th place for skills. In the overall ranking, India is followed by some of its neighbours including Sri Lanka at 84th place, Bangladesh at 105th, Nepal at 108th and Pakistan at 110th place.

Thus, India need to work upon improving these indexes and move forward to be the shining nation that we are thriving forward to. It is the demand of an era where these things are need to be taken very seriously and worked upon. We hope the next time these indexes meet us we would be here with a positive news with you in this very finodate.

Sunno Sunno!!!

WHY ITS CALLED SENSEX?

The term **Sensex** was named by a stock market analyst Mr. Deepak Mohoni, the word is a portmanteau of Sensitive and Index. The **Sensex** is primarily an index which reflects the Bombay Stock Exchange (**BSE**) which got established in 1875.

Shabd-Kosh

Day order

A day order is a direction to a broker to execute a trade at a specific price that expires at the end of the trading day if it is not completed.



Working on MSMEs reforms to push its GDP share to 50%

MSME minister Nitin Gadkari has said the government is working to find Indian alternatives to imported commodities to boost local manufacturing and rural development, while minister of state for finance Anurag Singh Thakur assured that all issues faced by the sector, which is the “backbone” of the economy, will be resolved.

“We need to find Indian options for things that are being imported,” the Union minister for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) said at the India MSE Awards in New Delhi on Wednesday. “Using our technology, not only will we manufacture these commodities, but also market them across the world.” The ministry is working on the recommendations of the Sinha Committee to help reform the MSME sector, which aims to contribute 50% of the GDP, from 29% now. The government will create 50 million jobs in the sector over the next five years, Gadkari said.

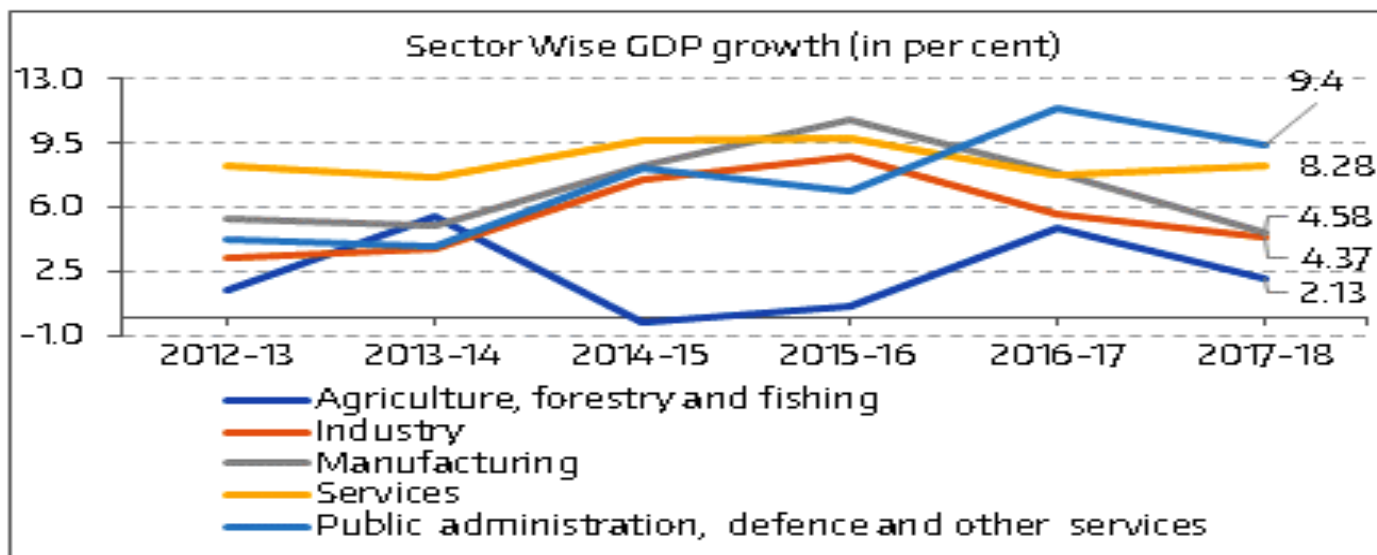
According to Thakur, the government had cleared around 90% of good and services tax (GST) dues of MSMEs since September 23, amounting to ₹9,790 crore. It is committed to clear all GST dues within 60 days going forward. It is also in talks with public sector banks to secure credit for MSMEs against unpaid invoices by large corporates.

Thakur said the government was aware that the Factoring Act needed to be amended so more non-banking finance companies (NBFCs) could join the Trade Receivables Electronic Discounting System (TReDS) platform and offer credit to MSMEs against dues. While Thakur offered small and medium enterprises a silver lining on funds flow, Gadkari stressed on manufacturing and trade.

India recently slapped a 30% duty on incense sticks that were being imported from China so that local bamboo industry in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya could be promoted. “If the technology is good, product is good with 100% quality, good packaging, marketing and timely delivery, then this will help in increasing our exports,” Gadkari said.

MSMEs, khadi and village industries and handicraft will play a crucial role in making India a \$5-trillion economy, Gadkari said, adding that policy-making should strike a balance between rural and urban development.

“This is my gut feeling, excuse me for this, but it takes a lot of effort in having voices from the rural areas reach Delhi-Mumbai. Even the policies that are made are urban-centric,” said Gadkari, who also manages

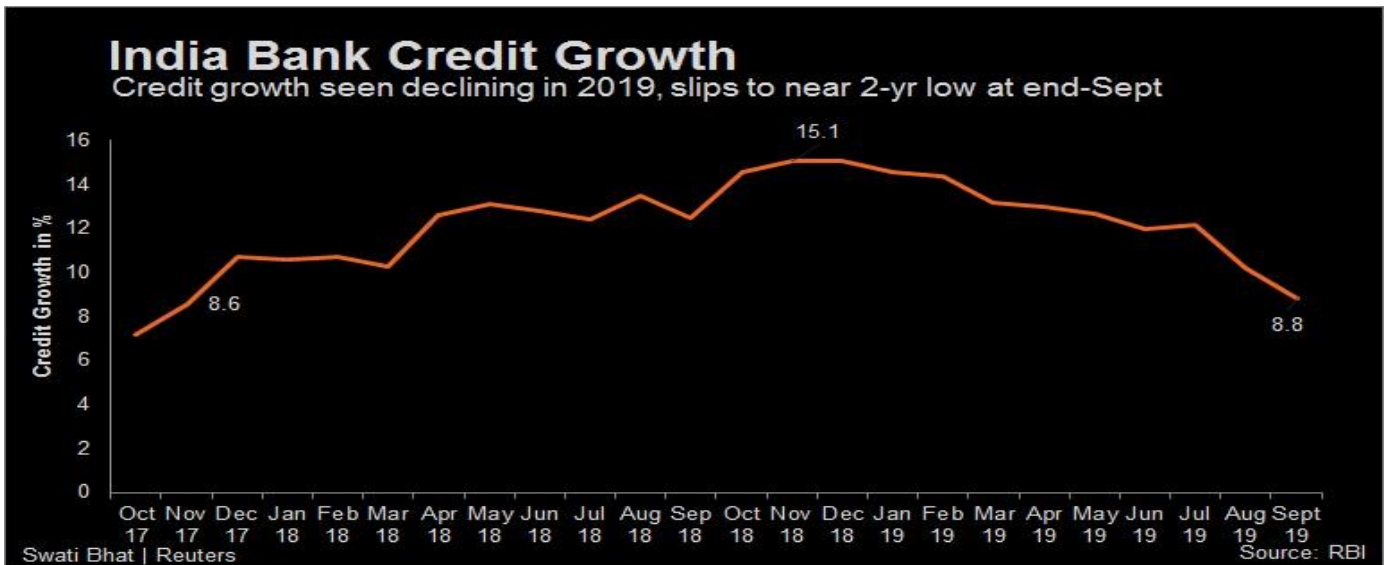


Slowdown in Banks lending

Credit rate in banks dropped to its lowest level in nearly two years, the latest Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data shows, as slowing domestic consumption weighs on demand. The slowdown in credit growth this time is a result of both reduced demand & supply," Madan Sabnavis, chief economist at CARE ratings, said.

India's lending problems have been compounded by a drying up of liquidity in the shadow banking sector last year after the collapse of infrastructure lending group IL&FS. The weak growth in lending comes at a time when banks have been cutting interest rates and making it cheaper to borrow. So far in 2019, the RBI has reduced the repo rate by 135 basis points. A high credit-deposit ratio has been one of the key reasons why banks have struggled to cut interest rates. But with credit growth falling faster than deposit growth, banks may have a bit more room to transmit rate cuts. A credit-deposit ratio above 75% indicates pressure on banks' resources as they have to set aside funds to maintain a cash reserve ratio of 4% and a statutory liquidity ratio of 18.5%. In an attempt to push banks to pass rate cuts on to their customers, the RBI has required them to link all loans to an external benchmark such as the repo rate since the start of this month. While this is expected to push rates down, it is not sure this will help spur credit demand.

Lending growth by banks had nearly halved to 8.8% at the end-September from the start of the year.



“Stonks”?

The word “Stonks” is an intentional misspelling of the word “Stocks”. The image is captioned with “Stonks” rather than “Stocks” to emphasize false expectations for profits in certain situations. It has become a very popular meme and hence been an internet sensation for quite some time as it roast people's ridiculous and unrealistic approach towards financial market..