



MDI

MURSHIDABAD

Management
Development
Institute

FIN-DATE

THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE OF
MDIM

Weekly financial magazine
for the students of MDIM

FINODATE

ABOUT US



Finartha, the finance club of Management Development Institute Murshidabad formed with the ambitions of bridging the gap between the academic and professional worlds. As a student—run organization, the club brings together students with a shared interest in Finance to enjoy presentations from industry professionals, competitions, quizzes, finance-related discussions, casual and formal networking events as well as a variety of social events. It provides the platform for interactive discussions and orients oneself towards the world of business and commerce. The club plans to get into media through social as well as print media to update the students, academic professionals and industry veterans about its various activities. It thrives on providing the students with additional resources needed to develop themselves into strong candidates for the prospective job market. If one is zealous enough for the activities which go into finance and its substrates then ‘Finartha’ is the platform to quench that zeal.



Issue - 124

TOP GAINERS

INDEX

SENSEX	58,840.79
NIFTY 50	17,530.85
NASDAQ	11,448.40
DOW JONES	30,822.42

Securities	Previous Closing	Closing Price	Percentage increase	High/Low
INDUSINDBK	1195.85	1226.00	2.52%	1251.01/1185.00
CIPLA	1033.30	1043.90	1.03%	1060.00/1034.00

TOP LOSERS

CURRENCY

- USD/INR ₹ 79.69
- GBP/INR ₹ 91.03
- YEN/INR ₹ 0.56
- EURO/INR ₹ 79.79

Securities	Previous Closing	Closing Price	Percentage increase	High/Low
UPL	742.60	704.55	-5.12%	753.25/699.00
TATACONSUM	837.40	797.80	-4.73%	839.70/791.20
TECHM	1,083.00	1034.00	-4.52%	1,073.95/1,028.00
ULTRACEMCO	6,790.05	6500.00	-4.27%	6,818.75/6,451.00
INFY	1,432.80	1377.00	-3.89%	1,425.00/1,368.35

TAKE-O-TRADE

SPOT	SIGNAL	TAKE AT	TARGET 1	STOP LOSS
TATA STEEL	Buy	107.00	125.00	94.00
MINDTREE LIMITED	Buy	3310.00	3720.00	2998.00
NAVIN FLUORINE INTERNATIONAL	Buy	4500.00	5070.00	4090.00

Market Watch

- Tata group to invest \$90 Billion in India by 2027, Focus on new industries.
- Patanjali Group plans to list 4 group firms over the next 5 years.

Correction

There was an error in last Finodate Issue -123, where NIFTY 50 was shown as 7833.35 instead of 17833.35 we regrade for the error.
 Disclaimer: Futures, stocks and options trading involves substantial risk of loss and is not suitable for every investor. You are responsible for all the risks and financial resources you use and for the chosen trading system. You should not engage in trading unless you fully understand the nature of the transactions you are entering into.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL NEWS.

Gautam Adani overtakes Jeff Bezos to become world's second richest

Indian billionaire Gautam Adani, chairman of the Adani Group, defeated Jeff Bezos of Amazon to take second place in the world's wealth rankings. According to Forbes' real-time data, he is currently just behind Tesla CEO Elon Musk, who is still the richest person in the world with a net worth of \$273.5 billion, according to LiveMint. A significant increase in the value of the Adani Group equities propelled Adani's wealth, making him the second richest person in the world. Adani's net worth was \$155.7 billion as of September 16, 2022, up \$5.5 billion or over 4%, according to the Forbes real-time billionaires list. Gautam Adani's real-time net worth increased as the Adani Group equities Adani Enterprises, Adani Port, and Adani Transmission reached new highs on the BSE on Friday and reflected the stock market surge.

India's State Bank Opening Rupee Accounts For Trade With Russia

Although it is not the primary bank for such transactions, State Bank of India, the largest lender in the nation, is opening special rupee accounts to handle local currency trade settlements relating to Russia. According to a statement from SBI, it is "making required arrangements and processing requests received from various banks, including Russian banks," in accordance with rules established by the Reserve Bank of India. In order to settle international trades in rupees, the banking authority had given Indian banks permission to open special rupee vostro accounts with lenders from other nations in July. The RBI had approved all banks to open such unique rupee vostro accounts, according to SBI. In reaction to a media story that designated SBI as the primary bank for commerce with Russia, it stated, "SBI, as such, has not been identified as a nodal bank." While the Indian regulator has permitted banks to freely conduct business with Russia, many with a global presence are growing more concerned about the impact of western sanctions on their businesses. They have asked the government for guarantees that while doing business with nations like Russia, sanctions won't be imposed on their companies.

India Is Counting On Debut Green Bond To Cut Financing

In the upcoming months, India hopes to issue its first sovereign green bond at significantly cheaper borrowing costs. According to those with knowledge of the situation, officials desire a sizable "greenium," or the premium investors pay for bonds that support environmental projects. They claimed, declining to be identified since the discussions are confidential, that the government has created a structure to sell the debt in accordance with generally accepted guidelines from the International Capital Market Association and is also in contact with the World Bank about best practises. While managing a record debt issuance plan, a lower cost of borrowing would assist Asia's third largest economy in financing infrastructure and achieving renewable energy ambitions.

The Integrants And Progress Of Open Banking.

Regulatory changes: The Reserve Bank Innovation Hub was established by the RBI and will interact with the ecosystem to reduce market friction. In May 2021, the RBI modified its KYC policies, which will make it easier for MSME clients to sign up online and will ease the burden of Re-KYC.

Launch of Account Aggregator Platform: In September 2021, following a nearly five-year hiatus, Account Aggregator Platform was launched with the participation of all major banks, including ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Axis Bank, and Kotak Bank, both as Financial Information Providers (FIPs) and Financial Information Users (FIU).

Deepening of API banking platforms by banks: Banks' expansion of their API banking platforms: Yes Bank and RBL Bank took the initiative to launch API Banking in India in 2017. In-depth API banking platforms have now been built by the majority of the major players, including ICICI Bank, Axis Bank, Kotak Bank, and smaller firms SBM, AU SFB, and Equitas SFB.

Transformation of multiple payment: A number of well-known businesses, such as Razorpay, Niyopay, Myshubhlife, Chqbook, etc. are going towards neobanking as a result of a lack of profits from payments and a lack of interest in lending. These players are actively collaborating with their banking partners and gradually expanding the use cases.

Bigtechs: Through Wallet and UPI, big tech companies like Google, Flipkart, Amazon, and WhatsApp began their foray into Indian banking. Given the market sway bigtechs have, we anticipate that they will acquire numerous fintech companies and open banking platforms, furthering the development of the open banking ecosystem.

Embedded Finance: Numerous startups in the edtech, agritech, ecommerce, and mobility sectors have an aggressive focus on embedded finance. In order to scale the business, many of these players, like Ola, Udaan, and Stellapps, have already developed a business plan. The traditional financial activities of paying, borrowing, insuring, and investing are being tailored to the requirements of each industrial vertical as a result of verticalization of finance.

Launch of multiple neobanks: In India, retail and SME neobanks are on a distinct path. Retail neobanks will shift from focusing mostly on "youth and mass" to more niche markets. Due to a lack of opportunities for distinction and monetization, many of these new projects would fail. They would face competition from larger all-in-one apps (PayTM, PhonePe), as well as digital banks, making it difficult for them to grow their business (like Kotak and DBS).

Entry of international neobanks: In order to launch their neobanks, Tide and Revolut have entered the Indian market and are negotiating relationships with banks. They are anticipated to offer to the market both cross-border skills and international practises.

Enlarged funding rounds: Investors have invested heavily into neobanks like Jupiter, Fi.Money, Bank Open, Flobiz, and Banking-as-a-Service platforms like Setu, Zeta, NIUM, Yap. Even early-stage players are getting decent funding rounds, which is likely to positively impact this segment's growth. Currently, multiple Indian banks are valued below a billion dollars and there are distinct opportunities to improve them through acquisitions.

GLOBAL FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Inflation pressure causes declines in global markets and Wall Street futures.

After higher-than-expected US inflation crushed hopes that the Federal Reserve could scale back plans for additional interest rate hikes, global markets, and Wall Street futures declined on Friday. Frankfurt and London had weaker openings. Retreated were Shanghai, Tokyo, and Hong Kong. Prices for oil dropped. Wall Street's benchmark S and P 500 index fell 1.1% on Thursday, continuing drops that began in August when, despite four interest rate hikes this year to slow the economy, inflation remained close to a four-decade high. According to US government data released on Thursday, consumer sales in August increased while last week's unemployment claims decreased. This supports the claims of Federal Reserve officials that the economy can withstand more rate increases.

This year, the Fed has increased rates twice by 0.75 percentage points, which is three times the usual increase. Traders anticipate a comparable rise this month. Rates will remain high for a while, according to Fed Chair Jerome Powell, until the US central bank is confident that inflation is under control, he said in August.

Despite a jobs boom, the UK's unemployment rate is at its lowest level since 1974.

Britain's unemployment rate dropped to its lowest level since 1974, but the decrease was largely driven by a reduction in the workforce, and there are other indications that the country's job boom is slowing down, adding to the Bank of England's concern about inflation.

The British economy, which is at risk of entering a recession, did not, however, benefit from the fall.

40,000 more individuals found work, which is less than one-third of the gain predicted in the Reuters poll. The percentage of the population that is neither working nor seeking employment, or the economic inactivity rate, grew by 0.4 percentage points from the previous quarter to 21.7 percent, which is the highest level since the three months prior to January 2017. The increase was caused by more persons being labelled as long-term unwell and by fewer full-time students starting jobs than usual.

Climate Finance

Climate finance refers to local national or transnational financing, drawn from public or private financing sources, that seeks to support climate change mitigation and adaptation action.

This type of Finance differs from regular Finance because it is specific to projects or activities that are responding to climate change. Climate finance can be accessed for projects aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or vulnerability to climate change and also increase the resilience of the human and ecological systems. Climate finance has

also emerged as an independent source of Finance for climate action because significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions requires large-scale investments.



How Climate Finance differs from green Finance and sustainable finance:

Climate Finance is often used interchangeably with green finance or sustainable finance however each of these concepts is considerably different.

Green Finance is any structured financial activity that has been created to ensure a better environmental outcome. It could be a product or service that has been created to be more environmentally friendly or a general financial operation that promotes eco-friendly practices. Green finance considers what is commonly known as the triple bottom line- People, Planets, and profits, that is socially inclusive environmentally sound, and financially feasible.

Sustainable Finance is commonly associated with environmental, social, and governance factors to assess the long-term sustainability of companies and projects. Environmental factors could include the use of sustainable resources, Social factors could include human and animal rights as well as consumer protection and hiring practices. Governance factors could refer to management, employee relations, and compensation practices of organizations.

So while green finance and sustainable finance might fall under the same arrow, Climate Finance takes on a much more direct approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation and requires more than a business-as-usual approach. One can always make a distinction on climate finance as it includes specific action on mitigation or adaptation measures. Climate finance also has certain reporting requirements that aim to generate positive, measurable, and social and environmental impact alongside a financial return.

IPO WATCH : Harsha Engineers International IPO



After a bumpy ride over the last few years, the automobile industry is once again in the fast lane. The easing of chip shortage, falling commodity prices, and revival in demand have fuelled the sales of automobiles in India. Against this backdrop, Harsha Engineers International, the largest manufacturer of bearing cages in India, is planning to launch its IPO. Bearing cages are predominantly used in the automotive industry, which is witnessing strong traction.

Currently, Harsha Engineers commands around 50% market share in India's organized bearing cages market. It also has a presence globally, accounting for 6.5% of the market share in the global organized bearing cages space.

What's more interesting is that its bearing cages (starting from 20 mm to 2,000 mm in diameter) also find their application in various other segments apart from automotive. These bearing cages can be used in railways, aviation & aerospace, construction, mining, agriculture, electrical and electronics, renewables sectors, etc.

This company's IPO will be open for subscription between 14 September 2022 and 16 September 2022. The Harsha Engineers International IPO will be a combination of an offer for sale and a fresh issue. The money raised through the fresh issue of Harsha Engineers International Ltd IPO will be used for reducing debt, purchasing machinery, infrastructure repairs, and renovation.

Here are some key details about the Harsha Engineers International IPO:

Company Name	Harsha Engineers International Limited	Company Type	Private
Founder's Name	Harish Rangwala & Rajendra Shah	Company Established On	2010
IPO Opening Date	14 September 2022	IPO Closing Date	16 September 2022
IPO Allotment Status	21 September 2022	Credit of Shares to	
IPO Listing Date	26 September 2022	the Demat Account	23 September 2022
IPO Face Value	₹ 10 per share	IPO Lot Size	45 Shares
IPO Issue Size	₹755 crore	IPO to be Listed on	NSE, BSE
IPO Price band	₹314 - ₹330 per share		

Financial Snapshot

Particulars	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Revenue From Operations	₹ 885.8 crore	₹ 873.7 crore	₹ 1321.4 crore
Net Profit	₹ 21.9 crore	₹ 45.4 crore	₹ 91.9 crore

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION (2019-2024)

Financial inclusion is the delivery of financial services which include bank accounts for savings and transactional purposes, low cost credit for productive, personal and other purposes, financial advisory services, remittance, pension and insurance facilities etc. at affordable costs to vast sections of disadvantaged and low-income groups. Financial inclusion broadens the resource base of the financial system by developing a culture of savings among large segments of rural population and plays its own role in the process of economic development.

Financial inclusion is increasingly being recognized as a key driver of economic growth and poverty alleviation the world over. Access to formal finance can boost job creation, reduce vulnerability to economic shocks and increase investments in human capital. There has been growing evidence on how financial inclusion has a multiplier effect in boosting overall economic output, reducing poverty and income inequality at the national level. It is also noteworthy to state that, seven of the seventeen United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of 2030 view financial inclusion as a key enabler for achieving sustainable development worldwide by improving the quality of lives of poor and marginalized sections of the society.

India began its financial inclusion journey as early as in 1956 with the nationalisation of Life Insurance companies. This was followed by nationalisation of banks in 1969 and 1980. The general insurance companies were nationalised in 1972. With a view to bring the rural areas in the economic mainstream, Indira Gandhi government established Regional Rural Banks (RRB) in 1975. A host of initiatives have been undertaken over the years in the financial inclusion domain. In August 2014, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was launched to eradicate the financial untouchability from the country. Through this scheme, financial inclusion of every individual who does not have a bank account is to be achieved. Total around 37.87 crores accounts have been opened under PMJDY till January 2020.

Continuing its financial inclusion drives, the RBI has announced a “National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI)” for India 2019-2024. The NSFI sets forth the vision and key objectives of the financial inclusion policies in India to help expand and sustain the financial inclusion process at the national level through a broad convergence of action involving all the stakeholders in the financial sector. The strategy aims to provide access to formal financial services in an affordable manner, broadening & deepening financial inclusion and promoting financial literacy & consumer protection.

Following are the strategic objectives/pillars of National Strategy for Financial Inclusion:

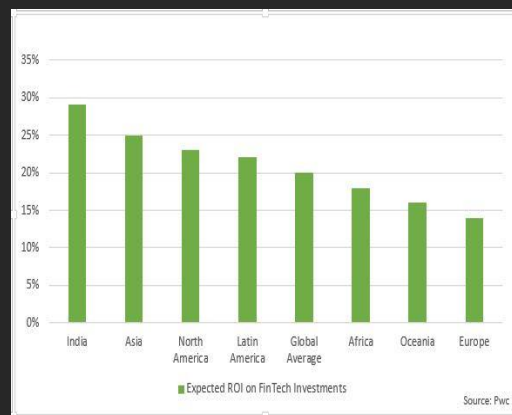
- Universal Access to Financial Services
- Effective co-ordination
- Providing basic bouquet of financial services
- Customer protection and grievance redressal
- Financial literacy and education
- Access to livelihood and skill development

INDIA IN THE MIDST OF A FINTECH REVOLUTION?

India has unquestionably become one of the fastest-growing FinTech hotspots in recent years due to it being one of the world's fastest-growing economies. India has already embraced innovations like paperless loans, mobile banking, secure payment gateways, mobile wallets, and others. Numerous factors, including the increasing accessibility of smartphones, more people having access to the internet, and high-speed connectivity, have contributed to the rise and expansion of the FinTech ecosystem in India.

A survey by Boston Consulting Group and FICCI claims that India is in a good position to reach a FinTech sector valuation of USD 150-160 billion by 2025, which would indicate a USD 100 billion in additional value creation potential. This paper, titled "India FinTech: A USD 100 Billion Opportunity," states that over the next few years, the country's FinTech sector will need investments totaling \$20 to \$25 billion to reach its objectives.

The development of new payment mechanisms and interfaces, including Immediate Payments Service (IMPS), Unified Payments Interface (UPI), Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM), and others, have significantly improved India's payments infrastructure in recent years. It is admirable that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently pushed for the establishment of a genuinely cashless society while simultaneously encouraging the expanding use of electronic payments.



Government initiatives like the introduction of the GST and demonetization have also greatly increased the possibilities for the growth of fintech enterprises across the nation. Despite the chaos and craziness, that demonetization caused, particularly among the general populace, it ultimately catalyzed a shift away from a paper-based, cash-based economy toward digital, electronic, technology-driven platforms, which fueled the country's already-existing FinTech revolution. It only becomes sense to infer that the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated this digitalization across a variety of sectors, with contactless and cashless payments being pushed as a means of fostering social estrangement. 67% of India's 2100+ FinTech companies, according to the research, were established during the previous six years. Digital payment systems have unquestionably been the leaders of the Indian FinTech business with the introduction of ground-breaking platforms like PayTM, PhonePe, etc.

The nation presents a fantastic environment for a FinTech revolution due to several factors, including an innovation-driven startup scene, a highly favourable market, improved smartphone and internet penetration levels, a young population with a median age in the 20s, and government-led attempts to promote the industry. FinTech's growth in India will be accelerated by its expanding relationships with the traditional banking, insurance, and retail industries, where they are aggressively meeting changing consumer needs. All of these elements point to a favourable change in favour of fintech and provide the sector with tremendous development potential as the nation moves toward widespread adoption.

Image credit: PwC

TEAM FINARTHA

THE FINANCE CLUB OF MDIM

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BATCH 2021-23 & 2022-2024



SHREYAS TEWARI



MOHAMMAD TABISH



SHUBH TANEJA



SHIVANI TRIPATHI



ADARSHA NAMAN



CHIRAG SHARMA



ELIZABETH REJI



YADUKRISHNA MR



PRAGASH RUPAN



RAGHBENDRA JHA



ANUNAY CHOUDHARY



HARSHIT VIISHWAKARMA