



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 -130

TOP GAINERS

INDEX

SENSEX	59,959.85
NIFTY 50	17,786.80
NASDAQ	11,102.45
DOW JONES	32,861.80

Securities	Previous Closing	Closing Price	Percentage increase	High/Low
MARUTI	9041.95	9548.00	5.60%	9549.00/9051.00
RELIANCE	2451.15	2527.00	3.09%	2535.00/2459.00
APOLLOHOSP	4431.85	4563.00	2.96%	4584.00/4415.00
NTPC	170.65	174.20	2.08%	174.70/169.90
HEROMOTOCO	2610.15	2651.25	1.55%	2674.35/2619.00

TOP LOSERS

CURRENCY

- USD/INR ₹ 82.29
- GBP/INR ₹ 95.56
- YEN/INR ₹ 00.56
- EURO/INR ₹ 82.00

Securities	Previous Closing	Closing Price	Percentage increase	High/Low
TECHM	1075.85	1048.75	-2.52%	1081.00/1045.05
TATASTEEL	104.20	101.65	-2.45%	104.60/100.80
SUNPHARMA	1011.65	989.00	-2.24%	1003.50/987.55
GRASIM	1724.45	1686.00	-2.23%	1738.00/1671.90
DIVISLAB	3621.05	3546.50	-2.06%	3639.20/3540.00

TAKE-O-TRADE

SPOT	SIGNAL	TAKE AT	TARGET 1	STOP LOSS
ITC	Buy	340	408	306
TATA POWER	Buy	220	264	198
RELIANCE	Buy	2470	2960	2220

Market Watch

- IOC reports Rs 272 crore loss in Q2
- NTPC Q2 net profit dips over 7% to Rs. 3418 Cr

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.

FINANCIAL NEWS -NATIONAL

Aakash loans \$300 million to Byju's for "main business activity".

The most valuable edtech firm in the world, Byju's, intends to use a \$300 crore unsecured loan from its subsidiary Aakash Educational Services for "primary business activities." Aakash Educational Services announced in its most recent filing with the ministry of corporate affairs that it is offering Think & Learn, the company that runs Byju's, a 300 crore rupee unsecured loan, subject to approval. According to the filing, "the board of directors of the firm, at their meeting held on October 3, has given their permission for issuing an unsecured loan to Think & Learn for a sum not exceeding 300 crore." The loan has a 7.50 percent annual interest rate, it was added.

Gujarat secures a new massive project with Tata and Airbus.

The C-295 cargo aircraft for the Indian Air Force (IAF) will be produced in Gujarat's Vadodara by European aviation giant Airbus and Tata Advanced Systems (TASL), Tata's defense division. Defense Secretary Ajay Kumar stated on Thursday that the C-295 aircraft "will be constructed for the first time outside of Europe." On October 30, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will officially lay the cornerstone for the C-295 cargo aircraft manufacturing facility in Vadodara. According to Kumar, this plant would also produce additional aircraft in the future for both exports and IAF needs. In September 2021, India and Airbus Defence and Space agreed to an approximately 21,000 crore contract for the purchase of 56 C-295 transport aircraft to replace the IAF's outdated Avro-748 aircraft. This project calls for the production of military aircraft in India by a private company for the first time. In accordance with the contract, Airbus will deliver the first 16 aircraft in "fly-away" condition from its final assembly line in Seville, Spain, within four years. The following 40 aircraft will be produced and assembled by the TASL in India as part of an industrial partnership between the two companies.

Middle East imports drop to a 19-month low due to India's Russian oil binge.

According to data from trade and shipping sources, India's imports of Middle Eastern oil hit a 19-month low in September, while imports from Russia increased despite processing disruptions that reduced overall crude imports. According to the data, Iraq continued to be the top provider, but Russia surpassed Saudi Arabia as the second-largest supplier after a month-long gap. The maintenance at refiners like Reliance Industries and Indian Oil Corp caused India's overall oil imports in September to drop to a 14-month low of 3.91 million barrels per day (bpd), down 5.6% from a year earlier, according to the statistics. The data indicated that India's imports from the Middle East decreased to nearly 2.2 million bpd, down 16.2% from August, while imports from Russia jumped to approximately 896,000 bpd, up 4.6% after declining in the two months prior.

Service Tax

Service tax is a tax imposed by the government on service providers on certain service transactions and is borne by the customers. It was created by the Finance Act of 1994 and falls under the category of Indirect Tax. The service supplier is usually responsible for paying the tax. The government is authorised by law to alert someone other than the service provider to pay the service tax. In some circumstances, the service provider is now responsible for paying the service tax.

The responsibility for payment may need to be transferred from the service provider to the service receiver or another individual due to factors like administrative simplicity and expense of collection. For instance, the insurance company, not the insurance agent, is required to pay the service tax that is owed on services rendered by an insurance agent. The responsibility to pay service tax has also been transferred to the individual receiving services in India in cases when the service provider is from outside of India. If they come under a specific category as listed in notice No. 24/2005-ST dated 7.06.2005, the consignor or consignee (whoever pays the freight costs) is responsible for paying tax in the case of goods transport agencies. The Goods Transport Agency must pay service tax in all other circumstances. To provide for the payment or recovery of any sum reflecting service tax that has been collected by a person but not deposited with the Central Government, Section 73 A has been added. Section 73 B gives the Central Government the ability to collect interest on the sum mentioned in Section 73A, Section 73 C authorises the Central Excise Officer to temporarily seize property while any proceedings under Section 73 or Section 73A are pending, and Section 73 D authorises the publication of a person's name and the specifics of any proceedings involving that person if it is in the public interest. If service tax is not paid by the deadline, a penalty may be assessed under section 76. The amount owing has also been connected to the penalty for late payment. Service tax paid on input services and excise duty (or CVD) paid on input products and capital goods used in connection with delivering a taxable output service are both eligible for credit under the Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004. On inputs (services and items) obtained and used in connection with the provision of such output services that are either free from the whole of Service Tax leviable thereon or are not taxable services, no Cenvat credit is receivable. Additionally, capital items used only to provide exempt/non-taxable services are not eligible for credit. In this regard, the person requesting credit must keep separate records for input goods and services intended for consumption in relation to the rendering of output services subject to service tax and those intended for consumption in relation to the rendering of output services exempt from or not subject to tax, as applicable. However, if the service provider chooses not to abide by the clause specified in the preceding paragraph, he will only be permitted to use the Service Tax Credit to the extent that it does not exceed 20% of the Service Tax due on the relevant output service.



Source of Image: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/goods-and-services-tax-gst/>

GLOBAL FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

The US economy is rebounding as firms and consumers demonstrate resiliency

The US economy recovered from two quarterly contractions, but inflation and increasing interest rates threaten growth in the coming months.

The Commerce Department's preliminary estimate showed that GDP increased at a 2.6 percent annualized rate from July to September after dropping in the previous two quarters. Personal consumption, the largest component of the economy, increased by 1.4%, somewhat faster than expected but still slower than the previous quarter.

In a Bloomberg survey of economists, the median forecast called for a 2.4% increase in GDP and a 1% increase in personal spending.

However, a key indicator of underlying demand that excludes trade and inventories — inflation-adjusted final sales to domestic customers — increased 0.5% in the third quarter, the slowest since the epidemic began.

While the report's specifics revealed robust business investment and continued consumer spending on services, the unpredictable net exports category was the largest contributor to GDP. Government spending increased significantly as well, although the housing sector was a substantial drag on growth.

Though the quarterly expansion may allay fears that the United States is already in a recession, the economy's key motor consumer spending is under pressure from the greatest inflation in a decade. A solid labor market and savings earned throughout the pandemic have so far allowed Americans to continue spending. It's uncertain how long households can withstand the Federal Reserve's attempts to contain inflation, which is weighing on GDP.

In the short term, it has driven up mortgage rates to the highest in two decades, leading the housing market to rapidly deteriorate.

The personal consumption expenditures price index, which Fed officials monitor, increased at an annualized 4.2% rate in the third quarter, the slowest rate since the end of 2020. After excluding food and energy, the index increased by 4.5%. The September data will be available on Friday.

In contrast to falling short-term Treasury yields, the S&P 500 index opened higher.

In order for the US to achieve its inflation target, according to Fed Chair Jerome Powell, the country will need to experience both a period of below-trend growth and some easing in the labor market conditions. Despite policymakers' best efforts to prevent one, the Fed's most recent projections show the economy expanding by just 0.2% in 2022 and 1.2% in 2023.

Why Ether's Value is Going Down After the "Merge"

Earlier this month the crypto platform Ethereum underwent a major change the long-awaited Ethereum merge changed how transaction on the network are processed with the goal of reducing the platform's environmental impact in the lead-up to the shift the price of ether the cryptocurrency tied to the Ethereum network nearly doubled but since the the value of of ether has fallen drastically. So what's behind the reversal and how long can it last

One of the big things that happened with the Ethereum merge is it switched from a verification system called a proof of work model of proof-of-Stake model. The proof of work system required Ethereum's miners the people that actually do the validating of transaction to expend a certain amount of computing power in order to have the privilege of being part of the network and you can earn money on it is very profitable if you can do it at scale but the basically what we do, we have to put out computing energy as a cost of doing

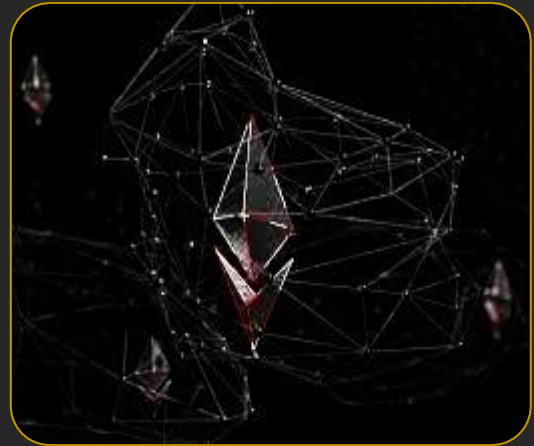
business what they have switched to is a system where we're staking money as our cost of doing business of being what they now call as validator and we are a node on the network and we're processing transactions and we can earn a little bit of money from and then of course the big Advantage of the is it is for more environmentally friendly Ethereum's energy usage went down by about 99 cent after this software upgrade so that was the primary reason for doing.

How did that affect the miners those who were kind of creating the Ether Cryptocurrency

Basically it wiped out their business model, Ethereum miners had a business where they bought hardware to process transaction and then they hadn't built an entire business around that and overnight that business disappeared so those miners could either take their machines and try to find a different proof of work cryptocurrency that allow them to keep doing. Business model was it was eviscerated overnight. One of the we saw in the lead up to this big software switch was the balance of Ethereum that these miners were holding there was a big surge it went up a lot because they were trying to get in their last licks, so mining as much as possible they're doing a lot of work they're holding on to it and then right around the time of it we could see start selling so the price had gone up in anticipation of this they turned up volume so to speak so they could mine as much ether as possible and they sold at the top.

While there haven't been any major hiccups and that's a good thing there really could have been this issue now becomes and this is really with any software upgrade anywhere this happens is well was there anything in the code that is a problem a bug that we didn't know about and it's happened in the past on other upgrades.

Image source - <https://www.coindesk.com/tech/2022/08/05/what-the-merge-means-for-ethereum-miners/>



IPO Watch: DCX Systems



From the government initiative of promoting domestic manufacturing to rising demand from foreign countries – multiple factors are driving India’s burgeoning defence industry. Against this backdrop, DCX Systems will be listing on the bourses soon.

It is one of the leading Indian players for the manufacturing of electronic subsystems and cable harnesses in the defence and aerospace sector. It is engaged in system integration in areas of radar systems, sensors, electronic warfare, missiles, and communication systems. It also manufactures cables and wire harness assemblies for a variety of uses including communication systems, sensors and surveillance systems.

Beside these two business verticals, it also supplies assembly ready kits of electronic and electro-mechanical parts and undertakes all aspects of procurement.

Now, this company is launching the DCX Systems IPO. The DCX Systems IPO Ltd will be a combination of fresh issue and an offer for sale. The money raised through the fresh issue will be used for repaying debt, funding working capital requirements and investing in its subsidiary.

Company Name	DCX Systems Ltd	Company Type	Private
Founder's Name	Dr. H.S. Raghavendra Rao	Company Established On	2011
Opening Date	31 October 2022	Closing Date	2 November 2022
Allotment Status	7 November 2022	Credit of Shares to the Demat Account	10 November 2022
Listing Date	11 November 2022	Face Value	₹ 2 per share
Lot Size	72 shares	IPO Issue Size	₹500 crore
Listed on	BSE, NSE	Price band	₹197 – ₹207 per share

Financial snapshot

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>FY 20</u>	<u>FY 21</u>	<u>FY 22</u>
Revenue	₹ 449.2 crore	₹ 641.1 crore	₹ 1102.2 crore
Net Profit	₹ 9.7 crore	₹ 29.5 crore	₹ 65.6 crore

PRICE-BASED INDICATORS

In technical analysis a collective study of the market sentiment is done by expressing buying and selling of assets. It is based on the idea that prices are determined by the interaction of supply and demand. The market price equates supply and demand at any instant. Only participants who actually trade affect prices, and better-informed participants tend to trade in greater volume. Thus, price and volume reflect the collective behaviour of buyers and sellers. The technical analysis reflect both rational and irrational investor behaviour. One of the common technical analysis indicators are price based indicators. **Moving average lines** and **Bollinger bands** are two such price based indicators.

Moving average lines are used to smooth the fluctuations in a price chart. It is simply the mean of the last n closing prices. The larger the chosen value of n, the smoother the moving average line. In an uptrend, the price is higher than the moving average, and in a downtrend, the price is lower than the moving average. Moving average lines are often viewed as support or resistance level. Moving averages for different periods can be used together, such as 20-day and 250-day averages. Points where the short term average (more volatile) crosses the long-term average (smoother) can indicate changes in the price trend. When the short term average crosses above long-term average (a “golden cross”), this is often viewed as an indicator of an emerging uptrend or a “buy” signal by technical analysis. The short term average crossing below the long-term average (a “dead cross”) is often viewed as an indicator of an emerging downtrend or a “sell’ signal.

Bollinger bands are constructed based on the standard deviation of closing prices over the last n periods. An analyst can draw high and low bands a chosen number of standard deviation (typically two) above and below the n-period moving average. The bands move away from one another when price volatility increases and move closer together when prices are less volatile.

Bollinger bands are viewed as useful for indicating when prices are extreme by recent standards on either the high or low side. Prices at or above the upper Bollinger band may be viewed as indicating an overbought market, one that is “too high” and likely to decrease in the near term. Likewise, prices at or below the lower Bollinger band may be viewed as indicating an oversold market, one that is “too low” and likely to increase in the near term. A possible trading strategy using Bollinger bands is to buy when the price is at the lower band or sell when the price is at the upper band. This is an example of a contrarian strategy-one that buys when most traders are selling and sells when most traders are buying.

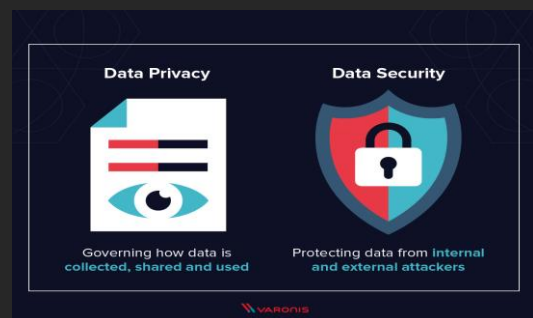


DATA PRIVACY VS DATA SECURITY

Private data and the security of that data should not be treated lightly by enterprises that gather or handle data as well as by people who possess it. When protecting fundamentally sensitive information like names, finances, and health records, they are the main issues to consider. Without them, hostile actors like cybercriminals and others would have access to enormous amounts of potentially harmful data. But not everyone is aware of or comprehends the distinction between data security and privacy. As a result, the names are frequently mispronounced or used interchangeably.

What data is being protected, how it is being protected, from whom it is being protected, and who is in charge of that protection are the key differences between privacy and security. Privacy involves using data sensibly, whereas security is about defending data against hostile threats.

Of course, protecting sensitive data is a concern for data security. The difference between data privacy and security starts with who or what they are defending against. Regardless of who the unauthorized party is, data security is primarily concerned with avoiding unwanted access to data through breaches or leaks. Organizations utilize technology and methods like firewalls, user authentication, network restrictions, and internal security procedures to do this by discouraging such access. Tokenization and encryption are two security tools that can be used to further protect data by making it unreadable. If a breach happens, these tools can prevent thieves from potentially disclosing huge amounts of sensitive data.



However, privacy is concerned with ensuring that sensitive data is processed, stored, or sent by an organization lawfully and with the owner's consent. This entails telling people upfront about the kinds of data that will be gathered, the reason(s), and the recipients of the data. An individual must accept the conditions of use after this transparency is offered, authorizing the organization ingesting the data to use it for the purposes mentioned in the terms of use.

Therefore, securing data from dangerous threats is less important than using it sensibly and in accordance with users' and customers' preferences to keep it out of the wrong hands. But that doesn't exclude the addition of security-related safeguards to guarantee privacy. Other common privacy provisions include measures to avoid the connection of sensitive data to its data subject or real person, such as de-identifying personal data, obfuscating it, or keeping it in various locations to lessen the possibility of reidentification.

Although they might sometimes be difficult to discern between, security and privacy are not interchangeable phrases as is all too frequently done. While privacy concerns can be addressed without first implementing appropriate security procedures, security controls can be satisfied without also satisfying privacy considerations. In other words, security is the method or application for limiting access, whereas privacy restricts access. In other words, privacy protects identity and security protects data.

Image credit : varonis

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