

FIN DATE



**MONTHLY FINANCIAL MAGAZINE FOR THE
STUDENTS OF MDIM**

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 - 143

INDEX

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| SENSEX | 66,023.24 |
| NIFTY 50 | 19,811.85 |
| NASDAQ | 14,265.86 |
| DOW JONES | 35,273.03 |

CURRENCY

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| USD/INR | ₹ 83.34 |
| GBP/INR | ₹ 104.29 |
| YEN/INR | ₹ 0.56 |
| EURO/INR | ₹ 90.93 |

TOP GAINERS

| <i>Securities</i> | <i>Previous Closing</i> | <i>Closing Price</i> | <i>Percentage increase</i> | <i>High/Low</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| BPCL | 387.00 | 402.10 | 3.63% | 404.35/398.40 |
| BALRAMCHIN | 448.40 | 461.60 | 2.96% | 463.20/449.10 |
| AUROPARMA | 1,029.80 | 1,055.75 | 2.77% | 1,056.85/1,024.30 |
| JUBLFOOD | 518.75 | 530.40 | 2.30% | 533.60/529.30 |

TOP LOSERS

| <i>Securities</i> | <i>Previous Closing</i> | <i>Closing Price</i> | <i>Percentage increase</i> | <i>High/Low</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| DALBHARAT | 2,208.80 | 2,155.25 | -2.58% | 2,199.55/2,146.20 |
| ABB | 4,344.85 | 4,234.40 | -2.55% | 4,344.90/4,228.30 |
| IDEA | 13.85 | 13.50 | -2.53% | 13.60/13.35 |
| NALCO | 93.70 | 91.40 | -2.45% | 91.40/90.95 |

Q2 RESULTS PUBLISHED COMPANIES

| COMPANIES | DATE |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Alok Industries Ltd. | 23/10/2023 |
| Axis Bank Ltd. | 25/10/2023 |
| Jubilant Foodworks Ltd. | 25/10/2023 |
| Tech Mahindra Ltd. | 25/10/2023 |
| TV18 Broadcast Ltd. | 25/10/2023 |
| Asian Paints Ltd. | 26/10/2023 |
| Canara Bank Ltd. | 26/10/2023 |
| Shreeram Finance Ltd. | 26/10/2023 |
| Punjab National Bank Ltd. | 26/10/2023 |
| Cipla Ltd. | 27/10/2023 |
| Bajaj Finserv Ltd. | 27/10/2023 |
| Reliance Industries Ltd. | 27/10/2023 |
| Maruti Suzuki Ltd. | 27/10/2023 |
| Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd. | 27/10/2023 |

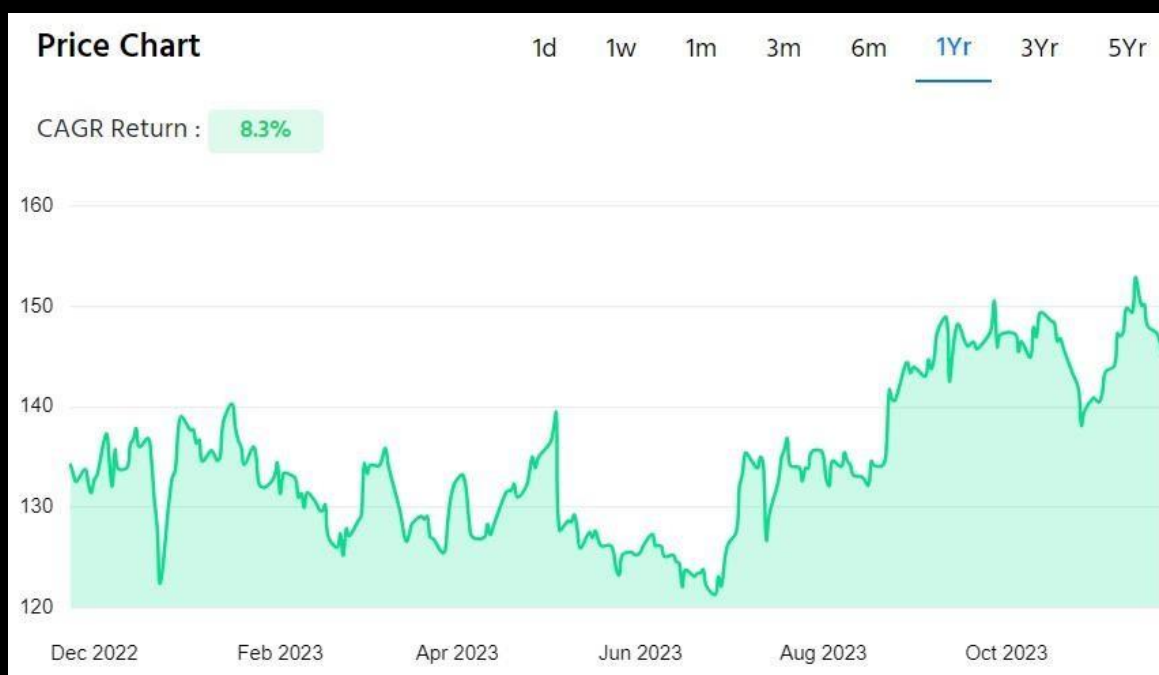
THE FEDERAL BANK LTD:A FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS

Price Summary

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Today's High | 146.90 | 52 Week High | 155.20 |
| Today's Low | 145.10 | 52 Week Low | 120.90 |

Company Essentials

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Market Cap | 35,716.69 Cr. | Enterprise Value | 35,716.69 Cr. |
| No. of Shares | 243.22 Cr. | P/E | 10.16 |
| P/B | 1.32 | Face Value | 2 |
| Div. Yield | 0.69% | Book Value (TTM) | 111.32 |
| Net Interest Income | 7,232.16 Cr. | Debt | 0 Cr. |
| Promoter Holding | 0% | EPS | 14.45 |
| Cost to Income | 19.13% | Profit Growth | 59.31% |
| ROE | 14.95% | ROCE | 13.34% |



Strengths

- The company has shown a good revenue growth of 16.72% for the past 3 years.
- The company has been consistently maintaining a NIM of 3.09% since last 3 years
- Company has been maintaining healthy ROE of 12.29% over the past 3 years.
- Company has been maintaining healthy ROCE of 14.95% over the past 3 years.
- Company is virtually debt free.
- Company has delivered good profit growth of 26.93% over the past 3 years.

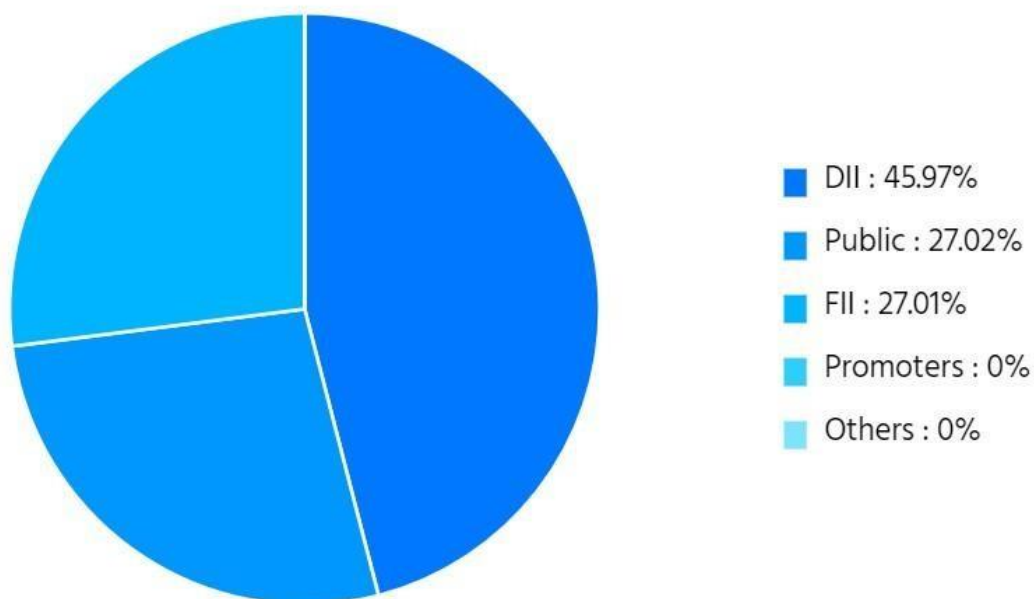
Limitations

- High Cost to income ratio of 50.73%
- CASA Growth Of -4.39% YOY, which is very low.

Peer Comparison

| Company | MCAP Cr. | PE | PB | ROE | ROCE | EV/EBITDA |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Indusind Bank | 1,15,590.74 | 13.87 | 1.99 | 14.54 | 16.80 | 56.79 |
| IDBI | 65,535.89 | 20.45 | 1.65 | 10.21 | 10.52 | 21.70 |
| IDFC First Bank | 59,528.82 | 20.45 | 1.94 | 10.60 | 11.79 | 61.36 |
| Yes Bank | 56,943.97 | 68.06 | 1.41 | 2.00 | 1.66 | 15.22 |
| RBL Bank | 14,250.83 | 12.14 | 1.01 | 7.08 | 6.77 | 40.77 |

Share Holding Pattern



IPO WATCH: Tata Technologies Ltd.

About Tata Technologies Ltd IPO:

Tata Technologies Ltd. is a leading global engineering services company, bringing together a diverse team of multi-skilled professionals who collaborate in real time to solve complex engineering problems for their clients. The company offers product development and digital solutions to global OEMs and their tier 1 suppliers. It has a deep expertise in the automotive industry, which also allows them to serve clients in adjacent industries, such as aerospace and transportation and construction heavy machinery (TCHM). The company categorises its lines of business into services and technology solutions. It aims to create value for its clients by helping them develop safer, cleaner, and higher quality products.

A subsidiary of Tata Motors, Tata Technologies is a pure-play manufacturing focused Engineering Research & Development (ER&D) company, primarily focused on the automotive industry. It is an Indian multinational product engineering company that provides services in engineering and design, product lifecycle management, manufacturing, product development, and IT service management to automotive and aerospace original equipment manufacturers as well as industrial machinery.

Here are the key details about the Tata Technologies IPO:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Managing Director Name | Mr. Warren Kevin Harris | | |
| Established on | 1994 | | |
| Opening date | Nov 22, 2023 | Closing Date | Nov 24, 2023 |
| Allotment date | Nov 30, 2023 | Listing Date | Dec 5, 2023 |
| Lot Size | 30 | Issue Size | 3,042.51 Cr |
| Listed on | NSE, BSE | Price Range | ₹475-500 per share |

Financial Snapshot:

| Year | Total Revenue (Rs. Crores) | Net Profit (Rs. crores) | Total Assets (Rs. Crores) |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2020-21 | 2,380.91 | 239.17 | 3,572.74 |
| 2021-22 | 3,529.58 | 436.99 | 4,218 |
| 2022-23 | 4,414.18 | 624.04 | 5,201.49 |

IPO WATCH: Flair Writing Industries Limited

About Flair Writing Industries Limited IPO:

Flair Writing Industries was incorporated in 2016. Its product lineup includes various types of pens (ball pens, fountain pens, gel pens, roller pens, and metal pens), stationery products (mechanical pencils, highlighters, correction pens, markers, gel crayons, and kids' stationery kits), and calculators.

With a diverse product range spanning various price points, the company caters to a broad consumer base, including students, professionals, and offices. The manufacturing and distribution portfolio encompasses pens, stationery products, calculators, and more. The company has also expanded into the production of houseware products and steel bottles.

The company operates from 11 manufacturing plants situated in Valsad, Gujarat; Naigaon (near Mumbai), Maharashtra; Daman, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu; and Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

As per CRISIL, the company had the biggest distributor/dealer network and wholesale/retailer network in the writing instruments segment in India, when compared to other major organised players in the writing and creative instruments industry like DOMS, Camlin, Linc, and Luxor. According to CRISIL, the company held a 7.1% market share in the export of writing and creative instruments during the Financial Year 2023, as stated in the company's RHP.

Here are the key details about the Committed Cargo Care IPO:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Managing Director Name | Mr. Vimalchand Jugraj Rathod | | |
| Established on | 1986 | | |
| Opening date | Nov 22, 2023 | Closing Date | Nov 24, 2023 |
| Allotment Status | Nov 30, 2023 | Listing Date | Dec 5, 2023 |
| Lot Size | 49 | Issue Size | 593 Cr |
| Listed on | NSE, BSE | Price Range | ₹288-304 per share |

Financial Snapshot:

| Year | Total Revenue (Rs. Crores) | Net Profit (Rs. crores) | Total Assets (Rs. Crores) |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2020-21 | 297.99 | 0.99 | 480.66 |
| 2021-22 | 577.40 | 55.15 | 557.49 |
| 2022-23 | 942.66 | 118.10 | 684.18 |

CASE STUDY

Beyond valuation: The winning path for startups lies in value creation

Problem statement: In the world of startup investments, valuation is crucial for investors. However, many startups get caught up in the race for valuation and forget the main challenge: creating real value. The real problem here is that a startup can't truly succeed unless it tackles a genuine customer problem.

The rat race for valuation

In the startup world, it seems like both the startups and the investors want to make money for themselves first, even before achieving other goals.

Interestingly, the exciting business ideas that got these startups and investors excited were originally about changing the world or making things better for customers. But now, as they work towards going public, the focus is often only on creating a high valuation, even if it means losing a lot of money in the process.

Some people, like tech journalist Kara Swisher, call startups running out of money without making a profit "assisted living for millennials." Another journalist, Kevin Roose, calls the funding for unprofitable startups a "Millennial Lifestyle Subsidy." So, why do we accept that it's okay for these companies to operate at a loss just to become a unicorn?

Now, imagine if regular companies, the ones you find on the stock market, operated the same way. The criticisms from people like Kara Swisher and Kevin Roose, which might seem like tough judgments on startups, would likely lead to serious consequences for these companies in both the eyes of their shareholders and the law.

Unicorns in India

Consider the landscape of Indian startups, particularly the realm of unicorns—those elusive privately held startups valued at over \$1 billion. The 2021-2022 economic survey by the government highlights India's ascent as the third-largest startup ecosystem globally, boasting 14,000 recognized startups, a significant leap from a mere 733 in 2016-2017.

Amidst this remarkable surge in the startup domain, there's been a notable proliferation of unicorns over the past four years. The prevalent focus on unicorns in recent economic narratives about India's startup scene prompts contemplation on why valuation has taken center stage as the ultimate yardstick for success. What prompts startup founders to perceive their ventures as failures unless they attain the billion-dollar valuation mark?

Ironically, many of these ostensibly triumphant companies have consistently operated at a financial deficit. This paradox underscores a critical notion—that while valuation serves as a valuable metric, it should never stand alone as the sole determinant of a business's success.

Returning to the discussion of India's 100 unicorns, as reported by Entrackr, that have filed their financials for FY22, a noteworthy observation is that 31 of these unicorns have achieved profitability, while the remaining 69 are facing losses. Although the overall situation might not appear highly impressive, it signals an improvement compared to FY21 when only 18 out of the 100 unicorns were profitable.

It's important to mention that several prominent companies, including Byju's, Ola, Ola Electric, Amagi, Pristyn Care, InMobi (Glance), and CoinSwitch Kuber, have not yet disclosed their FY22 financials, even though FY24 is already underway. Among the top startups in terms of valuation, Flipkart leads the pack, followed by Byju's, PhonePe, Swiggy, and Oyo. PhonePe, having recently secured \$650 million in its ongoing funding round, has joined the decacorn club with a valuation of \$12 billion.

Notably, Swiggy's valuation has been marked down by over 25% to \$8 billion by US-based investor Invesco, and Byju's valuation faced a 50% reduction from its investor, BlackRock. Oyo's valuation has also reportedly declined in the private market. Additionally, Polygon's native MATIC token, a decentralized Ethereum scaling platform, holds a market capitalization of around \$10 billion, placing it among the esteemed high-valued unicorns.

In the top 10 most valued companies, only Dreamil and Razorpay (on a standalone basis) have managed to record profits in FY22.

Entracker's data reveals that approximately six companies have exited the unicorn club, seeing their valuations dip below the \$1 billion mark for various reasons. Snapdeal, Hike, Shopclues, Paytm Mall, and Quikr have long been part of this list. The recent addition to this group is Blinkit, a quick commerce platform whose valuation dropped to \$568 million after Zomato's acquisition. This reflects a 43% decrease from Blinkit's previous valuation, secured in its last funding round where Zomato invested \$100 million, valuing the company at \$1 billion.

In terms of financial performance, these companies are grappling with substantial losses in comparison to their revenue. Blinkit leads the pack with Rs 2,600 crore in revenue but incurred a loss of Rs 1,440 crore in FY22. Snapdeal, currently eyeing an IPO, maintained a balance with Rs 540 crore in revenue and a Rs 510 crore loss during the same period. Paytm Mall shares a similar narrative, and ShopClues, which recorded Rs 60 crore in revenue, experienced a Rs 50 crore loss in the fiscal year. It's worth noting that ShopClues was acquired by Singapore-based Qoo10 in October 2019.

Pursuit of profitability

Do startups overlook the importance of the path to profitability, and how does it differ from that of listed companies? The key insight is that for startups, the crucial factor is recognizing that their groundbreaking idea hinges on creating behavior change. Pursuing unicorn status through relentless growth-at-all-costs is flawed and unsustainable, requiring a shift toward balanced growth, a long-term perspective, and diversification from day one. Cash flow management and burn rate vigilance are vital for survival.

The problem of having too much funding too soon arises when valuations become detached from reality due to the high demand for Indian startup investments. Unrealistic valuations pose risks, especially when early capital infusion fails to meet inflated expectations. Choosing the right investors, timing capital injection, and adopting a long-term outlook is crucial for managing risk and return.

Indian startups face additional challenges with the lack of clear exit routes or timelines. While public listings are the conventional exit strategy, financial records show that even unicorns in the Indian startup ecosystem are not IPO-ready. Attempting to shift risk to the public jeopardizes the exit route and the IPO market. In navigating these challenges, each startup's decisions are influenced by the founder's ambition and vision for the company's size and speed of growth.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the current buzz in the startup landscape is shifting from the unicorn to the proficorn, where the emphasis is on considering revenue and profitability as key metrics. FreshToHome, an e-commerce platform specializing in fresh meat, fish, and seafood, has expressed its ultimate goal of going public rather than joining the unicorn club. While the journey towards profitability may take some time, the focus on the path to profits is expected to take center stage in startup discussions and strategies this year.

Questions:

- 1). Why has the race for valuation become a prevalent focus in the startup world, potentially overshadowing the emphasis on creating real value?
- 2). How does the financial performance of Indian unicorns in FY22, especially the shift in profitability, reflect the dynamics of the startup landscape?
- 3). Why is the shift from unicorns to proficorns gaining traction, and what does it signify for the startup landscape?
- 4). What challenges do Indian startups face concerning exit routes and IPO readiness, and how does this impact their risk management strategies?
- 5). In the pursuit of profitability, what fundamental shifts are recommended for startups, and how do these differ from the growth-at-all-costs approach?

NFO WATCH

Kotak Consumption Fund-Direct-Growth-NFO

LAUNCH DATE

25th October 2023

END DATE

8th November 2023

ALLOTMENT DATE

16th November 2023

FUND TYPE

Open Ended

RISK TYPE

Very High

FUND MANAGER

Abhishek Bishan, Devender Singhal

FUND HOUSE AND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

| | |
|--|--|
| Total Asset Under Management | ₹285392 |
| Date of Incorporation | 5 th August, 1994 |
| Minimum for SIP | ₹500 |
| Minimum for 1 st Investment | ₹5000 |
| Minimum for 2 st Investment | ₹5000 |
| Website | www.kotakmf.com |
| Email | mutual@kotak.com |

STAMP DUTY

As per SEBI, 0.005% stamp duty will be levied on purchase of mutual funds, including lump sum, SIP, STP, and dividend reinvestment.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the scheme is to generate long-term capital appreciation from a portfolio that is invested predominantly in equity and equity related securities of companies engaged in consumption and consumption related activities. However, there is no assurance that the objective of the scheme will be achieved.

EXIT LOAD DETAILS

Exit load of 1% if redeemed within 30 days

BERNIE MADOFF PONZI SCAM

Bernie Madoff's Ponzi scheme is one of the most infamous financial frauds in history. Operating for decades, Madoff orchestrated a Ponzi scheme that defrauded investors out of billions of dollars. He founded Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC in 1960, building a reputation as a trustworthy and successful Wall Street figure. Madoff's enormous fraud began among friends, relatives and country club acquaintances in Manhattan and on Long Island — a population that shared his professed interest in Jewish philanthropy — but it ultimately grew to encompass major charities like Hadassah, universities like Tufts and Yeshiva, institutional investors and wealthy families in Europe, Latin America and Asia. What made Madoff's scam so devastating was its scale and duration. He promised consistent, high returns to clients through a strategy that seemed too good to be true. Instead of investing funds as promised, Madoff used new investors' money to pay returns to earlier investors, without generating actual profits. As a result, the scheme relied on a continuous influx of new investors to sustain itself. Madoff's reputation and connections within the financial industry helped him maintain the illusion of legitimacy. He attracted a wide range of investors, from individuals to charitable organizations and institutional investors, many of whom were enticed by the consistent returns even during market downturns. The fraud finally collapsed in December 2008 when the financial crisis led to a wave of redemption requests Madoff couldn't meet. Unable to sustain the payouts, he confessed to his sons that his firm was a Ponzi scheme and was arrested the following day. The fallout was extensive. Investors, including individuals, charities, banks, and hedge funds, lost an estimated \$65 billion in principal investments. More than money was lost. At least two people, in despair over their losses, died by suicide. A major Madoff investor suffered a fatal heart attack after months of contentious litigation over his role in the scheme. Some investors lost their homes. Others lost the trust and friendship of relatives and friends they had inadvertently steered into harm's way. Madoff was sentenced to 150 years in prison in 2009, and he passed away in 2021. In June 2012, Bernard Madoff's brother, Peter, a lawyer by training, pleaded guilty to federal tax and securities fraud charges related to his role as the chief compliance officer at his older brother's firm, but he was not accused of knowingly participating in the Ponzi scheme. Besides the human toll, professional reputations were destroyed. More than a dozen prominent hedge funds and money managers, including J. Ezra Merkin and the Fairfield Greenwich Group, had to admit that they had forwarded their clients' money to Mr. Madoff without detecting that he was running a fraud. Swiss private bankers, global commercial banks and major accounting firms were dragged into court by clients who had relied on them to monitor their Madoff investments. Madoff's Ponzi scheme remains a stark reminder of the dangers of blind trust in financial institutions and the importance of due diligence in investment decisions.

FINANCIAL NEWS - NATIONAL

- RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das' inaugural address at FIBAC 2023. In his address, Das spoke about the challenges and opportunities facing the Indian economy, and emphasized the need for financial stability and inclusive growth.
- FDI shrinks 7.8% in second quarter of FY24. Foreign direct investment (FDI) into India declined by 7.8% in the second quarter of FY24 compared to the same quarter in the previous year.
- Centre plans to accelerate cleanliness drives after earning Rs 1,162 crore from scrap disposal. The central government is planning to accelerate cleanliness drives across the country after earning Rs 1,162 crore from the disposal of scrap. The money will be used to fund various sanitation initiatives.
- Subrata Roy's Sahara 'scam': Central govt may take over the Rs 25,000 Cr lying unclaimed with SEBI. The central government is considering taking over the Rs 25,000 crore lying unclaimed with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) from Sahara Group. The money is related to the Sahara scam.
- Karnataka to consider parking govt funds in Co-Op banks, says CM Siddaramaiah. The Karnataka government is considering parking government funds in cooperative banks. The move is aimed at strengthening the cooperative banking sector in the state.
- EPFO disburses Rs 48,000 crore Covid advance to over 22 million subscribers in 3 years. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has disbursed Rs 48,000 crore in Covid advance to over 22 million subscribers in the past three years. The advance was provided to help subscribers meet their financial needs during the pandemic.
- Delhivery shares declined over 4% on Wednesday, November 22, after the company reported a wider loss in the second quarter of the current financial year. The company's loss widened to Rs 201.7 crore from Rs 132.7 crore in the same quarter of the previous financial year.
- Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) has become the first listed depository to register over 10 crore demat accounts. This is a significant milestone for the company and for the Indian securities market.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has increased the risk weight for unsecured loans from 100% to 125%. This means that banks will now have to set aside more capital to cover the risk of these loans.

GLOBAL FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Goldman Sachs says the Israel-Hamas war could have major implications for Europe's economy

According to Goldman Sachs, the Israel-Hamas conflict might have a considerable impact on eurozone economic growth and inflation if oil price pressures are not addressed. According to Europe Economics Analyst Katya Vashkinskaya in a research note, the prolonged conflicts might have an impact on European economies through weaker regional commerce, tighter financial conditions, higher energy prices, and lower consumer confidence. Economists are concerned that the conflict may envelop the Middle East, with Israel and Lebanon firing missiles as Israel continues to pummel Gaza, resulting in large civilian casualties and a worsening humanitarian situation.

Unemployment among Hispanic workers rises at faster pace in October 2023 than overall rate

The labor market showed greater deterioration for Hispanic workers, whose unemployment rate rose more than that of the U.S.', according to data released by the Department of Labor. The overall unemployment rate rose 0.1% to 3.9% in October 2023, the highest level since January 2022, against expectations that it would hold steady at 3.8%. Among Hispanic Americans, the jobless rate rose 0.2% to 4.8%. Black Americans, the group with the highest jobless percentage in America, saw their unemployment rate tick up 0.1% to 5.8% in October 2023. The record low for Black unemployment is 5.4% in October 2019.

Wholesale prices fell 0.5% in October 2023 for biggest monthly drop since April 2020

Wholesale prices in October posted their biggest decline in 3½ years, providing another indication that the worst of the inflation surge may have passed. The producer price index, which measures final-demand costs for businesses, declined 0.5% for the month, against expectations for a 0.1% increase from the Dow Jones consensus, the Labor Department reported. The department said that was the biggest monthly decline since April 2020.

Central banks look to have hit peak rates. Here's how markets think they'll come down

The world's major central banks paused their interest rate hiking cycles in recent weeks and with data suggesting economies are softening, markets are turning their attention to the first round of cuts. The U.S. Federal Reserve, European Central Bank and the Bank of England dramatically hiked rates over the last 18 months in a bid to tame runaway inflation. The Fed held benchmark interest rates steady at a target range of 5.25%-5.5% for the second consecutive meeting after ending a string of 11 hikes in September 2023.

Inflation was flat in October 2023 from the prior month, core CPI hits two-year low

The consumer price index was flat in October from the previous month but increased 3.2% from a year ago. Both were below Wall Street estimates, sparking a major rally on Wall Street. Excluding volatile food and energy prices, the core CPI rose 0.2% and 4%, against the forecast of 0.3% and 4.1%. The annual rate was the smallest increase since September 2021. The flat reading on the headline CPI came as energy prices declined 2.5% for the month, offsetting a 0.3% increase in the food index. Following the report, traders took any potential Fed rate hikes almost completely off the table, according to CME Group data.

Here's where the jobs are for October 2023

The October jobs report showed a cooling labor market in the U.S., with many sectors showing minimal or negative growth as the economy added a relatively meagre 150,000 jobs overall. A bright spot came in health care and social assistance, which added more than 77,000 jobs. Within that, ambulatory health care gained 32,000 jobs. If private education was included in that category, as some economists choose to do, there would have been 89,000 jobs added in that group. Government employment grew by 51,000, making it the second-strongest category in October. That sector has now returned to its pre-pandemic level, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics said in the report. Other areas showed meagre job growth and saw employment shrink. Mining and logging, utilities and retail trade combined to add just 2,500 jobs. Information shed 9,000 jobs, while transportation and warehousing lost more than 12,000 jobs. Manufacturing was the weakest sector in October, dropping 35,000 jobs. The decline was due largely to strike activity, the BLS report said. That should improve in November now that the United Auto Workers union has now reached tentative agreements with the three major Detroit automakers.

Singapore's Temasek warns that fake agents in China are trying to sell scam investments

Singapore's Temasek Holdings warned that scammers are allegedly trying to sell financial investment products or instruments to unsuspecting individuals while posing as agents of the firm's office in Shenzhen, China. "We have been alerted to a scam in China that involves the impersonation of Temasek in Shenzhen, using our registered office name 'Temasek Holdings Advisors (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.,'" Temasek said in a statement. With a net portfolio value of 382 billion Singapore dollars (\$284.5 billion) as of March 31, Temasek Holdings is one of two Singapore state-owned investment companies, along with the more traditional sovereign wealth fund GIC. It is an active investor and shareholder with three offices in mainland China in Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen. Temasek maintains a total of 13 offices in nine countries outside of Singapore. "The scammers fraudulently claim to represent our Shenzhen office and solicit money from individuals on the premise of paying them back with commissions," Temasek said.

Carbon emissions of richest 1% equal to those of poorest 66%, Oxfam report finds

According to Oxfam, the world's richest 1% are responsible for roughly the same share of global carbon emissions as the 5 billion people who form the 66% poorest. According to the charity's estimate, which was undertaken in collaboration with the Stockholm Environment Institute, both groups generated 16% of emissions in 2019. It discovered that the richest 10% were responsible for 50% of world emissions, while the poorest 50% were responsible for only 8%. The analysis attributes one-third of carbon emissions in the United States to consumer consumption, followed by China and the Gulf countries. The richest 1% represents 77 million people and is described in the report as having an estimated annual income of \$140,000 and an average annual income of \$310,000.

Binance CEO Changpeng Zhao pleads guilty to federal charges, steps down

Binance chief Changpeng Zhao pleaded guilty to criminal charges and stepped down as the company's CEO as part of a \$4.3 billion settlement with the Department of Justice, according to court documents. The plea arrangement with the government resolves a multiyear investigation into the world's largest cryptocurrency exchange. Zhao appeared before Judge Brian Tsuchida in a Seattle courtroom to enter his plea. Zhao and others were charged with violating the Bank Secrecy Act by failing to implement an effective anti-money-laundering program and for wilfully violating U.S. economic sanctions "in a deliberate and calculated effort to profit from the U.S. market without implementing controls required by U.S. law," according to the Justice Department.

Warren Buffett makes big donation before Thanksgiving, assures shareholders Berkshire is built to last

Warren Buffett donated more than \$870 million in Berkshire Hathaway stock to four family foundations before Thanksgiving, assuring investors in a letter that the conglomerate is "built to last." The 93-year-old legendary investor donated 1.5 million Class B shares of his conglomerate to the Susan Thompson Buffett Foundation, named for his first wife. He also gave 300,000 Class B shares to each of the three foundations run by his children: the Sherwood Foundation, the Howard G. Buffett Foundation and the NoVo Foundation.

QUIZ -CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Which bank has recently (in Nov '23) launched Unified Payment Interface (UPI) Lite to allow the users to make small-value digital payments offline without entering a UPI PIN?

- 1) South Indian Bank
- 2) IDFC FIRST Bank
- 3) IndusInd Bank
- 4) Tamilnad Mercantile Bank
- 5) Federal Bank

2. In November 2023, Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) added_____Indian stocks to its MSCI Global Standard Index.

- 1) 5
- 2) 9
- 3) 19
- 4) 23
- 5) 15

3. Name the company that has recently (in November '23) become the second Indian startup to achieve unicorn status in 2023.

- 1) Chargify
- 2) Zeta
- 3) Chargebee
- 4) InCred Holdings Limited
- 5) Innovaccer

4. Which of the following personalities has/have been appointed as the directors of Jio Financial Services Limited after the approval granted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in November 2023?

- 1) Isha Ambani
- 2) Anshuman Thakur
- 3) Hitesh Kumar Sethia
- 4) Both 1 & 2

5) All 1, 2 & 3

5. In November 2023, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) approved Hinduja Group entity IndusInd

International Holdings Ltd (IIHL) to acquire _____(company).

- 1) Reliance Capital
- 2) Reliance Home Finance
- 3) Reliance Infrastructure
- 4) Reliance Power
- 5) Reliance Communications

6. In November 2023, the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) has announced an offer of USD _____ to Adani Ports-led Colombo West International Terminal Private Limited (CWIT) to support the development of the deepwater shipping Container Terminal in the Port of Colombo, Sri Lanka.

- 1) 920 million
- 2) 896 million
- 3) 553 million
- 4) 712 million
- 5) 628 million

7. In November 2023, _____ became the first Indian private company to receive a type certification from the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

- 1) Skylark Drones
- 2) Flying Wedge Defence and Aerospace Technologies
- 3) Airnetz Aviation
- 4) Skye Air Mobility
- 5) Indrones Defence and Aerospace

8 In September 2023, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) extended the deadline for adding nominees to demat accounts and submitting PAN and KYC details for physical security holders until_____.

- 1) 31st March 2024
- 2) 31st December 2023
- 3) 31st January 2024
- 4) 30th November 2023
- 5) 30th April 2024

9. On the occasion of the 2nd edition of NPS Diwas observed on October 1, 2023, which pension

management company has launched a first-of-its-kind 'National Pension System (NPS) Preference Index'?

- 1) Aditya Birla Sun Life Pension Management
- 2) HDFC Pension Management
- 3) ICICI Prudential Pension Fund Management
- 4) Kotak Mahindra Pension Fund Management
- 5) SBI Pension Fund Management

10. In October 2023,_____became the first bank in India to issue an 'Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) Network Gift Card'.

- 1) Axis Bank
- 2) IndusInd Bank
- 3) YES Bank
- 4) HDFC Bank
- 5) ICICI Bank

ANSWERS

- 1) 5
- 2) 2
- 3) 4
- 4) 5
- 5) 1
- 6) 3
- 7) 2
- 8) 2
- 9) 2
- 10) 3

GUESS PERSON OF THE MONTH

I'm a force in metal, a leader in my domain, from auto parts to defines, my influence is plain. Born in Pune, with a mind strong and keen, at 14, I drove, a young entrepreneur seen. With a degree from MIT, I soared to new height, In Bharat Forge's growth, I took the lead with might. From a small revenue to a global renown, in industries diverse, my empire has grown. Football team owner, a passion so grand, In the business world, I firmly stand. French acquisitions and defence in my hand, Guess who I am, the leader of the Kalyani land?

Who am I

(check page number 23 for the answer)

EMERGING TRENDS IN FINANCE

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML): AI and ML are transforming financial services by automating tasks, enhancing risk management, and providing personalized insights. AI-powered chatbots can handle customer inquiries efficiently, while ML algorithms can detect fraudulent transactions and optimize investment portfolios.

Hyper-automated Banking with Robotic Process Automation (RPA): RPA is streamlining repetitive, rules-based processes within financial institutions, leading to significant cost savings and improved efficiency. RPA bots can automate tasks such as loan applications, account reconciliations, and data processing.

Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL) 2.0: BNPL is rapidly gaining traction as a popular payment option, especially among younger consumers. BNPL 2.0 is expected to expand beyond e-commerce to encompass offline purchases, subscription services, and even large-ticket items like cars and furniture.

Further Advent of Cloud and Digitalization in Financial Services: Cloud computing is enabling financial institutions to store and access data securely and scale their operations effectively. Digitalization is driving the adoption of mobile banking, online investing, and contactless payments, providing a seamless customer experience.

Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) and Blockchain: DLT has the potential to revolutionize financial transactions by providing a secure and transparent infrastructure for cross-border payments, trade finance, and supply chain management. Blockchain-based cryptocurrencies are also gaining wider acceptance and adoption.

Metaverse in Finance: The metaverse is emerging as a new frontier for financial interactions. Metaverse-based platforms could host virtual branches, facilitate immersive financial education, and enable seamless transactions within virtual environments.

Financial Super Apps: Financial super apps are becoming increasingly popular, offering a one-stop shop for a wide range of financial services, including banking, investing, insurance, and wealth management.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Investing: ESG investing is gaining momentum as investors prioritize sustainable and ethical practices in their portfolios. ESG funds focus on companies that demonstrate positive environmental and social impact while adhering to strong governance principles.

Decentralized Finance (DeFi): DeFi is a rapidly growing sector that aims to provide financial services without the need for traditional intermediaries like banks or brokerages. DeFi applications are built on decentralized networks like blockchain, enabling peer-to-peer transactions and democratizing access to financial services.

Insurtech: Insurtech is leveraging technology to transform the insurance industry, making insurance more affordable, accessible, and personalized. Insurtech startups are using data analytics, AI, and mobile technology to develop innovative insurance products, streamline underwriting processes, and enhance customer experiences.

Cybersecurity in Finance: As financial services become increasingly digital, cybersecurity is becoming a critical concern. Financial institutions are investing heavily in cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive data, prevent cyberattacks, and ensure the integrity of financial systems.

Financial Literacy and Education: Financial literacy is becoming increasingly important as individuals manage their finances in a complex and evolving financial landscape. Financial institutions and governments are focusing on promoting financial literacy through educational programs, digital tools, and community outreach initiatives.

Financial Inclusion: Financial inclusion is a global effort to bring more people into the formal financial system. This includes providing access to basic financial services such as banking, savings, and insurance to those who are unbanked or underbanked.

Sustainable Finance: Sustainable finance is gaining traction as investors and financial institutions seek to align their investments with environmental and social goals. Sustainable finance encompasses various strategies, such as investing in green energy projects, promoting social impact investments, and integrating ESG considerations into investment decisions.

Data-driven Financial Solutions: Financial institutions are increasingly relying on data analytics and machine learning to gain insights into customer behavior, optimize risk management, and develop personalized financial products and services. Data-driven approaches are transforming various aspects of finance, from fraud detection to investment recommendations.

Open Finance: Open finance is an emerging concept that promotes open data sharing and collaboration within the financial ecosystem. This trend aims to break down silos between financial institutions and enable third-party providers to develop innovative financial services using shared data.

Financial Wellness in the Workplace: Employers are recognizing the importance of financial wellness for employee well-being and productivity. Companies are offering financial wellness programs that provide education, resources, and tools for employees to manage their finances effectively, reduce stress, and improve their overall financial situation.

Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs): Central banks worldwide are exploring the potential of issuing central bank digital currencies (CBDCs), which are digital equivalents of fiat currencies. CBDCs could offer benefits in terms of financial inclusion, cross-border payments, and monetary policy implementation.

Financial Crime Detection and Prevention: Financial institutions are continuously enhancing their financial crime detection and prevention capabilities to combat fraud, money laundering, and other illicit activities. Advanced analytics, data sharing initiatives, and collaboration with law enforcement agencies are key components of financial crime prevention strategies.

Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology that can record and verify transactions. It can revolutionize the finance industry by enabling secure, transparent, and efficient transactions. For example, blockchain can be used to create decentralized finance (DeFi) applications, which allow users to lend, borrow, and trade money without the need for a third party.

Open banking:

Open banking is a regulatory framework that permits third-party financial service providers to access bank client data. This allows customers to share their financial data with multiple providers, making it easier to compare products and services and get the best deals. Open banking uses application programming interfaces, or APIs, which are software intermediaries that let two programs communicate with each other. While there are risks of using open banking platforms, APIs provide a measure of safety when sharing your financial information.

Embedded Finance:

Embedded Finance integrates financial services and products into non-financial platforms such as e-commerce websites, mobile apps, or other digital landscapes. The rapid rise of embedded finance has been aided by technological advancements such as Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) and cloud computing.

Neobanking:

Online banks with no physical branches are one of the fastest-growing fintech trends in India. These digital-only banks, also known as Neobanks, provide everything that a regular bank does, including online account opening, virtual bank cards, fast payments, budgeting tools, and more. Neobanks are becoming a go-to choose for many customers as they offer multiple benefits to meet the evolving needs of new-age users. They focus on enhancing the banking user experience and serving their needs within no time.

Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL):

Customers can divide the total payment into smaller, interest-free installments with BNPL, usually over a set period. It has grown in popularity because of its ease of use, quick approval process, and lack of interest costs if paid on time. Buy now, pay later plans typically charge no interest. Compared to traditional credit cards and personal loans, BNPL loans are fairly easy for consumers to get approved for. BNPL generally won't affect your credit score unless you make late payments or fail to pay.

Fintech is a rapidly rising business that is upending traditional financial services. According to several public sources, the worldwide fintech business was worth \$195 billion by the end of 2022. 2023 is shaping to be a historic year in the evolution of digital banking and finance in the country and worldwide.

PERSON OF THE MONTH

Inspirational Success Story of Baba Kalyani, Founder of Bharat Forge

Baba N Kalyani is a business figure from India who was the chairman and Managing Director of Bharat Forge Limited (BFL), the flagship of the \$3 billion Kalyani group. Bharat Forges is well recognized for producing car



parts and components for industries such as aerospace and defence. Kalyani Group, a renowned engineering conglomerate headquartered in Pune, has joint ventures with worldwide MNCs such as Meritor USA, Maxion Wheels, Brazil; Elbit System, and Rafael Advanced Defence System from Israel. Baba N Kalyani has a net worth of \$2.7 billion, ranking him 67th in India and 1152nd in the world. Aside from this, he owns the football team Bharat Forges.

Baba Kalyani (Baba Neelkanth Kaylan) was born in a Lingayat family on January 7, 1949. Mr. Neelkanth Kalyan is his father, and Mrs. Sulochana is his mother. His father was a Pune-based technocrat and manufacturer of automobile components. Baba Kalyani had a strong mind since childhood; at the age of 14, he began driving and owned a small Fiat 1100. Baba N Kalyani received his high school diploma from Rashtriya Military School Belgium, previously King George's Royal Indian Military School. After finishing high school, he enrolled in Birla Institute of Technology & Science to pursue a B.E. (Hons) in Mechanical Engineering, and in 1972, he received his Master of Science from MIT in Boston, Massachusetts.

After finishing his master's degree, Baba Kalyani began his work with his father, who created Bharat Forge in 1966. When he started working for his father's company, the annual revenue was only \$1.3 million. However, thanks to his tremendous entrepreneurial drive, the company began to rise and was soon acknowledged as a category leader in the worldwide automotive and industrial sectors. After beginning as a manufacturer of auto components, the company expanded into many other industries, including steel, chemicals, infrastructure, oil and gas, rail, marine, renewable energy, and others. After establishing end-to-end competence and production across India, the company began to have a global footprint. Mr. Kalyani pioneered India's export of vehicle components to China. With production plants in India, the United States, Germany, Sweden, and France, the corporation employs over 10,000 highly skilled engineers worldwide and has an annual revenue of more than \$3 billion.

Bharat Forgings is now widely recognized as the world's second-largest forgings company, with the region's largest repository of metallurgical knowledge and the ability to supply modern high-tech components to almost every OEM in the Automotive, Oil & Gas, Railway, Marine, Mining, and Aerospace industries. Every second truck in North America is believed to include BFL automotive components etched with the "Made in India" mark, demonstrating the company's genuine capabilities.

Babasaheb added another feather to his head when he acquired *Mechanique General Langroise*, a French firm that manufactures composites for the oil and gas industry. His venture into the ammunition industry has proven beneficial.

One of his most significant wagers has been in defense; in addition to supplying forgings to the industry, they have expanded into artillery, tanks, and infantry equipment. Kalyani Group has been developing high-quality skills in order to be at the forefront of realizing the government's goal of developing a strong defense industrial base in the country. The Kalyani Group has established a modern artillery production plant in Pune and plans to establish advanced manufacturing facilities for missiles, armoured vehicles, small arms, and ammunition.

TEAM



FINARTHA



**HARSHIT
VISHWAKARMA**



**SANSKAR
SHUKLA**



YADU KRISHNA MR



**ANUNAY
CHOUDHARY**



ELIZABETH REJI



PRAGASH RUPAN



RAGHBENDRA JHA



PANKAJ KUMAR



NAVNEET



SHIVAM KHANNA



NABEEL.K



**FINODATE
PARTH
KHANDELWAL**



**TAPASHREE
BHATTACHARYYA**



VIVEK KUMAR