POWER POINT PRESENTATION – ASSIDUOUS GLOBAL MONEY RESEARCH

Assiduous money research (investment advisor) will be a pure play financial market research and consulting company. we will be eminent player in the research space, focusing on fundamental and technical analysis to convert raw data and information into expert judgments. With real time data and research, delivering real time analysis and recommendations to customers in equity, commodity and currency, using all digital platforms.

ASSIDUOUS will be enriched and fully fledged technology driven with sustainable competitive advantages arising from strong brand, unmatched credibility and market leadership across the industry. We have and will more have a team of highly qualified and experienced research analysts who are skilled and impeccable in their analysis. Our analysts, using their experience and latest software tools, are able to predict the movements of market on time with high accuracy. This expertise enables our clients to enhance revenue and create professional financial market traders in India like most of the developed economies in the world and offer value proposition to them.

We will follow these principles: -

1) Preserving the rights, interests and contents of the employees as well as the clients.

2) Taking care of client's investments with us and ensuring decent returns,

3) Ensuring the best services are rendered to the clients.

Assiduous money research is an emerging Global Business Conglomerate incorporated by the Proficient Stocks, Commodities and Forex Market veterans after huge success in many different models of technical analysis. We provide Accurate Tips to our clients. Our Research well known for its vast experience in technical Analysis for many years now has succeeded and performing exceptionally well in all fields of Commodity Market and Share Market Trading. We are a reputed Indian Trading Analysis Providing firm.

Our Strength lies in the expert human resource who understands the basics of trading very well. Thus, we are able to provide the Best Trading Analysis. We understand very well about the complexities a trader faces right from receiving the expert advice till the execution of the trade.

Assiduous money research very well understands the importance of Speed, Accuracy, and consistency at which message is to be passed to the trader in order to maximize the benefits. Our Research is a professionally run company with a long-term goal to provide maximum return on investment (ROI) on every investor's money.

Our Experience of many years very well understands the factors that determine a major movement in all aspects of the market. Our Experts very well understand the impact of change in factors such as inflation, Bank Repo Rate, Reverse Repo Rate, GDP Rate, Global factors such as Inventory level in global Commodities Market, factors affecting Crude Price due to uncertainties in Arabian countries, Change that brings the movement in price which is sector specific and Thus we predict the market like no one else does.

We do understand very well that Consistency is always more important than history. We always keep our team ahead by providing sufficient and accurate knowledge so as to keep our investors well updated on the same and minimize the risk involved in their investments.

What we are

Assiduous is an emerging Global Business Conglomerate incorporated by the Proficient Stock Market veterans after huge success in many different models of technical analysis. Research is well known for its vast experience in technical Analysis for many years now has succeeded exceptionally well in all fields of Long Term and Short-term trading. We are a reputed Indian Trading Analysis Providing company. Our Strength lies in the expert human resource who understands the basics of trading very well. Thus, we are able to provide the Best Analysis.

We understand very well about the complexities a trader faces right from receiving the expert advice till the execution of the trade.

ASSIDUOUS money research is now a leading STOCK analysis and COMMODITY analysis advisory company which provides experts recommendations for Stock Cash and Stock Futures traded in NSE. Our expertise also lies in trading in all form of Commodities which includes Agri, Bullion like GOLD Silver, Base metals like Copper Aluminium, Zinc, Energy Products like Crude Oil Natural Gas. More so our spreader network across the globe helps us in even minor movements in commodities price due to any global influence.

We Provide Share Market Recommendations through SMS and Strong and Committed Support team which helps the client in trading as well as understanding the market well.

We feel the most important factor which keeps us motivated and helps us grow is Our large Happy Customer base across the globe who always provide us with their valuable feedback regarding our excellent performance, accuracy, consistency, dedication, determination, knowledge, support, and Client relations.

Vision: To be the world's best research house in terms of quality, profitability and client satisfaction.

VALUES: We at ASSIDUOUS money research believe in continuous improvement.

COMMODITY TIPS

We, ASSIDUOUS MONEY RESEARCH Global Research Limited (Investment Advisor) are the pioneer of the financial market research industry and accomplished our 11 successful years in this industry. We are the makers of Investment Advisory industry in India as we have the credit of introducing investment advisory. We are having prolonged history of providing Best Commodity Tips in MCX (Multi Commodity Exchange) and let our highly experienced & CMT certified research analyst team to provide you delighted Commodity Trading experience.

Commodity Market facilitates trading in various commodities related to the primary economic sector rather than manufactured goods. Commodity Market, basically, is divided into two segments, i.e. Agri Commodities & Non-Agri commodities. Non-Agri commodities are further divided into Base Metals, Bullion Metals & Energy. Base Metals include metals such as Copper, Nickel, Lead, Zinc & Aluminium; Bullion Metals includes Gold & Silver and Energy includes Crude Oil & Natural Gas.

Below mentioned are the benefits of Commodity Trading in India:-

Lower margin requirement for trading

Helpful for diversification of portfolio

Commodities like Gold & Silver provide safe-haven during the time of economic uncertainties.

A hedging tool for protection against uncertain price fluctuation

Prices are purely based on the demand & supply of the commodity

We, ASSIDUOUS MONEY RESEARCH (Investment Advisor), provide purely technical analysis based intraday commodity tips in MCX. Our recommendations are based on the proper risk reward strategy with all of the required elements of disciplined trading so that we can deliver the best result for our customers. Now you don't need to worry about Commodity Market fluctuations and let us assist you. We cover the entire Commodity Market with the help of our below-mentioned product ranges:-

Base Metals Pack: Base Metals pack is a medium risk product created for commodity traders who prefer to trade in commodities and not having high-risk capacity. In this pack, we will provide you 1-2 recommendations on daily basis in Copper, Nickel, Lead, Zinc, and Aluminium.

Features of Base Metals Pack

Ideal for Intraday/ occasional holding

1-2 Recommendations on daily basis in Base Metals

Recommendations will be given Via Mobile App and SMS Server

Bullion Metals Pack: If you trade in the Bullion, you are at the right place as this product is conceptualized for traders to provide Gold intraday tips & Silver Intraday Tips. We will provide you 1-2 intraday recommendations on the daily basis.

Features of Bullion Metal Pack

Ideal for intraday trading

1-2 Recommendations on daily basis in Gold & Silver

Recommendations will be given Via Mobile App and SMS Server

Commodity Pack: Commodity Pack is one of our services where you will get Bullion Metals, Base Metals & Energy recommendations in one basket. In this product, you will get all of the non-Agri MCX commodities recommendations at one place.

Ideal for intraday trading

2-3 Recommendations on daily basis in all of the MCX non-agri commodities

Recommendations will be given Via Mobile App and SMS Server

EQUITY TIPS

Not able to make money in equity markets? We, at ASSIDUOUS money research Investment Advisor, guide traders and help them achieve big. We provide Equity tips/recommendation to our customers with high level of accuracy. Our Equity tips are produced by dedicated and experienced Research Analysts after in-depth technical analysis and charting. Traders can subscribe to our paid services for higher accuracy.

Equity tips are given for NSE cash segments. These recommendations are given after rigorous study and research of data and charts. These recommendations have historically shown the high level of success in terms of high levels of accuracy. To keep the traders a step ahead of the market, we use technologically advanced platforms - SMS Server and Mobile Applications (IOS and Android) so that the trader can get enough time for execution of a call.

Due to volatile nature of the market, we advise our traders to understand the risk and have appropriate knowledge before starting a trade. For traders, tips/recommendations provide a huge support to act in the market. However, we have always suggested our clients keep an eye on the market and to not believe on any tip/recommendation from unknown source. A good market understanding, investing regularly & connecting to right advisor helps the trader to be successful.

Our Intra-day Equity tips help the individual traders to trade with the recommendations which are scientifically researched. We help traders to square off recommendations within a day and usually avoid having over-night risks. By following a top-down approach, our Research team minimizes the risk and tries to provide the best possible accuracy on the calls.

Features of Equity Tips

Equity tips is ideal for intra-day trades

Medium risk is involved in such trades

Daily, 2-3 equity tips are provided

Follow-up message on mobile application and SMS are sent for assistance

STOCK TIPS

Incurring losses or making very less profit in trading even after giving your best? We, ASSIDUOUS Money research Investment Advisor, have the right solution for you. Capital Via provides stock tips and recommendations after understanding your needs by conducting a thorough risk profiling and detailed understanding of your portfolio. Our stock tips are generated by continuous research and diligence by our Research Analysts. We provide subscriptions to maintain a close touch with our clients and to provide them high quality recommendations.

Stock tips are given for NSE cash segments. Our experts give recommendations after in-depth research analysis, technical analysis, and charting. These recommendations have historically shown high accuracy. To keep the traders a step ahead of the market, we use technologically advanced platforms - SMS Server and Mobile Applications (IOS and Android) so that the trader can get enough time for execution of a call.

Our Stock tips are intraday tips enabling traders to square off positions within a day and usually avoid having over-night risks. Our researchers follow a top-down approach, encompassing global as well as local factors affecting the market. These make our tips exhaustive and satisfy the need of our customers. Experienced traders with the help our tips can become successful if they follow all principles of disciplined trading.

To keep our customers safe, we recommend them to have a check on the market and to avoid acting upon tips from unreliable sources. Keeping a check on the market movement will increase their understanding of the market.

Features of Stock Tips

Stock tips are ideal for intra-day trades.

Medium risk is involved in such trades

Daily, 2-3 stock tips are provided

Follow-up message on mobile application and SMS are sent for assistance

INTRA-DAY TIPS

We, at ASSIDUOUS money research Investment Advisor, provide intraday tips/recommendation to our customers for stock market. These tips are derived after careful and meticulous effort of our Research Analysts. These analysts carry out fundamental as well as technical analysis in order to produce tips with highest possible success rates. We also provide monthly and quarterly subscription to ensure continuous touch with clients.

Intraday tips are given for NSE cash segments. Our Research team minimizes the risk and tries to provide maximum accuracy on the recommendations via intraday tips. In order to keep the traders a step ahead of the market, we use technologically advanced platforms - SMS Server and Mobile Applications (IOS and Android) so that the trader can get enough time for execution of a call. This helps us to communicate our tip and helps our clients to actually use it in their trading.

Our researchers follow the top-down approach, keeping in mind both factors including global as well as local. This makes our tips valuable for all types of clients (having small or large capital). Our Intraday tips help traders to square off positions within a day and usually avoid having over-night risks.

An investor may find various tips/recommendations in the market. But, it is advisable to the clients to not mindlessly follow any such tips/recommendations. A trader should always believe in a trustworthy and reliable source for such recommendations. It is also sensible to keep a simultaneous check on the market, understand the risks involved and have appropriate knowledge of the trade. A good market understanding, investing regularly & avoiding risk helps the trader in accumulating huge assets.

Features of Intra-Day Tips

Intraday tips is ideal for intra-day trades

Medium risk is involved in such trades

Daily, 2-3 stock cash tips are provided

Follow-up message on mobile application and SMS are sent for assistance

NIFTY TIPS

Finding the volatility of Nifty Market difficult to cope-up with? We, at ASSIDUOUS money research Investment Advisor, provide Nifty tips/recommendation to our customers for each segment of the markets. Nifty market is a very volatile market and therefore, understanding the market direction is very necessary. Our Nifty tips are produced by a perfect combination of research analysis, technical analysis and charting carried out by our dedicated and experienced analysts. We provide monthly as well as quarterly subscriptions to our customers according to their needs.

This product is especially designed for those traders' who trade in NIFTY market for intraday. After in-depth study and analysis of explicit and implicit information, our Research Experts provide recommendations which have shown very high level of accuracy. To give our customers enough time to analyse our tip and execute the call, we use technologically advanced services such as Mobile Applications (IOS and Android platform) and SMS server.

ASSIDUOUS Experts keep 100% transparency level with the customers and all our recommendations are updated on our website where anyone can track our performance. We advise our customers to understand the risk involved and have appropriate knowledge before starting a trade. We also suggest our customers to keep a constant check on the market and do not blindly follow any recommendation from any unreliable source. A good market understanding, investing regularly & avoiding risk helps the trader in becoming successful.

Our Intra-day Nifty tips help traders to square off positions within a day and usually avoid having over-night risks. Our tips are especially designed keeping in view the trader's interest, needs and capital. By following a top-down approach and encompassing global to local factors affecting market, our Research Experts minimize the risk factors.

Features of Nifty Tips

Nifty tips are ideal for intra-day trades/ occasional holdings

Daily, 2 tips/recommendations are provided

Follow-up message on mobile application and SMS are sent for assistance

STOCK CASH TIPS

Ever felt a need of guidance in the stock market to become successful? We, at ASSIDUOUS money research (Investment Advisor), fulfil this dream of traders. We provide Stock cash tips/recommendation to our customers in their area of interest. Our stock cash tips are produced by a perfect combination of fundamental analysis, technical analysis, and charting carried out by our dedicated and experienced analysts. The trader can subscribe to our paid services in order to take expert assistance and advise to trade in the markets.

Stock cash tips are given for NSE cash segments. In today's world, our experts give recommendations after in-depth study & analysis of data and charts. These recommendations have always shown high accuracy and positive results. To keep the traders a step ahead of market, we use technologically advanced platforms - SMS Server and Mobile Applications (IOS and Android) so that the trader can get enough time for execution of a call.

It is always good to keep a simultaneous check on the market, so we recommend our customers not to blindly follow any tip/recommendations from unreliable sources. For beginners as well as experienced traders, these tips provide a huge support to make a move. However, due to dynamic nature of the market, we advise our traders to understand the risk and have appropriate knowledge before getting into any trade. A good market understanding, investing regularly & avoiding risk helps the trader in accumulating huge assets.

Our Intraday Stock cash tips help traders square off their positions within a day and usually avoid having over-night risks. By following a top-down approach, our Research team minimizes the risk and tries to maintain a high degree of accuracy via Stock cash.

Features of Stock Cash Tips

Stock Cash is ideal for intra-day trades

Medium risk is involved in such trades

Daily, 2-3 stock tips are provided

Follow-up message on mobile application and SMS are sent for assistance

STOCK OPTIONS

Looking for Stock Options with minimum premium risk? We, at ASSIDUOUS money research Investment Advisor, have the right solution for you. ASSIDUOUS money research provides Stock Options Tips/ Recommendation having a lesser degree of risk. Our Research Experts understand the needs of the customers and accordingly give tips to achieve highest customer satisfaction. In order to keep our customers updated with the markets and give them recommendations regularly, we offer monthly and quarterly subscriptions.

Our Stock Options tips are for intraday traders who want to take advantage of short term stock price movements with limited risk of option premium. Our Research Experts give recommendations after in-depth research analysis, technical analysis, and charting. To keep the traders a step ahead of the market, we use technologically advanced platforms - SMS Server and Mobile Applications (IOS and Android) so that the trader can get enough time for execution of a call.

Our Stock Options tips are intraday tips that are carefully analyzed and provide enough liquidity for customers to get into a trade. By avoiding over-night risks and blockage of funds, our tips also help small traders to square off positions quickly. Our Research Experts follow a top-down approach, keeping in focus both the global as well as local factors affecting the market to give recommendations that have historically shown high accuracy and positive results.

A trader may find various tips/recommendations from unreliable sources in the market. But we always advise our clients to keep a check on the market and not blindly follow these tips. A trader should always gain appropriate knowledge and understand the risk involved in the market before trading. We maintain highest level of transparency and educates customers to help them become a Market Pro.

Features of Stock Options

Stock Options tips is ideal for intra-day trades & occasional holdings

Medium risk is involved in such trades

Daily, 2-3 equity tips are given

Follow-up message on mobile application and SMS are sent for assistance

INDEX FUTURES

Unable to beat the risk factor of the market? We, at ASSIDOUS money research Investment Advisor, provide Index future tips/recommendations to cope-up with the risk factor. The nifty market is a very risky market and therefore, understanding the market movements is very necessary. Our Research Experts carry out in depth technical research to deliver high accuracy tips/recommendations. We provide monthly as well as quarterly subscriptions to our customers according to their needs.

This product is specially designed for those traders' who trade only in INDEX FUTURE (Nifty Future/ Bank Nifty Future) for intraday. After a thorough study of data and information, our Research Experts provide recommendations which show amazing results and customer satisfaction. To give our customers enough time to analyse our tip and execute the call, we use technologically advanced services such as Mobile Applications (IOS and Android platform) and SMS server.

Assiduous will have a value of keeping 100% transparency and educating the customers as much as possible. We suggest our customers to first understand the market and take appropriate knowledge about it. We also advise our customers not to believe a tip/recommendation mindlessly and keep a good check on the market. A good market understanding, investing regularly & avoiding risk helps the traders in becoming successful.

Our Intra-day Index future tips help traders to square off the positions within a day and usually avoid having over-night risks. Our tips are specially designed keeping in view the trader's interest, needs, and capital. By following a top-down approach and encompassing global to local factors affecting the market, our Research Experts minimize the risk factor.

Features of Index Futures

Index future is ideal for intra-day trades/ occasional holding

Daily, 2 tips/recommendations are provided

Follow-up message on mobile application and SMS are sent for assistance

HNI SERVICES

Looking for a dedicated Research Expert to take care of your daily trades? We, at ASSIDUOUS money research Investment Advisor, provide you a dedicated Research Expert, who will carefully examine your portfolio and give you recommendations. Our Experts undergo a rigorous training and have a good degree of work experience in this field. Our HNI Research Equity tips are produced after in-depth fundamental analysis, technical analysis as well as analysis of various charting techniques which make our tips highly successful. Traders can subscribe to our services on a monthly as well as quarterly basis for continuous wins in the market.

HNI Research Equity tips are given for equity market. We use technologically advanced platforms - SMS Server and Mobile Applications (IOS and Android) so that the trader can get enough time to analyze the tip, execute the call and square off the recommendation as well. Additional premium service of VOICE CALLS is provided exclusively to such customers.

Due to volatile nature of the market, we advise our traders to understand the risk and have appropriate knowledge before starting a trade. Our experts keep 100% transparency with the customers and try to maximize their knowledge and awareness of the market. We recommend our customers not to believe any non-verified tip available in the market. Our tips are produced by Experts which have been researching in this field for years and have shown positive results.

Our Intra-day HNI Research Equity tips help the high-net-worth individuals to put their money on the right track and multiply it by investing in right avenues. We help traders to square off the positions within a day and usually avoid having over-night risks. We follow a top-down approach, where we cover all the factors affecting the market to minimize the risk.

Features of HNI Equity

HNI Research Equity tips is ideal for intra-day trades and occasional holding

Risk involved in such trades is Moderately High

Daily, 2-3 equity recommendations are provided

Follow-up are done on Phone calls, mobile application and SMS are sent for assistance

Minimum investment required in this product is INR 3, 00,000

Not able to make money in equity markets? We, at Assiduous money research Investment Advisor, guide traders and help them achieve big. We provide Equity tips/recommendation to our customers with high level of accuracy. Our Equity tips are produced by our dedicated and experienced analysts after in-depth research analysis, technical analysis and charting. Traders can subscribe to our paid services for continuous wins in the market.

BTST-STBT FUTURE TIPS

Want to profit from the opening gap of the market? Then we, at Capital Via Investment Advisor, have the right product for you. We provide BTST/STBT futures tip/recommendations to our customers to take advantage of the opening gap and volatility of the market. We have a dedicated team of experts who produce high quality tips/recommendations by conducting thorough technical research and analysis. These tips have shown a high level of success rate and have always satisfied our customers.

‘BTST/STBT futures’ is a delivery-based product for traders with a high-risk appetite which helps traders to take advantage of high-risk environment. Our tips are specially designed keeping in view the trader's interest and needs. The tips benefit customers from strong short term price momentum. Our experts provide both buy and sell call tips. After in-depth fundamental as well as technical analysis and study of both explicit and implicit information, our Research Experts provide recommendations which have shown high level of accuracy. Our Research Experts follow the top-down approach, encompassing global to local factors affecting the market to minimize the risk and maximize accuracy.

To give our customers enough time to analyse our tip and execute the call, we use technologically advanced services such as Mobile Applications (IOS and Android platform) and SMS server.

Assiduous money research Experts advise our customers to understand the risk involved and have appropriate knowledge before starting a trade. We also keep 100% transparency with the customers and our entire track record is updated automatically on our website under the ‘Dashboard’ section. We also suggest our customers to keep a constant check on the market. Good market understanding, investing regularly and mitigating risks helps traders in becoming successful over a long term.

Features of BTST-STBT Futures

BTST/STBT Futures tips is ideal for holding trades

Risk involved in such trades is Moderately High

Daily, 1 equity tip/recommendation is given

Follow-up message are sent on mobile application and SMS for assistance

Sharp and insightful technical understanding of market fundamentals enables the Commodities Research Desk to chalk out exhaustive strategies that facilitate wise trading and investment decisions in agri commodities, bullions, energy and metals. Our research is unmatched and ably supplemented by an exceptional execution platform, making us the preferred choice in commodity trading.

Agri commodity research

- both fundamental and technical reports of all Agri commodities of NCDEX, support and resistance level daily. NCDEX is an online platform majorly for trading agricultural commodities like Chana, Jeera, Castor seed, Soyabean, Soya oil, Turmeric, Cardamom etc. We provide intraday trading recommendations to capture the movement in Agri commodities; our research is based on thorough analysis of fundamental as well as technical factors driving the NCDEX market. We provide our client important updates on Agri commodities and also the trading tips for NCDEX segment. Check our product offering for exploring the opportunities in this segment.

Service Features

3 - 4 Intra-Day Calls

Pre-Market Calls - 2-3 calls a Week

Daily News Letter

Support and resistance of all major commodities.

Follow-up messages and other important data updates.

We have achieved a high level of accuracy in this plan on consistent basis.

Webinar every week by a market expert, to explain to you functioning of markets and enhance your analytical skills.

This product is for traders who are volume traders and want to have bigger intraday targets. In this package we provide intraday trading recommendations in commodities like Chana ,Jeera, Castorseed, Soybean, Soya oil, Turmeric, Cardamom etc.

Currency Derivatives

is the term used in the financial market which indicates a financial guarantee and is depends on another value. This guarantee may be in the form of bond, contract, or proof depends on the medium used by the trader. Here the word 'VALUE' may be anything related to the investment like- binary options, currency of another country and so on. Epic Research is offering its services to handle currency derivatives in creating money for their customers. Our clients can use these services by opting for following packages.

Domestic FOREX: In this 'Pack' EPIC RESEARCH supporting Indian customers in the field of Binary Options trading, FOREX options trading, FOREX Futures and other related market. Currencies Covered in this package are - US Dollar-Indian Rupee (USDINR), Euro-Indian Rupee (EURINR), Pound Sterling-Indian Rupee (GBPINR), Japanese Yen-Indian Rupee (JPYINR). It is mainly chosen by those traders having interest and knowledge of different currencies. This is a perfect choice to get enormous profit in the money market.

International FOREX: This PACKAGE is one step ahead of 'Domestic FOREX' with the currencies covering - Great Britain Pound-United States Dollar (GBP/USD), Euro- United States Dollar (EUR/USD), Euro-Japanese Yen (EUR/JPY), United States Dollar -Japanese Yen (USD/JPY), Great Britain Pound - Japanese Yen (GBP/JPY). This package also helps to achieve unlimited profit in the International FOREX market.

If you are interested in above mentioned Packages, you can see more details on the related pages or contact us o

The unique point in this package is its most accurate tips along with bigger intraday targets. The recommendation generated in this package is based on inputs we receive from various mandis as movement in ncdex is majorly dependent on the major markets of the commodity. We have our dedicated team of analyst who do first hand research on the prices, the stock with traders, and the area under cultivation and then we study the technical charts to predict the price fluctuation in that commodity. The agri calls for premium segment are more accurate and provide higher returns for intraday traders.

Product Features

3 - 4 Intra-Day Calls

Pre-Market Calls - 2-3 calls a Week

Daily News Letter

Support and resistance of all major commodities.

Follow-up messages and other important data updates.

We have achieved a high level of accuracy in this plan on consistent basis.

International Forex(IFOREX)

Trading is almost same as FOREX MARKET (where one can exchange the currency of a country with the currency of another one). The foreign exchange market is the "place" where currencies are traded. Currencies are important to most people around the world, whether they realize it or not, because currencies need to be exchanged in order to conduct foreign trade and business.

Forex market is the largest as well as most liquid (active) financial market in the world. It dwarfs other markets in size, even the stock market, with an average traded value of around U.S. $2,000 billion per day.

It only differs by the advantage of the 'choice' of the trader. It provides the facility to exchange the currencies of their choice or selection from almost all the countries from the world (present in the market). It is the best option for those investors who are looking forward to make money online in less time with small efforts and investment amount. One of the positive features of this market is that the liquidity (flow of money) is very high, which is the main attraction for the investors to select this option for trading.

Assiduous money research will have a team of experienced analyst who are highly seasoned professionals in reading chart patterns. Thorough research is in our DNA: it is the core competency of Epic. We use a number of technical indicators in combination with various studies to predict the trend of the currencies and determine entry and exit levels. We have designed our product keeping in mind the technicalities of market. We study the price volatility, chart patterns, fundamental aspects and come up with intraday trading signals/recommendation/advice for you in major currency pairs like EUR/USD, USD/JPY, GBP/USD, EUR/GBP, GBP/JPY, EUR/CHF and others.

Service Features:

Daily 1-2 INTRADAY calls depending upon the market volatility

1-2 POSITIONAL calls a week

Daily support and resistance of all major currencies

Updates on all major event and important data impacting the currency market

Currencies Covered: Great Britain Pound-United States Dollar (GBP/USD), Euro- United States Dollar (EUR/USD), Euro-Japanese Yen (EUR/JPY), United States Dollar -Japanese Yen (USD/JPY), Great Britain Pound - Japanese Yen (GBP/JPY)

In a nutshell we will deliver

1) Accurate Intraday Tips

We Provide Intraday Cash Tips, Share Trading Tips, Intraday Stock Tips, And Equity Trading Calls, Free Stock Tips On Whatsapp, Best Intraday Tips, Intraday Tips For Today NSE, Free Intraday Tips On Mobile, Intraday Trading Tips For Beginners With Single Target.

2) Indian Currency Tips

We Provide Currency Tips, Forex Trading Tips, Intraday Currency Tips, USD INR Trading Calls, BTST Forex Tips, Sure Shot Currency Calls, Positional EUR INR Tips, Swing GBP INR Trading Calls, Free JPY INR Tips, And NSE Currency Tips With Single Target.

3) Sure Commodity Tips

We Provide Commodity Tips, MCX Trading Tips, Intraday MCX Tips, Commodity Trading Calls, BTST MCX Tips, Sure Shot Commodity Calls, Positional Commodity Tips, Swing MCX Trading Calls, Free MCX Tips, MCX Commodity Tips With Single Target.

4) Sure Shot Option Tips

We Provide Nifty Option Tips, Banknifty Call-Put Tips, Intraday Options Tips, Banknifty Options Calls, BTST Nifty Banknifty Tips, Sure Shot Options Calls, Positional Options Tips, Swing Options Trading Calls, Free Option Tips, Index Options Tips With Single Target.

5) Jackpot Future Tips

We Provide Nifty Future Tips, Banknifty Future Tips, Intraday Nifty Tips, Banknifty Intraday Calls, BTST Nifty Banknifty Tips, STBT Nifty Banknifty Calls, Positional Nifty Banknifty Tips, Swing Trading Calls, Free Trading Tips, Index Future Tips With Single Target.

BUT AS PER WARRAN BUFFET, ONLY TIPS DOES NOT MAKE MONEY, STRATEGY CAN MAKE MONEY.

SO WE WILL PROVIDE OUR SPECIAL REPORT DAILY AND WEEKLY:-

Here is a **list of trading strategies** used by different types of traders to make money in the markets.

DAY TRADING

Day traders open and close their trades inside regular market hours. Day traders avoid the risk of overnight gaps but can only profit from intraday price moves. They close their positions by the end of the trading day and go out flat.

Scalping:

Scalpers profit by quickly buying and selling throughout the trading day targeting micro profits. Scalpers edge comes from their speed of execution and getting in and out of trades as fast as possible with a profit. They trade on the smallest time frame in seconds and minutes.

Swing trading

Swing traders try to capture short-term and medium-term moves in a chart over days up to weeks. Swing traders do best in range bound markets trading the moves in price from lows to highs over and over.

Position trading

Position traders hold for an extended time period looking for the market prices to eventually move in their favor. The average time frame position traders hold positions for is weeks or months. Position traders are not very active in trading, they tend to make a few large bets on a few of their best ideas, usually less than 10 a year.

BREAK OUT TRADING

Breakout traders buy when a price makes a new high in the time period being tracked. Breakout traders favorite trade is usually a break out to a new high in price. Most chart pattern signals are simply breakout signals over previous trend lines. Break out traders generally buy high and sell higher.

REVERSAL TRADING STRATEGY

Reversal trading is entering a position during a trend change on a chart. Buying a reversal consists of waiting for a clear change in a current price direction where it appears to be now going in the opposition position. Buying a dip in a down trend that appears to have put in a low price and selling short after a chart rip higher in price but seems to have put in a high price is trading a reversal.

MOMENTUM TRADING

Momentum traders buy charts that are going up in price and sell them after when they seem to peak, they also sell short a stock that is falling fast and buy to cover when it seems to have made a low. Momentum traders use volatility for buying and selling short opportunities in brief up moves and down moves then exit as momentum fades.

TREND FOLLWING

Trend followers do not predict future market direction. Trend followers use quantified trading systems with an edge to create big wins and small losses by being on the right side of a sustained long-term trend. They buy high looking to sell higher and sell short low looking to buy back lower. They research quantified ways to stay long in bubbles and stay short in crashes by letting winners run and cutting losers short.

TREND TRADING

Trend traders attempt to trade in the direction of the current trend. In bull markets they look for long positions and in bear markets they look for short positions.

OPTION TRADING STRATEGY

Option traders can express their trades in endless ways by using long and short call and put contracts. They can buy or sell option premium, bet on market volatility, create hedges, and leverage their bets with defined risk. Option traders must be right about the time frame and magnitude of move.

FUTURE TRADING

Futures traders have their own auction market where they can buy and sell futures contracts for delivery on a future date for commodities, stock indexes, and currencies (Some futures are also cash settled). Futures are derivatives contracts that lock in prices for delivery in the future and are used by speculators to profit from price action

ALGORITHMIC TRADING

Algorithmic traders use a quantified rules based trading process for executing entries, exits, and position sizing to create a profitable edge based on data and repeating patterns.

Macro trading:

Macro traders try to profit by trading based on the patterns in global economic data such as growth, unemployment, inflation, interest rate trends, trades and payment balances between nations, changes in world politics, government and central bank policies, financial relationships between nations, and large global financial systemic factors.

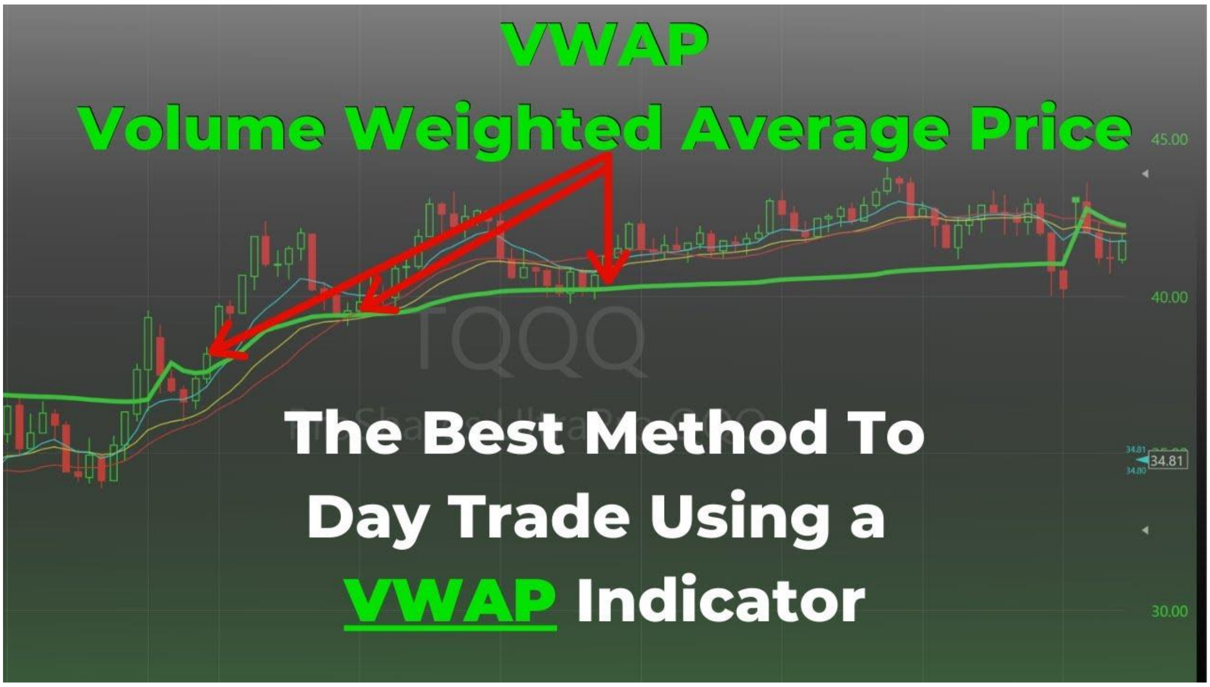
QUANTITIVE TRADING

VWAP AND MVWAP TRADING STRATEGY

If the price is above VWAP, it is a good intraday price to sell. If the price is below VWAP, it is a good intraday price to buy. However, there is a caveat to using this intraday. Prices are dynamic and what appears to be a good price at one point in the day may not be by day's end.

What Is VWAP and MVWAP?

Volume-weighted average price (VWAP) and moving volume-weighted average price (MVWAP) are trading tools that can be used by all traders to ensure they are getting the best price. However, these tools are used most frequently by short-term traders and in algorithm-based trading programs.



EXPIRY TRADING STRATEGY

BEST DISCOVERY MULTIBAGERS RESEARCH

USA MARKET

- WEDNESDAY WINDFLALL STRATEGY

MAKE EXTENSIVE COMPREHENSIVE AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH TO MAKE OUR CLIENT'S MONEY GROW TARGETED 100% PER YEAR. SO WE WILL

SO MAKE MONEY, BE RICH, BE WISE.

ANNUXTURES

1) GLOABAL OIL REPORT DAILY,

2) AMERICAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS AND EFECTS IN INDIAN MARKETS.

3) AMERICAN RAW DATA SAMPLE ON COMMODITIES

4) DIMOND TRADING DETAIL REPORT. (ICEX)

5) FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS DETAIL

6) TECHNICAL ANALYSIS DETAIL

7) FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS OF PARTICULAR STOCK, COMMODITY SAMPLE,

8) TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF PARTICULAR STOCK, COMMODITY SAMPLE.

9) OUR MAGAGINE SAMPLE MONTHLY

10) OVERALL WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT WEEKLY

11) DETAILED EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS (ETFs)

12) SPECIAL REPORT OF TOP DISCOVERY MULTIBAGGERS OF ALL FRONT CAPS, MID CAPS AND SMALL CAPS.

13) USA MARKET RESEARCH AND TRADING PLATFORM- AND HUGE POTENTIALITY TO MAKE MONEY IN WEDNESDAY WINDFALL STRATEGY.

13) New products report (IN DETAIL)

1) GLOBAL INDICES (AMERICAN AND INDIAN)
2) INDIA VIX INDEX (OWN VOLATILITY INDEX)
3) CNX IT INDEX
4) COMMODITY OPTIONS

NEWS LETTERS

WE WILL PUBLISH FORTNIGHLY NEWSLETTERS REGARDING MONEY MAKING AND INDIAN AS WELL AS GLOBAL MARKETS, NEW STARETEGY AND THEORY. NAMED "ASSIDUOUS GLOBAL MARKET "

MEDIA REPRESENTATION

WE WILL REPRESENT OURSELF IN REGIONAL CHANNELS IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES AS WELL AS NATIONAL CHANNELS.

THANK YOU

ANNEXURE 1

GLOBAL OIL REPORTS DAILY

The IEA Oil Market Report (OMR) is one of the world's most authoritative and timely sources of data, forecasts and analysis on the global oil market – including detailed statistics and commentary on oil supply, demand, inventories, prices and refining activity, as well as oil trade for IEA and selected non-IEA countries.

INSTANT MARKET REPORT ALSO WILL BE PROVIDED. SO BE A SUCCESSFUL OIL TRADER.

ANNEXURE 2

AMERICAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS THAT EFFECTS INDIAN MARKETS ANALYSIS.

- **Main Indicators**

- **GDP Growth Rate**
- **Interest Rate**
- **Inflation Rate**
- **Unemployment Rate**
- **Government Debt to GDP**
- **Balance of Trade**
- **Current Account to GDP**
- **Credit Rating**

- **Markets**

- Commodity
- Currency
- Government Bond 10Y
- Stock Market

- **Labour**

- Employed Persons
- Employment Change
- Employment Rate
- Full Time Employment
- Initial Jobless Claims
- Job Vacancies
- Labor Force Participation Rate
- Labour Costs
- Long Term Unemployment Rate
- Minimum Wages
- Non Farm Payrolls
- Part Time Employment
- Population
- Productivity
- Retirement Age Men
- Retirement Age Women
- Unemployed Persons
- Unemployment Rate
- Wage Growth
- Wages
- Wages in Manufacturing
- Youth Unemployment Rate

- **Government**

- Asylum Applications
- Credit Rating
- Fiscal Expenditure
- Government Budget
- Government Budget Value
- Government Debt
- Government Debt to GDP
- Government Revenues
- Government Spending
- Government Spending to GDP
- Holidays
- Military Expenditure

- **Prices**

- Consumer Price Index CPI
- Core Consumer Prices
- Core Inflation Rate
- CPI Housing Utilities
- Export Prices
- Food Inflation
- GDP Deflator
- Harmonised Consumer Prices
- Harmonised Inflation Rate MoM
- Harmonised Inflation Rate YoY
- Import Prices
- Inflation Expectations
- Inflation Rate
- Inflation Rate MoM
- Producer Price Inflation MoM
- Producer Prices
- Producer Prices Change

- **Money**

- Banks Balance Sheet
- Cash Reserve Ratio
- Central Bank Balance Sheet
- Deposit Interest Rate
- Foreign Exchange Reserves
- Interbank Rate
- Interest Rate
- Lending Rate
- Loan Growth
- Loans to Private Sector
- Money Supply M0
- Money Supply M1
- Money Supply M2
- Money Supply M3
- Private Debt to GDP

- **Trade**

- Balance of Trade
- Capital Flows
- Crude Oil Production
- Current Account
- Current Account to GDP
- Exports

- External Debt
- Foreign Direct Investment
- Gold Reserves
- Imports
- Remittances
- Terms of Trade
- Terrorism Index
- Tourism Revenues
- Tourist Arrivals
- Weapons Sales

- **GDP**

- Full Year GDP Growth
- GDP
- GDP Annual Growth Rate
- GDP Constant Prices
- GDP from Agriculture
- GDP from Construction
- GDP from Manufacturing
- GDP from Mining
- GDP from Public Administration
- GDP from Services
- GDP from Transport
- GDP from Utilities
- GDP Growth Rate
- GDP per Capita
- GDP per Capita PPP
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation
- Gross National Product

- **Housing**

- Building Permits
- Construction Output
- Home Ownership Rate
- Housing Index
- Housing Starts
- Price to Rent Ratio
- Residential Property Prices

- **Business**

- Bankruptcies
- Business Confidence
- Capacity Utilization

- Car Production
- Car Registrations
- Cement Production
- Changes in Inventories
- Composite PMI
- Corporate Profits
- Corruption Index
- Corruption Rank
- Crude Oil Rigs
- Electricity Production
- Factory Orders
- Industrial Production
- Industrial Production Mom
- Leading Economic Index
- Manufacturing PMI
- Manufacturing Production
- Mining Production
- New Orders
- Services PMI
- Small Business Sentiment
- Steel Production
- Total Vehicle Sales
- ZEW Economic Sentiment Index

- **Taxes**

- Corporate Tax Rate
- Personal Income Tax Rate
- Sales Tax Rate
- Social Security Rate
- Social Security Rate For Companies
- Social Security Rate For Employees

- **Consumer**

- Bank Lending Rate
- Consumer Confidence
- Consumer Credit
- Consumer Spending
- Disposable Personal Income
- Gasoline Prices
- Households Debt to GDP
- Households Debt to Income
- Personal Savings
- Personal Spending
- Private Sector Credit

- Retail Sales MoM
- Retail Sales YoY

- **Climate**

- CO2 Emissions
- Precipitation
- Temperature

- **UN Comtrade**

- Exports by Country
- Exports by Category
- Imports by Country
- Imports by Category

- **World Bank**

- Development Indicators

- **News**

- News by Country
- Latest News Stream

- **Calendar**

- Economic Indicators
- Stock Earnings
- OPEC Meetings & Reports
- IMF Meetings
- G7 Summits
- G20 Meetings
- Holidays

What is the zero-to-hero option trading strategy?

It can be advantageous if applied correctly, but it’s crucial to comprehend the underlying principles before implementing it. This strategy focuses on capitalizing on sudden price movements that occur near options’ expiration. The zero-to-hero option trading strategy refers to a trading approach where an investor aims to transform a small or zero capital into substantial profits through options trading. This strategy typically involves taking on high-risk positions with the potential for significant returns

How does the zero-to-hero option trading strategy work?

- **Initial investment:** Start with a small amount of capital that you are willing to risk.
- **Educate yourself:** Learn the fundamentals of options trading, including the concepts of calls and puts, strike price, expiration dates, and option pricing.
- **Analysis and selection:** Conduct thorough research and analysis to identify potential opportunities in the options market. Look for stocks or assets with high volatility or upcoming events that may impact their prices.
- **Options trading:** Purchase options contracts based on your analysis. You have two main choices: buying call options (expecting the price to rise) or buying put options (anticipating the price to fall).
- **Manage risk:** Set stop-loss orders or implement risk management strategies to limit potential losses. It’s essential to have a clear exit strategy if the trade goes against your expectations.
- **Profit realization:** As the options’ underlying asset moves in your favor, the value of your options contracts increases. When you believe you have achieved a satisfactory profit, sell the contracts to realize your gains.
- **Continuous learning and refinement:** Keep learning and honing your options trading skills. Analyze your trades, identify patterns, and adapt your strategy accordingly.

zero-to-hero Option Strategy For Expiry Day

You first need to collect options data to understand exactly where index is going to expire. You may not get the exact level, but you will get a band within which the index is going to expire. For that go to spider software OI comparison chart

Just open this software on the expiry day morning. Concentrate on the first image. Locate the point when the last time the red bar is longer than the Green bar and the first time the Green bar is longer than the red bar. The red bars are put open interest and the Green bars are call open interest. See the image below:

What is Buy & Sell Options

Options trading lets you buy or sell contracts that give you the choice (but not the duty) to buy or sell an asset at a fixed price before a specific date.

Buying Options

A call option allows the buyer to purchase an underlying asset, such as a stock, at a predetermined price within a specific period. It provides the right, but not the obligation, to make the purchase. The option must be bought before it expires. If the call option is “in-the-money,” meaning the asset’s market price is higher than the predetermined price, the buyer can choose to buy the asset at that price before the expiration date. Some trading platforms offer automated buying options based on your preferences, broker rules, and the country’s regulations.

Selling Options

Put options are used when you think the value of an underlying asset will decrease. They give you the right, but not the obligation, to sell the asset at a predetermined price before the option expires.

When you purchase a put option, it means you expect the asset's price to drop below a certain level before the option's expiration date. As the price of the underlying asset goes down, the value of the put option increases in options trading.

Please note that options trading involves risks, and this strategy is based on your assessment of the market movement. It is essential to conduct thorough research and analysis and to have a clear understanding of options trading before implementing any strategy. Consider consulting with a financial advisor or professional trader for personalized advice.

Bank Nifty No Loss Strategy

Trading in the stock market can be a rewarding yet challenging endeavour. While one can make enormous amounts of money, a misstep can also prove to be a costly affair and one can end up losing a significant portion of their capital.

No wonder then that investors are always on the lookout for strategies that can minimize risk and maximize returns. One such strategy gaining popularity these days is the Bank Nifty No Loss strategy.

This approach aims to provide a reliable framework for traders to participate in the Bank Nifty index while minimizing potential losses.

White no trading strategy can ever eliminate losses completely, risk can be managed and mitigated.

What is Bank Nifty?

Before understanding Bank Nifty no loss strategy, let's know a few basics first. Bank Nifty is a sectoral index that represents the performance of the banking sector in the Indian stock market. It consists of the most liquid and actively traded banking stocks listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE).

Launched in 2009, the Bank Nifty is an index of the 12 biggest and most liquid banking stocks by market capitalisation.

The Bank Nifty has become so important an index such that several traders now manage to make their living exclusively trading in this index. This is what has led the trading community to devise several strategies around the Bank Nifty index.

As the banking sector plays a crucial role in the economy, Bank Nifty provides valuable insights into the overall market sentiment.

But the Bank Nifty index does not come without its own set of pros and cons. Since the index is volatile, it provides an opportunity for traders to generate some real profits as they can see that significant price jumps are very likely. An intraday trader can easily hope to generate returns of between 2-3% on a good trading day.

What is a Bank Nifty No Loss Strategy?

The Bank Nifty no loss strategy is designed to protect traders from incurring significant losses while participating in the Bank Nifty index. The core principle of this strategy is to use options to hedge against potential downsides.

Before we delve into the various Bank Nifty no loss strategies, here are a few things that a trader should keep in mind.

Identify the Trend:

The first step in implementing the Bank Nifty no loss strategy is to identify the prevailing trend in the index. This can be done using technical analysis tools and indicators. Recognizing the trend helps traders determine whether to take bullish (buy) or bearish (sell) positions.

Establish Stop Loss Levels:

Once the trend is identified, traders need to set stop loss levels. These levels act as safety nets and help limit potential losses in case the market moves against their positions. Stop loss orders can be placed based on support and resistance levels or other technical indicators.

Use Options for Hedging:

To protect against adverse price movements, traders can use options to hedge their positions. Options provide the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell Bank Nifty contracts at a predetermined price (strike price) within a specified period (expiry date). By strategically buying put or call options, traders can offset potential losses and limit their risk exposure.

Regular Monitoring:

It is crucial to regularly monitor the Bank Nifty index and adjust the hedge positions accordingly. As the market dynamics change, the stop loss levels and option positions may need to be modified to align with the evolving trend.

So, what are the various strategies that Bank Nifty traders can follow to minimise risk?

Selling Covered Calls

In the 'selling covered calls' strategy, call options are sold against shares of an underlying asset that one already owns. The premium received from selling the call option generates income. Now, if the underlying asset remains below the strike price of the call option, such an option will expire with no worth and the investor will keep the premium. But, if the underlying asset rises above the strike price, the investor may need to sell the shares at the strike price, limiting potential gains.

Selling Cash-Secured Puts

In the 'selling cash-secured puts' strategy, a put option is sold against an underlying asset with the intent of buying the asset if it is exercised. The premium received from selling the put option generates income. While adopting such a strategy if the underlying asset remains above the strike price of the put option, the option will expire worthless and the investor will get to pocket the premium. But if the underlying asset falls below the strike price, he or she may have to buy the asset at the strike price from the put option buyer.

Iron Condor

'Iron condor' essentially refers to a strategy that involves selling both a call option and a put option with the same expiration date, but at different strike prices. The difference between the two respective strike prices determines the profit and risk. The premium earned from selling the options generates income for the trader. If the underlying asset remains within the range of the two strike prices, the options will expire with no worth and the investor will keep the premium. However, if the underlying asset moves beyond either strike price, this way or that way, the investor may have to bear a loss.

Bank Nifty Covered Call Strategy

The Bank Nifty covered call strategy is a popular options trading strategy to generate income from an underlying asset. This also makes sure that the strategy helps provide downside protection.

This strategy can be applied to the Bank Nifty in the following ways.

1. Identify the underlying asset, which in this case is the Bank Nifty.

2. Buy Bank Nifty stocks. These include Axis Bank Ltd., Bandhan Bank Ltd., Bank of Baroda, Bajaj Finserv Ltd., HDFC Bank Ltd., ICICI Bank Ltd., IndusInd Bank Ltd, Kotak Mahindra Bank

Ltd, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India, Federal Bank Ltd. and AU Small Finance Bank Ltd.

3. Sell Call options: A trader can offload call options against the Bank Nifty shares he or she owns. This is done by selling call options contracts with a strike price above the current market price of Bank Nifty. One can also consider selling call option strike which has the highest Open Interest.

4. Earn premiums: Once a trader sells call options, he or she will receive a premium from the buyer of the option. The trader gets to keep this premium regardless of whether the option is actually exercised.

5. Profit and Loss: If the price of the Bank Nifty remains below the strike price of the call option at expiration, the option will expire worthless and you will keep the premium. However, if the Bank Nifty share price rises above the strike price of the call option at expiration, you may have to sell the shares at the strike price, limiting potential gains.

Bank Nifty Cash Secured Put Strategy

This strategy should typically be considered before using the covered-call strategy.

The cash secured put strategy involves selling put options on an underlying asset with the aim of buying the said asset if the option is used.

Here's a step-by-step guide on how the strategy can be applied to Bank Nifty.

1. Identify the underlying asset, which in this case is the Bank Nifty.

2. Identify the desired price at which the Bank Nifty can be bought if the option is exercised

3 Sell put options contracts at the desired strike price and expiration date. Selling the put options obligates the trader to buy the Bank Nifty shares at the strike price if the option is exercised.

4. Once the trader sells the put options, he or she will earn a premium from the buyer. This premium is the seller's income regardless of the outcome of the trend.

5. The trader will need to set aside some cash, of the order of Rs. 10 lakh, in their account to cover the purchase of the Bank Nifty stocks if the option is exercised.

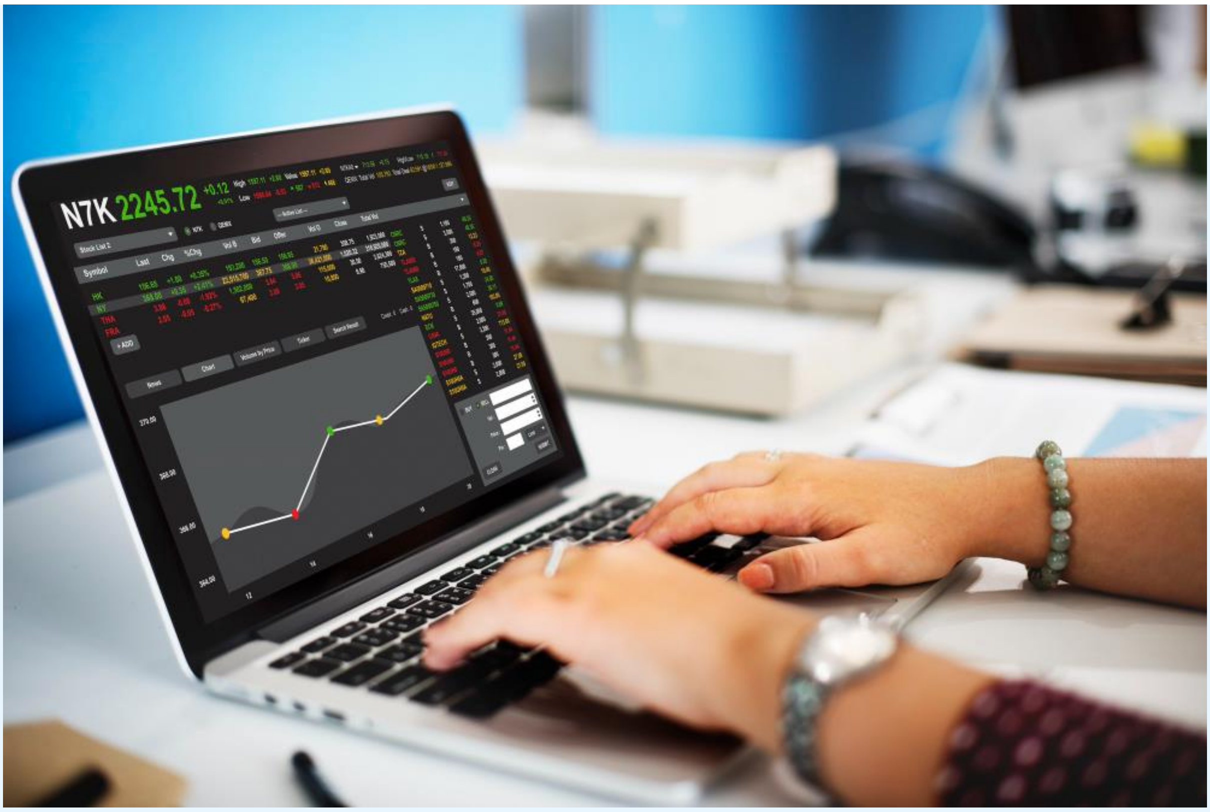
6. Profit and Loss: If the Bank Nifty share price remains above the strike price of the put option at expiration, the option will expire worthless and the trader will pocket the premium. On the other hand, if the Bank Nifty share price falls below the strike price of the put option at expiration, the trader may have to buy the shares at the strike price using the cash that had been set aside earlier. The premium which the trader had collected after selling the options will remain with them.

Risks in Executing Aforementioned Strategies

Like we mentioned above, no trading strategy is ever completely risk free and as a trader one can potentially incur big losses if one is not careful. All a trader can do is to mitigate the risk involved.

Risk related to Covered Call

Even the most accomplished trader can lose money if the underlying asset price falls significantly. Moreover, there is always the possibility of being assigned to sell the shares at the strike price if the underlying asset price rises above the strike price. So, this is a risk that every trader should be aware of before adopting the covered call strategy.



How to earn 1000 rs per day from the stock market

Introduction

Anyone who explores the stock market hopes to make a lot of money. As it provides bigger returns than other possibilities, the stock market is one of the most effective methods to generate money. The majority of visitors to the stock exchange wonder, "How to earn 1000 rs daily in the stock market?" However, due to a lack of skill and experience, some of them are unable to do so. A variety of domestic and global variables impact stock market movement which is not within anyone’s control.

When it involves investment, there are no limitations. You may begin with a minimum of Rs 1,000 or a maximum of Rs 1,000,000. There are no boundaries in the capital. There are no earnings restrictions. There is the potential to earn unlimited money via stock trading.

Different Ways to Earn in the Stock Market in India in 2024

● **Intraday Trading:** You must look for 'trending' equities, which are those that have the potential to move considerably upwards or downwards during the day. Investigate the stocks that have made headlines owing to earnings reports, announcements, or new company acquisitions.

● **Futures & Options:** Trading of certain equities on the NSE in the Futures & Options sector. Futures and Options are two additional trading tools for equities in the F&O market. The value of futures and options varies with the underlying share price. As a result, the cost of Reliance futures is determined by the value of Reliance shares, the cost of ICICI futures is determined by the value of ICICI shares, and so on.

● **Swing Trading:** Swing trading is the practice of entering a transaction to retain it for a couple of days. Swing trading will not yield a daily profit of Rs. 1000, but if your transaction is successful, you may reach your target profit within a few days.

How to earn 1,000 Rs per day from the share market- what are the rules?

If you want to make a profit every day, intraday trading is the route to go. Intraday trading entails purchasing and selling equities on the same day. Purchasing stocks should not be an investment but a means to benefit from price swings in the stock market. If you're wondering how to earn daily 1000 rupees in the share market, consider the following steps:

● Choose a few stocks to focus on.
● Before taking any action, monitor the performance of these stocks for at least 15 days.
● During this time, examine the stocks in several methods using indicators, oscillators, and volume. Super trend and the Moving Average are two of the most often utilized indicators. You can use oscillators such as Stochastics or the Relative Strength Index.
● If you monitor your target stocks during market hours daily, you will achieve a high degree of precision in a matter of days. You will be better able to comprehend price changes.

● You may now determine the entry and exit points based on the indications you utilized and your research.
● Before you invest, you should also decide on a stop loss and an objective.

What are the rules?

If you're pondering how to earn 1000 rs per day from the share market, the techniques listed below should help you earn money from stocks if you adhere to them.

1. Trade in high-volume stocks

The first guideline of trading stocks is to focus on equities with high volume or liquidity. The number of shares that pass from one hand to the other during a day is referred to as "volume," and because the place must be shut before the trading hour ends, the stock's liquidity affects the likelihood of benefit. Take the time to investigate the stocks in which you intend to invest thoroughly.

Following your conclusion, you should evaluate the analyses and viewpoints of others. Invest in such stocks or indexes only if you have faith in their performance. Make a list of eight to ten stocks in which you wish to invest and begin investigating them. Before you invest, keep a close eye on how the values of these stocks move.

2. Leave your greed and fears at the door

In the stock market, two unforgivable rules must be avoided at all costs. Traders' judgments are frequently impacted by emotions like greed and fear. It's preferable if you can take these psychological elements in mind when making trading selections. They can force traders to chew more than they can handle, which is never a beneficial move.

It is vital to choose a few stocks and focus oneself entirely on them. No trader will earn a profit every day. If you keep chasing the illusion, you will eventually disappoint yourself. So, when the wind blows against you, you will have no option but to lose. You should always be conscious of the restrictions and attempt to adhere to them as an intraday trader.

3. Maintain consistent entry and exit points

These two major pillars underpin the stock market. As a trader, one must classify these points accurately. Only when you've finished this will you think about generating a profit. Before placing a purchase order, consider the portfolio's entry point and price goal. The price goal is the cost at which it is properly priced after considering its past and predicted earnings.

If the company is trading below its goal price, this is an excellent moment to buy since you will profit when it returns to or surpasses its target price. Maintaining a fixed entry and exit point will also discourage you from trading your stocks as soon as their value rises. As a byproduct, you may miss a greater profit chance if the stock price rises. Fear and greed can be alleviated by maintaining fixed entrance and exit locations, which eliminates a portion of the complexity of the task.

4. Use a Stop-Loss Order to Limit Your Loss

One of the most important parts of intraday trading is the stop-loss. A stop-loss intends to restrict a trader's losses. Stop-loss orders can help you reduce your losses, therefore, you should employ this approach often.

Stop losses are essential for intraday traders who do not want to lose significantly. Set a stop-loss order that is appropriate to your target. As a beginner, put your stop-loss at 1%. An example will help you grasp this better. Assume you acquire shares in a firm for Rs 1500 and set your stop-loss at 1% at Rs 15.

As a result, as soon as the price falls to Rs. 1,480, you close the trade, preventing additional loss. This can help maintain your losses under control, making it simpler to reach your financial objective. How does a stop loss function? The stop loss is established so that when the prices fall below a certain limit, the trigger is triggered, and the stocks are automatically sold.

So, if you wish to limit your possible loss if prices suddenly decrease, this is a highly useful technique.

5. Observe the Trend

Following the trend is your greatest bet for generating profits when it comes to intraday trading. Is it reasonable to predict pattern reversals in a single day? It is improbable that making trading decisions based on the probability of a trend reversal will result in profits most of the time.

How to Earn 1000 Rs per Day from Share Market- From Multiple Trades with Small Profits?

Most brokers offer capital leverage. As a result, it is simple for buyers to make a small-capital investment. The entire margin needed to trade 1 lot of Nifty in MIS, for example, is about Rs. 32,587. The Nifty futures trading margin is much lower for bracket and cover orders. It is around Rs. 10,000.

Some psychological elements, such as fear and greed, also influence the stock market. So try not to fall into the trap. Making a modest profit on several trades may be the greatest approach for making money in the stock market.

Synchronise Your Moves with the Market

The marketplace is not completely predictable; even experienced specialists using sophisticated technologies are unable to forecast market moves. There are instances when all the chart patterns point to a bull market, yet there may still be a fall. Some of these criteria are only suggestive and do not promise anything. If the market swings against traders' predictions, it is best to quit the position to prevent significant losses.

Stock returns might be quite rewarding, but generating lesser profits by using these intraday tips and advice must be adequate. Intraday trading gives higher leverage, allowing for decent gains in a single day. Being satisfied is essential for success as an intraday trader. Profit and loss occur almost instantaneously in the stock market. One cannot prevent loss. It is included in intraday trading. Making a profit is not always difficult if you have the necessary knowledge and expertise.

6. Steps to Start Stock Trading Like a Pro (With Real-Life Examples)

1. Create a Trading Account and Deposit Funds.

2. Select Trending Stocks Using Finance Websites/Apps: Follow an excellent finance blog for market-related news and to identify 'trending' stocks (ET, Moneycontrol). These websites publish 'Hot Stocks' or 'Stocks in the News for the day every morning before market hours.

3. Choose three 'trending' stocks to trade: I chose the following stocks from the list of City Union Bank, SpiceJet, InterGlobe Aviation, Praj Industries, and Eicher Motors for the reasons stated below.
● Indigo - Travel-related equities rose that week on rumours that Russia was producing COVID treatment. Positive news may have driven the stock price even higher.
● Eicher Motor - With very poor quarterly results, this may be an excellent time to sell.
● City Union Bank - Very good quarterly earnings, particularly during COVID periods when banks struggle with NPAs. The stock price should rise as a result of this.

4. Analyze the Price Charts of Picked Stocks

5. Form an Opinion About the Stock You Want to Trade: I decided to trade City Union Bank. I did not select Eicher Motors since the general market was rising, and I did not wish to change a 'sell' move on a positive day. I did not select Indigo since it had already jumped by 20% in the previous two days, and I was unsure whether it would rise more.

6. Determine the Right Entry/Exit Level and Place the Trade: Before placing a trade, it is critical to wait and watch the price chart to determine how the market is responding to the news. Here are some simple guidelines to help you determine trade levels:
● Do not trade during the first 15 minutes of the market opening. Examine the initial candles.
● If you want to buy a stock, wait for 2-3 successive green candles.
● Set your stop loss 1-1.5% below the purchase price.
● Exit the transaction if you observe three consecutive red candles

7. Place Trades Once You've Gained Confidence

Fundamental Analysis: Principles, Types, and How to Use It.

What Is Fundamental Analysis?

Fundamental analysis (FA) measures a security's intrinsic value by examining related economic and financial factors. Intrinsic value is the value of an investment based on the issuing company's financial situation and current market and economic conditions.

Fundamental analysts study anything that can affect the security's value, from macroeconomic factors such as the state of the economy and industry conditions to microeconomic factors like the effectiveness of the company's management.

The end goal is to determine a number that an investor can compare with a security's current price to see whether the security is undervalued or overvalued by other investors.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Fundamental analysis is a method of determining a stock's real or "fair market" value.
- Fundamental analysts search for stocks currently trading at prices higher or lower than their real value.
- If the fair market value is higher than the market price, the stock is deemed undervalued, and a buy recommendation is given.
- If the fair market value is lower than the market price, the stock is deemed overvalued, and the recommendation might be not to buy or to sell if the stock is held.
- In contrast, technical analysts favor studying the historical price trends of the stock to predict short-term future trends.

Understanding Fundamental Analysis

Fundamental analysis is usually done from a macro to micro perspective to identify securities that are not correctly priced by the market.

Analysts typically study, in order:

- The overall state of the economy
- The strength of the specific industry
- The financial performance of the company issuing the stock

This ensures they arrive at a fair market value for the stock.

Sources for Fundamental Analysis

Fundamental analysis uses publicly available financial data to evaluate the value of an investment. The data is recorded on financial statements such as quarterly and annual reports and filings like the 10-Q (quarterly) or 10-K (annual). The 8-K is also informative because public companies must file it any time a reportable event occurs, like an acquisition or upper-level management change.

Most public—and many private—companies list annual reports on the investor relation sections of their websites, highlighting financial decisions made and results achieved throughout the year.

For example, you might perform a fundamental analysis of a bond's value by looking at economic factors such as interest rates and the overall state of the economy. Then, you'd evaluate the bond market and use financial data from similar bond issuers. Finally, you'd analyze the financial data from the issuing company, including external factors such as potential changes in its credit rating. You could also read through the 8-K, 10-Q, 10-K, and the issuer's annual reports to find out what they are doing, their goals, or other issues.

Fundamental analysis uses a company's revenues, earnings, future growth, return on equity, profit margins, and other data to determine a company's underlying value and potential for future growth.

Intrinsic Value

One of the primary assumptions behind fundamental analysis is that a stock's current price often does not fully reflect the value of the company when compared to publicly available financial data. A second assumption is that the value reflected from the company's fundamental data is more likely to be closer to the true value of the stock.

Intrinsic value means something different in stock valuation than in options trading. Option pricing uses a standard calculation for intrinsic value, while it can be calculated in many different ways for a stock.

For example, say that a company's stock was trading at $20, and after extensive research on the company, an analyst determines that it ought to be worth $24. Another analyst does equal research but decides it should be worth $26.

Many investors will consider the average of these estimates and assume that the stock's intrinsic value may be near $25. Often investors consider these estimates highly relevant because they want to buy stocks trading at prices significantly below these intrinsic values.

This leads to a third major assumption of fundamental analysis: In the long run, the stock market will reflect the fundamentals. The problem is, no one knows how long "the long run" really is. It could be days or years.

This is what fundamental analysis is all about. By focusing on a particular business, an investor can estimate the intrinsic value of a firm and find opportunities to buy at a discount or sell at a premium. The investment will pay off when the market catches up to the fundamentals.

Fundamental analysis is used most often for stocks, but it is useful for evaluating any security, from a bond to a derivative. If you consider the fundamentals, from the broader economy to the company details, you are doing a fundamental analysis.

Quantitative and Qualitative Fundamental Analysis

The problem with defining the word fundamentals is that it can cover anything related to the economic well-being of a company. They include numbers like revenue and profit, but they can also include anything from a company's market share to the quality of its management.

The various fundamental factors can be grouped into two categories: quantitative and qualitative. The financial meaning of these terms isn't much different from well-known definitions:

- **Quantitative**: information that can be shown using numbers, figures, ratios, or formulas
- **Qualitative**: rather than a quantity of something, it is its quality, standard, or nature

In this context, quantitative fundamentals are hard numbers. They are the measurable characteristics of a business. That's why the biggest source of quantitative data is financial statements. Revenue, profit, assets, and more can be accurately measured.

The qualitative fundamentals are less tangible. They might include the quality of a company's key executives, brand-name recognition, patents, and proprietary technology.

Neither qualitative nor quantitative analysis is inherently better. Many analysts consider them together.

Qualitative Fundamentals to Consider

There are four key fundamentals that analysts always consider when regarding a company. All are qualitative rather than quantitative. They include:

The Business Model

What exactly does the company do? This isn't as straightforward as it seems. If a company's business model is based on selling fast-food chicken, is it making its money that way? Or is it just coasting on royalty and franchise fees?

Competitive Advantage

A company's long-term success is primarily driven by its ability to maintain a competitive advantage—and keep it. Powerful competitive advantages, such as Coca-Cola's brand name and Microsoft's domination of the personal computer operating system, create a moat around a business allowing it to keep competitors at bay and enjoy growth and profits. When a company can achieve a competitive advantage, its shareholders can be well rewarded for decades.

Management

Some believe management is the most important criterion for investing in a company. It makes sense: Even the best business model is doomed if the company's leaders fail to execute the plan properly. While it's hard for retail investors to meet and truly evaluate managers, you can look at the corporate website and check the resumes of the top brass and the board members. How well did they perform in previous jobs? Have they been unloading a lot of their stock shares lately?

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance describes the policies in place within an organization denoting the relationships and responsibilities between management, directors, and stakeholders. These policies are defined and determined in the company charter, its bylaws, and corporate laws and regulations. You want to do business with a company that is run ethically, fairly, transparently, and efficiently. Particularly note whether management respects shareholder rights and shareholder interests. Make sure their communications to shareholders are transparent, clear, and understandable. If you don't get it, it's probably because they don't want you to.

Industry

It's also important to consider a company's industry: its customer base, market share among firms, industry-wide growth, competition, regulation, and business cycles. Learning how the industry works will give an investor a deeper understanding of a company's financial health.

Quantitative Fundamentals to Consider: Financial Statements

Financial statements are the medium by which a company discloses information concerning its financial performance. Followers of fundamental analysis use quantitative information from financial statements to make investment decisions. The three most important financial statements are income statements, balance sheets, and cash flow statements.

The Balance Sheet

The balance sheet represents a record of a company's assets, liabilities, and equity at a particular point in time. It is called a balance sheet because the three sections—assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity—must balance using the formula:

Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity

Assets represent the resources the business owns or controls at a given time. This includes items such as cash, inventory, machinery, and buildings. The other side of the equation represents the total financing value the company has used to acquire those assets.

Financing comes as a result of liabilities or equity. Liabilities represent debts or obligations that must be paid. In contrast, equity represents the total value of money that the owners have contributed to the business—including retained earnings, which is the profit left after paying all current obligations, dividends, and taxes.

The Income Statement

While the balance sheet takes a snapshot approach in examining a business, the income statement measures a company's performance over a specific time frame. Technically, you could have a balance sheet for a month or even a day, but you'll only see public companies report quarterly and annually.

The income statement presents revenues, expenses, and profit generated from the business' operations for that period.

Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows represents a record of a business' cash inflows and outflows over a period of time. Typically, a statement of cash flows focuses on the following cash-related activities:

- **Cash from investing (CFI)**: Cash used for investing in assets, as well as the proceeds from the sale of other businesses, equipment, or long-term assets
- **Cash from financing (CFF)**: Cash paid or received from the issuing and borrowing of funds
- **Operating Cash Flow (OCF)**: Cash generated from day-to-day business operations

The cash flow statement is important because it's challenging for a business to manipulate its cash situation. There is plenty that aggressive accountants can do to manipulate earnings, but it's tough to fake cash in the bank. For this reason, some investors use the cash flow statement as a more conservative measure of a company's performance.

Fundamental analysis relies on using financial ratios drawn from data on corporate financial statements to make inferences about a company's value and prospects.

Example of Fundamental Analysis

The Coca-Cola Company is a prime example that can be used in fundamental analysis. To begin, an analyst would examine the economy using some published metrics:

- Consumer price index (inflation measure)
- Gross domestic product growth
- Exports/imports
- Purchasing manager's index
- Interest rates

Then, the sector and industry would be examined using statistics and metrics from various reports and competitor companies. Lastly, the analysts would gather the reports from Coca-Cola or the Security and Exchange Commission's Edgar filings database.1

Analysts might also use data gathered by another firm, such as CSIMarket. CSIMarket provides fundamental analysis data for investors, so you could begin by assessing the value of Coca-Cola's assets, income streams, debts, and liabilities. You might find comparisons of objective metrics such as revenue, profits, and growth, especially in the context of the broader beverage industry.

Using CSIMarket's analysis, the analyst could compare growth rates to the industry and sector Coca-Cola operates in, along with the other information provided, to see if the company is valued correctly. For example, as of August 2022, for the trailing twelve months (TTM), Coca-Cola had (using only a few of the possible ratios and metrics):2

	Coca-Cola	Industry	Sector
Y/Y Revenue Growth	13.48%	10.86%	16.18%
P/E Ratio	29.12	25.16	18.68
Price to Free Cash Flow	24	7.45	4.23
Debt to Equity (TTM)	1.57	0.14	0.11
Quick Ratio (TTM)	0.16	0.24	0.2
Return on Equity (TTM)	13.14%	30.21%	23.16%
Return on Assets (TTM)	11.5%	8.69%	7.91%
Return on Investment (TTM)	13.14%	19.76%	15.84%
Revenue per Employee (TTM)	$111,578	$55,015	$66,896

One factor not shown in an analysis of ratios and numbers is how long a company has been around and the conditions they have weathered. Coca-Cola was founded in 1892 in Atlanta, Georgia.3 It has stayed in business through several wars, depressions, recessions, epidemics, pandemics, stock market crashes, and a global financial crisis. Not many companies can claim a history like that.

Additionally, a company's brand can add value to an investment. Coca-Cola has been providing beverages for a long time, and its logo is recognized worldwide.

So, an analyst can combine brand, longevity, growth above that of the beverages manufacturing industry, an above average price-to-earnings ratio, and good return on investment.

Coca-Cola has more debt than equity, but it also generates more returns using its assets than the rest of the industry. The company doesn't have as much liquidity as other companies, but it seems the industry hovers on pretty low quick ratios. More than 1.0 means a company can pay its short-term obligations quickly—so in general, most of the industry is low, but Coca-Cola has more than $1 billion in net cash flows, which gives it a lot of wriggle room.4

An interesting measurement is how much revenue one employee generates. Coca-Cola employees generate about twice as much revenue as employees for comparative companies. This might warrant a deeper investigation into what Coca-Cola is doing differently. They may have invested in new technology or have much more efficient systems. Looking over press releases and reading company reports can provide insights into what the company is doing. It might also be that Coca-Cola simply sells more products than its competitors, so it's important to review any reports and releases and conduct a fundamental analysis carefully.

What Is Fundamental Analysis and Its Objective?

Fundamental analysis uses publicly available financial information and reports to determine whether a stock and the issuing company are valued correctly by the market.

What Are the Types of Fundamental Analysis?

There are two types of fundamental analysis, qualitative and quantitative.

What Are the 3 Layers of Fundamental Analysis?

When conducting an analysis, you start with economic analysis, then analyze the industry, then the company.

Why Is Fundamental Analysis Important?

Fundamental analysis allows you to see what the market value for a company should be. Many investors only look at the price a stock is currently trading at and what it has traded at instead of analyzing what lies behind the stock. A stock is issued by a company, so its overall performance is related to the financial performance of the company.

What Are the Tools for Fundamental Analysis?

Analysts use many tools. Some examples are financial reports, ratios from the reports, spreadsheets, charts, graphs, infographics, government agency reports on industries and the economy, and market reports.

The Bottom Line

Fundamental analysis is a valuation tool used by stock analysts to determine whether a stock is over- or undervalued by the market. It considers the economic, market, industry, and sector conditions a company operates in and its financial performance.

Financial ratios generated from financial reports and government industry and economic reports are used to valuate a company. Not every analyst uses the same tools or views stocks similarly—you might determine a stock is valued differently than another analyst.

What's important is that the stock you analyze meets your criteria for value and that your analysis creates actionable information for you.

Approaches to Security Analysis

Behaviour of stock prices is an important area of research in finance. A plethora of research studies have shown share price movements for developed as well as developing countries since the decade of 1960's. The stock market provides the market price of a share or "What the price is". It is the price at which a share can be bought or sold. However a prospective investor as well as an existing shareholder is interested more in knowing "What the price should be" or what is the real worth of a share. So that a 'buy' or 'sell' decision can be made. In a bid to answer this question and predict share price, the following three approaches to security valuation have evolved over the years.

1. Fundamental Analysis :

   It is based on the premise that in the long run true or fair value of an equity share is equal to its intrinsic value. The intrinsic value of a share is the present value of all future expected cash inflows from the share. If the intrinsic value is greater than current price of the share, the share is underpriced and hence a good buy. On the other hand, if intrinsic value is less than current price of the share, it is over priced and hence a good 'sell'. The future expected cash inflows from a share depends upon a wide array of factors including company's performance and future prospects. Fundamental analysis is used primarily to identify securities that are mispriced i.e. that are undervalued or overvalued. However fundamental analyst needs to be equipped with certain financial and statistical skills in order to perform it. Fundamental analysis, especially company analysis is dealt in detail in this chapter.

   Technical Analysis :

   Technical analysis is based on the premise that 'history repeats itself'. Hence future price movements can be well predicted on the basis of past price and volume data. Technical analysts are therefore called "chartists" because they study various charts and patterns to predict 'What the price should be". Technical analysis is done on the basis of trend analysis of past prices. Technical analysis is used primarily to time the market i.e. in identifying the right time to buy or sell. It must be noted that technical analysis predicts future prices over a short period of time and hence may not be useful for a long term investor who just want to buy and hold the securities. Technical analysis is dealt in detail in next chapter.

   Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) :

   The proponents of EMH, led by Eugene Fama in 1970, believe that share prices at any time reflect their true intrinsic value and hence all available information is already reflected in market price of a share. It is the flow of new information which changes share price.

These are some of the rules on **how to do fundamental analysis on stocks**, but these rules are not exhaustive and can differ based on the industry.

S. No.	Ratios	Explanation
1.	EPS (Earning per share)	Increasing EPS for last 3-5 years are a good sign
2.	Price to earning (PE) Ratio	Lowest among the industry peers
3.	Return on Equity	Average 3 years is less than 15% is preferred
4.	Debt to Equity	Less than 0.5 is preferred
5.	Current Ratio	Greater than 1 is preferred

Past financial results

You can easily check the past financial results of a company by analyzing its all three financial statements like Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Statement and Cash FLow Statement.
The thumb rule is that if revenues or sales, net profit and margin are increasing for the last five years, then it is a good stock to consider for long-term investment purposes. You can also check the operating cost, expenses, assets and liabilities, net cash flow, etc.

Competitors Analysis

The next step is to make a comparison of a company with its peers in the industry. You can check the USP (Unique Selling Proposition), competitive advantage, product costing, product pricing, brand value and future strategies of competitors in the industry.

Debt of the company

The next step in how to do fundamental analysis of stocks is to check the total debt of the company which means how much money a company owes to its creditors. Before paying you a dividend, they have to pay the debt amount and interest to its creditors or its debenture holders.
Higher the debt amount to be paid, lower will be chances of paying a dividend on equity. The thumb rule is that if debt to equity ratio is less than 1, then that stock should be preferred.

Future prospects and strategies

You should always check the future prospects and strategies of a company because the returns you want to get are based on the future possibilities but not on the past events.

Therefore, for achieving the long-term goal you should invest in those companies whose products are relevant for the next 10 years from now such as FMCG, healthcare, IT and others.
You can also check with the quantitative future prospects by making the financial models of a particular company and calculating their DCF valuation and compare the future intrinsic value of a share with the current value of a shar

Types of fundamental analysis

Fundamental analysis is the process of studying qualitative and quantitative factors that will affect the business. This process can be done in two ways : Top - down and bottom-up approach.

- In a top - down approach, investors will first check the macroeconomic factors before analyzing a particular stock. For example, if they are looking at Airtel stock, they will first see the telecom industry sector before checking the details of Airtel.
- In a bottom - up approach, investors will first analyze the individual stock and then check the factors affecting it. For example, if they are looking at Airtel stock, they will first see the Airtel stock and then study about the current state of telecom industry.

The two types of fundamental analysis of a company are qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis.

1. Qualitative analysis includes studying the industry structure, management analysis, corporate governance, earnings quality and asset-liability analysis. It is the study of qualitative factors of a company and it is also called a hygiene check of a company.

It is a subjective opinion and can differ from industry to industry. It totally depends on the investor's choice given on **how to analysis stock market** in addition to studying the company's fundamentals.

S. No.	Factors	Explanation
1.	Nature of Business	• Industry profitability • Expected industry growth rate • Entry barriers for other companies • Bargaining power of customers, suppliers and company
2.	Corporate Governance	• Size of board of directors • No. of independent directors • Relation of independent directors with the management • Number of times company's account are audited in a fair manner
3.	Nature of Assets and	• Type of assets invested

	Liabilities	• Investment in the replacement and maintenance of old assets • Investment in new assets • Financing of assets • Debt amount and its uses
4.	Quality of Earnings	• Key source of company's earnings • Amount of cash and cash receivables • Expenses and its occurence • Amount of non- cash income and expenses

- Quantitative analysis includes ratio analysis and projected earnings analysis. This is a subjective analysis which includes a numerical basis. All the three financial statements, namely balance sheet, profit and loss statement and cash flow statement will be analysed.
- Balance Sheet is a statement of a company's assets and liabilities at a particular point of time. It will indicate what a company owns and what it owes.
- Profit and Loss statement or Income statement will indicate about a company's revenues, expenses, sales, profit or loss made during a certain period. It will tell about different sources of the company's income, expenses incurred and its earning capacity to meet its obligations.
- Cash Flow Statement will indicate about the inflows and outflows of cash during a year. It will indicate whether its net cash flow is positive or negative.

S. No.	**Factors**	**Explanation**
1.	Ratio Analysis	• Activity Ratios • Liquidity Ratios • Solvency Ratios • Profitability Ratios
2.	Projected Earnings	• Use of dividends to estimate share value • Estimate company earnings like revenue, income, sales, expenses etc.

Importance of fundamental analysis

Company analysis, industry analysis, future profit outlook and economic conditions are being considered to study the **fundamentals of stock market** and any company's stock.

- Suppose you want to buy a TCS share and the current market price is ₹ 3000 per share. By doing the fundamental analysis, it is found out that TCS share's true value is ₹ 4,000 per share. Buying that stock will be advantageous to the investor because it is available at the price less than its intrinsic value.

- If the current market price is lower than its intrinsic value, then it is an undervalued stock and indicates buying opportunity.
- If the current market price is higher than its intrinsic value, then it is an overvalued stock and indicates selling opportunity.

Conclusion

The answer to the question of **how to analyse share market** or **how to do fundamental analysis of stock** is very subjective and based on the investor's particular choice. But without any doubt, fundamental analysis is very important for long-term investors and provides help in calculating real or intrinsic value of a stock.
This is not an investment advisory. The blog is for information purposes only. Investments in the securities market are subject to market risks, read all the related documents carefully before investing. Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Please consider your specific investment requirements, risk tolerance, goal, time frame, risk and reward balance, and the cost associated with the investment before choosing a fund, or designing a portfolio that suits your needs. The performance and returns of any investment portfolio can neither be predicted nor guaranteed.

Technical Analysis: What It Is and How to Use It in Investing

What Is Technical Analysis?

Technical analysis is a trading discipline employed to evaluate investments and identify trading opportunities by analyzing statistical trends gathered from trading activity, such as price movement and volume. Unlike fundamental analysis, which attempts to evaluate a security's value based on business results such as sales and earnings, technical analysis focuses on the study of price and volume.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Technical analysis is a trading discipline employed to evaluate investments and identify trading opportunities in price trends and patterns seen on charts.

- Technical analysts believe past trading activity and price changes of a security can be valuable indicators of the security's future price movements.
- Technical analysis may be contrasted with fundamental analysis, which focuses on a company's financials rather than historical price patterns or stock trends.
- **Understanding Technical Analysis**
- Technical analysis tools are used to scrutinize the ways supply and demand for a security will affect changes in price, volume, and implied volatility. It operates from the assumption that past trading activity and price changes of a security can be valuable indicators of the security's future price movements when paired with appropriate investing or trading rules.
- It is often used to generate short-term trading signals from various charting tools, but can also help improve the evaluation of a security's strength or weakness relative to the broader market or one of its sectors. This information helps analysts improve their overall valuation estimate.
- Technical analysis as we know it today was first introduced by Charles Dow and the Dow Theory in the late 1800s.1
- John J. Murphy. "Technical Analysis of the Financial Markets: A Comprehensive Guide to Trading Methods and Applications," Page 23. Penguin, 1999.
- Several noteworthy researchers including William P. Hamilton, Robert Rhea, Edson Gould, and John Magee further contributed to Dow Theory concepts helping to form its basis. Nowadays technical analysis has evolved to include hundreds of patterns and signals developed through years of research.

USING TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Professional analysts often use technical analysis in conjunction with other forms of research. Retail traders may make decisions based solely on the price charts of a security and similar statistics, but practicing equity analysts rarely limit their research to fundamental or technical analysis alone.

Technical analysis can be applied to any security with historical trading data. This includes stocks, futures, commodities, fixed-income, currencies, and other securities. In fact, technical analysis is far more prevalent in commodities and forex markets where traders focus on short-term price movements.

Technical analysis attempts to forecast the price movement of virtually any tradable instrument that is generally subject to forces of supply and demand, including stocks, bonds, futures, and currency pairs. In fact, some view technical analysis as simply the study of supply and demand forces as reflected in the market price movements of a security.

Technical analysis most commonly applies to price changes, but some analysts track numbers other than just price, such as trading volume or open interest figures.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS INDICATORS

Across the industry, there are hundreds of patterns and signals that have been developed by researchers to support technical analysis trading. Technical analysts have also developed numerous types of trading systems to help them forecast and trade on price movements.

Some indicators are focused primarily on identifying the current market trend, including support and resistance areas, while others are focused on determining the strength of a trend and the likelihood of its continuation. Commonly used technical indicators and charting patterns include trendlines, channels, moving averages, and momentum indicators.

In general, technical analysts look at the following broad types of indicators:

- Price trends
- Chart patterns
- Volume and momentum indicators
- Oscillators
- Moving averages
- Support and resistance levels

Underlying Assumptions of Technical Analysis

There are two primary methods used to analyze securities and make investment decisions: fundamental analysis and technical analysis. Fundamental analysis involves analyzing a company's financial statements to determine the fair value of the business, while technical analysis assumes that a security's price already reflects all publicly available information and instead focuses on the statistical analysis of price movements.

Technical analysis attempts to understand the market sentiment behind price trends by looking for patterns and trends rather than analyzing a security's fundamental attributes.

Charles Dow released a series of editorials discussing technical analysis theory. His writings included two basic assumptions that have continued to form the framework for technical analysis trading.

1. Markets are efficient with values representing factors that influence a security's price, but
2. Even random market price movements appear to move in identifiable patterns and trends that tend to repeat over time.[2]

Today the field of technical analysis builds on Dow's work. Professional analysts typically accept three general assumptions for the discipline:

1. The market discounts everything: Technical analysts believe that everything from a company's fundamentals to broad market factors to market psychology is already

priced into the stock. This point of view is congruent with the Efficient Markets Hypothesis (EMH) which assumes a similar conclusion about prices. The only thing remaining is the analysis of price movements, which technical analysts view as the product of supply and demand for a particular stock in the market.
2. Price moves in trends: Technical analysts expect that prices, even in random market movements, will exhibit trends regardless of the time frame being observed. In other words, a stock price is more likely to continue a past trend than move erratically. Most technical trading strategies are based on this assumption.
3. History tends to repeat itself: Technical analysts believe that history tends to repeat itself. The repetitive nature of price movements is often attributed to market psychology, which tends to be very predictable based on emotions like fear or excitement. Technical analysis uses chart patterns to analyze these emotions and subsequent market movements to understand trends. While many forms of technical analysis have been used for more than 100 years, they are still believed to be relevant because they illustrate patterns in price movements that often repeat themselves.3

Technical Analysis vs. Fundamental Analysis

Fundamental analysis and technical analysis, the major schools of thought when it comes to approaching the markets, are at opposite ends of the spectrum. Both methods are used for researching and forecasting future trends in stock prices, and like any investment strategy or philosophy, both have their advocates and adversaries.

Fundamental analysis is a method of evaluating securities by attempting to measure the intrinsic value of a stock. Fundamental analysts study everything from the overall economy and industry conditions to the financial condition and management of companies. Earnings, expenses, assets, and liabilities are all important characteristics to fundamental analysts.

Technical analysis differs from fundamental analysis in that the stock's price and volume are the only inputs. The core assumption is that all known fundamentals are factored into price; thus, there is no need to pay close attention to them. Technical analysts do not attempt to measure a security's intrinsic value, but instead, use stock charts to identify patterns and trends that suggest what a stock will do in the future.

Limitations of Technical Analysis

Some analysts and academic researchers expect that the EMH demonstrates why they shouldn't expect any actionable information to be contained in historical price and volume data; however, by the same reasoning, neither should business fundamentals provide any actionable information. These points of view are known as the weak form and semi-strong form of the EMH.

Another criticism of technical analysis is that history does not repeat itself exactly, so price pattern study is of dubious importance and can be ignored. Prices seem to be better modeled by assuming a random walk.

A third criticism of technical analysis is that it works in some cases but only because it constitutes a self-fulfilling prophecy. For example, many technical traders will place a stop-loss order below the 200-day moving average of a certain company. If a large number of traders have done so and the stock reaches this price, there will be a large number of sell orders, which will push the stock down, confirming the movement traders anticipated.

Then, other traders will see the price decrease and also sell their positions, reinforcing the strength of the trend. This short-term selling pressure can be considered self-fulfilling, but it will have little bearing on where the asset's price will be weeks or months from now.

In sum, if enough people use the same signals, they could cause the movement foretold by the signal, but over the long run, this sole group of traders cannot drive the price.

SAMP;E FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS REPORTS

Artemis Medicare Services Ltd.

CMP: Rs. 127 | Target: Rs.193

Upside: 52%

- Established in July 2007 by promoters of Apollo Tyres, Artemis Hospital is one of the leading health care service providers in Delhi NCR. Company Operates one super specialty hospital in Gurgaon with 541 bed and has also diversified in assets light model with 5 smaller hospital of bed anywhere between 25-40 beds each. Company has set up 3 Daffodil by Artemis Hospital for Luxury specialty healthcare services for mother and childcare and 2 Artemis Lite a Friendly neighborhood multispecialty hospital. Company also has a Joint venture with Philips Medical Systems Netherlands BV with company holding of 65%, wherein company has setup 9 Cardiac care centers again on asset light model. These comprehensive cardiology centers at tier 2 and 3 cities provides affordable quality care services.
- **Expansion at Multi specialty Hospital** In FY22 company added Tower II at existing location of hospital and increased around 140 bed. Within one and half year of operations, the full hospital is again at 70% utilization including expansion indicating strong demand for the medical services in the hospital. Company has planned for Tower 3 addition and the work for the same is already own. Company Expect to start Tower 3 facility with 180 bed addition in Q1FY25. Expansion at existing hospital helps faster improvement of utilization and also higher monetization of fixed cost leading to improvement in margin. The operating margin of this hospital has seen improvement

from 12% in FY22 to 15% in FY23 with improving utilization of Tower 2. We expect the margin to further improve to 16.5% by FY26 with improving utilization of Tower 3.

- **New Hospital expansion in Assets Light strategy:** Company is operating 3 Daffodil by Artemis Hospital with total bed capacity of 100 in North India. Daffodil offers Luxury specialty health care services for mother and childcare. Apart from Daffodil company alsooperate 2 Artemis Lite hospital with 70 bed again in NCR region where in company is looking to monetize the Brand and experience of its key specialty Hospital. In Artemis Lite company offers short stay surgeries catering to the local population across more than 10 specialties. In these hospital company do not investment in real estate and tie up for long term lease.

- Company is in the process of setting up 100 bed hospital for pediatric where in the operation of the hospital is expected to start in H1FY25. Out of the 5 hospital (3 Daffodil and 2 Lite) 3 hospital has started in FY23 as such operating at lower utilization level and incurring losses. As the assets lite mode of business continue to remain in Expansion mode with 1 Lite hospital started in Q1FY24 and one 100 bed pediatric hospital starting in H1FY25, The profitability will be lower in near term.

- **Artemis Cardiac Care (ACC) JV with Philips Medical Systems Netherlands BV** Artemis Cardiac Care is a JV between Company and Philips with company holding of 65%. JV operates comprehensive cardiology centres at tier 2 and 3 cities to provide affordable quality care services. ACC tie up with existing running hospital and set up Cardiac care Center within that. Company operates on revenue share model with minimum capital investment. Company has already operating 9 such centers (5 started in FY23) and has vision to reach 50 such center in next 3-4 years. This business is already broken even in Q4FY23 and reported EBITDA margin of 14%. Company expect to build on this and looking to open 3-5 center every year.

- We Expect Artemis to report 14% CAGR growth in number of Bed during FY23-FY26. The Revenue and EBITDA is Expected to grow at CAGR of 18/26% during FY23-FY26 respectively. With improvement of utilisation and asset light expansion, the ROE is likely to improve to 17.2% in FY26. Share is available at 9.6x FY26 EV/EBITDA. We recommend to Buy the stock with target price of Rs.193 based on 1 year forward EV/EBITDA of 20x

Figures in Rs Cr

Year	Revenues	Growth	EBITDA	Margin	PAT	EPS	PE	EV/EBITDA	RO
FY23	737	32.9%	93.9	12.7%	38.6	2.9	42.7	19.6	9.4
FY24E	857	16.3%	125.3	14.6%	44.9	3.3	36.7	15.7	10.4
FY25E	1023	19.3%	145.6	14.2%	54.3	4.0	30.4	13.3	11.6
FY26E	1202	17.5%	195.2	16.2%	93.3	7.0	17.7	9.6	17.2

RAMCO CEMENT

- Overall revenue for 1QFY24 came in 2% lower than NBIE estimate (Actual/Estimated: Rs22,411mn/Rs22,918mn) while EBITDA/T was
  ~23% below estimate (Actual/Estimated: Rs794mn/Rs1,030mn) on account of high cost of raw materials, power & fuel and freight, which jumped by ~37%, ~44% and ~27% YoY, respectively.

- We maintain ACCUMULATE on Ramco Cement with a target price (TP) of Rs929, upside of 10% from CMP of Rs847. The most significant risks are: (1) Decline in demand and (2) Lack of pricing power in its core markets. In a high-cost, low-price scenario, the company's commitment to debt management is crucial. The impact of interest rate revision is visible on PAT and EPS, and any incremental debt will only exacerbate the situation.

1QFY24 performance update: Volume reached 4.30MnT, growing by 29% YoY from 3.34MnT in 1QFY23, although hindered by sand unavailability in Kerala, supply disruptions from rail accidents in Odisha & West Bengal and an active monsoon in the North East. Cement capacity utilization was 79%. The company continues to emphasize on 'right products for right applications'strategy to bolster its brand strength. Net revenue grew by 26% YoY to Rs22,490mn while EBITDA grew by 13.6% YoY to Rs3,415mn. Elevated fuel prices and weak cement prices affected EBITDA margin. EBITDA/T stood atRs.

KPMG

Export demand improves; sugar and ethanol divisions shine

- Revenue growth was flat (up ~2% YoY) at INR1,611cr (est. INR1,647cr). Textile revenue fell 5% YoY. However, the sugar and ethanol division impressed with a 29% YoY growth, led by the ramp up in new capacity. Revenue in the textile/sugar segment stood at INR1,209cr/INR366cr.
- Within textiles, garment volumes rose 3% YoY to 38mn pieces. With lower commodity costs, realisation fell, resulting in flat revenue growth YoY at INR699cr. Revenue from the yarn/fabric segment fell ~17%/~3% YoY to INR391cr/INR69cr due to a fall in domestic realisations.
- Gross margin contracted by 140bp YoY to 39.1%. Margin expanded sequentially by 560bp on account of a correction in cotton prices. EBITDA fell 10% YoY to INR332cr (est. INR331cr), with a 260bp YoY contraction (but up 420bp sequentially) in operating margin to 20.6% on lower margin in the yarn and fabric segments.
- PAT was in line at INR203cr.
- We reiterate 'BUY' with a TP of INR741 (at 23x FY25E ear

Steady garment volumes; expect a strong H2FY24 perform

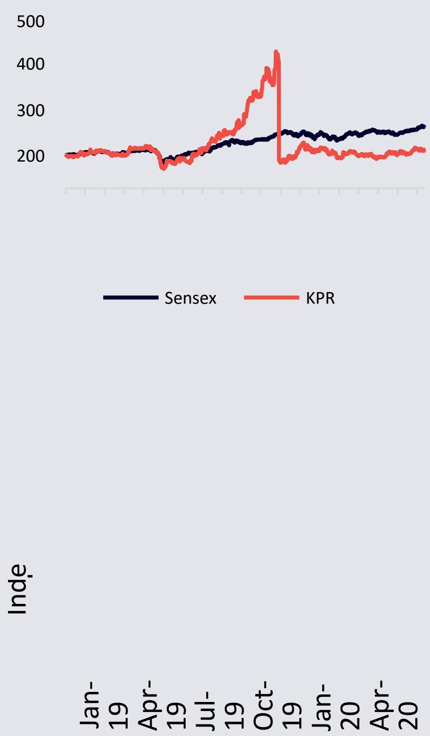
Despite a slowdown in overall RMG exports from India (down ~18% YoY), KPR's volumes sustained due to a ramp up in capacity and customer additions. It continued to gain market share as volumes rose 3% YoY to 37.7mn pieces in Q1FY24. The order book was steady at INR1,000cr. The management has indicated it will achieve 150mn pieces in FY24 (an average quarterly volume run-rate of more than 36mn). In the last two years, the average garment realisation improved by ~40%, led by aggressive price hikes and a better product mix. Despite a correction in cotton prices, realisations sustained at INR186 on account of a better product mix. Demand in the US is improving with recessionary headwinds tapering off. However, demand in the EU remains muted and may require more time to revive. Margin in the garment segment, at 27%,

CMP: INR635

Rating: BUY

Target price: INR741
Upside: 17%

Bloomberg:	KPR:IN
52-week range (INR):	479/ 685
Shares in issue (cr):	33.4
M-cap (INR crore):	21,835
Promoter holding (%	74.78



Kapil Jagasia, CFA

Kapil.jagasia@nuvama.com

was far ahead of normalised levels (22–24%). The management expects margin to normalise going forward. With a higher realisation, capacity, and an expected demand revival in H2FY24, we expect the garment segment to clock ~10% CAGR over FY23–25.

Sugar and ethanol segments drive revenue growth

Capacity ramp-up in the sugar/ethanol segment (20,000TCD/360KLPD from 10,000TCD/230KLPD) led to a 29% YoY growth in revenue to INR366cr. Sugar/ethanol volume stood at 0.45lk tonne/2.9cr litres. Sugar realisation stood at INR33.7/kg and ethanol realisation ~INR62/litre. With higher ethanol volumes, margin for the segment stood higher at 25%. KPR is expanding its sugar and ethanol capacity, which is expected to turn operational soon. We expect the sugar and ethanol segments to report ~20% revenue CAGR over FY23–25 on robust sugar exports, additional ethanol contracts from the government, increased capacities, and better realisation. As ethanol is a high-margin segment, we expect operating margin to improve to ~25% (+150bp) by FY25.

Valuation and view

Overall revenue was flat due to a decline in the yarn and fabric segments on lower cotton prices which led to lower utilisation. Margin for the yarn and fabric segments were lower due to a fall in cotton-yarn spreads (~12% versus an average of 17–18%). Garment volumes were robust despite an overall demand slowdown, which is expected to pick-up in upcoming quarters. We expect garment volumes to improve sequentially on the back of a better demand environment and the sugar and ethanol segments to outperform. We estimate revenue/EBITDA/PAT to grow at 9%/15%/17% over FY23–25. We reaffirm 'BUY' with a TP of INR741, valuing the stock at 23x FY25E earnings.

Key financials

	Q1FY24	Q1FY23	YoY (%)	Q4FY23	QoQ (%)	FY23	FY24E	FY25E
Net sales	**1,61**	**1,58**	**1.6**	**1,95**	**(17.4**	**6,18**	**6,58**	**7,29**

(INR cr)	1	5		0	)	6	5	7
Growth (%)						28.3	6.4	10.8
Gross margin (%)	39.1	40.5	-139bp	33.4	564bp	39.3	40.5	41
EBITDA (INR cr)	332	368	(9.8)	320	3.7	1,274	1,482	1,693
EBITDA margin (%)	20.6	23.2	-261bp	16.4	419bp	20.6	22.5	23.2
Adjusted PAT (INR cr)	203	227	(10.5)	210	(3.2)	814	953	1,114
Growth (%)						-3.3	17.1	16.9
P/E ratio (x)						27	23	20

Mahasamvit International Ltd.

Q1FY24 result highlights

Particulars (INR cr)	Q1FY24	Q1FY23	YoY (%)	Q4FY23	QoQ (%)	FY23	FY24E	FY25E
Income from operations	1,611	1,585	1.6	1,950	(17.4)	6,186	6,585	7,297
Gross profit	629	641	(1.9)	652	(3.4)	2,433	2,667	2,992
Gross margin (%)	39.1	40.5	-139bp	33.4	564bp	39.3	40.5	41
Employee expenses	147	134	9.8	143	2.7	549	593	657
Other expenses	150	139	7.9	189	(20.2)	610	395	423
EBITDA	332	368	(9.8)	320	3.7	1,274	1,482	1,693
EBITDA margin (%)	20.6	23.2	-261bp	16.4	419bp	20.6	22.5	23.2
Depreciation	45	49	(6.9)	46	(1.9)	174	181	191
Interest expenses	22	17	28.9	21	1.6	79	86	76
Other income	5	20	(73.9)	8	(37.2)	62	56	59
Profit before tax	270	323	(16.2)	261	3.5	1,084	1,271	1,485
Profit after tax	203	227	(10.5)	210	(3.2)	814	953	1,114
Extraordinary items	-	-		-	NA	-	-	-

Adjusted net profit	**203**	**227**	**(10.5)**	**210**	**(3.2)**	**814**	**953**	**1,114**

Revised estimates

(INR cr)		FY24E			FY25E	
	Old	Revised	Change (%)	Old	Revised	Change (%)
Net sales	6,534	6,585	0.8	7,280	7,297	0.2
Other income	62	62		70	59	
Total income	6,596	6,647		7,350	7,357	
EBITDA	1,470	1,482	0.8	1,689	1,693	0.2
EBITDA margin (%)	*22.5*	*22.5*		*23.2*	*23.2*	
PBT	1,267	1,271	0.3	1,488	1,485	-0.1
PBT margin	*19.2*	*19.1*		*20.2*	*20.2*	
Net profit	950	953	0.3	1,116	1,114	-0.1
Adjusted net profit	950	953	0.3	1,116	1,114	-0.1
EPS (INR)	27.6	27.7	0.3	32.4	32.4	-0.1
Adjusted EPS (INR)	27.6	27.7	0.3	32.4	32.4	-0.1

Exchange Traded Funds

ETF Meaning

ETFs are a sort of investment fund that combines the best features of two popular assets: They combine the diversification benefits of mutual funds with the simplicity with which equities may be exchanged.

What is an ETF?

An exchange-traded fund (ETF) is a collection of investments such as equities or bonds. ETFs will let you invest in a large number of securities at once, and they often have cheaper fees than other types of funds. ETFs are also more easily traded.

However, ETFs, like any other financial product, is not a one-size-fits-all solution. Examine them on their own merits, including management charges and commission fees, ease of purchase and sale, fit into your existing portfolio, and investment quality.

How do ETFs Work?

The assets that are underlying are owned by the fund provider, who then forms a fund

to track the performance and offers shares in that fund to investors. Shareholders own a part of an ETF but not the fund's assets.

Investors in an ETF that tracks a stock index may get lump dividend payments or reinvestments for the index's constituent firms.

Here's a quick rundown of how ETFs work-

An ETF provider takes into account the universe of assets, such as stocks, bonds, commodities, or currencies, and builds a basket of them, each with its own ticker.

Investors can buy a share in that basket in the same way they would buy stock in a firm.

Like a stock, buyers and sellers trade the ETF on an exchange throughout the day.

Types of ETFs

Index ETFs: These are funds that are designed to track a specific index.
Fixed Income ETFs: These funds are designed to provide exposure to nearly every type of bond available.
ETFs are designed to provide exposure to a specific industry, such as oil, medicines, or high technology.
: These funds are designed to track the price of a certain commodity, such as gold, oil, or corn.
: These funds are designed to employ leverage to boost returns.
: which are designed to track an index, actively managed ETFs are aimed to outperform it.
ETNs are debt securities guaranteed by the creditworthiness of the issuing bank that was established to enable access to illiquid markets; they also have the added advantage of generating virtually no short-term capital gains taxes.
ETFs that let the investors trade volatility or get exposure to a specific investing strategy - such as currency carry or covered call writing, are examples of alternative investment ETFs.
: These funds are designed to mirror a specific investment style or market size focus, such as large-cap value or small-cap growth.
: These funds are designed to monitor non-Indian markets such as Japan's Nikkei Index or Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index.
: These funds are designed to profit from a drop in the underlying market or index.
Benefits of Investing in ETFs
The advantages of ETFs

- Unlike other mutual funds, which trade at the end of the day, you could buy and sell at any time of day.
- The majority of ETFs are required to report their holdings on a daily basis.
ETFs are more tax efficient than actively managed mutual funds because they generate less capital gain distributions.
- Since they are traded like stocks, investors can place order types (e.g., limit orders or

stop-loss orders) that mutual funds cannot.
Risks of ETFs
However, there are several disadvantages to using ETFs, which include the following-

: If you invest modest sums frequently, dealing directly with a fund company in a no-load fund may be less expensive.
: Some lightly traded ETFs have huge bid or ask spreads, which means you'll be buying at the spread's high price and selling at the spread's low price.
While ETFs often mirror their underlying index pretty closely, technical difficulties might cause variances.
: ETF sales will not be settled for two days after the transaction; this implies that, as the seller, your money from an ETF sale is theoretically unavailable to reinvest for two days.
How to Invest in ETF?
There are a few major steps to invest in an ETF-

Step 1: Open a brokerage account.

Step 2: Choose the ETF.

Step 3: Transfer the money.

FAQs
What is an ETF fund?
ETFs, or "exchange-traded funds," are precisely what their name suggests: funds that trade on exchanges and generally track a certain index. When you buy an ETF, you obtain a collection of assets that you may buy and sell during market hours, possibly minimizing your risk and exposure while also diversifying your portfolio.

How to invest in ETF in India?
ETF trades take place on the stock exchange where they are listed. To invest, investors must first open a trading account with a broker and also a Demat account.

How to buy ETF?
Set up a brokerage account. To purchase and sell shares, you'll need a brokerage account.

Using screening tools, you may find and compare ETFs. Now that you have your brokerage account, you must determine which ETFs to purchase.
Put in the trade order.

Do ETFs pay dividends?
ETFs do pay dividends. Any dividends earned on shares held in the fund portfolio must be distributed by ETFs. As a result, ETFs pay dividends if any of the stocks in which they invest pay dividends.

Should you invest in ETFs?

ETFs are a low-cost way to obtain stock market exposure. Since they are listed on an exchange and trade like stocks, they provide liquidity and real-time settlement. ETFs are a low-risk option because they duplicate a stock index, providing diversity rather than investing in a few stocks of your choosing.

Exchange Traded Funds are essentially Index Funds that are listed and traded on exchanges like stocks. Until the development of ETFs, this was not possible before. Globally, ETFs have opened a whole new panorama of investment opportunities to Retail as well as Institutional Money Managers. They enable investors to gain broad exposure to entire stock markets in different Countries and specific sectors with relative ease, on a real-time basis and at a lower cost than many other forms of investing.

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 50	ADIY
Axis Gold	AXGF
Axis Nifty	AISN
BHARAT 22	ICPR
BHARAT 22	ICPR
BHARAT Bond ETF April 2023 Growth	BARB
BHARAT Bond ETF April 2030 Growth	BHAB
Bandhan Nifty 50	BANY
Birla Sun Life Gold	AITY
DSP BR Liquid NS	DSPL
DSP BR Liquid NS	DSPL
Edelweiss Nifty 50	EETS
Edelweiss Nifty Bank	EDEW
Edelweiss Nifty Quality 30	EDEE
Goldman Sachs Banking	BBES
Goldman Sachs CNX Nifty Shariah BeES	SBET
Goldman Sachs CPSE	GOMS
Goldman Sachs Hang Seng	HNGS

Goldman Sachs Infrastructure BeES

Goldman Sachs Liquid BeES LBES

Goldman Sachs PSU Bank BeES PSUB

HDFC Gold HDGO

HDFC Nifty Growth HDFN

ICICI Prudential Bank ICIA

ICICI Prudential Gold IPEG

ICICI Prudential Midcap Select iWIN ICIU 145.60 -0.98% 7.87K 15:28:00

ICICI Prudential NV20 iWINICIN

ICICI Prudential Nifty ICNI

ICICI Prudential Nifty Low Vol 30 IICI

ICICI Prudential Nifty Next 50 ICIT

ICICI Prudential Nifty100 ICIC

ICICI Prudential Private Banks ICIV

ICICI Prudential S&P BSE 500 ICSP

ICICI Prudential S&P BSE 500 ICSP

ICICI Prudential Sensex iWIN ICII

ICICI Prudential Sensex iWIN ICII

IDBI Gold LICF

Indiabulls NIFTY50 IDTI

Invesco India Gold INVS

Invesco India Nifty INVO

Kotak Banking KOTM

Kotak Gold KTGF

Kotak NV 20 Dividend KONV

Kotak Nifty KOTK

Kotak Nifty KOTK

Kotak PSU Bank KTPU

Kotak PSU Bank KTPU

Kotak Sensex Exchange Traded Scheme KTMF

LIC MF G-SEC Long Term LICN

LIC MF Nifty 100 LICU

LIC MF Nifty 50 LICO

LIC MF Sensex LICM

Mirae Asset Nifty 50 MIRA

Motilal Oswal MOSt Shares M50 M50

Motilal Oswal MOSt Shares NASDAQ 100 N100

Motilal Oswal Most Shares Midcap 100 M100

Nippon India Bank BeES BBES

Nippon India ETF Long Term Gilt NTFL

Nippon India ETF Nifty Next 50 Junior BeES

Nippon India Gold BeES GBES

Nippon India Hang Seng BeES HNGS

Nippon India PSU Bank BeES PSUB

Nippon Nifty 50 BeES NBES

Quantum QUAN

Quantum Gold QTGF

Quantum Gold Exchange Traded SchemeQTGF

R Shares Consumption NCON

R Shares Dividend Opportunities NDIV

R Shares NV 20 NNET

Reliance Nifty Midcap 150 NTFM

Reliance R Shares CNX 100 NIPO

Reliance Sensex Next 50 NIPN

SBI Gold	SBIG

SBI Nifty 50	SBFP

SBI Nifty Bank	SBIF

SBI Nifty Next 50	SBIN

SBI Quality	SIET

SBI Sensex Next 50	SBIT

Tata Nifty Exchange Traded Fund	TATN

UTI Gold	UTGF

UTI Nifty	UTIN

UTI Nifty Next 50	UTII

UTI S&P BSE Sensex Next 50	UTIP

UTI Sensex	UTIS

Aditya BSL CRISIL Liquid Ovrnght	ADIG

Aditya Birla Sun Life Banking	ADIL

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 200 Momentum 30	ADIM

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 200 Quality 30	ADIQ

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 50	ADIY

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty Healthcare	AITA

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty IT	AITB

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty Next 50	ADIB

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty Next 50	ADIB

Aditya Birla Sun Life Sensex	BIRA

Aditya Birla Sun Life Silver	AITI

Axis AAA Bond Plus SDL 2026 Maturity	AXIB

Axis Banking	AXIG

Axis Consumption	AXIN

Axis Gold Exchange Traded Fund	AXGF

Axis Healthcare AXIH

Axis S&P BSE Sensex AXIP

Axis Silver AXII

Axis Technology ETF AXIE

BHARAT Bond - April 2033 BRAO

BHARAT Bond April 2032 Growth BHRB

BHARAT Bond ETF April 2025 Growth BARF

BHARAT Bond ETF April 2031 Growth BARE

Bandhan S&P BSE Sensex BANP

Baroda BNP Paribas Gold BARS

Birla Sun Life Gold AITY

DSP Gold DSPG

DSP Nifty 50 DSPT

DSP Nifty 50 Equal Weight DSPN

DSP Nifty Bank DSPI

DSP Nifty Healthcare DSPH

DSP Nifty IT DSPY

DSP Nifty Midcap 150 Quality 50 DSPF

DSP Nifty PSU Bank DSPU

DSP Nifty Private Bank DSPR

DSP S&P BSE Sensex DSPP

DSP Silver DSPS

Goldman Sachs CPSE GOMS

Goldman Sachs Infrastructure BeES IFRB

HDFC Banking HDFB

HDFC Gold Exchange Traded Fund HDGO

HDFC NIFTY Growth Sectors 15 HDFY

HDFC NIFTY Midcap 150 HFCF

HDFC NIFTY100 Low Volatility 30 HDFO

HDFC NIFTY100 Quality 30 HDFT

HDFC NIFTY200 Momentum 30 HDFU

HDFC NIFTY50 Value 20 HDFV

HDFC Nifty 100 HDFF

HDFC Nifty 1D Rate Liquid HDFD

HDFC Nifty ITHFCN

HDFC Nifty Next 50 HDFI

HDFC Nifty PSU Bank HDFK

HDFC Nifty Private Bank HDFP

HDFC Nifty Smallcap 250 HFCM

HDFC S&P BSE 500 HFCS

HDFC Sensex HDSE

HDFC Silver HDFE

ICICI Prudential 5 Year G-SEC IICE

ICICI Prudential Alpha Low Vol 30 ICIH

ICICI Prudential Bank ICIA

ICICI Prudential consumption ICIO

ICICI Prudential FMCG ICIG

ICICI Prudential Gold IPEG

ICICI Prudential Healthcare IICU

ICICI Prudential IT IICR

ICICI Prudential Liquid ICIP

ICICI Prudential Midcap 150 IICP

ICICI Prudential Midcap Select iWIN ICIU

ICICI Prudential NV20 iWINICIN

ICICI Prudential Nifty 10 yr Benchmark G-Sec	ICIK
ICICI Prudential Nifty 200 Momentum 30	ICI2
ICICI Prudential Nifty 200 Momentum 30	ICI2
ICICI Prudential Nifty 200 Quality 30	ICIQ
ICICI Prudential Nifty 200 Quality 30	ICIQ
ICICI Prudential Nifty Auto	ICIY
ICICI Prudential Nifty Commodities	IICA

ICICI Prudential Nifty Financial Services Ex-Bank	ICIX	
ICICI Prudential Nifty Infrastructure	IICN	
ICICI Prudential Nifty Low Vol 30	IICI	
ICICI Prudential Nifty Next 50	ICIT	
ICICI Prudential Nifty PSU Bank	ICCP	
ICICI Prudential Silver	IICD	
IDBI Gold	LICF	5,715.00
Kotak Banking	KOTM	
Kotak Gold Exchange Traded Scheme	KTGF	
Kotak IT	KOTT	
Kotak Midcap 50	KOTD	
Kotak NIFTY India Consumption	KOTU	
Kotak Nifty 100 Low Vol 30	KOTF	
Kotak Nifty 1D Rate Liquid	KOTR	
Kotak Nifty Alpha 50	KOTN	
Kotak Nifty MNC	KOTC	
Kotak Silver	KOTS	
LIC MF Nifty 100	LICU	
LIC MF Nifty 50	LICO	

LIC MF Sensex LICM

Mirae Asset ESG Sector Leaders MIRT

Mirae Asset Gold MIRG

Mirae Asset Gold MIRG

Mirae Asset Hang Seng TECH MIRH

Mirae Asset Hang Seng TECH MIRH

Mirae Asset NYSE FANG+ MIRS

Mirae Asset Nifty 100 Low Volatility 30 MIRF

Mirae Asset Nifty 1D Rate Liquid MIRD

Mirae Asset Nifty 1D Rate Liquid MIRD

Mirae Asset Nifty 200 Alpha 30 MRAA

Mirae Asset Nifty 50 MIRA

Mirae Asset Nifty 8-13 yr G-Sec MIRY

Mirae Asset Nifty 8-13 yr G-Sec MIRY

Mirae Asset Nifty Bank MIRK

Mirae Asset Nifty Bank MIRK

Mirae Asset Nifty Financial Services MIRN

Mirae Asset Nifty IT MRAE

Mirae Asset Nifty India Manufacturing MIRI

Mirae Asset Nifty India Manufacturing MIRI

Mirae Asset Nifty Midcap 150 MIAN

Mirae Asset Nifty Next 50 MIRE

Mirae Asset Nifty Next 50 MIRE

Mirae Asset S&P 500 Top 50 MIRP

Mirae Asset S&P 500 Top 50 MIRP

Mirae Asset S&P BSE Sensex MIRX

Mirae Asset Silver MIRL

Mirae Asset Silver MIRL

Motilal Oswal 5 Year G-Sec MOTL

Motilal Oswal MOSt Shares M50 M50

Motilal Oswal MOSt Shares NASDAQ 100 N100

Motilal Oswal Most Shares Midcap 100 M100

Motilal Oswal Nasdaq Q 50 MOTO

Motilal Oswal Nasdaq Q 50 MOTO

Motilal Oswal Nifty 200 Momentum 30 MOTA

Motilal Oswal Nifty 500 MOTY

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Enhanced Value MOTE

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Enhanced Value MOTE

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Healthcare MOTW

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Healthcare MOTW

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Low Volatility MOSP

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Low Volatility MOSP

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Quality MOTP

Navi Nifty 50 NAVY

Nippon India ETF Nifty IT NIPD

Nippon India Nifty 5 Year Benchmark G-Sec NIPE

Nippon India Nifty Auto NIPY

Nippon India Nifty CPSE Bond Plus SDL -

Nippon India Nifty Pharma NIPT

Nippon India Nifty SDL - 2026 Maturity NIPA

Nippon India Sensex NIPI

Nippon India Silver NIPS

SBI 10 YEAR GILT SBGT

SBI BSE 100 SBIE

SBI Consumption SBIU

SBI Gold SBIG

SBI IT SIFN

SBI NIFTY 1D Rate SBII

SBI Nifty 50 SBFP

SBI Nifty Bank SBIF

SBI Nifty Private Bank SIFU

SBI Sensex SBIS

Tata Nifty India Digital TATT

Tata Nifty Private Bank TATF

UTI Bank Exchange Traded Fund UTIB

UTI Gold Exchange Traded Scheme UTGF

UTI Nifty 5 Yr Benchmark G-Sec UTIT

UTI Nifty Midcap 150 UTIY

UTI Nifty Midcap 150 UTIY

UTI S&P BSE Sensex Next 50 Exchange Traded Fund UTIP

UTI Sensex UTIS

UTI Silver Exchange Traded Fund UTIV

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 50 ADIY

Axis Gold AXGF

Axis Nifty AISN

BHARAT 22 ICPR

BHARAT 22 ICPR

BHARAT Bond ETF April 2030 Growth BHAB

Bandhan Nifty 50 BANY

Birla Sun Life Gold AITY

DSP BR Liquid NS DSPL

DSP BR Liquid NS DSPL

Edelweiss Nifty 50 EETS

Edelweiss Nifty Bank EDEW

Edelweiss Nifty Quality 30	EDEE
Goldman Sachs Banking	BBES
Goldman Sachs CNX Nifty Shariah BeES	SBET
Goldman Sachs CPSE	GOMS
Goldman Sachs Hang Seng	HNGS
Goldman Sachs Infrastructure BeES	IFRB
Goldman Sachs Liquid BeES	LBES
Goldman Sachs PSU Bank BeES	PSUB
HDFC Gold	HDGO
HDFC Nifty Growth	HDFN
HDFC Nifty Growth	HDFN
ICICI Prudential Bank	ICIA
ICICI Prudential Gold	IPEG
ICICI Prudential Midcap Select iWIN	ICIU
ICICI Prudential NV20 iWIN	ICIN
ICICI Prudential Nifty	ICNI
ICICI Prudential Nifty Low Vol 30	IICI
ICICI Prudential Nifty Next 50	ICIT
ICICI Prudential Nifty100	ICIC
ICICI Prudential Private Banks	ICIV
ICICI Prudential S&P BSE 500	ICSP
ICICI Prudential Sensex iWIN	ICII
IDBI Gold	LICF
Indiabulls NIFTY50	IDTI
Invesco India Gold	INVS
Invesco India Nifty	INVO
Kotak Banking	KOTM
Kotak Gold	KTGF

Kotak NV 20 Dividend KONV

Kotak Nifty KOTK

Kotak PSU Bank KTPU

Kotak Sensex Exchange Traded Scheme KTMF

LIC MF G-SEC Long Term LICN

LIC MF Nifty 100 LICU

LIC MF Nifty 50 LICO

LIC MF Sensex LICM

Mirae Asset Nifty 50 MIRA

Motilal Oswal MOSt Shares M50 M50

Motilal Oswal MOSt Shares NASDAQ 100 N100

Motilal Oswal Most Shares Midcap 100 M100

Nippon India Bank BeES BBES

Nippon India ETF Long Term Gilt NTFL

Nippon India ETF Nifty Next 50 Junior BeES JBES

Nippon India Gold BeES GBES

Nippon India Hang Seng BeES HNGS

Nippon India PSU Bank BeES PSUB

Nippon Nifty 50 BeES NBES

Nippon Nifty 50 BeES NBES

Quantum QUAN

Quantum Gold QTGF

Quantum Gold Exchange Traded SchemeQTGF

R Shares Consumption NCON

R Shares Dividend Opportunities NDIV

R Shares NV 20 NNET

Reliance Nifty Midcap 150 NTFM

Reliance R Shares CNX 100 NIPO

Reliance Sensex Next 50 NIPN

SBI Gold SBIG

SBI Nifty 50 SBFP

SBI Nifty Bank SBIF

SBI Nifty Next 50 SBIN

SBI Quality SIET

SBI Sensex Next 50 SBIT

Tata Nifty Exchange Traded Fund TATN

UTI Gold UTGF

UTI Nifty UTIN

UTI Nifty Next 50 UTII

UTI S&P BSE Sensex Next 50 UTIP

UTI Sensex UTIS

Aditya BSL CRISIL Liquid Ovrnght ADIG

Aditya Birla Sun Life Banking ADIL

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 200 Momentum 30 ADIM

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 200 Momentum 30 ADIM

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 200 Quality 30 ADIQ

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 200 Quality 30 ADIQ

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty 50 ADIY

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty Healthcare AITA

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty IT AITB

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty Next 50 ADIB

Aditya Birla Sun Life Nifty Next 50 ADIB

Aditya Birla Sun Life Sensex BIRA

Aditya Birla Sun Life Silver AITI

Axis AAA Bond Plus SDL 2026 Maturity AXIB

Axis Banking AXIG

Axis Consumption AXIN

Axis Gold Exchange Traded Fund AXGF

Axis Healthcare AXIH

Axis S&P BSE Sensex AXIP

Axis Silver AXII

Axis Technology ETF AXIE

BHARAT Bond - April 2033 BRAO

BHARAT Bond April 2032 Growth BHRB

BHARAT Bond ETF April 2025 Growth BARF

BHARAT Bond ETF April 2031 Growth BARE

Bandhan S&P BSE Sensex BANP

Baroda BNP Paribas Gold BARS

Birla Sun Life Gold AITY

DSP Gold DSPG

DSP Nifty 50 DSPT

DSP Nifty 50 Equal Weight DSPN

DSP Nifty Bank DSPI

DSP Nifty Bank DSPI

DSP Nifty Healthcare DSPH

DSP Nifty IT DSPY

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DSP Silver DSPS

DSP Silver DSPS

Goldman Sachs CPSE GOMS

Goldman Sachs Infrastructure BeES

HDFC Banking HDFB

HDFC Gold Exchange Traded Fund HDGO

HDFC NIFTY Growth Sectors 15 HDFY

HDFC NIFTY Midcap 150 HFCF

HDFC NIFTY100 Low Volatility 30 HDFO

HDFC NIFTY100 Quality 30 HDFT

HDFC NIFTY200 Momentum 30 HDFU

HDFC NIFTY50 Value 20 HDFV

HDFC Nifty 100 HDFF

HDFC Nifty 1D Rate Liquid HDFD

HDFC Nifty 1D Rate Liquid HDFD

HDFC Nifty ITHFCN

HDFC Nifty Next 50 HDFI

HDFC Nifty PSU Bank HDFK

HDFC Nifty PSU Bank HDFK

HDFC Nifty Private Bank HDFP

HDFC Nifty Smallcap 250 HFCM

HDFC S&P BSE 500 HFCS

HDFC Sensex HDSE

HDFC Silver HDFE

ICICI Prudential 5 Year G-SEC IICE

ICICI Prudential Alpha Low Vol 30 ICIH

ICICI Prudential Alpha Low Vol 30 ICIH

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ICICI Prudential Consumption	ICIO
ICICI Prudential FMCG	ICIG
ICICI Prudential FMCG	ICIG
ICICI Prudential Gold	IPEG
ICICI Prudential Healthcare	IICU
ICICI Prudential Healthcare	IICU
ICICI Prudential IT	IICR
ICICI Prudential IT	IICR
ICICI Prudential Liquid	ICIP
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ICICI Prudential Midcap 150	IICP
ICICI Prudential Midcap Select iWIN	ICIU
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Kotak Nifty Alpha 50	KOTN
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LIC MF Nifty 50	LICO
LIC MF Sensex	LICM
Mirae Asset ESG Sector Leaders	MIRT
Mirae Asset ESG Sector Leaders	MIRT
Mirae Asset Gold	MIRG
Mirae Asset Gold	MIRG
Mirae Asset Hang Seng TECH	MIRH
Mirae Asset Hang Seng TECH	MIRH
Mirae Asset NYSE FANG+	MIRS
Mirae Asset NYSE FANG+	MIRS
Mirae Asset Nifty 100 Low Volatility 30	MIRF

Mirae Asset Nifty 100 Low Volatility 30 MIRF

Mirae Asset Nifty 1D Rate Liquid MIRD

Mirae Asset Nifty 1D Rate Liquid MIRD

Mirae Asset Nifty 200 Alpha 30 MRAA

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Mirae Asset Nifty 8-13 yr G-Sec MIRY

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Mirae Asset Nifty Bank MIRK

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Mirae Asset Nifty Financial Services MIRN

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Mirae Asset Nifty India Manufacturing MIRI

Mirae Asset Nifty India Manufacturing MIRI

Mirae Asset Nifty Midcap 150 MIAN

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Mirae Asset Nifty Next 50 MIRE

Mirae Asset S&P 500 Top 50 MIRP

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Mirae Asset S&P BSE Sensex MIRX

Mirae Asset Silver MIRL

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Motilal Oswal 5 Year G-Sec MOTL

Motilal Oswal MOSt Shares M50 M50

Motilal Oswal MOSt Shares NASDAQ 100 N100

Motilal Oswal Most Shares Midcap 100

Motilal Oswal Nasdaq Q 50 MOTO

Motilal Oswal Nasdaq Q 50 MOTO

Motilal Oswal Nifty 200 Momentum 30 MOTA

Motilal Oswal Nifty 200 Momentum 30 MOTA

Motilal Oswal Nifty 500 MOTY

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Enhanced Value MOTE

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Enhanced Value MOTE

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Healthcare MOTW

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Healthcare MOTW

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Low Volatility MOSP

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Low Volatility MOSP

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Quality MOTP

Motilal Oswal S&P BSE Quality MOTP

Navi Nifty 50 NAVY

Nippon India Nifty 5 Yr Benchmark G-Sec NIPE

Nippon India Nifty Auto NIPY

Nippon India Nifty CPSE Bond Plus SDL - 2024 Matur NIPL

Nippon India Nifty Pharma NIPT

Nippon India Nifty SDL - 2026 Maturity NIPA

Nippon India Sensex NIPI

Nippon India Silver NIPS

SBI 10 YEAR GILT SBGT

SBI BSE 100 SBIE

SBI Consumption SBIU

SBI Gold SBIG

SBI IT SIFN

SBI NIFTY 1D Rate SBII

SBI Nifty 50 SBFP

SBI Nifty Bank SBIF

SBI Nifty Private Bank SIFU

SBI Sensex SBIS

Tata Nifty India Digital TATT

Tata Nifty Private Bank TATF

UTI Bank Exchange Traded Fund UTIB

UTI Bank Exchange Traded Fund UTIB

UTI Gold Exchange Traded Scheme UTGF

UTI Nifty 5 Yr Benchmark G-Sec UTIT

UTI Nifty Midcap 150 UTIY

UTI Nifty Midcap 150 UTIY

UTI S&P BSE Sensex Next 50 Exchange Traded Fund UTIP

UTI Sensex UTIS

UTI Silver Exchange Traded Fund UTIV

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OVERALL WORLD ECONOMIC REPORT WEEKLY

Weekly global economic update LATEST

After debt-rating downgrade, what is the outlook for US fiscal policy?
US job growth slows, productivity accelerates, unit labor costs decelerate
In the Eurozone, inflation eases and growth resumes
Why is Germany the Eurozone's laggard?
After debt-rating downgrade, what is the outlook for US fiscal policy?
In 2011, after a protracted standoff between President Obama and a Republican Congress, a debt-ceiling agreement was reached at the eleventh hour. After that, S&P downgraded US government debt, citing political dysfunction and the risk of default. Investors barely noticed, with bond yields declining over the next year. Why? The answer is that a bond rating by one of the ratings agencies is meant to reflect the probability of default. Yet the reality is that there is essentially zero probability that the US government will default on its debts, at least not for more than a few days—and even that has never happened. Some countries or companies are at risk of running out of funds and being unable to service their debts. That is not true of the US government.
Fast forward to 2023. Recently, rating agency Fitch downgraded US government debt. This followed the recent debt-ceiling crisis that ended more quickly than expected. Still, Fitch cited the crisis, saying that "repeated debt limit standoffs and last-minute resolutions" are a concern. It also expressed concern that the insurrection on January 6, 2021 reflected increased political division that could undermine the ability of Congress to act in the future. In addition, Fitch cited the long-term trajectory of US deficits. It noted that the cost of Social Security and Medicare is set to rise as the population ages.

Following the Fitch action, bond yields increased, but mostly due to factors unrelated to the Fitch decision, such as news about the resilience of the economy. Again, investors don't seem to focus on ratings of government bonds. Still, the question arises as to whether investors or voters should be concerned about the outlook for US sovereign debt.

Two possible reasons to worry about government debt include that if the government borrows too much in competition with the private sector, borrowing costs could rise and private sector investment could be curtailed. This is known as crowding out. The other reason is that, if increased debt is funded by central bank money creation, it could lead to much higher inflation. For now, borrowing costs are historically low and inflation is declining rapidly. Evidently, current levels of borrowing are not having an onerous impact. Moreover, borrowing levels have declined sharply since the pandemic.

Yet what is considered worrisome is that government programs for the elderly (Social Security, Medicare) as well as debt-servicing costs are set to rise in the coming years. Absent offsetting spending cuts or increased taxes, and absent an acceleration in economic growth, this implies increased deficits and an increase in the volume of debt. At what point does this have a negative impact? In Japan, debt as a share of GDP is much higher than in the United States, and yet borrowing costs and inflation remain very low. This implies that the United States can go much further. Still, the ability to

issue debt is not unlimited, as evidenced by those countries that have defaulted or experienced hyperinflation.

What can be done to restrain US government debt? There are some solutions that, however, could face political resistance. Taxes could be increased; spending on non–Social Security and non-Medicare programs could be cut; pension and health care benefits could be reduced; the age at which people become eligible for benefits could be increased (this was done in the 1980s); and immigration could be increased, thereby increasing the ratio of taxpaying workers to retirees. Some combination of these actions would likely constrain the increase in debt. Yet given the political division in the United States, this seems unlikely.

US job growth slows, productivity accelerates, unit labor costs decelerate

The US job market continued to grow in July, but at a more modest pace than previously. This signals that the overall economy is decelerating in response to the monetary tightening implemented by the Federal Reserve. The US government publishes two employment reports: one based on a survey of establishments; the other based on a survey of households. Let's consider both.

First, the establishment survey indicated that 187,000 new jobs were created in July, roughly similar to the growth seen in June. Growth in June and July was the slowest since December 2020. There was good growth in construction, wholesale trade, financial services, and health care. Most other industries experienced weak or negative growth. Notably, there was almost no growth for restaurants and hotels, a category that had been a major driver of job growth since the pandemic receded. In addition, there was no growth for professional services, which had previously been growing rapidly.

Average weekly hours, which soared at the start of the pandemic and has been declining ever since, fell again in July, hitting the lowest level since the start of the pandemic. However, weekly hours worked are now comparable to what was seen during the decade prior to the pandemic. In that sense, the labor market is returning to normal. The continuing decline in weekly hours worked suggests that many employers chose to reduce hours rather than dismiss workers, especially given the intense shortage of labor.

Also, the government reported that average hourly earnings were up 4.4% in July versus a year earlier. This was the same for the past four months. Earnings are now rising faster than prices, meaning that households are seeing an increase in real (inflation-adjusted) income. That will be good news for consumer spending. However, the persistence of wage gains is likely a worry for the Federal Reserve, which wants to weaken the job market sufficiently to bring down wage inflation. Indeed, if productivity fails to accelerate, strong wage gains may compel companies to continue raising prices, thereby potentially limiting the Fed's ability to suppress inflation. Further Fed tightening, therefore, is meant to avoid a wage-price spiral in which companies pass on increased employment costs to consumers in the form of higher prices.

The separate survey of households, which includes self-employment, indicated that employment grew slightly faster than the labor force while the participation rate remained steady. The unemployment rate fell from 3.6% in June to 3.5% in July, one of the lowest rates in the past half century. Participation among prime-age workers is up sharply in the past two years, and yet unemployment remains historically low. This is indicative of a job market that remains very tight.

In the years leading up to the pandemic, productivity in the United States (output per hour worked) was rising at a modest pace. Then, with the pandemic and its aftermath, productivity became quite volatile, rising rapidly in 2020, stagnating in 2021, and declining in 2022. Now, it appears that productivity is rebounding as output continues to rise while employment growth is decelerating. Specifically, labor productivity was up 3.7% from the first to the second quarter and was up 1.3% from a year earlier. It was the first annual rise since the fourth quarter of 2021.
Economies grow either because more workers are added or because more output is generated by each worker (productivity). Thus, given the outlook for US demographics, faster productivity growth will be needed to maintain strong economic growth.

In addition, productivity plays a role in boosting or suppressing inflation. That is, when productivity rises, it offsets the cost to employers of paying higher wages, thereby reducing the need to raise prices. Specifically, if wages rise faster than productivity, it represents an increase in unit labor costs (ULC), which is a measure of the labor cost of producing an additional unit of output.

As the pandemic faded, there was a surge in ULC due to a sharp rise in wages combined with a decline in productivity. Now, as productivity recovers and wage increases abate, ULC is rising more slowly. Specifically, ULC increased 1.6% from the first to the second quarter and was up 2.4% from a year earlier. The latter figure was the lowest since the second quarter of 2021. This is good news in that it implies less inflationary pressure.

In the Eurozone, inflation eases and growth resumes
The latest report on inflation in the Eurozone offers mixed signals. On the one hand, headline inflation in July fell to the lowest level since January 2022. Even core, or underlying, inflation appears to have peaked. On the other hand, inflation for services hit a record high in July. Moreover, all measures of inflation remain above 5% at a time when inflation in the United States has fallen much farther. For the European Central Bank (ECB), this suggests that the most recent decision to raise interest rates was warranted.
Let’s look at the details. First, consumer prices in the 20-member Eurozone were up 5.3% in July versus a year earlier, the highest since January 2022. Inflation had peaked in October 2022 at 10.6%. In addition, prices were down 0.1% from the previous month, the first monthly decline since January 2023. The continued decline in inflation has much to do with energy prices, which in July were down 6.1% from a year earlier and down 0.3% from the previous month. On the other hand, food prices continued to soar, up 10.8% in July versus a year earlier and up 0.2% from the previous month.

When volatile food and energy prices are excluded, core prices were up 5.5% in July versus a year earlier, barely down from the peak of 5.7% in March. Still, core prices fell 0.1% from the previous month, which bodes well for further reductions in annual core inflation.

The most worrisome aspect of the report is that prices of services were up 5.6% in July from a year earlier, a record high, and up 1.4% from the previous month. This could signal that the tight labor market is wreaking havoc with prices, especially given that many services are highly labor-intensive. Wages have been rising in the Eurozone, evidently feeding into the prices of services. The ECB has indicated a desire to weaken the tight labor market to reduce wage pressure.

By country, inflation varied significantly in July. From a year earlier, prices were up 6.5% in Germany, 5% in France, 6.4% in Italy, 2.1% in Spain, 5.3% in Netherlands, 1.6% in Belgium, 4.6% in Ireland, 4.3% in Portugal, 3.4% in Greece, and 7% in Austria.

The European Union reported that Eurozone real GDP growth resumed in the second quarter following two consecutive quarters with no growth. However, four Eurozone countries had either zero or negative GDP growth in the second quarter. Germany and Portugal had zero growth while Italy and Austria had negative growth. Meanwhile, Latvia and Sweden, both members of the European Union (EU), also had negative growth. Thus, the European economy appears to have remained weak in the second quarter.
Here are the details. In the second quarter, real GDP in the 20-member Eurozone was up 0.3% from the previous quarter while real GDP in the larger EU was unchanged from the previous quarter. Real GDP in the Eurozone is now well above the prepandemic level, but below the prepandemic trend. From the first to the second quarter, real GDP was unchanged in Germany, up 0.5% in France, down 0.3% in Italy, and up 0.4% in Spain.

The Eurozone economy had shrunk in the last quarter of 2022 and was unchanged in the first quarter of 2023. Thus, growth in the second quarter is certainly welcome. However, there are some caveats. First, France's strong growth was mainly due to the sale of a cruise ship. Second, Ireland's growth, which tends to be volatile owing to swings in intellectual property revenue for US-based pharma and tech companies, was exceptionally strong in the second quarter. Absent Ireland, Eurozone growth would have been half as strong as reported. Moreover, given the weak credit market report recently issued by the ECB, it seems likely that economic activity will weaken further. Thus, the second-quarter growth could be a one-off event.

Finally, the heatwave this summer will likely take a toll on the important tourist industries in southern Europe. This, too, could have a negative impact on economic growth in the third quarter.

Why is Germany the Eurozone's laggard?
Germany's economy is one of the laggards of Europe, likely the only major economy in

Europe that has fallen into recession. Why? In part, it has to do with the heavy reliance on industry (defined as manufacturing, construction, mining, and utilities). Industry as a share of GDP in Germany, at 26.7%, is much higher than any other major economy in Europe or the United States. By comparison, the figures are 22.5% for Italy, 20.4% for Spain, 16.7% for France, 17.5% for the United Kingdom, and 17.9% for the United States.

In recent years, German industry's competitiveness stemmed, in part, from its reliance on cheap Russian energy. German wages were relatively high, so cheap energy was critically important. Now, with energy costs significantly higher than before the war in Ukraine, and likely to remain so, industry has lost competitiveness. Moreover, Germany depends heavily on exports of heavy industrial products, especially to China. Global demand (including China) has weakened, thereby hurting Germany's economy. Also, Germany has been dependent on heavy industry rather than newer high technology products. Investment by German companies has lagged, in part due to companies investing in other countries with cheaper energy.

Aside from the energy issue, there are other obstacles to success for the very large number of small and medium-sized companies that are at the heart of Germany's economy. These obstacles might include skills shortages, regulation, high taxes, poor infrastructure, poor demographics, and failure to quickly implement digitalization as factors restraining economic success.

Meanwhile, despite disappointing GDP growth in Germany, the labor market remains tight. With the unemployment rate in the Eurozone at an historically low 6.4% in June, the unemployment rate in Germany was 3%, unchanged from a year earlier. This, in part, reflects the shortage of labor. It also means that there is not much room for employment growth. Thus, economic growth will likely have to come from improved productivity. Yet lately, productivity growth has been feeble, in part because much of Germany's growth has taken place in less productive industries such as the public sector.

INDIA

This year began with the anticipation that runaway inflation, aggressive policy rate hikes, and high commodity prices might topple a few major economies into recession in 2023. We are halfway past 2023 and, while the world is still in the woods, the probability of a recession this year has trimmed. Labor markets in several advanced countries remain tight, while the largest economy, the United States, is seeing a rebound in consumer confidence and spending. Risk spreads are declining on both sides of the Atlantic after the recent banking crisis in the United States.

India, meanwhile, enjoys a Goldilocks moment as it sees its economic activity gaining momentum amid continuing global uncertainties. The last quarter's GDP data was pleasantly surprising but not completely unexpected. The GDP growth in the fourth quarter has pushed up the full-year GDP growth of FY2022–23 to 7.2%, 200 basis points (bps) higher than the earlier estimate. The recently released Annual Economic

Review for the month of May 2023 highlighted that the postpandemic quarterly trajectories of consumption and investment have crossed prepandemic levels.1

Evidently, economists and analysts are bullish about the Indian economy. Our growth forecasts for FY2023–24 remain similar to our April forecast, although higher-than-expected growth in FY2022–23 has raised our base for comparison. That said, we have raised our lower limit of the range given the buoyancy of the economy. We expect India to grow between 6% and 6.3% in FY2023–24 and have a stronger outlook thereafter. In fact, if global uncertainties recede, we expect growth to surpass 7% over the next two years.

There are multiple downside risks to our forecasts, but we find the uncertainties around the actions of the central banks of major economies and the oil price movements this past quarter particularly interesting. In this edition, we highlight the significance of these developments and their future implications for India.

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Indian economy enters a Goldilocks period—not too good, not bad either

India grew by 6.1% in the last quarter, which is approximately ~100 bps higher than what the market had anticipated.2 While the overall growth was broad-based, many sectors such as construction and agriculture experienced more-than-expected growth. In fact, strong growth in manufacturing proved to be a reassuring development as modest growth in the sector in previous quarters had been a concern for policymakers.

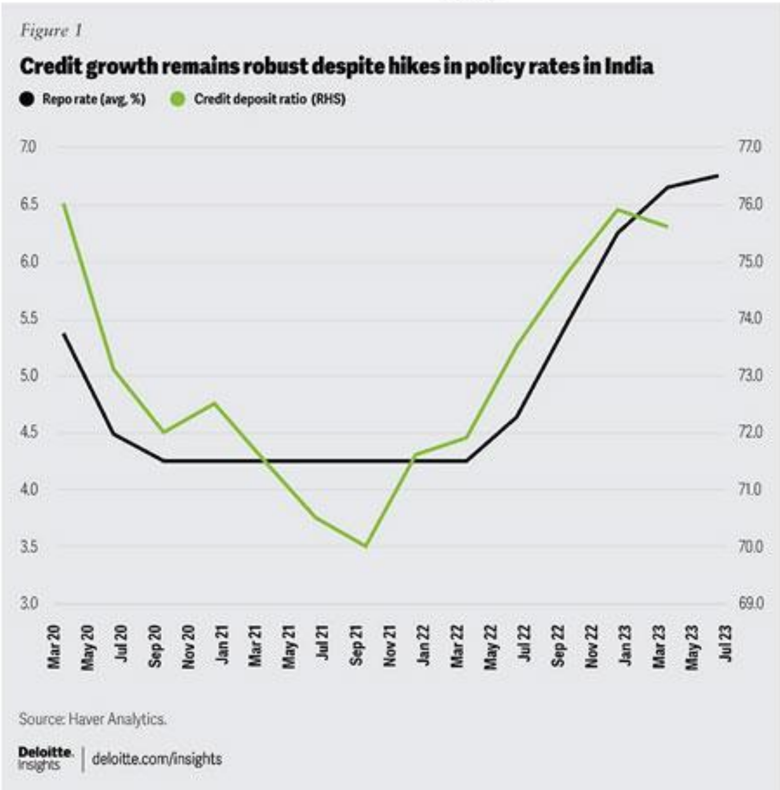
On the expenditure side, exports performed well despite global headwinds, while imports recorded their slowest growth since December 2020, primarily because of easing crude oil prices bringing down India's import bills. Private consumption, the largest component of India's final demand, with a modest growth of 7.5% in FY2022–23,3 emerged as the weakest link in overall growth. The share of private consumption in GDP fell in the last quarter and was the lowest in the past seven quarters, dragged down by weak rural demand. However, things might be changing on that front as well.

Urban demand conditions have remained resilient, as evidenced by the sales of mid- to high-end segments of automobiles, the number of UPI transactions, and domestic air passenger traffic data.4 Rural demand, which was lagging, has also been rising lately, as seen in the sales of tractors, IIP nondurable goods, and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act data.5

Overall, the first-quarter data of FY2024 instils confidence in the improving health of the economy. Inflation in the first quarter was 4.5%, the lowest since the quarter of

September 2019. Goods and Services Tax collections remain strong, suggesting that revenue buoyancy will aid in improving the budgeted fiscal deficit ratio to GDP. At the same time, India's external account has been improving, thanks to the falling import bills as oil prices ease.

Interestingly, the credit-deposit ratio has continued to improve strongly from the lows of the pandemic despite the rising interest rates (figure 1). A deeper dive reveals that most of the lending is happening in the industry and services sector.6 This points to improving investment, which means that the supply side is gearing up to meet the rising demand.



Adelante (step forward) and Atras (step backward)—the salsa of central banks
Central banks around the world are frantically dancing to the tune of inflation, which seems to be coming under control, although is still far from being tamed completely. Between the three major central banks—the US Federal Reserve (Fed), the European Central Bank (ECB), and the Bank of England (BoE)—the policy rates have been raised by 1440 bps within a span of 18 months (figure 2). Yet, the 12-month average inflation after the first policy rate hike is significantly higher than the 12-month average inflation prior to the hike in these countries. Instead, liquidity conditions have tightened too quickly in countries that had ultra-loose monetary policies for over a

decade. Since these countries also host a large share of global investors, such an aggressive measure has unnerved the sentiments, leading to capital outflows from emerging countries.

Comparatively, India has had better success in taming inflation with relatively lesser policy tightening. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) intervened in May 2022 and has increased the policy rate six times in 11 months since, increasing the repo rate by 250 bps. The inflation in June 2023 was 4.8%, considerably lower than the last fiscal year (figure 2).

Figure 2

Inflation and policy rate of key central banks

	Date of the first rate hike	Average 12-month inflation before the rate hike	Total rate hikes (basis points)	Number of rate hikes	Average 12-month inflation after the first rate hike	Latest inflation (%)
US Federal Reserve (FED)	Mar 2022	5.7	525	11	7.5	3.0
European Central Bank (ECB)	Jul 2022	5.4	425	9	8.3	5.5
Bank of England (BoE)	Dec 2021	2.2	490	13	7.9	7.9
Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	May 2022	5.8	250	6	6.2	4.8

Source: Haver Analytics.

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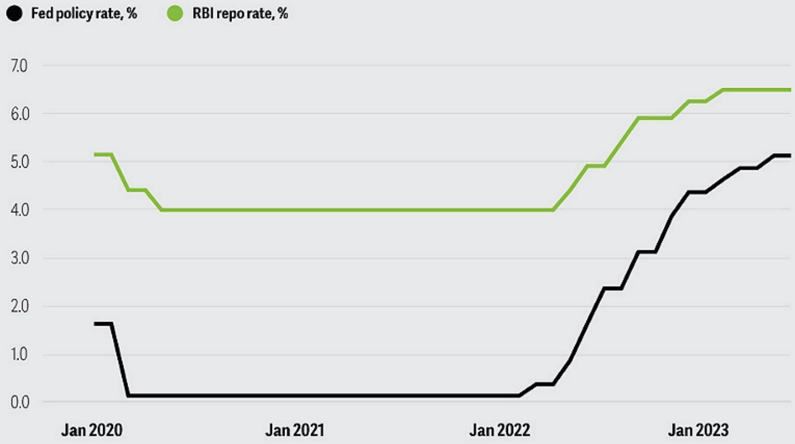
The only major country that has defied the global trend of raising or pausing policy rates is China, which cut its key policy rate (a much-awaited action) in response to low inflation (again an exception) and a weaker economic economy. It also increased liquidity in the market by injecting CNY 2 billion into the market through short-term bonds.7

Figure 3

The interest rate differential between the United States and India has narrowed



Source: Haver Analytics.

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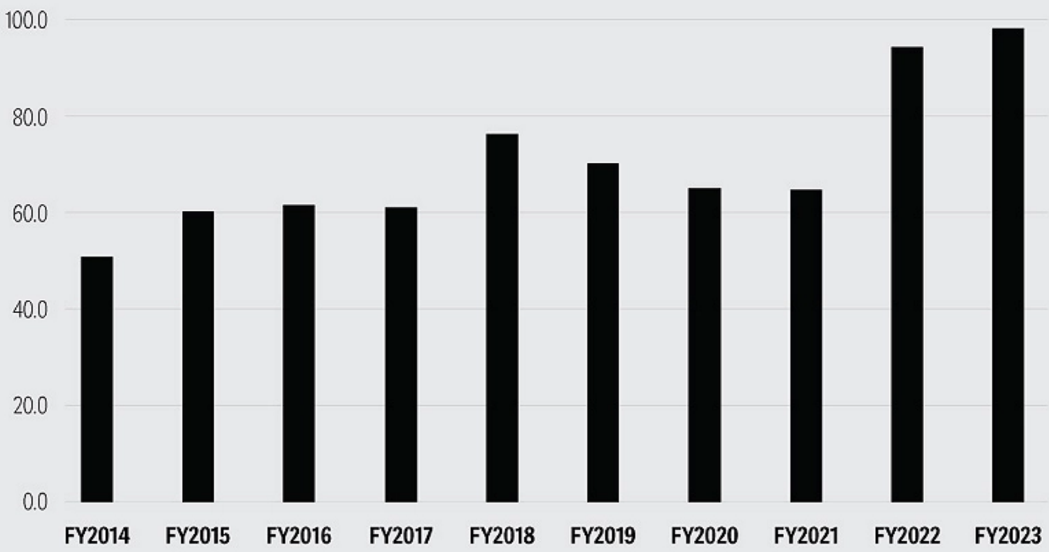
Figure 4

India's imports from China have doubled in 10 years

India's imports from China (US$)



Sources: Center for Monitoring Indian Economy; India's Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics; India's Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

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For those who may seek reassurance about the declining inflation in the United States and the European Union in the past few months, here is a spoiler: The headline

inflation levels remain above the central bank's target level of 2%. Moreover, core inflation (after adjusting for food and fuel prices) remains resilient, suggesting there isn't enough tangible evidence of a stabilizing or declining inflation.

Atras seems unlikely for central banks, but Adelante may also be challenging
The US Fed's aggressive policy-rate hikes have had a significant impact on the US banking sector. In the first five months of 2023, the sector saw 18 defaults worth US$21 billion. This number and volume of defaults are higher than all of 2021 and 2022 combined. Also, higher policy rates translate into higher mortgage rates, which is a source of concern for the US real estate sector. House prices and demand have been moderating in the United States lately. That does not bode well for an economy where housing (investment and services) accounts for 15% to 18% of GDP.8

In addition to this, the recent resolution of the debt-ceiling crisis will also have added repercussions. Due to the resolution of the debt-ceiling crisis, the US Treasury will issue more bonds worth US$1.1 trillion in short-dated Treasury securities by the end of 2023.9 This will drive up the bond yields and squeeze cash out of banks, which in turn will compel banks to raise their deposit rates. Besides, cheaper Treasury securities will put further pressure on banks' assets as they hold these securities.

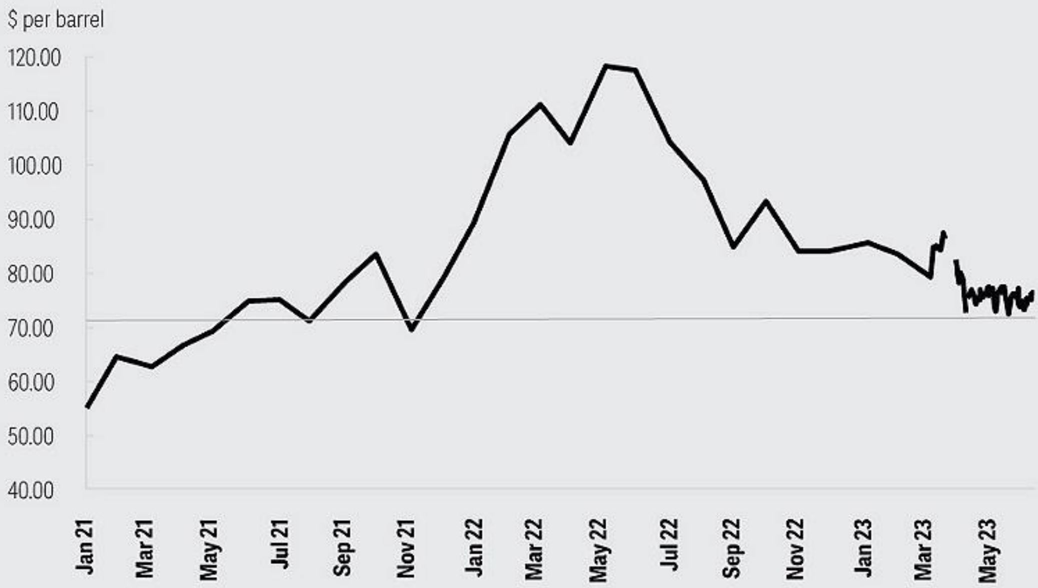
India to be in sync?

A moderation in the rate hikes by the United States after a spree of rate hikes since February 2022 is a positive news for India (figure 3). It has reduced the pressures on the RBI to maintain an interest differential needed for the currency carry trade (leveraging the interest-rate arbitrage) and to attract foreign investment (which has declined due to tighter global liquidity conditions).

Figure 5

Global oil prices have witnessed a decline in the last 12 months

Brent oil prices



Source: Haver Analytics.

Deloitte. Insights | deloitte.com/insights

China's easing of monetary policy has led to a depreciation of the Renminbi against the US dollars. A depreciated CNY will surely benefit Indian importers, who now pay a lesser amount for the same quantity of imports. However, cheaper products are likely to increase India's dependence on China for critical inputs. This is likely to adversely impact the overall trade deficit with China, which is already a concern for India (figure 4). For a nation that has seen its trade deficit with China go up sharply, a depreciating INR against the Chinese currency could make the deficit worse.

Are oil prices son a slippery slope?

Global crude oil prices have been trending down over the past few weeks owing to increased oil flows from Russia into the global markets, rising US production, and concerns over oil demand amid a weak economic outlook this year (figure 5). This is despite the two cuts in oil production by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) nations since October 2022. Crude prices have been shed more than 40% as of June 2023 since the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. While WTI fell below US$70 per barrel this week (US$67.1 per barrel on June 12) before going up again, Brent prices have hovered around US$75 per barrel.10

To reverse this trend, Saudi Arabia, the top producer in the OPEC cartel, has recently unanimously decided to cut production by another one million barrels per day from July and further limit the supply in 2024. These measures will likely keep prices volatile for a while, although the short-term outlook seems to be bearish.

Since India is a heavy importer of oil and oil products, lower oil prices will reduce import bills and aid in decreasing input costs for products that depend on crude oil or its derivatives, thereby reducing inflationary pressures.

What lies ahead

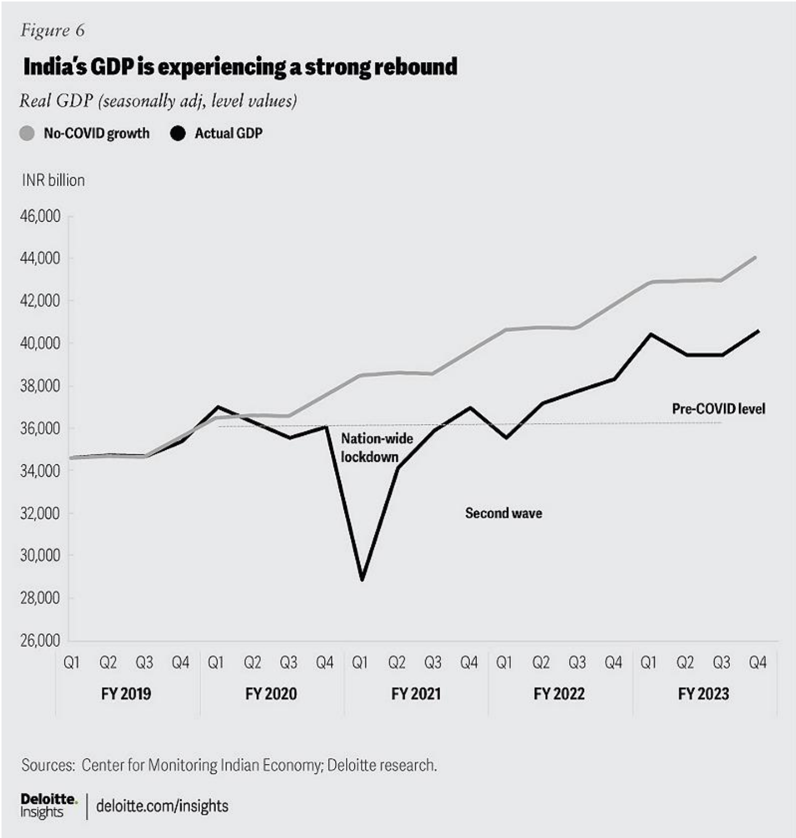
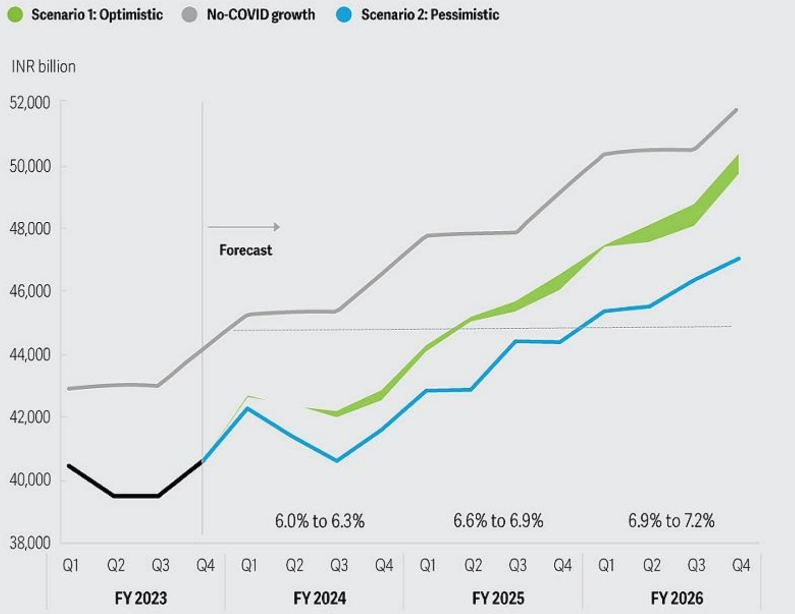


Figure 7

But making up the losses due to global uncertainties will take time

Real GDP (seasonally adj, level values)



Sources: Center for Monitoring Indian Economy; Deloitte research.

Deloitte Insights | deloitte.com/insights

The first-quarter data points to further building on the positive momentum in the economic data. We continue to remain optimistic about the economy this year and expect India to grow between 6.0% and 6.3% during FY2023–24 in our baseline scenario, followed by 6.6% and 7.2% over the next two years as the global economy turns buoyant (figure 6). However, if downside risks weigh on the economic fundamentals and outlook, we may see a substantial economic slowdown (figure 7). For more on our optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, read "Key assumptions."

Our worry regarding inflation persists. Despite the recent easing of prices, core prices have not moderated yet. Besides, the risk of El Niño and a below-normal monsoon can bring back the pressure on food prices. We expect the fall in prices to be short-lived as demand picks up along with food prices and the uncertainties around prices remain high (hence, the broad range for forecasts over the next 1.5 years). However, the supply side will probably improve and may help the rebounding economy keep prices under check in the long run (with greater certainties). In any case, we expect inflation to remain in the upper range of the RBI's inflation target band over the entire forecast period (figure 8).

Professional Level Analysis Tools

Not only a handful of tools, but is up-moving with hundreds of analysis tools (each gives an unprecedented chart of stock analysis), helping shareholders understand stock information clearly. These tools are identifiable through their facility in measuring

stock data from different angles. Investors new to the stock market could cope with the least stuffed software/tools.

Real-Time/End-of-day stock updates

The integration of XENITH technology and abilities to negotiate pervasive data of more than one company has made the world's largest private trader platform. The collected information has segmentation into three sections: Day-time, intra-day, and end-of-day. These models of showing data by existing in stock markets for the whole week are advancing infrastructure among traders worldwide.

Institutional Level Data Mining

provides tools contrasting previous financial rank with the present to help out institutions listing and compiling their annual to quarter financial score. Many other tools are available alongside to prompt institutional-level data mining and analysis of information gathered.

5. Morningstar

Morningstar **is a Chicago based world's most recognized financial advisory firm. Every investor searching for financial analysis terms interacts with morningstar due to its bilateral service opportunities for both its paid and free subscribers. In a basic overview, the company is super-active in mining authentic stock picks, the suitcase of investment procedures, and daily updates through news feed and newsletter.**

Most of the features required to generate an investment plan are available on Morningstar with a freemium subscription. But this period has limited access. After that, premium sign-up comes up to provide magnifying results against each research. The exceptional feature that we can circle as prominent and supported by Morningstar is its fund's pillar rating**. This provides investors comprehensive columns of determining funds with ranking status and**

WE WILL DELIVER TO WEALTH MANAGEMENT CLIENTS UNIQUE COMPREHENSIVE FUNDAMENTAL AS WELL AS TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SPECIALLY HEDGING STRATEGY j

Nifty is headed towards 40,000.

That's more than double from the current level. We believe there is a high chance this could happen by 2031.

Or perhaps even earlier.

So, what's the best way to ride this Nifty 40,000 journey?

Well, one option is to simply buy the Nifty index and wait for it to potentially double by 2031.

But is that the best way to profit from Nifty 40,000 journey?

We don't think so.

Because when Nifty doubles in value… some of the Nifty stocks could go up by 3-times… 4-times… or even higher.

So, the second option is to buy a few good Nifty stocks and just wait for them to offer better returns.

While this may sound like a good plan to most investors but Tanushree doesn't like it.

Here's why…

You see, most of the Nifty stocks are already trading at expensive valuations.

Many popular stocks like Asian Paints, Titan, Nestle, and HDFC Life Insurance are trading at Price to Earnings multiples of almost 80 and beyond.

*The securities quoted are for illustration only and are not recommendatory

That means for every Rs 1 of profit… you're paying Rs 80 to buy their shares.

This is too expensive.

If you buy stocks at such inflated valuations, then don't expect multibagger returns from them at least in a reasonable time frame.

The Best Way to Ride Nifty 40,000 Journey

As per research, the best way to ride Nifty 40,000 journey is with stocks that are not part of the Nifty index today…

But have a high chance of entering the Nifty index in the coming years.

This is a super smart strategy.

And as I will show you in just a while… buying non-index stocks before they enter the index could potentially provide you some of the best possible long term returns in the market.

And as these stocks race towards entering Nifty, you may see them running up by hundreds of percentage points… if not thousands…

Now, we can't predict the future. But…

This One Thing is Almost Guaranteed To Happen in the Stock Market

In fact, just the news of inclusion in the Nifty index creates a big jump in the stock prices. Just look at these headlines.

"UltraTech Cement hits 52-week high on Nifty inclusion"
— The Economic Times

"Wipro shares jump ahead of Nifty inclusion"
— The Hindu Business Line

"HDFC Life shares jump 6% on Nifty 50 inclusion"
— Deccan Herald

"Tata Consumer Products share price hits 52-week high on inclusion in Nifty index"
— Moneycontrol

"SBI Life Insurance, Divi's Lab shares jump on Nifty 50 inclusion"
— The Statesman

"Britannia Industries rises 5% on inclusion in Nifty50"
— Moneycontrol

"LTIMindtree shares touch 52-week high post its inclusion in Nifty 50 basket"
— Mint

So, you see this happens again and again in the market. Before any stock enters the Nifty index, it has to perform well... not just for a few days or a few months... but for several years...

This Happens by Design

This is how the indices are constructed. This is how stocks are chosen for the indices.

So, why not take advantage of this fact by loading up on non-Nifty stocks today that could possibly enter Nifty tomorrow?

Makes sense, right?

And here we are not talking about buying stocks just a few days before they enter Nifty.

We are talking of buying these potential stocks 5, 7, 10 years in advance. So that, we can potentially capture hundreds of percentage points in gains... if not thousands...

Yes, this is absolutely possible.

I will prove it to you today... Tanushree has shared a lot of data with me, I will show it to you in just a while...

Plus, I will also tell you about how you can access Tanushree's top 2 Nifty contenders today.

These stocks have a high chance of inclusion in the Nifty index in the coming years... and before these stocks enter the index... they could potentially offer multi-digit gains to investors...

Now, before we dig into all these juicy details, let me briefly introduce myself.

we publish cutting-edge research on new investing trends and opportunities.

Our analysts are highly qualified industry veterans with decades of experience in the stock market.

We publish ground-breaking financial research year after year. This is the reason why thousands of Indians rely on us to pick stocks for them.

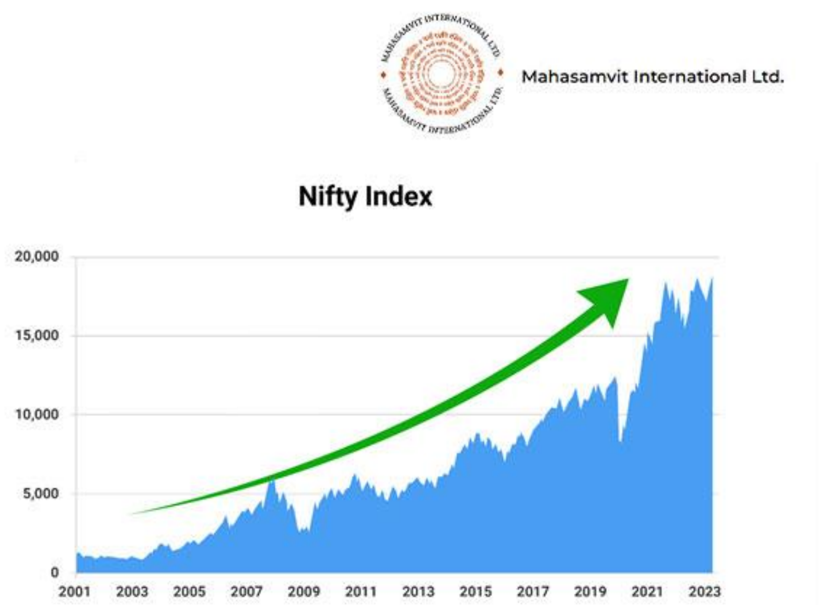
The fact that so many people trust us proves that our research and stock recommendations are guiding them to create great wealth.

And that's why I'm here today... to share with you one more idea of potentially making good money from the stock market...

By riding the Nifty 40,000 journey with non-Nifty stocks.

So, let's dig in and see the details right away.

Now, to understand why this idea works so well, let us look at this chart.



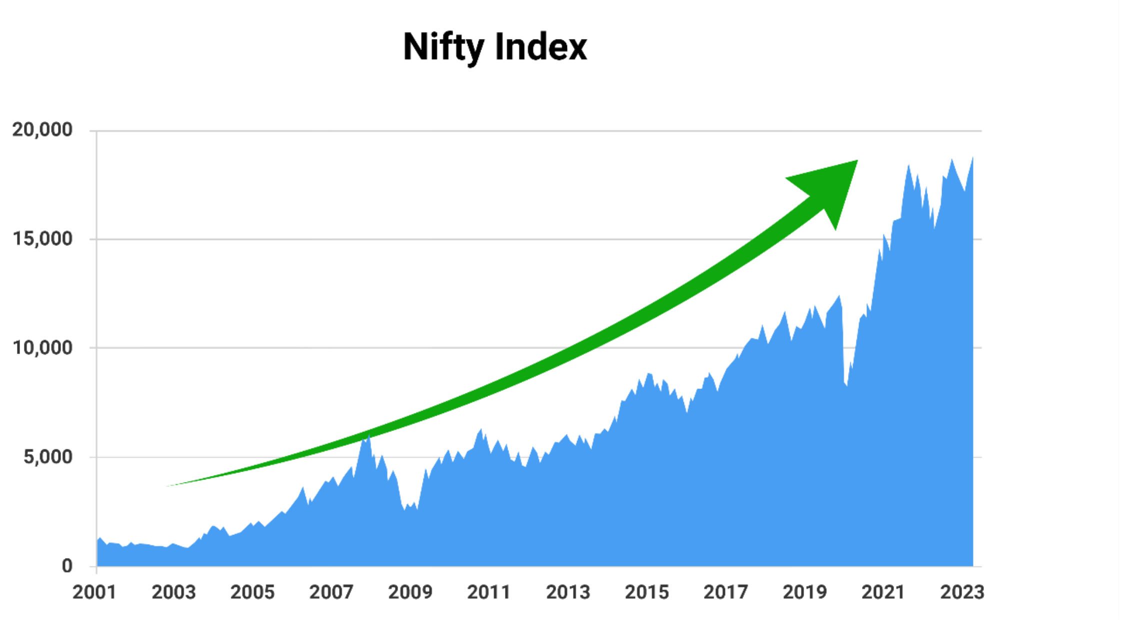
This is the chart of Nifty index over the last two decades.

During this time, we have seen the dot-com bust, the global financial crisis, the European debt crisis, the NBFC disaster, and the recent covid crash.

But despite all these horrible events, we have seen the Indian stock market going in just one direction.

UP.

Just look at the Nifty chart once again.



It looks like a one-way ride up over the long term.

Now, if you actively invest in the stock market, then I'm sure you may have observed that some stocks in your portfolio may not be performing well.

Probably, some of them may have crashed a lot from your buy price.

But still the Nifty index is going up and hitting record highs.

Strange, isn't it?

Individual stocks have no guarantee of performing well.

But the index keeps going up.

Why?

Recently, S&P global published a report that said,

"68% of actively managed funds fail to beat benchmark index in 2022."

Meaning almost 7 out of 10 mutual funds failed to beat the index.

Why is it So Tough to Outperform these Indices like Nifty?

I will tell you...

You see, these indices like Nifty and Sensex are designed in such a way that they keep going up over the long term.

As long as our economy performs well, Nifty keeps rallying.

Individual stocks may go anywhere. They may go up, down, sideways.

But the Nifty keeps moving up at a steady pace.

Think of Nifty index like India's cricket team.

In Team India we need 11 best players. So, what does the selection committee do? It searches in every corner of India to select only the highest-performing players.

Before a player can enter Team India, he needs to show tremendous performance in the game...

Then only he can enter India's cricket team.

Underperforming players are removed. And in their place, new players who have shown great performance are included in the team.

You see, this is exactly what happens in the stock market.

Best performing stocks are included in the indices like Nifty and Sensex. And laggards are removed.

This is the Reason
Why Nifty Keeps Moving Up Over the Long Term

Because it contains India's 50 best stocks.

Now, here comes the interesting part...

What if we can identify stocks before they enter Nifty?

Would that mean getting even better returns from the stock market?

Well, the short and straight answer is... YES.

Let me show you...

Take for instance, Nestlé.

Nestlé India is the Indian subsidiary of Nestlé, a Swiss multinational company. Many Nestlé products like Nescafe, Maggi, KitKat and others are part of our everyday life. With so many popular products that are always in demand... it is no wonder that Nestlé's stock keeps moving up.

This stock was included in the Nifty index in September 2019.

And since then, this stock has offered 67% return till Jun-2023.

*The securities quoted are for illustration only and are not recommendatory

Looks decent return, right?

But wait.

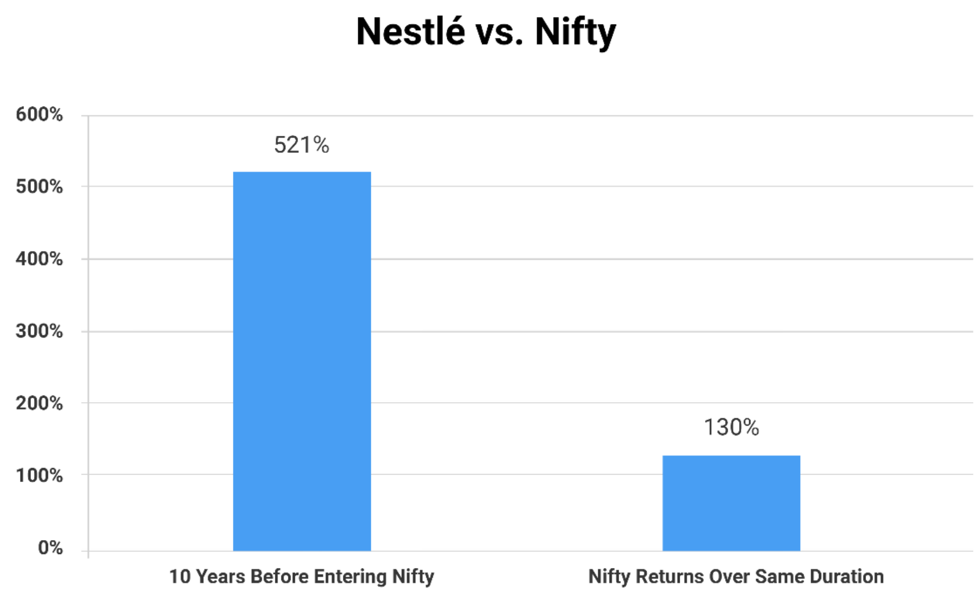
Let's look at what happened before Nestlé entered Nifty.

If you had bought Nestlé's stock 10 years before it entered Nifty, you could have made 521% return.

That's Like Multiplying Invested Money
Almost 6 Times in 10 years

And these returns are definitely better than Nifty returns over the same duration.

Just see it for yourself.



So, you can see, buying stocks years before they enter Nifty is an excellent idea. It could potentially offer you some of the best gains in the market.

Just look at Asian Paints.

Now, Asian Paints as we all know is one of the best performing stocks in the market. It entered Nifty in April 2012.

But imagine if you had bought this stock 10 years before it entered Nifty.

Can you guess how much return you could have made?

Well, it's a whopping 1,538%.

That's enough to convert a small sum of Rs 5 lakh into Rs 81.9 lakh.

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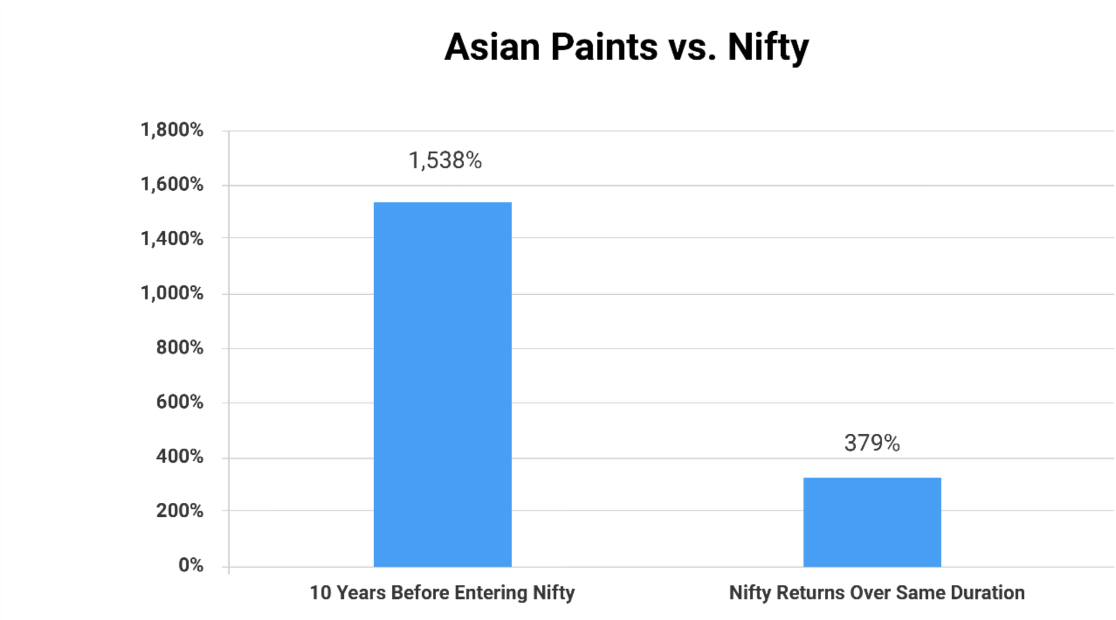
And as you can see, Nifty returns over the same duration are no match for what Asian Paints has delivered.



This is the Story of Almost Every Stock that Enters Nifty

The stock has to perform well before it enters Nifty.

Look at Titan.

Titan is one stock that has made many investors rich. This stock entered Nifty in April 2018.

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What if you had bought this stock 10 years before it entered Nifty?

Do you know how much return you could have made?

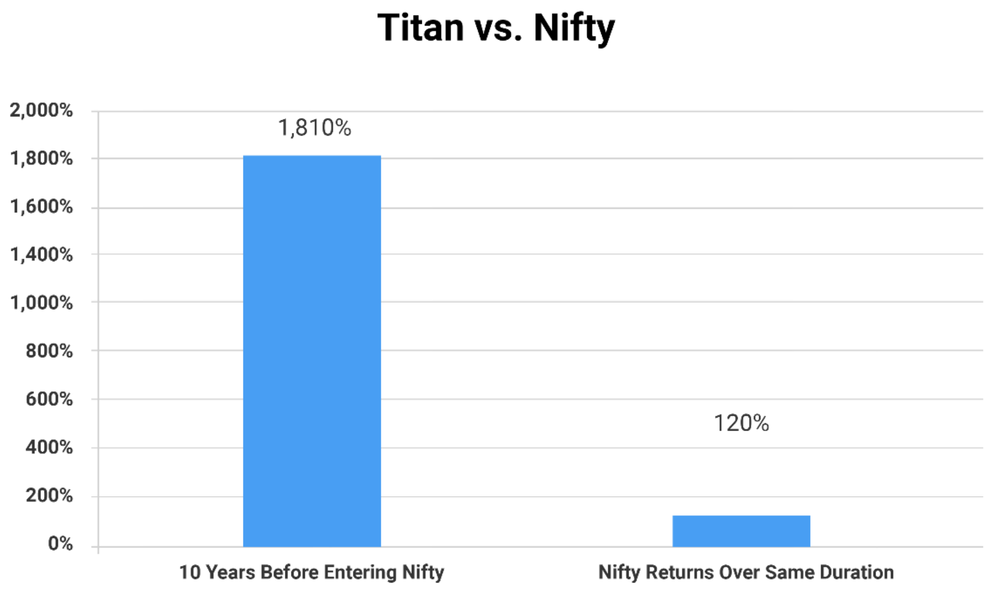
A staggering 1,810%.

That's like multiplying your money 19-times in 10 years.

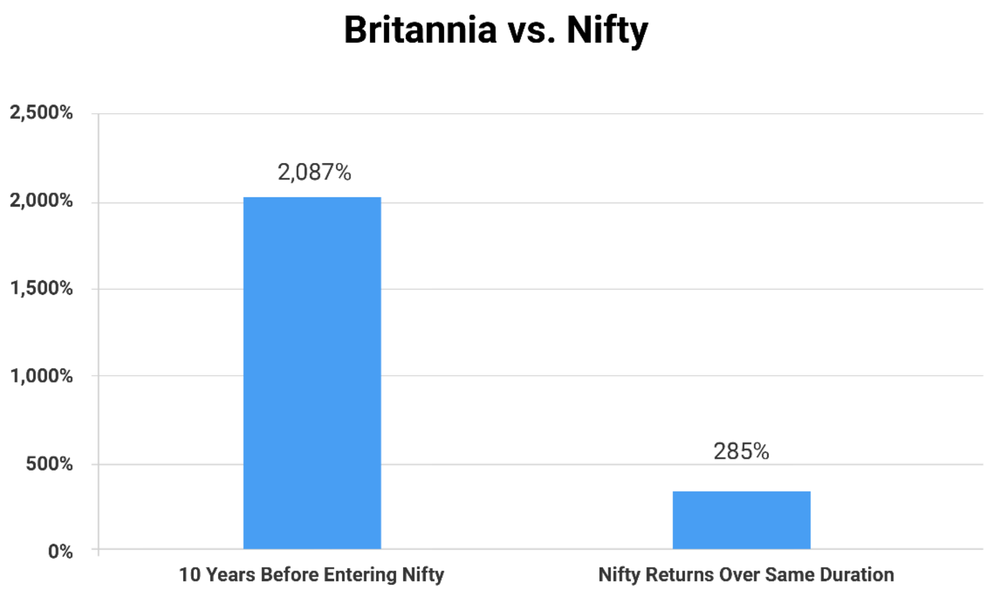
Now, if you had put your money in Nifty index during this time period, then you could have made just 120% return.

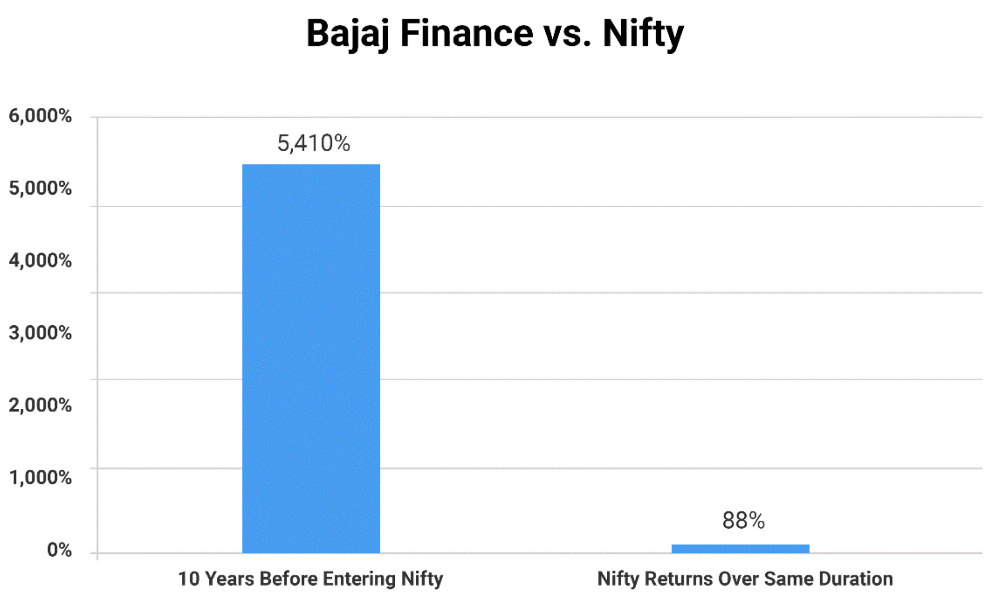
But Titan delivered 1,810%.

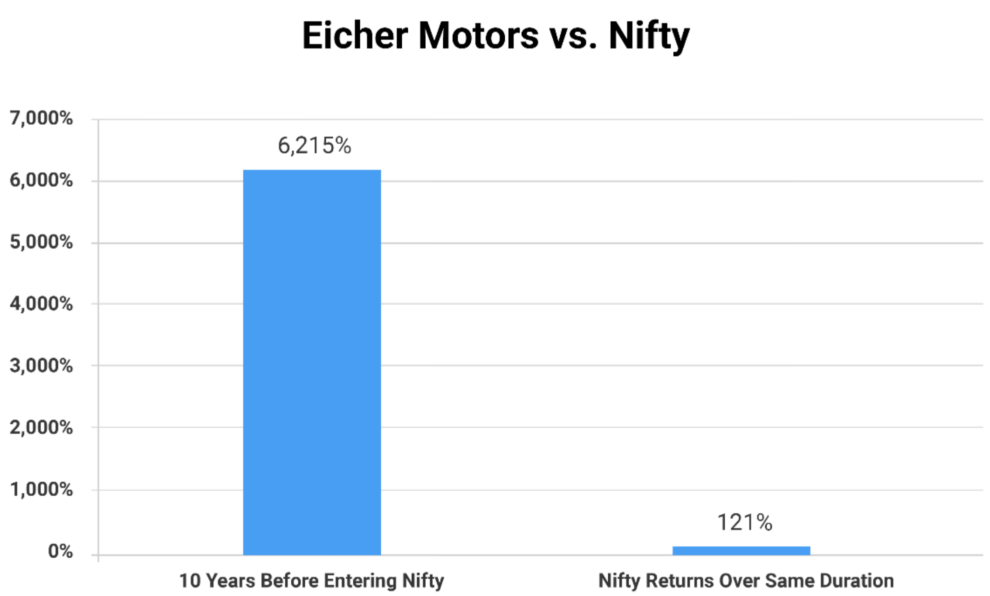
That's a huge difference.



Like I said, this is the story of almost every stock that enters Nifty.







As you can see, Eicher Motors has offered a mind-blowing 6,215% return in 10 years.

That's enough to convert a small sum of Rs 2 lakh into Rs 1 crore 26 lakhs in just 10 years.

Or a sum of Rs 5 lakh into a life-changing Rs 3 crore 15 lakhs.

And to make such out-of-the-world returns, all you had to do was find some signals that this stock could one day enter the Nifty index.

That's it.

This is One of the Most Brilliant Investing Ideas

If you can identify stocks years before they enter Nifty, then you could potentially make a lot of money in a relatively short time.

And it's okay if you cannot spot these future Nifty stocks, 10 years in advance.

Even if you can spot them 5 years in advance, then still the return potential is absolutely amazing.

Just see it for yourself.

Potential Returns if You Could Have Spotted These Stocks Just 5 Years Before They Entered Nifty

Asian Paints	343%
Titan	272%
Britannia	631%
Bajaj Finance	1,489%
Eicher Motors	1,354%
Divis Labs	177%
Tata Consumer Products	421%
Apollo Hospitals	285%
Tech Mahindra	599%

(Source: Ace Equity)
***The securities quoted are for illustration only and are not recommendatory**

As you can see, these are really mouth-watering returns.

All you had to do was somehow find out whether these stocks had the chance of entering Nifty in the future or not.

But this is the toughest par .