V SHARE
Vol. 1213/95, January, 2013
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The Monthly Business Magazine from Inter-connected Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

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Retail FDI

Preliminary step of enlivening the economy

Vol. 1213/95, January, 2013

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INSIGHT

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Man cannot discover new oceans unless he has the courage to lose sight of the shore.

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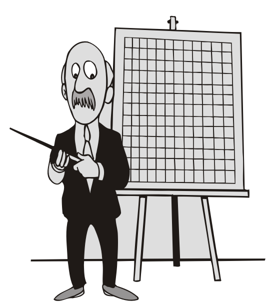

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ACADEMIC CORNER

Understanding Interest Rates, Inflation And The Bond Market

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When one more feather falls

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We are lucky that our media is nonetheless more independent than many countries, but it's getting less and less so. Free speech is a main artery of a healthy democracy, one that carries the opinions and problems of citizens to the government, the courts and to other citizens. When you cut that off, you are left only with voices that congratulate those in power.

From the Editors Corner

Stock market regulator Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI) raised the base minimum capital (BMC) for stock brokers holding registration as "stock-broker" in the cash segment. SEBI has also introduced BMC for members holding registration as "trading member" in any derivative segment. Only proprietary trading without Algorithmic trading (Algo) will require BMC of Rs 10 lakh, SEBI said.

The late December month was a chilling winter; we shivered in cold and fog. But we got some hot protection from capital market especially from market regulator SEBI. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) undertakes Third Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2012-13 on 29th January, 2013. RBI kept its key policy rate viz. the repo rate unchanged at 8% after mid-quarter monetary policy review on 18th December, 2012. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) maintained status quo on interest rates despite calls from the finance ministry for measures to support growth, but the prospects of cuts beginning January have increased because of easing price pressures and signs that the fiscal situation is on the mend. RBI Governor Duvvuri Subbarao's rigid anti-inflationary stance for more than a year appeared to be easing, even though he disappointed investors by not even reducing the cash reserve ratio (CRR) to ease liquidity pressures.

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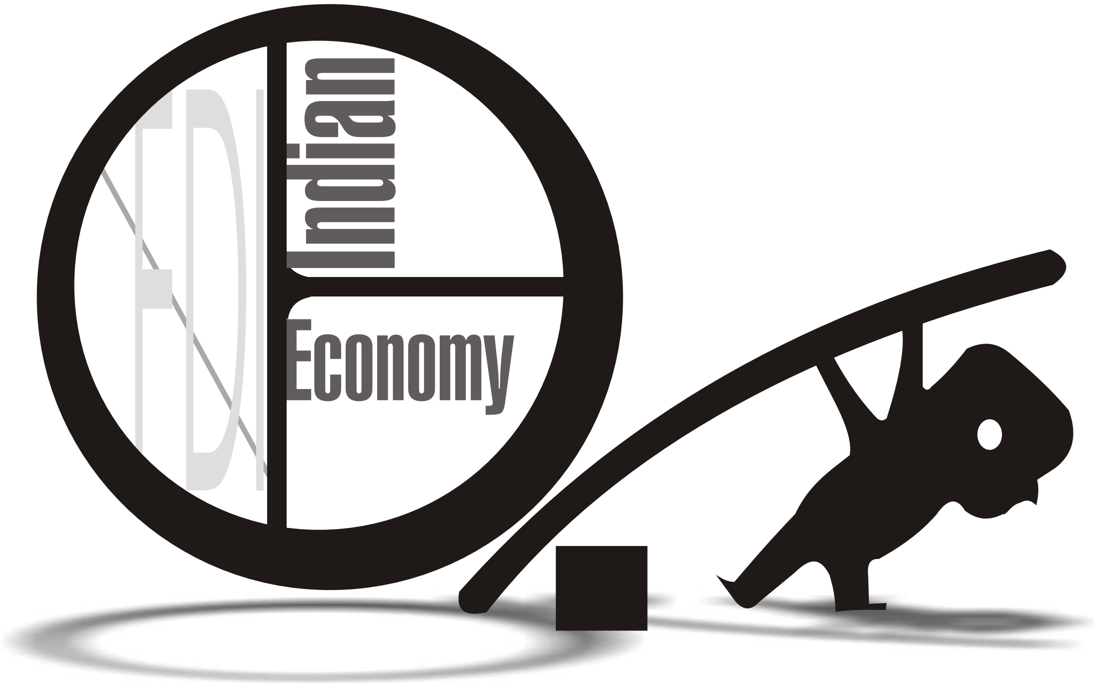
The important matter has discussion over the passage of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Parliament is expected to pave the way for issuance of the new bank licenses by the RBI. The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 proposes to give the Reserve Bank of India the power to take temporary control of private sector banks in the event of operational irregularities. It would also increase the limit on the voting rights of any one shareholder in a private bank to 26% from 10%. The cap would rise to 10% from 1% for state-run banks. The banking overhaul requires the approval of the upper house of the parliament to become law. Voting rights of 26% in a private sector bank could allow an investor to gain operational control over a bank, or at least significant influence over the board. Higher voting rights in private sector bank could also encourage foreign banks to expand in India by buying stakes in local banks, as they would have greater operational control. In 2011, the RBI drafted rules allowing industrial firms, except those in real estate, to enter banking, but held back on their implementation, saying it would need more powers under the new regime.

In this month, V-Share is re-evaluating the problems lying with “FDI in Retail Sector” which is the most controversial bill won by UPA government in the parliament after heated discussion with opposition.

ISE Research Team wishes you a very happy and prosperous New Year!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

The Editor
ISE Research Cell



Retail FDI

Preliminary step of enlivening the economy

Every new reform has its share of critics but in the case of India, it urgently needs FDI in retail if it wants to bring about efficiency in its production and distribution systems and remain a favoured investment destination globally.

During the 1990s, foreign direct investment was one of the major external sources of financing for most countries that were growing economically. It has also been noted that foreign direct investment has helped several countries when they faced economic hardship.

An example of this can be seen in some countries in the East Asian region. It was observed during the 1997 Asian financial crisis that the amount of foreign direct investment made in these countries was held steady while other forms of cash inflows suffered major setbacks. Similar observations have also been made in Latin America in the 1980s and in Mexico in 1994-95.

For host countries, **inward FDI has the potential for job creation and employment**, which is often followed by higher wages. In recent years, **FDI has been used more as a market entry strategy for investors, rather than an investment strategy.** Despite the decline in trade barriers, FDI growth has increased at a higher rate than the level of world trade as businesses attempt to circumvent protectionist measures through direct investments. With globalization, the horizons and limits have been extended and companies now see the world economy as their market.

Additionally for investors, **FDI provides the benefits of reduced cost** through the realization of scale economies, and coordination advantages, especially for integrated supply chains. The preference for a direct investment approach rather than licensing and franchising can also been viewed in terms of strategic control, where management rights allows for technological know-how and intellectual property to be kept in-house.

TOP INVESTING COUNTRIES FDI EQUITY INFLOWS					Amount Rs. in crores (US$ in million)	
Ranks	Country	April 2008-March 2009	April 2009-March 2010	April 2010-March 2011	Cumulative Inflows (April '00 - March '11)	% to total Inflows (in terms of US $)
1	MAURITIUS	50,899(11,229)	49,633 (10,376)	31,855 (6,987)	242,761 (54,227)	42 %
2	SINGAPORE	15,727 (3,454)	11,295 (2,379)	7,730 (1,705)	52,876 (11,895)	9 %
3	U.S.A.	8,002 (1,802)	9,230 (1,943)	5,353 (1,170)	42,542 (9,449)	7 %
4	U.K.	3,840 (864)	3,094 (657)	3,434 (755)	29,433 (6,639)	5 %
5	NETHERLANDS	3,922 (883)	4,283 (899)	5,501 (1,213)	25,627 (5,700)	4 %
6	JAPAN	1,889 (405)	5,670 (1,183)	7,063 (1,562)	23,958 (5,276)	4 %
7	CYPRUS	5,983 (1,287)	7,728 (1,627)	4,171 (913)	21,948 (4,812)	4 %
8	GERMANY	2,750 (629)	2,980 (626)	908 (200)	13,376 (2,999)	2 %
9	FRANCE	2,098 (467)	1,437 (303)	3,349 (734)	10,267 (2,264)	2 %
10	U.A.E.	1,133 (257)	3,017 (629)	1,569 (341)	8,592 (1,890)	1 %
	TOTAL FDI INFLOWS	**123,025 (27,331)**	**123,120 (25,834)**	**88,520 (19,427)**	**580,722 (129,716)**	-

Finally the UPA government has got green light to bring Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (in Retail) in India. The government also won a vote on crucial amendments to the Foreign Exchange Management Act or FEMA, needed to facilitate foreign direct investment in multi-brand. A day after winning Parliament's approval for allowing FDI in retail, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on Dec 8 voiced confidence that it will benefit farmers and consumers and introduce new technology and investment in marketing agricultural produce. He also said that the decision to allow FDI in retail was "strongly supported by farmer organisations in Punjab. It (FDI) will introduce new technology and investment in marketing agricultural produce. India must take full advantage of modern technology and operational and management experience of big supply chains in the food retail business to make this happen," Singh said.

Foreign entities can invest up to 51 per cent in multi-product retail, retailing various products, bearing different brand names under one roof. Multi brand retail could refer to specific product segments such as electronics or furniture, or it could be the quintessential supermarket that bundles farm produce, groceries and household items under one roof.

It is this segment that will attract the most attention as it has the largest market potential in India. Indian retailers who do operate in this segment are Pantaloon Retail's Big Bazaar, Trent (Star Bazaar), Shoppers Stop (HyperCITY), and CESC (Spencer's Retail).

What exactly FDI means?

FDI involves permitting capital inflows from abroad into the economy of a country, which are used to increase production capacity, modernize the economy, generate employment and bring about monetary gains.

The inflow in the form of FDI is the best source of investment as it is a long term investment and is debt free. The new FDI policy in retail allows global companies to take 51 per cent stake in Indian companies doing retail business here.

The congress led UPA government holds that FDI in retail could be a game changer to the economy whose benefits would be reaped over a long time.

Even the Atal Bihari Vajpayee led NDA government (1999-2004) had planned to introduce FDI in retail but fearing opposition, the policy decision put on the back burner, though the main opposition BJP now is in denial mode.

To take an impartial view it would be important to assess the status of Indian agriculture that despite 65 years of independence, it still remains underdeveloped. The prime reason is the poor logistic set up and limited market access for our farmers to sell their produce.

Advent of FDI in the retail sector will ensure that farmers get justified returns on their produce and wastage in perishable food sector is reduced helping to curtail food inflation. Moreover, it will also help in proper sourcing of products throughout the country.

The investment through this route is expected to develop better supply chains, set up cold storages and induct advanced technology. **With India being one of the largest producers of fruits and vegetables globally, the sector is expected to benefit the most**.

Direct selling to the big retailers, under a contract program, is fetching better returns to the farmers as is gauged by what Bharti Walmart's venture in Punjab. The farming community is said to be satisfied a lot.

FDI in retail has brought the communists and BJP and other opposition party's on one platform terming it as a sellout to US multinationals. The governments argument that FDI in retail had been allowed only in 52 cities that had a population of over 10 lakhs and all states had could make their choice, does not cut ice.

Once allowed in one part of the country, the products manufactured there would travel to all parts of the country. Moreover for a country like India, two sets of retail trade laws, for those who allow FDI and those who do not, will not prevail.

In the US economy where about 80 percent of retail is in the

SECTORS ATTRACTING HIGHEST FDI EQUITY INFLOWS		Amount Rs. in crores (US$ in million)				
Ranks	Sector	April 2008-March 2009	April 2009-March 2010	April 2010-March 2011	Cumulative Inflows (April '00 - March '11)	% to total Inflows (in terms of US $)
1	SERVICES SECTOR (financial & non-financial)	28,516 (6,138)	20,776 (4,353)	15,539 (3,403)	120,771 (27,007)	21 %
2	COMPUTER SOFTWARE & HARDWARE	7,329 (1,677)	4,351 (919)	3,571 (784)	47,700 (10,723)	8 %
3	TELECOMMUNICATIONS (radio paging, cellular mobile, basic telephone services)	11,727 (2,558)	12,338 (2,554)	7,546 (1,665)	48,220 (10,589)	8 %
4	HOUSING & REAL ESTATE	12,621 (2,801)	13,586 (2,844)	5,149 (1,127)	43,192 (9,632)	7 %
5	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (including roads & highways)	8,792 (2,028	13,516 (2,862)	5,077 (1,125)	40,770 (9,178)	7 %
6	AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY	5,212 (1,152)	5,754 (1,208)	6,008 (1,331)	26,831 (5,927)	5 %
7	POWER	4,382 (985)	6,908 (1,437)	5,709 (1,252)	26,712 (5,900)	5 %
8	METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	4,157 (961)	1,935 (407)	5,055 (1,105)	18,495 (4,235)	3 %
9	PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS	1,931(412)	1,328 (272)	2,621 (574)	13,735 (3,153)	2 %
10	CHEMICALS(other than fertilizers)	3,427(749)	1,707 (362)	1,810 (398)	13,078 (2,892)	2 %

organized sector, the government steps in and hands out subsidy to its farmers under the Farm Bill for their sustenance, how do we expect FDI in retail would prove a boon to the India farm sector.

Though the argument that organized retail would weed out middleman is advanced to support the move but considering the findings in many countries that have allowed show that a new set of middle men emerge who act as quality control or certification agents.

Moreover, predatory pricing policy, rules the roost after big players set about their monopoly in the field, with time. Indian retail market is assessed at around 400 billion dollars in worth with there being about 40 billion people employed in the sector by about 12 million retailers.

On the other hand Wall-Mart, the biggest retailer in the world, generates 420 billion revenue and employs only 2 million people. Knowing very well that modern retailers are technology driven then how do we expect them to create new jobs and not prune the existing jobs.

The share of organized retail in India is only four percent and rest is all unorganized but is livelihood driven and not solely profit driven. FDI could snatch away livelihood means from many people.

Every new reform has its share of critics but in the case of India, it urgently needs FDI in retail if it wants to bring about efficiency in its production and distribution systems and remain a favoured investment destination globally.

Location restrictions

One significant constraint for existing retailers hoping to sew up FDI deals would be the location restrictions. Foreign retail is only allowed to open stores in the most populous cities as far as possible, retailers should stick to those cities with a population of over 10 million. States also have the last word in permitting entry.

Existing stores of retail players are spread across the country and are unlikely to comply with these location criteria.

To comply, they would either have to shutter some existing stores or open a new chain altogether with the new partner. Even if they do, the question is if the foreign player will be keen to invest, given that multi-brand retail requires immense scale to be economical.

According to Rachna Nath, Leader, Retail & Consumer, PwC India, such economies could hinge on the saturation and maturity of the city. It could be possible for retailers to attain scale by setting up many stores in a particular regional cluster say, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. These are the States that have flashed the green signal for entry of foreign retail.

For the existing retailers, the restriction on store locations for foreign players is a big plus. With these limits in place, new entrants are unlikely to pose stiff competition to listed retailers operating supermarkets and hypermarkets. These players have also already expanded to smaller cities.

Quick-look at the Present Retail scenario:

- **Crumbling Infrastructure:** The logistics of the retail chain is still lying in the medieval age leading to inefficient supply of goods. The lack of cold storages in the country and the pathetic Public Distribution system leads to an annual wastage of about 30% fruits and vegetables produced in India.
- **Middlemen's Domination:** The middlemen buy produce from the farmers mostly on credit at slashed down prices. Then the produce passes through a series of an average five to six middlemen until it reaches the retailer. In this whole process profit margins of these middlemen plus the profit margin of the retailer hikes the price of the product up to three to four times the actual price. Ultimately the Farmers and the Consumers are the ones who are losing out the bargain. Many a

Q. Will FDI in multi brand retail be applicable across India?

A. The power to accept or reject 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail has been given to state governements.

Q. How many cities make the cut for FDI in multi-brand retail?

A. The move can be implemented in cities which have a population of more than 1 million (10 lakh). There there are 53 such cities in India, out of which only 20 are in states ruled by the congress. Even this number will be reduced further with congress-ruled kerala deciding against its implementation. So as of now, multi-brand retail stores by foreign investors can be opened only in 18 cities.

Q. Is there any minimum requirement for the company that is investing?

A. The policy has a rider where by the company should have an investment of $100 million (₹500 crore).

Q. Where will the multinationals source their product from?

A. Under the government policy, it will be mandatory for them to source at least 30 per cent of their products locally. Above this limit, it will be the company's discretion to decide on sourcing.

Source: Hindustan times

times the middlemen and intermediary traders create false shortage of goods to shoot-up prices.

51% FDI in Multi-Brand retail is for the betterment of "Ma-Mati-Manush":

- FDI in retail sector will be very beneficial to the farmers. The farmers will earn profits directly and will get rid of the middlemen and thus they can modernize their farming techniques for better production. Thus, if the farmers benefit, they will sell the product at lower prices in the market this will further create a win-win situation for the farmers and the consumers by wiping out middlemen menace.
- Organized retailing is at a nascent stage in India whereas 97% of retailing business is run by the unorganized retailers. The entry of retail giants like Wal-Mart, Tesco etc in Indian retail market would create lakhs of jobs within five to six years.
- Another effect of allowing FDI in retail trade would be improvement in quality standards and consumer expectations as inflow of FDI will surely emphasize quality control and bring about competitive pricing.
- Opening up the doors for global retail giants will not only pump in the competition in the retail sector but will also help to establish a direct link between the farmers and the consumers thus, benefitting both. They would surely be interested to develop their own logistics which will be far better than the existing system thus reducing the amount of wastage. Thus, the end consumers will no longer have to shell-out extra money for wastage and shortage of products.
- Development of organized retail chain will boost the economy, greater GDP, greater tax collection and more employment and that too better paying employment. It will bring about advancement in agricultural techniques, supply chain improvement, tourism, greater sourcing from India. Thus, FDI should not be just allowed but encouraged.

Country not ready for retail FDI..?

Only four states and Union Territories have so far indicated their support for allowing FDI in multi-brand retail, a development which will further delay entry of global chains like Walmart and Carrefour in India.

"Till date, written communications, indicating support for foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail trade, have been received from the governments of Delhi, Manipur and from Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli," Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Jyotiraditya Scindia informed in the Rajya Sabha.

As of now only 10 states have endorsed the Centre's decision to allow FDI in multi-brand retail. The states and Union Territories which support the initiative include Delhi, Manipur, Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Kerala chief minister said in the Assembly that 'so long as this government is in office, Kerala will not allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into its retail sector'. The Himachal government will not implement FDI in the retail (Media Reports). The ruling Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) in Maharashtra has conveyed its co-partner Congress not to take it for a ride on the Centre's decision to implement 51% foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail in the state. Uttar Pradesh CM Akhilesh Yadav also opposing to FDI.

What will be the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) in retail on the agribusiness sector? How can farmers be saved from selling their products even at a price which is not

Main proposals of the Govt's FDI push

- Will enable Walmart, Tesco and Carrefour to set up deep discount stores in India
- At least half of the FDI should be made in back-end infrastructure such as warehousing
- The minimum FDI in any multibrand retail project should be $100 million (`450 crore)
- State governments can prohibit FDI in retail if they wish to
- Stores can be set up only in cities with a population of at least one million
- At least one-third of the sales should be made to small retailers
- At least 30% of the sales should be made to small retailers, either directly or through wholesale units set up for this purpose
- States will be empowered to put conditions for integrating small retailers and kirana merchants in the value chain
- At least 30% of the value of manufactured items procured (excluding food items) should be sourced from small and medium enterprises
- States will be empowered to set up framework for monitoring compliance with these conditions.

Source: Hindustan times

suitable to them?

FDI would benefit consumers as they will have more choice at comparatively lower prices. To the second question, the idea came up of a warehouse helping farmers from selling their products forcibly. Farmers are forced to sell their products completely to retailers even if they are offered a lower price as they can't afford to take it back. But if the warehouse facility is provided to them they can store products and sell whenever they get the best price. This saves them from exploitation.

Government is preparing to make sweeping amendments to the state's Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act, 1964, to facilitate direct marketing and purchase of agricultural produce from farmers. Seen as a prerequisite to the FDI in retail becoming possible, the proposed amendments are ready and are likely to be sent for the cabinet's nod. Once the proposed amendments come into effect, traders will be able to open private mandis (markets) for sale and purchase of commodities from farmers and purchase goods at the mill gate only. For instance, a flour-mill owner would be able to buy wheat at his factory directly from sellers, rather than making purchases through government mandis. The amendment will also be a step towards weeding out middlemen.

CAPITAL MARKET AT A GLANCE

Does the latest IIP number signal a sign of confidence in the economy?

The Indian stock markets have risen by almost 25% this year. So, who is investing in these stock markets? As per Wall Street Journal, it is not the Indian domestic investors. In fact, they have mostly stayed away from investing. Most of this rise in stocks has been on account of global money managers.

Will 2013 be better? That is the question on everyone's mind now. Particularly those tracking financial markets, GDP growth rate, inflation and asset prices. An improvement in the domestic investment climate is also expected to boost job creation. Consumer sentiment will get a boost from higher disposable income. Thus a better economic scenario is on every Indian's wish list for 2013. Experts believe that India's GDP growth is bottoming out. What that means is recovery will pick up pace 2013 onwards. Having said that, **the chances of returning to an 8% plus growth trajectory are still remote.** That would necessitate far greater boost to investment, wide-ranging fiscal reforms, and greater policy efficacy. Nevertheless, looking at the brighter side of things, we believe investors looking at a long term growth story; will not repent investing in Indian stocks.

USA

Fiscal Cliff

The US politicians have been huddled up in working out a deal to avert the fiscal cliff. All parties are trying to reach a common ground. But in the opinion of Mr. El-Erian, CEO of PIMCO, **even if US avoids a fiscal cliff, it is still looking at sluggish economic growth.** As per him US would be looking at an economic growth in the region of 1.5% to 2% even if the deal goes through. The proposed tax hikes would help avert the disaster of a fiscal cliff. If this is not averted, the US would definitely head into a recession. However, economic growth would largely depend on recovery in the housing as well as the labor market. For this, the US government still needs to take action. As per Mr. Erian, decisions on issues such as debt ceiling, annual budget, housing finance and labour markets are still pending. These would be the decisions that would ultimately drive future economic growth. The discussion on fiscal cliff is just a short term one. It is to avert an economic disaster which is definitely a priority.

Interest Rates

How do you bring an economy from the brink of disaster back to life? Central banks across the world are trying various measures in order to revive their economies post the financial crisis and the subsequent recession. The US Federal Reserve has now announced its own unorthodox measure to help revive the economy. Fed Chairman, Ben Bernanke announced that interest rates would be kept at near zero levels until unemployment falls to at least 6.5%. The Fed expects rates to hold steady until unemployment figures improve. This is as long as inflation doesn't break the 2.5% barrier. The central bank also replaced an expiring stimulus programme with a fresh round of Treasury purchases. While earlier goals were more timeline driven, these action oriented goals will make monetary policy more transparent and predictable to the public. But, despite all these efforts, GDP growth in the US remains lukewarm. The upcoming fiscal cliff is also a matter of concern. Well, we just hope that new job creation will provide some respite to this ravaged economy.

China

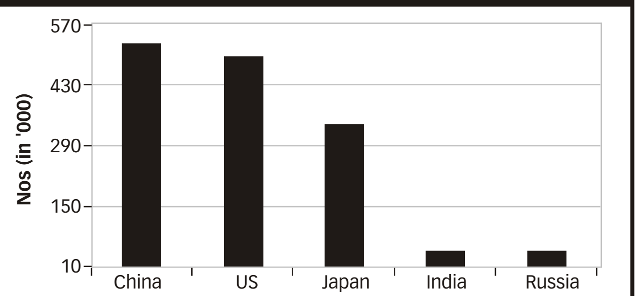
Following the debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in the US, it was being said that the export-oriented dragon would have to prepare itself for a 'hard landing'. The economy did slow down.

In the most recent GDP report, growth slowed down to 7.4%. But are hardly any indications of a slowdown. In fact, the manufacturing sector, on which the economy is heavily dependent, has shown signs of improvement. **The Chinese purchasing managers' index (PMI) reported a 14-month high in December 2012.** Of course, this is a short term indicator and should not be taken too seriously. So, though positive signs from China maybe good news for the global economy, we would like to keep our fingers crossed.

Patent Application

China has been gaining prominence in the international arena for its manufacturing prowess and robust GDP growth. But the country appears to be gaining strides on the innovation front too. The chart shows **China's patent office received more applications than any other country's in 2011.** The dragon nation nudged US and Japan, both of whom followed behind. India on the other hand has a long way to go before it catches up with these top three countries.

Patent applications filed in 2011



Source: The Economist

Why is China holding a vast chunk of US Treasuries?

In a world where level of uncertainty has considerably increased, many are flocking to US Treasuries for a safe haven. But this is a paradox. Because the US is also grappling with many serious issues such as a deteriorating fiscal balance and massive debt. Not to mention high unemployment and recession. The government and the US Fed have resorted to umpteen rounds of money printing till now. This has done nothing to fuel the income but has certainly increased the prospect of the dollar losing value. That is why **countries such as China holding a vast chunk of US Treasuries are contemplating diversifying into other assets.**

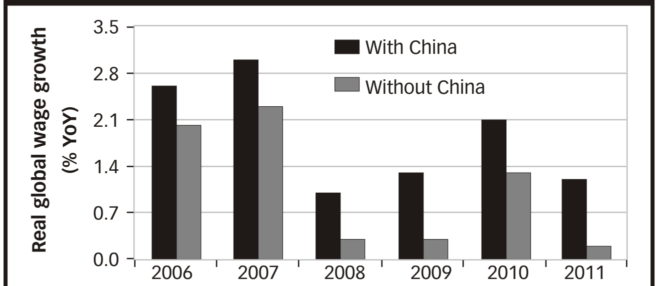
Where does India stand in all of this?

As per the latest data released by the US Department of Treasury, India's holding of treasury securities stood at US$ 58.9 bn at the end of October 2012. This is the second straight month of decline after an uptrend for seven continuous months. Ironically, the holdings of countries like China, Japan, Brazil, Switzerland, Russia, France and Canada rose during the month. Is this a conscious strategy adopted by India to reduce its holdings in US debt? Is it investing in gold instead? We are not sure but if that indeed is the case, then the country is taking a step in the right direction.

Wage

It is no secret that wage hikes, except in few economies like China, have been abysmal over the past 3 to 4 years. The real wage hike (adjusted for inflation) has been very nominal even for a country like India, thanks to sticky inflation. In fact as per a recent global wage report released by International Labour Organisation (ILO), if not for China, real wage growth between 2007 and 2011 was stuck at an average of 1%. Going forward too, for a consumer driven economy like India, managing real wage growth rate would be critical for GDP growth.

Real wages have hardly grown since 2007



Source: ILO

Europe

The debt crisis in Europe once again dominated the headlines in 2012. Greece was already tethering on the edge. This was made worse by a deteriorating macro environment in bigger economies such as Italy and Spain. **Not surprisingly most of these economies turned to the European Central bank for a bailout. And after much huffing and puffing the ECB complied.** But not before some agreement was reached on austerity measures to be implemented. The central bank in Europe has displayed the same lack of imagination as its counterpart in the US. Previous rounds of stimulus measures have not bolstered economies as envisaged. Despite this, both the central banks have continued to print money at the drop of a hat. Meanwhile, sovereign debt has only ballooned, unemployment has remained firm and there is hardly any noticeable growth in the economies. The only thing that these bailout packages are likely to do is raise the chances of higher inflation in the years to come. The ECB is not keen on the Euro splitting up, but the current state of affairs cannot continue for long. Unless the European countries come up with a more meaningful strategy of cutting down debt, a breakup of the Euro seems more likely.

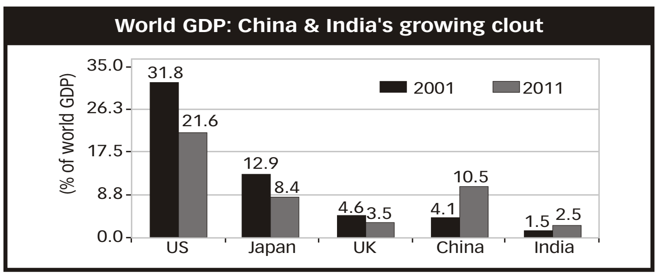
BRICs

Has the sheen worn off the BRICs markets?

Indeed, the stock markets in countries such as China, Brazil and the like have been at the receiving end in the past one year. This is in contrast to when the global crisis struck in 2008. At that time the developed world sunk into recession. In the meanwhile, growth in BRIC regions soared sending investors flocking to these regions. The past year has been different. Growth in these regions is still higher than that in the developed world. But the pace has slowed down as a result of which equity markets have seen a plunge. China, for instance, has been trying to curb bubble formation in property. India is dealing with slowdown in growth and high inflation. Does that mean that lower valuations in these countries now would signal a rebound in 2013? It all depends. Assuming that the economic environment in the US and Europe does not improve and that in the BRIC countries does, a rally in the markets could very well be on the cards.

World GDP

Economies of India and China may not exactly have the voice in matters of international trade in proportion to their economic size. But we believe that this could soon change. For their economic clout is only going to get bigger. The chart highlights **how these two nations have seen their share of global GDP go up in the last decade or so.** While China now accounts for around 10% of global GDP as opposed to just 4% a decade back, India's contribution too has increased to 2.6% from 1.5% earlier. Meanwhile developed nations like US and Japan have seen their influence erode. What more, the trend is only likely to improve in favour of the Asian giants going forward.



Source: Adventuresincapitalism.com

Rating

So what does it mean when one rating agency warns India of a downgrade and another believes prospects to be better? It all depends on the factors on which the assessment has been made and how it is interpreted. For instance, **Standard & Poor's (S&P) gave a warning that India still faced one-in-three chance of a downgrade**. This is in its sovereign rating to junk grade over the next 24 months. The reasons cited for this are high fiscal deficit, rising debt burden and the possibility of the political climate worsening or reforms failing to take off. **In contrast, Moody's is a bit more optimistic on the country's growth prospects.** It believes that the slew of reforms introduced by the government is an encouraging sign. And the exit of the Mamata Banerjee led Trinamool Congress is another positive. This is because it does away with internal opposition to reforms to a certain extent. In a way there is something of note in both these assessments. Ultimately, the key here is how effectively the government can implement the reforms it has announced. If it does help in improving the business climate in the country and fuelling growth there is no reason for a downgrade and certainly more reason to expect improved prospects.

India

Policy Reform

2012 was an interesting year. The government of the country was particularly in focus for pretty much most part of the year. First for their inaction. Then for their action. Then for doubts surrounding whether there would be further action. We are referring to the government's stand on policy reforms.

For pretty much the first 8 months of the year, the government was like a dart board for everyone. Investors and India Inc alike criticized it for its inaction. The country was seeing its economic growth slowing down. Investment was drying up. Supply side bottlenecks were leading to stickiness in inflation rates. As inflation refused to come within the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) comfort levels, it refused to ease the interest rates. This acted as a further deterrent to investment resulting in the economy slowing down further. The whole thing was like vicious circle and India was stuck in the middle of it.

Come September the government finally woke up. **It introduced reforms by allowing FDI in retail and aviation sectors.** But many wondered if this was just a one-off move to save its deteriorating image. Nevertheless the government's change of heart towards reforms was applauded by all. In fact a few weeks ago it continued with its enthusiasm on policy reforms. **It announced further measures related to the urea investment policy, land acquisition Bill and setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment.** Though some of these reforms still await final approval from one or the other House of the Parliament. But still the very announcement of reforms was a welcome relief for the entire country.

But what matters now is whether this enthusiasm continues to roll in 2013 or not. There is still plenty of work to be done if India has to get back on track of stellar economic growth that we all got used to seeing in the past. Reforms and clarity on existing policies is of utmost importance. The latter in particular is something that investors are looking for in order to protect their investments in the country. This is true for not just the foreign investors but for domestic investors as well. Therefore we sincerely hope the reform momentum continues in the future as well.

Fiscal deficit

The Centre's fiscal deficit in the April-November period of 2012-13 was Rs 4.13 lakh crore -- 80.4 per cent of the Budget Estimates (BE). In absolute terms, the fiscal deficit -- gap between expenditure and revenue collection -- was Rs 4.13 lakh crore during the first eight months of the current fiscal, according to Controller General of Accounts (CGA) data. This is slightly better than the fiscal deficit position last year when it was 85.6 per cent of the Budget target. The improvement is mainly on account of some tightening on the expenditure front. Net tax receipts during the April-November period stood at Rs 3.7 lakh crore, while total expenditure was about Rs 8.67 lakh crore. **For the full fiscal ending March 2013, the government had budgeted the fiscal deficit at Rs 5.14 lakh crore, or 5.1 percent of the GDP. However, it raised the target to 5.3 per cent of GDP last month.** The fiscal deficit was 5.8 per cent of GDP in 2011-12. The high fuel, fertiliser and food subsidy outgo is one of the major reasons for the ballooning fiscal deficit. The government has already imposed measures like rationalisation of expenditure and optimisation of available resources to improve fiscal deficit condition.

Rupee

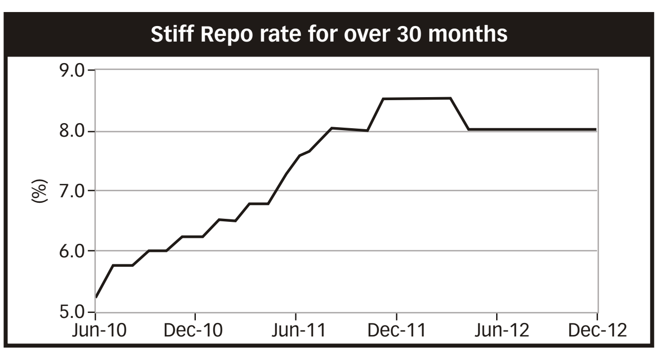
The rupee is down 3 percent for the year as of December 26. The rupee is on course to become Asia's third worst performing currency this year: only the Japanese yen and the Indonesian rupiah have posted bigger losses, according to the Reuters. **The rupee has had a volatile 2012, slumping to a record low of 57.32/dollar in late June, on concerns about India's current account and fiscal deficits.** Although the currency has recovered since mid-September when the government pushed ambitious reforms in retail and aviation, the performance contrasts sharply with the 25 percent gain in the Sensex this year. The rupee is down even after the country attracted USD 24 billion in foreign inflows into stocks, the second highest in the past five years.

IIP

Industrial output, as measured by **the index of industrial production (IIP) rose by 8.2 per cent in October 2012** against a five per cent decline a year ago. This was mainly on account of the sharp rise posted by the manufacturing index. The output of manufactured products rose by 9.6 per cent in October 2012 against a six per cent decline a year ago. Electricity generation grew by 5.5 per cent in October 2012 compared to the 5.6 per cent growth a year ago. Mining output declined by 0.1 per cent over the 5.9 per cent fall a year ago.

Repo Rate

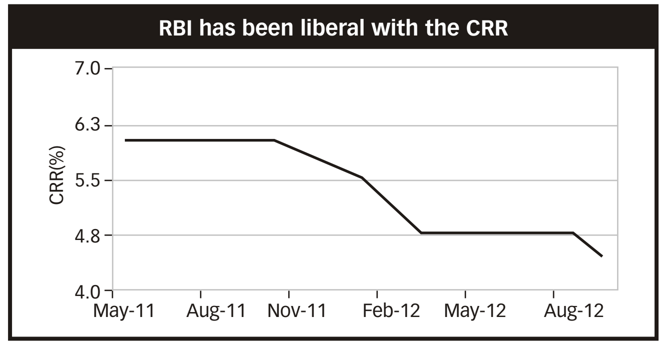
The RBI's reluctance to tweak the key lending rates during the Monetary Policy review left the repo rate at a stiff 8%. In fact as the chart shows, the repo rate at which the central bank lends to commercial banks has been stiff for nearly 30 months now. Although the government has been prodding the RBI to adopt a more liberal approach to interest rates in order to boost GDP growth, the RBI has refused to do so citing sticky inflation numbers.



Source: RBI

CRR

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has adopted a hawkish stance when it comes to the key interest rates. This stance has been unchanged given the country's high inflation rates. But it has been a little more liberal when it comes to liquidity levels. These are essentially regulated by the Cash Reserve Ratio or the CRR which is the amount of funds that the banks have to keep with RBI. As a result, any cut in the rate results in more funds available to the banks that they can lend out. The RBI has cut the CRR rate 3 times this year. This has injected liquidity in the monetary system. However, till such time as the headline inflation comes within RBI's acceptable limits, it is unlikely that it will touch the repo rate or the benchmark interest rates in the country.



Source: RBI

Saving

The government plays a large role in managing the savings of every household in India and if it does not manage those savings properly, the public lose their trust in them. But time and again, policymakers have taken savers for granted. Government protects the interest of savers by controlling inflation and managing its fiscal deficit. But the Indian government has failed on both accounts. Inflation has remained stubbornly high over the past couple of years. This forced the RBI to raise interest rates. The fiscal deficit situation is no better. Fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP has gone to levels of 5.9% in 2011-12 from levels of 4.9% seen in 2010-11 and levels of 2.8% seen in 2007-08. The recognition of the inflation and fiscal deficit problems has been forced on the government due to the fall in the rupee that has lost over 20% against the dollar in the last one and half years. There is an economic cost to financial repression of savers. **Putting the interests of borrowers ahead of savers hurts the latter and the economy.** Thus, coming into the New Year, **the priority of the government should be to protect the interest of savers as they are the backbone of the economy.**

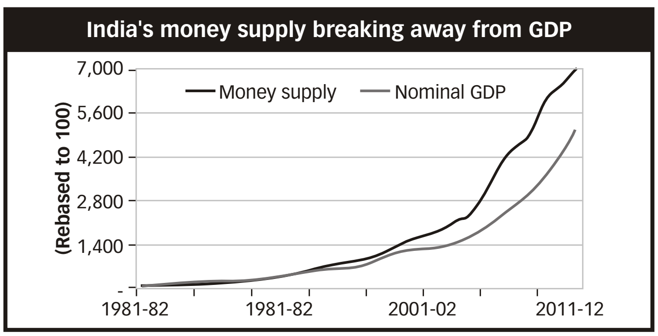
Growth forecast

What will India's growth forecast be for the 12th Five Year Plan?

The Planning Commission appears to have already revised its estimates once before and now wants to pitch in for 8%. It must be noted that the initial estimate was pegged at 9% before the Commission revised it to 8.2%. And now Planning Commission Deputy Chairman Montek Singh Ahluwalia believes that 8% is more likely. So why the change in estimates? This is to reflect the changes in the global economic environment notably the ongoing recessionary trends in the US and Europe and persistent sluggishness in the domestic market. Further, for FY13, which would be the first year of the 12th Plan, the growth rate has been estimated at 5.7-5.9%. This is the lowest in the last decade. An uncertain global environment aside, the need of the hour is to bolster growth in the domestic market. The government already has announced a slew of reforms. But has to now get going and focus on actually implementing them if growth has to pick up in the later years of the Five Year Plan.

Money supply

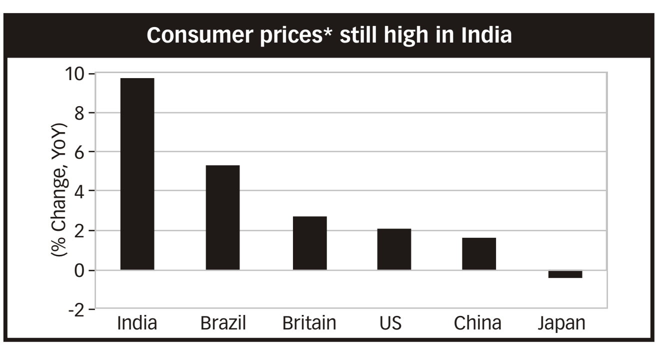
What do you think of a firm that grows sales after taking on debt? Well, as long as the debt remains within permissible limits, we should be fine with it, right? But if debt increases at a faster rate than sales, then alarm bells should certainly start ringing. In the same vein, if a country's GDP is growing but needs more and more money to make the growth happen, it is not a healthy sign. The chart depict, **while India's nominal GDP has grown at a fast clip over the past couple of decades, the money supply in the economy has grown even faster and this is something we should watch out for.** Although the situation is not as alarming as in say US, we need to take steps to ensure that our productivity does not suffer. In other words, we should continue to increase our GDP at either the same rate of growth in money supply or higher. Otherwise, there will be inflation to deal with.



Source: RBI

Consumer Prices

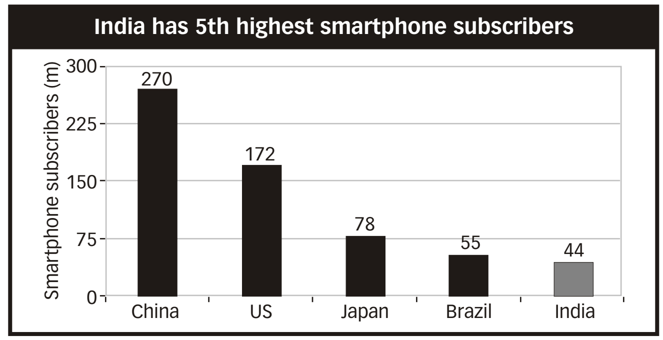
Inflation in India was much higher than that of its peers both in the developed and developing world. Although GDP growth in China has also witnessed a slowdown, the dragon nation is not beset with the kind of inflation problems plaguing India. Inflation has been inching upwards slightly for the US while Japan, not surprisingly, continues to battle with deflation.



Source: The Economist (*in October 2012)

Smartphone Markets

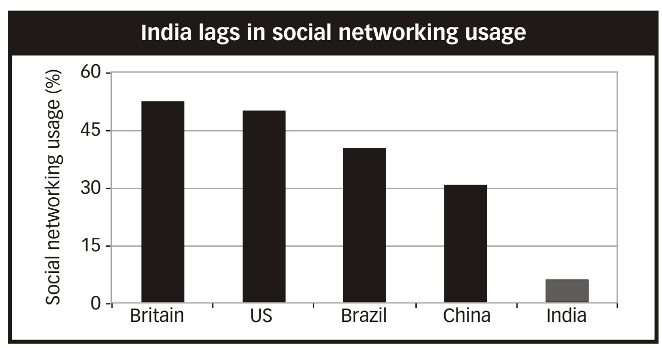
The chart shows that **with about 44 million subscribers, India has the 5th highest number of smartphone users in the world.** China leads the pack with about 270 million users. India's growth in smartphones has been pegged at about 52%, which is higher than China and the US. It is worth noting that in India, smartphone users comprise 4% of the total mobile subscribers. In China, US, Japan and Brazil, smartphone users as a percentage of total mobile subscribers are 24%, 48, 65% and 20% respectively. As of fourth quarter of 2012, there are 1.1 billion smartphone subscribers globally, reporting a 42% growth.



Source: DNA Money

Social Networking

Social networking is a trend that has gripped nearly everyone around the world. Sites such as Facebook and Twitter are a part of the daily routine for quite a few of us. These sites are increasingly becoming a medium to express views and ideas online. This is why a lot of companies are increasingly shifting their marketing focus to these sites. But while social networking has become a raging trend, India seems to lag behind its global peers in terms of social networking usage. As per a recent study carried out by Pew Research Centre and reported by The Mint, **only 6% of adult Indians use social networking sites.** This is lower than the 31% users that China has despite the extreme internet censorship that prevails in the country.



Source: The Mint

Overseas acquisitions

In the race to become global super power, access to cheap energy is biggest challenge. With shale gas glut, the US has made a big move to secure its position. However, it's a different scenario back home. India meets around 80% of its crude oil needs from imports. Already under pressure due to rising energy demand and stagnant production, the supply threat due to US sanctions has spurred Indian oil and gas companies to go for overseas acquisitions. It has hardly been a month since Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) paid a huge amount to own a stake in Kashagan oil field. It is back into action with Canadian oil sands the next target.

In the latest development, **a consortium of leading state oil companies led by ONGC is aiming a stake in Canadian oil sands.** These oil sands could be worth over US$ 5 bn. However, before Indian companies claim the share, they have high hurdles to clear. And it is not just high price of the assets. The firms are now facing tougher rules from Canada on foreign control of the country's oil sands.

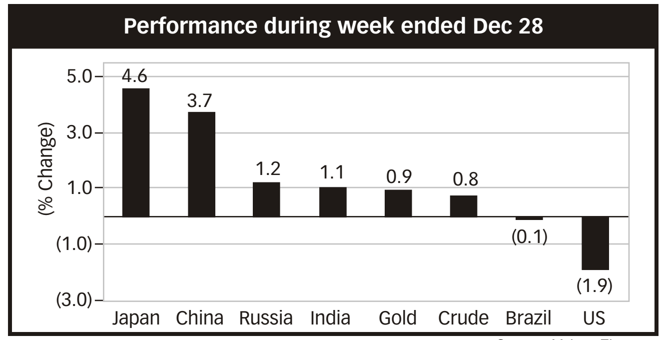
While clarity is still awaited on the new rules, Indian oil firms look really desperate and reflect the country's insecurity on energy front. The price at which Indian companies are going on acquisition spree is likely to leave them with little capital to maintain the momentum. Even if they succeed, the extra supplies so ensured will not be enough to meet rising energy needs. The only long term solution to ensure energy security is to frame reasonable policies to promote investment in domestic energy assets.

Capital Market

The Indian stock markets have risen by almost 25% this year. So, who is investing in these stock markets? As per Wall Street Journal, it is not the Indian domestic investors. In fact, they have mostly stayed away from investing. **Most of this rise in stocks has been on account of global money managers.** So far this year, foreign investors have invested US$ 22.5 bn into Indian stocks. They have been investing huge sums of money into the initial public offerings too.

The reason for such renewed interest in the Indian economy lies in the series of recently announced policy reforms by the government. Fund managers feel that allowing foreign direct investment in retail and aviation would help these industries in the future. Industry players would earn better profits and they expect stock prices too to move higher. Investors are also pinning hopes on finance minister's objective to reduce budget deficit by lowering fuel subsidies. Not to mention the hope of a more liberal monetary policy from the RBI.

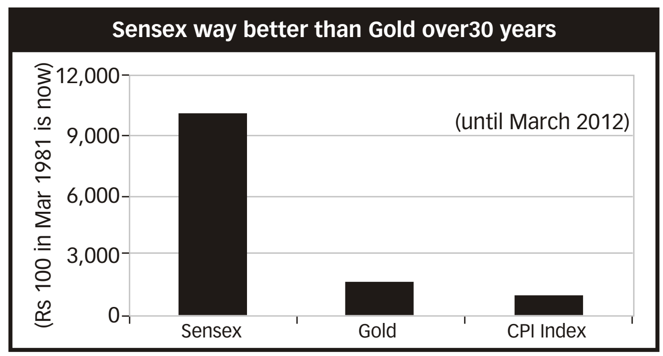
It was a mixed week ending December 28, 2012 for global stock markets, with stock markets in Japan (up by 4.6%) and China (up by 3.7%) leading the gains. The Japanese markets posted highest gains in 21 months led by exporters on weaker yen. The US stock markets led the losses with 1.9% decline over the week as the White House and U.S. lawmakers have not yet finalized the fiscal deal the deadline for which was December 31. The investors are concerned as a failure in negotiations will lead to massive tax increases and spending cuts that could drag the U.S. economy into recession. BSE Sensex was up by 1.1% for the week ended Dec 28, 2012. The gains were led by buying in rate-sensitive sectors such as banks, real-estate etc on hopes of cut in bank's lending rates by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Amongst the other markets, France (down by 1.1%) and Germany (down by 0.3%) were on the losing side. The stock markets in Singapore (up by 0.9%) and Hong Kong (up by 0.7%) posted gains during the week ended Dec 28, 2012.



Source: Yahoo Finance

Sensex shocks gold over a 30 year period

Gold may have outperformed Sensex over the last decade or so. But what about a period as long as 30 years. Well, if the below chart is any indication, the yellow metal has not come even remotely close to matching the performance of the Sensex over the last three decades ending March 2012.



Source: RBI, ACE Equity (*Gold prices are average while Sensex value is year end value)

While gold has proved to be an excellent inflation hedge as shown by its outperformance against the CPI index, stocks are a must have in one's portfolio for long term wealth creation. In CAGR (compounded annual growth rate) terms, while Sensex has returned around 16% between March 1981 and March 2012, Gold has given close to 10% returns during the same period, proving that it can be counted upon to beat inflation in the long term.

Debt Market

Bank loans remained expensive in 2012. With base rates in double digits (around 10%) there was little that bankers could do. Banks also considerably reduced their exposure to the infrastructure sector. The fallouts of these were not too bad though for debt markets. In fact, **at Rs 2.6 trillion, debt private placements touched a record high in 2012.** Given the arbitrage opportunity between bank interest rates and yields on corporate bonds, India Inc. did not lose the prospect. Indian companies rushed to raise money from the debt market to take advantage of the interest rate differential. Plus foreign investors contributed to the effort. What aided them was the fact that the limit on investment in debt by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) has been rising over the years. Thus the corporate bond market was a key element in facilitating investment in infrastructure in 2012. A deeper and broader debt market could go a long way in serving Indian corporates' funding needs. That too, without causing asset liability mismatches for the banking sector.

IPO

Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) are a rare animal which usually appear when stock markets are trading at peak valuations. These exotic seasonal creatures appear like a monsoon deluge in a bull market. When the market takes a turn for the worse, they all but completely disappear. What makes their appearance exciting every time is that their arrival is accompanied by huge media frenzy, reams of newsprint and public furor.

But, for most investors, investing in an IPO is like playing cards with the deck stacked against you. The promoters, investment bankers, and brokerages all have vested interest in the successful subscription of an IPO. From doctored financials, to multiple star ratings, these IPOs enter the market with all guns blazing. Sometimes they see huge gains on listing day in the case of MCX or Care Ratings this year. Or maybe not as seen in the case of the recent Bharti Infratel debut. But, sooner or later sanity catches up with the stock prices. In 2012, 24 IPOs collectively raised Rs 69.5 bn. This was the second lowest total rounded up by primary markets since 2003!

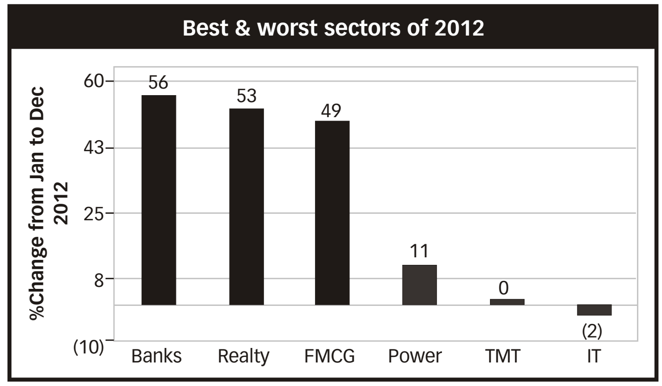
Globally the situation was similar. In 2012, IPOs slipped to their lowest level since the financial crisis. Signs of a sustained economic slowdown, the upcoming fiscal cliff, and Facebook's disappointing showing in the primary markets curbed investment demand. Companies were forced to push back sales. **According to data compiled by Bloomberg, IPOs raised only US$ 112 bn worldwide this year; this is the lowest showing since 2008**. IPOs in Western Europe dropped to 1/3rd of last year's level. Concerns over the China's economy cut proceeds in Asia by around 43%. Public offerings in the US raised US$ 41 bn, relatively unchanged from last year. The Facebook debacle led to a month-long drought in US deals.

But, will we see a revival next year? The global backlog of potential primary offerings has swelled to the highest levels since 2007 at about US$ 115 bn. If policymakers are able to avoid the fiscal cliff, IPOs may be back in season globally. Back home in India, a few more disinvestments from the government are in the pipeline for next year. Investor sentiment has improved since markets are up 26% on a year to date basis. However when it comes to performance, we believe that only companies with valuable brands, strong management and clean balance sheets will be able to face the test of time.

Sector

Sectors: The good and the bad in 2012

2012 was a year of frenzied activity in the Indian share markets. Despite the investors' cautious stance given the political hassles and overall economic gloom, the Sensex rose by nearly 25% from January to December 2012. **Nearly every sector performed well except for the Indian IT sector.** The sector was at the receiving end given the depressed activity in the global arena particularly in the developed world. Since the sector derives most of its fortunes from the developed world the crisis in US and Europe affected it the most. The clear winner this year was the banks with the banking index going up by nearly 56% during the period.



Source: BSE (* Closing price as of Dec 28, 2012)

Aviation

A few sectors celebrated the year 2012. But for few sectors the year is one they would prefer to forget. One such sector was the country's aviation sector. Seething with high cost structure and taxes, the sector saw two of its large carriers in trouble. The first one was of course Kingfisher Airlines (KFA), which was forced to suspend operations entirely. The second was the beleaguered national carrier, Air India. The latter saw a bailout from the government which did not help much as its operations continued to be plagued by a series of pilot strikes. Nevertheless unlike KFA, the airlines still managed to stay afloat. To add to the troubles of nearly every airline was the decline in overall passenger traffic. For the period from January to November, passenger traffic declined by nearly 2.9% YoY.

The year had some positive news in the form of government allowing FDI in aviation. But given the pathetic cost structure prevailing in the industry, the proposal is not expected to get too many takers. As per IATA Chief, **unless the returns become attractive, foreign carriers are unlikely to invest in India.** While some of the issues troubling the sector are specific to individual companies. However, a large part of their troubles are caused by structural issues. Taxes on jet fuel are high which lead to high fuel costs. At the same time infrastructure related to storage and transportation of jet fuel is inadequate leading to higher costs for the airlines. If things are to improve in the sector, these issues will need to be tackled. Otherwise all the talk related to attracting FDI in the sector will remain just that. Talk. Nothing else.

According to the Director General and CEO of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), while the liberalisation is a step in the right direction, **the industry will not see a flood of foreign carriers coming into the country. This is obviously unless the operating conditions are improved for the airlines.** His reasoning is simple -

foreign capital needs returns on investments as well.

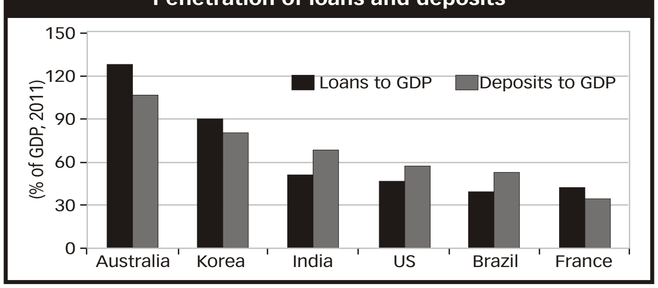
Auto

2012 began on an optimistic note for the Indian auto industry. As the Auto Expo kick started with a bang, auto companies displayed many forthcoming new launches. As a result of which there was a surge in footfalls. But pressures in the industry which had already begun to be felt in the latter part of 2011 surfaced once again this year as well. Slowdown in GDP growth, firm interest rates and rising fuel prices had an adverse impact on demand, thereby hurting the fortunes of the industry. Violence and riots at Maruti's Manesar plant further worsened matters. Hence, most of the segments within the industry were hit. Especially medium and heavy commercial vehicles (MHCVs) which bore the maximum brunt. All of which compelled SIAM to lower growth forecasts for the industry. Having said that there were some pockets of strong performances as well. And in this regard, the mantle belonged to utility vehicles (UVs) as this segment witnessed phenomenal growth in volumes during the year. Overall, what started out as a reasonably good year for the auto industry quickly turned into a whimper towards the end.

Banking

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has regularly cited under penetration of loans and deposits in the country as reasons for issuing more bank licenses.

Penetration of loans and deposits



Source: RBI, IMF

However, as the data published by the central bank shows, **as a share of GDP, the loans and deposits in Indian banks is 52% and 68% respectively.** The same is fairly competitive to that in US, Brazil and France. Hence instead of issuing new bank licenses in a hurry, the RBI should vouch for the Indian banking sector's consolidation.

Banking bill

Lately a much awaited Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha. This one was on banking laws. The Bill did three things and that were to give Reserve Bank of India (RBI) more power to regulate banks. Second was to raise the voting power of investors in banks. And third was to allow the state owned banks to raise capital through bonus and rights issue. But a crucial thing that this Bill has done is to **clear the path for RBI to issue new banking licenses.** This is something several private sector companies and NBFCs have been keenly waiting for. Once the Bill is cleared by the Rajya Sabha, the RBI can sit down and think over how it would go about issuing these licenses.

This move is naturally a cause for celebration and has sent the stocks of most of the banking license hopefuls into a frenzy. The only thing we hope for is that the RBI maintains its conservative stance in this area as well. This means that the licenses are issued with thought and care and not to everyone and anyone. However, given RBI's history of remaining conservative, the possibility of this is bleak.

Coal

India is the third-largest producer of coal in the world. However, the country's domestic consumption is large. As a result, India net imports coal to meet the needs of power companies, steel mills and cement producers. India's coal demand is expected to increase multifold within the next 5 to 10 years. This is due to the completion of ongoing power projects, and demand from metallurgical and other industries. **The government has said that India's estimated proven coal reserves of 118 bn tonnes are expected to last the country for over 100 years.** This will be enough to meet the growing demand. Government-controlled Coal India Limited (CIL) dominates the domestic coal supply market with an 80% market share. Although there have been delays in raising coal production in the past, the government has said that most of the issues regarding delays in obtaining environment clearances and land acquisition issues are being taken care of.

Information Technology

Low cost human resource has been the biggest driver of the Indian IT industry boom. Though the sector flourished in many major cities and metros across India, Bangalore has been at the forefront of this success story. It is for this reason that it is rightly called the Silicon Valley of India. However, some new trends seem to be emerging in the sector. As per a leading financial journal, **Indian business outsourcing companies are moving to smaller cities such as Vishakhapatnam and Indore.** The main reason behind this move is the rising pressure on margins. As the developed countries are struggling with high debt and slowing growth, foreign companies are cutting down their IT spending. Moreover, competition is also increasing from rival outsourcing providers in countries such as Mexico and the Philippines. On the other hand, inflationary pressures have raised the cost of human capital in India. In major metros such as Mumbai, Delhi and Bangalore, wages are rising by about 10% annually. This is the reason that makes smaller Indian cities financially lucrative. As per some estimates, companies can save up to 30% on rent and wages in smaller towns. Of course, this does not mean that IT companies are running away from big cities. In fact, the majority of hiring still happens there. But the contribution from smaller cities is set to increase.

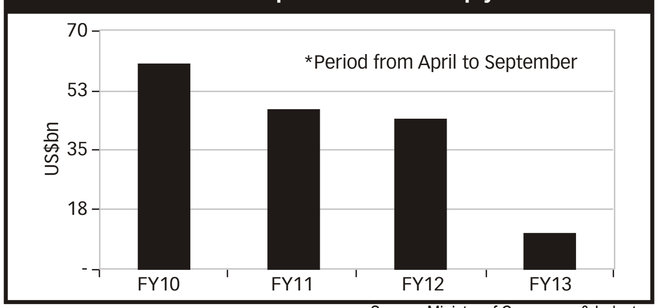
Infrastructure

Cost overruns have been a regular phenomenon in infrastructure projects. In fact, during the 11th five year plan that ended on 31st March 2012, the total cost overrun in infrastructure projects totalled to Rs 521.5 bn. Main reasons for cost overruns are inflation, change of scope in the project, and changes in exchange rate. Little can be done about cost inflation and exchange rate overruns. However, escalations due to change of scope in the project itself are slightly difficult to digest. True, that in large projects the project scope can change which may lead to overruns. However, it seems that the major factor for overruns in such projects is inaccurate planning. This leads to change in the scope of the project. You would be surprised to know that **Delhi Metro Phase II project witnessed an overrun of Rs 102.1 bn in the last five years.** An overrun of such amount is a gross miscalculation of the project cost itself! A proper planning at the development stage can avoid overruns.

Iron Ore

The global slowdown has affected the iron ore industry of India. Depressed global prices which have been impacted by the slowdown in demand for China has hurt India's exports of the ore. As per the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, iron ore exports from India have declined by around 75% YoY this year. This is just for the period from April to September. Iron ore exports have also been affected by the restrictions on the mining operations of India's largest iron ore producing states. India is the third largest exporter of iron ore in the world and its reduced exports would further impact the global ore prices. On the other hand, given the shortage of iron ore due to these restrictions, India has been importing iron ore in increasing volumes. Iron ore is an important component of steel. Given the shortage of domestic supply, Indian steel makers are increasingly relying on imports to meet their demand.

Iron ore exports decline sharply



Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

Mining

India is a mineral rich country. It has the world's fourth largest coal reserves , the fifth largest iron ore reserves, and significant proportion of reserves of bauxite and several other minerals. Given the large infrastructure deficit the country faces, these resources play a direct role in our economic and social development. But the sad part is that despite having such abundant resources, India has not been able to tap the resources market properly. **The country needs to have a transparent mining policy.** This will allow Indian corporate community and entrepreneurs to bring in world-class technology and big investments to support the growth in the sector. Exploration of domestic natural resource reserves will unlock India's true potential as an economic powerhouse. It will also help us create better infrastructure, generate employment and bring in latest technology. It can generate significant additional revenues to the government that can be used for the social sector.

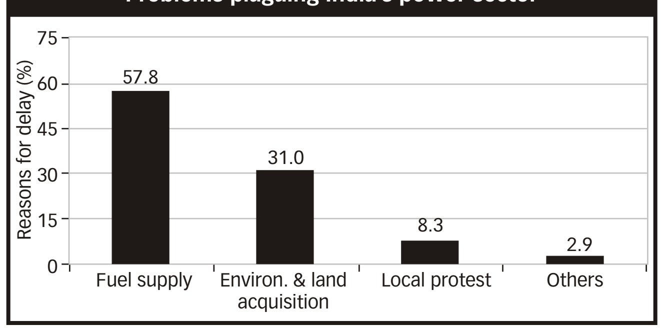
Pharma

The Planning Commission has a lot of its hopes pinned on the Indian pharma sector. It has set a target for the Indian pharmaceutical industry to reach US$ 60 bn in size by 2017 and US$ 100 bn by 2020. Overall, the Commission expects the industry to account for 5% share of the global drug industry in the next five years. **Currently, the Indian pharmaceutical industry is valued at US$ 22 bn. It is the third largest in terms of volume and 13th in terms of value globally.** The big thrust would obviously be on exports. At present, Indian companies are capitalising on a wave of patent expiries in the US. The latter is the world's largest pharma market both in terms of branded drugs and generics. However, this market is highly competitive with considerable price erosion. Further, although the patent expiries over the next couple of years are healthy, there is set to be a decline thereafter. Thus, growth in exports would also depend on a considerable ramp up in semi regulated and emerging markets. Thus, overall the growth potential for the pharma industry certainly exists. But whether the Commission's targets will be reached remains to be seen.

Power

We thought things had just started to look up for the power sector. The government had pulled up Coal India to ensure regular and adequate coal supplies. Payments from State Electricity Boards (SEBs) were expected to be sorted out. The long pending demand for tariff hikes was also gradually getting approval. But a recent order from **Kolkata High Court has once again put things in the backburner.** It says that regulators cannot fix provisional tariffs for new units, which consumers say are abnormally high. Now provisional tariffs can be high because of overloading of costs. That is, when only one unit of a new power plant starts operations, the tariff is calculated to account for the fixed cost of the entire plant. However with economies of scale the tariffs can be normalized. Instead of taking ad hoc decision based on such preliminary data, we believe the courts should look at the long term prospects. Only then will a sector as critical as power be able to support the economy's GDP growth.

Problems plaguing India's power sector



Source: Livemint

One of the biggest roadblocks facing the Indian economy has been the poor state of infrastructure in the country. It is said that lack of proper infrastructure shaves off about 2% of India's GDP growth every year. The power sector, which is the engine for growth in any economy, is facing a myriad of challenges and setbacks in India. As per an article in Livemint, **new orders in the power sector stood at Rs 79 bn in the September quarter, down 91%** from the corresponding period of the previous year. In fact, this is the lowest since 2005. Moreover, about 64,000 megawatts (MW) of projects have been stalled. The chart shows the major reasons for delay in the 64,000 MW of power projects. It is clear that the biggest problem plaguing the power sector has been shortage of fuel, mainly coal. It is worrying that despite the fact that India has one of the largest coal deposits in the world, coal supply continues to be a big challenge.

Power tariff

Five years back, paying an electricity bill was considered a sundry expense for an Indian household. However, things have changed considerably in the recent past. Shortage of coal, a key fuel, has meant that electricity bills are now a sizeable portion of monthly household expenditure. And the bad news is that it is expected to rise even further.

Nowadays, power generators are quoting higher prices when selling bulk power to distribution companies. Take the case of the recent tender in Uttar Pradesh. The state invited financial bids to buy 6,000 MW of power. **The average tariff was in the range of Rs 5-6 per unit with the highest being Rs 7.1 per unit.** These rates are considerably higher when compared to the past. Shortage of coal meant that power tariffs were bound to rise. However, it may be noted that the current tariffs have built in contingencies with respect to availability of coal. Generators are now being extra cautious when it comes to tendering bids. In the past, bids were more competitive as generators relied on the escalation clauses if there was any increase in fuel cost. However, with the current situation of distribution companies not being that great, bids are tendered at the higher end. And if the coal issue is not sorted out soon power tariffs may rise even further.

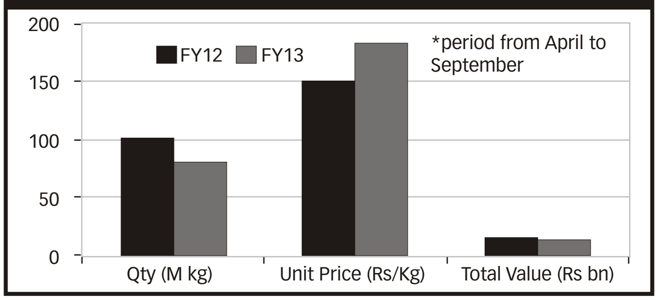
Real estate

2012 was a dull year for property markets. Price appreciation in this year slowed with the top 7 cities witnessing a rise of only 1-3%. Highest rise was seen in Pune and NCR. However, Bangalore and Hyderabad saw a modest rise in property prices. Though there was no price correction which was widely anticipated, slowdown in price increase is more than welcome. **It is interesting to note that despite launching 160,000 odd residential units prices in India's top seven cities did not correct.** This number is higher than about 154,000 odd units that were launched in the previous year. No correction despite heavy supply signifies that the demand for real estate in the top seven cities of India is really high. However, in some cities like Mumbai prices have reached unsustainable levels. Thus, it would not be wrong to assume that the prices might correct sooner if not later.

Tea

For most Indians drinking a cup of tea is the ideal way to start the day. Therefore domestic consumption is important for the tea sector in India. But an important source of revenues for the sector is exports. Unfortunately for the tea sector revenues from this front have not been very encouraging till at least September this year. **Export revenues from tea have remained more or less flat. This is despite the increase 21% YoY in price per kg** from Rs 152 in FY12 to Rs 184.2 in the current year (period from April to September for both the years). The increase in price was offset by a decline in volumes during the same period. Volumes declined by nearly 20% YoY during this period leading to almost flattish exports in terms of total value. Unless the volumes revive during the remained of the year, the sector is looking at a relatively flat and static FY13.

Tea exports remain flat in FY13

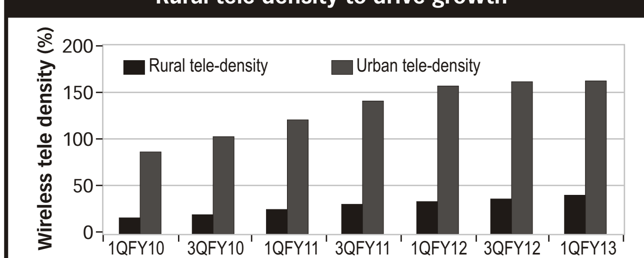


Source: Financial Express

Telecom

Most of the consumption stories doing the rounds in India show a huge potential in the untapped rural markets. After all it is home to two-thirds of the country's one billion-plus population. But the sector where the story is playing out in reality is the Indian telecom sector. The increasing penetration of mobile telecom services in rural areas is being acted out in reality. As shown in the chart, **the urban markets seem to have reached a saturation level with tele-density in excess of 160%.** On the other hand rural tele-density is on the rise. The rising rural tele-density is clearly indicative of the much-larger drama unfolding in the Indian telecom market. Though growth in subscribers has eased off in recent times, nevertheless the underpenetrated rural markets continue to present a huge opportunity for telecom operators.

Rural tele density to drive growth



Source: Economic Times, DNA, Financial Express, TOI, Business Standard, The Economist etc.

The Food Ministry has proposed a hike in import duty on white sugar to 20% in order to ensure flooding of the sweetener in the domestic market. Currently, import duty on white sugar as well as raw sugar is at 10% each. However, the finance ministry is yet to take a call on this issue.

The total value of trading at the Commodity Exchanges during December 1, 2012 to December 15, 2012 was Rs. 6,88,767.70 crore. The cumulative value of trade from April 1, 2012 upto December 15, 2012 during the financial year 2012-13 was Rs.123,15,609.81 crore. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 8, 23,907.63 crore and Rs. 130, 57,742.60 crore respectively.

After declining about 20 per cent in October this year, India's gems and jewellery outward shipments managed to check a sharp decline but still reported a 3.7 per cent drop at USD 2.78 billion in November.

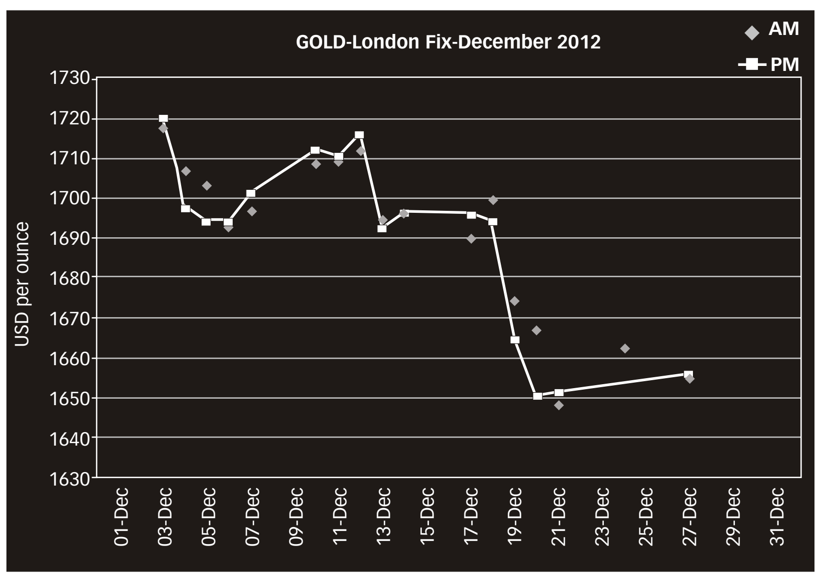
Exports of these items stood at USD 2.89 billion in November last year, according to the data provided by the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC). The major markets for the country's gems and jewellery include Europe, the US, the UAE and Hong Kong. Gems and jewellery exports sector, which employs 1.5 million people, constitute 17 per cent of India's total exports. During 2011-12, exports of these items were reported at USD 43 billion.

Recently, the government slashed the import tariff value of gold marginally to $550 per 10 grams amid weak global prices of the precious metal. The tariff value of silver has, however, been hiked marginally to $1062 a kg. During November, tariff value of gold stood at $561 per 10 grams and of silver at $1058 a kg.

The government is planning to remove quantitative restrictions on sugar exports and imports and will use tariffs to regulate trade as part of a new liberalised policy for the sector.

GOLD

As per the World Gold Council, for Q3CY2012, demand for gold in tonnage terms was down 11% compared to Q3CY2011. However, compared to Q2CY2012, the demand was up 10%. High gold prices have dampened the consumer demand in CY2012. However, experts are of the opinion that sentiment in India, the biggest consumer of gold, is changing for the better and the festival season (Q4CY2012) numbers should be good.



Source: kitco

Purchases by central banks have also been supportive for gold prices. Though for Q3CY2012 the demand from central banks fell 31% in tonnage terms, the demand is expected to catch up. Gold holdings of central banks of emerging nations as a percentage of their total reserves are low compared to their developed nations' counterparts. For example, compared to the US (77%) and Germany (74%), emerging economies such as South Korea (1%), Indonesia (4%) and Mexico (4%) have small exposures to gold. (The numbers in brackets are the percentage of reserves in gold holdings). China too has only 2% of its reserves in gold.

Gold futures surged after the euro firmed against the dollar to around $1,660 an ounce on December 31 but wary investors stayed on the sidelines as last-minute attempts by US lawmakers to resolve a fiscal crisis seemed to be getting nowhere. Gold futures for February delivery rose to $5.20 an ounce at $1,661.10 an ounce on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Gold futures declined on December 28 as the US dollar turned higher dampening the appeal of the precious metal. Further, investors were cautious ahead of the resumption of talks between US President Barack Obama and the US Congress aimed at preventing the fiscal cliff. The contract for February delivery opened at Rs 30772.00 compared to its previous closing price of Rs 30823.00.

Gold futures edged higher on December 27 as thin post-Christmas trading and anticipation that US budget deal might be done before the end of the year supported bullion prices. Gold futures for February delivery settled up to $1.20 an ounce at $1,660.70 an ounce, on the Comex division of New York Mercantile Exchange. While, spot gold hovered near $1,660 an ounce.

Gold futures surrendered early gains on December 24, after a setback in US talks to avoid a fiscal crisis prompted investors to stay on the sidelines. However, the commodity remains set for a twelfth straight year of gains on rock-bottom interest rates, concerns over the financial stability of the euro zone and diversification into bullion by central banks. Gold futures for February delivery fell by $4.80 an ounce at $1,655.30 an ounce, on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

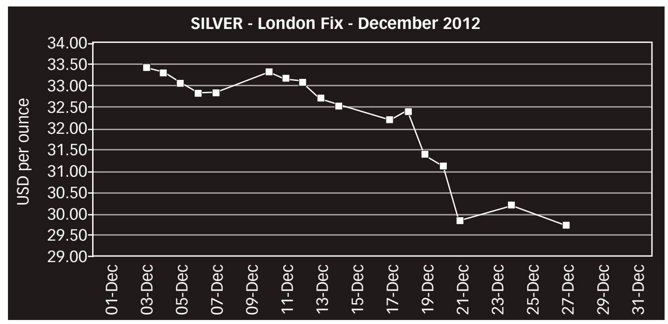
Gold plunged to its lowest since August as heavy liquidation by hedge funds and signs of an improving US economy triggered selling. On December 20, Gold futures for December delivery down by 0.98% at $1,651.40 an ounce, on the New York Mercantile Exchange. While spot gold down by 1.08% at $1,648.59 an ounce.

SILVER

Silver outperformed gold in 2012 in the domestic as well as international markets on resumed stockists' demand amid expectations of a revival in global industrial activity. The trend is likely to continue in 2013. While gold offered returns of 12.54 per cent so far this calendar year in Mumbai's Zaveri Bazaar to close at Rs 30,600 per 10 gm on December 24, silver jumped 14.38 per cent to Rs 58,300 a kg. In the global markets, too, silver offered higher returns of 8.4 per cent in 2012, compared with 6.33 per cent for gold.

Silver prices went up by 0.14% to Rs 57,554 per kg in futures trade on December 27 as speculators enlarged their positions, taking positive cues from overseas. At the Multi Commodity Exchange, the May contract traded higher by 0.13% to Rs 58,862 per kg. Globally, silver rose 0.20% to $ 30.06 an ounce in Singapore.

Silver futures prices fell by 0.22% to Rs 60,552 per kg on December 19 due to weak trend in overseas market. At the Multi Commodity Exchange, the May contract traded lower by 0.22% to Rs 61,941 per kg.



Source: kitco

Glittering silver			
	Dec 30, 2011	Dec 24, 2012	Change (%)
Domestic			
Gold (Rs /10 gm)	27,190	30,600	12.54
Silver (Rs /kg)	50,970	58,300	14.38
International			
Gold ($/Oz)	1,563.70	1,662.68	6.33
Silver ($/Oz)	27.84	30.17	8.40

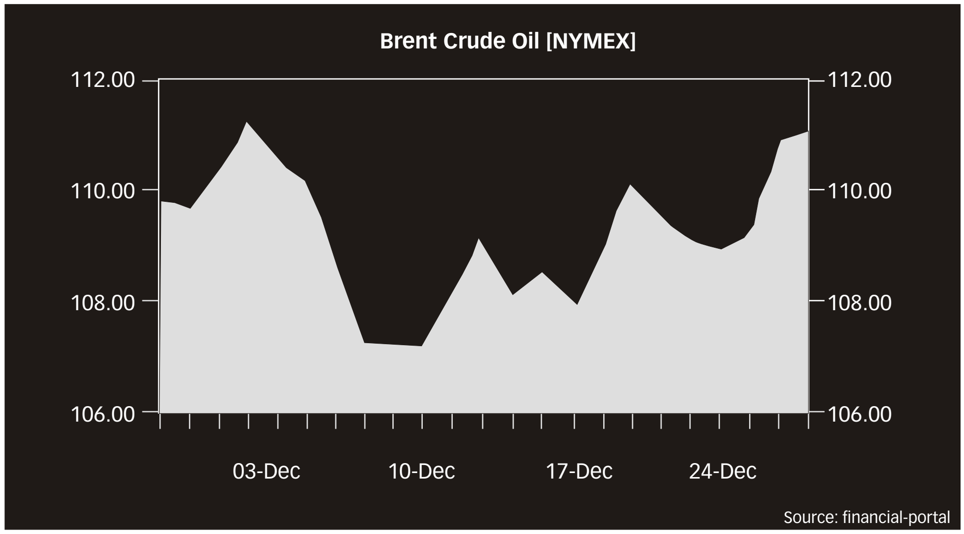
Source : BS Research Bureau

CRUDE OIL

Crude prices declined on December 27 after posting good gains in the last session. Investors were worried over the stalemate in the US budget talks. In early trade, oil futures came under pressure as the US dollar strengthened against other major currencies. Trade remained choppy and all focus was on the fiscal cliff that investors even ignored upbeat new home sales and initial job claims data out of the US. Benchmark crude oil futures for February delivery shed $0.11 or 0.1 percent to close at $90.87 a barrel after trading in a range of $91.44 and $90.05 on the New York Mercantile Exchange. In London, Brent crude for February fell 27 cents or 0.24 percent, to settle at $110.80 a barrel on the ICE.

Crude prices have declined on December 24, extending their losses to the second straight trading session. The concern of US fiscal cliff was weighing on the sentiments as some lawmakers voiced concern during weekend that the country would go over "the fiscal cliff" in nine days, triggering harsh spending cuts and tax hikes. Benchmark crude for February delivery was down by 4 cents at $88.62 a barrel after settling down $1.47 or 1.6 percent on December 21 on the New York Mercantile Exchange. In London, Brent crude for February slipped 4 cents at $108.93 a barrel after settling down $1.23 or 1.1 percent on the ICE in last session.

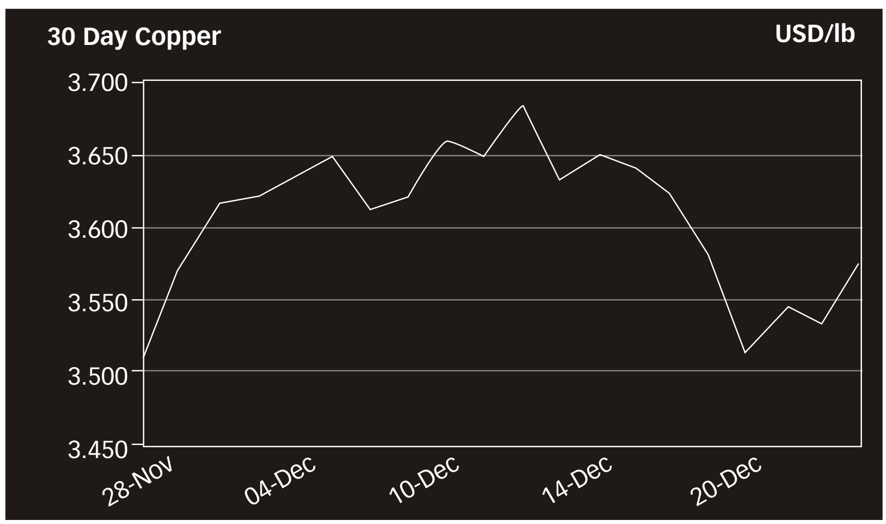
Crude prices continued their uptrend on December 18 on hopes of a resolution to the US budget talks that will avert the impending fiscal cliff. The gains in the equity markets too underpinned the crude prices while, there was optimism of oil demand growth after some upbeat macroeconomic data out of the US. Benchmark crude futures for January delivery gained $0.73 or 0.8 percent to close at $87.93 a barrel after trading in a range of $88.16 and $87.21 on the New York Mercantile Exchange. In London, Brent crude for February delivery settled $1.11 a barrel higher, at $108.84 a barrel on the ICE.



Crude prices recovered on December 14 and ended higher on getting some upbeat macroeconomic data out of China and the US. As per a flash report, China's manufacturing activity expanded at the fastest pace in 14 months in December, while industrial production in the US increased more than anticipated in November. Meanwhile, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has encouraged members not to exceed a group production ceiling of 30 million barrels a day and has said that it won't cut output below that at current prices. Benchmark crude futures for January delivery gained $0.84 or 1.0 percent to close at $86.73 a barrel after trading in a range of $86.92 and $86.04 on the New York Mercantile Exchange. In London Brent crude Futures for January ended up by $0.53 to $108.44 a barrel on the ICE.

COPPER

Copper gained at the end of December month as data showed that manufacturing in China expanded at the fastest pace in 19 months, boosting confidence that demand will improve in the world's biggest user. Three month copper on the London Metal Exchange was up by 0.8% to $7,950 a tonne. While the April copper contract on the Shanghai Futures Exchange up by 0.2% to 57,820 yuan a tonne.



Source: kitco metal

Copper futures climbed up on December 26 trade, following gains in Asian equities on hopes for accelerating economic growth that may boost higher demand for the industrial metal. Copper futures for March delivery ended up by 1.5% at $3.5975 a pound on the Comex metals division of the New York Mercantile Exchange. While, copper on the London Metal Exchange ended at $7,945.25 a tonne.

Copper gained on December 24 as US data showed demand from the second-largest user may improve, though uncertainty about the US fiscal talks keeping the prices in a tight range. Three month copper on the London Metal Exchange was up by 0.4% to $7,865a tonne. While the March copper contract on the Shanghai Futures Exchange climbed up 0.4% to 56,990 yuan a tonne.

Copper prices recovered on December 21 trade, improving from steep decline in the previous session, although investors remained worried that the U.S. would not be able to avert a fiscal crisis, which could push the world's largest economy into recession. Copper futures for March delivery ended up 0.1% at $3.54 a pound on the Comex metals division of the New York Mercantile Exchange. While copper on the London Metal Exchange traded up 0.2% at $7,783.75 a tonne.

Copper futures traded lower on December 19 as speculators offloaded their positions driven by weak trend in domestic as well as overseas markets. Further the demand for the industrial metal in US reduced due to US budget standoff, as consumers and manufacturers cut back spending and slow down in business activity. The contract for March delivery was traded at Rs 437.80/ 1 KGS down by 0.38% from its previous closing of Rs 439.45/ 1 KGS. The contract for May delivery was traded at Rs 442.20/ 1 KGS, down by 0.38% from its previous closing of Rs 443.90/ 1 KGS.

2012: A Snapshot of Indian IPO's

The year, gone by, started at a sluggish note for IPO market as only a few could take off while rest of the launches went into waste due to tepid response from investors in the wake of global uncertainties. The performance of the primary market depends on the health of the secondary market. Policy paralysis, rupee depreciation, volatile and sluggish markets, and foreign fund outflows affected the secondary markets in a big way.

But, with the government announcing big-bang reforms and SEBI coming up with wide range of reforms, the year ended quiet well as many companies announced and successfully launched their initial public offers. Recently, the SEBI allowed qualified foreign investors (QFIs) to invest in equity shares of listed companies in India by widening the investor base for investment in both the marketsprimary and secondary. Also to ensure transparency and rational pricing of the offers, SEBI asked the companies to announce the price band five working days before the issue opens. To further boost the IPO market, SEBI allowed electronic initial public offers (e-IPOs).

Most of the IPO got listed at a premium on the bourses. The below table depicts the performance of listed IPOs' in 2012.

IPO Market Analysis - 2012

Sr No.	Company Name	OFFER PRICE	LISTING DATE	LIST PRICE	Last Traded Date	Last Traded Price	CHANGE (%)
1	Bharti Infratel Limited	210.00	12/28/2012	199.40	12/31/2012	193.70	-3
2	PC Jeweller Limited	125.00	12/27/2012	139.00	12/31/2012	149.70	8
3	Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE)	700.00	12/26/2012	940.05	12/31/2012	914.80	-3
4	Veto Switchgears and Cables Limited	48.00	12/13/2012	58.00	12/31/2012	50.15	-14
5	Tara Jewels Limited	225.00	12/6/2012	242.00	12/31/2012	232.05	-4
6	Bronze Infra-Tech Limited	15.00	11/7/2012	16.70	12/31/2012	15.50	-7
7	RCL Retail Limited	10.00	10/16/2012	10.10	12/10/2012	9.60	-5
8	Anshu's Clothing Limited	27.00	10/12/2012	26.85	12/13/2012	29.45	10
9	Comfort Commotrade Limited	10.00	9/24/2012	10.30	11/2/2012	17.35	68
10	Thejo Engineering Limited	402.00	9/18/2012	403.00	12/31/2012	381.00	-5
11	SRG Housing Finance Limited	20.00	9/11/2012	20.30	12/26/2012	21.50	6
12	Jointeca Education Solutions Limited	15.00	9/4/2012	15.20	12/7/2012	15.00	-1
13	Jupiter Infomedia Limited	20.00	8/16/2012	22.00	12/14/2012	23.70	8
14	Sangam Advisors Limited	22.00	8/9/2012	22.10	12/24/2012	22.50	2
15	VKS Projects Limited	55.00	7/18/2012	55.80	12/31/2012	312.70	460
16	Max Alert Systems Limited	20.00	7/13/2012	51.50	12/27/2012	84.30	64
17	Speciality Restaurants Limited	150.00	5/30/2012	153.00	12/31/2012	174.50	14
18	Monarch Health Services Limited	40.00	5/30/2012	42.00	11/15/2012	83.50	99
19	Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri Limited	120.00	5/9/2012	115.00	12/31/2012	228.90	99
20	NBCC Ltd.	106.00	4/12/2012	100.00	12/31/2012	167.30	67
21	MT Educare Limited	80.00	4/12/2012	86.05	12/31/2012	126.75	47
22	Olympic Cards Limited	30.00	3/28/2012	29.95	12/31/2012	59.30	98
23	BCB Finance Limited	25.00	3/13/2012	27.00	12/7/2012	25.10	-7
24	Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited	1032.00	3/9/2012	1387.00	12/31/2012	1472.20	6

Future Outlook: 2013

Investors waiting for IPOs to gain wealth may not have to wait anymore as 2013 looks very promising for the primary markets following back-to-back successful offers in December 2012, which showed that risk appetite was growing. Another point that indicates towards IPOs making a comeback in 2013 is the Sebi's guideline, to, that all listed companies must have a minimum of 25 per cent public shareholding by June 2013. Though experts said that the performance of IPO market will improve in 2013, but the investors believe that a lot will depend on how the country's

Following is the fact-sheet of IPO's in 2012

Bharti Infratel Limited

Industry: Telecom & Towers

Issue Open	11-Dec-12
Issue Close	14-Dec-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	188,900,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 4533.60
Issue Price	Rs. 210 - Rs. 240
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	50 Shares
Listed At	BSE, NSE

Company Profile

Bharti Infratel Ltd. is a provider of tower and related infrastructure and on a consolidated basis, it is the largest tower infrastructure providers in India, based on the number of towers that it owns and operates and the number of towers owned or operated by Indus, that are represented by Bharti Infratel's 42% equity interest in Indus.

The business of Bharti Infratel and Indus is to acquire, build, own and operate tower and related infrastructure. Bharti Infratel and Indus currently provide access to their towers primarily to wireless telecommunications service providers on a shared basis, under long-term contracts and the company believes that there exists the possibility of providing additional services such as signal transmission and first level maintenance services in relation to customer equipment at towers. Bharti Infratel's and Indus' three largest customers are Bharti Airtel (together with Bharti Hexacom), Vodafone India and Idea Cellular, which are the three leading wireless telecommunications service providers in India by wireless revenue.

Objects of the Issue

- Installation of 4,813 new towers
- Upgradation and replacement on existing towers
- Green initiatives at tower sites and
- General corporate purposes.

PC Jeweller Limited

Industry: Gems & Jewellery

Issue Open	10-Dec-12
Issue Close	12-Dec-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	45,133,500
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 609.30 Issue
Price	Rs. 125 - Rs. 135
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	90 Shares
Listed At	BSE, NSE

Company Profile

PC Jewellers Limited is one of the leading jewellery companies in India in the organized jewellery retail sector, according to the CARE Report. Their operations include the manufacture, retail and export of jewellery. They offer a wide range of products including gold jewellery, diamond jewellery and other jewellery including silver articles, with a focus on diamond jewellery and jewellery for weddings. In addition to the sale of jewellery through their showrooms, they also sell gold and diamond jewellery through online sales on their website. The company also exports gold and diamond jewellery on a wholesale basis to international distributors in Dubai and Hong Kong. They have also established their own jewellery manufacturing facilities.

Objects of the Issue

- Finance establishment of new showrooms and
- General corporate purposes.

Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE)

Industry: Credit Rating

Company Profile

CARE is a leading, full service credit rating company in India, and for the year ended March 31, 2012, they are the second largest rating company in India in terms of rating turnover. CARE offers a wide range of rating and grading services across a diverse range of instruments and industries. They also provide general and customized industry research reports. Their list of clients includes banks and other financial institutions, private sector companies, central public sector undertakings, sub-sovereign entities, small and medium enterprises ("SMEs") and micro-finance institutions, among others. They also provide issuer ratings and corporate governance ratings and have rated innovative debt instruments, such as perpetual bonds.

Issue Open	7-Dec-12
Issue Close	11-Dec-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	7,199,700
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 539.98
Issue Price	Rs. 700 - Rs. 750
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	20 Shares
Listed At	BSE, NSE

Objects of the Issue

- Carry out sale of 7,199,700 Equity Shares by the Selling Shareholders
- To achieve the benefits of listing the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges

Veto Switchgears and Cables Limited

Industry: Electric Equipment

Company Profile

Veto Switchgears and Cables Limited is engaged in the manufacturing and sale of wires & cables and electrical accessories in India. Their product portfolio ranges from industrial cables, stand cables to telephone & co-axial wires, from general switches to modular switches, from ceiling fans to rechargeable fans, compact fluorescent lamps and other electrical accessories. Veto supply their products under the brands "VETO" and "VIMAL POWER" through their large network of dealers to their customers in India as well as select customers abroad.

Issue Open	3-Dec-12
Issue Close	11-Dec-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	5,000,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 25.00
Issue Price	Rs. 48 - Rs. 50
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	3000 Shares
Listed At	NSE SME

Objects of the Issue

- Modernisation of existing facility at Hardwar, Uttarakhand
- To finance incremental long-term working capital requirement
- Enhancement of the Company's brand through advertising and other brand-building activities
- General corporate purposes and
- To meet the Issue expenses.

Tara Jewels Limited

Industry: Diamond Cutting/Jewellery

Company Profile

Tara Jewels Limited is an integrated player in the jewellery industry with experience ranging from designing to retailing of jewellery. Their business is divided into three operations namely, manufacturing, exporting and retailing. Their portfolio of products includes gold, platinum, honeydium, pristinium and silver jewellery with or without studded precious and semi-precious stones. Their products have presence across different price points and cater to customers across high-end, mid-market and value market segments.

Objects of the Issue

- Meet the expenses of establishing retail stores
- Repayment or pre-payment loans.

Issue Open	21-Nov-12
Issue Close	23-Nov-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	7,804,347
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 179.50
Issue Price	Rs. 225 - Rs. 230
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	50 Shares
Listed At	BSE, NSE

Bronze Infra-Tech Limited

Industry: Construction

Company Profile

Bronze Infra-Tech Limited was initially incorporated with the object of trading in textiles. Till FY 2012 the Company was engaged in the business of textile trading. It started construction and IT Supply activities in FY 2012-13. Currently, they are engaged in the business of Land Development, Construction and execution of infrastructure projects. They also subcontract specific construction, development and execution work related to their projects to third party contractors. They are currently executing four diversified projects, two of which are land development based projects, one project for civil work and another project related to supply of IT Equipments.

Objects of the Issue

- To meet the fund requirements for execution of Ongoing and Forthcoming Projects and
- To Meet the Issue Expenses.

Issue Open	19-Oct-12
Issue Close	23-Oct-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	5,704,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 8.56
Issue Price	Rs. 15
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	8000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

RCL Retail Limited

Industry: Miscellaneous

Company Profile

RCL Limited is engaged in the business of trading of ready to eat snacks, fryums, bakery products, cookies, confectioneries, namkeens, chutneys, mouth-fresheners, juices, mobile food such as vada pav etc. RCL is mainly operating through their two well furnished retail stores located in Chennai.

Issue Open	27-Sep-12
Issue Close	1-Oct-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	5,795,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 5.80
Issue Price	Rs. 10
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	10000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Objects of the Issue

- Setting up of eight (8) new retail outlets
- Setting up a food grain processing unit
- Strengthen supply chain management
- General corporate expenses and
- Meet the expenses of the Issue.

Anshu's Clothing Limited

Industry: Readymade Apparels

Company Profile

Anshu's Clothing Limited is one of the leading fashion house and designer boutiques in Ahmedabad offering Indian ethnic wear, Indian wedding saris, wedding bridal saris, evening wear, party wear and Indian designer wear.

They are operating in Women's exclusive Ethnic wear, Women's casual wear and Kids wear segment. They mainly deal in the business of designing, trading, job contract manufacturing, branding and selling of ready-made apparels.

Objects of the Issue

- To make advances of long term nature for long term supplies of inputs required in their business operations and
- To meet the Issue Expenses.

Issue Open	26-Sep-12
Issue Close	28-Sep-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	1,872,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 5.05
Issue Price	Rs. 27
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	4000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Comfort Commotrade Limited

Industry: Other Financial Services

Company Profile

Comfort Commotrade Limited is engaged in the business of commodity broking. They are the member of MCX and NCDEX. It offers trading in many commodities such as bullion (gold, silver), energy (crude oil, natural gas), metals, food grains (rice, maize), spices, oil and oil seeds and others.

Objects of the Issue

- Expand their business operations
- Enhancement of margin money maintained with the exchanges
- General corporate purpose and
- Issue expenses.

Issue Open	5-Sep-12
Issue Close	10-Sep-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	6,000,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 6.00
Issue Price	Rs. 10
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	10000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Thejo Engineering Limited

Industry: Engineering

Company Profile

Thejo Engineering Limited is an Engineering Solutions provider for Bulk Material Handling, Mineral Processing and Corrosion Protection to the Core Sector Industries like mining, power, steel, cement, ports, fertilizers etc. Our services include belt conveyor maintenance and operations. Their product portfolio covers design, manufacture and supply of engineering products for Bulk Material Handling, Mineral Processing and Corrosion Protection.

Issue Open	4-Sep-12
Issue Close	6-Sep-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	4,72,800
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 19.00
Issue Price	Rs. 402 - Rs. 430
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	300 Shares
Listed At	NSE SME

Objects of the Issue

- Setting up a poly-urethane unit at Chennai
- Expansion of existing facility at Chennai
- Setting up R&D Unit at Chennai
- Setting up a lining plant at Chennai
- Investment in Australian Subsidiary, Thejo Australia Pty Ltd and
- General corporate purposes.

SRG Housing Finance Limited

Industry: Housing Finance

Company Profile

SRG Housing Finance Limited is primarily engaged in the business of providing Housing Finance for Home Ownership, by offering Individual Home Loans and Loans against Property. Their primary objective behind venturing into this business was to meet the financing needs of all income segments by providing adequate financial resources to fulfill their housing requirements.

Objects of the Issue

- To augment their capital base and provide for fund requirements for increasing operational scale with respect to disbursement of housing and related loans activities.
- To Meet the Issue Expenses.

Issue Open	22-Aug-12
Issue Close	24-Aug-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	3,504,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 7.01
Issue Price	Rs. 20
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	6000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Jointeca Education Solutions Limited

Industry: IT Consulting & Software

Company Profile

Jointeca Education Solutions Limited provides a range of IT solutions for business in areas of Enterprise Application Solutions and Integrated IT Solutions. Jointeca Education Solutions Limited's products as GuruSeva in education, Restro in restaurant and Prosav in investment field are designed according to the global market. Jointeca offers educational ERP solutions through its product GuruSeva and its business is concentrated mainly in the Northern Region of India.

Objects of the Issue

- To expand product Guruseva (Educational ERP solution) under BOOT Model through cloud computing solutions
- To establish and expand infrastructure for B2B educational portal www.shiklo.in and
- To meet the promotion and branding expenses for setting up robust sales network for products.

Issue Open	16-Aug-12
Issue Close	21-Aug-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	3,568,700
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 5.35
Issue Price	Rs. 15
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	8000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Jupiter Infomedia Limited

Industry: Internet & Catalogue Retail

Issue Open	30-Jul-12
Issue Close	1-Aug-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	2,040,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 4.08
Issue Price	Rs. 20
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	6000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Company Profile

Jupiter Infomedia Limited is a growth oriented Web Infomedia Company with online publications on Business, Encyclopedia and Yellow pages. They develop various informative online publications/verticals in house. The company aims to develop an online information library that would provide in-depth information to its visitors on various topics. At present, they have three online publications where a substantial progress has been done. These include an online business directory (B2B Portal operating through the website - www.JimTrade.com), an Encyclopedia on India (operating through the website - www.IndiaNetzone.com) and an online yellowpages directory (operating through the website - www.jimyellowpages.com).

Objects of the Issue

- Purchase and set-up of offices in Mumbai and Kolkata
- Renting offices in Ahmedabad, Chennai and Delhi
- Initial Operating Expenses for the Marketing/Branch Office (first three months) and
- Issue Related Expenses.

Sangam Advisors Limited

Industry: Other Financial Services

Issue Open	24-Jul-12
Issue Close	26-Jul-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	2,304,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 5.07
Issue Price	Rs. 22
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	6000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Company Profile

Sangam Advisors Limited is engaged in the business of providing diversified financial services with a primary focus in assisting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in corporate and non-corporate sector in their financial planning, corporate restructuring and fund syndication requirements. They are also engaged in the business of investing in shares and other securities.

Objects of the Issue

- Investments in listed / unlisted securities and financial products
- Issue Expenses and
- General Corporate Purposes

VKS Projects Limited

Industry: Construction & Engineering

Issue Open	29-Jun-12
Issue Close	4-Jul-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	10,000,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 55.00
Issue Price	Rs. 55 - Rs. 60
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	100 Shares
Listed At	BSE, NSE

Company Profile

VKS Projects Limited is an Engineering Procurement and Construction Company (EPC Contractor) engaged in the business of undertaking EPC Contracts of CS/SS/Alloy Steel Turnkey Piping, Civil Land Development, Industrial / Commercial Infra Projects, Structural Fabrication and Erection of Equipments, Fire Fighting Projects and Commissioning of Chemical Plants for various industries including but not limited to Chemicals, Oil and Gas (on-shore and offshore), Refinery, Petrochemicals, Dyestuff, Pharma & Bulk Drugs, Metallurgy, Power and Textiles.

Objects of the Issue

- To meet long-term working capital requirements
- To finance the procurement of Construction Equipment and Key Machineries
- To finance the setting up of Engineering Design Studio/Office and Training Centre in Chennai, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad
- For General Corporate Purposes and
- To Meet Issue Expenses.

Max Alert Systems Limited

Industry: Industrial Machinery

Issue Open	28-Jun-12
Issue Close	2-Jul-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	4,000,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 8.00
Issue Price	Rs. 20
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	6000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Company Profile

Max Alert Systems Limited is involved in the business of providing solutions for fire fighting, Building Management System and other allied activities. Max Alert Systems has also diversified into the business of telecom industry i.e. installation of mobile towers. It provides wide range of fire protection solutions starting from the basic level detection and water based fire protection systems to the sophisticated gas based fire suppression systems. Company provides these services under the area of Consultancy Services, Design, Engineering, Installation, testing and commissioning, Training, Annual maintenance of gas detection systems and Maintenance of fire & gas suppression & security system.

Objects of the Issue

- Setting up of Crushing Plant and
- To meet the expenses of the Issue.

Monarch Health Services Limited

Industry: Healthcare Facilities

Issue Open	12-May-12
Issue Close	16-May-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	3,000,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 12.00
Issue Price	Rs. 40
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	3000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Company Profile

Monarch Health Services Limited is engaged in the business of Cosmetic Surgery and Skin Care. They provides services in their clinics for skin care, Hair Transplant, Cosmetic Surgery, Laser treatments and Obesity Surgery which includes Liposuction and Tummy Tuck.

Objects of the Issue

- To augment their capital base and provide for additional fund requirements for increasing operational scale by opening up 23 new clinics and for meeting the working capital requirements and
- To meet the issue related expenses.

Speciality Restaurants Limited

Industry: Restaurants

Issue Open	16-May-12
Issue Close	18-May-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	11,739,415
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 181.96
Issue Price	Rs. 146 - Rs. 155
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	40 Shares
Listed At	BSE, NSE

Company Profile

Speciality Restaurants Limited is a fine dining operator in India with 62 restaurants and 11 confectionaries. They focus on providing their guests an affordable fine dining experience with quality food and service in a modern ambience. Speciality Restaurants has established several famous brands across the nation, including Mainland China, Oh! Calcutta, Sigree, Haka, Machaan, Mostly Kababs, Just Biryani and Sweet Bengal. Their restaurants consist of different restaurant concepts and are located across India, with the majority concentrated in the western region.

Objects of the Issue

- Development of New Restaurants
- Development of a food plaza
- Repayment of portions of term loan facilities and
- General corporate purposes.

Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri Limited

Industry: Jewellery

Issue Open	24-Apr-12
Issue Close	26-Apr-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	16,666,667
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 200.00
Issue Price	Rs. 120 - Rs. 126
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	45 Shares
Listed At	BSE, NSE

Company Profile

Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri Limited is India's top jewellery retailer. They are into sales of gold jewellery, diamond-studded jewellery, platinum jewellery and jadau jewellery through 14 showrooms in 10 cities across five states. Along with in-house design jewellery, Bhimji Zaveri also offers jewellery from various parts of the world such as Italy, Turkey and Thailand.

Objects of the Issue

- To finance the establishment of new showrooms
- To finance incremental working capital requirements and
- General corporate purposes.

MT Educare Limited

Industry: Education

Company Profile

MT Educare Limited is an education support and coaching services provider for students in the secondary and higher secondary school. They also provide coaching services for students pursuing graduation degree in commerce, preparing for various competitive examinations and undertaking chartered accountancy examinations.

Objects of the Issue

- Part financing the cost of construction of a pre-university college campus (“PUC Campus”) in Mangalore, Karnataka
- Establishing new Coaching Centres at 20 locations and
- General corporate purposes.

Issue Open	27-Mar-12
Issue Close	29-Mar-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	1,23,75,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 99.00
Issue Price	Rs. 74 - Rs. 80
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	80 Shares
Listed At	BSE, NSE

National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited

Industry: Construction

Company Profile

National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC Ltd) is a public sector company engaged in the business of project management consultancy services for civil construction projects ("PMC"), civil infrastructure for power sector and real estate development. Company's PMC projects segment includes residential and commercial complexes, redevelopment of buildings and colonies, hospitals, educational institutions, infrastructure works for security personnel, border fencing as well as infrastructure projects such as roads, water supply systems, storm water systems and water storage solutions.

Objects of the Issue

- Carry out the disinvestment of 12,000,000 Equity Shares by the Selling Shareholder and
- Achieve the benefits of listing the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges.

Issue Open	22-Mar-12
Issue Close	27-Mar-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	12,000,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 127.20
Issue Price	Rs. 90 - Rs. 106
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	60 Shares
Listed At	BSE, NSE

Olympic Cards Limited

Industry: Printing & Stationery

Company Profile

Olympic Cards Limited is the Manufacturer and Supplier of Invitation cards for all occasions. They are one of the leading manufacturers of paper / board based products, with a presence mainly in southern India. Company is presently in the business of manufacturing and trading Wedding Cards, Greeting Cards, Envelopes, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Calendars, Notebooks, Account Books, etc. They are also trading in the business of printing inks.

Objects of the Issue

- Setting up of a new manufacturing unit near Chennai
- Capital Expenditure for establishing 4 own retail outlets of the Company and
- Meet Issue Expenses.

Issue Open	9-Mar-12
Issue Close	13-Mar-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	8,333,333
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 25.00
Issue Price	Rs. 30 - Rs. 32
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	200 Shares
Listed At	BSE

BCB Finance Limited

Industry: Finance (Including NBFC's)

Company Profile

BCB Finance Limited operates as a Non Deposit taking Non-systemically Important Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC-NDNSI) engaged primarily in the business of advancing loans and investing/trading in securities. The Company provides its shareholders with the opportunity to participate in a diverse portfolio of investments and gain access to a defined investment process and the investment experience of the management team.

Objects of the Issue

- To augment their capital base and provide for companies fund requirements for increasing their operational scale with respect to their NBFC activities
- To Meet the Issue Expenses and
- To Meet General Corporate Expenses.

Issue Open	23-Feb-12
Issue Close	27-Feb-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	3,540,000
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 8.85
Issue Price	Rs. 25
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	4000 Shares
Listed At	BSE SME

Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited

Industry: Other Financial Services

Company Profile

Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited (MCX) is India based electronic commodity futures exchange. MCX provides online trading facility along with clearing and settlement operations for commodity futures across India. MCX allows trading in more than 50 commodities across sectors like bullion, metals, energy, weather, and agricultural products.

Objects of the Issue

- To carry out sale of 6,427,378 Equity Shares by the Selling Shareholders and
- To achieve the benefits of listing on the Stock Exchange.

Issue Open	22-Feb-12
Issue Close	24-Feb-12
Issue Size (Number of Shares)	6,427,378
Issue Size (Rs. In Crores)	Rs. 663.31
Issue Price	Rs. 860 - Rs. 1032
Face Value	Rs. 10
Minimum Order Quantity	6 Shares
Listed At	BSE

INSIGHT

Hemant Kale

Man cannot discover new oceans unless he has the courage to lose sight of the shore.

A coin has two sides Heads and Tails. If I flip a coin, I have a danger of losing on one hand and a chance to win on the other hand. So there is threat and opportunity. Flip of a coin is a 50:50 game.

But risk in trading is not a 50:50 game. You can suitably control risk to get more winners than losers.

Take the case of fire. You need fire to cook your delicious recipes. Fire can burn your food. Yet you use fire day in and day out because you can manage fire. You know that uncontrolled fire can cause serious damage. But still you are not afraid to use fire as you are able to control fire with say gas regulators. You have also safeguards like fire extinguishers, splinkers etc. to reduce the damage in case of mishap.

Just as running away from fire is not the alternative running away from risk in investments is not the solution. Instead of hiding behind safe products, you can hide behind risk management strategies.

The idea is that we should welcome risks. Without risks there are not going to be riches. The million dollar question is; are we prepared to meet this risk.

Are you unaware about it? Or do you recognise it?

Are you careless about it? Or do you learn to cope up with risk before committing yourself?

Are you embarking upon it unprotected? Or do you have sufficient protection against serious damage?

Are you taking risk within your risk appetite? Or are the risk levels beyond your risk bearing ability?

Keeping large amounts of money in your house is a bad idea because a theft or fire could wipe out your savings. Your savings kept in banks will lose value over time because many things become expensive as time goes by. As such in future you may have to shell out more to buy the same set of goods and services. You are all aware of the devil called inflation. Is inflation not a form of risk?

Therefore there is no such thing as zero risk or no risk.

This small story of a blind man tells us all about risk.

-A blind man had been waiting a while at a busy road for someone to offer to guide him across, when he felt a tap on his shoulder.

"Excuse me," said the tapper, "I'm blind - would you mind guiding me across the road?"

The first blind man took the arm of the second blind man, and they both crossed the road.

Apparently this is a true story. The first blind man was the jazz pianist George Shearing. He is quoted "What could I do? I took him across and it was the biggest thrill of my life."

There are times when we think we cannot do something and so do not stretch or take a risk. Being forced to stretch and take a risk can often help us to reduce our dependencies (on others, or our own personal safety mechanisms), and to discover new excitement and capabilities.

Embrace Risk!!!!!!

Keeping large amounts of money in your house is a bad idea because a theft or fire could wipe out your savings. Your savings kept in banks will lose value over time because many things become expensive as time goes by

Author holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Sydenham college of Mumbai University, Maharashtra. He has been in the financial services and capital markets industry since past 2 decades advising HNI clients on investing and trading in equities and other asset classes.

He is the co-author of "Time your trades with Technical Analysis" which is the first comprehensive Indian book ever written on technical analysis projecting the Indian scenario.

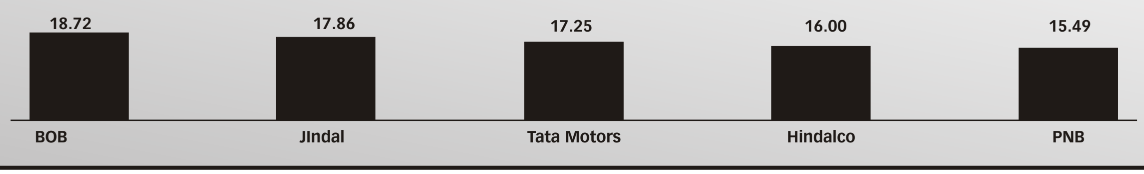
He is the currently the Founder of ZEST Capital (www.zestcapital.co.in) which is in training and advisory of capital market.

Views are personal

Best in the Street

Monthly Top NIFTY Gainers as on 31-Dec-2012

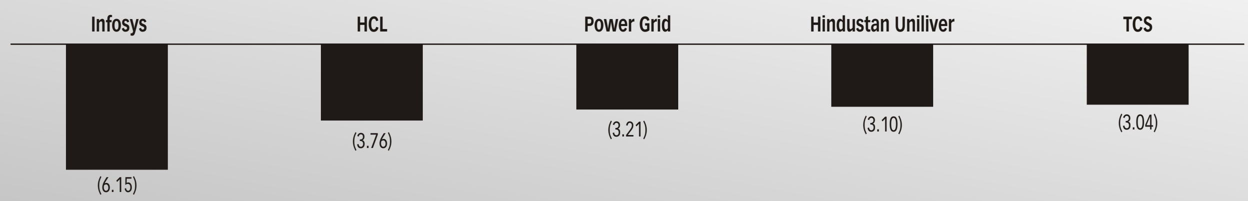
Scrip Name	Close (Rs.)	Prev.Close (Rs.)	Change (%)	High (Rs.)	Low (Rs.)	52 Week High (Rs.)	52 Week Low (Rs.)
BANK OF BARODA	866.45	729.85	18.72	875.50	858.45	881.00	605.55
JINDAL STEEL	447.85	380.00	17.86	454.40	445.70	664.00	320.40
TATA MOTORS	312.65	266.65	17.25	313.80	309.50	320.75	176.80
HINDALCO	130.50	112.50	16.00	131.90	128.60	164.90	100.00
PNB	871.30	754.45	15.49	875.40	844.10	1,091.05	659.20
BAJAJ AUTO LTD.	2,131.15	1,862.45	14.43	2,151.80	2,124.55	2,167.35	1,407.20
TATA STEEL LTD.	428.50	375.95	13.98	431.75	427.05	500.95	332.10
SESA GOA LTD.	195.45	172.45	13.34	197.10	194.15	270.00	145.00
STATE BANK OF INDIA	2,385.50	2,115.15	12.78	2,396.70	2,368.65	2,475.00	1,605.55
DLF LTD.	230.60	205.30	12.32	232.30	225.00	261.20	169.75
RELIANCE INFRA	520.55	471.00	10.52	523.90	518.25	679.75	328.30
ICICI BANK LTD.	1,138.25	1,034.10	10.07	1,143.90	1,134.20	1,158.65	680.60
BHARAT PETROLEUM	356.35	328.35	8.53	357.30	349.10	394.68	229.03
ASIAN PAINTS LTD.	4,432.55	4,123.90	7.48	4,459.90	4,381.80	4,497.50	2,560.00
ONGC	268.00	249.75	7.31	268.90	265.80	304.25	227.40



Worst in the Street

Monthly Top NIFTY Losers as on 31-Dec-2012

Scrip Name	Close (Rs.)	Prev.Close (Rs.)	Change (%)	High (Rs.)	Low (Rs.)	52 Week High (Rs.)	52 Week Low (Rs.)
INFOSYS LTD.	2,318.70	2,470.65	(6.15)	2,324.10	2,303.70	2,994.00	2,060.55
HCL TECHNOLOGIES	618.70	642.90	(3.76)	628.90	616.00	660.95	385.00
POWER GRID	114.75	118.55	(3.21)	115.00	113.40	124.70	95.20
HINDUSTAN UNILEVER	524.85	541.65	(3.10)	526.90	520.05	580.45	374.35
TCS	1,255.85	1,295.20	(3.04)	1,265.60	1,252.00	1,439.80	1,045.30
BHARTI AIRTEL	317.10	326.70	(2.94)	320.90	315.65	400.95	215.80
CAIRN INDIA	319.10	327.95	(2.70)	320.70	317.50	401.10	296.10
ITC LTD.	286.80	294.25	(2.53)	289.45	286.00	306.50	197.00
COAL INDIA	354.80	363.30	(2.34)	355.50	352.00	386.25	289.40
AMBUJA CEMENTS	200.90	205.60	(2.29)	203.30	200.50	223.00	135.75
NTPC	156.45	158.55	(1.32)	157.25	156.00	190.75	137.00



Source: NSE

Cross Currencies as on Dec 31, 2012								
Currency	USD	EUR	JPY	GBP	CHF	CAD	AUD	HKD
USD	–	1.3182	0.0116	1.6237	1.0920	1.0041	1.0384	0.1290
EUR	0.7586	–	0.0088	1.2314	0.8283	0.7617	0.7876	0.0979
JPY	86.4900	114.0200	–	140.4280	94.4520	86.8590	89.7770	11.1590
GBP	0.6159	0.8119	0.0071	–	0.6726	0.6184	0.6395	0.0795
CHF	0.9157	1.2072	0.0106	1.4868	–	0.9194	0.9508	0.1182
CAD	0.9959	1.3130	0.0115	1.6170	1.0875	–	1.0341	0.1285
AUD	0.9631	1.2696	0.0111	1.5637	1.0517	0.9670	–	0.1243
HKD	7.7508	10.2176	0.0896	12.5847	8.4640	7.7826	8.0475	–

Source: Bloomberg

Currency Price Trade History Watch As on: 31-Dec-2012					
Product	LTP	Volume (in Lots)	OI (in Lots)	Value (in Crores)	No of Trades
USDINR 290113	55.20	1,285,550	884,668	7,075.24	63,241
USDINR 260213	55.44	32,642	154,300	180.48	1,991
USDINR 270313	55.67	6,734	86,970	37.38	292
USDINR 260413	55.89	1,395	39,251	7.78	54
USDINR 290513	56.13	719	10,014	4.03	43
USDINR 260613	56.16	183	3,653	1.03	21
EURINR 290113	72.79	40,220	52,831	291.95	8,056
EURINR 260213	73.03	722	3,639	5.26	224
EURINR 270313	73.16	2	65	0.01	2
GBPINR 290113	89.17	22,008	24,439	195.66	5,525
GBPINR 260213	89.41	672	1,386	6.00	202
GBPINR 270313	89.50	15	288	0.13	6
JPYINR 290113	64.08	14,141	10,499	90.44	4,206
JPYINR 260213	64.28	189	705	1.21	61
JPYINR 270313	-	-	2	-	-

Source: MCX

As on 31-Dec-2012 RBI Reference rate	
Underlying	Rate
USDINR	54.7773
EURINR	72.2605
GBPINR	88.5092
JPYINR	63.6600

Source: MCX

Daily Exchange Rate of Indian Rupee (Rupee per unit of foreign currency)				
Date	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	Euro	Japanese Yen
26-Dec-12	54.9635	88.6781	72.4525	64.4600
24-Dec-12	55.0858	89.0958	72.6164	65.2900
21-Dec-12	55.0860	89.5368	72.7730	65.5000
20-Dec-12	54.8420	89.1128	72.4667	65.3100
19-Dec-12	54.7365	89.0180	72.4775	64.9200
18-Dec-12	54.8490	88.9267	72.2440	65.3100
17-Dec-12	54.6290	88.4006	71.8595	65.0000
14-Dec-12	54.3880	87.7822	71.2920	64.8600
13-Dec-12	54.2320	87.5304	70.9440	64.8600
12-Dec-12	54.2725	87.4276	70.5470	65.6600
11-Dec-12	54.3160	87.3619	70.3615	65.9800
10-Dec-12	54.3405	87.0888	70.1320	65.9400
7-Dec-12	54.2018	86.9993	70.2175	65.7700
6-Dec-12	54.4650	87.6287	71.1150	66.1000
5-Dec-12	54.5690	87.8997	71.5290	66.3400
4-Dec-12	54.9473	88.4212	71.7100	66.9400
3-Dec-12	54.5610	87.4558	71.0815	66.2700

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

IPO Diary

New IPO Listing (Source: NSE)				
Company Name	Listing Date	List Price (Rs.)	Price (Rs.) Dec. 28, 2012	Volume (Nos)
Bharti Infratel Ltd.	12/28/2012	200.00	191.65	35351056
PC Jeweller Ltd.	12/27/2012	137.00	147.00	7404951
Credit Analysis & Research Ltd.	12/26/2012	940.00	927.00	418253
Veto Switchgears & Cables Ltd.	12/13/2012	58.00	50.10	39000
Tara Jewels Ltd.	12/6/2012	242.00	229.05	115361

Forthcoming Issues (Source: NSE)					
Company Name	Issue Type	Issue Size	Open Date	Close Date	Issue Price
Currently no forthcoming issues					

Principal Emerging Bluechip Fund - Growth

Investment Objective

The primary objective of the Scheme is to achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in equity & equity related instruments of mid cap & small cap companies.

Type of Scheme	Open Ended
Nature	Equity
Option	Growth
Latest NAV	33.29 as on Dec 24, 2012
Benchmark Index - CNX Midcap	8,358.55 as on Dec 24, 2012
52 - Week High	33.75 as on Dec 19, 2012
52 - Week Low	21.74 as on Dec 29, 2011
Face Value (Rs/Unit)	10
Fund Size (Rs. Cr.)	286.45 as on Nov 30, 2012
Inception Date	Nov 12, 2008

Scheme Performance (%) on 24-Dec-2012

1 Month	6.36
3 Months	10.82
6 Months	24.36
1 Year	51.18
3 Years	6.35
5 Years	NA
Since Inception	33.92

Top Holdings

Stock	Sector	P/E	% of Net Assets	Quantity	Value	% of change with last month
Glaxo Smithkline Consumer Ltd	FMCG	36.41	4.37	33,900	12.51	9.85
Amara Raja Batteries Ltd	Auto & Auto	15.46	3.77	432,000	10.80	10.57
Shree Cement Ltd	Construction	20.16	3.66	23,858	10.48	(3.32)
Divis Laboratories Limited	Pharma	25.04	3.29	79,500	9.42	(4.78)
ICICI BANK LTD.	Banks	17.11	2.99	78,000	8.58	4.74
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	Banks	7.13	2.96	61,560	8.47	4.63
HCL Technologies Ltd.	Software	20.18	2.89	126,000	8.27	3.05
ING Vysya Bank Ltd	Banks	14.23	2.83	165,000	8.10	6.38
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	FMCG	52.72	2.79	108,600	8.00	2.11
Apollo Tyres Ltd	Auto	16.06	2.77	939,000	7.94	(1.45)

Sector Allocation (%)

Banking/Finance	19.97
Cement	10.87
Automotive	10.27
Pharmaceuticals	10.09
Technology	6.96
Food & Beverage	5.75

Asset Allocation (%)

Equity	Debt	Others
99	-	1

Style Box

Fund Manager	Dhimant Shah
Website	www.principalindia.com
Entry Load	Nil
Exit Load	If redeemed on or before 1 Year from the date of allotment - 1%.

Absolute Returns (in %) as on Dec 24, 2012 * Returns over 1 year are Annualised

Particulars	AUM (Rs. cr.) (Sept 2012)	NAV (Rs./Unit)	1 month	3 month	6 month	1yr	2yr*	3yr*
LARGE CAP								
Birla Sun Life Top 100 (G)	281.92	25.69	4.70	7.00	19.10	31.50	3.80	7.80
ICICI Pru Focused Bluechip Eqty (G)	4,008.07	18.25	3.50	4.50	15.70	22.60	3.70	10.30
L&T Equity Fund (G)	2,792.69	37.49	0.30	4.00	14.70	21.60	0.50	8.00
UTI Opportunities Fund (G)	1,547.77	31.81	3.00	5.00	14.60	23.40	6.10	9.80
SMALL & MID CAP								
Birla Sun Life MNC Fund (G)	318.94	262.07	4.70	8.50	15.90	39.50	11.30	17.30
HDFC MidCap Opportunities (G)	2,267.13	18.40	3.80	5.70	16.30	36.90	7.40	14.40
IDFC Premier Equity - A (G)	3,020.45	39.55	3.40	10.30	22.10	36.40	7.90	14.90
SBI Magnum Emerging Busi (G)	733.80	58.89	2.90	13.20	29.10	48.80	18.60	22.30
DIVERSIFIED EQUITY								
Birla SL India GenNext (G)	95.39	31.53	5.10	12.20	27.40	42.30	12.50	16.80
Mirae (I) Opportunities-RP (G)	257.43	18.42	4.30	4.90	18.10	28.80	4.00	9.40
Quantum Long-Term Equity (G)	119.12	24.93	4.10	4.30	16.80	28.00	3.30	10.50
Reliance Equity Oppor - RP (G)	3,814.15	43.51	3.50	6.70	20.20	41.60	7.70	14.40
UTI Equity Fund (G)	2,113.60	61.96	3.90	5.30	16.00	27.60	3.80	8.50
UTI India Lifestyle Fund(G)	382.88	13.85	3.90	5.50	15.50	28.80	7.80	11.80
UTI MNC Fund (G)	246.31	73.18	3.20	6.80	11.70	28.40	11.60	15.30
THEMATIC - INFRASTRUCTURE								
DSP-BR India TIGER - RP (G)	1,482.57	45.50	7.00	6.40	18.90	31.10	(3.80)	1.30
Franklin Build India Fund (G)	60.89	13.26	5.00	8.10	20.40	34.10	2.60	5.20
ELSS								
Can Robeco Eqty TaxSaver (G)	456.12	29.34	4.10	5.30	14.60	26.60	4.70	10.60
Franklin India Tax Shield (G)	853.26	237.61	3.70	5.50	15.90	25.40	5.00	10.30
Reliance Tax Saver (ELSS) (G)	1,993.77	24.19	3.80	6.00	17.70	41.10	5.10	10.50
INDEX								
Kotak Nifty ETF	62.64	601.42	3.90	3.30	15.00	23.90	(0.20)	--
Kotak Sensex ETF	20.59	200.03	3.90	3.10	14.60	22.10	(0.90)	4.40
BALANCED								
HDFC Balanced Fund (G)	784.33	63.26	3.10	2.80	10.40	23.60	6.30	12.30
ICICI Pru Balanced Fund (G)	344.23	55.17	3.30	5.60	15.20	26.50	8.70	11.40
DEBT LONG TERM								
IDFC Dynamic Bond - IP B (G)	468.78	13.49	1.20	2.50	5.30	10.60	11.00	8.50
SBI Dynamic Bond Fund (G)	2,466.66	14.19	1.10	2.20	5.10	10.40	11.00	9.90
SBI Magnum Income Fund (G)	201.87	28.06	1.20	2.50	5.80	11.70	10.20	8.40
DEBT SHORT TERM								
Birla SL Short Term Fund (G)	1,966.89	42.38	0.60	2.00	5.20	10.40	10.00	7.90
HDFC Short Term Opportunities (G)	212.25	12.41	0.60	2.20	4.70	10.00	9.60	--
IDFC SSIF - STP Plan A (G)	1,772.39	23.51	0.60	2.00	4.80	9.20	9.20	7.40
Religare Credit Oppor.- IP (G)	820.40	12.97	0.70	2.20	4.70	10.20	10.00	8.40
ULTRA SHORT TERM DEBT								
Birla SL Ultra Short Term -IP (G)	112.15	137.19	0.70	2.10	4.50	9.80	9.50	8.20
HDFC CMF-Treasury Advg (G)	8,061.03	24.61	0.60	1.90	4.00	8.80	8.70	7.60
ICICI Pru Flexi Inccome (G)	9,388.57	214.02	0.60	2.10	4.40	9.60	9.40	8.10
JM Money Manager Fund -RP (G)	242.09	15.92	0.70	2.20	4.70	10.10	9.90	8.60
JM Money Manager Fund -SPP (G)	1,080.82	16.25	0.70	2.20	4.60	10.00	9.60	8.20
UTI Treasury Advtg -Inst (G)	11,339.74	1,547.61	0.60	2.10	4.50	9.70	9.50	8.20
GILT LONG TERM								
IDFC GSec -Inv Plan -IP B (G)	14.04	12.97	1.30	2.80	5.30	12.00	11.10	8.60
Kotak Gilt Invt - Regular (G)	267.56	39.41	1.30	2.60	4.20	14.00	10.50	8.60
MIP AGGRESSIVE								
HDFC MIP - LTP (G)	5,382.54	26.18	2.30	2.90	7.20	14.30	7.00	8.10
Reliance MIP (G)	3,423.37	25.13	1.30	2.90	7.10	15.30	7.80	8.00
LIQUID								
Baroda Pioneer Liquid - IP (G)	3,933.27	1,314.01	0.70	2.10	4.40	9.70	9.30	8.00
ICICI Pru Liquid Plan (G)	16,804.96	169.59	0.70	2.10	4.40	9.70	9.30	8.00
IDFC Cash- Super Inst-C (G)	4,747.95	1,394.23	0.70	2.10	4.40	9.60	9.30	8.00
Religare Liquid - SIP (G)	4,458.83	1,576.53	0.70	2.10	4.50	9.70	9.30	8.00
UTI Liquid Cash - (Inst) (G)	15,065.82	1,880.94	0.70	2.10	4.40	9.60	9.20	7.90

Source: Moneycontrol

Note: Best Performance Mutual funds are based on the corpus of the scheme and relative performance of the scheme within its peer group weighted by: The performance over 5 time horizons, with the maximum weightage given to its one-year performance. The consistency of its performance. Relative age of the scheme.

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Sectoral Dash Board

Financial data presented on Multiple Sector

Company Name	Company							Price Information							Latest Quarter (Rs Cr.)		
	Year End	Equity	Sales	NP	Div%	B.V Rs	EPS Rs.	Price as on 01.01.2013	52 W - H	52 W - L	Mkt. Cap.	P/C	P/E	P/BV	Quarter Year	Sales	NP
Auto Ancillaries																	
Omax Autos	201203	21.39	1,287.02	28.13	20.00	94.40	12.82	48	57	34	102.99	0.70	4.16	0.48	201209	279.23	3.56
Jay Bharat Mar.	201203	10.83	1,068.31	19.63	30.00	65.20	8.82	58	79	37	126.49	2.61	6.39	0.85	201209	228.12	0.56
Automotive Stamp	201203	15.86	571.62	5.97	15.00	49.53	3.22	49	64	40	77.71	1.41	19.33	0.98	201209	127.89	(0.17)
Auto.Corp.of Goa	201203	6.42	332.74	24.83	150.00	246.73	36.25	264	379	235	169.62	7.11	7.66	1.02	201209	62.01	4.50
Rasandik Engg.	201203	4.73	221.85	(13.86)	-	46.07	-	33	46	26	15.47	0.29	-	0.70	201209	58.17	(0.87)
Spectra Inds.	201203	7.08	54.80	0.26	-	17.53	0.37	8	10	6	5.66	0.63	-	0.48	201209	10.88	(0.24)
Banks - Private																	
ICICI Bank	201203	1,152.77	33,542.65	6,465.26	165.00	523.98	54.17	1159	1162	685	133,678.97	55.57	18.06	2.07	201209	10,026.33	1,956.11
HDFC Bank	201203	469.34	27,286.35	5,167.09	215.00	127.52	21.32	684	705	419	162,057.50	32.60	27.65	4.86	201209	8,524.65	1,559.98
Axis Bank	201203	413.20	21,994.65	4,242.21	160.00	552.00	100.03	1362	1377	785	58,187.73	(785.68)	12.50	2.30	201209	6,687.23	1,123.54
Yes Bank	201203	352.99	6,307.36	977.00	40.00	132.49	27.03	477	479	231	17,062.76	28.46	15.21	3.21	201209	1,986.37	306.08
Kotak Mah. Bank	201203	370.34	6,180.24	1,085.05	12.00	107.28	14.55	650	677	418	48,335.79	50.62	42.56	5.62	201209	1,923.70	280.38
Federal Bank	201203	171.05	5,558.39	776.80	90.00	333.29	43.95	540	544	333	9,241.83	14.77	10.94	1.51	201209	1,525.63	215.10
IndusInd Bank	201203	467.70	5,359.19	802.61	22.00	96.46	16.80	424	436	222	22,142.75	35.07	24.18	3.16	201209	1,727.93	250.25
J & K Bank	201203	48.49	4,835.58	803.25	335.00	844.13	160.22	1314	1473	668	6,369.79	4.53	6.80	1.38	201209	1,500.59	269.53
ING Vysya Bank	201203	150.12	3,856.81	456.30	40.00	258.11	29.67	534	543	278	8,170.59	12.52	15.50	1.95	201209	1,197.58	150.21
South Ind.Bank	201203	113.37	3,583.43	401.66	60.00	17.84	3.45	27	28	20	3,661.19	12.81	7.86	1.18	201209	1,071.70	97.15
Karur Vysya Bank	201203	107.18	3,270.37	501.72	140.00	252.68	44.54	569	574	345	6,094.32	9.56	11.07	2.04	201209	1,038.65	132.75
Karnataka Bank	201203	188.29	3,112.88	246.07	35.00	137.99	12.50	171	199	65	3,211.97	6.91	9.03	1.15	201209	945.48	117.19
City Union Bank	201203	40.82	1,696.77	280.25	100.00	30.45	6.70	58	61	35	2,964.23	11.47	9.93	1.85	201209	531.54	80.42
Lak. Vilas Bank	201203	97.53	1,519.26	107.02	35.00	90.14	10.41	105	111	69	1,020.16	3.80	10.57	1.11	201209	429.84	17.93
Dhanlaxmi Bank	201203	85.14	1,393.65	(115.63)	-	85.54	-	69	79	43	584.06	2.17	-	0.84	201209	313.87	(18.62)
Dev.Credit Bank	201203	240.67	716.97	55.08	-	33.39	2.29	51	53	31	1,265.05	6.30	17.10	1.43	201209	219.95	22.13
Banks - Public																	
St Bk of India	201203	671.04	106,521.45	11,707.29	350.00	1,251.06	170.05	2426	2475	1612	162,794.30	140.35	11.06	1.77	201209	29,606.84	3,658.14
Punjab Natl.Bank	201203	339.18	36,428.03	4,884.20	220.00	777.39	140.43	892	1091	659	30,249.77	722.99	6.19	1.06	201209	10,421.11	1,065.58
Canara Bank	201203	443.00	30,850.62	3,282.71	110.00	465.57	72.30	515	566	306	22,821.14	(11.19)	7.27	1.03	201209	8,595.54	660.97
Bank of Baroda	201203	412.38	29,673.72	5,006.96	170.00	666.30	118.72	883	885	606	36,550.05	(2.20)	6.91	1.21	201209	8,722.55	1,301.39
Bank of India	201203	574.52	28,480.67	2,677.52	70.00	343.35	45.49	360	408	254	20,661.82	(46.50)	7.23	0.98	201209	8,005.46	301.85
IDBI Bank	201203	1,278.38	23,369.93	2,031.61	35.00	137.46	15.42	114	122	77	14,529.24	(120.44)	6.95	0.79	201209	6,197.23	483.53
Union Bank (I)	201203	550.55	21,144.28	1,787.14	80.00	235.91	30.94	281	284	150	15,489.72	8.72	7.61	1.10	201209	6,109.83	554.56
Central Bank	201203	736.12	19,149.50	533.04	20.00	121.41	4.89	89	112	62	6,540.43	1.39	10.53	0.68	201209	5,328.57	329.92
I O B	201203	797.00	17,897.08	1,050.13	45.00	135.34	12.45	90	119	66	7,176.98	1.88	6.98	0.64	201209	5,104.03	158.43
Oriental Bank	201203	291.76	15,814.88	1,141.56	79.00	379.94	37.85	359	368	190	10,463.97	2.48	7.97	0.95	201209	4,414.58	302.19
Allahabad Bank	201203	500.03	15,523.28	1,866.79	60.00	192.92	36.36	175	211	103	8,735.52	6.62	5.11	0.84	201209	4,280.50	234.20
Syndicate Bank	201203	601.95	15,268.35	1,313.39	38.00	133.50	21.20	133	137	68	7,984.87	6.09	5.15	0.89	201209	4,276.16	463.37
UCO Bank	201203	664.71	14,632.37	1,108.67	30.00	94.72	15.84	82	95	45	5,440.65	4.56	5.17	0.80	201209	4,195.87	103.71
Corporation Bank	201203	148.13	13,017.78	1,506.04	205.00	558.69	98.34	478	528	343	7,079.13	(28.07)	4.63	0.78	201209	3,744.48	405.71
Indian Bank	201203	429.77	12,231.32	1,746.97	75.00	214.94	38.35	210	265	152	9,029.47	2.70	5.08	0.89	201209	3,410.38	496.68
Andhra Bank	201203	559.58	11,338.73	1,344.67	55.00	133.66	23.14	122	139	80	6,824.08	2.04	5.13	0.84	201209	3,198.16	325.63
Vijaya Bank	201203	495.54	7,988.13	581.00	25.00	76.17	8.65	65	69	44	3,196.23	(14.60)	5.92	0.80	201209	2,218.17	123.37
United Bank (I)	201203	361.00	7,961.09	632.53	24.00	114.65	14.69	82	87	46	2,974.64	(2.61)	4.29	0.67	201209	2,290.52	144.63
Bank of Maha	201203	589.59	7,213.96	430.83	22.00	63.77	5.85	62	63	38	3,661.35	6.57	7.11	0.90	201209	2,256.89	166.01
S B T	201203	50.00	6,828.76	510.46	180.00	773.23	99.17	586	671	451	2,927.50	6.08	5.12	0.70	201209	2,075.84	135.63
Dena Bank	201203	350.06	6,794.13	803.14	30.00	122.59	22.46	120	122	48	4,202.47	(336.20)	4.57	0.88	201209	2,193.97	239.64
Pun. & Sind Bank	201203	234.21	6,474.50	451.29	20.00	141.73	18.01	80	95	59	1,876.02	1.97	4.93	0.57	201209	1,798.41	117.07
St Bk of Bikaner	201203	70.00	6,291.36	652.03	145.00	594.98	90.79	455	492	305	3,188.15	1.96	4.26	0.72	201209	1,899.84	169.21
St Bk of Mysore	201203	46.80	5,078.43	369.15	100.00	729.21	77.26	676	735	414	3,161.81	8.32	8.20	0.88	201209	1,489.25	145.35
Castings, Forgings & Fastners																	
AIA Engg.	201203	18.86	1,272.44	150.91	150.00	101.67	15.52	333	395	267	3,136.89	43.40	22.29	3.27	201209	379.50	25.63
Nelcast	201203	17.40	653.09	46.28	90.00	27.90	5.02	24	36	20	206.63	5.14	6.80	0.85	201209	127.12	2.65
Steelcast	201203	4.20	237.30	14.11	60.00	139.40	32.64	54	64	24	89.86	4.86	4.95	1.42	201209	74.35	6.09
Simplex Casting	201203	5.98	217.45	10.58	25.00	116.86	17.29	50	77	47	29.60	2.47	3.00	0.40	201209	47.02	0.33
Tayo Rolls	201203	10.26	139.62	(53.12)	-	(5.58)	-	69	110	49	70.38	2.29	-	(3.22)	201209	41.79	(12.66)
Gontermann Peip	201203	13.92	125.13	(19.45)	-	35.92	-	9	18	7	12.29	0.12	-	0.33	201209	32.33	(6.30)
Inv.& Prec.Cast.	201203	4.96	79.17	2.96	10.00	89.80	5.81	57	80	47	28.05	0.72	25.04	0.64	201209	15.45	(0.83)
Uni Abex Alloy	201203	1.97	60.38	7.91	35.00	213.35	39.59	165	189	110	32.55	4.40	4.07	0.77	201209	16.19	1.47
Interfit Techno	201203	8.32	28.51	2.32	-	9.44	2.79	10	13	4	8.33	1.35	4.50	0.92	201209	9.19	0.78
Finance - Housing																	
H D F C	201203	295.39	17,332.94	4,122.62	550.00	128.76	26.13	833	882	611	128,373.01	1.84	28.78	4.68	201209	5,269.45	1,151.12
LIC Housing Fin.	201203	101.00	6,202.85	914.20	180.00	112.52	17.52	297	299	214	14,998.20	1.27	14.56	2.44	201209	1,808.12	243.06
Dewan Housing	201203	116.84	2,467.76	306.36	35.00	173.97	25.66	184	279	142	2,160.45	0.64	6.50	0.99	201209	816.64	85.85
GRUH Finance	201203	35.30	508.06	120.34	115.00	109.22	32.22	240	245	102	4,266.66	9.05	32.13	9.53	201209	156.98	27.21
GIC Housing Fin	201203	53.88	439.42	59.04	45.00	92.28	10.23	132	133	68	713.24	5.13	9.22	1.32	201209	135.82	23.15
Can Fin Homes	201203	20.49	286.18	43.76	30.00	169.63	20.87	160	162	88	328.66	0.63	5.79	0.88	201209	92.72	14.44
Coral India Fin.	201203	10.42	42.20	10.01	-	40.83	9.61	34	39	19	33.93	6.75	2.28	0.81	201209	7.22	3.79

Company Name	Company							Price Information							Latest Quarter (Rs Cr.)		
	Year End	Equity	Sales	NP	Div%	B.V Rs	EPS Rs.	Price as on 01.01.2013	52 W - H	52 W - L	Mkt. Cap.	P/C	P/E	P/BV	Quarter Year	Sales	NP
Sahara Housing	201203	7.00	20.17	2.22	-	39.13	3.17	71	198	56	49.74	(24.03)	22.51	1.82	201209	4.79	0.62
India Home	201203	10.94	1.26	0.03	-	9.38	0.03	52	60	33	56.72	270.10	2,836.00	5.53	201209	0.39	0.11
Ind Bank Housing	201203	10.00	0.38	(12.48)	-	(75.79)	-	10	14	8	9.50	(1.20)	-	(0.12)	201209	0.03	(2.17)
IT - Software																	
TCS	201203	195.72	38,858.54	10,975.98	2,500.00	126.49	51.89	1263	1438	1047	247,282.44	24.98	20.19	9.99	201209	11,925.56	3,722.76
Wipro	201203	491.70	31,682.90	4,685.10	300.00	99.05	18.08	397	453	326	97,722.33	8.30	18.46	3.55	201209	9,015.80	1,719.30
Infosys	201203	287.00	31,254.00	8,470.00	940.00	518.41	139.93	2308	2990	2102	132,551.81	12.26	14.75	3.98	201209	9,129.00	2,342.00
HCL Technologies	201206	138.66	8,907.22	1,950.42	600.00	95.25	26.19	622	659	387	43,225.32	15.63	19.19	6.55	201209	2,696.72	699.84
Mahindra Satyam	201203	235.40	5,964.30	1,202.80	-	28.16	10.22	107	116	64	12,540.40	26.28	9.85	3.19	201209	1,780.87	251.76
Tech Mahindra	201203	127.50	5,243.00	460.60	40.00	270.05	35.47	932	1043	567	11,917.59	6.77	20.90	3.12	201209	1,507.87	160.13
MphasiS	201110	210.04	3,404.13	782.01	65.00	161.70	36.18	386	439	299	8,104.05	5.49	13.26	2.23	201210	827.62	163.18
Oracle Fin.Serv.	201203	41.99	2,605.85	1,089.23	-	743.86	129.70	3294	3340	1830	27,675.77	44.91	27.19	4.10	201209	659.96	179.51
Polaris Finan.	201203	49.72	1,762.09	188.52	100.00	103.47	18.14	117	175	103	1,158.48	3.12	6.87	1.12	201209	474.34	24.19
Metal																	
Sterlite Inds.	201203	336.12	18,092.06	1,657.48	200.00	73.56	4.89	119	138	89	39,947.86	10.96	20.42	1.56	201209	4,860.91	704.77
Hind.Copper	201203	462.61	1,491.61	323.44	20.00	15.11	3.33	143	320	136	13,235.27	44.26	42.93	8.89	201209	283.29	43.70
Prec. Wires (I)	201203	11.56	931.78	14.15	30.00	165.65	11.76	76	94	69	87.86	3.18	5.57	0.46	201209	239.87	1.96
Ram Ratna Wires	201203	11.00	560.31	5.09	15.00	21.69	2.19	25	39	24	54.45	3.65	8.48	1.06	201209	159.08	1.78
Nissan Copper	201203	62.86	281.48	(1.92)	-	3.51	-	4	21	4	25.71	13.46	-	0.12	201209	11.41	(21.76)
Shalimar Wires	201203	3.72	86.49	11.95	-	(101.67)	6.42	8	10	7	5.39	0.14	0.45	(0.03)	201209	24.45	2.34
Cubex Tubings	201203	11.85	55.43	0.34	-	42.63	0.29	7	12	6	8.58	(6.98)	42.90	0.17	201209	9.27	(0.04)
Guj. Intrux	201203	3.45	37.66	4.25	10.00	67.74	12.14	44	48	29	15.42	9.95	2.70	0.59	201209	14.07	1.47
Moryo Industries	201203	1.90	0.01	(0.01)	-	10.47	-	157	157	15	29.74	-	-	14.94	201209	-	(0.01)
Oil Exploration																	
O N G C	201203	4,277.76	76,488.02	25,122.92	195.00	132.03	27.81	268	304	240	229,030.20	10.50	10.24	2.03	201209	19,788.18	5,896.57
Oil India	201203	240.45	17,215.00	3,446.92	400.00	737.01	135.65	467	552	431	28,072.77	20.95	8.40	1.43	201209	2,401.72	954.57
Shiv-Vani OilGas	201203	46.36	1,259.32	69.17	10.00	215.22	14.76	105	225	103	486.55	0.96	5.10	0.49	201209	276.40	23.01
Aban Offshore	201203	8.70	638.53	(120.73)	180.00	412.34	-	384	572	320	1,671.49	1.70	-	0.94	201209	194.80	(8.90)
Dolphin Offshore	201203	16.77	174.98	15.26	15.00	142.35	9.34	106	125	62	177.59	1.46	16.64	0.73	201209	49.86	2.15
Hind.Oil Explor.	201203	130.51	151.39	33.49	-	92.54	2.57	103	153	87	1,345.35	4.33	72.29	1.11	201209	25.34	4.77
Selan Expl. Tech	201203	16.99	92.73	43.88	30.00	122.17	25.34	309	350	227	524.48	10.77	10.72	2.53	201209	24.05	12.42
Asian Oilfield	201203	15.32	41.43	(9.04)	-	54.30	-	24	42	21	37.00	2.50	-	0.49	201209	3.30	(6.33)
Alphageo (India)	201203	5.15	25.23	(5.09)	-	88.19	-	47	81	39	25.04	13.04	-	0.58	201209	-	(3.36)
Cairn India	201203	1,907.40	8.80	43.96	-	167.35	0.23	321	401	296	61,345.99	58.02	2,066.91	1.92	201209	-	(25.01)
Personal Care																	
Hind. Unilever	201203	216.15	22,116.37	2,691.40	750.00	16.25	11.23	531	580	375	117,533.20	115.34	38.62	20.76	201209	6,155.41	806.92
Dabur India	201203	174.21	3,743.18	463.24	130.00	7.48	2.45	129	140	92	22,553.13	27.64	41.58	15.56	201209	1,038.55	154.97
Godrej Consumer	201203	34.03	2,980.08	604.39	475.00	74.17	17.01	722	768	370	24,557.75	47.78	51.73	9.35	201209	896.27	126.66
Marico	201203	61.49	2,970.30	336.59	70.00	18.28	5.36	220	250	143	14,212.41	33.94	37.07	8.75	201209	827.46	74.96
Colgate-Palm.	201203	13.60	2,693.23	446.47	2,500.00	32.01	28.77	1563	1580	932	21,257.48	38.47	41.78	43.17	201209	773.77	145.08
Emami	201203	15.13	1,389.82	256.81	800.00	46.08	15.69	599	654	325	9,068.92	16.03	32.06	12.00	201209	343.61	60.29
P & G Hygiene	201206	32.46	1,297.41	181.29	225.00	214.74	52.20	2744	2785	1600	8,905.73	53.84	48.46	12.78	201209	374.96	45.27
Gillette India	201206	32.59	1,232.90	75.73	150.00	190.02	20.80	2501	2624	1840	8,151.41	66.53	99.25	13.16	201209	334.80	24.83
Amar Remedies	201206	26.16	674.37	45.24	-	99.40	17.29	34	164	29	87.77	(1.15)	2.21	0.34	201209	152.43	1.25
Bajaj Corp	201203	14.75	473.31	120.09	400.00	29.01	7.49	233	244	97	3,438.23	61.55	24.74	6.82	201209	135.86	38.40
Jyothy Consumer	201203	116.46	450.76	(60.57)	-	7.13	-	39	46	21	453.61	46.10	-	5.79	201209	72.40	(7.42)
J L Morison(I)	201203	1.37	105.41	0.10	10.00	519.85	0.58	424	462	335	58.07	1.72	14.93	0.78	201209	22.46	4.32
JHS Sven.Lab.	201203	17.55	92.80	(3.64)	-	56.76	-	31	48	28	53.53	6.62	7.60	0.54	201209	12.66	(1.34)
MFL India	201203	36.03	77.51	0.54	-	9.08	0.15	6	11	5	23.24	1.77	39.39	0.70	201209	20.35	0.14
Paramount Cosmet	201203	4.86	44.59	1.36	5.00	41.46	2.72	18	28	10	8.58	5.96	6.36	0.43	201209	10.84	0.15
GKB Ophthalmics	201203	4.15	31.13	1.71	-	44.22	4.12	34	45	28	13.94	22.85	13.15	0.76	201209	6.88	(0.39)
Ador Multi Prod.	201203	2.61	11.19	0.03	-	19.46	0.11	14	22	13	3.58	5.68	-	0.73	201209	2.96	(0.18)
Birla Pacific	201203	112.14	3.31	(1.57)	-	9.49	-	3	8	2	38.35	(42.14)	67.28	0.36	201209	0.29	0.21
Parikh Herbals	201103	10.00	0.55	0.02	-	8.89	0.02	15	65	5	145.10	4,836.67	2,902.00	16.32	201206	0.48	0.02
Realty																	
Marg	201203	38.12	1,501.09	110.49	-	190.42	28.98	48	104	47	184.12	(7.38)	1.97	0.23	201209	254.52	1.80
Ansal Properties	201203	78.70	1,037.88	34.58	-	102.53	2.20	40	42	21	624.09	1.78	-	0.39	201209	283.29	10.29
Prestige Estates	201203	328.07	745.47	129.07	12.00	64.83	3.74	186	192	68	6,105.38	4.40	37.85	2.75	201209	223.29	45.69
SRS Real	201203	20.10	724.44	8.69	10.00	10.60	0.42	53	55	30	1,068.31	75.61	137.67	5.01	201209	186.38	2.00
Vascon Engineers	201203	90.14	486.02	11.98	-	77.62	1.33	61	67	34	552.80	(421.98)	-	0.79	201209	94.10	0.57
Vipul Ltd	201203	12.00	423.79	21.19	15.00	33.26	1.74	10	15	7	122.40	0.71	4.87	0.30	201209	74.54	4.02
Ansal Housing	201203	20.29	400.01	32.75	10.00	164.37	15.98	54	59	31	107.41	0.65	3.55	0.31	201209	84.63	6.55
Oberoi Realty	201203	328.23	391.39	254.93	20.00	68.40	7.44	303	323	205	9,951.93	22.95	35.37	4.09	201209	133.22	58.54
Asahi Infrastr.	201003	33.63	366.77	34.94	5.00	2.02	1.03	2	4	2	7.93	(0.14)	2.49	0.11	201209	13.53	1.54
Orbit Corpn.	201203	113.96	308.48	1.92	-	82.87	0.17	56	69	27	643.30	0.44	-	0.68	201209	86.94	6.15
Vijay Shan. Bui.	201203	26.19	210.27	9.47	8.00	41.76	3.49	20	40	13	51.99	1.17	5.19	0.45	201209	33.52	1.81
Ashiana Housing	201203	18.61	201.13	68.65	22.50	128.47	36.60	229	250	131	425.89	11.03	7.38	1.78	201209	20.98	7.61
D S Kulkarni Dev	201203	25.80	193.65	17.34	10.00	184.41	6.56	84	89	49	215.43	1.98	12.32	0.44	201209	11.85	5.01
Ganesh Housing	201203	32.66	171.02	30.59	12.00	176.86	9.17	116	140	61	379.88	3.91	12.79	0.64	201209	36.25	7.42
Swan Energy	201203	19.00	138.65	26.50	15.00	19.79	2.74	134	148	56	1,269.68	(3.96)	26.67	6.75	201209	55.47	4.68
KCL Infra	201103	5.05	138.57	0.15	-	4.04	0.06	3	20	2	7.19	4.44	1.39	0.29	201209	0.74	0.43

Company Name	Company							Price Information							Latest Quarter (Rs Cr.)		
	Year End	Equity	Sales	NP	Div%	B.V Rs	EPS Rs.	Price as on 01.01.2013	52 W - H	52 W - L	Mkt. Cap.	P/C	P/E	P/BV	Quarter Year	Sales	NP
Arih.Found.Hsg.	201109	8.60	117.89	2.51	10.00	188.43	2.92	53	57	34	45.49	4.64	10.19	0.27	201209	88.98	0.33
Ansal Buildwell	201203	7.38	107.71	10.77	15.00	90.80	14.35	43	55	31	31.62	2.74	2.53	0.47	201209	23.79	4.00
Trinethra Infra	201003	6.46	100.98	4.64	10.00	3.99	1.40	1	4	1	2.64	(0.18)	0.44	0.16	201106	37.70	2.11
Bhanot Constn.	201103	20.05	99.44	2.45	-	12.52	1.22	39	99	36	77.79	19.50	22.48	2.86	201209	31.17	1.04
Manjeera Constr.	201203	12.51	99.25	7.67	15.00	53.92	5.94	92	114	64	115.09	21.43	19.57	1.71	201209	21.36	0.58
RDB Realty	201203	10.80	89.10	9.06	10.00	64.33	8.22	26	44	18	28.03	0.47	2.56	0.32	201209	33.52	0.74
Tirupati Sarjan	201203	12.00	87.20	4.35	11.00	9.63	1.73	7	13	5	17.71	(3.35)	3.96	0.77	201209	18.46	0.58
Nila Infrastruct	201203	29.52	86.55	12.44	10.00	3.12	0.41	3	6	2	103.02	(6.73)	7.43	1.05	201209	23.75	3.17
Lancor Holdings	201203	4.05	81.79	12.41	100.00	44.52	5.80	51	55	26	102.87	(2.22)	56.52	1.14	201209	22.10	2.97
Prabhav Ind	201103	46.09	81.55	0.17	-	32.13	0.04	3	5	2	12.72	(2.32)	-	0.09	201206	8.98	0.06
Kamanwala Housin	201203	14.09	76.35	3.90	-	60.33	2.77	33	45	29	46.57	1.03	16.17	0.54	201209	29.56	0.52
CHD Developers	201203	22.72	69.05	4.36	5.00	7.07	0.38	5	7	4	57.82	(4.24)	9.59	0.72	201209	31.35	0.38
Arihant Super.	201203	27.44	64.54	8.00	2.00	15.94	2.86	44	61	33	182.34	(13.51)	23.20	2.76	201209	20.82	0.35
Eldeco Housing	201203	1.97	60.19	6.37	10.00	287.11	32.18	170	242	137	33.48	(24.09)	4.86	0.59	201209	14.87	1.21
Premier Energy	201206	41.35	54.37	2.27	-	38.29	0.55	14	25	13	59.75	(4.44)	27.41	0.38	201209	10.49	0.92
Exelon Infra	201103	6.67	38.32	0.54	-	10.13	0.40	6	14	4	8.06	5.04	4.24	0.60	201209	16.51	0.21
Jainco Projects	201103	4.00	37.98	0.08	-	10.20	0.20	3	5	2	1.06	3.03	26.50	0.26	201209	3.82	0.02
Lok Housing	201203	46.75	28.05	1.26	-	44.77	0.27	19	20	9	88.59	239.43	28.58	0.42	201209	9.97	2.60
Venus Power	201203	15.20	24.01	0.45	-	14.64	0.30	12	27	7	18.70	17.31	12.72	0.84	201209	6.03	0.34
JRI Inds.	201203	5.31	22.95	0.42	-	7.56	0.16	67	129	47	178.42	(13.26)	424.81	8.89	201209	6.15	0.11
Alpine Housing	201203	6.50	18.65	0.88	-	80.31	1.35	19	24	12	12.32	0.22	13.11	0.23	201209	8.14	0.30
SAAG RR Infra	201203	18.71	15.31	(25.31)	-	(2.53)	-	4	9	3	8.61	(0.03)	-	(0.55)	201209	3.80	(8.84)
Sunteck Realty	201203	12.59	13.78	11.83	12.00	58.13	1.84	470	504	242	2,955.50	2,081.34	278.82	8.08	201209	4.84	3.36
Rainbow Foundat.	201203	5.71	13.19	0.35	-	15.78	0.61	10	18	6	5.35	(5.35)	7.64	0.61	201209	3.95	0.17
Country Condo	201203	7.76	4.63	0.72	-	2.07	0.09	1	3	1	11.48	(1.89)	13.51	0.71	201209	1.54	0.04
Vas Infra.	201203	13.13	4.09	(1.76)	-	32.41	-	22	57	19	28.30	(3.00)	-	0.65	201209	20.56	(2.30)
Maruti Infra.	201103	10.61	3.89	0.17	-	10.90	0.16	12	14	8	15.26	(9.97)	-	1.09	201209	-	(0.17)
Martin Burn	201203	4.40	3.27	0.52	-	63.73	1.18	17	32	15	7.63	1.47	109.00	0.27	201209	0.01	0.24
Landmark Prop.	201203	13.41	2.87	0.68	-	4.19	0.05	3	4	2	34.20	30.00	48.86	0.60	201209	0.84	0.22
B Nanji Enterps.	201203	5.50	2.36	0.33	-	31.67	0.60	17	21	9	9.37	(0.42)	-	0.54	201206	1.00	0.08
Regaliaa Realty	201203	3.60	1.62	(3.99)	-	3.64	-	9	17	8	3.21	(1.25)	-	4.12	201209	-	(0.49)
BSEL Infra.	201203	82.62	1.38	(2.73)	-	51.07	-	3	5	3	27.93	5.14	38.26	0.07	201209	-	(0.05)
Rander Corpn.	201203	12.34	0.82	1.26	6.00	14.23	0.92	74	154	48	91.01	10.91	137.89	5.18	201209	0.24	0.13
TCI Developers	201203	3.73	0.71	0.96	5.00	143.54	2.49	172	191	101	64.16	19.15	59.96	1.20	201209	0.23	0.01

Explanatory Notes

NP	**Net Profit**. Often referred to as the bottom line, net profit is calculated by subtracting a company's total expenses from total revenue, thus showing what the company has earned (or lost) in a given period of time (usually one year).
NP %	**Net Profit** variation calculated on an Yearly,quarterly and trailing 12 months basis.
B.V	**Book Value** is the shareholders' equity of a business (assets - liabilities) as measured by the accounting 'books'.
CPS	**Cash Flow Per Share**.Many analysts, as well as some of the greatest investors of all time, place more weight on cash flow per share than earnings per share. Because EPS is more easily manipulated, its reliability can at times be questionable. Cash, on the other hand, is difficult - if not impossible - to fake. You either have cash or you don't. Therefore, cash flow per share is a useful measure for the strength of a firm and the sustainability of its business model.
EPS	**Earnings Per Share** EPS is net profit calculated on a trailing 12 months basis (aggregate net profit of four consecutive quarters) divided by fully diluted equity capital.
52 W-H	**52 weeks High**. It represents the highest point attained by a share during the immediately preceding 52 weeks.
52 W-L	**52 weeks Low**. It represents the lowest point attained by a share during the immediately preceding 52 weeks.
Mkt.cap	**Market capitalization** is the number of common shares multiplied by the current price of those shares. The term capitalization is sometimes used as a synonym for market capitalization; more often, it denotes the total amount of funds used to finance a firm's balance sheet and is calculated as market capitalization plus debt (book or market value) plus preferred stock.
P/C	**Price-To-Cash-Flow Ratio**.A measure of the market's expectations of a firm's future financial health. Since this measure deals with cash flow, the effects of depreciation and other non-cash factors are removed. Similar to the price-earnings ratio, this measure provides an indication of relative value.
P/E	**Price to Earnings Ratio**. It has been arrived at by dividing the day's closing price of a scrip by its earning per share (EPS).
P/BV	**Price-to-book ratio** or **P/B ratio**, is a ratio used to compare a stock's market value to its book value. It is calculated by dividing the current closing price of the stock by the latest quarter's book value.

Source: Corporate database Capitaline Plus

A STATISTICAL COMPENDIUM ISE 100

Large Cap Companies

Large Cap Companies

All figures in Rs. Cr. except per share data

									Volume		52 Week		Price / 52 Week	
S.n.	BSE Code	NSE Symbol	Company Name	Industry	F.V	B.V	M.P Dec 28, 2012	M. Cap	BSE	NSE	High	Low	High	Low
1	512599	ADANIENT	Adani Enterp.	Trading	1.00	177.21	272.15	29,931.06	287058	1300760	455.75	151.70	0.60	1.79
2	532921	ADANIPORTS	Adani Ports	Miscellaneous	2.00	24.14	132.85	26,615.17	135258	773240	157.80	105.15	0.84	1.26
3	533096	ADANIPOWER	Adani Power	Power	10.00	26.13	61.85	14,802.37	489719	1797044	96.70	36.80	0.64	1.68
4	532215	AXISBANK	Axis Bank	Banks	10.00	531.32	1,359.55	58,074.54	261532	1218502	1,377.00	784.50	0.99	1.73
5	500103	BHEL	B H E L	Electric Equipment	2.00	103.79	227.50	55,682.90	238390	1817320	328.35	195.05	0.69	1.17
6	532977	BAJAJ-AUTO	Bajaj Auto	Automobiles	10.00	210.17	2,137.50	61,852.84	15325	482900	2,165.00	1,410.00	0.99	1.52
7	532454	BHARTIARTL	Bharti Airtel	Telecommunications	5.00	133.27	319.05	121,159.88	387715	4422304	400.90	238.50	0.80	1.34
8	532792	CAIRN	Cairn India	Oil Drilling	10.00	252.86	320.00	61,116.80	958280	4243358	400.95	296.10	0.80	1.08
9	500087	CIPLA	Cipla	Pharmaceuticals	2.00	95.03	416.40	33,432.76	68622	702962	430.00	286.50	0.97	1.45
10	532868	DLF	DLF	Construction	2.00	149.31	224.90	38,202.64	301207	3012230	261.35	169.55	0.86	1.33
11	532155	GAIL	GAIL (India)	Miscellaneous	10.00	196.40	351.30	44,561.70	26160	471465	401.00	303.10	0.88	1.16
12	500010	HDFC	H D F C	Finance	2.00	177.76	834.40	128,581.04	64814	1766343	882.00	610.70	0.95	1.37
13	500180	HDFCBANK	HDFC Bank	Banks	2.00	127.59	677.65	160,470.91	50373	1756066	705.00	419.35	0.96	1.62
14	500182	HEROMOTOCO	Hero Motocorp	Automobiles	2.00	214.81	1,896.20	37,867.11	13280	314169	2,278.50	1,702.65	0.83	1.11
15	500696	HINDUNILVR	Hind. Unilever	Personal Care	1.00	16.64	522.10	115,650.37	106957	1300009	579.60	375.10	0.90	1.39
16	513599	HINDCOPPER	Hind.Copper	Mining	5.00	15.11	136.95	12,670.89	198113	426105	320.00	136.10	0.43	1.01
17	500188	HINDZINC	Hind.Zinc	Mining	2.00	63.62	136.50	57,675.35	46955	649838	149.80	113.05	0.91	1.21
18	500440	HINDALCO	Hindalco Inds.	Aluminium	1.00	163.85	129.40	24,773.63	962433	6972108	164.90	100.15	0.78	1.29
19	530965	IOC	I O C L	Refineries	10.00	248.66	268.85	65,275.44	78269	833950	291.75	239.00	0.92	1.12
20	532174	ICICIBANK	ICICI Bank	Banks	10.00	531.32	1,141.55	131,649.25	131552	1363933	1,159.00	680.00	0.98	1.68
21	500209	INFY	Infosys	Computers	5.00	545.65	2,323.20	133,407.44	48807	883032	2,990.00	2,101.65	0.78	1.11
22	500875	ITC	ITC	Cigarettes	1.00	24.58	289.40	227,998.00	349907	3384156	306.50	197.00	0.94	1.47
23	532286	JINDALSTEL	Jindal Steel	Steel	1.00	193.74	445.80	41,673.38	139053	1355342	663.40	321.10	0.67	1.39
24	532532	JPASSOCIAT	JP Associates	Construction	2.00	53.26	96.85	20,786.43	727279	8909313	106.75	50.45	0.91	1.92
25	500510	LT	Larsen & Toubro	Engineering	2.00	477.52	1,619.95	99,610.73	95563	671364	1,719.50	991.00	0.94	1.63
26	500520	M&M	M & M	Automobiles	5.00	273.11	924.60	56,768.59	48449	643237	973.35	621.75	0.95	1.49
27	532500	MARUTI	Maruti Suzuki	Automobiles	5.00	542.52	1,500.40	43,349.56	31972	453955	1,537.00	912.10	0.98	1.64
28	513377	MMTC	MMTC	Trading	1.00	16.96	627.40	62,740.00	27762	61894	1,009.00	465.70	0.62	1.35
29	533098	NHPC	NHPC Ltd	Power Generation	10.00	23.29	25.60	31,489.89	4871787	22672207	26.05	14.65	0.98	1.75
30	526371	NMDC	NMDC	Mining	1.00	61.56	164.00	65,021.08	620019	5069052	206.35	149.95	0.79	1.09
31	532555	NTPC	NTPC	Power	10.00	90.23	156.65	129,165.13	88094	1950875	190.30	138.95	0.82	1.13
32	500312	ONGC	O N G C	Oil Drilling	5.00	159.48	265.80	227,404.66	359325	4821968	303.90	240.10	0.87	1.11
33	532810	PFC	Power Fin.Corpn.	Finance	10.00	157.52	202.90	26,783.00	119678	1159590	223.80	131.10	0.91	1.55
34	532898	POWERGRID	Power Grid Corpn	Power	10.00	50.94	113.50	52,547.44	174294	3623399	124.45	98.15	0.91	1.16
35	532461	PNB	Punjab Natl.Bank	Banks	10.00	818.10	842.70	28,582.70	27718	355396	1,091.00	659.00	0.77	1.28
36	532712	RCOM	Rel. Comm.	Telecommunications	5.00	177.91	73.25	15,118.95	975879	5115488	109.70	46.60	0.67	1.57
37	500325	RELIANCE	Reliance Inds.	Refineries	10.00	514.03	840.25	271,275.55	548563	3326023	881.00	671.00	0.95	1.25
38	500390	RELINFRA	Reliance Infra.	Power	10.00	898.52	517.05	13,597.90	172467	1059000	679.70	328.35	0.76	1.57
39	532939	RPOWER	Reliance Power	Power	10.00	62.63	93.45	26,213.94	1042237	3383398	139.40	69.40	0.67	1.35
40	500113	SAIL	S A I L	Steel	10.00	97.50	90.60	37,422.60	387518	3722873	115.90	75.80	0.78	1.20
41	500295	SESAGOA	Sesa Goa	Mining	1.00	173.95	194.95	16,943.10	154440	1128649	270.00	153.10	0.72	1.27
42	500112	SBIN	St Bk of India	Banks	10.00	1,583.07	2,379.50	159,673.97	205989	1103623	2,474.80	1,590.30	0.96	1.50
43	500900	STER	Sterlite Inds.	Mining	1.00	136.56	116.90	39,292.43	513085	5815565	138.40	87.50	0.84	1.34
44	524715	SUNPHARMA	Sun Pharma.Inds.	Pharmaceuticals	1.00	117.48	739.50	76,582.62	26882	493193	775.90	488.25	0.95	1.51
45	500570	TATAMOTORS	Tata Motors	Automobiles	2.00	104.25	310.05	98,898.20	1026802	7580582	320.60	176.80	0.97	1.75
46	500400	TATAPOWER	Tata Power Co.	Power	1.00	53.98	109.25	25,926.12	189649	2021520	121.50	83.00	0.90	1.32
47	500470	TATASTEEL	Tata Steel	Steel	10.00	442.96	428.55	41,621.20	539157	2833172	500.90	332.35	0.86	1.29
48	532540	TCS	TCS	Computers	1.00	150.62	1,267.50	248,075.10	45989	750811	1,438.00	1,046.55	0.88	1.21
49	507878	UNITECH	Unitech	Construction	2.00	45.96	33.60	8,790.77	2462666	23368530	37.95	18.20	0.89	1.85
50	507685	WIPRO	Wipro	Computers	2.00	109.72	392.05	96,540.35	82195	781501	452.50	325.60	0.87	1.20

				Return (%)												
EPS	P/E	Prom. Stake (%)	Beta	1 Month	3 Month	1 Year	Equity Paid Up	Reserve	Net Worth	Net Sale	PAT	Book Closure	Div (%)	OPM (%)	ROCE (%)	RONW (%)
9.94	27.36	79.95	1.74	17.04	35.32	(16.31)	109.98	19,379.83	19,491.11	39,355.63	2,020.33	Aug	100.00	14.07	5.69	9.14
5.55	23.94	77.50	0.88	2.78	4.36	9.74	400.68	4,434.99	4,835.67	3,270.80	1,092.68	Aug	50.00	64.97	10.44	23.61
-	-	76.63	1.76	24.07	17.03	(0.48)	2,180.04	3,861.27	6,042.13	4,089.79	(294.50)	Aug	-	37.17	2.34	(5.84)
95.95	14.16	36.18	1.78	5.31	19.51	63.23	413.20	22,268.51	22,681.71	21,994.90	4,218.51	Jun	160.00	-	-	20.29
27.90	8.15	67.72	1.62	1.54	(7.86)	(7.63)	489.52	24,913.54	25,403.06	48,340.06	7,087.26	Sep	320.00	22.16	28.57	31.11
100.64	21.23	50.02	0.64	14.91	16.60	32.54	289.37	5,792.35	6,081.72	19,594.65	2,990.18	Jul	450.00	20.36	67.39	54.92
9.22	34.54	68.50	0.92	(2.51)	20.20	(7.32)	1,898.80	48,712.50	50,611.30	71,505.80	4,258.10	Aug/Sep	20.00	33.52	9.13	8.11
55.48	5.77	58.82	0.71	(2.42)	(3.25)	1.68	1,907.40	46,384.67	48,292.07	11,860.65	7,937.75	Aug	-	85.07	18.06	17.92
14.28	29.15	36.80	0.49	6.47	9.41	29.12	160.58	7,469.38	7,629.96	7,020.71	1,141.30	Aug	100.00	25.23	19.92	15.98
5.40	41.59	78.58	1.77	9.48	(3.94)	16.61	339.68	25,023.11	25,362.79	9,629.38	1,178.15	Aug/Sep	100.00	44.05	6.56	4.03
33.66	10.44	57.34	0.73	3.58	(8.22)	(10.85)	1,268.48	23,644.70	24,913.18	44,182.14	4,400.83	Aug/Sep	87.00	17.30	20.03	18.47
38.71	21.51	-	0.84	4.41	7.72	26.14	295.39	27,084.79	24,384.38	29,930.45	4,489.77	Jun/Jul	550.00	59.48	9.60	19.10
21.46	31.57	23.00	0.96	(0.38)	7.78	54.12	469.34	29,741.11	30,210.75	27,605.56	5,273.40	Jul	215.00	-	-	18.80
113.80	16.64	52.21	0.76	2.83	0.78	(0.55)	39.94	4,249.89	4,289.83	23,579.03	2,378.13	Aug	2,250.00	15.79	51.47	65.64
10.67	48.80	52.49	0.35	(3.80)	(4.38)	26.28	216.15	3,464.26	3,680.41	23,436.33	2,800.14	Jul	750.00	15.74	86.82	86.86
3.33	41.13	99.59	0.60	(10.75)	(47.94)	(16.85)	462.61	935.03	1,397.64	1,491.61	323.44	Sep	20.00	37.76	34.62	25.08
13.77	9.90	64.92	1.05	0.29	0.63	14.39	845.06	26,036.20	26,881.26	11,405.31	5,526.04	Jun/Jul	120.00	62.76	28.14	22.37
17.51	7.39	32.06	1.60	15.17	7.43	11.02	191.48	31,178.53	31,911.32	80,821.37	3,558.70	Sep	155.00	10.60	8.31	10.97
43.01	6.25	78.92	0.37	3.36	7.28	6.20	2,427.95	57,945.35	60,373.36	413,358.81	4,265.27	Sep	53.00	5.19	13.54	17.55
63.47	18.00	-	1.69	10.44	8.04	63.85	1,152.77	60,121.34	61,276.50	37,994.86	7,937.63	Jun	165.00	-	-	13.30
162.75	14.24	16.04	0.86	(6.11)	(8.51)	(16.63)	286.00	31,046.00	31,332.00	33,734.00	8,332.00	May/Jun	940.00	37.44	40.69	29.08
7.04	41.06	-	0.44	(1.55)	6.34	43.04	781.84	18,573.98	19,355.82	26,551.79	6,322.39	Jun	450.00	27.08	50.63	35.08
41.60	10.71	59.02	1.60	17.39	4.20	(2.09)	93.48	18,017.63	18,111.11	18,208.60	4,002.26	Sep	160.00	37.07	18.34	24.43
2.55	37.90	46.72	2.17	4.31	17.76	80.60	425.29	11,001.89	11,277.50	14,873.50	947.08	Sep	29.00	36.86	7.51	6.84
71.10	22.76	-	1.66	(0.09)	1.34	57.14	122.48	29,239.73	29,362.21	64,313.11	4,690.96	Aug	825.00	17.62	13.39	16.41
47.99	19.26	25.35	0.88	(0.45)	6.93	34.61	294.52	16,461.34	16,755.86	59,417.63	2,775.96	Jul/Aug	250.00	12.35	13.71	13.92
50.59	29.65	54.21	0.77	0.46	11.13	56.36	144.50	15,530.00	15,674.50	36,089.90	1,633.60	Aug	150.00	7.81	12.14	9.67
0.99	-	99.33	0.61	(7.15)	(17.35)	31.59	100.00	1,596.48	1,696.48	67,022.41	42.64	Sep	25.00	1.12	11.10	5.41
2.39	10.73	86.36	0.70	9.64	32.30	38.38	12,300.74	16,343.04	28,643.78	6,920.33	3,403.59	Sep	7.00	87.80	9.69	11.55
17.96	9.15	80.00	0.94	3.08	(15.25)	4.22	396.47	24,009.89	24,406.36	11,261.89	7,265.39	Sep	450.00	96.65	49.26	33.31
11.29	13.85	84.50	0.69	(1.42)	(6.85)	(2.98)	8,245.46	66,157.33	74,402.79	65,893.25	9,814.66	Sep	41.00	27.70	11.65	13.64
28.92	9.19	69.23	0.74	6.45	(5.19)	2.03	4,277.76	132,161.38	136,439.13	146,211.80	28,428.91	Sep	195.00	30.07	26.36	22.21
22.20	9.14	73.72	1.66	11.18	7.53	48.94	1,319.93	19,473.02	20,792.95	13,075.06	3,058.85	Sep	60.00	96.35	11.81	16.98
6.78	16.73	69.42	0.62	(4.22)	(5.77)	13.17	4,629.73	18,953.48	23,583.21	10,311.52	3,302.99	Sep	21.10	90.31	8.83	14.68
144.46	5.84	56.10	1.44	11.85	0.45	8.82	339.18	27,409.18	27,748.36	37,447.31	4,974.81	Jun	220.00	-	-	20.09
3.78	19.35	67.86	1.87	5.32	13.05	1.88	1,032.00	35,689.00	36,721.00	19,677.00	988.00	Aug/Sep	5.00	29.32	3.15	2.50
56.62	14.84	45.24	1.09	6.89	0.44	13.78	2,979.00	162,726.00	165,706.00	358,501.00	19,717.00	Jun	85.00	11.04	11.49	12.51
61.35	8.44	48.53	2.04	10.07	(3.82)	44.44	263.03	23,367.15	23,630.18	24,271.80	1,260.26	Aug/Sep	73.00	14.60	6.93	5.35
3.26	28.64	80.42	1.91	(1.94)	(4.74)	29.81	2,805.13	14,764.49	17,572.24	2,019.21	866.78	Aug/Sep	-	58.13	3.45	3.99
8.74	10.36	85.82	1.48	15.20	5.97	13.33	4,130.53	36,140.31	40,273.16	46,658.16	3,592.95	Aug/Sep	20.00	15.66	10.20	9.23
39.08	4.97	55.13	1.67	12.73	13.39	21.65	86.91	15,031.30	15,118.21	8,978.04	2,107.77	Jun	400.00	40.51	21.74	15.09
280.31	8.48	61.58	1.53	12.57	6.25	47.71	671.04	105,558.97	106,230.01	147,197.39	15,973.31	May	350.00	-	-	16.27
16.32	7.16	53.31	1.77	14.62	17.61	30.27	336.12	45,565.57	45,901.69	41,178.94	7,761.11	Jun	200.00	29.12	15.33	14.14
28.92	25.53	63.69	0.47	5.43	6.49	47.97	103.56	12,062.79	12,166.35	8,019.49	2,972.73	Nov	425.00	45.22	27.54	25.13
45.72	6.77	34.74	1.51	16.24	15.78	71.79	634.75	32,615.72	33,057.03	165,654.48	13,573.91	Jul/Aug	200.00	12.97	22.28	51.57
1.62	67.31	31.75	1.21	5.52	1.96	18.92	237.29	12,573.50	12,810.79	26,152.89	(968.29)	Jul/Aug	125.00	19.59	8.03	(4.92)
1.40	305.88	31.35	1.56	13.91	6.89	23.50	971.41	42,049.71	43,038.58	132,899.70	4,948.52	Jul	120.00	9.97	8.38	6.85
63.61	19.89	73.96	0.58	(2.30)	(2.22)	8.22	195.72	29,283.51	29,479.23	48,893.83	10,523.45	Jun	2,500.00	30.40	49.69	38.26
0.58	57.71	48.35	2.30	14.26	38.48	73.45	523.26	11,500.58	12,023.84	2,421.86	246.21	Sep	-	20.04	2.32	1.83
24.89	15.72	78.31	0.61	3.30	2.61	(1.54)	491.50	26,525.80	27,017.30	37,187.80	5,596.90	Jul	300.00	22.25	23.72	22.54

Source: Corporate Database Capitaline Plus

A STATISTICAL COMPENDIUM ISE 100

Mid Cap Companies

S.n.	BSE Code	NSE Symbol	Company Name	Industry	F.V	B.V	M.P Dec 28, 2012	M. Cap	Volume BSE	Volume NSE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Price / 52 Week High	Price / 52 Week Low
1	532840	ADVANTA	Advanta India	Miscellaneous	10.00	318.02	967.50	1,631.21	5790	23344	973.90	222.00	0.99	4.36
2	500013	ANSALAPI	Ansal Properties	Construction	5.00	104.36	37.75	594.19	47007	165418	41.50	21.40	0.91	1.76
3	500041	BANARISUG	Bannari Amm.Sug.	Sugar	10.00	712.40	928.10	1,061.75	221	221	1,048.70	498.00	0.89	1.86
4	523367	DCMSRMCONS	DCM Shriram Con.	Diversified	2.00	79.27	67.60	1,121.48	9248	15145	86.40	39.40	0.78	1.72
5	532772	DCB	Dev.Credit Bank	Banks	10.00	33.77	48.55	1,213.80	219439	749938	52.80	30.80	0.92	1.58
6	532180	DHANBANK	Dhanlaxmi Bank	Banks	10.00	85.54	66.15	563.20	223492	757864	79.20	42.40	0.84	1.56
7	532700	ENIL	Ent.Network	Entertainment	10.00	91.97	245.90	1,172.21	4883	19105	276.70	194.00	0.89	1.27
8	500133	ESABINDIA	Esab India	Electrodes	10.00	137.49	426.15	655.84	810	557	568.90	420.50	0.75	1.01
9	505790	FAGBEARING	Fag Bearings	Bearings	10.00	437.95	1,688.25	2,805.87	733	488	1,826.85	1,015.00	0.92	1.66
10	532715	GITANJALI	Gitanjali Gems	Diamond Cutting	10.00	341.05	510.85	4,702.89	462156	1145924	534.70	286.20	0.96	1.78
11	511288	GRUH	GRUH Finance	Finance	2.00	21.68	238.80	4,250.64	675781	359984	245.00	101.60	0.97	2.35
12	517271	HBLPOWER	HBL Power System	Dry Cells	1.00	20.81	17.40	440.22	9121	56625	23.40	13.59	0.74	1.28
13	509627	HINDDORROL	Hind.Dorr-Oliver	Engineering	2.00	33.28	23.15	166.68	10780	25734	56.50	21.85	0.41	1.06
14	532859	HGS	Hinduja Global	Computers	10.00	557.68	302.20	622.23	2394	879	364.00	280.00	0.83	1.08
15	532835	ICRA	ICRA	Miscellaneous	10.00	301.61	1,465.90	1,465.90	3227	7691	1,582.10	797.05	0.93	1.84
16	511208	IVC	IL&FS Inv Manage	Finance	2.00	11.22	23.60	492.65	18207	132974	32.00	23.00	0.74	1.03
17	514034	JBFIND	JBF Inds.	Textiles	10.00	222.08	124.35	902.66	5760	24748	151.70	89.00	0.82	1.40
18	500227	JINDALPOLY	Jindal Poly Film	Packaging	10.00	399.39	173.50	746.40	12633	48995	240.00	153.45	0.72	1.13
19	526015	KEMROCK	Kemrock Inds.	Plastics	10.00	330.15	81.70	166.10	5431	8260	570.00	54.55	0.14	1.50
20	532967	KIRIINDUS	Kiri Indus.	Dyes	10.00	480.94	11.45	21.76	14231	21969	107.90	10.40	0.11	1.10
21	532400	KPIT	KPIT Infosys.	Computers	2.00	45.56	106.25	2,040.00	51825	201528	142.00	71.00	0.75	1.50
22	532649	NECLIFE	Nectar Lifesci.	Pharmaceuticals	1.00	34.97	20.95	469.91	64501	202227	26.75	15.05	0.78	1.39
23	532827	PAGEIND	Page Industries	Textiles	10.00	148.69	3,431.65	3,826.29	496	1998	3,610.00	2,278.00	0.95	1.51
24	532399	RELMEDIA	Reliance Media	Entertainment	5.00	(122.96)	78.55	362.27	28278	57302	103.80	49.00	0.76	1.60
25	530073	SANGHVIMOV	Sanghvi Movers	Engineering	2.00	144.92	95.40	413.08	48716	8896	125.85	84.50	0.76	1.13
26	532793	SHREEASHTA	Sh.Ashtavinayak	Entertainment	1.00	5.06	2.60	239.56	339542	1468388	4.75	2.00	0.55	1.30
27	523756	SREINFRA	SREI Infra. Fin.	Finance	10.00	63.18	42.35	2,130.59	275391	951565	48.30	18.85	0.88	2.25
28	500408	TATAELXSI	Tata Elxsi	Computers	10.00	61.65	229.55	714.82	6587	28202	254.10	172.90	0.90	1.33
29	532349	TCI	Transport Corp.	Miscellaneous	2.00	49.98	77.40	563.47	1601	3084	89.70	52.55	0.86	1.47
30	532757	VOLTAMP	Volt.Transform.	Electric Equipment	10.00	390.45	437.60	442.85	377	802	576.00	430.00	0.76	1.02

All figures in Rs. Cr. except per share data

S.n.	NSE Symbol	EPS	P/E	Prom. Stake (%)	Beta	Return (%) 1 Month	Return (%) 3 Month	Return (%) 1 Year	Equity Paid Up	Reserve	Net Worth	Net Sale	PAT	Book Closure	Div (%)	OPM (%)	ROCE (%)	RONW (%)
1	ADVANTA	20.21	47.78	65.35	0.40	15.27	30.63	314.46	16.85	519.33	536.18	994.27	12.29	Jun	-	13.64	9.42	2.62
2	ANSALAPI	-	-	45.37	1.49	20.61	30.40	48.92	78.70	1,563.96	1,642.66	1,159.95	4.91	Sep	-	9.99	3.17	0.28
3	BANARISUG	142.33	6.57	54.72	0.58	(2.94)	3.89	78.73	11.44	803.55	814.99	1,184.11	105.67	Sep	100.00	18.98	12.49	13.73
4	DCMSRMCONS	10.76	6.27	62.28	0.28	(3.78)	28.45	68.75	33.34	1,281.87	1,315.21	5,039.20	11.92	Jul/Aug	20.00	7.13	6.82	3.96
5	DCB	2.96	16.40	19.20	1.59	9.22	10.47	46.23	240.67	594.23	806.40	716.97	55.08	May/Jun	-	-	-	5.35
6	DHANBANK	-	-	-	1.49	7.11	18.94	42.63	85.14	643.11	728.25	1,393.65	(115.63)	Sep	-	-	-	-
7	ENIL	13.09	18.72	71.15	0.70	(5.82)	0.16	13.50	47.67	390.77	438.44	311.05	56.10	Aug	-	35.97	19.17	13.67
8	ESABINDIA	23.41	18.18	73.72	0.25	(1.83)	(6.28)	(7.10)	15.39	196.20	211.59	536.09	47.44	Apr/May	150.00	14.34	35.58	23.57
9	FAGBEARING	103.76	16.22	51.33	0.56	0.48	(4.41)	63.37	16.62	711.26	727.88	1,299.33	175.97	Apr	100.00	20.50	40.37	27.09
10	GITANJALI	57.85	8.83	59.00	0.26	7.71	46.92	64.33	91.12	3,047.63	3,113.69	12,498.28	489.50	Sep	30.00	8.23	15.57	17.07
11	GRUH	7.46	32.13	59.90	0.48	18.49	15.94	128.18	35.30	350.26	385.56	508.06	120.34	Jun	115.00	92.46	12.48	34.21
12	HBLPOWER	0.86	20.27	73.67	0.48	15.13	11.18	12.90	25.30	501.27	526.57	1,564.42	31.68	Dec	15.00	13.99	13.05	5.60
13	HINDDORROL	-	-	55.28	1.40	2.89	(11.64)	(2.32)	14.40	225.18	188.51	718.75	(30.33)	Dec	-	1.29	0.84	(11.00)
14	HGS	45.52	6.61	68.14	0.52	(0.43)	(5.03)	2.15	20.59	1,127.67	1,148.26	1,554.31	106.07	Aug	200.00	13.70	9.94	9.88
15	ICRA	63.66	22.90	28.51	0.36	13.80	13.44	81.32	10.00	291.61	301.61	207.46	53.86	Jul/Aug	200.00	33.91	22.94	16.10
16	IVC	3.53	6.68	50.32	0.25	(1.26)	(9.58)	(7.63)	41.66	192.41	233.36	220.60	73.81	Jul	75.00	54.51	34.60	35.24
17	JBFIND	24.50	5.09	42.91	0.52	(1.15)	(12.86)	33.46	72.02	1,539.51	1,611.53	7,179.25	222.98	Aug	80.00	6.17	8.15	9.56
18	JINDALPOLY	30.92	5.61	74.63	0.93	(7.71)	(4.36)	3.86	43.02	1,675.17	1,718.19	2,364.40	138.39	Sep	25.00	11.61	9.50	8.28
19	KEMROCK	36.87	2.21	11.51	0.27	38.16	(5.93)	(84.11)	17.44	650.87	672.06	1,082.16	76.16	Dec	20.00	23.74	12.68	12.05
20	KIRIINDUS	-	-	47.60	0.49	(27.34)	(51.61)	(79.50)	19.00	894.78	918.57	4,108.84	(72.31)	Sep	-	6.79	13.08	(7.92)
21	KPIT	8.71	12.21	26.22	0.65	(17.18)	(14.03)	45.92	35.59	836.26	712.55	1,500.01	144.97	Jul	35.00	16.03	22.83	21.49
22	NECLIFE	3.29	6.38	44.35	0.69	4.22	9.09	29.23	22.43	762.04	784.47	1,313.11	73.22	Sep	10.00	18.43	11.76	9.73
23	PAGEIND	90.11	37.97	58.14	0.35	3.07	8.08	43.44	11.15	154.64	165.80	683.41	89.98	Jul	370.00	20.88	54.18	62.15
24	RELMEDIA	-	-	63.15	1.56	2.90	(2.92)	8.25	23.06	(590.17)	(567.11)	1,234.41	(903.15)	Dec	-	(21.78)	-	-
25	SANGHVIMOV	18.69	5.12	46.43	0.58	6.16	0.21	9.12	8.66	618.86	627.52	450.47	101.77	Sep	150.00	70.56	16.53	15.09
26	SHREEASHTA	-	-	1.35	0.99	(19.30)	11.84	(34.45)	82.47	373.73	456.20	66.78	(16.78)	Sep	-	110.74	1.31	(3.47)
27	SREINFRA	2.57	16.43	48.64	2.11	25.22	54.01	73.31	503.24	2,675.43	3,178.67	2,433.90	123.15	Aug	5.00	80.40	12.43	3.84
28	TATAELXSI	11.65	19.66	45.11	0.60	6.64	1.69	29.20	31.14	160.84	191.98	538.71	38.71	Jul	70.00	14.65	26.09	20.68
29	TCI	8.00	9.71	69.09	0.90	7.92	24.32	38.50	14.54	349.28	363.82	1,953.75	59.35	Jul	54.09	8.30	18.05	17.44
30	VOLTAMP	24.84	17.56	46.05	0.38	(2.27)	(7.42)	(5.63)	10.12	385.02	395.14	569.81	33.28	Aug	100.00	9.24	12.54	8.66

Small Cap Companies

S.n.	BSE Code	NSE Symbol	Company Name	Industry	F.V	B.V	M.P Dec 28, 2012	M. Cap	Volume BSE	Volume NSE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Price / 52 Week High	Price / 52 Week Low
1	513335	AHMEDFORGE	Ahmednagar Forg.	Castings & Forgings	10.00	200.90	150.40	552.72	49179	39134	197.50	84.00	0.76	1.79
2	500023	ASIANHOTNR	Asian Hotels (N)	Hotels	10.00	286.18	171.65	333.86	127	586	244.00	151.25	0.70	1.13
3	532668	AURIONPRO	Aurionpro Sol.	Computers	10.00	248.85	116.75	185.98	30	452	138.00	99.75	0.85	1.17
4	532694	BARTRONICS	Bartronics India	Computers	10.00	139.81	25.70	87.51	35380	117969	46.30	18.50	0.56	1.39
5	501425	BBTC	Bombay Burmah	Tea	2.00	156.45	120.90	843.28	15105	40726	137.25	67.60	0.88	1.79
6	500878	CEATLTD	CEAT	Tyres	10.00	194.21	107.35	367.57	38904	133745	125.00	71.40	0.86	1.50
7	531508	EVEREADY	Eveready Inds.	Dry Cells	5.00	68.80	22.15	160.99	68739	137069	32.00	16.80	0.69	1.32
8	509675	HIL	Hil Ltd	Cement Products	10.00	452.99	494.80	369.12	2892	4595	547.00	260.45	0.90	1.90
9	500187	HSIL	HSIL	Ceramics	2.00	146.46	134.50	888.37	27708	117310	181.10	104.00	0.74	1.29
10	500233	KAJARIACER	Kajaria Ceramics	Ceramics	2.00	38.32	237.65	1,749.10	3515	8008	261.40	96.30	0.91	2.47
11	533193	KECL	Kirl. Electric	Electric Equipment	10.00	45.23	24.95	126.05	14407	13191	40.70	23.05	0.61	1.08
12	532924	KOLTEPATIL	Kolte Patil Dev.	Construction	10.00	93.46	115.25	873.25	347048	684001	131.45	29.85	0.88	3.86
13	524816	NATCOPHARM	Natco Pharma	Pharmaceuticals	10.00	150.28	451.00	1,414.79	5103	40295	505.20	226.00	0.89	2.00
14	532854	NITINFIRE	Nitin Fire Prot.	Engineering	2.00	12.02	65.40	1,442.40	40454	118567	83.30	25.75	0.79	2.54
15	531209	NUCLEUS	Nucleus Soft.	Computers	10.00	97.01	68.70	222.45	4712	18856	97.00	60.15	0.71	1.14
16	500313	OILCOUNTUB	Oil Country	Steel	10.00	50.83	50.75	224.77	1395	9704	63.50	43.05	0.80	1.18
17	500314	ORIENTHOT	Oriental Hotels	Hotels	1.00	21.46	23.00	410.78	1306	6013	34.25	20.55	0.67	1.12
18	500063	BINDALAGRO	Oswal Green Tech	Construction	10.00	78.46	29.20	749.89	73883	37931	58.40	24.50	0.50	1.19
19	513414	SMPL	Sujana Metal Prd	Steel	5.00	40.93	4.85	95.23	76885	156707	5.70	2.80	0.85	1.73
20	532721	VISASTEEL	Visa Steel	Steel	10.00	21.60	47.55	523.05	3693	10527	64.30	42.60	0.74	1.12

All figures in Rs. Cr. except per share data

S.n.	NSE Symbol	EPS	P/E	Prom. Stake (%)	Beta	Return (%) 1 Month	Return (%) 3 Month	Return (%) 1 Year	Equity Paid Up	Reserve	Net Worth	Net Sale	PAT	Book Closure	Div (%)	OPM (%)	ROCE (%)	RONW (%)
1	AHMEDFORGE	33.21	4.57	54.96	0.59	14.93	8.32	76.54	36.75	701.56	621.71	908.16	108.16	Dec	20.00	27.38	18.17	18.91
2	ASIANHOTNR	-	-	75.00	0.42	(2.15)	(3.96)	5.62	19.45	537.17	556.62	353.72	(93.54)	Sep	15.00	22.49	2.25	(10.09)
3	AURIONPRO	27.19	4.36	33.04	0.19	12.68	(1.04)	(5.08)	15.94	380.49	396.43	482.65	43.53	Sep	10.00	19.29	12.42	11.71
4	BARTRONICS	-	-	19.99	1.01	10.06	1.78	6.20	34.05	442.00	366.77	556.21	(121.83)	Dec	-	5.06	(2.75)	(18.10)
5	BBTC	12.61	9.52	65.91	0.99	(3.96)	11.43	71.70	13.96	1,077.29	1,091.25	5,927.60	329.54	Jul/Aug	70.00	6.72	12.03	15.29
6	CEATLTD	29.59	3.63	52.86	0.84	4.52	(4.62)	46.19	34.24	630.72	668.60	4,648.99	18.18	Jul/Aug	10.00	5.93	12.26	3.15
7	EVEREADY	-	-	40.85	1.43	(3.49)	16.93	(5.35)	36.34	463.69	500.03	1,100.05	(88.06)	Jul	-	4.80	-	-
8	HIL	95.72	5.18	41.40	0.75	2.82	0.33	83.72	7.49	330.47	337.96	857.81	60.55	Jul	185.00	12.22	22.98	19.18
9	HSIL	13.49	9.97	51.57	0.82	6.45	2.24	8.86	13.21	954.19	967.40	1,462.81	93.55	Sep	150.00	16.27	12.95	11.41
10	KAJARIACER	12.68	18.70	53.51	0.63	(4.34)	20.72	133.65	14.72	267.35	282.07	1,313.03	81.85	Jul	125.00	14.76	30.93	31.87
11	KECL	0.41	60.69	49.29	0.45	(0.40)	(14.95)	(25.11)	50.52	177.99	228.51	1,091.25	3.19	Aug	-	6.18	9.20	0.82
12	KOLTEPATIL	6.99	16.48	74.43	1.10	39.83	156.46	275.69	75.77	632.36	721.08	249.24	35.76	Jul	16.40	31.36	6.44	4.20
13	NATCOPHARM	23.00	19.63	57.05	0.47	8.07	22.90	96.86	31.15	440.05	471.20	520.05	58.47	Sep	30.00	22.49	15.48	14.16
14	NITINFIRE	1.90	34.57	71.40	1.16	(4.02)	17.76	142.70	44.11	220.90	265.01	536.05	47.04	Aug	20.00	13.15	14.45	18.95
15	NUCLEUS	12.74	5.39	57.44	0.70	(10.96)	(21.09)	10.82	32.38	281.74	314.14	282.25	35.34	Jul	25.00	19.55	15.30	11.73
16	OILCOUNTUB	11.52	4.38	48.61	0.41	(2.61)	(10.55)	4.67	44.29	180.85	225.14	479.48	38.28	May	20.00	16.13	16.63	18.13
17	ORIENTHOT	1.10	20.90	57.26	0.38	6.47	2.90	(5.53)	17.86	365.45	383.31	317.44	20.49	Jul	45.00	24.12	7.67	5.42
18	BINDALAGRO	4.00	7.31	64.33	NA	-	-	-	256.81	1,758.24	2,015.05	489.59	79.10	Sep	-	29.35	5.84	4.73
19	SMPL	2.18	2.26	35.78	0.84	13.10	51.38	40.97	98.18	705.45	803.63	4,033.65	43.45	Sep	-	7.19	13.41	5.67
20	VISASTEEL	-	-	74.00	0.16	(0.52)	0.21	(17.66)	110.00	127.65	237.65	1,365.90	(118.88)	Aug	-	7.29	-	-

Circular/Press Release

SEBI News

SEBI bars Dilip Pendse from capital mkt for 2 yrs

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) barred Dilip Pendse, former Managing Director of erstwhile Tata Finance, for two years from the securities market on charges of involvement in fraudulent and unfair trade practices in four firms including TELCO (now Tata Motors) and Infosys more than ten years ago. In its order, SEBI said that it has restrained "Dilip S Pendse from accessing the capital market and prohibit him from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in the securities market, directly or indirectly, for a period of two years." The market regulator had conducted a probe into the dealings of one Inshaallah Investments in the scrips of Himachal Futuristic Corp (HFCL), Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd (now known as Tata Motors), Infosys and Software Solutions India Ltd (SSI) following a complaint by Tata Finance in 2002.

SEBI slaps Rs 65 lakh fine on official of Satyam Computer on violations of insider trading norms

SEBI has imposed a penalty of Rs 65 lakh on a senior official of the then Satyam Computer Services Ltd for alleged violations of insider trading norms during fiscal 2008-09. Satyam Computer Services was acquired by Mahindra group in 2009 and rechristened as Mahindra Satyam. SEBI said it levied the fine on Satyam Computer Services Head of Investor Relations T A N Murti for allegedly indulging in insider trading when he was in possession of "unpublished price sensitive information relating to acquisition of Maytas Infra Ltd (MIL) and Maytas Properties Ltd (MPL) by the company." The regulator had conducted a probe relating to insider trading in the shares of Satyam Computer during the fiscal year 2008-09.

Minimum capital deposit for stock brokers hiked to Rs 50 lakh

SEBI increased the minimum capital deposit required to be maintained by a stock broker to up to Rs 50 lakh, from a maximum of Rs 10 lakh earlier, to safeguard against any risks posed by them to the overall market. The Base Minimum Capital (BMC) is the deposit maintained by the member of a stock exchange against which no exposure for trades is allowed and these deposits were last hiked by SEBI nearly 16 years ago in 1996. These are meant for meeting contingencies in any segment of the exchange and are commensurate with the risks that the broker may bring to the system.

SEBI imposes Rs 20 lakh fine on entity in IPO fraud case

SEBI has imposed a penalty of Rs 20 lakh on one Biren Kantilal Shah for his alleged fraudulent trade practices in IPOs of Suzlon Energy and Infrastructure Development Finance Co Ltd (IDFC) in 2005. SEBI said Shah acted as a "key operator", in concert with certain other entities and was involved in the scheme of cornering of shares in the Initial Public Offers (IPOs).

SEBI received about 28 lakh investor complaints last fiscal

SEBI, which has introduced an online system to cut the redressal time for complaints, received over 28 lakh investor greviances last fiscal, the government said. "SEBI has informed that it has received a total of 28,10,113 grievances as on March 31, 2012," Minister of State for Finance Namo Narain Meena said. He added however that SEBI's new online complaint redressal system, SCORES, has reduced the processing time of complaints.

SEBI comes out with instructions for bourses on governance

SEBI announced exhaustive instructions related to ownership and governance for stock exchanges and clearing corporations, a move aimed to promote their effective and transparent functioning. Stock exchanges and clearing corporations are now required to submit background and related information to establish that their shareholders/promoters are "fit and proper persons", among others. Entities seeking recognition to operate as a bourse or clearing corporation need to submit various information, including business feasibility plan for the next five years, financial statements and bank account details, to SEBI.

SEBI slaps Rs 10 lakh on broker over trades in Adani Exports

SEBI has imposed a penalty of Rs 10 lakh on Ess Ess Intermediaries for fraudulent trading in shares of Adani Exports Ltd and for violating norms for stock brokers. The regulator slapped a penalty of Rs 9 lakh on Ess Ess Intermediaries for fraudulent trade practices and another Rs 1 lakh for violating code of conduct for stock brokers. The matter relates to SEBI probe in the shares of Adani Exports (now known as Adani Enterprises) between July 9, 2004 and January 14, 2005 and August 8, 2005 to September 09, 2005.

During these periods, shares had witnessed huge spurt in volumes as well as wide fluctuations in price.

SEBI fines 9 cos on investor complaint issue in FY'13 so far

SEBI has slapped penalties totalling more than Rs 31 lakh on nine companies since the beginning of the current fiscal for allegedly failing to resolve investor complaints. The number of such companies in the current fiscal so far is higher than a total of five firms against whom penal action was taken by SEBI in the entire previous fiscal, 2011-12, and three in 2010-11. However, the total penalties imposed in 2011-12 at Rs 53.30 lakh and Rs 43 lakh in 2010-11 are higher than those slapped by SEBI in 2012-13. The total penalty in 2010-11 had declined by Rs 10 lakh after Securities Appellate Tribunal lowered the penalty on one company, Kaleidoscope Films Ltd (formerly known as Gujarat Investment Castings Ltd) from Rs 17 lakh to Rs 7 lakh.

SEBI slaps fine on entity for illegal profits in telecom shares

SEBI imposed a penalty of Rs 4 lakh on one Rajesh Kumar after finding him guilty of making illegitimate profits through synchronised trades executed at fictitious prices in securities of telecom firms Idea and Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd. The market regulator said Kumar had executed structured deals in National Stock Exchange's future & Option segment in illiquid option contract of Idea and Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd (TTML) in July 2008.

SEBI slaps Rs 10 lakh fine on Alka Securities promoter

SEBI imposed a penalty of Rs 10 lakh on one of the promoters of Alka Securities (ASL), Mahendra Pandey, for alleged violation of disclosure norms. The order comes about a year after the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) had set aside SEBI's penalty against Pandey related to non-compliance with the disclosure norms. At the time, SAT had directed SEBI to proceed afresh in the case on the ground that the findings of adjudicating officer did not clarify if Pandey was an officer of the ASL. As per norms, a disclosure has to be made by a person who is a director or officer of a listed company.

SEBI slaps Rs 10 lakh on five members of one Agarwal family

SEBI slapped a penalty of Rs 10 lakh on five members of one Agarwal family for their alleged role in fraudulent trading in shares of Empower Industries India Ltd. In its order, SEBI said a penalty of Rs 10 lakh has been imposed on members of Agarwal family -- Rajendra Agarwal, Lata Agarwal, Indra Agarwal, Shambhu Agarwal and Vasudev Agarwal. The fine would be jointly paid by them. The regulator said that the penalty is "commensurate with the default committed by them". The matter relates to a probe conducted by SEBI in the shares of Empower Industries India Ltd (EIL) during February 16 - March 11, 2005.

SEBI allows 12 more Alternative Investment Funds

SEBI has allowed 12 entities to set up Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), a newly created class of pooled-in investment vehicles for real estate, private equity and hedge funds, in the last two months. The 12 AIFs that have been registered with SEBI since October 10 included India Realty Fund, Dar Mentorcap Film Fund, Capaleph Indian Millennium Small & Medium Enterprises Fund and Capaleph Indian Millennium Private Equity Fund. SEBI had already allowed nine AIFs to set up shops in the country. As on August 31, 2012, a total of 20 applications were pending with SEBI for registration as AIFs.

SEBI slaps Rs 5 lakh fine on Kanel Oil & Export Industries

SEBI has slapped Rs 5 lakh penalty on Kanel Oil & Export Industries for alleged delay in redressal of investor grievances as well as in filing of the status report as directed by the market regulator. "...hereby impose a consolidated monetary penalty of Rs 5 lakh on the noticee, namely Kanel Oil & Export Industries Ltd for violation of Section 15C and 15A (a) of the SEBI Act," SEBI said in its order dated December 6. Section 15A of the Act pertains to penalty for failure to furnish information, return, etc and Section 15C relates to penalty for failure to redress investors' grievances. The regulator said it had received 64 investor grievances pending against the company as on September 24, 2010.

SEBI initiative to reduce risk on stock exchanges

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) asked stock exchanges to ensure that stock brokers are mandatorily put in risk-reduction mode when 90 per cent of the stock brokers' collateral available for adjustment against margins gets utilised on account of trades that fall under a margin system. “All unexecuted orders shall be cancelled once the stock broker breaches 90 per cent collateral utilisation level,” SEBI said as a measure for risk reduction. SEBI further said that all new orders should be checked for sufficiency of margins and non-margined orders should not be accepted from the stock broker in risk reduction mode. The stock broker would be moved back to the normal risk management mode as and when the collateral of the stock broker was lower than 90 per cent utilisation level. The regulator said that it had been decided to prescribe a framework of dynamic trade-based price checks to prevent aberrant orders or uncontrolled trades. This is applicable to all categories of orders.

SEBI to tighten oversight mechanism for brokers

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) proposed a strict oversight mechanism for brokers and other market intermediaries to cover the risks posed by their business activities on investors and the overall market. Besides, the regulator has also asked various stock exchanges to establish an "information sharing mechanism" among themselves for exchange of inspection results of their respective member brokers. The proposed moves are aimed at tackling any possible systemic risks posed by individual conduct business irregularities at any of the market entities. "The stock exchange or the Clearing Corporation, as the case may be, shall, in consultation with SEBI, formulate a policy for annual inspection of their members in various segments and follow up action thereon," the capital markets regulator said.

SEBI: Three-year disclosure must for promoter share transfer

Promoters of a listed company need to have made their shareholding disclosures at least three years before any transfer of shares between themselves without triggering an open offer for public investors, SEBI has said. The capital markets regulator has said that disclosure as promoters in the shareholding pattern filing is a must for at least three years to get the exemption from open offer, even if the company has been listed for a shorter period of time. If the shareholding of any entity hits 25 per cent threshold limit in a listed company, it is required to make an open offer for an additional 26 per cent shares from the public shareholders of the company.

SEBI comes out with Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme norms

SEBI announced the framework for Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme, a government initiative aimed at attracting small investors into the capital market. "The objective of the scheme is to encourage flow of savings in the financial instruments and improve the depth of the domestic capital market," the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) said. Under the scheme, announced in the 2012-13 Union Budget, new investors can avail tax benefits who invest up to Rs 50,000 in the stock market and whose gross total annual income is less than or equal to Rs 10 lakh.

SEBI slaps Rs 1 lakh fine on Bilcare CMD Mohan Bhandari

SEBI has imposed a penalty of Rs 1 lakh on Bilcare's CMD Mohan H Bhandari for failing to submit a mandatory report regarding his acquisition of company's shares. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) slapped a fine of Rs one lakh on Bilcare Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) Bhandari and said the penalty is "commensurate with the default committed by the Noticee (Bhandari)". The regulator said it had carried a probe into the shares of Bilcare during January 1-December 11, 2003.

SEBI to get tough with companies with high promoter holding

About 200 listed companies with promoter stake of more than 75 per cent are set for some tough talk from SEBI, which is mulling options including monetary penalties and eventual delisting of non-compliant entities. The deadline for all private sector listed companies to bring down their respective promoter shareholdings to 75 per cent or below is now just seven months away and the regulator has begun the process of identifying those entities that have initiated any process for adhering to this requirement.

SEBI to strengthen info sharing with overseas regulators

SEBI and other regulators in Asia have decided to further strengthen the information sharing mechanism among themselves and globally on various enforcement related issues. "We need to continue our efforts to further strengthen the existing mechanism for enforcement related cooperation both at the regional and at the global level," SEBI Chairman U K Sinha said at the Asia-Pacific Regional Committee (APRC) meeting in Bangkok (Thailand) on November 29. The meeting was also attended by securities regulators from Australia, Hong Kong and Japan. Sinha is the current chairman of the APRC. IOSCO is a global body of securities and futures market regulators across the world, of which India is a key member.

SEBI slaps fine on Concurrent Infra for incorrect disclosures

SEBI has imposed a penalty of Rs 50,000 on erstwhile Concurrent (India) Infrastructure for making incorrect disclosures related to the shareholding of promoters. "...impose a penalty of Rs 50,000 on the noticee, Concurrent (India) Infrastructure Ltd, (now known as Shriniwas Power & Infrastructure Ltd)," SEBI said in its order dated November 30. The regulator said it had noted that the company filed incorrect and misleading information with the BSE related to the shareholding of two promoters -K Nirmala and K Nirupama for quarter ended March 2011.

SEBI cracks IPO whip after company claims 'exemption'

A listed company is legally bound to abide by commitments made in its public offer documents, even if they do not fall under mandatory requirements and post-IPO are claimed to have been made inadvertently, SEBI has said. Noting that disclosures made in the Initial Public Offer (IPO) Prospectus are significant from the point of view of investor protection, SEBI has said "a company would be legally bound to comply with the matters stated in the prospectus, based on which it has raised money from the public."

RBI News

RBI imposes Rs 5 lakh penalty on Abhyudaya Co-operative Bank

The Reserve Bank of India has imposed a monetary penalty of Rs 5 lakh on Mumbai-based Abhyudaya Co-operative Bank for violation of its instructions/ guidelines. A special scrutiny conducted in the Vashi branch of the bank to check the operations in the account of M/s Speak Asia Online Private Ltd, an online survey company, had revealed that the bank had violated KYC/AML guidelines, the Central Bank said. "The bank had also violated instructions by freezing the account and thus tipping off the customer. It had also closed the audit trail by closing the account," said the RBI. The Central Bank observed that the bank had not adhered to KYC/AML guidelines on an earlier occasion involving RTGS transactions with Union Bank of India, Zaveri Bazar Branch. Thus, there was evidence of recurrence of non-compliance in implementation of KYC norms.

RBI allows $1 bn ECB for promoting low-cost housing

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) allowed real estate developers and housing finance companies to raise up to $1 billion through external commercial borrowings (ECBs) in the current fiscal to promote low-cost housing projects. The funds raised through ECBs could be used either for developing low-cost housing projects or for providing loans up to Rs 25 lakh to individuals for buying units with a price tag of Rs 30 lakh or less. "It has been decided to allow ECB for low-cost affordable housing projects as a permissible end-use, under the approval route. ECB can be availed of by developers/builders," the RBI said. Besides developers, the central bank said housing finance companies (HFCs)/National Housing Bank (NHB) can also raise ECBs for financing prospective owners of low cost, affordable housing units.

RBI eases KYC norms for opening bank accounts

Banks can accept documents such as Passport, PAN Card, Drivers' Licence, Aadhaar letter, and NREGA Job Card as proof of identity as well as address, according to the Reserve Bank of India. However, this is subject to the address on the document submitted for identity proof by the prospective customer is the same as that declared by him/her in the account opening form. The single document submission for proof of identity and address is aimed at easing the burden on the prospective customers in complying with know-your-customer requirements for opening new accounts, the RBI said. So far, banks have been calling for separate documents for verification of identity and address even though the documents for identity proof (Passport, PAN Card, Drivers' Licence etc.) also carry the address of the individual concerned. This was to comply with their obligation under the Prevention of Money Laundering (PML) Act, 2002.

RBI extends deadline for new format cheques

Bank account holders can continue to use their old format cheques for another three months as the Reserve Bank of India has extended the deadline for banks to issue new format cheques with uniform security features till March next year. The RBI, in a notification said: “Taking into consideration representations, it has been decided to extend the time up to March 31, 2013 for banks to ensure withdrawal of non-CTS 2010 Standard cheques and replace them with CTS-2010 Standard cheques.” While most of the banks have confirmed that they are issuing only multi-city or payable at par CTS-2010 standard cheques at present, representations have been received from various stakeholders requesting an extension beyond December 31, it said. As per earlier direction to all banks, the RBI had fixed December 31 as the last date for phasing out non-CTS (Cheque Truncation System) 2010 Standard cheques.

Banks can issue only online debit cards: RBI

Debit cards that do not ask for an authorisation code when used in shops or anywhere else will be discontinued soon. The Reserve Bank of India has asked banks to issue only those debit cards, including co-branded ones, where typing such codes are mandatory, within the next six months. A notification issued by RBI said banks are not permitted to issue offline debit cards any more. “Banks which are presently issuing offline debit cards may conduct a review of their offline debit card operations and discontinue operations of such cards within a period of six months from the date of this circular”. This means soon anybody swiping a debit cards in a shop or petrol pumps will have to also type in their PIN. These are online debit cards and will replace all offline debit cards, the RBI said.

RBI rejects FinMin proposal for interest on CRR

Ahead of the quarterly monetary policy, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has shot down the proposal of the finance ministry for payment of interest on cash reserve ratio (CRR) being maintained by scheduled commercial banks with the central bank. This is the second time the RBI is rejecting the government proposal on interest payment on CRR the portion of deposits to be kept with the RBI to banks.

BSE News

BSE to suspend trading in 31 securities

BSE will suspend trading in shares of 31 companies, including Jyothy Consumer Products and Jupiter Bioscience, with effect from January 16 for their failure to comply with various provisions of the exchange's listing agreement. These companies have not fulfilled the BSE requirements for continuous listing till the quarter ended June 2012. "Trading in securities of these 31 Companies will be suspended with effect from January 16, 2013 (being 15 trading days from issue of notice), on account of non-compliance with the provisions of the listing agreement," BSE said. The companies facing suspension include Aditya Forge, Aster Silicates, Indo-Pacific Software & Entertainment, TeleCanor Global, Prime Industries, Ellora Paper Mills, Sarang Chemicals, Linkhouse Industries and Mahalaxmi Seamless. Other companies include Gujarat Meditech, Marvel Capital & Finance (India) Ltd, Socrus Bio Sciences, Powersoft Global Solutions, TeleCanor Global and Silktex.

Bombay Stock Exchange launches SME index that tracks investor wealth

The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) launched an SME index that aims at tracking the current primary market conditions in the Indian capital market and measure the growth in investors' wealth over a period. The index will be constituted by SMEs listed on the BSE SME platform. So far, there are 11 companies listed on the SME platform and this index will have features similar to the BSE IPO index.

BSE LTD. resolved 220 investors' complaints against companies during the month of November, 2012

During the month of November 2012, BSE Ltd. received 275 complaints against 236 companies. In the same period 220 complaints were resolved against 178 listed companies. These resolved complaints include complaints brought forward from the previous periods.

India's first carbon-based thematic index 'BSE Carbonex' launched

Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) has announced the launch of carbon-based thematic index 'BSE Carbonex'. The initiative is not only new to India but it is the first-of-its-kind index in any emerging market too which is aimed to track the performance of companies in terms of their commitment to scale down emission of green house gases. The index, with a base date of September 30, 2010, was launched in collaboration with the UK government by S Ramadorai, non-executive chairman of BSE, Boris Johnson, Mayor of London, Sachin Ahir, Minister of State for Environment, Government of Maharashtra, Peter Beckingham, the British Deputy High Commissioner for Western India, and Ashishkumar Chauhan, MD & CEO of BSE Ltd in the presence of heads and senior management representatives of the companies.

India's Bombay stock exchange plans IPO next year

The operator of India's Bombay Stock Exchange said it is likely to sell shares in an initial public offering (IPO) in the next financial year. The IPO would take place in the middle of the fiscal year starting April 1, the BSE's chief executive said. The exchange has hired 14 banks to manage the planned IPO.

BSE identifies 28 scrips for inclusion in 'T' group

BSE identified 28 scrips, including Reliance MediaWorks and Indiabulls Wholesale Services for restricted trading category. The exchange said it would shift the stocks to the trade-to-trade segment with effect from December 7. In 'trade--to--trade' segment, no speculative trading is allowed and delivery of shares and payment of the consideration amount are mandatory. The move is part of the preventive surveillance measure taken by bourse to ensure the market safety and to safeguard the interest of investors. Among other stocks that would be included in "T" Group are BAG Films & Media, Coromandel Engineering Company and MIC Electronics.

BSE restricts daily price movement of 6 cos to up to 20%

Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) has restricted the price movement for six companies including Oil India and Engineers India to a maximum of 20% a day as part of its surveillance measures. The shares of these companies are now allowed an upward or downward movement of a maximum of 20% in a day. The changes would be effective from 4 December. Besides, other scrips that would attract a circuit filter of 20% are Shipping Corporation Of India Bharat Electronics, Container Corporation of India, National Aluminium Company.

NSE News

NSE to drop Suzlon, Gujarat Fluorochemicals from F&O segment

NSE has decided to remove Suzlon Energy and Gujarat Fluorochemicals from the futures & options segment. National Stock Exchange (NSE) said trading in derivative contracts for these two securities would not be available with effect from March 1, 2013. However, the existing unexpired contracts of expiry months December 2012, January 2013 and February 2013 would continue to be available for trading till their respective expiry.

NSE identifies 14 scrips for restricted trading category

After a surveillance review, National Stock Exchange (NSE) has identified 14 scrips, including Reliance MediaWorks and BAG Films and Media for restricted trading category. The exchange has said it would shift the stocks to the trade-to-trade segment with effect from December 7. In this segment no speculative trading is allowed and delivery of shares and payment of the consideration amount are mandatory. The move is part of the preventive surveillance measure taken by the bourse to ensure the market safety and to safeguard the interest of investors.

STOCK MARKET

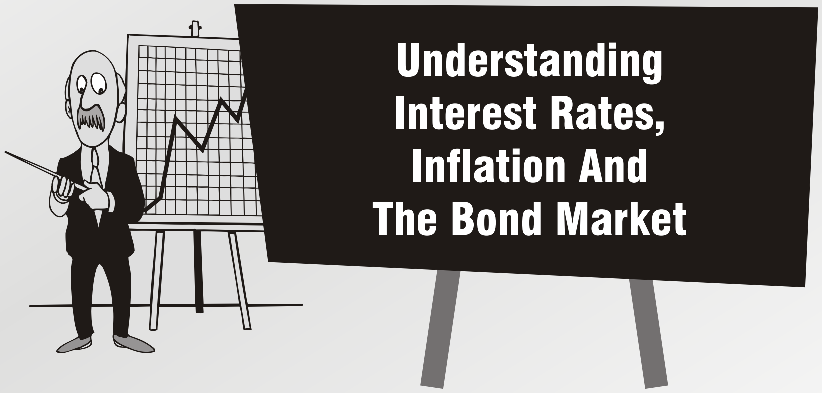
BSE, NSE identify scrips for restricted trading

After a surveillance review, the BSE and NSE have identified various scrips, including 3i Infotech Ltd and Piramal Life Sciences Ltd, for shifting into restricted trading category. The BSE would shift 81 stocks to the trade-to-trade or "T" segment, while NSE would transfer 26 scrips to this category. These changes would be effective from December 12, 2012. The move is part of the preventive surveillance measure taken by bourses to ensure the market safety and to safeguard the interest of investors. Also, the exchanges have advised investors to exercise caution while trading in these stocks.

MCX-SX gets regulator's nod for live trade in new segments

The MCX Stock Exchange (MCX-SX) has received the regulator's final approval the commencement certificate for going live in new product segments such as equity, wholesale debt and interest rate derivatives. The certificate dated December 19, was given after completion of documentation process and SEBI's site inspection. Out of the 700 applications for new membership received by MCX-SX, 434 applications have been forwarded to SEBI for registration, after completion of documentation process and scrutiny of members. For the remaining applications, members are in the process of completing the documentation process.

ACADEMIC CORNER



Understanding Interest Rates, Inflation And The Bond Market

Have you ever borrowed money? Of course you have! Whether we hit our parents up for a few bucks to buy candy as children or asked the bank for a mortgage, most of us have borrowed money at some point in our lives.

Just as people need money, so do companies and governments. A company needs funds to expand into new markets, while governments need money for everything from infrastructure to social programs. The problem large organizations run into is that they typically need far more money than the average bank can provide. The solution is to raise money by issuing bonds (or other debt instruments) to a public market. Thousands of investors then each lend a portion of the capital needed. Really, a bond is nothing more than a loan for which we are the lender. The organization that sells a bond is known as the issuer. You can think of a bond as an IOU given by a borrower (the issuer) to a lender (the investor).

Of course, nobody would loan his or her hard-earned money for nothing. The issuer of a bond must pay the investor something extra for the privilege of using his or her money. This "extra" comes in the form of interest payments, which are made at a predetermined rate and schedule. The interest rate is often referred to as the coupon. The date on which the issuer has to repay the amount borrowed (known as face value) is called the maturity date. Bonds are known as fixed-income securities because we know the exact amount of cash we'll get back if we hold the security until maturity.

For example, say you buy a bond with a face value of $1,000, a coupon of 8%, and a maturity of 10 years. This means you'll receive a total of $80 ($1,000*8%) of interest per year for the next 10 years. Actually, because most bonds pay interest semi-annually, you'll receive two payments of $40 a year for 10 years. When the bond matures after a decade, you'll get your $1,000 back.

Debt Versus Equity

Bonds are debt, whereas stocks are equity. This is the important distinction between the two securities. By purchasing equity (stock) an investor becomes an owner in a corporation. Ownership comes with voting rights and the right to share in any future profits. By purchasing debt (bonds) an investor becomes a creditor to the corporation (or government). The primary advantage of being a creditor is that you have a higher claim on assets than shareholders do: that is, in the case of bankruptcy, a bondholder will get paid before a shareholder. However, the bondholder does not share in the profits if a company does well - he or she is entitled only to the principal plus interest.

To sum up, there is generally less risk in owning bonds than in owning stocks, but this comes at the cost of a lower return.

Why Bother With Bonds?

It's an investing axiom that stocks return more than bonds. In the past, this has generally been true for time periods of at least 10 years or more. However, this doesn't mean we shouldn't invest in bonds. Bonds are appropriate any time we cannot tolerate the short-term volatility of the stock market. Take two situations where this may be true:

1) **Retirement** - The easiest example to think of is an individual living off a fixed income. A retiree simply cannot afford to lose his/her principal as income for it is required to pay the bills.

2) **Shorter time horizons** - Say a young executive is planning to go back for an MBA in three years. It's true that the stock market provides the opportunity for higher growth, which is why his/her retirement fund is mostly in stocks, but the executive cannot afford to take the chance of losing the money going towards his/her education. Because money is needed for a specific purpose in the relatively near future, fixed-income securities are likely the best investment.

These two examples are clear cut, and they don't represent all investors. Most personal financial advisors advocate maintaining a diversified portfolio and changing the weightings of asset classes throughout your life. For example, in your 20s and 30s a majority of wealth should be in equities. In your 40s and 50s the percentages shift out of stocks into bonds until retirement, when a majority of your investments should be in the form of fixed income.

Bond Characteristics

Bonds have a number of characteristics of which we need to be aware. All of these factors play a role in determining the value of a bond and the extent to which it fits in our portfolio.

Face Value/Par Value

The face value (also known as the par value or principal) is the amount of money a holder will get back once a bond matures. A newly issued bond usually sells at the par value. Corporate bonds normally have a par value of $1,000, but this amount can be much greater for government bonds.

What confuses many people is that the par value is not the price of the bond. A bond's price fluctuates throughout its life in response to a number of variables (more on this later). When a bond trades at a price above the face value, it is said to be selling at a premium. When a bond sells below face value, it is said to be selling at a discount.

Coupon (The Interest Rate)

The coupon is the amount the bondholder will receive as interest payments. It's called a "coupon" because sometimes there are physical coupons on the bond that we tear off and redeem for interest. However, this was more common in the past. Nowadays, records are more likely to be kept electronically.

As previously mentioned, most bonds pay interest every six months, but it's possible for them to pay monthly, quarterly or annually. The coupon is expressed as a percentage of the par value. If a bond pays a coupon of 10% and its par value is $1,000, then it'll pay $100 of interest a year. A rate that stays as a fixed percentage of the par value like this is a fixed-rate bond. Another possibility is an adjustable interest payment, known as a floating-rate bond. In this case the interest rate is tied to market rates through an index, such as the rate on Treasury bills.

We might think investors will pay more for a high coupon than for a low coupon. All things being equal, a lower coupon means that the price of the bond will fluctuate more.

Maturity

The maturity date is the date in the future on which the investor's principal will be repaid. Maturities can range from as little as one day to as long as 30 years (though terms of 100 years have been issued).

A bond that matures in one year is much more predictable and thus less risky than a bond that matures in 20 years.

Bond Rating			
Moody's	**S&P/ Fitch**	**Grade**	**Risk**
Aaa	AAA	Investment	Highest Quality
Aa	AA	Investment	High Quality
A	A	Investment	Strong
Baa	BBB	Investment	Medium Grade
Ba, B	BB, B	Junk	Speculative
Caa, Ca, C	CCC, CC, C	Junk	Highly Speculative
C	D	Junk	In Default

Therefore, in general, the longer the time to maturity, the higher the interest rate. Also, all things being equal, a longer term bond will fluctuate more than a shorter term bond.

Issuer

The issuer of a bond is a crucial factor to consider, as the issuer's stability is our main assurance of getting paid back. For example, the U.S. government is far more secure than any corporation. Its default risk (the chance of the debt not being paid back) is extremely small - so small that U.S. government securities are known as risk-free assets. The reason behind this is that a government will always be able to bring in future revenue through taxation. A company, on the other hand, must continue to make profits, which is far from guaranteed. This added risk means corporate bonds must offer a higher yield in order to entice investors - this is the risk/return tradeoff in action.

The bond rating system helps investors determine a company's credit risk. Think of a bond rating as the report card for a company's credit rating. Blue-chip firms, which are safer investments, have a high rating, while risky companies have a low rating. The chart below illustrates the different bond rating scales from the major rating agencies in the U.S.: Moody's, Standard and Poor's and Fitch Ratings.

Notice that if the company falls below a certain credit rating, its grade changes from investment quality to junk status. Junk bonds are aptly named: they are the debt of companies in some sort of financial difficulty. Because they are so risky, they have to offer much higher yields than any other debt. This brings up an important point: not all bonds are inherently safer than stocks. Certain types of bonds can be just as risky, if not riskier, than stocks.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF BONDS

Government Bonds

In general, fixed-income securities are classified according to the length of time before maturity. These are the three main categories:

Bills - debt securities maturing in less than one year.
Notes - debt securities maturing in one to 10 years.
Bonds - debt securities maturing in more than 10 years.

Marketable securities from the U.S. government - known collectively as Treasuries - follow this guideline and are issued as Treasury bonds, Treasury notes and Treasury bills (T-bills). Technically speaking, T-bills aren't bonds because of their short maturity. All debt issued by U. S. is regarded as extremely safe, as is the debt of any stable country. The debt of many developing countries, however, does carry substantial risk. Like companies, countries can default on payments.

Municipal Bonds

Municipal bonds, known as "munis", are the next progression in terms of risk. Cities don't go bankrupt that often, but it can happen. The major advantage to munis is that the returns are free from federal tax. Furthermore, local governments will sometimes make their debt non-taxable for residents, thus making some municipal bonds completely tax free. Because of these tax savings, the yield on a muni is usually lower than that of a taxable bond. Depending on your personal situation, a muni can be a great investment on an after-tax basis.

Corporate Bonds

A company can issue bonds just as it can issue stock. Large corporations have a lot of flexibility as to how much debt they can issue: the limit is whatever the market will bear. Generally, a short-term corporate bond is less than five years; intermediate is five to 12 years, and long term is over 12 years.

Corporate bonds are characterized by higher yields because there is a higher risk of a company defaulting than a government. The upside is that they can also be the most rewarding fixed-income investments because of the risk the investor must take on. The company's credit quality is very important: the higher the quality, the lower the interest rate the investor receives.

Other variations on corporate bonds include convertible bonds, which the holder can convert into stock, and callable bonds, which allow the company to redeem an issue prior to maturity.

Zero-Coupon Bonds

This is a type of bond that makes no coupon payments but instead is issued at a considerable discount to par value. For example, let's say a zero-coupon bond with a $1,000 par value and 10 years to maturity is trading at $600; you'd be paying $600 today for a bond that will be worth $1,000 in 10 years.

Ownership of a bond is the ownership of a stream of future cash payments. Those cash payments are usually made in the form of periodic interest payments and the return of principal when the bond matures. In the absence of credit risk (the risk of default), the value of that stream of future cash payments is simply a function of your required return based on your inflation expectations.

Measures of Risk

There are two primary risks that must be assessed when investing in bonds: interest rate risk and credit risk. Though our focus is on how interest rates affect bond pricing, otherwise known as interest rate risk, it's also important that a bond investor be aware of credit risk. Interest rate risk is the risk of changes in a bond's price due to changes in prevailing interest rates. Changes in short-term versus long-term interest rates can affect various bonds in different ways. Credit risk, meanwhile, is the risk that the issuer of a bond will not make scheduled interest and/or principal payments. The probability of a negative credit event or default affects a bond's price - the higher the risk of a negative credit event occurring, the higher the interest rate investors will demand for assuming that risk.

Bonds issued by the United States Treasury to fund the operation of the U.S. government are known as U.S. Treasury bonds. Depending on the time until maturity, they are called bills, notes or bonds. Investors consider U.S. Treasury bonds to be free of default risk. In other words, investors believe there is no chance that the U.S government will default on interest and principal payments on the bonds it issues.

Calculation of a Bond's Yield and Price

To understand how interest rates affect a bond's price, we must understand the concept of yield. A bond's YTM (Yield to Maturity) is simply the discount rate that can be used to make the present value of all of a bond's cash flows equal to its price. In other words, a bond's price is the sum of the present value of each cash flow where the present value of each cash flow is calculated using the same discount factor. This discount factor is the yield. When a bond's yield rises, by definition, its price falls, and when a bond's yield falls, by definition, its price increases.

A Bond's Relative Yield

The maturity or term of a bond largely affects its yield. To understand this statement, we must understand what is known as the yield curve. The yield curve represents the YTM of a class of bonds (in this case, U.S. Treasury bonds). In most interest rate environments, the longer the term to maturity, the higher the yield will be. This should make intuitive sense because the longer the period of time before a cash flow is received, the more chance there is that the required discount rate (or yield) will move higher.

Inflation Expectations Determine Investors Yield Requirements

Inflation is a bond's worst enemy. Inflation erodes the purchasing power of a bond's future cash flows. Put simply, the higher the current rate of inflation and the higher the (expected) future rates of inflation, the higher the yields will rise across the yield curve, as investors will demand this higher yield to compensate for inflation risk.

Short-Term, Long-Term Interest Rates and Inflation Expectations

Inflation - and expectations of future inflation - are a function of the dynamics between short-term and long-term interest rates. Worldwide, short-term interest rates are administered by nations' central banks. In the United States, the Federal Reserve Board's Open Market Committee (FOMC) sets the federal funds rate. Historically, other dollar-denominated short-term interest, such as LIBOR, has been highly correlated with the fed funds rate. The FOMC administers the fed funds rate to fulfill its dual mandate of promoting economic growth while maintaining price stability. This is not an easy task for the FOMC; there is always much debate about the appropriate fed funds level, and the market forms its own opinions on how well the FOMC is doing.

Central banks do not control long-term interest rates. Market forces (supply and demand) determine equilibrium pricing for long-term bonds, which set long-term interest rates. If the bond market believes that the FOMC has set the fed funds rate too low, expectations of future inflation increase, which means long-term interest rates increase relative to short-term interest rates - the yield curve steepens. If the market believes that the FOMC has set the fed funds rate too high, the opposite happens and long-term interest rates decrease relative to short-term interest rates - the yield curve flattens.

The Timing of a Bond's Cash Flows and Interest Rates is important. This includes the bond's term to maturity. If market participants believe that there is higher inflation on the horizon, interest rates and bond yields will rise (and prices will decrease) to compensate for the loss of the purchasing power of future cash flows. Those bonds with the longest cash flows will see their yields rise and prices fall the most. This should be intuitive if we think about a present value calculation - when we change the discount rate used on a stream of future cash flows, the longer until a cash flow is received, the more its present value is affected. The bond market has a measure of price change relative to interest rate changes; this important bond metric is known as duration.

The Bottom Line

Interest rates, bond yields (prices) and inflation expectations have a correlation to one another. Movements in short-term interest rates, as dictated by a nation's central bank, will affect different bonds with different terms to maturity differently, depending on the market's expectations of future levels of inflation.

For example, a change in short-term interest rates that does not affect long-term interest rates will have little effect on a long-term bond's price and yield. However, a change (or no change when the market perceives that one is needed) in short-term interest rates that affects long-term interest rates can greatly affect a long-term bond's price and yield. Put simply, changes in short-term interest rates have more of an effect on short-term bonds than long-term bonds, and changes in long-term interest rates have an effect on long-term bonds, but not short-term bonds.

The key to understanding how a change in interest rates will affect a certain bond's price and yield is to recognize where on the yield curve that bond lies (the short end or the long end), and to understand the dynamics between short- and long-term interest rates. With this knowledge, we can use different measures of duration and convexity to become a seasoned bond market investor.

Green Room

Santhosh Pallassana

When one more feather falls

> We are lucky that our media is nonetheless more independent than many countries, but it's getting less and less so. Free speech is a main artery of a healthy democracy, one that carries the opinions and problems of citizens to the government, the courts and to other citizens. When you cut that off, you are left only with voices that congratulate those in power.

'We have been going through a turbulent situation' why I am saying this because of the incident we envisaged in recent times, mainly happened in India's major cities like Delhi and Mumbai. Last month of 2012 has created a lot of worries as an Indian citizens are more concerned about their security and freedom of speech. Mumbai's suburban city Palghar has seen daylight Infraction against freedom of speech, which is privileged by Indian Parliament to its citizens. Two girls from Palghar, Shaheen Dadha and her friend Renu Srinivasan were arrested regarding their Facebook status. They had questioned the shutdown after the death of a famous political leader. After the girls' comments on the Facebook, suspected party activists lodged a police complaint against the girls and also vandalised a hospital owned by Shaheen's uncle.

The incident has been getting unprecedented attention. Even Press Council of India chief Markandey Katju responded on this issue. He has demanded "immediate" action against the police personnel who arrested those two girls. In an e-mail to Maharashtra Chief Minister Prithviraj Chavan, Mr Katju has warned of "legal consequences" if the Chief Minister fails to act. "I will deem it that you as CM are unable to run the state in a democratic manner as envisaged by the Constitution to which you have taken oath and then legal consequences will follow," Justice Katju said.

The girls charged under Section 505 (2) of the IPC for making "statements creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill-will between classes", and the police added Section 66 (A) of the Information Technology Act, which has been severely criticized for being authoritarian and stifling freedom of expression. The maximum sentence under these sections is three years in jail.

Indeed, their posts don't incite violence. It can't be said they have made any derogatory remarks. They don't belong to any political ideology. But unfortunately even our police force doesn't know the reality. We have been seeing in our daily life, that cops are working like a toy under the control of local politicians.

What issues do you have with Section 66A of the Information Technology Act?

Section 66A is very broad, it's also unclear. It includes, for instance 'any electronic mail or electronic mail message for the purpose of causing annoyance or inconvenience', so an 'annoying' Facebook post, tweet or e-mail could send you to jail for three years.

When truth is spoken to power and some annoyance is caused, then the powerful have framed laws in such a way that all they need to do is click its machinery into motion. The police now has the power to arrest for such 'annoyance' or 'inconvenience' without a warrant and at the first instance they get to decide on what is 'annoying', 'inconvenient', 'grossly offensive' or 'menacing'. Don't forget that Section 66A of the IT Act is usually used along with IPC (Indian Penal Code) provisions.

The IPC criminal laws were created by the British Raj to suppress revolution in an oppressed population. Bizarrely, independent democratic governments post 1947, have tightened legal restrictions on speech and gave them more and more power to shut people up.

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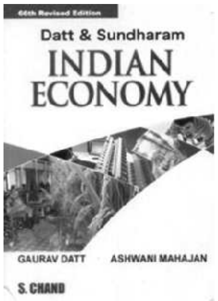
Vanishing Humanity

The year 2012 was full of numerous major events in the fields of politics, business, cinema and sports, which shaped the outgoing year and grabbed a lot of public attention. When this year comes to an end, it is leaving a burning wound in our heart which is 23 year old Ms. Jyothi has gang raped by 6 youngsters in the capital city of India. 2012 will end at the stroke of the midnight hour. Ms. Jyothi, the paramedical students undeserved fate serves as a reminder that after six decades of Independence the modern Indian woman is free to do simple things like meet a friend, walk on the street, and catch a bus at night only at her own risk. Whatever happened to her freedom, promised at the stroke of midnight back in 1947. Jyothi is the story of millions of Indian women, open to insults, subject to ambush, vulnerable to attack, destined for demonisation.

The book of the month: Indian Economy by K.P.M Sundharam, Gaurav Datt, Ashwani Mahajana



The authors K.P.M Sundharam, Gaurav Datt, Ashwani Mahajana present a comprehensive survey of the Indian Economy in terms of GDP growth, savings, Investment and developments in various sectors like agriculture, industry and services. A contradiction observed in India is that while the reform process has resulted in boosting GDP growth, it has failed to yield an acceleration in the process of Poverty Reduction and growth of employment.

A thorough revision of the book was necessitated by rapid changes taking place in the Indian economy. To catch up with economic changes occurring at national and international levels, significant changes have been made in all chapters.