

MAY 2024



Quote of the month

*Before the reward, there must be labor.
You plant before you harvest.
You sow in tears before you reap joy*

Foreword message of **Mrs. Kandula Swapna** Independent Director

As an Independent director, I have the opportunity to work with the great team of Nova Agri Group. It is a great feeling to be part of the team which worked very hard to get the company listed. I have been with Nova for the past four years and have really cherished the experience

Independent Directors play a very important role in balancing corporate interests and the well-being of shareholders interests. They play the role of a watchdog and maintain ethical oversight.

We, as independent directors, though not involved in the day-to-day operations of the company, are there to provide guidance, enhance corporate credibility and accountability, safeguard the interest of stakeholders, involved in decision-making, evaluate the board and management, monitor the integrity of financial information, work towards conflict resolution and establish appropriate remuneration for the managerial personnel and executive directors.

We bring to the table our vast managerial experience and technical expertise to solve some of the most complex problems in the company

We actively participate in various committees set up by the company. We care and are there to support the management, the company and guide as needed.

2023-24 has been a great and eventful year for Nova. I wish Nova Group a successful and profitable year ahead and for many more years to come.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Kandula Swapna

Independent Director - Nova Agri Group



Welcome note to new employees

"Congratulations and welcome on board. We hand-picked you because we know you'll help us rise to the next level, and we hope you'll always feel free to take the necessary initiatives in your work."



Velma Naveen Kumar

D.O.J. : 29-04-2024

Designation : Officer

Dept. : Marketing

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Birthday Wishes

There are two great days in a person's life – the day we are born and the day we discover why. Here is a list of employees, who celebrated their birthday in the month of May.



Hari Kethaboina

Asst Area Manager -Marketing
1st May



Pavan Kumar

Trainee Officer -Marketing
1st May



Jaladanki Vamsi Krishna

Trainee Officer -Marketing
2nd May



Javaaji Srinivasa Rao

Officer - Marketing
3rd May



Avneesh Kumar

Officer -Marketing
5th May



Boya Harikrishna

Trainee Officer -Marketing
5th May



Sarvar Basha Md

Officer - Marketing
7th May



Akhilesh Yadav

Senior Officer -Marketing
8th May



Gangavath Ravi

Trainee -Marketing
8th May



Morala D L Kantha Rao

Asst Area Manager -Marketing
10th May



Sibabrata Mishra

Officer - Marketing
10th May



Anjaneyulu V

Officer -Marketing
11th May



Anjaneyulu V

Officer - Marketing
11th May



Shaik Sajith

Trainee -Logistics
12th May



Dasari Sai Ram

Trainee -Marketing
13th May



G Srinivasa Rao

Executive -Logistics
14th May



Manoj Kumar Patra

Senior Officer -Marketing
15th May



Suresh Babu Nalluri

Dy.Manager -Finance & Accounts
16th May



Vijayakant Tadepalli

Jr. Operator -Manufacturing
17th May



Dillip Kumar Jena

Trainee Officer -Marketing
17th May



Animesh Mondal

Senior Officer -Marketing
17th May



Kisan Yadavrao Giram

Officer -Marketing
19th May



Kaliseti Ramesh

Officer - Marketing
20th May



Jagannatha Bellapu

Officer -Marketing
24th May



Murari Kumar

Trainee -Manufacturing
25th May



Nithish Thota

Jr. Accountant -Finance & Accounts
26th May

Activities by Marketing Team



Business Meeting & Awards Ceremony



Fascinating World of Insects – **Praying Mantis & Mantidfly**



Many of you (Telugu speaking) heard about the name 'Gollabhama' purugu. It is nothing but an insect called 'PRAYING MANTIS' (Fig. 1). These 'Praying Mantis' insects belong to the Insect Order Mantodea (previously part of Insect Order, Dictyoptera, which is divided into Mantodea and Blattaria). This insect is known as 'Praying Mantis' because it sits in a posture as if it is praying the God with folded hands (forelegs) (first pair of legs) (Fig. 1). A similar looking insect, 'Mantidfly' (Fig. 2), belongs to a different Insect Order, Neuroptera. The main morphological difference between 'Praying Mantis' and 'Mantidfly' is the position of forelegs. In 'Mantidfly', forelegs are located at the tip of prothorax (proximal end), while in 'Praying Mantis', forelegs are located slightly below the tip of prothorax. Both 'Praying Mantis' and 'Mantidfly' are predators and feed mainly on insects and rarely on small reptiles and birds (especially 'Praying Mantis'). 'Praying Mantis' lays 100-150 eggs in a tough, light weight, round to oblong shaped structure called 'Ootheca' (Fig. 3), which is glued onto the plant stems, sticks or other objects. In general, 'Praying Mantis' body mimics the surrounding environment (camouflage). For instance, 'Flower Mantis' species mimic flower colours (Figs. 4 & 5) to catch flower visiting insects. 'Praying Mantis' can Dance (of course) and do Kung Fu as well..... just..... kidding.



Top 10 Interesting Facts About the Indian Equity Market:

Here are some interesting facts about the stock market in India

1. Historical Significance:

India's stock market legacy began in 1875 in Bombay, Maharashtra, with the formation of the first stock exchange. The 1990s saw both a meteoric rise, courtesy of Harshad Mehta's influence, and a crash due to his exposed manipulations. SEBI, established in 1992, brought stability by regulating the market.

In 2004, a political shift led to an 11.14% market fall. The market evolved with the introduction of ETFs and the IPO index in 2008. By 2014, BSE had achieved a market cap of Rs 100 lakh crore. Post-COVID-19, digital connectivity fueled market growth, attracting 7 crore registered users by June 2021. These events reflect the market's enduring dynamism and adaptability.

2. NSE and BSE:

The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) stands as the bedrock of India's financial evolution since its establishment in 1875. As Asia's first stock exchange, it has played a pivotal role in shaping the nation's economic landscape. BSE's iconic index, the BSE Sensex, comprises 30 top stocks out of the 18,143 listed securities, offering a comprehensive snapshot of India's market performance.

Sensex Historical Performance:

Year	BSE Sensex Price	Years Since Last Price	CAGR
1990	1048.29	-	-
2000	3972.12	10	14%
2010	20509.09	10	18%
2020	47751.33	10	9%
2021	61305.95	1	28%

On the other hand, the National Stock Exchange (NSE), founded in 1992, has emerged as a dynamic force in the Indian financial realm. The NSE introduced the Nifty 50 Index, representing an average of the top 50 companies among the 1920 listed firms. This index serves as a reliable gauge for investors, reflecting the diverse sectors and companies that drive India's economy forward.

Nifty 50 historical performance:

Year	Nifty 50 Price	Years Since Last Price	CAGR
2000	1,263.55		
2005	2,836.55	5	17.55%
2010	5,134.50	5	16.68%
2015	7,946.35	5	5.31%
2020	13,981.75	5	11.96%
2021	18,338.55	1	31.16%

Together, BSE and NSE form the pillars of the Indian stock market, showcasing resilience, adaptability, and continuous growth. They provide essential platforms for investors, both domestic and international, to participate in India's vibrant economic journey. Through their indices and extensive listings, these exchanges offer valuable insights, making them indispensable components of India's financial architecture.

3. Transparent Trading System:

Trading at both exchanges operates through an open electronic limit order book, a system designed for transparency and fairness. Here, orders are matched electronically without the involvement of market makers. This means that investors' market orders are automatically paired with the best limit orders available, ensuring anonymity for buyers and sellers alike.

The absence of market makers contributes to the system's transparency. All buy and sell orders are displayed within the trading system, providing a clear view of market activities. However, while this setup enhances transparency, it doesn't guarantee immediate order execution.

To participate in this transparent trading environment, investors need to place their orders through brokers. Many brokers offer online trading facilities, enabling retail customers to engage in trading activities conveniently. Institutional investors also have the option of Direct Market Access (DMA), allowing them to place orders directly into the stock market trading system using specialized trading terminals provided by brokers. This emphasis on transparency and accessibility underscores the integrity of the trading process at these exchanges.

4. Trading Hours:

In the equity spot markets, a T+1 rolling settlement system is followed. This implies that trades executed on Monday are settled by Tuesday. Trading on stock exchanges occurs between 9:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Indian Standard Time (which is +5.5 hours GMT), from Monday to Friday. Shares must be delivered in dematerialized form, and each exchange operates its own clearing house. These clearing houses act as central counterparties, assuming all settlement risks.

5. Key Market Indexes:

In India, two significant market indexes are the Sensex and Nifty. Sensex, established in 1986, is the oldest equity market index and comprises shares from 30 BSE-listed companies. It offers historical data dating back to April 1979.

Nifty includes 50 shares listed on the NSE and provides data starting in July 1990.

Another prominent index is the Standard and Poor's CNX Nifty, created in 1996.

For detailed insights on the global market index, visit our blog

6. Diverse Investment Avenues:

The Indian equity market stands as a versatile arena, accommodating a wide array of investment opportunities. Beyond traditional stock trading, it welcomes private equity funds, venture capital, and the dynamic debt market. This diverse landscape is managed by primary dealers, wholesale dealers, and banks, making it a hub of financial innovation and varied investment strategies. This unique blend of offerings highlights the Indian equity market's adaptability and attractiveness to a diverse range of investors, both domestic and international.

7. Influential Factors:

The Indian market is influenced by a multitude of factors, creating a complex financial landscape.

- Global funding flows impact Indian market dynamics significantly.
- Corporate performances play a pivotal role in shaping market trends.
- Natural phenomena like monsoon patterns influence market behavior.

These elements interconnect, shaping the market's trajectory and responsiveness to global and local influences. Investors need to monitor these ever-changing dynamics to grasp the market's pulse effectively.

This intricate nature highlights the complexity of India's financial environment.

8. Regulation by SEBI:

The Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) serves as the guardian of fairness in the Indian equity market. It enforces stringent regulations to ensure adherence to market rules and best practices, promoting transparency and integrity. SEBI's multifaceted role encompasses:

- Regulating Capital Markets
- Protecting Trader and Investor Interests
- Regulating Security Markets and Exchanges
- Supervising Intermediaries
- Registration Oversight
- Encouraging self-regulation
- Empowering Investor Education
- Preventing Malpractice
- Managing Complaints

SEBI's decisions are fundamental to shaping a fair, transparent, and trustworthy equity market in India.

9. Foreign Investments:

Foreign investments in India include foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign portfolio investment (FPI). To invest in Indian portfolios, one must register as a foreign institutional investor (FII) or a sub-account under a registered FII, both regulated by SEBI.

Foreign institutional investors include entities like mutual funds, pension funds, and banks. Notably, direct investments from foreign individuals are not permitted in India's stock market. However, high-net-worth individuals (with a net worth of \$50 million or more) can invest indirectly as sub-accounts under an FII.

10. Accessible Online Trading:

Engaging in online trading necessitates a trading or demat account, easily accessible through leading banks. These accounts facilitate fund transfers and provide access to the thriving Indian equity market.

The Indian equity market's intriguing blend of history, technological advancements, regulatory oversight, and diverse investment opportunities makes it a captivating arena for investors and traders alike.

For in-depth insights into online trading, visit our blog.

Bonus Facts:

BSE: Asia's Pioneer Exchange:

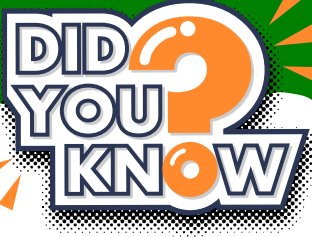
Founded by businessman Premchand Roychand, BSE is not just Asia's oldest exchange but also the largest, boasting over 5,000 listed companies.

Rule of 72:

Investors often use the Rule of 72 to estimate investment doubling time based on fixed annual interest rates. It's a quick and simple calculation to gauge the growth potential of investments.

The Most Expensive Stocks

India's priciest stocks include MRF, Page Industries, and Honeywell Automation.



Five interesting facts about Tea



Though tea is historically known as a health drink, it is known to be the most consumed beverage in the world today, after only water! Here are some sip-a-licious facts about tea that we bet will make you enjoy your tea a little more than you did before!

China, followed by India, produces the most tea in the world

China is hands down the largest producer of tea. It produces 1,700,000 tonnes a year approximately, which is almost 35% of what was produced worldwide. India comes second in the list as it produces an average of 900,094 tonnes per year. India is a nation of over one billion tea drinkers – 70% of the tea produced in the country is consumed within the country itself!



Turkey drinks the most tea in the world per capita. Ireland is second

Though China is by-far the largest consumer of tea as a country, at 1.6 billion pounds a year, the scenario is a lot different when it comes to per person consumption of the beverage. Turkey tops the list with a consumption rate of nearly 7 pounds per person per year followed by Ireland and the UK.



The United States of America invented tea bags in 1904

Packing tea in paper goes back to the medieval 8th century China when paper was folded and sewn into square bags to preserve tea flavouring and aromas. Then the paper tea bags were stitched from all sides to create protective casings for the tea leaves.

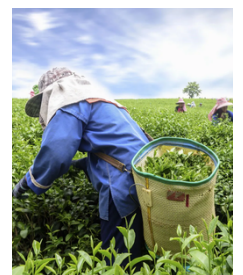


In 1901, two women named Roberta C. Lawson and Mary Molaren of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, filed a patent (which was also granted later) for a "Tea-Leaf Holder" that is similar to the modern tea bag. However, they were unsuccessful in bringing this into the market.

The first modern tea bags in the west were made during 1903 – 1904 and these were commercially available by 1908.

It takes around four to 12 years for a tea plant to produce seed. It takes about three years before a new plant is ready to harvest.

Tea plants require at least 127 cm (50 in) of rainfall a year and prefer acidic soils. Many high-quality tea plants are cultivated at elevations of up to 1,500 m (4,900 ft) above sea level. Though at these heights the plants grow more slowly, they acquire a better flavour. A tea plant will grow into a tree of up to 16 m (52 ft) if left undisturbed, but cultivated plants are generally cut to waist height as short plants bear more new shoots which provide new and tender leaves.



Black tea undergoes the longest process of oxidation and White tea undergoes the shortest.

Depending on the production methods used, different black tea types are obtained. The process of oxidation is responsible for the bright colour and strong aroma of black tea. During this process, the phytochemical in the tea leaves, known as polyphenols, are oxidized and this process darkens the green colour of tea leaves.



White tea is the least processed of all teas. The leaves are simply left to wither and dry on their own, which gives them a very delicate, naturally sweet flavour. It has very little caffeine and doesn't go through rolling or oxidation.

Meet a woman who was married at 14, had two kids by 18, resumed her studies, and cracked UPSC to become an IPS officer with AIR.

N. Ambika battled the adversity of child marriage, being married to a police constable at the young age of 14 in Tamil Nadu. By 18, she had become a mother of two daughters.

Some people reach the lowest point of their lives at a very young age, but their confidence and determination stand unfazed, and they end up bouncing back into life with extraordinary success.

We are talking about IPS N. Ambika who has etched her story and is a beacon of success.

N. Ambika battled the adversity of child marriage, being married to a police constable at the young age of 14 in Tamil Nadu. By 18, she had become a mother of two daughters. However, she persisted and remained undeterred and paid heed to her lost dreams.

The origin of her IPS journey dates to a Republic Day parade, where her husband's salutes to IPS officers inspired her to become one.

Thereafter, Ambika's journey to become an IPS officer started even before she finished her 10th grade. Undeterred, she did her 10th and 12th qualifications from a private institution, and subsequently finished her graduation. Thereafter, she shifted to Chennai to prepare for the UPSC. Meanwhile, her husband took the responsibility of nurturing their children while doing his own professional duties.

However, Ambika's journey was hindered by numerous challenges. Failing thrice in UPSC, Ambika's husband advised her to return home. Unfazed, she was fixated on her dreams and made her fourth attempt in 2008, wherein she finally cracked the UPSC Civil Service Examination.

Posted in the Maharashtra Cadre, she currently serves as the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Mumbai.



Thank You