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MARCH'26

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Welcome to our newsletter! Stay updated with the latest financial updates, insightful articles, and valuable information delivered straight to your inbox. Explore a diverse range of topics curated to inform and inspire our readers in every edition.

From the **Managing Director's Desk**

Mr. Prakash Lohana

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Ascent Financial Solutions Pvt.

Certified Financial Planner (CFP),
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5 Money Mistakes You Must Avoid for a Successful Financial Life

MISTAKES YOU MUST AVOID

Since 2012, I have been writing about various topics to help simplify personal finance and make financial decisions easier to understand. Over the years, many of these articles have focused on how one can organise and manage their financial life more effectively.

This time, however, I want to take a slightly different approach. Instead of talking about what one should do, I want to focus on what one should avoid doing.

A successful financial life is often achieved not only by adopting disciplined habits but also by avoiding certain common mistakes. The following five money actions can negatively impact your financial life, and I would strongly recommend avoiding them.

1. Investing without clear goals

We are usually very clear about other aspects of our lives. However, when it comes to investing, many people tend to be casual and unclear about the objectives they want to achieve or the destination they want to reach.

Many investors keep investing without defining why they are investing in the first place. This is similar to leaving your house to go somewhere without knowing where you want to reach. In such a situation, you will keep moving here and there without any clear direction.

This is one of the biggest mistakes investors make. When you invest without clarity about your goals, you also fail to define your investment horizon. Without a defined time horizon, it becomes difficult to decide the correct asset allocation and select appropriate investment products.

For example, suppose you want to invest ₹10 lakh for the purchase of a house after one year. In that case, the money should ideally be invested in debt or fixed-income instruments such as debt mutual funds rather than equity mutual funds because the investment horizon is short.

On the other hand, if you are investing the same ₹10 lakh for your daughter's higher education, which is fifteen years away, you may invest a larger portion in equities and a smaller portion in bonds.

The first step to investing is gaining clarity about your goals and understanding what you want your money to achieve. Therefore, never invest without clear goals.

2. Buying life insurance for investment and tax planning

This is another major mistake that many investors make. Often, people buy life insurance policies that are designed as investment products and promise to return the sum assured along with accumulated bonuses or fund value at maturity.

There are also policies that provide only life insurance coverage during the policy period but do not offer any maturity benefit if the policyholder survives the term.

At first glance, it may appear wiser to buy policies that return some money at the end. However, in reality, such policies often involve multiple charges and usually deliver relatively low returns. Additionally, they require a long-term commitment of significant premium payments.

Policies that provide only life cover are known as term plans, and they are relatively inexpensive. Ideally, one should buy a term plan for insurance protection and manage investments separately.

I strongly recommend keeping insurance and investments separate. I have written a detailed article on my blog analysing different types of insurance policies, which you may find helpful.

Interestingly, a large number of life insurance policies are purchased during January, February, and March. This is usually done for tax-saving purposes, which in many cases can lead to poor financial decisions.

3. Avoiding writing a will

Many people live their lives with the assumption that life will continue indefinitely and that they will deal with matters like writing a will later.

When we suggest that clients should write a will, their immediate reaction is often something like, "Am I that old that I should write my will now?" or "I am perfectly fine, I will do it later."

This mindset comes from the belief that only old people die and that death is predictable. Unfortunately, this is a psychological misconception.

In India, if a person dies without writing a valid will, they are said to have died intestate. In such cases, their wealth is distributed according to the succession laws applicable to them rather than according to their personal wishes.

A will is a simple and effective tool for succession planning. It ensures that your wealth is distributed according to your wishes after your death and can significantly simplify the process for your family.

Therefore, I strongly recommend that everyone write a will at the earliest.

4. Spending more than what you earn

This issue has traditionally been more prominent in Western countries. People in developed nations such as the United States and the United Kingdom are often heavy consumers, and some individuals end up spending more than they earn, eventually leading to financial stress.

However, with changing socio-economic patterns in India, we are increasingly seeing a similar trend among young people. Spending is rising, while the savings-to-income ratio is gradually declining.

This can become a serious problem over time. I recommend that everyone maintain a personal budget and keep a close watch on their spending habits.

Priority should always be given to important financial goals such as retirement planning and children's education rather than discretionary spending like frequently upgrading cars or excessive vacation spending.

Saving more during the early stages of life can make a significant difference in long-term wealth creation.

5. Market timing

Market timing is one of the quickest ways to destroy wealth.

Market timing refers to the practice of trying to predict whether the market will go up or down and adjusting investments accordingly.

For example, if someone believes that equity markets will rise in the next few months, they may move most of their money into equities. Conversely, if they expect markets to decline, they may move out of equities.

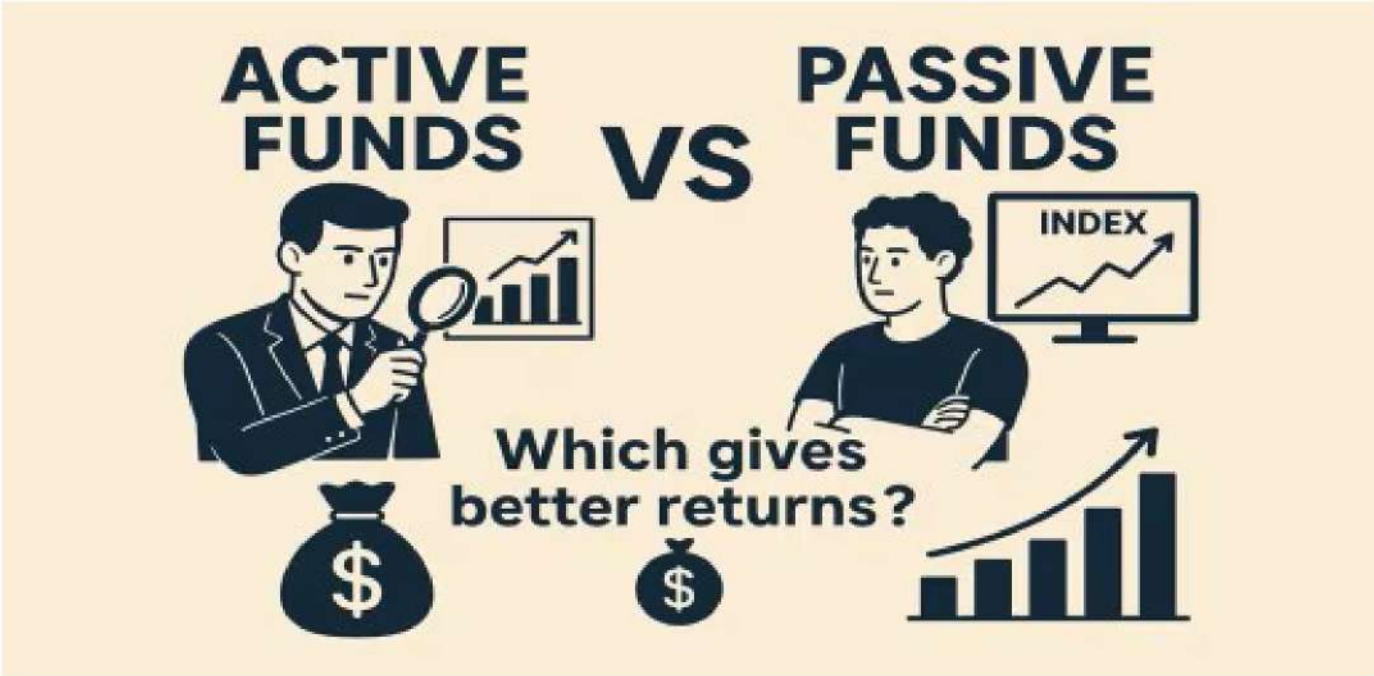
While this may appear simple, it is extremely difficult to execute successfully. Predicting market movements essentially requires predicting macroeconomic conditions, which is nearly impossible on a consistent basis.

Therefore, instead of attempting to time the market, investors should focus on maintaining a strategic asset allocation and remain disciplined over the long term. I have also written a detailed article explaining Strategic Asset Allocation. You can read it on our website at www.ascentsolutions.in.

Conclusion

To conclude, if you want to build a successful financial life and create wealth in a steady and disciplined manner, it is important to avoid these common mistakes.

By setting clear goals, separating insurance from investments, planning succession through a will, maintaining spending discipline, and avoiding market timing, you can significantly improve the stability and effectiveness of your financial journey.



Active vs Passive Investing:
Understanding What Really Drives Returns

Mr. Omkarthik Rao
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When people start investing through mutual funds, the first advice they usually hear is about discipline. Invest regularly through an SIP, stay invested through market ups and downs, and let compounding do its work.
Discipline certainly matters. But there is another factor that is just as important and often overlooked — structure.

Two investors may both run SIPs for years with equal discipline, yet their portfolios can grow very differently. The reason is simple: the category of funds they invest in and the investment approach those funds follow.

This is why understanding how a fund is structured and evaluated becomes crucial.

How Do We Know If a Fund Has Performed Well?

When we look at mutual fund returns, the first instinct is to see whether the fund has delivered high returns. To judge whether a fund has actually done a good job, we need a **reference point.**

This reference point is called a **benchmark.**

A benchmark is simply the market's average return for a specific segment. It represents how that part of the market has performed overall.

For example, if you want to understand how large companies in India have performed, you could look at an index like the **Nifty 100,** which contains the top 100 companies by market capitalisation. Instead of analysing each company individually, the benchmark gives you a quick picture of the entire segment.

Every mutual fund category is compared against a relevant benchmark.

Understanding Mutual Fund Categories

Mutual funds are broadly divided into categories based on the size of companies they invest in.

Large-cap funds invest in Companies in the Top 100 stocks by market capitalization, the biggest and most established companies.

Mid-cap funds focus on companies that are ranked 101st to 250th by market capitalization, growing and expanding.

Small-cap funds invest in smaller companies ranked 251st and beyond by market capitalization, with higher growth potential but also higher volatility.

Flexi-cap funds have the flexibility to move across large, mid, and small companies depending on market opportunities.

Each of these categories has its own benchmark that represents the market return for that segment. Once you understand benchmarks and categories, another important distinction becomes clearer.

Within every category — large cap, mid cap, small cap, or flexi cap — you will usually find **two types of funds.**

Some funds aim to **Meet the benchmark.**

Others aim to **beat the benchmark.**

This is where the idea of **active and passive investing** comes in.

Active vs Passive Investing: What's the Difference?

- Passive investing aims to Meet the benchmark.

  A passive fund simply tracks an index. If the index rises by 10%, the fund will deliver roughly the same return. The strategy requires very little intervention and therefore costs less.

  You can think of passive investing like ordering a ready-made meal from a well-known restaurant. The recipe is standardised, the outcome is predictable, and the cost is relatively low.

- Active investing works differently.

  An active fund manager studies companies, analyses sectors, and makes decisions about which stocks to include in the portfolio. The objective is not just to follow the benchmark but to **outperform it.**

  This approach is similar to hiring a personal chef who carefully selects ingredients and adjusts the recipe to create something better than the standard menu. It costs more, but the goal is a superior result.

  Which brings us to the natural question.

  If active funds charge higher fees, **do they actually deliver higher returns after those fees?**

  To answer that, we need to look at real data.

Do Active Funds Actually Add Value?

Different mutual fund categories are assigned specific benchmarks. Large-cap funds may be measured against the Nifty 100, while small-cap funds may be compared with the Nifty Smallcap 250.

For active funds, the key measure is how much they can outperform their benchmark. This difference between the portfolio return and benchmark return is called alpha.

Below is a comparison of the **top five active funds in each category over the past five years.**

Category	Top 5 Avg Return	Benchmark	Alpha
Flexi Cap	18.82%	14.49%	4.33%
Small Cap	22.75%	19.23%	3.52%
Large & Mid Cap	19.09%	16.86%	2.23%
Large Cap	14.88%	12.82%	2.06%
Mid Cap	22.05%	20.77%	1.28%
Multi Cap	17.83%	16.56%	1.27%

(Source: Morningstar, data as on 24-02-2026)

Flexi Cap funds stand out in this comparison. The top five funds delivered an average return of **18.82%**, comfortably ahead of the benchmark's **14.49%**, generating an alpha of **4.33%** annually over five years.

At first glance, 4.33% may not seem dramatic. But remember that this is the **extra return generated even after deducting fund expenses.**

In simple terms, investors paid the fund manager's fees and still ended up earning more than the benchmark.

What Does This Difference Mean in Practice?

Let's take a simple example.

Suppose ₹10 lakh was invested for five years.

At the **benchmark return of around 14.49%**, the investment would grow to roughly ₹19.7 lakh.

At the **active fund return of around 18.82%**, the investment would grow to approximately **₹23.7 lakh.**

That's nearly **₹4 lakh of additional wealth created over five years.**

This is the important point. The fee paid to the fund manager was not a cost without benefit. It was the price paid for generating additional returns.

If a fund merely matches the benchmark, the fee may feel unnecessary. But if it consistently beats the benchmark after fees, the fee becomes an investment in expertise.

Is This Outperformance Just Luck?

Another question investors often ask is whether this outperformance is just a one-time event. When we examine mid-cap funds across different time periods, the pattern suggests otherwise.

Period	Top 5 Avg	Benchmark	Alpha
1 Year	23.11%	18.68%	4.43%
2 Years	15.26%	10.26%	5.00%
3 Years	26.67%	24.88%	1.79%
3 Years	22.05%	20.77%	1.28%

(Source: Morningstar, data as on 24-02-2026)

Across multiple time frames — one year, two years, three years, and five years — the best active funds have consistently stayed ahead of the benchmark.

This suggests that skilled management can add value not only during long-term market growth but also during shorter market cycles.

Conclusion

Passive investing offers simplicity and lower costs. It allows investors to participate in market returns efficiently.

Active investing, on the other hand, aims to go a step further by generating alpha through research, judgement, and portfolio management.

The evidence suggests that in many categories, active funds have delivered higher returns even after accounting for management fees.

Ultimately, the choice between active and passive investing should not be driven by slogans or trends. It should be based on understanding how benchmarks work, how categories behave, and how different strategies aim to create value.

For investors who understand these distinctions, the decision becomes clearer — and the structure of their portfolio becomes stronger.

Accredited Investors: The Gateway to Startup and Alternative Investments

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As India's startup ecosystem continues to mature, investment opportunities in early-stage ventures and alternative assets are increasingly attracting the attention of sophisticated investors. Angel funds, venture investments, and other alternative structures offer the potential for meaningful long-term value creation—but they also come with higher risk, longer holding periods, and greater complexity compared to traditional investment products.

Recognising this, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has introduced the concept of **Accredited Investors**—a framework designed to identify investors with the financial capacity and risk appetite to participate in specialised investment

opportunities that may not be suitable for the broader investing public. For many high-net-worth individuals exploring **startup investments, angel funds, and alternative assets**, accreditation is increasingly becoming an important gateway.
In this article, we explore what it means to be an Accredited Investor, the eligibility criteria prescribed by SEBI, the rationale behind the framework, its advantages and limitations, and the process through which investors can obtain accreditation.

What is an Accredited Investor?

An **Accredited Investor** is an individual or entity that meets specific financial eligibility criteria prescribed by SEBI and is formally recognised as having the financial strength and sophistication to participate in specialised investment opportunities.

Such investors are allowed to invest in certain investment products that may not be available to the other investors in general. These may include **Angel Funds (Startup Investments), certain Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), and other sophisticated investment structures** that typically involve higher risk and complexity.

In simple terms, accreditation acts as a **regulatory filter**, ensuring that complex or high-risk investment opportunities are accessed primarily by investors who have the financial capacity to understand and absorb such risks.

Why Has SEBI Introduced the Accredited Investor Framework?

The Accredited Investor framework plays an important role in balancing **market development and investor protection**. Some of the key objectives include:

1. Protecting Retail Investors

Certain investment products—especially early-stage or private market investments carry substantial risk. Restricting access to financially capable investors helps prevent unintended exposure for retail investors.

2. Encouraging Sophisticated Participation

High-net-worth and experienced investors often seek access to niche opportunities and more flexible investment structures. Accreditation allows regulators to enable such participation while maintaining appropriate safeguards.

3. Supporting Capital Formation for Innovation

Startups and emerging businesses often rely on private capital during their early growth stages. By enabling sophisticated investors to participate, the framework facilitates **efficient capital flow into innovation-driven sectors.**

Eligibility Criteria for Accredited Investors

SEBI has defined financial thresholds that investors must meet in order to qualify as Accredited Investors.

Individuals / Sole Proprietor / HUF / Family Trust

An individual may qualify if they meet **any one** of the following criteria:

- **Annual income of ₹2 crore or more** in the preceding financial year.
- **Net worth of ₹7.5 crore or more,** with at least ₹3.75 crore in financial assets.
- **Annual income of ₹1 crore or more and net worth of ₹5 crore**, with at least ₹2.5 crore in financial assets.

Body Corporate / LLP / Company / Private Trust

- **Net worth of ₹50 crore or more.**

Joint Holders

- Joint accreditation is permitted between **spouses, parents, and children.**
- For spouses, **combined eligibility may be considered.**
- For other joint holders, **at least one holder must independently meet the eligibility criteria.**

Eligibility for NRI and Foreign Investors

Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and foreign individuals can also obtain Accredited Investor status, provided they satisfy the same income or net worth criteria applicable to resident investors.

This provision is particularly relevant given the increasing participation of global investors and NRIs in India's **startup investment ecosystem.**

Key Benefits of Being an Accredited Investor

For sophisticated investors, accreditation can provide several advantages:

1. Access to Exclusive Investment Opportunities

Certain investment products—especially in the **startup and private market space**—may only be accessible to accredited investors.

2. Greater Flexibility in Investment Structures

Some regulatory restrictions applicable to general investors may be relaxed for accredited investors in specific investment structures.

3. Participation in Emerging Sectors

Accredited investors may gain access to opportunities in **early-stage companies, innovative technologies, and high-growth sectors.**

4. Recognition of Investor Sophistication

Accreditation signals that the investor possesses both the financial capacity and the sophistication required to participate in complex investment opportunities.

Important Considerations

While accreditation offers access to exclusive opportunities, investors should carefully consider the nature of such investments.

1. Higher Risk Exposure

Startup and private market investments carry inherent risks, including the possibility of capital loss.

2. Limited Liquidity

Many alternative investments do not have active secondary markets, resulting in lower liquidity.

3. Longer Investment Horizon

Investments in startups or venture funds often require patience, with exits potentially taking several years.

Accreditation therefore **does not eliminate risk**—it simply acknowledges that the investor has the **capacity to bear and understand such risks.**

Transition Timeline for Accreditation

SEBI has provided a transition period for investors to comply with accreditation requirements.

- **Until 8 September 2026:**
Self-declaration supported by an ITR or CA certificate is acceptable.

- **From 9 September 2026 onwards:**
A **valid Accreditation Certificate will be mandatory** for new investments requiring accredited investor status.

Importantly, **existing investments will continue without any impact**.

How to Obtain an Accreditation Certificate

The **Accreditation Certificate** is issued by SEBI-recognised Accreditation Agencies. These may include:

- Depositories such as **NSDL** and **CDSL**
- Depository Participants
- Stock Exchanges authorised by SEBI to conduct the accreditation process

The process generally involves submitting financial documentation such as **income proof, net worth certificates, and supporting records** to verify eligibility.

Conclusion

A Key Enabler for Sophisticated Investors

As India's private market ecosystem continues to evolve, the participation of financially capable and informed investors is becoming increasingly important. The Accredited Investor framework provides a structured pathway for such investors to access specialised opportunities while maintaining appropriate regulatory safeguards.

For investors seeking exposure to **startups, innovation-led sectors, and alternative investment strategies**, accreditation can serve as an important gateway. With the right due diligence and a long-term investment perspective, it can open the door to opportunities that lie beyond traditional investment avenues.

Sources - SEBI

DATA BYTES:
OVERVIEW OF INDIAN EQUITY MARKET

Based on Total Return Index (%)

INDEX NAME	1 M	3 M	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Broad Market Indices						
Nifty 50	-0.51	-3.80	15.07	14.64	12.94	15.09
Nifty Next 50	2.86	0.96	23.20	24.14	16.23	16.28
Nifty 100	0.04	-3.03	16.44	16.12	13.29	15.22
Nifty 200	0.27	-3.03	17.71	17.53	14.42	15.79
Nifty 500	0.45	-3.09	17.62	17.97	14.88	16.08
Nifty Midcap 150	1.79	-2.29	23.87	24.92	20.77	20.20
Nifty Midcap 50	0.57	-3.62	24.60	26.42	20.82	21.06
Nifty Smallcap 250	0.81	-5.00	15.36	21.92	19.04	17.07
Nifty Smallcap 50	1.45	-4.46	17.76	27.13	16.15	14.63
Nifty LargeMidcap 250	0.92	-2.66	20.12	20.59	17.09	17.81
Nifty MidSmallcap 400	1.46	-3.22	20.87	23.87	20.15	19.15
Nifty Midcap 100	1.31	-3.00	24.16	25.97	21.42	18.80
Nifty Smallcap 100	0.37	-4.94	15.90	23.56	16.95	15.66
Nifty500 Multicap 50:25:25	0.67	-3.34	18.03	19.94	16.75	17.10
Nifty Microcap 250	0.19	-7.80	9.82	27.88	27.08	21.59
Nifty Midcap Select	0.82	-3.76	25.99	26.54	18.04	19.34
Nifty Total market	0.44	-3.26	17.33	18.22	15.15	16.21
Nifty500 LargeMidSmall Equal-Cap Weighted	0.88	-3.44	18.55	21.14	17.84	18.56

Data as on 27 February 2026

Source : NSE.

Based on Total Return Index (%)

INDEX NAME	1 M	3 M	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr
Sectoral Indices						
Nifty Auto	-5.10	-0.19	18.06	27.18	23.36	15.99
Nifty Bank	0.05	3.17	21.17	14.56	15.14	16.53
Nifty Consumer Durables	9.30	-0.75	9.49	16.64	12.82	18.49
Nifty Financial Services	2.01	-0.04	22.21	16.86	12.60	17.83
Nifty Financial Services 25/50	1.59	-0.58	24.60	21.78	14.99	18.73
Nifty Financial Services Ex-Bank	1.57	-2.38	30.20	26.43	16.14	18.65
Nifty FMCG	-0.08	-7.92	2.37	6.05	11.50	12.66
Nifty IT	-19.54	-17.79	-16.06	3.24	6.91	13.84
Nifty Media	2.30	-3.40	2.78	-5.47	-2.08	-3.45
Nifty Metal	3.55	18.99	49.91	33.24	27.94	24.77
Nifty MidSmall Financial Services	-0.13	-1.21	49.56	37.02	21.26	16.99
Nifty MidSmall Healthcare	5.43	-0.54	18.89	31.88	16.79	20.19
Nifty MidSmall IT & Telecom	-13.58	-17.23	-2.46	12.67	16.64	18.72
Nifty Oil & Gas	4.12	2.02	28.90	21.92	16.28	18.95
Nifty Pharma	5.93	0.02	16.68	25.92	14.83	8.22
Nifty Private Bank	0.23	-0.60	18.79	12.38	9.72	14.47
Nifty PSU Bank	8.88	15.41	75.00	39.99	33.92	17.78
Nifty Realty	-0.31	-13.56	-1.85	26.09	17.78	20.12

Data as on 27 February 2026 *Source : NSE.*

Returns for the period up-to one year are absolute returns. Returns for the period greater than one year are CAGR Returns.

GLOBAL INDICES

What Are Global Indices?

Global indices are like report cards for stock markets around the world. They show how the stock prices of major companies in a specific region or country are performing. Think of them as a quick way to see how the economy or businesses in that area are doing.

Why Global Market Trends Matter For Your Investments?

- ***Gives you the big picture insight:*** Global indices give you a sense of how different parts of the world are growing or facing challenges.
- ***Shows you the impact on investments:*** If you're investing in global markets, these indices tell you whether stocks are gaining or losing value.
- ***Shows you the economic trends:*** Even if you're not directly investing, global indices can hint at economic trends that might eventually affect your financial plans or investments.

Index	27-02-2026	1 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
DJIA	48,977.92	-0.08% ▼	13.27% ▲	14.47% ▲	9.63% ▲	11.25% ▲
Nasdaq 100	24,960.04	-4.08% ▼	21.45% ▲	27.50% ▲	14.10% ▲	19.14% ▲
Nasdaq-Composite	22,668.21	-4.98% ▼	22.24% ▲	25.55% ▲	11.43% ▲	17.07% ▲
FTSE 100	10,910.55	7.45% ▲	24.60% ▲	11.47% ▲	10.97% ▲	5.90% ▲
Nikkei 225	58,850.27	10.29% ▲	53.83% ▲	28.95% ▲	15.23% ▲	12.16% ▲
Hang Seng	26,630.54	-4.30% ▼	12.28% ▲	10.41% ▲	-1.68% ▼	3.21% ▲
FTSE Straits Times	4,995.07	1.75% ▲	27.39% ▲	15.25% ▲	11.11% ▲	6.41% ▲

Data as on 27th February 2025

Source: Investing.Com

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY OVERVIEW- FII/MF (Rs Cr)

Note: Mutual Fund Data as of 25th Feb, DIIs data as of 27th Feb.

Category	MTD	YTD
FIIs	22614.92	-11082.7
DIIs	38265.95	100595.32
Mutual Funds	-5120.15	37235

Source: ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND HEADSTART

Abbreviations: FII (Foreign Institutional Investors), DII (Domestic Institutional Investor), MTD-Month to Date, YTD - Year to Date

CURRENCIES VS INR

Currency	31st Jan	28th Feb	CHANGE	Status
USD $	91.68	91.07	-0.61	INR Appreciated ▲
GBP £	125.48	122.79	-2.69	INR Appreciated ▲
Euro €	108.63	106.37	-2.26	INR Appreciated ▲
100 Yen ¥	60	58	-2	INR Appreciated ▲

Source: Google finance

COMMODITIES

Particular	10g of 24k Gold in INR	Return	Brent Crude Oil ($/bbl)	Return
28-02-2026	1,74,800		71.32	
1 Week Ago	1,61,950	7.93%	72.75	-1.97%
1 Month Ago	1,63,400	6.98%	71	0.45%
1 Year Ago	87,585	99.58%	74.76	-4.60%
3 Years Ago	57,770	44.64%	83.21	-5.01%
5 Years Ago	47,405	29.82%	64.56	2.01%
7 Years Ago	33,710	26.51%	64.73	1.39%

Source : Google Finance, Macro trends

Data has been taken from the closest available period, as updates are infrequent due to the nature of asset class. Returns for the period upto one year are absolute returns.

Returns for period greater than one year are CAGR returns.

INDIAN DEBT SUMMARY

Data as of 27th February 2026

Index	27th Feb	Month Ago	Year Ago
Call Rate	5.11%	5.40%	6.31%
Repo	5.25%	5.25%	6.25%
10 Yr Gilt^	6.66%	6.71%	6.71%
30 Yr Gilt^	7.48%	7.55%	7.24%
91-D T Bill^	5.29%	5.47%	6.41%
182-D T Bill^	5.41%	5.55%	6.57%
364-D T Bill^	5.53%	5.70%	6.53%
1-mth CP rate	6.13%	6.77%	7.30%
3-mth CP rate	7.50%	7.55%	7.76%
6-mth CP rate	7.50%	7.58%	7.83%
1 yr CP rate	7.25%	7.55%	7.80%
1-mth CD rate	5.55%	6.40%	6.88%
3-mth CD rate	7.00%	7.08%	7.48%
6-mth CD rate	7.00%	7.08%	7.61%
1 yr CD rate	6.85%	7.08%	7.56%

The percentages in the table represent the annualized interest rates or yields for various lending and borrowing instruments in the Indian financial market. These figures show the current cost for banks, the government, and corporations to borrow money, as well as the returns investors can expect from lending to them. The table compares these current rates to those from a week, a month, and a year ago to show how interest rate trends are changing over time.

^Weighted AverageYield

Source: ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund Headstart

Major Events: MARCH 2026

MARCH 26

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

2nd - Manufacturing PMI

3rd - Services PMI

12th - IIP

12th - CPI

15th - WPI

PMI - Purchasing Managers' Index | IIP - Index of Industrial Production
CPI - Consumer Price Index | WPI - Wholesale Price Index

What  ur Clients Say

Dr. Ashit Shah

Designation: Urologist – Aashray Urology Institute, Vadodara

Country: India

Mr. Prakash Lohana and his team has been advising us on financial planning and wealth management since 2015. We are extremely satisfied and happy with their professional approach, transparency and clarity. I have no hesitation in recommending him as financial advisor.

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"Equity investments are subject to 100% market risks. Read all the related documents carefully before investing."

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