



Date: -26/10/2024

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| To, The Secretary, Listing Department National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. Exchange plaza, BKC, Bandra (E) Mumbai-MH 400051. | To, The Secretary, Corporate Relationship Department BSE Limited P. J. Towers, Dalal Street Mumbai- MH 400001. |
|--|---|

REF :- (ISIN- INE908D01010) SCRIP CODE BSE-531431, NSE Symbol -SHAKTIPUMP

Sub:- Newspaper Publications of Un-audited Financial Results for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2024.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith copies of newspaper cutting containing the extract of Un-audited Financial Results for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2024 published on Saturday, October 26, 2024 in the Business Standard (Hindi) and Business Standard (English) Edition.

Kindly take on record the above information for your reference.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

For Shakti Pumps (India) Limited

**Ravi Patidar
Company Secretary**

SHAKTI PUMPS (INDIA) LIMITED

CIN : L29120MP1995PLC009327 | Web: www.shaktipumps.com | E-mail: info@shaktipumps.com, sales@shaktipumps.com

Corporate Office : Plot No. C-04, Silver Spring, Phase-2, Business Park, By-Pass Road, Opp D Mart, Indore-452020. (M.P.) INDIA. Tel.: +91 731 3635000

Regd./Factory Address : Plot No. 401, 402 & 413, Industrial Area, Sector - 3, Pithampur-454774, Dist. Dhar (M.P.) INDIA. Tel.: +91 7292 410500

Why are global markets so complacent?

The world is beset with risks – political, geo-political, fiscal and monetary. But markets choose to look the other way, either being blissfully oblivious or wantonly negligent



SAJJID Z CHINOY

Equity markets around the world continue to be on a tear. The MSCI Global Equity Index is close to its lifetime highs, up a staggering 30 per cent over the last year. But it is not just equities; all asset classes have thrived in recent months. Yields may have backed up in recent weeks but United States rates are still pricing in lots of Federal Reserve cuts over the next year. And credit spreads remain very modest. So financial conditions in the US are very benign and have gotten progressively easier as reflected, for example, in the Chicago Fed's Financial Conditions Index. This buoyancy is not limited to advanced economies. Emerging Market (EM) equities are also up almost 25 per cent over the last year and many EM currencies have rallied against the dollar over the last three months. But why should we be surprised? Isn't the US firmly on its way to a soft landing? Or perhaps, no landing at all, given the sheer resilience of US growth? Hasn't China finally pulled out all the stops to jumpstart growth? Isn't the Fed in the midst of a large cutting cycle that will induce EM central banks to cut in tandem? In short, aren't we in macroeconomic "Goldilocks" land? Or, are we? A more sober assessment of the data suggests the enthusiasm of global markets sits uneasily with a more uncomfortable economic reality that is peppered with a litany of political, geopolitical, fiscal and monetary risks. To be clear, US growth has been resilient beyond expectation. Defying all forecasts, gross domestic product (GDP) growth is remarkably on track to print close to 3 per cent again this year. Prima facie, this is good news for the economy and equity markets, but it risks making the last

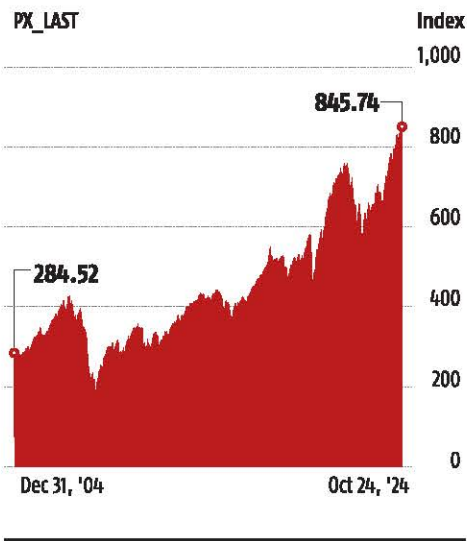
mile of disinflation harder. Over the last two months, for example, US core consumer price index (CPI) prices have re-accelerated to 0.3 per cent month-on-month – an annualised inflation rate of over 3 per cent. Don't be fooled by how sluggish year-on-year inflation evolves. Look at underlying monthly momentum. In the first nine months of 2024, monthly core momentum in the US has averaged almost 0.3 per cent – an annualised rate of 3.2 per cent. Much disinflation has been achieved, but we are not done yet. The last mile still awaits.

Eye on the Fed Stronger growth and a re-acceleration of core inflation in recent months is likely to make the Fed more cautious after its 50 bps cut. Since then, all the growth and inflation data have pointed towards policy rates being "higher-for-longer." The Fed is still likely to ease, but the pace could be slower and terminal rate higher than commonly presumed. Markets are pricing in US rates at below 3.5 per cent at the end of 2025. But, as the J P Morgan Global Economics team has shown, it only takes small but correlated shocks (slightly higher inflation, slightly lower unemployment, and a slightly higher neutral rate) for policy rates to be closer to 4.3 per cent at the end of 2025 under the Fed's own Taylor Rule – much above what markets are pricing. In turn, sustained "high-for-long" rates create growing risks of something eventually breaking down the line. Alternatively, higher rates may simply be reflecting a higher post-pandemic "neutral rate" in the US. Prima facie, this is not a bad thing, because it simply reflects stronger private sector fundamentals, but also a more expansive fiscal situation in the US (more of that below). But even so, this is not good news for emerging markets, many of whose rates are influenced by US rates.

The trilemma Considers small open economies in Asia, for example. Unlike the US, many of these economies are much below the pre-pandemic path and have existing slack, which is why core inflation has come off so sharply in their economies over the last year. Indeed, given their cyclical positions, their current real rates are too high. Ordinarily, they would have been cutting rates some quarters ago, but because their interest rate

TRACKING THE TREND

MSCI global equity index



differentials with the US Fed are at historical lows they are constrained from cutting until the Fed moves. Indonesia is a classic case in point. Domestic macro conditions are crying out for a cut. Yet, it cannot cut until Fed rates are lower, for fear of inviting currency pressures and imperiling financial stability. Indeed, if global financial conditions tighten further, Indonesia may be forced into a pro-cyclical hike. Several Asian economies are therefore trapped in the classical "trilemma". Higher neutral rates in the US will therefore spill and further weigh on already-uncertain growth prospects in many emerging markets.

Till debt do us apart But concerns about rates are not limited to just the short end of the curve. Debt levels in the United States look increasingly untenable. Debt to GDP jumped to 114 per cent of GDP in 2023 and is on course to exceed 130 per cent of GDP by 2028. If neutral rates are higher than presumed in the US, this further imperils debt sustainability. The US fiscal deficit – after adjusting for the student loan write-off – was incredibly still running above 8 per cent of GDP in 2023, according to Fitch. And given expansive fiscal promises by both candidates in the US election, there are no signs of any course correction. The optimists will argue the US benefits from



"exorbitant privilege" and can sustain higher levels of debt. But things are fine until they are not. With the Fed continuing with Quantitative Tightening, an ever-increasing fraction of fiscal issuance will have to be absorbed by the market. Is the current term-premium – which is very benign by historical standards – enough compensation to hold ever-increasing issuance? Will the US eventually face a "Liz Truss" moment? Will the monotonic rise in debt increase the risks of fiscal dominance? How much will a steepening US yield curve tighten monetary conditions around the world to the detriment of global growth? Market pricing appears blissfully oblivious to these risks. And none of this takes into account the risks emanating from the upcoming US election.

Litany of risks A second Trump presidency would significantly increase the odds of a trade-war with China alongside immigration curbs in the US. From an economics perspective, both of these constitute adverse "supply shocks" to the US economy. The inconvenient truth is high levels of immigration into the US have boosted the supply side the last few years, simultaneously fueling growth and tempering wage and core inflation. If that is reversed, and coupled with tariffs on China, expect higher prices and inflation in the near term and increased odds of an eventual recession as sentiment, business confidence and capex take a hit – all of which was evident in the 2018 trade war. Adverse supply shocks have the exact opposite effects of a soft landing. Equally unappreciated is the damage to China and Asia. Despite all the excitement about recent policy announcements, Chinese growth is still expected to be sub 5 per cent in both 2024 and 2025, according to the International Monetary Fund. Now overlay onto this the effects of large US tariffs on China, which are likely to be very deleterious. In turn, the risk is China retaliates with reciprocal tariffs, a weaker currency (the CNY depreciated 13 per cent in the 2018 war) and restricting Western use of critical minerals. A deepening and broadening trade war among the world's two largest economies will not only hurt both but also impart collateral damage

to the rest of the world. Asia, in particular, will be in the firing line. Some Asian economies benefited from trade-diversion in the 2018 trade war as China engaged in transshipment and simply shipped its exports to the US via third countries. This strategy is likely to attract punitive action this time around. So, at least in the near term, the rest of Asia will not be a beneficiary of Chinese transshipment. Instead, they will likely be the recipients of Chinese excess capacity increasingly directed their way, which risks hurting domestic growth and manufacturing, and likely create pressure to increase tariffs on Chinese imports in these economies. The trade war will only proliferate. Furthermore, these economies risk suffering a competitive disadvantage to China in third markets, as was the case in 2018, if the Chinese currency depreciates sharply.

A policy put? Given the litany of risks, why are markets so complacent? Is it because the evidence of the last 15 years suggests monetary and fiscal policy will jump right in to help at the first hint of trouble? But this is not 2019. Public debt levels have surged post-pandemic and fiscal space has been exhausted around the world. Similarly, monetary policy cannot be unconstrained. If a Trump Presidency slaps on tariffs and curbs immigration, its immediate impact will be inflationary, making it harder for the Fed to respond even if sentiment sours and growth slows. The world is beset with two wars, a US election whose outcome could upend the world order, a non-trivial risk of policy rates remaining "high-for-long", an absence of any fiscal space around the world, and growing concerns about US debt dynamics. But you'd never know if you simply looked at buoyant asset prices. Markets, of course, are entitled to look the other way and be blissfully oblivious or wantonly negligent. But ignoring risks does not mean they do not exist. It just means that if and when they fructify, the consequences are that much more pernicious.

Sajjid Z Chinoy is Head of Asia Economic Research at JPMorgan. All views are personal.

OPINION

The changing wedding business



AMBI PARAMESWARAN



Weddings have always been important in our country. But they are getting bigger and glitzier. The growth in weddings has thrown open numerous opportunities for marketers. At one time having a wedding in a five-star hotel or resort was a rarity reserved for the ultra-rich. Today it is a sign of success for even the upper middle classes. *Business Standard* (edition dated September 26, 2024) says with November 22, 23, 24 being among the most auspicious days of this wedding season, all five star hotels are running full. Multinational hotel chains are rolling out special Indian wedding services. Having a wedding in a hotel has added benefits to the hotel in the form of rooms for guests, food and beverage sales, concierge services, etc. The bigger families book out the entire hotel. I wonder if the Oberoi group is rethinking its old policy of "no wedding" as articulated by the Late Biki Oberoi. Companies that help other companies organise dealer conferences, product launch conferences, and MICE (meetings, incentives, conferences, exhibitions) at one time shunned the wedding business because it was "messy". That has changed. EEMA India (Event and Entertainment Management Association) has embraced weddings as a major source of revenue and growth. You want a top-flight event company to handle your daughter's or son's wedding? They will be ready with a host of services which may include picking up guests from the airport to waving them goodbye. Oh, you want to have the wedding in Mexico? No problem. You want Bollywood celebrities to meet and greet your guests? Done. You want thematic dinners and lunches? Name your theme. Or we will suggest themes and you can pick one. As I have mentioned in my book, "For God's Sake – An Adman on the Business of Religion", I was a jury member at the EEMA India Awards

some years ago. I saw they had categories such as consumer product launch, car launch, etc. I was wondering when I would get to see wedding as an event. I was then told that weddings were so big there were three categories: Below ₹1 crore, ₹1 crore to ₹5 crore, and above ₹5 crore. This was a some years ago, now it may be different. Each entry came with a video and a photo album. Some reports say it is the fourth largest industry in India with annual spending of \$130 million (PL Capital quoting *The Economist*). But in our management education we are yet to fully grasp its importance. I have asked my students at SPJIMR to name two "celebrations" that unite all Indians across the country. I give them the first, Diwali. Then I let them struggle with various festivals: Holi, Dussehra, Independence Day, etc, before I tell them I was asking for "celebrations" and reveal that it is the Great Indian Wedding that is common across the country. There has been a slow transformation of the Great Indian Wedding. At one time in Kerala, wedding used to be a simple affair, lasting 15 minutes or less. My students do not believe this and there are many "what" from the audience. In many parts of South India, there was no idea of a 'Sangeet' before the wedding. Weddings are solemnised with vedic rituals during the day in South and in the night in North India. The growth of mass media and the importance of weddings in Bollywood movies have created a homogenised wedding pattern across India. It is likely that Sangeet is a part of many south Indian weddings today. Mehndi, which used to be blobs on the hands of the

bride and her friends in Tamil Nadu, has now given way to elaborate patterns to the extent that a friend in New York, a talented designer, has a side gig as a mehndi artist. The reception function in the evening with some form of musical entertainment has also become standard fare. From being a one-day affair with two events, most weddings today, even among middle class families, have at least three events spanning two days or more. I understand this is not just true of Hindu weddings but are also seen across other religious denominations. I call this the "Punjabification" or "Bollywoodification" of Indian weddings. What was once a solemn vedic ritual is today a celebration for the entire extended family. And why not? With families living in distant cities, even continents, weddings are seen as an occasion for cousins and uncles to congregate under one roof for two or three days. There could be another reason for the growing appetite for wedding celebrations. As a country we have lived a frugal life for decades. We do not want to splurge on things, wondering if we will be wealthy down the road. The increased spends on weddings is legitimising expenses at one level. And in a way it is also signaling increased consumer confidence about the future – theirs and their children's. Marketers are waking up to the fact and interestingly hotel brands are first off the block, it seems. *Ambi Parameswaran is an independent brand strategist and founder of Brand-building.com. He can be reached at ambibngp@brand-building.com*

SHAKTI SOLAR PUMPS

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS Q2 FY 25 VS Q2 FY 24

| | 317% | 879% | 1784% | 1637% | 1487% |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | Total Revenue | EBIDTA | PBT | PAT | EPS |
| | ₹ 640.32 Cr/v/s ₹ 153.53 Cr | ₹ 148.73 Cr/v/s ₹ 15.19 Cr | ₹ 138.46 Cr/v/s ₹ 7.35 Cr | ₹ 101.42 Cr/v/s ₹ 5.84 Cr | ₹ 50.62 v/s ₹ 3.19 |

STATEMENT OF UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2024

(Rs. In Crores, unless otherwise stated)

| S.No | Particulars | Consolidated | | | | | | Standalone | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | Quarter Ended on | | Half Yearly | | Year ended on | Quarter Ended on | | Half Yearly | | Year ended on | | |
| | | September 30, 2024 | June 30, 2024 | September 30, 2023 | September 30, 2024 | September 30, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | September 30, 2024 | June 30, 2024 | September 30, 2023 | September 30, 2024 | September 30, 2023 | March 31, 2024 |
| | | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Audited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Audited |
| 1 | Total Income | 640.32 | 670.52 | 153.53 | 1,210.84 | 267.13 | 1,374.31 | 631.83 | 660.31 | 135.13 | 1,192.14 | 244.00 | 1,303.23 |
| 2 | Net Profit before tax | 138.46 | 125.58 | 7.35 | 264.03 | 8.09 | 189.90 | 126.33 | 121.50 | 1.51 | 247.83 | 5.02 | 158.69 |
| 3 | Profit for the period / year | 101.42 | 92.68 | 5.84 | 194.08 | 6.85 | 141.71 | 94.11 | 90.49 | 0.87 | 184.60 | 5.29 | 117.14 |
| 4 | Total Comprehensive Income for the period/year | 101.22 | 92.85 | 6.08 | 194.06 | 7.17 | 141.32 | 93.54 | 90.54 | 0.96 | 184.08 | 5.37 | 116.58 |
| 5 | Paid-up equity share capital (Face Value: Rs.10/- per share) | 20.04 | 20.04 | 18.38 | 20.04 | 18.38 | 20.04 | 20.04 | 20.04 | 18.38 | 20.04 | 18.38 | 20.04 |
| 6 | Earnings per equity share (In Rupees) for (Not annualised except year end) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (1) Basic | 50.62 | 46.24 | 3.19 | 96.87 | 3.72 | 76.91 | 46.97 | 45.17 | 0.47 | 92.14 | 2.88 | 63.58 |
| | (2) Diluted | 50.62 | 46.24 | 3.19 | 96.87 | 3.72 | 76.91 | 46.97 | 45.17 | 0.47 | 92.14 | 2.88 | 63.58 |

- The above results of Shakti Pumps (India) Limited and its branch (the 'Company') and its Subsidiaries (together referred to as 'Group') were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on October 25, 2024.
- The Statutory Auditors of the Company have conducted a "Limited Review" of the above Unaudited Stand alone and Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2024.
- The above results of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34"), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the other accounting principles generally accepted in India.
- Since the segment information as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" is provided on the basis of consolidated financial results, the same is not provided separately in standalone financial results.
- The Company from the quarter ended June 2024, has changed its rounding off denomination to crores from lakhs in order to make it more useful to users of financial results. Accordingly, the figures of the comparative period have also been changed to give this effect. Further, the said change is in line with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Previous period figures have been reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform with current period's classification.

*Executable over next 12 months.

देश का पम्प शक्ति सोलर पम्प

SHAKTI PUMPS (INDIA) LIMITED

Place : Indore
Date: 25th October, 2024

CIN : L29120MP1995PLC009327 | Web: www.shaktipumps.com | E-mail: info@shaktipumps.com, sales@shaktipumps.com
Corporate Office : Plot No. C-04, Silver Spring, Phase-2, Business Park, By-Pass Road, Opp D Mart, Indore-452020, (M.P.) INDIA. Tel.: +91 731 3835000
Regd. Office / Factory Add. : Plot No. 401, 402 & 413, Industrial Area, Sector - 3, Pithampur-454774, Dist. Dhar (M.P.) INDIA. Tel.: +91 7292 410500

For: Shakti Pumps (India) Limited
SD/-
Ramesh Patidar
Managing Director
(DIN: 00931437)

वर्ष 17
अंक 208
10 पृष्ठ
मूल्य 5 रुपये

शनिवार, 26 अक्टूबर 2024
कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, नई दिल्ली, भोपाल,
मुंबई और लखनऊ से प्रकाशित।

एक नज़र

मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा
दोगुनी हुई

केंद्र सरकार ने शुक्रवार को प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना (पीएमएमवाई) के तहत ऋण सीमा दोगुनी कर मौजूदा 10 लाख रुपये से 20 लाख रुपये कर दी है। इसके लिए नई श्रेणी 'तरुण प्लस' बनाई गई है। वित्त मंत्रालय ने कहा कि इस वृद्धि के माध्यम से हम मुद्रा योजना के समग्र उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जिसके तहत उन लोगों को धन मुहैया कराना है, जिन्हें नहीं मिल पाता। खासकर इससे उभरते उद्यमियों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और उनकी वृद्धि और विस्तार में मदद मिलेगी।

म्युचुअल फंड निवेशकों
की संख्या 5 करोड़ के पार

शेयर बाजार में लगातार तेजी और इक्विटी फंडों की पेशकश में बढ़ोतरी से पिछले 12 महीने में म्युचुअल फंडों से करीब 1 करोड़ नए निवेशक जुड़े हैं। यह जानकारी एसोसिएशन ऑफ म्युचुअल फंड्स इन इंडिया (एफ्मी) के आंकड़ों से मिली। निवेशकों के जुड़ने की रफ्तार इससे पिछले 12 महीने के मुकाबले दोगुनी से ज्यादा रही। म्युचुअल फंडों ने अक्टूबर 2022 से सितंबर 2023 के दौरान सिर्फ 44 लाख निवेशक जोड़े थे।

डीएलएफ का शुद्ध लाभ
दोगुना से ज्यादा

रियल एस्टेट कंपनी डीएलएफ का एकीकृत शुद्ध लाभ चालू वित्त वर्ष की जुलाई-सितंबर तिमाही में दोगुना से ज्यादा होकर 1,381.08 करोड़ रुपये रहा। बीते वित्त वर्ष की समान तिमाही में कंपनी का शुद्ध लाभ 622.78 करोड़ रुपये था। डीएलएफ ने कहा कि उसकी कुल आय बढ़कर सितंबर तिमाही में 2,180.83 करोड़ रुपये रही जो पिछले वित्त वर्ष की समान तिमाही में 1,476.42 करोड़ रुपये थी। बाजार पूंजीकरण के हिसाब से डीएलएफ देश की सबसे बड़ी रियल एस्टेट कंपनी है।

आज का सवाल

मुद्रा ऋण की सीमा बढ़ाए जाने से स्वरोजगार को मिलेगा बढ़ावा?
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आप अपना जवाब एसएमएस भी कर सकते हैं।
यदि आपका जवाब हां है तो Y और यदि नहीं है तो N लिखकर 57007 पर भेजें।

पिछले सवाल का नतीजा
क्या एनवीडिया संग रिलायंस के करार से एआई को मिलेगा दम?
हां 75% नहीं 25%

व्यापार गोष्ठी

विमानों में बम की अपवाहों से कैसे निपटें?
अपनी राय पूरे पते के साथ हमें इस पते पर भेजें:

बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड, नेहरू हाउस, 4 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002 फैक्स नंबर - 011-23720201 या फिर ई-मेल करें goshthi@bsmail.in

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बिज़नेस स्टैंडर्ड



► पृष्ठ 10
विदेश से भी भारत में स्विगी पर कर सकेंगे खाना ऑर्डर

पीयूष गोयल ► पृष्ठ 4
डेरी कारोबार खोलने पर जोर दिया तो ईयू से समझौता नहीं



डॉलर रु. 84.10 (अपरिवर्तित) | यूरो रु. 91.0 ▲ 20 पैसे | सेना (10 ग्राम) रु. 77703 ▼ 230 रु. | सेंसेक्स 79402.30 ▼ 662.90 | निफ्टी 24180.80 ▼ 218.60 | निफ्टी फ्यूचर्स 24192.80 ▲ 11.90 | बैंट कूड 75.0 ▲ 0.50 डॉलर

सेंसेक्स 80 हजार से नीचे

लगातार चौथे हफ्ते गिरे बाजार, इस हफ्ते निफ्टी 2.7% और सेंसेक्स 2.2% टूटा

सुंदर सेतुरामन
मुंबई, 25 अक्टूबर

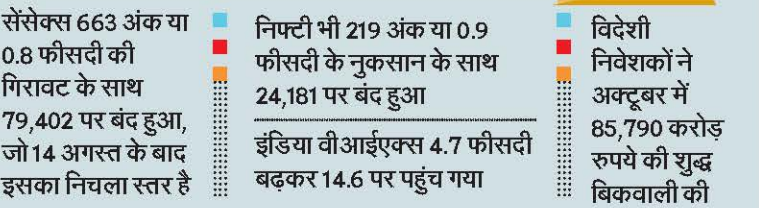
बाजार में गिरावट का सिलसिला आज भी बना रहा और बेंचमार्क सूचकांक करीब 1 फीसदी की गिरावट पर बंद हुए। विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो निवेशकों की सतत बिकवाली से दोनों सूचकांकों में 14 महीने में सबसे लंबी साप्ताहिक गिरावट दर्ज की गई। इसके साथ ही ब्लूचिप फर्मों के नतीजे उम्मीद के अनुरूप नहीं रहने और शेयरों के ऊंचे मूल्यांकन की चिंता से भी गिरावट को बल मिला है।

सेंसेक्स 663 अंक या 0.8 फीसदी की गिरावट के साथ 79,402 पर बंद हुआ, जो 14 अगस्त के बाद इसका निचला स्तर है। निफ्टी भी 219 अंक या 0.9 फीसदी के नुकसान के साथ 24,181 पर बंद हुआ। इस हफ्ते निफ्टी में 2.7 फीसदी और सेंसेक्स में 2.2 फीसदी की गिरावट आई है। सूचकांक लगातार चौथे सप्ताह नुकसान में बंद हुए, जो अगस्त 2023 के बाद इनका सबसे खराब साप्ताहिक प्रदर्शन है। सेंसेक्स अपने सर्वाधिक उच्चतम स्तर से 7.6 फीसदी और निफ्टी करीब 8 फीसदी नीचे आ गया है। बाजार में उठापटक को मापने वाला सूचकांक इंडिया वीआईएक्स 4.7 फीसदी बढ़कर 14.6 पर पहुंच गया।

निफ्टी मिडकैप में 1.9 फीसदी और स्मॉलकैप में 2.2 फीसदी की गिरावट दर्ज की गई। बंबई स्टॉक एक्सचेंज पर सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों का बाजार पूंजीकरण 6.8 लाख करोड़ रुपये घटकर 43.7 लाख करोड़ रुपये रहा। इस महीने



14 महीने में सबसे लंबी साप्ताहिक गिरावट



अभी तक देश के बाजार पूंजीकरण में करीब 37.4 लाख करोड़ रुपये की कमी आई है। कंपनियों की आय निराशाजनक रहने से विश्लेषक वित्त वर्ष 2025 और वित्त वर्ष 2026 के लिए अपने अनुमान में कटीती के लिए बाध्य हुए हैं।

मार्सेलस इन्वेस्टमेंट मैनेजर्स के संस्थापक

और मुख्य निवेश अधिकारी सौरभ मुखर्जी ने कहा, 'अर्थव्यवस्था में स्पष्ट रूप से नरमी है और आय वृद्धि हर दिन निराशाजनक हो रही है, जिससे बाजार में गिरावट देखी जा रही है। 3 साल तक शानदार प्रदर्शन के बाद भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में थोड़ी नरमी दिख रही है।'

(शेष पृष्ठ 9 पर)

टाटा-एयरबस सी-295
कारखाने का उद्घाटन
सोमवार को

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और स्पेन के प्रधानमंत्री पेद्रो सांचेज 28 अक्टूबर को गुजरात के वडोदरा में टाटा एडवॉंस्ड सिस्टम्स की सी-295 विमान असेंबली लाइन का उद्घाटन करेंगे। सांचेज 27 से 29 अक्टूबर को भारत की आधिकारिक यात्रा पर रहेंगे। यह भारत में निजी क्षेत्र का पहला सैन्य विमान विनिर्माण कारखाना होगा। सरकार ने इसे विमानन क्षेत्र में प्रमुख 'मेक इन इंडिया' पहल के रूप में वर्णित किया है। एयरबस स्पेन के सहयोग से टाटा एडवॉंस्ड सिस्टम्स द्वारा स्थापित कारखाने में बनने वाले एयरबस सी-295 परिवहन विमान को भारतीय वायु सेना में तैनात किया जाएगा। इस परियोजना का शिलान्यास 30 अक्टूबर, 2022 को प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने किया था और दो साल बाद सोमवार को इसका उद्घाटन किया जाएगा।

रोजगार सृजन
बड़ा वैश्विक
मसला: वित्त मंत्री

वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने कहा है कि लगातार चल रही आर्थिक चुनौतियां और प्रौद्योगिकी में तेजी से हो रहे बदलाव रोजगार बाजार में जा रहे युवाओं के लिए जरूरी कौशल को नए सिरे से परिभाषित कर रहे हैं। इसके कारण रोजगार दुनिया भर में सबसे अहम समस्या बन गया है। विश्व बैंक अधिक रोजगार उत्पन्न करने में कैसे मदद कर सकता है, इस विषय पर वॉशिंगटन डीसी में चल रही चर्चा के दौरान वित्त मंत्री ने यह बात कही। सीतारमण ने आंकड़ों, विश्लेषण और ज्ञान पर आधारित काम से जुड़े रोजगार सृजन करने वाले उच्च प्राथमिकता के कौशल क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने के लिए विश्व बैंक से देशों के साथ सहयोग करने का आह्वान किया, जिसमें रोजगार के सृजन, कौशल के मिलान और श्रमिकों को बनाए रखने जैसे मसलों पर ध्यान केंद्रित हो।

जर्मनी ने कुशल कर्मियों का बीजा बढ़ाया

शुभायन चक्रवर्ती और शिवा राजौरा
नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने आज कहा कि जर्मनी ने कुशल भारतीयों के लिए बीजा की संख्या सालाना 20,000 से बढ़ाकर 90,000 प्रति वर्ष कर दी है। जर्मन चांसलर ओलाफ शोलज तीन दिवसीय द्विपक्षीय भरोलत यात्रा पर हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने जर्मनी के कारोबारियों के 18वें एशिया-प्रशांत सम्मेलन को संबोधित करते हुए कहा, 'दुनिया की दो अग्रणी अर्थव्यवस्थाएं साथ मिलकर वैश्विक भलाई के लिए एक ताकत बन सकती हैं और भारत

घोषणा पत्र ध्यान केंद्रित करने से इसकी रूपरेखा मिल सकती है। इसमें जर्मनी का समग्र दृष्टिकोण और रणनीतिक साझेदारी को आगे बढ़ाने की प्रतिबद्धता स्पष्ट तौर पर दिखती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इससे जर्मनी की आर्थिक वृद्धि को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा।'

पिछले साल नई दिल्ली में स्वीकार किए गए जी20 'कौशल आधारित प्रवास मार्ग' ढांचे के तहत जर्मनी के साथ पहला समझौता होगा। इससे शिक्षण, नर्सिंग और विनिर्माण जैसे गैर-पारंपरिक क्षेत्रों के भारतीय कार्यबल की आवाजाही में मदद मिलेगी। बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड ने पिछले सप्ताह ऐसी एक खबर दी थी। सूत्रों ने तब बताया कि हाल के वर्षों में जर्मनी जाने वाले भारतीय कुशल कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है और कौशल संबंधी व्यवसायों में काम करने वाले भारतीय कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़कर करीब 1,37,000 हो गई है।

जर्मनी में कामकाजी उम्र की आबादी में गिरावट आई है और नई एवं उभरती तकनीकों में अपेक्षाकृत कम प्रशिक्षित कार्यबल एक प्रमुख समस्या बनती जा रही है। उदाहरण के लिए, जर्मनी ने 2024 के पहले 6 महीनों में 80,000 कामकाजी बीजा जारी किए और उनमें आधे बीजा कुशल



जर्मन चांसलर ओलाफ शोलज के साथ प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी

श्रमिकों के लिए थे। वहां की एक प्रमुख आर्थिक थिंक टैंक जर्मन इकॉनॉमिक इंस्टीट्यूट ने पिछले साल बताया था कि देश में कार्यबल की कमी है। उसने कहा था कि 2023 में जर्मनी में 5,70,000 रोजगार के पद खाली रह गए थे।

भारतीयों के लिए बीजा कोटा बढ़ाने की ताजा घोषणा कुशल श्रम जुटाने संबंधी जर्मनी की नई रणनीति का हिस्सा है। सूत्रों ने कहा कि 2022 में जर्मनी के साथ आत्रजन एवं मोबिलिटी समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने के बाद दोनों पक्षों के बीच तालमेल लगातार जारी है। विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुसार, मई तक जर्मनी ने 2.8 लाख प्रवासी भारतीयों की

अगवाणी की। इसमें भारतीय मूल के 52,864 व्यक्ति भी थे।

साल 2023-24 के शीतकालीन सत्र के लिए जर्मनी में पंजीकृत 49,483 छात्रों के साथ भारतीय वहां के अंतरराष्ट्रीय छात्रों का सबसे बड़ा समूह भी था। मगर दिसंबर, 2022 में जर्मनी की सरकार ने कहा था कि वहां 5,000 भारतीय नागरिक अवैध रूप से रह रहे थे।

मोदी ने प्रधानमंत्री आवास पर शोलज के साथ बातचीत की। बाद में दोनों नेताओं ने 7वें अंतरसरकारी परामर्श की सह-अध्यक्षता की जहां शहरों में ग्रीन मोबिलिटी, उन्नत सामग्रियों में अनुसंधान और कौशल विकास के उद्देश्य से कई समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। उन्होंने बेहतर सुरक्षा एवं रक्षा साझेदारी, प्रतिभाओं की आवाजाही बढ़ाने और आर्थिक सहयोग में विस्तार जैसे मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा की।

जर्मन चांसलर दिल्ली के अपने कार्यक्रमों के बाद स्कोलज गोवा भी जाएंगे जहां वह जर्मनी के दो नौसैनिक जहाजों- फ्रिगेट बाडेन-वुर्टेमबर्ग और सहायक जहाज फ्रैंकफर्ट एम मेन का स्वागत करेंगे। साल 2021 में पदभार ग्रहण करने के बाद शोलज की यह तीसरी भारत यात्रा है। इससे पहले 2023 में जी20 शिखर सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए वह भारत आए थे।

SHAKTI SOLAR PUMPS

INNOVATION THAT BENEFITS ALL

ORDER BOOK

INR **1800*** CR

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS Q2 FY 25 VS Q2 FY 24

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 317% | 879% | 1784% | 1637% | 1487% |
| Total Revenue | EBIDTA | PBT | PAT | EPS |
| ₹ 640.32 Cr/v/s ₹ 153.53 Cr | ₹ 148.73 Cr/v/s ₹ 15.19 Cr | ₹ 138.46 Cr/v/s ₹ 7.35 Cr | ₹ 101.42 Cr/v/s ₹ 5.84 Cr | ₹ 50.62 v/s ₹ 3.19 |

STATEMENT OF UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED AND STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2024

(Rs. In Crores, unless otherwise stated)

| S.No | Particulars | Consolidated | | | | | Standalone | | | | |
|------|---|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | Quarter Ended on | | Half Yearly | | Year ended on | Quarter Ended on | | Half Yearly | | Year ended on |
| | | September 30, 2024 | June 30, 2024 | September 30, 2023 | September 30, 2024 | September 30, 2023 | September 30, 2024 | June 30, 2024 | September 30, 2023 | September 30, 2023 | March 31, 2024 |
| | | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Audited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Unaudited | Audited |
| 1 | Total Income | 640.32 | 670.62 | 153.53 | 1,210.84 | 267.13 | 1,374.31 | 631.83 | 580.31 | 135.13 | 1,303.23 |
| 2 | Net Profit before tax | 138.45 | 125.58 | 7.35 | 264.03 | 8.06 | 189.80 | 126.33 | 121.50 | 1.51 | 158.69 |
| 4 | Profit for the period / year | 101.42 | 92.66 | 5.84 | 194.08 | 6.85 | 141.71 | 94.11 | 90.49 | 0.87 | 117.14 |
| 5 | Total Comprehensive Income for the period/year | 101.22 | 92.85 | 6.08 | 194.08 | 7.17 | 141.32 | 93.54 | 90.54 | 0.96 | 116.66 |
| 6 | Paid-up equity share capital (Face Value: Rs.10/- per share) | 20.04 | 20.04 | 18.38 | 20.04 | 18.38 | 20.04 | 20.04 | 20.04 | 18.38 | 20.04 |
| 7 | Earnings per equity share (In Rupees) for (Net annualised, except year end) | 50.62 | 48.24 | 3.19 | 98.87 | 3.72 | 76.81 | 46.87 | 45.17 | 0.47 | 63.58 |
| | (1) Basic | 50.62 | 48.24 | 3.19 | 98.87 | 3.72 | 76.81 | 46.87 | 45.17 | 0.47 | 63.58 |
| | (2) Diluted | | | | | | | | | | |

- The above results of Shakti Pumps (India) Limited and its branch (the 'Company') and its Subsidiaries (together referred to as 'Group') were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on October 25, 2024.
- The Statutory Auditors of the Company have conducted a "Limited Review" of the above Unaudited Stand alone and Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2024.
- The above results of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34"), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the other accounting principles generally accepted in India.
- Since the segment information as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" is provided on the basis of consolidated financial results, the same is not provided separately in standalone financial results.
- The Company from the quarter ended June 2024, has changed its rounding off denomination to crores from lakhs in order to make it more useful to users of financial results. Accordingly, the figures of the comparative period have also been changed to give this effect. Further, the said change is in line with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Previous period figures have been reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform with current period's classification.

***Executable over next 12 months.**

देश का पम्प शक्ति सोलर पम्प

SHAKTI PUMPS (INDIA) LIMITED

CIN : L29120MP1995PLC009327 | Web: www.shaktipumps.com | E-mail: info@shaktipumps.com, sales@shaktipumps.com

Corporate Office : Plot No. C-04, Silver Spring, Phase-2, Business Park, By-Pass Road, Opp D Mart, Indore-452020. (M.P.) INDIA. Tel.: +91 731 3635000

Regd. Office / Factory Add. : Plot No. 401, 402 & 413, Industrial Area, Sector - 3, Pithampur-454774, Dist. Dhar (M.P.) INDIA. Tel.: +91 7292 410500

For: Shakti Pumps (India) Limited

SD/-

Ramesh Patidar

Managing Director

(DIN: 00931437)

