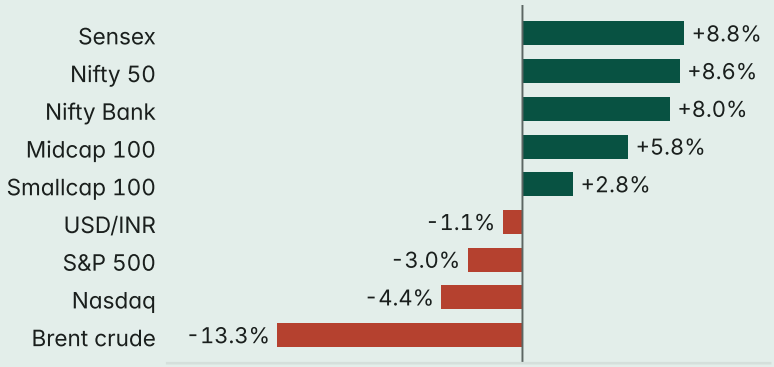
SRF Capital Studio

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 6, 2026 · ISSUE 01

Market Watch

India macro & markets, explained — what moved, why, and what it means for business

Chart of the Week: India Rallied While Wall Street Slid



Source: SRF verified data ledger (weekly change; US and Brent to Thu 5 Nov). As of 6 November 2026.

Why this chart matters

Money moves to where the outlook improves fastest. This week three things improved for India at once: oil fell, US interest rates eased, and investors started pulling money out of AI-heavy markets. The Nifty 50 rose 8.58% while the Nasdaq fell 4.41%.

Our read: a powerful relief rally, driven by foreign money returning, not yet a new trend. The Nifty is still down 4.21% for 2026, and oil is still up 61.53% since January.

The week in one minute

1. **Best week in six years.** The Nifty 50 rose 8.58% to 25,030.35 and the Sensex 8.82%, with gains on all five trading days.
2. **Oil cracked.** Brent fell 13.35% to $98.29/bbl on hopes of a de-escalation in the US–Iran war after the US midterm elections.
3. **Foreign money came back.** FIIs bought a net ₹32,210 crore of shares Monday to Thursday, including the largest single-day FII purchase since February 2021.
4. **The rupee and bonds rallied.** The rupee strengthened 1.07% to 93.91 per dollar; the 10-year G-sec yield fell 24 bp to 7.17%.
5. **Wall Street went the other way.** The S&P 500 fell 2.99% as AI stocks sold off; Thursday was its worst day since April 2025.
6. **Inflation is the catch.** September CPI rose to 5.54%, which is why the RBI raised rates in October and keeps a tightening stance.

Market Summary

Indian Equities: Large caps led: the Nifty 50 gained 8.58% and Nifty Bank 8.04%, while small caps rose a smaller 2.77%. Financials, realty and oil and gas led; IT and pharma lagged.

Rates: The 10-year G-sec yield fell 24 bp to 7.17% as cheaper oil calmed inflation fears. Since the end of 2025 it has risen 58 bp.

Rupee: The rupee closed at 93.91 per dollar, its strongest since April, helped by foreign inflows and cheaper oil. Since January the rupee has weakened 4.50%.

Commodities: Brent dipped below the $100 mark mid-week, then settled at $98.29/bbl on Thursday as fresh tanker attacks near the Strait of Hormuz pushed it back up.

Economic Summary

RBI: The repo rate is 5.50% after October's hike from 5.25%, with a stance of calibrated tightening. Next meeting: 2–4 December.

Inflation: CPI inflation rose to 5.54% in Sep 2026 from 4.83%; food inflation reached 7.74%.

Growth: October activity held up: manufacturing PMI 54.7, services PMI 55.8 (a four-month high), and gross GST collections of ₹2.31 lakh crore, up 22.9%.

US–India: Democrats won the House in the US midterms. Markets read this as lowering the odds of a prolonged Iran war but raising regulatory risk for US AI firms.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

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The Big Picture

SECTION 1

One election, two markets: India rallied on cheaper oil while the world sold AI stocks

START HERE · THE BASICS

Markets are joined by a few simple pipes. **Oil is India's largest import**, so when it falls, India needs fewer dollars, the rupee firms, inflation fears ease and bond yields fall. **Global money goes where returns look best for the risk**: when the most crowded trade (US AI stocks) wobbles, investors look for markets that are cheap and not exposed to it. This week both pipes flowed India's way.

THE MOOD DIAL

GLOBAL RISK APPETITE

Risk-off

Risk-off | Cautious | Neutral | Constructive | Risk-on

Analyst override (model reads "Insufficient data"): only two of the six global components passed our two-source check this week. The verified evidence (the S&P 500's worst day since April 2025, the Nasdaq sliding into a correction, and steep falls in Japan and South Korea on Friday) points clearly to risk-off.

US stocks (S&P 500)	−2.99%	headwind
US 10-year yield	−10 bp	supportive

INDIA MARKET CONDITIONS

Risk-on score +1.00

Risk-off | Cautious | Neutral | Constructive | Risk-on

Nifty 50	+8.58%	supportive
Foreign investor flows (₹ cr)	+32,210	supportive
USD/INR (rupee)	−1.07%	supportive
10-yr G-sec yield	−24 bp	supportive
Brent crude (India's biggest import)	−13.35%	supportive

India and the world diverged sharply. Every Indian component we track was supportive: stocks up, foreign buying, a stronger rupee, lower yields and cheaper oil. Globally, the AI sell-off made investors defensive. When the two readings split like this, the driver is specific to India (here, oil and valuation), and the rally depends on those drivers holding.

Method: each weekly move is scaled to −1…+1 ("+" = supportive of risk-taking) and averaged; fixed components and scales keep weeks comparable. A description, not a forecast.

How it connected: from the US election to Indian share prices

START
US midterms: Democrats won control of the House

→

OIL
Hopes of an Iran de-escalation; Brent down 13.35% on the week

→

RUPEE & BONDS
Rupee up 1.07%; 10-yr yield down 24 bp

→

GLOBAL MONEY
AI stocks fall (Nasdaq down 4.41%); funds rotate to India

→

FOR INDIAN BUSINESS
Cheaper inputs, a firmer rupee and a reopened window for raising capital

The scoreboard

Market	Level	1 Week	YTD
INDIA			
Nifty 50	25,030.35	+8.58%	−4.21%
Sensex	81,028.02	+8.82%	—
Nifty Bank	59,086.00	+8.04%	—
Nifty Smallcap 100	18,975.05	+2.77%	—
10-yr G-sec yield (benchmark) ‡	7.17%	−24 bp	+58 bp
USD/INR (rupees per dollar)	93.91	−1.07%	+4.50%
GLOBAL			
S&P 500	7,353.73	−2.99%	+7.42%
Nasdaq Composite	24,315.00	−4.41%	+4.62%
US 10-yr Treasury yield	4.84%	−10 bp	—
COMMODITIES			
Brent crude (front month)	$98.29/bbl	−13.35%	+61.53%
WTI crude	$90.52/bbl	−13.06%	+57.65%
Brent in rupees (₹/bbl)	₹9,230	−14.28%	+68.79%

Source: SRF verified data ledger. US markets and crude to Thu 5 Nov. Yields: changes in basis points (1 bp = 0.01 percentage point). 10-yr G-sec YTD compares different benchmark bonds.

Indian Equities & Positioning

SECTION 2

A large-cap, foreign-led surge: the Nifty's best week in six years

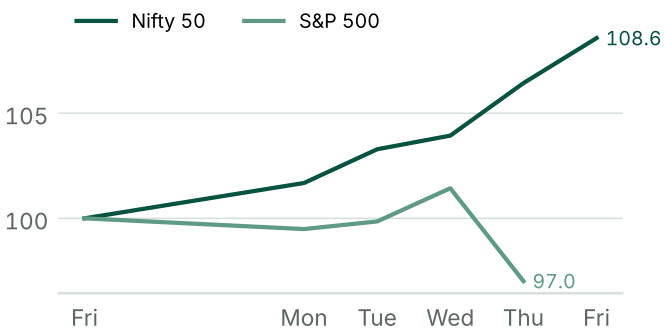
START HERE · THE BASICS

A share price is what investors pay today for a slice of future profits. **It moves when expected profits change (costs, demand) or when the return investors demand changes (interest rates, risk).** The Nifty 50 holds India's largest companies, where foreign investors are most active; mid and small caps are owned mainly by Indian investors.

NIFTY 50	SENSEX	NIFTY BANK	NIFTY MIDCAP 100	NIFTY SMALLCAP 100
25,030.35	81,028.02	59,086.00	60,606.65	18,975.05
1W +8.58% · YTD −4.21%	1W +8.82% ·	1W +8.04% ·	1W +5.77% ·	1W +2.77% ·

INDIA VS THE US, DAY BY DAY

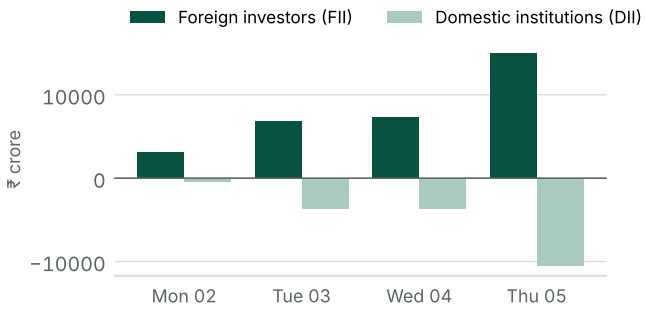
Nifty 50 and S&P 500, 30 Oct = 100



Source: SRF verified data ledger (figures cross-checked in the data ledger).

WHO WAS BUYING

Net purchases of Indian shares, Mon–Thu (₹ crore)



Source: NSE provisional data via FII&DII Data, Tradebrains, Trendlyne; Friday not yet published (figures cross-checked in the data ledger).

WHAT HAPPENED

The Nifty 50 rose 8.58% to 25,030.35. Gains were concentrated in large companies: Nifty Bank climbed 8.04%, but the Midcap 100 rose 5.77% and the Smallcap 100 only 2.77%. Financials (NBFCs, capital-market firms), realty and oil and gas led; IT and pharma barely moved. Even after this week, the Nifty is down 4.21% for 2026.

WHY IT HAPPENED

Foreign investors returned in force, buying ₹32,210 crore Monday to Thursday, while domestic institutions sold a net ₹18,228 crore, taking profits. FIIs buy mostly large, liquid stocks, which explains why the rally was led by the top of the market. They were drawn by cheaper oil, easing US yields and India's low exposure to AI stocks.

POSITIONING AND VOLATILITY

Volatility rose sharply on Friday even as prices climbed, as traders bought protection after the global sell-off. Sources disagreed on the exact India VIX close, so we do not print one. A nervous rally is less settled than a calm one.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR INDIAN BUSINESSES

Raising capital: a foreign-led rally reopens the window for large share sales (QIPs, block deals, IPOs); mid-sized firms should not assume the same appetite, since domestic institutions were sellers.

Banks and lenders: higher bank share prices lower the cost of raising equity and support credit growth.

Exporters and IT: the rally largely passed them by, and a firmer rupee trims rupee earnings.

Everyone: this is a flow-driven move; if foreign money turns, large caps feel it first.

WHAT COULD MAKE THIS VIEW WRONG

The rally rests on oil staying lower; Brent rebounded on Thursday after new tanker attacks. A rebound in US tech could also pull rotating money back out of India.

Rates, Liquidity & the Rupee

SECTION 3

Bond yields and the rupee both improved sharply, on cheaper oil and foreign inflows

START HERE · THE BASICS

A **bond yield** is the return lenders earn by lending to the government; it sets the floor for every borrowing cost in India. It falls when inflation fears or expected RBI hikes ease. **The rupee** is priced by supply and demand for dollars: oil importers and departing foreign investors need dollars; exporters and arriving investors supply them. Oil sits at the centre of both.

10-YR G-SEC (5 NOV) ‡	RBI REPO RATE	USD/INR (RUPEES PER ...	INDIA FX RESERVES	BRENT IN RUPEES (₹/B...
7.17%	**5.50%**	**93.91**	**$717.1 bn**	**₹9,230**
1W **−24 bp** · YTD **+58 bp**	hiked 25 bp on 7 Oct 2026	1W **−1.07%** · YTD **+4.50%**	1W **−2.7** ·	1W **−14.28%** · YTD **+68.79%**

RATES: WHAT HAPPENED AND WHY

The 10-year G-sec yield fell 24 bp to 7.17% (Thursday close; Friday's was not yet published), its lowest since late September. Cheaper oil reduces the inflation risk that led the RBI to raise the repo rate to 5.50% in October, so markets now expect fewer further hikes.

The long view: yields are still 58 bp higher than at the end of 2025, when a different bond was the benchmark. The war-driven oil shock and October's hike pushed borrowing costs up through the year.

RUPEE: WHAT HAPPENED AND WHY

The rupee strengthened 1.07% to 93.91 per dollar, its strongest close since April. Three forces combined: heavy foreign buying of Indian shares, cheaper oil cutting importers' dollar needs, and lower US yields.

FX reserves fell to $717.1 bn in the week to 30 October (down $2.7 bn), reflecting earlier RBI dollar sales to support the rupee. Over 2026 the rupee is still weaker by 4.50%.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR INDIAN BUSINESSES

Business type	Effect this week	Plain-language reason
Oil, chemicals, airlines, electronics importers	Helped	Oil is cheaper and each dollar of imports costs fewer rupees; Brent in rupees fell 14.28%.
Companies with dollar loans	Helped	Repayments cost less in rupees, but the rupee is still weaker than in January, so keep hedges in place.
IT, pharma, textile exporters	Slightly hurt	Dollar revenues convert into fewer rupees than last week.
Borrowers (bonds and bank loans)	Mixed	Bond yields fell, but bank loan rates follow the higher repo rate; do not expect cheaper bank credit soon.
US firms with Indian cost centres (GCCs)	Slightly hurt	Indian salaries and rent cost a little more in dollars than last week.

WHAT TO WATCH

- October CPI on Thursday 12 November: a high reading revives expectations of another hike at the 2–4 December meeting
- Whether foreign buying continues once Friday's flow data are published
- Oil: every sustained move in Brent shows up in the rupee within days

Commodities & Global Markets

SECTION 4

Oil fell to its lowest since August as AI stocks had their worst day since April 2025

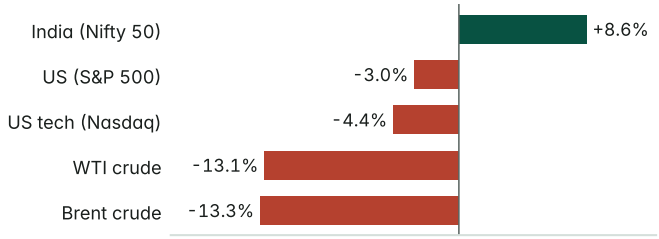
START HERE · THE BASICS

Global markets reach India through three doors: **commodity prices** (what India pays for oil, gas and metals), **global interest rates** (where international money earns the most) and **global risk appetite** (whether investors want riskier markets at all). This week the first two opened in India's favour while the third slammed shut elsewhere.

BRENT CRUDE (FRONT …	WTI CRUDE	S&P 500	NASDAQ COMPOSITE	US 10-YR TREASURY Y…
$98.29/bbl	**$90.52/bbl**	**7,353.73**	**24,315.00**	**4.84%**
1W **−13.35%** · YTD **+61.53%**	1W **−13.06%** · YTD **+57.65%**	1W **−2.99%** · YTD **+7.42%**	1W **−4.41%** · YTD **+4.62%**	1W **−10 bp** ·

THE WEEK ACROSS THE WORLD

Weekly change, selected markets (US and oil to Thu 5 Nov)



Source: SRF verified data ledger (figures cross-checked in the data ledger).

WHAT HAPPENED, AND WHY

Oil: Brent fell 13.35% to $98.29/bbl. Prices tumbled on Wednesday as the midterm result raised hopes of a less aggressive US stance in the Iran war, then rebounded on Thursday after tanker attacks in the Gulf. It is still up 61.53% this year.

US: the S&P 500 fell 2.99% and the Nasdaq 4.41%. Thursday was its worst day since April 2025, as investors questioned AI spending and feared tighter rules on data centres. Asian tech markets (Japan, South Korea, Taiwan) fell steeply on Friday.

Rates: the US 10-year yield fell 10 bp to 4.84% as investors moved into bonds. The Fed held its target range at 3.75–4.00% in October.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR INDIAN BUSINESSES

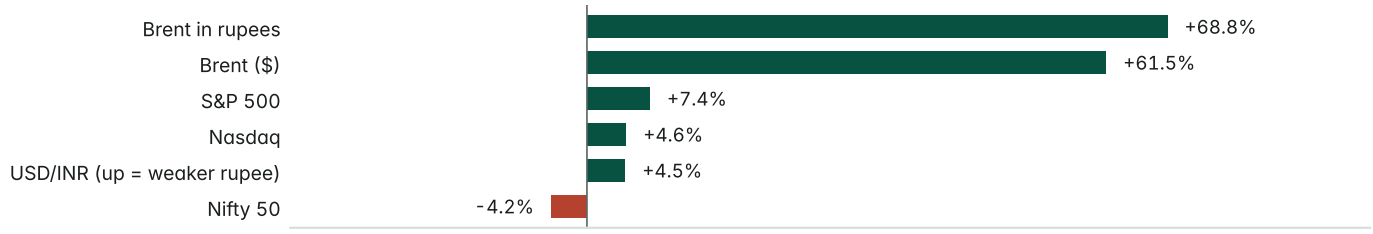
Input costs: cheaper oil helps almost every Indian company, from airlines and paints to logistics, but the swings are violent. Budget on a range, not on this week's price.

Capital: lower US yields and a sell-off in crowded AI markets make India relatively more attractive to global funds, which is good news for companies raising money.

Tech partners: if US firms cut AI spending, Indian IT services and data-centre suppliers could feel it in 2027 order books. Watch client commentary.

THE LONG VIEW

2026 so far: change since 31 December 2025



Despite this week, 2026 has been a war-and-oil year for India: oil is far higher, the rupee weaker and the Nifty lower than in January. Source: SRF verified data ledger (figures cross-checked in the data ledger).

Indian Economy & Policy

SECTION 5

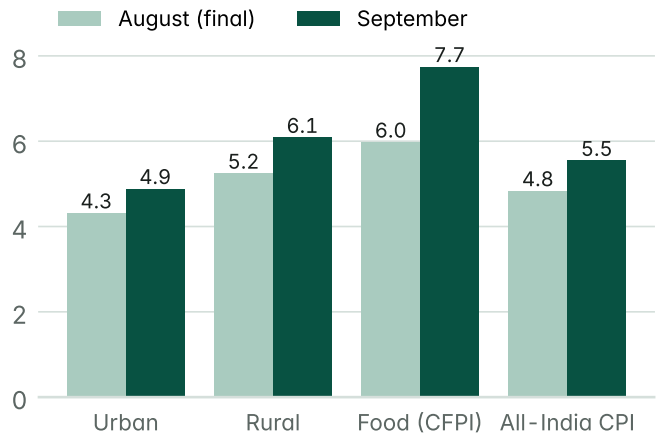
Growth is holding up, but inflation is climbing and the RBI has started to tighten

START HERE · THE BASICS

The RBI's job is to keep **consumer inflation near 4%** while supporting growth; its main tool is the **repo rate**, the rate at which banks borrow from it. When inflation threatens to stay high, it raises the rate. Growth data answer one question: **is the economy producing and selling more than a year ago?** A PMI above 50 means more firms report expansion than contraction.

RBI REPO RATE	CPI INFLATION (Y/Y)	FOOD INFLATION (CFPI...	MANUFACTURING PMI	SERVICES PMI
5.50%	**5.54%**	**7.74%**	**54.7**	**55.8**
hiked 25 bp on 7 Oct 2026	1W **+71 bp**	1W **+177 bp**	Oct 2026	Oct 2026

CPI inflation, August vs September 2026 (%, y/y)



Source: MoSPI CPI press release for September 2026 (12 Oct).

Why the RBI is tightening

SHOCK War-driven oil and food price rises → **PRICES** CPI 5.54%; food 7.74% → **RBI** Repo up to 5.50% → **FOR BUSINESS** Loan rates stay high

RBI AND INFLATION

The RBI raised the repo rate to 5.50% from 5.25% in October and changed its stance to calibrated tightening: rate cuts are off the table for now. CPI inflation rose to 5.54% in Sep 2026 from 4.83%, and food inflation to 7.74%, led by vegetables such as onions. The war-driven oil shock adds to transport and input costs. This week's fall in oil helps, but October's CPI (due Thursday 12 November) is the next test.

GROWTH AND CONSUMPTION

Activity held up in October. The manufacturing PMI was 54.7 and the services PMI 55.8, a four-month high. Gross GST collections reached ₹2.31 lakh crore, up 22.9% on a year earlier, helped by festive spending and by higher import values (costlier oil raises the tax collected at the border).

EXTERNAL POSITION AND GOVERNMENT FINANCES

FX reserves fell to $717.1 bn, down for a second week, as the RBI used dollars to steady the rupee. Cheaper oil, if it lasts, is the single biggest relief for India's import bill and for the government's fuel-subsidy costs. No major fiscal data were released this week.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR INDIAN BUSINESSES

Borrowing: plan for rates to stay high or rise, not fall, until inflation turns. **Pricing:** rising food and input prices squeeze firms that cannot pass on costs. **Demand:** spending is holding up through the festive season, but high food inflation is eating into lower-income households' budgets.

The US–India Corridor

SECTION 6

The US election moved money towards India, while trade terms stayed unchanged

START HERE · THE BASICS

The US and India are linked through **five pipes**: (1) **goods trade**, as the US is India's largest export market; (2) **services**, meaning IT and the global capability centres (GCCs) US firms run in India; (3) **money**, as US interest rates and risk appetite decide how much foreign capital flows into India; (4) **people**, through visas and remittances; (5) **policy**, through tariffs, trade deals and tech rules. Each week we check which pipe moved.

US 10-YR TREASURY YIELD	USD/INR (RUPEES PER DOLLAR)	NASDAQ COMPOSITE	FII NET BUYING, MON-THU (₹ ...
4.84%	**93.91**	**24,315.00**	**₹32,210 cr**
1W −10 bp	1W −1.07%	1W −4.41%	

This week's main channel: money

US POLITICS: Democrats won control of the House → US MARKETS: AI stocks sold off; US 10-yr yield fell to 4.84% → ROTATION: Global funds trim AI-heavy markets → INDIA: FIIs buy ₹32,210 cr Mon–Thu → FOR THE CORRIDOR: Cheaper capital for Indian firms; operating links unchanged

WHO FEELS IT, AND HOW

Who	This week's driver	Effect	Why, in plain terms
US companies with Indian GCCs / tech centres	Rupee firmer this week, weaker than in January	neutral	Indian costs rose slightly in dollar terms this week but remain lower than at the start of the year; no reason to change hiring plans.
US funds invested in India	Nifty up, rupee up	positive	A rising index and a stronger rupee both lifted dollar returns this week.
Indian IT & services exporters	US AI sell-off; possible data-centre rules	watch	Shares held steady, but slower US AI spending would reach Indian order books with a delay.
Indian goods exporters to the US	US tariff on most goods stays at 10%	neutral	No change this week. A Democratic House is unlikely to cut tariffs quickly; a trade deal is still not signed.
Indian firms with US operations or dollar debt	Rupee strengthened 1.07%	positive	Dollar costs and loan repayments are cheaper in rupees.
Indian importers of US energy & equipment	Oil lower, rupee firmer	positive	Both reduce the rupee cost of imports.

CORRIDOR WATCH-LIST

- US jobs report (released Friday evening India time) and US CPI on Tuesday: both shape the Fed's December decision
- Any move on the US–India trade deal or tariff rates now that the midterm result is known
- US–Iran diplomacy and shipping through the Strait of Hormuz
- Signs that US firms are slowing AI and data-centre spending

Focus of the Week

SECTION 7

The great rotation: why money left AI and came to India

START HERE · THE BASICS

Global investors hold a limited pool of money and constantly rebalance it. For two years the most crowded trade was US and Asian AI stocks, while India, with almost no AI-chip companies, lost foreign money. When the crowded trade cracks, money looks for markets that are cheap, liquid and unexposed. This week India fitted that description.

FII NET BUYING, 5 NOV	DII NET SELLING, 5 NOV	NASDAQ COMPOSITE	NIFTY 50
₹14,975 cr	**₹10,445 cr**	**24,315.00**	**25,030.35**
5 Nov 2026	5 Nov 2026	1W −4.41%	1W +8.58%

WHAT HAPPENED

On Thursday 5 November the Nasdaq fell sharply on fears about AI spending and possible new rules on data centres after the US midterms. The same day, foreign investors bought a net ₹14,975 crore of Indian shares, the largest single-day FII purchase since February 2021. Domestic institutions sold ₹10,445 crore into the rally.

THE EVIDENCE

Over the week the Nifty rose 8.58% while the Nasdaq fell 4.41%. FII buying (₹32,210 crore Monday to Thursday) flowed mainly into large caps, led by banks and financials, which explains why large caps beat small caps. The rupee's 1.07% gain confirms that real dollars came in.

WHO IS AFFECTED

Segment	Effect	Short or long term?	Why
Large banks and financials	Helped	Short term, longer if flows persist	First choice for foreign funds: liquid, domestic and not exposed to AI.
Companies planning share sales	Helped	Short term	Strong foreign demand opens a window for QIPs and IPOs.
Mid and small caps	Little benefit	Short term	Foreign funds bought large caps; domestic institutions sold.
IT services and AI supply chain	At risk	Longer term	Slower US AI spending would reduce future orders.
Indian markets overall	Supported	Depends on oil	The rotation helps most while oil stays lower and US yields keep easing.

WHAT COULD MAKE THIS VIEW WRONG

Rotation flows can reverse as quickly as they arrive. A sharp rebound in US tech, a renewed oil spike from the Gulf, or a hawkish surprise from the Fed could pull the money out again. Domestic institutions selling into the rally is a warning that local investors see prices as stretched in the short run.

The Week Ahead & Monthly Review

SECTION 8

A holiday-shortened week with inflation data in both countries; October in review

THE WEEK AHEAD

Date	IST	Event	Previous	Why Indian markets care
FRI 6 NOV (TONIGHT)				
US	19:00	**US jobs report (October)**	—	Strong jobs would revive Fed hike talk and could slow the flow of money into India.
SUN 8 NOV				
India	tbc	**Diwali Muhurat trading session**	—	A short symbolic session; volumes are thin and moves rarely carry signal.
TUE 10 NOV				
India	—	**NSE closed (Diwali Balipratipada)**	—	A four-day trading week; global news over the holiday lands at once on Wednesday.
US	19:00	**US CPI inflation (October)**	—	Shapes the Fed's December decision and the direction of US yields and the dollar.
THU 12 NOV				
India	16:00	**India CPI inflation (October)**	5.54%	Decides how far the RBI's tightening goes; directly moves bond yields and loan rates.
ONGOING				
Global	—	**US–Iran diplomacy; Strait of Hormuz shipping**	$98.29/bbl	Oil is the single biggest swing factor for India's rupee, inflation and markets.

Source: NSE holiday list (via ClearTax), MoSPI advance release calendar, US release calendar (via fedratecalc.com). Times in IST where published.

MONTHLY MACRO REVIEW — OCTOBER: THE EIGHT BIG QUESTIONS

The question	Our read	The evidence
Is growth strengthening or slowing?	Stable	PMIs firmly in expansion (manufacturing 54.7, services 55.8); GST up 22.9%.
Is inflation easing or persistent?	Worsening	CPI 5.54% in September (from 4.83%); food 7.74%.
Are RBI expectations shifting?	Tightening	Repo raised to 5.50%; stance now calibrated tightening; next meeting 2–4 December.
Are credit, deposits and liquidity changing?	Mixed	The 10-yr yield ended October at 7.41% before easing to 7.17% this week.
Is household consumption improving?	Mixed	Festive spending firm (GST ₹2.31 lakh crore), but food inflation squeezes lower-income budgets.
Are government finances on track?	Watch	Oil decides the subsidy bill; import-led GST gains flatter revenue. No new fiscal data this week.
Are external risks rising?	Watch	Reserves down to $717.1 bn; oil still up 61.53% this year, though this week's fall helps.
Are earnings keeping pace with prices?	Mixed	September-quarter results have broadly supported the rally (Mahindra & Mahindra rose on its numbers); the Nifty is still down 4.21% for the year.

Data Ledger & Method

Where every number came from, and how it was checked

Final source re-check complete. All 35 data points printed in this issue were re-opened at their sources at the end of the run and re-confirmed against the figures used (last check 6 Nov 2026, 18:14 IST).

How we check numbers. Every figure in this report comes from the table below. Each value was taken from at least two independent publishers and checked against a tolerance set for its type (0.05% for index closes, 2 bp for bond yields, 0.15% for exchange rates). All weekly, monthly and year-to-date changes were calculated by us from those verified levels, never copied. Numbers in [brackets] refer to the source list. ✓ **column:** V = verified, two or more independent sources agree · O = official, from the statistic's own publisher (RBI, MoSPI, etc.) · C / D = computed or derived by us from verified inputs · R‡ = reconciled, sources differed and the basis used is recorded · S† = single source only.

Data point	Value	As of	Sources	✓
Brent crude (front month)	$98.29/bbl	5 Nov	[1] [2] Reuters v...	V
Brent in rupees (₹/bbl)	₹9,230	5 Nov	calc: Brent crud...	D
WTI crude	$90.52/bbl	5 Nov	[1] [2] Reuters v...	V
India FX reserves	$717.1 bn	week to 30...	[8] [9] Business ...	V
USD/INR (rupees per dollar)	93.91	6 Nov	[11] [12] 5paisa	V
Context for 5 Nov FII buying	largest singl...	5 Nov	[17] [11] Busine...	V
GST growth, Oct 2026 (y/y)	22.9%	1 Nov	[18] [19] The Tri...	V
Gross GST collections, Oct 2...	₹2.31 lakh c...	1 Nov	[18] [19] The Tri...	V
India CPI (October) release ...	Thursday 1...	12 Nov	[20] MoSPI adv...	O
Next RBI MPC meeting	2–4 Decem...	2 Dec	[21] [22] CorpL...	V
RBI policy stance	calibrated ti...	7 Oct	[21] [23] CorpL...	V
Repo rate before the Octobe...	5.25%	7 Oct	[21] [23] CorpL...	V
S&P 500 fall on 5 Nov in con...	its worst da...	5 Nov	[24] [25] Cappn...	V
Services PMI context	a four-mont...	4 Nov	[26] [27] 5paisa	V
US Fed funds target range (...	3.75–4.00%	28 Oct	[7] [28] GSAM ...	V
US midterm outcome (3 Nov)	Democrats ...	5 Nov	[29] [30] CBS N...	V
US tariff on most Indian goo...	10%	24 Jul	[31] [32] PIB	V
DII net buying, Mon-Thu (₹ cr)	₹−18,228 cr	6 Nov	sum of 4 daily pr...	V

Data point	Value	As of	Sources	✓
DII net selling on Thu 5 Nov ...	₹10,445 cr	5 Nov 2026	[17] [11] Busine...	V
FII net buying on Thu 5 Nov ...	₹14,975 cr	5 Nov 2026	[17] [38] [11] B...	V
FII net buying, Mon-Thu (₹ cr)	₹32,210 cr	6 Nov	sum of 4 daily pr...	V
Nasdaq Composite	24,315.00	5 Nov	[24] [43] Cappn...	V
S&P 500	7,353.73	5 Nov	[24] [48] Cappn...	V
US 10-yr Treasury yield	4.84%	5 Nov	[49] [24] US Tre...	O
Nifty 50	25,030.35	6 Nov	[11] [51] [52] 5...	V
Nifty Bank	59,086.00	6 Nov	[52] [59] Liquide	V
Nifty Midcap 100	60,606.65	6 Nov	[11] [61] 5paisa	V
Nifty Smallcap 100	18,975.05	6 Nov	[11] [61] 5paisa	V
Sensex	81,028.02	6 Nov	[63] [51] [11] a...	V
CPI inflation (y/y)	5.54%	Sep 2026	[64] [65] MoSPI	O
Food inflation (CFPI, y/y)	7.74%	Sep 2026	[64] MoSPI	O
Manufacturing PMI	54.7	Oct 2026	[67] [68] The Tri...	V
Services PMI	55.8	Oct 2026	[26] [27] 5paisa	V
10-yr G-sec yield (benchm...	7.17%	5 Nov	[69] [70] Busine...	R‡
RBI repo rate	5.50%	hiked 25 b...	[75] [23] CorpL...	V

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[40] Ansaar (sum of its daily rows 3,115+6,837+7,284+1...
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