



A PROJECT REPORT
ON
A STUDY OF SHAREHOLDING AND SHARE PRICE ANALYSIS OF
MOHITE INDUSTRIES LTD, KOLHAPUR

SUBMITTED TO
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)
FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF COMMERCE

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2020-2021

DECLARATION

I undersigned hereby declare that the project entitled "**A STUDY OF SHAREHOLDING AND SHARE PRICE ANALYSIS OF MOHITE INDUSTRIES LTD, KOLHAPUR**"

Is a original work prepared by me under the guidance of Miss.M.M.Purohit. Assistant Professor Department of Commerce Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous). The findings in this report are based on the data collected by me. The matter included in this report is not reproduction from any other sources.

I also hereby declare that this project has not been submitted to any time to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma.

Date:-

Place: - Kolhapur


Mr.Raviraj Vasant Chougale

CERTIFICATE BY CO-ORDINATOR

This is to certify that the project entitled "A STUDY OF SHAREHOLDING AND SHARE PRICE ANALYSIS OF MOHITE INDUSTRIES LTD, KOLHAPUR" submitted by **Mr.Raviraj Vasant Chougale** in partial fulfilment of the degree leading "MASTER OF COMMERCE" submitted to the Vivekanand College, kolhapur (Autonomous) has been completed under the guidance and supervision of Miss.M.M.Purohit, Assistant Professor Department of Commerce Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous).

To the best of my knowledge and belief the work and the matter presented here is original and has not been copied from any other sources. Also this has not been submitted earlier from the award of my degree of Vivekanand College, Kolhapur or any other college.

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Place: - Kolhapur


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CERTIFICATE BY GUIDE

This is to certify that the report entitled "**A STUDY OF SHAREHOLDING AND SHARE PRICE ANALYSIS OF MOHITE INDUSTRIES LTD,KOLHAPUR**" submitted to Department of commerce, Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous). For the partial fulfilment of the degree "**MASTER OF COMMERCE**" is an independent research work carried out by Mr.Raviraj Vasant Chougale under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief this has not been previously submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma of Vivekanand College, Kolhapur or any other college.

Date:-

Place: - Kolhapur


Miss.M.M.Purohit

(Project Guide)

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INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

1.1 Introduction

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CHAPTER: I

INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

All Companies needs money to run their business. Sometime the profit acquired from selling goods or service is not sufficient to meet the working capital. So company invite normal people like you and me to put some money in their company so that they can run it efficiently and it return investors get a share of whatever profits the make. For this company issued share to the public.

A stock market is a place where people buy or sell share of publicly listed companies. It offers platform to facilitate seamless exchange of shares. It is where shares of different companies are traded. In India, there are two prime stock exchanges are the national stock exchange (NSE) and the Bombay stock exchange (BSE). The market determines the price of the share. Companies list their share for the first time on a stock exchange though an initial public offering (IPO). Investors may then trade in this share though secondary market.

The regulation and supervision of the stock market in India rest with the securities and exchange board of India (SEBI). SEBI was formed as an independent identity under the SEBI act of 1992 and has the power to conduct inspections of the stock exchange.

1.1.1 HISTORY OF INDIA STOCK MARKET:

India stock market to be one of the oldest stock market in Asia. It dares back to the close of 18th century when the east India Company used to transact loan securities. Corporate share started being traded in the 1830 in Bombay (now Mumbai) with the stock of bank and cotton presses. The simple and informal beginnings of stock exchange in India take one back to the 1850 when 22 stockbrokers began trading opposite the town hall of Bombay under banyan three. The three still stands in the area which is now known as horniman circle. The venue then shifted to banyan trees at the meadows street junction. This is now known as Mahatma Gandhi road, a decade later. The shift continued taking place as the number of brokers increased. Finally setting in 1874 at Dalal Street. This as

yet informal group known as the native share and stockbrokers association organized themselves as the Bombay stock exchange in Asia and was the first to be granted permanent recognition under the securities contract regulation act 1956.

The BSE was followed by the Ahmedabad stock exchange in 1894 which focused on trading in shares of textiles mills. The Calcutta stock exchange began operations in 1908 and began trading shares of plantations and jute mills. The madras stock exchange followed being set up in 1920.

After the Harshad Mehta scam in 1992 there was a pressings need for another stock exchange Large enough to compete with the BSE and bring transparency to the stock market. This is known as national stock exchange (NSE). It was incorporated in 1992 become recognized as a stock exchange in 1993 and trading began on it in 1994. It was the first stock exchange on which trading took place electronically. In response to this competition BSE also introduced as electronic trading system known as BSE on line trading (BOLT) in 1995.

1.1.2 FUNCTIONS OF STOCK EXCHANGE IN INDIA:

1) Raising capital for business: The stock exchange provides companies with the facility to raise capital for expansion through selling shares to the investing public.

2) Mobilizing savings for investment: When people draw their savings and invest in shares, it leads to a more rational allocation of resource because funds, which could have been consumed or kept in idle deposits with banks, are mobilized and redirected to promote business activity with the benefits for several economic sectors such as agriculture, commerce and industry, resulting in a stronger economic growth and higher productivity levels.

3) Facilitate Company Growth: Companies view acquisitions as opportunity to expand product lines, increase distribution channels, hedge against volatility, increase its market shares or acquire other necessary business assets. A takeover bid or merger agreement thought the stock market is the simplest and most common way to company growing by acquisition or fusion.

4) Redistribution of Wealth: By giving a wide spectrum of people a chance to buy shares and therefore become part owners (shareholders) of profitable enterprises, the stock market helps to reduce large income inequalities. Both casual and professional stock investors through stock price rise and dividends get a chance to share in the profit of promising business that were set up by other people.

5) Corporate governance: By having a wide and varied scope of owners, companies generally tend to improve on their management standards and efficient in order to satisfy the demand of these shareholders and the more stringent rules for public corporations by public stock exchange and government. Consequently, it is believed that public companies (companies that are owned by shareholders who are members of the general public and trade shares on public exchange) tend to have better management records than privately held companies (those companies where shares are not publicly traded, often owned by the company founders or their families and heirs or otherwise by a small group of investors). However, some well-documented cases are known where it is alleged that there has been considerable slippage in corporate governance on the part of some public companies (e.g. famous Enron Corporation, MIC World Com, Pets com, Webvan or Parmalat)

6) Government Raise Capital For Development Project: The Government and even local municipalities may decide to borrow money in order to finance huge infrastructure projects such as sewerage and water treatment works or housing estates by selling another category of securities known as bonds. These bonds can be raised through the stock exchange whereby members of the public can buy them. When the government or municipal council gets this alternative source of funds, it no longer has the need to overtax the people in order to finance these development projects.

7) Creates investment opportunities for small investors: As opposed to other business that require huge capital outlay, investing in shares is open to both the large and small stock investors because a person buys the number of shares they can afford. Therefore the stock exchange provides an extra source of income for small savers.

8) Barometer of the Economy: At the stock exchange, share prices rise and fall depending, largely on the market. Share prices tend to rise or remain stable when companies or the economy in general show signs of stability. Therefore the movement of share prices can be an indicator of the general trend in the economy.

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

Mohite industries ltd (formerly known as R.M.Mohite industries limited) is company promoted by Mohite family. The company is primarily engaged in manufacturing and marketing on yarn. The company also engaged in the business of textiles, hydro power etc. the group is consistent in supply od yarn mfg. strictly as per specification received by them and continuously strive to innovate, maintain highest standards of quality to meet the requirements of buyers and to motivate best results. Mohite industries ltd are a huge family of approximately 1000 members and still expanding. The shares of company issued to public. So many people interested in invest into the company. Shares of the company held by promoters of company and public shareholders. Stock market of company has been fluctuating by Bombay stock exchange (BSE). Stock price of the company can fluctuate wildly from one day to the next day. and also fluctuation in stock holding. Considering overall situation of Mohite industries ltd the researcher has come across the following investigative questions:-

1. What is the capital structure of Mohite industries ltd?
2. What is the share holding pattern of Mohite industries ltd?
3. What is the stock market price of Mohite industries ltd?

To answer this questions researcher has decided to undertake research on A study of shareholding and share price analysis of Mohite industries ltd.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study of capital structure of Mohite industries ltd.
2. To study the shareholding pattern of Mohite industries ltd.

3. To study the stock market price of Mohite industries ltd.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

1.4.1 Topical scope:

The topical scope of present study is a study of shareholding and share price analysis of Mohite industries ltd.

1.4.2 Analytical scope:

The analytical scope is confined to analyse the data according to shares price analysis.

1.4.3 Geographical scope:

The geographical scope of study is limited to Mohite industries ltd, Kolhapur which is situated in Ambapwadi Phata, Vadgaon.

1.4.4 Periodical scope:

The periodical scope of the present study has been carried out form the financial year 2015-16 to 2019-20.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

1. It is significant for investors to known about share price of selected company and to understand the share price fluctuation of selected company.
2. It is significant foe company to known about causes of shares price fluctuation and to improve their performance.
3. It is significant for investors to known about the shareholding pattern of selected company.
4. It is significant for all people to invest money in shares of mohite industries in order to potentially earn a share of company's profit.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

While carrying this research researcher will face some limitations that are as follows:-

1. The present study is limited to selected company only.
2. The study has limited geographical scope i.e. Vadgaon, Kolhapur.
3. The present research is limited to selected 5 years period.
4. The study is limited to shareholding and share price analysis only it does not cover other aspects.

1.7 RESEARCH METHDOLOGY:

The investigation is based on mainly on Secondary data. The share price analysis of Mohite Industries is been studies.

1.7.1 Secondary data:

The researcher has collected necessary information from the annual reports of company and also from the Books, Journals, Magazines, Internet, Newspapers, and Articles etc.

1.7.2 Method Data Analysis:

The researcher will used appropriate statistical techniques and tools for analysis of data. For data analysis researcher will used MS- Excel.

1.7.3 Data Presentation:

For the presentation of analysis data researcher has used table and graph and below the table and graph researcher will interpret the data.

1.7.4 Sample size:

The researcher has used convenience sampling method.

1.8 CHAPTER SCHEME:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This chapter Covers Introduction to the Study, Research Methodology, Scope, Significance, Objectives of Study, Sources of Data Collection, Significance of the Study and Limitations of Study.

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND THE THEROTICAL BACKGROUND:

This chapter includes the Review of Published and Unpublished Literature Review and Meaning, Definition, Objectives, Characteristics, Importance and Other Theoretical Concept of the Study, Theories and Models.

CHAPTER III: PROFILE OF THE COMPANY:

This chapter covered the Profile of the Mohite Industries Ltd Vadgaon, Kolhapur. The chapter highlights profile of company, history of company, objectives/goals of company, growth and current position of selected company, Awards and rewards given to the company etc.

CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

This chapter comprises of the data Analysis and Interpretation about the Capital structure, Shareholding Pattern and share price fluctuation of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.

CHAPTER V: FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION:

This chapter consist the finding based on the data analysis and suggestions based on findings. After that researcher will conclude regarding the overall study.

1.9 CONCLUTION:

In this chapter it is concluded that stock market helps to investors for buy/ sale of shares.it provide platform to exchange of shares. They provide facility to company for raise their capital for expansion. Shares price of Mohite industries can fluctuate day to day. There are many causes for these changes. So this chapter will help to understand the basic concepts of stock market and the regulatory body that regulates the stock market. This chapter consists statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope of study, significance of study, limitations of study, research methodology and chapter scheme.

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CHAPTER: II
REVIEW OF LITRATURE AND THEROTICAL
BACKGROUND

CHAPTER: II

REVIEW OF LITRATURE AND THEROTICAL BACKGROUND

A) REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

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2.7 Share Market

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2.8.1 Types of stock exchange

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CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

A) REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

A literature review is a scholarly paper, which includes the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Literature review are secondary source, and do not report new or original experimental work. Most often associated with academic-oriented literature, such reviews are found in academic journals, and are not to be confused with book reviews that may also appear in the this chapter different reviews are taken from articles, research papers, journals, websites and Books etc.

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. Shah and Thomas (2002) - elucidate the critical developments in India securities markets during the 1990s performance between issuers and non-issuers. They also find evidence that the market correctly analyzes earnings managements and reacts positively to net income and negatively to discretionary accruals. He reviewed the changes which took place on India's equity and government bond markets in the decade of the 1990s. They focused on four interesting question: (a) Why did NSE succeed? (b) Why did the equity market lurch from crisis to crisis? (c) Why did reforms on the GOI bond market falter? (d) How important are crisis as a mechanism for obtaining reforms? They tried to address question of human capital and organizational design at SEBI and RBI.

2. Renu Gupta (2002) - Studied the performance Evaluation of National Stock Exchange of India. She found that national stock exchange (NSE) has played the catalytic role in bringing about these transformations. The processes and procedure set by national stock exchange marked a paradigm shift in the securities market. The relative importance of various stock exchanges in the market has undergone dramatic change during last decade (1990s). National Stock Exchange in October 1995, within the first year of its operations became the largest exchange on term of value transacted.

3) Krishnamurti (2006) - studied on competition, Liquidity and Volatility- A comparative study of BSE and NSE. He found that during the time period taken by him the NSE showed more efficiency than BSE. He also found that before founding of NSE, BSE had accounted for about 90% of equity trade volume in India. Market Efficiency Coefficient (MEC) was used to measure liquidity. He took 26 paired issues from the exchanges as a sample. As per the findings the trading frequency is higher on NSE as compared to BSE, while the average size per trade is higher on the BSE. Overall NSE provides a more liquid market than BSE as evidenced by lower execution costs and higher MEC.

4) Debjiban Mukherjee (2007) - researched on Comparative Analysis of India stock Market with International Markets. According to his findings the stock market is witnessing heightened activities and is increasingly gaining importance. In the current context of globalization and the subsequent integrative of the global market this paper captures the trend, similarities and patterns in the activities and movements of the India stock market in comparison to its international counterparts. This study covers New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HSE), Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE), Russian Stock Exchange (RSE), and Korean Stock Exchange (KSE) from various socio-politico-economic backgrounds. Both the Bombay stock exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE) have been used in the study as a part of India stock market. The time period has been divided into various eras to test the correlation between the various exchanges to prove that the Indian Markets have become more integrated with its global counterparts and its reaction are in tandem with that are seen globally.

5) Jayen B. Patel (2008) - Studied on calendar Effects in the Indian Stock Market. He found two distinct calendar effects in returns for the Indian stock market. Specifically a November, December effect in which, they documented that mean returns for November and December were significantly greater than those of the other ten months. They found that the highest mean returns for each index were generated during the month of November. December and August also generated relatively high returns. The month of March generated negative mean return, the lowest for each index, and April and May also generated substantially lower returns for each index. They seek to identify a series of

consecutive months during which the Indian stock market generates extraordinary high (or low) returns. Identification of such a pattern may enable the investors to enhance investment returns. More specifically, an investor should be invested during the consecutive months when the Indian stock market generates high positive returns, and alternately an investor should invest out of the Indian Stock market in consecutive months when stocks generate substantially negative returns.

6) Pundian (2009) - studied on stock market volatility in Indian stock exchange. She collected the data from BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty for calculating return and volatility. Sensex is a basket of 30 constituent stocks representing a sample of large, liquid and representative companies. Due to its wide acceptance amongst the Indian investors, Sensex is regarded the pulse of the Indian stock market. Nifty is a well diversified 50 stock index accounting for 24 sectors of the economy. Hence these two indices were taken for the study. Data were taken from 1998 to 2008. Bank, corporate and personal balance sheets are strong. Corporations are experiencing high profits. The stock market is at a record high. Commodity markets are at their strongest. Lead manufacturing sectors such as software, textiles and steel have yielded dividends, Spices exports have reached beyond the targets. SEBI clarification on FII investment through participatory notes strengthened the market. Rupee value appreciation flourished the Indian stock market. The bull phases earned decent returns and the bear phases incurred loss. In the bull phases volatilities were lower than bear phases.

7) Ash Narayan Sah (2010) - worked on the topic “stock market Seasonality: A study of the Indian stock market”. In this study, he tried to examine the seasonality of stock market in India. He considered the S and P CNX Nifty as the representative of stock market in India and tested whether seasonality is present in Nifty and Nifty Junior returns using daily and monthly data sets. The study found that daily and monthly seasonality are present in Nifty and Nifty Junior returns. The analysis of stock market seasonality using daily data, He found Friday effect in Nifty return While Nifty Junior returns were statistically significant on Friday, Monday and Wednesday. In case of monthly analysis of returns, the study found that Nifty returns were statistically significant in July, September, December and January. In case of Nifty Junior, June and December months

were statistically significant. The result established that the Indian stock market is not efficient and investors can improve their returns by timing their investment.

8) AnjuBala (2013) - Has thought about that posting of corporate on different stock exchange sway the liquidity in the market. Hazard in the stock market can't be disposed of now can be diagramed with assistance of irregularity and precariousness of past models. Stock market is constantly related with the demand and supply powers, cash related inconvenience and political soundness.

2.3 RESEARCH GAP:

The researcher gone to the earlier studies and it is found that the various studies have been conducted related to the subject such as The evaluation of the securities markets in India, A comparative study of Bombay stock exchange and national stock exchange, Performance evaluation of national stock exchange of India, stock market Volatility in Indian stock exchange, stock market seasonality- A study of the India stock market, calendar effects in the Indian stock market, comparative analysis of Indian stock market with international markets, Indian stock market –review of literature etc. Through the literature review the researcher found that the studies related to shareholding and shares price analysis were not conducted by anyone in the past. To fill the gap in the literature the researcher has focused on Shareholding pattern and Shares price analysis. So the researcher has decided to study on “Shareholding and Share price analysis of Mohite Industries Ltd”, Kolhapur.

B) THEORETICAL BACKGROUND:

2.4 INTRODUCTION:

Most businesses start out as private companies. In other words they are owned by the people who set them up, by families, or by a group of backers. And many businesses stay in private hands, sometimes for generations or centuries. Often companies will be looking to raise significant amount of capital in order to expand, or the owners may want to realize some of the value they have built up on the business. At that point they have the option of floating on the stock market.

Put very simply, in a flotation outside investors are given the opportunity to buy a share of the business. Shares are also known as equities. When a company floats on the stock market the shares will be sold at a certain price, which represents the value placed on the business. So if 10 million shares are issued at a price of Rs 2 per share, then the business is valued at Rs 20 million.

2.5 Meaning of shares:

Shares are units of equity ownership interest in a corporation that exist as a financial asset providing for an equal distribution in any residual profits, if any are declared, in the form of dividend. Shareholders may also enjoy capital gains if the value of the company rises. The capital of a company is divided into several small units and each unit is called a share, a share in a company is one of the units into which the total capital of the company is divided. A share thus means a share in the share capital of a company.

2.5.1 Definition:

According to the Justice Farewell, “a share is the Interest of the shareholder in the company it is measured by the sum of money for the purpose of liability in the first place and of interest (dividend) in the second place”

2.6 Type of Shares:

There are three main types of shares that are issued by a company-

- a) Equity shares/ordinary shares.
- b) Preference shares.
- c) Deferred shares.

a) Equity shares:

Meaning: Equity shares are the main source of finance of a firm. It is issued to the general public. They are entitled to residual income of the company, but they enjoy the right to control the affairs of the business and all the shareholders collectively are the owners of the company.

Equity share is a main source of finance for any company giving investors rights to vote, share profit and claim on assets. Various types of equity capital are authorized, issued, subscribed, paid up, rights, bonus, sweat equity etc. the value of equity shares are expressed in term of face value or par value, issue price, book value, market value etc.

Definition: In the trading world, equity refers to stock. In the accounting and corporate lending world, Equity refers to the amount of capital contributed by the owners or the difference between a company's total assets and its total liabilities.

2.6.1 Types of Equity Shares:

1) Authorized Share Capital: It is the maximum amount of capital which a company can issue. The companies can increase it from time to time. For that we need to comply with some formalities also have to pay some fees to the legal bodies.

2) Issued share capital: Shares which a company offers to its investors are known as issued share capital.

3) Subscribed share capital: It comprises of the part of issued share capital, which the investors agree upon and accept.

4) Paid Up Capital: It is the part of the subscribed capital, which the investors pay. Normally, all companies accept complete money in one shot and therefore issued, subscribed and paid capital becomes one and the same. Conceptually, paid-up capital is the amount of money which a company actually invests in the business. Apart from the above, there are other types of shares (equity) also.

5) Rights Shares: These shares are those which a company issues to its existing shareholders. The company issues such kind of shares in order to protect the ownership rights of the existing investors.

6) Bonus Shares: When the company issues shares to its shareholders in the form of a dividend, we shall call them bonus shares. There are various advantages and disadvantages of bonus shares like dividend, capital gain, limited liability, high risk, fluctuation in the market, etc.

7) Sweat Equity Shares: Sweat are issued to exceptional employees or directors of the company for their exceptional job in terms of providing know-how or intellectual property rights to the company.

2.6.2 Features of Equity Shares:

1) Owned Capital: Equity share capital is owned capital because it is the money of the shareholders who are actually the owners of the company.

2) Fixed Value or Nominal Value: Every share has fixed value or a nominal value. For example, the price of a share is Rs 10/- which indicates a fixed value or a nominal value.

3) Distinctive Number: Every share is given a distinct number just like a roll number for the purpose of identification.

4) Voting Rights: Equity shareholders have voting rights in the meeting of the company with the help of voting right power; they can change or remove any decision of the business concern. Equity shareholders only have voting rights in the company meeting and also they can nominate proxy to participate and vote in the meeting instead of the shareholder.

5) Pre-Emptive Right: Equity shareholder pre-emptive rights. The pre-emptive right is the legal right of the existing shareholders. It is attested by the company in the first opportunity to purchase additional equity shares in proportion to their current holding capacity.

6) Transfer of shares: Equity shares are easily transferable, that is if a person buys shares of a particular company and he does not want them, he can sell them to any one, thereby transferring the shares in the name of that person.

7) Attached rights: A share gives its owner the right to receive dividend, the right to vote, the right to attend meetings, the right to inspect the books of accounts.

8) Return on shares: Every shareholder is entitled to a return on shares which is known as dividend. Dividend depends on the profits made by a company. Higher the profits, higher will be the dividend and vice versa.

9) Benefit of Bonus shares: Joint stock companies which make huge profits, issue bonus shares to their ordinary shareholders out of the accumulated profits. These shares are issued free of cost in proportion to the number of existing equity share holding. In case they do not take up the shares offered to them, the same can be issued to others. Thus, equity shareholders get the benefits of the right issue.

10) Irredeemable: Equity shares are always irredeemable. This means equity capital is not returnable during the life time of a company.

2.6.3 Advantages/ Merits of Equity Shares:

1) Long-Term and Permanent Capital: It is a good source of long-term finance. A company is not required to pay-back the equity capital during its life-time and so, it is a permanent source of capital.

2) No Fixed Burden: No fixed burden on the company's resources, because the dividend on these shares are subject to availability of profits and the intention of the board of directors. They may not get the dividend even when company has profits. Thus they provide a cushion of safety against unfavorable development

3) Credit worthiness: Issuance of equity share capital creates no change on the assets of the company. A company can raise further finance on the security of its fixed assets.

4) More Income: Equity shareholders are the residual claimant of the profits after meeting all the fixed commitments. The company may add to the profits by trading on equity. Thus equity capital may get dividend at high in boom period.

5) Right to participate in the Control and Management: Equity shareholders have voting rights and elect competent persons as directors to control and manage the affairs of the company.

6) Voting rights: Equity shareholders are the real owners of the company who have voting rights. This type of advantage is available only to the equity shareholders.

7) Less cost of capital: Cost of capital is the major factor, which affects the value of the company. If the company wants to increase the value of the company, they have to use

more share capital because, it consists of less cost of capital while compared to other sources of finance.

8) Retained earnings: When the company have more share capital, it will be suitable for retained earnings which are the less cost sources of finance while compared to other sources of finance.

2.6.4 Demerits/ Disadvantages of Equity Shares:

1) Dilution in Control: Each sale of equity shares dilutes the voting power of the existing equity shareholders and extends the voting or controlling power to the new shareholders. Equity shares are transferable and may bring about centralization of power in few hands. Certain groups of equity shareholders may manipulate control and management of company by controlling the majority holdings which may be detrimental to the interest of the company.

2) Trading on Equity not Possible: If equity shares alone are issued, the company cannot trade on equity.

3) Over-Capitalization: Excessive issue of equity shares may result in over-capitalization. Dividend per share is low in that condition which adversely affects the psychology of the investors. It is difficult to cure.

4) No Flexibility in Capital Structure: Equity shares cannot be paid back during the lifetime of the company. This characteristic creates inflexibility in capital structure of the company.

5) High Cost: It costs more to finance with equity shares than with other securities as the selling costs and underwriting commission are paid at a higher rate on the issue of these shares.

6) Speculation: Equity shares of good companies are subject to hectic speculation in the stock market. Their prices fluctuate frequently which are not in the interest of the company.

7) Uncertain and Irregular Income: The dividend on equity shares is subject to availability of profits and intention of the Board of Directors and hence the income is quite irregular and uncertain. They may get no dividend even there are sufficient profits.

b) Preference Shares

Meaning: Preference shares are those shares which carry certain special or priority rights. Firstly, dividend at a fixed rate is payable on these shares before any dividend is paid on equity shares. Secondly, at the time of winding up of the company, capital is repaid to preference shareholders prior to the return of equity capital. Preference shares do not carry voting rights. However, holders of preference shares may claim voting rights if the dividends are not paid for two years or more on cumulative preference shares and three years or more on non-cumulative preference shares. Preference shares have the characteristics of both equity shares and debentures. Like equity shares, dividend on preference shares is payable only when there are profits and at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Preference shares are similar to debentures in the sense that the rate of dividend is fixed and preference shareholders do not generally enjoy voting rights. Therefore, preference shares are a hybrid form of financing.

2.6.5 Types of Preference Shares:

1) Cumulative Preference Share: In case where a company does not declare dividends for a particular year, they are carried to next year. They are treated as arrears. A preference share is said to be cumulative in a case when the arrears pertaining to dividend are cumulative in nature and such arrears are cleared before any dividend payment to equity shareholders.

2) Non-Cumulative Preference Shares: Non-cumulative preference shares are those type of preference shares, which right to get have fixed rate of dividend out of the profits of current year only. They do not carry the right to receive arrears of dividend. If a company fails to pay dividend in a particular year then that need not to be paid out of future profits.

3) Redeemable Preference Shares: These are shares which can be redeemed or repaid after the fixed period as issued by the company or even before at the option of the company. .

4) Irredeemable Preference Shares: These shares cannot be redeemed during the life of the company.

5) Convertible Preference Shares: It can be converted into equity at the option of the holder after the stated tenure.

6) Non-Convertible Shares: Which cannot be converted to equity is called non-convertible shares.

7) Participating Shares: Such shares have the right to participate in surplus profits of the company at the time of liquidation after the company had paid to other holders.

8) Non-Participating Preference Shares: Preference shares, which have no right to participate in the surplus profits or in any surplus on liquidation of the company, are called non-participating preference shares.

2.6.6 Advantages: (Merits/ Important/ Significance of Preference Shares)

1) Appeal to Cautious Investors: Preference shares can be easily sold to investors who prefer reasonable safety of their capital and want a regular and fixed return on it.

2) No Obligation for Dividends: A company is not bound to pay dividend on preference shares if its profits in a particular year are insufficient. It can postpone the dividend in case of cumulative preference shares also. No fixed burden is created on its finances.

3) No Interference: Generally, preference shares do not carry voting rights. Therefore, a company can raise capital without dilution of control. Equity shareholders retain exclusive control over the company.

4) Trading on Equity: The rate of dividend on preference shares is fixed. Therefore, with the rise in its earnings, the company can provide the benefits of trading on equity to the equity shareholders.

5) No Charge on Assets: Preference shares do not create any mortgage or charge on the assets of the company. The company can keep its fixed assets free for raising loans in future.

6) Flexibility: A company can issue redeemable preference shares for a fixed period. The capital can be repaid when it is no longer required in business. There is no danger of over-capitalization and the capital structure remains elastic.

7) Variety: Different types of preference shares can be issued depending on the needs of investors. Participating preference shares or convertible preference shares may be issued to attract bold and enterprising investors.

2.6.7 Disadvantages: (Demerits and Limitations of Preference Shares)

1) Fixed Obligation: Dividend on preference shares has to be paid at a fixed rate and before any dividend is paid on equity shares. The burden is greater in case of cumulative preference shares on which accumulated arrears of dividend have to be paid.

2) Limited Appeal: Bold investors do not like preference shares. Cautious and conservative investors prefer debentures and government securities. In order to attract sufficient investors, a company may have to offer a higher rate of dividend on preference shares.

3) Low Return: When the earnings of the company are high, fixed dividend on preference shares becomes unattractive. Preference shareholders generally do not have the right to participate in the prosperity of the company.

4) No Voting Rights: Preference shares generally do not carry voting rights. As a result, preference shareholders are helpless and have no say in the management and control of the company.

5) Fear of Redemption: The holders of redeemable preference shares might have contributed finance when the company was badly in need of funds. But the company may refund their money whenever the money market is favorable. Despite the fact that they stood by the company in its hour of need, they are shown the door unceremoniously.

2.6.8 Features of Preference Shares:

1) Dividends for Preference Share Holders: Preference shareholders enjoy a priority over equity shareholders in payment of dividends. Only after paying dividend on preference shares, the company shall pay dividend to equity shareholders. Normally, the rate of dividend on preference shares is fixed by the controller of capital issues.

2) No Voting Right: Preference shareholders have no right to vote in the annual general meeting of a company. As preference shareholders are relatively in a secure position, they have no right to vote except in the special circumstances. In the event of non-payment of dividend for two years or more, the preference shareholders can vote.

3) Participating Preference Shares: Participating preference shares mean that the preference shareholder receives stipulated dividend and also participates in the additional earnings of the company along with the equity shareholders.

4) Right on Assets: Preference shareholders' right on the assets of the company is similar to that of bond holders. When the company is liquidated, preference shareholders are paid and the residue is available to the equity shareholders. So, preference shareholders have a prior right to that of the equity shareholders.

5) Preemptive Right: Preemptive right means the preference shareholders have the right of receiving further issues from the company before it is offered to the public. This preemptive right is advantageous to the preference shareholders. They can receive the benefits of growth of the company by owning preference shares in addition to their original holding.

6) Convertibility of Preference Shares: Convertible preference share means that the owner has the right to exchange a preference share for equity share of the same company.

7) Par Value of Preference Shares: Usually, preference shares have a par value. It is the face value or denomination by which the preference share is valued. The dividend rate and call money are generally fixed with reference to the par value.

8) Redeemable Preference Shares: Preference shares have no maturity date. Redeemable preference shares are paid back (retired) to the preference shareholders by the issuing company. In other words, redeemable preference shares are retired by the company by paying the special sum as stated in the investment.

c) Deferred shares:

Deferred shares also called founders share were used to be issued to the promoter of the company. The dividend on deferred shares was paid after the claims of all other shareholders had been met including equity shareholders. The deferred shareholders had one vote. These shares enabled the promoters to control the working of the company with a very small investment. How these shares work is that they are issued to high-level executives and then locked away. The executives cannot sell these shares until pre-described date or when they leave the company. This helps in aligning the long-term interest of the company with the monetary interests of the company. These issues are not locked in the form of stocks. The usual practice is to keep a book entry for the amount of value the shares would fetch at their current market price. This price is determined by metrics decided by the company to evaluate the price of the preferred shares. The cash is then converted to the stock at the present market value of the stock. These are then issued to the employee when the lockup period of the stock expires. This process is also called the vesting of stocks.

2.7 Share market:

Meaning: Share market is market where shares are traded. One can buy and sell the shares in the share market as per the needs and requirement. Share markets are the main source for companies to raise their capital/funds. Share market provides opportunities to become owner of any company at any times. Also investor can buy the part of ownership in the growing business and grow their wealth. Investors earn a part of profit for holding ownership as a dividend and take risk to bear losses if company fails to perform well.

2.7.1 Types of share market:

1) Primary Market:

Primary market is first steps for company to come in the share market. It is also called first hand market or IPO market. Hereby, company issue shares for general public to raise funds/capital. General public also get chance to become owner of grown company. Company's sole decision can't sell shares to public. IPO/FPO is to be approved from the annual general meeting of company. Then company will choose issue manager for IPO (Initial public offering) because company can't sell its shares by own. Then, company apply for the approval from Security board for the issue. After the approval from Security board, company must publish notice regarding details of IPO to general public from national media.

2) Secondary Market:

Secondary market is market where buying and selling of listed shares are done by investors through brokers. Numbers of transaction are made by buyers and sellers with helps of brokers. Buyers buy shares at prevailing price. Shares allotted in primary market (IPO/FPO) must be sells from secondary market. Secondary market offers chance to buy and sell shares at any time any quantities where as primary market is for only one time. Buyers of share become owner and shareholders. They have right to claim to profit and obliged to losses and debt.

2.8 Meaning of stock exchange:

Stock Exchange market is a vital component of a stock market. It facilitates the transaction between traders of financial instruments and targeted buyers. A stock exchange in India adheres to a set of rules and regulations directed by Securities and Exchange Board of India or SEBI. The said authoritative body functions to protect the interest of investors and aims to promote the stock market of India.

2.8.1 Types of Stock exchange:

There are two major types of Stock Exchanges in India, namely the –

1) Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE): This particular stock exchange was established in 1875 in Mumbai at Dalal Street. It renowned as the oldest stock exchange not just in Asia

and is the 'World's 10th largest Stock Exchange'. The Bombay Stock Exchange is located on Dalal Street in downtown Mumbai, India. In the 1850s, stockbrokers would conduct business under a banyan tree in front of the Mumbai town hall. After a few decades of various meeting locations, Dalal Street was formally selected in 1874 as the location for the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the forerunner organization that would eventually become the BSE. The BSE has helped develop India's capital markets, including the retail debt market, and has helped grow the Indian corporate sector. The BSE is Asia's first stock exchange and also includes an equities trading platform for small-and-medium enterprises (SME). BSE has diversified into providing other capital market services including clearing, settlement, and risk management.

2) National Stock Exchange (NSE): The National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) is India's largest financial market. Incorporated in 1992, the NSE has developed into a sophisticated, electronic market, which ranked fourth in the world by equity trading volume. Trading commenced in 1994 with the launch of the wholesale debt market and a cash market segment shortly thereafter. The National Stock Exchange of India Limited was the first exchange in India to provide modern, fully automated electronic trading. It was set up by a group of Indian financial institutions with the goal of bringing greater transparency to the Indian capital market. The National Stock Exchange is a premier marketplace for companies preparing to list on a major exchange. The sheer volume of trading activity and application of automated systems promotes greater transparency in trade matching and the settlement process. This in itself can boost visibility in the market and lift investor confidence. Using cutting-edge technology also allows orders to be filled more efficiently, resulting in greater liquidity and accurate prices.

2.9 CONCLUSION:

This chapter includes introduction of review of literature, reviews of literature taken from different journals, articles, research papers, websites and books etc. The researcher has found research gap between the study of shareholding and share price analysis of Mohite Industries Ltd. This chapter also includes concept of shares, concept of share market, concept stock exchange. There are main three types of shares like equity shares,

preference shares and deferred shares. This chapter also includes types of share market like primary market and secondary market. And types of stock exchange like Bombay stock exchange and national stock exchange. Researcher concludes that investors buy various types of shares like equity shares, Preference shares and deferred shares. And stock exchange helps in provide place to buy or sale of shares of various companies.

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CHAPTER III
PROFILE OF THE COMPANY

CHAPTER: III
PROFILE OF THE SOCIETY

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Introduction of Company

3.3 History of Company

3.4 Objectives or Goals of Company

3.5 Achievements of Company

3.6 Board of Directors of Company

3.7 Conclusion

3.8 References

CHAPTER III

PROFILE OF THE COMPANY

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

In this chapter we deal with the structure, when was the establishment of the organization, how it happened, how many members were, from the amount of money, Objectives/goals of establishment of company, different branches of company, working, administrative function and current position of Mohite Industries Ltd, features of society, Awards and Rewards given to company, etc.

3.2 INTRODUCTION OF COMPANY:

Mohite Industries Ltd (formerly Known as R.M.Mohite Industries Ltd) is a company promoted by Mohite family in the year 1990, with a view to diversify from their ancestral business of construction of earthen dams. The company's Textile manufacturing unit is spread over 35 Acres at Vadgaon near Kolhapur. The company has expanded its capacity with most modern latest and sophisticated machines. The state of the art machinery and technology has been supplied by the reputed and renowned world class leaders in textile machinery like Rieter, Schlafhorst, Luwa, Volkmann, Uster etc.

Mohite Industries Ltd is manufacturing and exporting 100% cotton yarn of the count range between 20's and 60's. The unit commenced production in 1995. The company has opted to modernize its plant by replacing machinery installed in 1995. After completion of its expansion and modernization, the company has installed capacity of 35216 spindles. The company is consistent in supply of yarn mfg. strictly as per specifications received by them and continuously strive to innovate, maintain highest standards of quality to meet the requirements of buyers and to motivate best result. The company has also ventured in manufacturing of gray knitted fabric by installing various types of knitting machines. The grey fabric manufactured has got high demand in the market and the company is planning to install facilities for processing of fabric.

3.3 HISTORY OF COMPANY:

The company was incorporated on 31st October 1990 as a Public Limited company and received the Certificate for Commencement of Business on 22nd March 1991 from Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra. The Company has set up a 100% E.O.U. cotton spinning unit at R.S. No.347, Ambapwadi Phata (Vadgaon). The company shall export the entire 100% production excluding rejections not exceeding 5% for a period of 10 years. After the export obligation period is over the unit shall be allowed to produce for domestic market in the light of industrial policy in force at the time in relation to manufacture of items reserved for small scale sector.

The company has received a letter of intent from Government of India, Ministry of Industry (SIA) dated 5th February 1991 for 21,168 spindles and 1080 rotors for the manufacture of carded and combed yarn up to 60 counts. This permission was modified for 26568 spindles by Government of India, Ministry of Industry (SIA) in dated 29th August 1995.

The company decided to implement the project in phases. In the first phase the company decided to install 14,112 spindles of which the company has already installed 7056 spindles and started the production thereon from 2nd May, 1995. It was proposed to expand the capacity by putting additional 7056 spindles so as to make the total installed capacity to 14112 spindles. Accordingly, additional 7056 spindles are installed and the company has started the commercial production for the expanded capacity in December 1995. In the second phase the company proposes to install additional spindles in order to make the total installed capacity to 26,568 spindles. However, company has not finalised any plan for the second phase. The second phase has no connection with the present issue.

The raw material requirement of the company is met by the major suppliers like Highspin (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd, Limbdi, Resham Udyog Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad and Jayesh Cotton Company, Mumbai. The quality of, the yarn produced by the company has been appreciated by Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd., Coimbatore as very good and the Uster level in the top. The company is exporting its products and the major buyers are Dianong Corporation, Seoul, South Korea, Golden Field United Textiles Ltd, China, Granada

Trading Ltd, Israel, Indotech Ltd, Hong Kong Kong, Essar Textiles Ltd, Mauritius, Arwind Worldwide (M) Inc, Hong and Zinger Zamir Knitting Factory, Israel. The company has to face the major competitors in the area of Kolhapur like Arvind Cotspin Ltd, Amit Spinning and Weaving Industries Ltd, Indo Count Industries Ltd., Eurotex Industrial and Exports Ltd. and Nagrika Exports Ltd.

3.4 OBJECTIVES OF COMPANY:

1. To meet the customer expectations of current / future needs.
2. To co-ordinate and achieve improvements and effectiveness in areas of quality and processes on a continual basis.
3. To endeavor to upgrade technologies and systems and regulatory requirements.
4. To achieve higher goals of excellence by establishing objectives and targets at relevant and appropriate intervals and monitor their effectiveness periodically.
5. To improving human resources by proper and adequate training for skill enhancements.
6. To provide safer and cleaner environment with total employee involvement.

3.5 ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMPANY:

a) Power Projects

1. RADHANAGARI HYDRO POWER PROJECT, MAHARASHTRA.- This 10 MW power project is located in Fegivade Village at the foot of existing Radhanagari Dam which has a Gross storage capacity of 236.79 Mcum. The power house is fully automated driven by Francis Turbines. It is one of kinds in modern India as its unique features are-

- 1) Automation: It is controlled by the most efficient and fail-proof “Automatic Scada System”, which can be run on minimum man power of only ten.
- 2) Output Efficiency: It has highest output efficiency for the governor is fully automated. It is connected to 132 KV Voltage levels such that the tripping's are minimized.

3) Anti-pollutant: The power project reduces carbon foot prints as the power produced is fully utilized for our Textiles unit. Hereby, we utilize GREEN POWER to its fullest in the Textile Industry.

4) Pride: It is the first captive Hydro Power project allotted and commissioned in Maharashtra.

5) Eco-friendly: The project construction does not involve any forest destruction, land pollution, environmental pollution or any activity which would disrupt the ecological balance of the area.

6) Nation Building: With this power project we have tried to confront the electricity shortage calamity to an extent and contributed a humble niche in the state and nation building process.

The completion and commissioning of this project adds another “Feather in the hat” of the Mohite Industries Ltd. It is indeed a very prestigious and highly esteemed Power project which we boast about.

2.AMBAI HYDRO POWER PROJECT, MAHARASHTRA- The company have acquired 3.5 MW (1.75 x 2) Hydro Power Project at Kalamawadi Dam Foot at/post – Kalamawadi, Tal-Radhangari, Dist-Kolhapur which is given on lease of 30 years by Govt. of Maharashtra Irrigation Department on BOOT Basis. The initial excavation for Power house construction is already started. The expected period to get the project completed is around 18 months.

b) Construction:

1.DHOM BALKAVADI PROJECT IN WAI, SATARA- This prestigious irrigation project came under the Krishna Valley. The project involves construction of an Earthen Dam(100 lakh cu.m.), Tunnel (450 m), Wastweir, ICPO and excavation and masonry work. It is a feather in the hat of the group as our team made a record of highest Embankment of 33 lakh cu,cm in a single working season. The project was handed over in the year 2002,in the scheduled period of 3 years. The companys quality work was

appreciated with an “Award for Quality and Excellence.” by the Maharashtra State Government.

2. MORBE PROJECT ON DHAVRI RIVER IN RAIGHRH DISTRICT-This project was initially taken up by CIDCO to provide drinking water to new Mumbai area and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust. The work entrusted to the company includes construction of dam of 53m height, 3124m length and capacity of 7 TMC. This work involved Earthwork (175 lakh cu.m), Pitching (10 lakh sq.m), Rock toe (1.25 lakh cu.m)and Spillway excavation of (2 lakh cu.m) in hard strata. Besides this coal grout masonry of 25000 cu.m, RCC work of 15000 cu.m and construction of D shape tunnel of 460m long and RCC lining, RCC intake structure of 43m height complete with gate and approach bridge. The company has successfully completed the phase part of the work in 2004.

3. ARJUNA IRRIGATION DAM PROJECT IN RAJAPUR DISTRICT- This project in located near Paanchal village in Rajapur District. It is located near Jaitapur. The scope of the work involves Earthen Dam construction, Earthwork, Pitching, Rock Toe, Spillway Excavation of hard strata. Coal grout masonry, RCC work , and Bridge,Tunnel and Gate construction. The Arjuna Dam project has been thoroughly planned and executed by the Mohite Group itself. No work has been leased out to any sub-constructed or any other company. The construction division has put its heart and soul into this one. This project is a specimen of all modern set up required handling large projects.

4. R.C.C. Bridge construction on river Vaibhavwadi in Sindhudurga District(1972).

5. Medium Irrigation Project at Basaapachiwadi,Jath ,Sangli(1980-81).

6. Bhira Tail Race Hydro-Electric Project at Raighrh(1987).

7. Warana Left Bank Canal of 2.2 km in Sangli (1990).

8. Kasari Medium Irrigation Project, Gelawade, Kolhapur.

9. Patgaon Dam project in Bhudargad, Kolhapur.

10. Jangamhatti Medium Irrigation Project, Changarth, Kolhapur.

11. Chitri Medium Irrigation Project in Ajra, Maharashtra.

c) **Mohite agro farming-** The group owns a sprawling 100 acres in Vadgoan village, Kolhapur. Fruits such as Mangoes, Pomegranate, Custard Apple, Guava, Papaya, Sapota, Amla and Coconuts are produced commercially. Cash crops like Sugarcane, Soyabean, Marigold, Rice, Wheat, Groundnuts, Turmeric, Jowar, and Pulses fetch splendid returns. The list of vegetables grown in the Green House is also vast. The farm is equipped with latest drip-water technology, sprinkler system and a filtration plant.

d) **Mohite Racing Academy-** The group has its own racing track near Kolhapur.

3.6 BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF COMPANY:

Sr.No.	Names	Designation	Date of Appointment
1.	Shivaji Ramchandra Mohite	Managing Director	14 September, 2001
2.	Monika Shivaji Mohite	Join Managing Director	27 June, 2008
3.	Abhay Shamrao Bhide	Whole time Director	1 October, 2012
4.	Nikhil Vijay Nawandhar	Director	24 October, 2020
5.	Annasaheb Dhondiba More	Director	24 October, 2020
6.	Bhushan Madhukar Deshpande	Director	24 October, 2020

3.7 CONCLUSION:

This chapter includes overall profile of company. Its include introduction of company, History of company, Objectives or Goals of company, Achievements of company. From this chapter it is concluded that the mohite group plan leap ahead in various field. Their all time favorite field is construction. Their skill, proficiency, knowledge about field of Green power and Energy generation shall also be exploited its brim. The group is also consistent in supply of yarn mfg. They provide premium quality yarn to customers in various countries. The main objective of company is maximizing the profit but company also aware about social responsibility. Recruitment, new Employment opportunities and training and updating existing employees is a compulsory norm. Encouraging employee's children with scholarships, felicitations etc.

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CHAPTER: IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER: IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Data Analysis and Interpretation

4.3 Conclusion

CHAPTER: IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

In this chapter Shareholding and Share Price Analysis of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur has been done with the help of Collected Data. In this chapter analysis is depend upon the information available from the annual reports of the Company for the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. In this chapter the researcher has discussed about the Shareholding and share Price of company and Analysis and interpretation of collected data in several statistical operation.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

4.2.1 Capital Structure of Company:

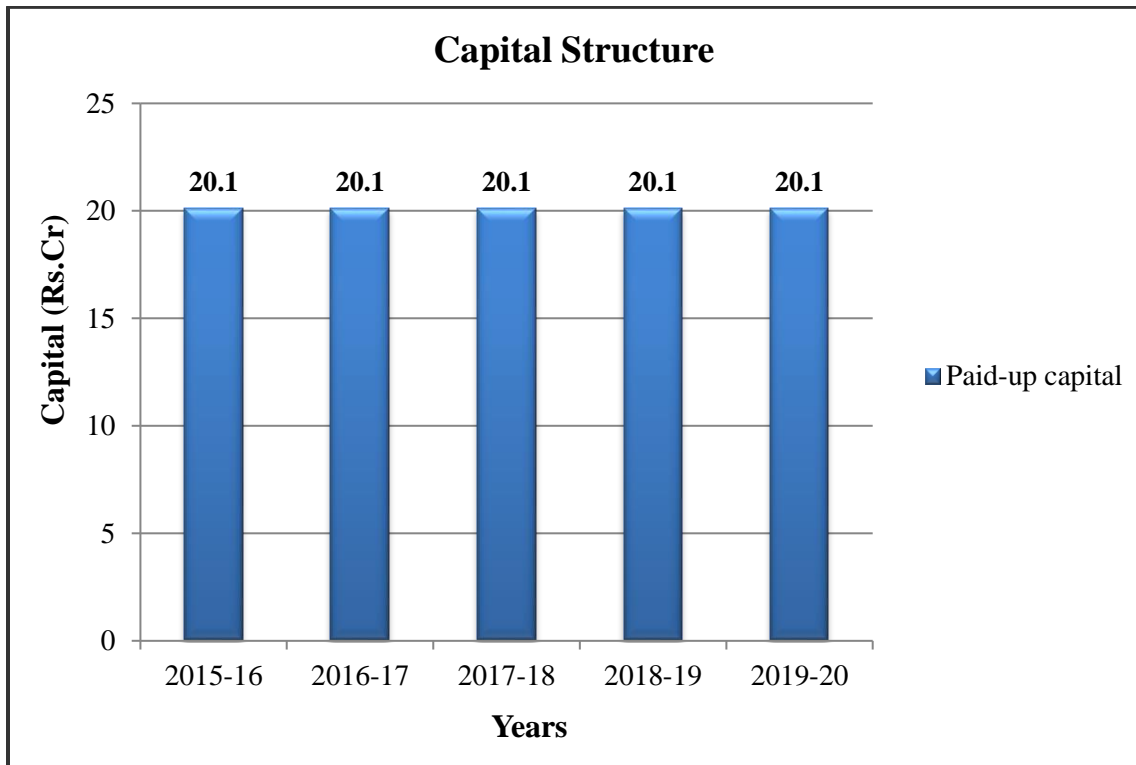
Table 4.1
Capital Structure

Period	Instrument	Authorized capital (Rs.cr)	Issued capital (Rs.cr)	Paid-up capital		
				No. of Shares	Face value	Capital (Rs.cr)
2015-16	Equity share	26	20.10	20,099,700	10	20.10
2016-17	Equity share	26	20.10	20,099,700	10	20.10
2017-18	Equity share	26	20.10	20,099,700	10	20.10
2018-19	Equity share	26	20.10	20,099,700	10	20.10
2019-20	Equity share	26	20.10	20,099,700	10	20.10

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows the capital structure of company. The authorized capital of company was 26 Cr and paid-up capital was 20.10 Cr; 20,099,700 equity shares were issued at face value of Rs 10 by the company. In the capital structure of company equity shares is main source of capital. So form the above table it was found that the authorized and paid-up capital of company was remains constant in every year.

Figure 4.1



The above figure shows the paid-up capital of company. It reveals that the Paid-up capital of company is remaining constant in every year.

4.2.2 Shareholding of company:

Distribution of shareholding for 2015-16:

Table 4.2
Distribution of shareholdings

Sr. No	Shares Range	Shareholders		Shareholding	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	Up to 500	745	72.26	1,32,751	0.66
2	501 – 1000	113	10.96	90,436	0.45
3	1000- 2000	51	4.95	79,690	0.40
4	2001- 3000	26	2.52	62,761	0.31
5	3001 – 4000	11	1.07	39,308	0.20
6	4001 – 5000	18	1.75	88,156	0.44
7	5001 – 10000	18	1.75	1,28,841	0.64

8	10001 & above	49	4.75	19,477,757	96.91
	Total :	1031	100	20,099,700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows distribution of shareholding of company. In the year.2015-16 Share Range Up to 500, 1,32,751 shares was held by 745 shareholders; above 501-1000, 90436 shares was held by 113 shareholders; above 1000-2000, 79,690 shares was held by 51 shareholders; above 2001-3000, 62,761 shares was held by 26 shareholders; above 3001-4000, 39,308 shares was held by 11 shareholders; above 4001-5000, 88156 shares was held by 18 shareholders; above 5001-10000, 12,8841 share was held by 18 shareholders and 10001 to above,19,477,757 shares was held by 49 shareholders. So from the analysis it was found that above 10000, Out of total shareholding 96.91% shares held by 4.75% shareholders. It was highest shareholding of company and up to 500, out of total shareholders 72.26% shareholders was held 0.66% shares. Maximum shareholders were purchased shares up to 500 share range.

Categories of Shareholder for year 2015-16

Table 4.3
Categories of Shareholders

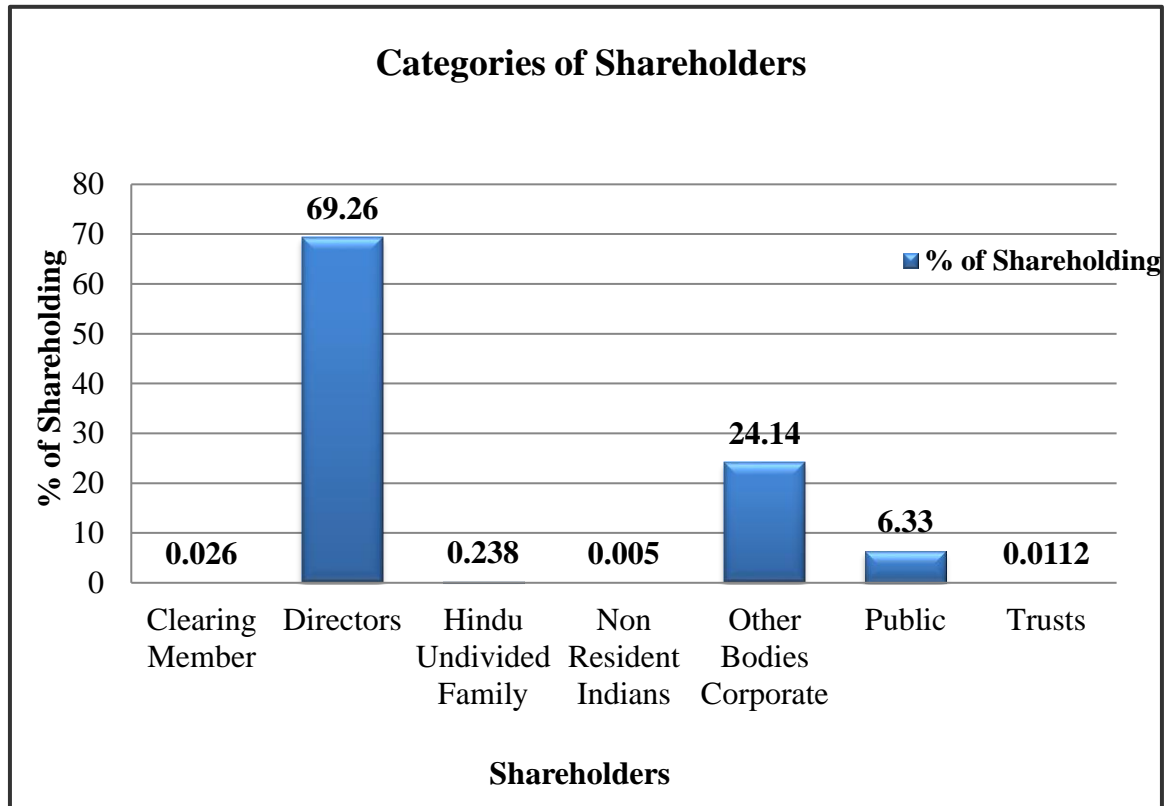
Sr.No	Category	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding
1	Clearing Member	5,261	0.026
2	Directors	13,920,241	69.26
3	Hindu Undivided Family	47,992	0.238
4	Non Resident Indians	1,014	0.005
5	Other Bodies Corporate	4,851,599	24.14
6	Public	1,271,343	6.33
7	Trusts	2,250	0.0112
	Total	20,099,700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows category wise shareholding of company. In year 2015-16, 5,261 shares were held by clearing member; 13,920,241 shares were held by Directors; 47,992 shares were held by Hindu undivided family; 1,014 shares were held by Non Resident Indians; 4,851,599 shares were held by Other Bodies Corporate; 1,271,343 shares were

held by Public; 2,250 shares were held by Trusts. So from above analysis it was found that out of total shares maximum shares were held by Directors of company i.e. 13,920,241 shares. Out of total shareholding 69.26% shares were held by Directors. It was highest shareholding of company.

Figure 4.2



The above figure shows the categories of shareholders and percentage of shareholding of company. It shows that out of total shareholding 69.26% shares were held by directors; 24.14% shares were held by other bodies corporate; 6.33% shares were held by public; 0.238 % shares were held by Hindu undivided family; 0.026% shares were held by clearing members; 0.0112 % shares were held by trust and 0.005% shares were held by non-resident Indians. The above analysis shows that out of total shareholding maximum shares were held by the directors. Then shares less than the directors were held by other bodies corporate and public. And minimum shares were held by clearing members, Hindu undivided family, non-resident Indian and trust.

Distribution of Shareholding for 2016-17:

Table no. 4.4

Distribution of Shareholding

Sr. No	Share Range	Shareholders		Shareholding	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	Up to 500	744	72.4440	1,31,688	0.6552
2	501 – 1000	116	11.2950	93,456	0.4650
3	1000- 2000	46	4.4791	72,865	0.3625
4	2001- 3000	25	2.4343	60,324	0.3001
5	3001 – 4000	12	1.1685	42,434	0.2111
6	4001 – 5000	19	1.8500	92,336	0.4594
7	5001 – 10000	18	1.7527	1,28,841	0.6410
8	10001 & above	47	4.5764	19,477,756	96.9057
	Total :	1027	100	20,099,700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows distribution of shareholding of company. In the year.2016-17 Share Range Up to 500, 1,31,688 shares were held by 744 shareholders; above 501-1000, 93,456 shares were held by 116 shareholders; above 1000-2000, 72,865 shares were held by 46 shareholders; above 2001-3000, 60,324 shares were held by 25 shareholders; above 3001-4000, 42,434 shares were held by 12 shareholders; above 4001-5000, 92,336 shares were held by 19 shareholders; above 5001-10000, 1,28,841 shares were held by 18 shareholders and 10001 to above, 19,477,756 shares were held by 47 shareholders. So from the analysis it was found that above 10000, Out of total shareholding 96.90% shares held by 4.57% shareholders. It was highest shareholding of company. And up to 500 shares, out of total shareholders 72.44% shareholders were held 0.65% shares.

Categories of Shareholder for year 2016-17:

Table 4.5

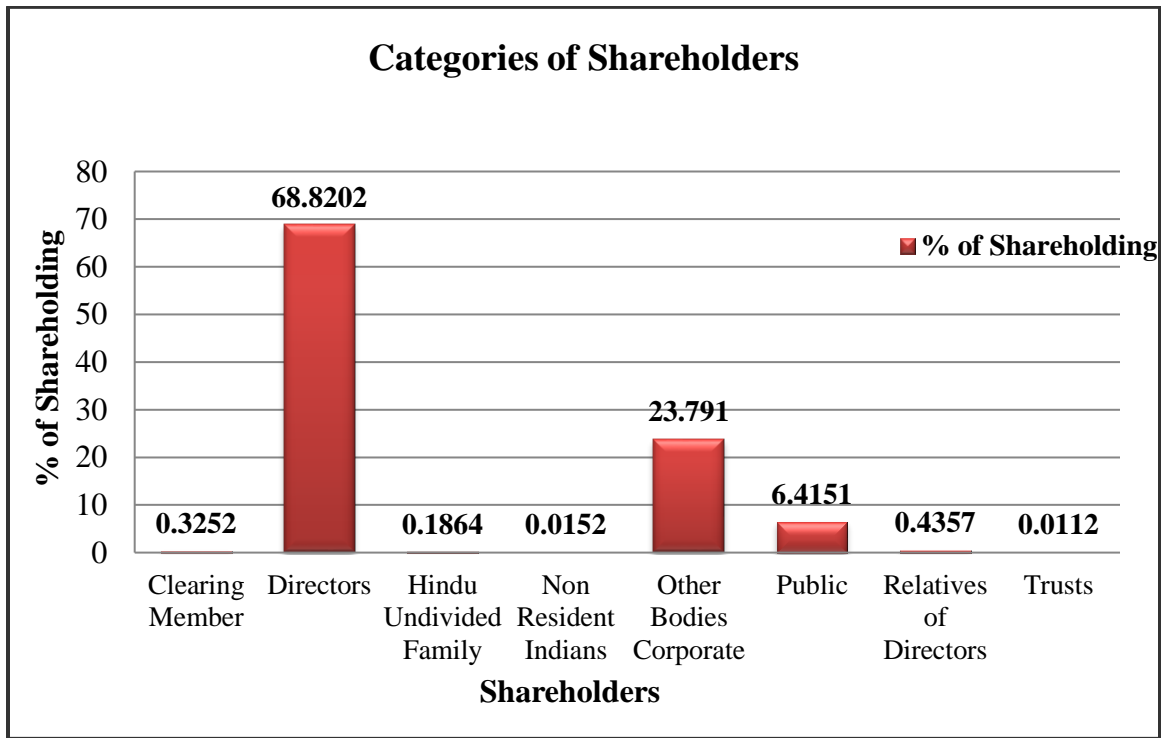
Categories of Shareholder

Sr.No	Category	No. of shares held	% of Shareholding
1	Clearing Member	65,363	0.3252
2	Directors	13,832,663	68.8202
3	Hindu Undivided Family	37,464	0.1864
4	Non Resident Indians	3,050	0.0152
5	Other Bodies Corporate	4,781,914	23.791
6	Public	1,289,418	6.4151
7	Relatives of Directors	87,578	0.4357
8	Trusts	2,250	0.0112
	Total:	20099700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows category wise shareholding of company. In year 2016-17, 65,363 shares were held by clearing member; 13,832,663 shares were held by Directors; 37,464 shares were held by Hindu undivided family; 3,050 shares were held by Non Resident Indians; 4,781,914 shares were held by Other Bodies Corporate; 1,289,418 shares were held by Public; 87,578 shares were held by relatives of Directors; 2,250 shares were held by Trusts. So from above analysis it was observed that out of total shares maximum shares were held by Directors of company i.e.13,832,663 shares. Out of total shareholding 69.26% shares were held by Directors. It was highest shareholding of company.

Figure 4.3



The above figure shows the categories of shareholders and percentage of shareholding of company. It shows that out of total shareholding 68.8202% shares were held by directors; 23.791% shares were held by other bodies corporate; 6.4151% shares were held by public; 0.4357% shares were held by Relative of Directors; 0.3252% shares were held by clearing members; 0.1864% shares were held by Hindu undivided Family; 0.0112 % shares were held by trust and 0.0152% shares were held by non-resident Indians. The above analysis shows that out of total shareholding maximum shares were held by the directors. Then shares less than the directors were held by other bodies corporate and public. And minimum shares were held by clearing members, Hindu undivided family, non-resident Indian, Relatives of directors and trust.

Distribution of Shareholding for year 2017-18

Table 4.6
Distribution of Shareholding

Sr. No	Shares Range	Shareholders		Shareholding	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	Up to 500	754	70.9981	1,33,464	0.6640
2	501 – 1000	123	11.5819	99,221	0.4936
3	1001- 2000	53	4.9906	82,801	0.4120
4	2001- 3000	29	2.7307	69,562	0.3461
5	3001 – 4000	14	1.3183	49,199	0.2448
6	4001 – 5000	22	2.0716	1,06,721	0.5310
7	5001 – 10000	20	1.8832	1,46,873	0.7307
8	10001 & above	47	4.4256	19,411,859	96.5779
	Total :	1062	100	20,099,700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows distribution of shareholding of company. In the year 2017-18 Share Range Up to 500, 1,33,464 shares were held by 754 shareholders; above 501-1000, 99,221 shares were held by 123 shareholders; above 1000-2000, 82,801 shares were held by 53 shareholders; above 2001-3000, 69,562 shares were held by 29 shareholders; above 3001-4000, 49,199 shares were held by 14 shareholders; above 4001-5000, 1,06,721 shares were held by 22 shareholders; above 5001-10000, 1,46,873 shares were held by 20 shareholders and 10001 to above, 19,411,859 shares were held by 47 shareholders. So from the analysis it was found that above 10000, Out of total shareholding 96.5779% shares held by 4.4256% shareholders. It was highest shareholding of company. And up to 500 shares, out of total shareholders 70.99% shareholders were held 0.6640% shares.

Categories of Shareholder for year 2017-18

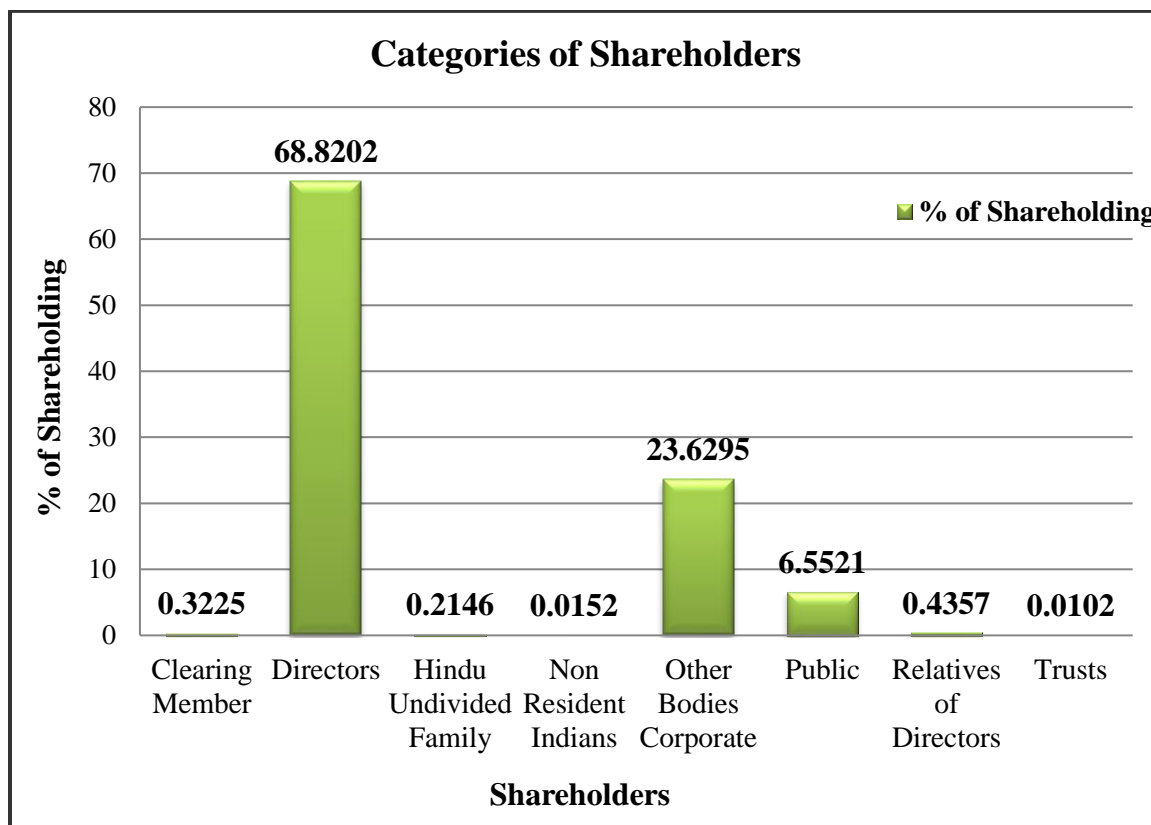
Table 4.7
Categories of Shareholders

Sr. No	Category	No of Shares held	% of Shareholding
1	Clearing Member	64,820	0.3225
2	Directors	13,832,663	68.8202
3	Hindu Undivided Family	43,140	0.2146
4	Non Resident Indians	3,050	0.0152
5	Other Bodies Corporate	4,749,452	23.6295
6	Public	1,316,947	6.5521
7	Relatives of Director	87,578	0.4357
8	Trusts	2,050	0.0102
	Total	20,099,700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows category wise shareholding of company. In year 2017-18, 64,820 shares were held by clearing member; 13,832,663 shares were held by Directors; 43,140 shares were held by Hindu undivided family; 3,050 shares were held by Non Resident Indians; 4,749,452 shares were held by Other Bodies Corporate; 1,316,947 shares were held by Public; 87,578 shares were held by relatives of Directors; 2,050 shares were held by Trusts. So from above analysis it was observed that out of total shares maximum shares were held by Directors of company i.e. 13,832,663 shares. Out of total shareholding 68.82% shares were held by Directors. It was highest shareholding of company.

Figure 4.4



(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above figure shows the categories of shareholders and percentage of shareholding of company. It shows that out of total shareholding 68.8202% shares were held by the directors; 23.6295% shares were held by other bodies corporate; 6.5521% shares were held by public; 0.4357% shares were held by Relative of Directors; 0.3225% shares were held by clearing members; 0.2146% shares were held by Hindu undivided Family; 0.0102 % shares were held by trust and 0.0152% shares were held by non-resident Indians. The above analysis shows that out of total shareholding maximum shares were held by the director's i.e.68.82%.Then shares less than the directors were held by other bodies corporate and public. And minimum shares were held by clearing members, Hindu undivided family, non-resident Indian, Relatives of directors and trust.

Distribution of Shareholding for year 2018-19

Table 4.8
Categories of Shareholders

Sr. No	Share Range	Shareholders		Shareholding	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	Up to 500	744	70.2550	131,289	0.6532
2	501-1000	128	12.0869	1,02,649	0.5107
3	1001-2000	57	5.3824	87,471	0.4352
4	2001-3000	30	2.8329	72,578	0.3611
5	3001-4000	13	1.2276	45,719	0.2275
6	4001-5000	23	2.1719	1,11,248	0.5535
7	5001-10000	19	1.7941	1,42,566	0.7093
8	10001& above	45	4.2493	19,406,180	96.5496
	Total	1059	100	20,099,700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows distribution of shareholding of company. In the year.2018-19 Share Range Up to 500, 1,31,289 shares were held by 744 shareholders; above 501-1000, 1,02,649 shares were held by 128 shareholders; above 1000-2000, 87,471 shares were held by 46 shareholders; above 2001-3000, 72,578 shares were held by 30 shareholders; above 3001-4000, 45,719 shares were held by 13 shareholders; above 4001-5000, 1,11,248 shares were held by 23 shareholders; above 5001-10000, 1,42,566 shares were held by 19 shareholders and 10001 to above, 19,406,180 shares were held by 45 shareholders. So from the analysis it was found that above 10000, Out of total shareholding 96.5496% shares held by 4.2493% shareholders. It was highest shareholding of company. And up to 500 shares, out of total shareholders 70.2550 % shareholders were held 0.6532% shares.

Categories of Shareholders for year 2018-19

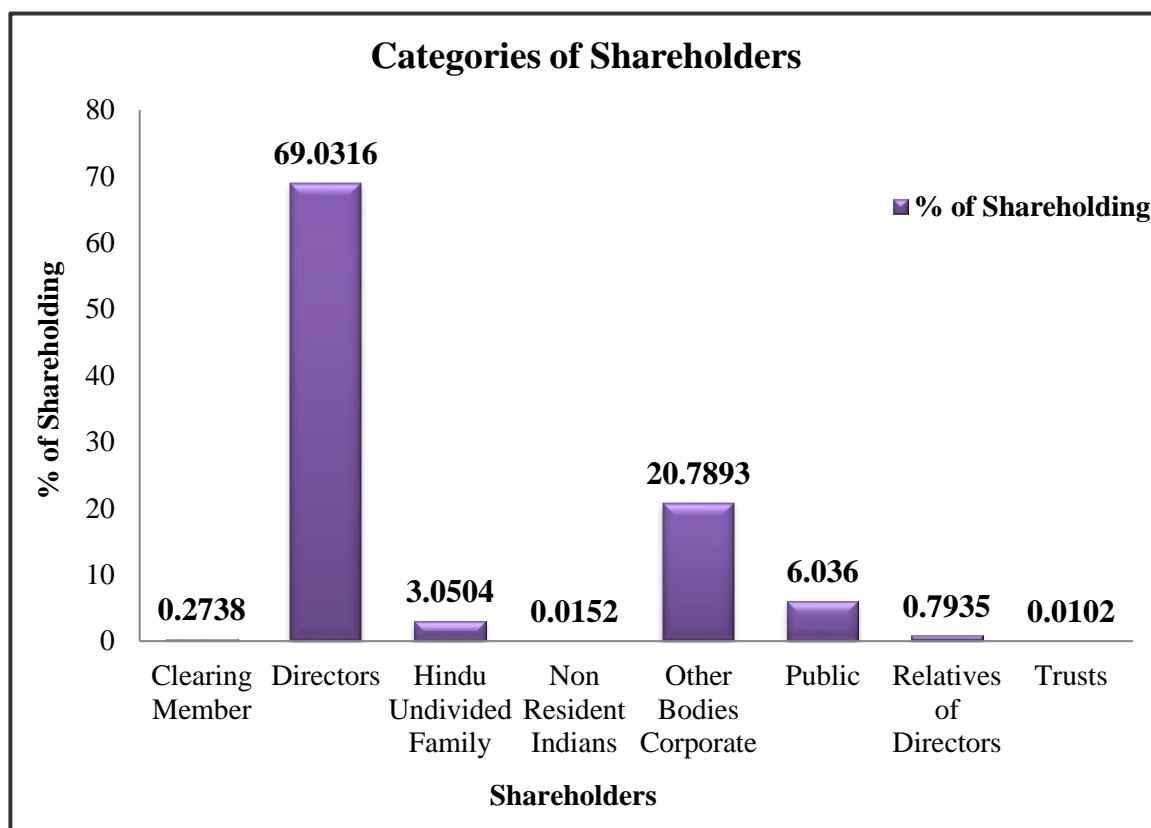
Table 4.9
Categories of Shareholders

Sr. No	Category	No of Shares held	% of Shareholding
1	Clearing Member	55,024	0.2738
2	Directors	13,875,163	69.0316
3	Hindu Undivided Family	6,13,122	3.0504
4	Non Resident Indians	3,050	0.0152
5	Other Bodies Corporate	4,178,583	20.7893
6	Public	1,13,215	06.0360
7	Relatives of Director	1,59,493	0.7935
8	Trusts	2,050	0.0102
	Total	20,099,700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows category wise shareholding of company. In year 2018-19, 55,024 shares were held by clearing member; 13,875,163 shares were held by Directors; 6,13,122 shares were held by Hindu undivided family; 3,050 shares were held by Non Resident Indians; 4,178,583 shares were held by Other Bodies Corporate; 1,13,215 shares were held by Public; 1,53,493 shares were held by relatives of Directors; 2,050 shares were held by Trusts. So from above analysis it was observed that out of total shares maximum shares were held by Directors of company i.e. 13,875,163 shares. Out of total shareholding 69.0016% shares were held by Directors. It was highest shareholding of company.

Figure 4.5



(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above figure shows the categories of shareholders and percentage of shareholding of company. It shows that out of total shareholding 69.0316% shares were held by the directors; 20.7893% shares were held by other bodies corporate; 6.036% shares were held by public; 3.0504% shares were held by Hindu undivided Family; 0.7935% shares were held by Relative of Directors; 0.2738% shares were held by clearing members; 0.0102 % shares were held by trust and 0.0152% shares were held by non-resident Indians. The above analysis shows that out of total shareholding maximum shares were held by the director's i.e.68.82%.Then shares less than the directors were held by other bodies corporate and public. And minimum shares were held by clearing members, Hindu undivided family, non-resident Indian, Relatives of directors and trust.

Distribution of Shareholding for year 2019-20:

Table 4.10
Distribution of Shareholding

Sr. No	Share Range	Shareholders		Shareholding	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	Up to 500	748	70.5660	1,32,383	0.6586
2	501-1000	128	12.0755	1,01,791	0.5064
3	1001-2000	55	5.1887	85,674	0.4262
4	2001-3000	29	2.7358	70,420	0.3504
5	3001-4000	13	1.2264	45,719	0.2275
6	4001-5000	23	2.1698	1,11,248	0.5535
7	5001-10000	19	1.6981	1,33,013	0.6618
8	10001& above	46	4.3396	19,419,452	96.6156
	Total	1060	100	20,099,700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows distribution of shareholding of company. In the year.2019-20 Share Range Up to 500, 1,32,383 shares were held by 748 shareholders; above 501-1000, 1,01,791 shares were held by 128 shareholders; above 1000-2000, 85,674 shares were held by 55 shareholders; above 2001-3000, 70,420 shares were held by 29 shareholders; above 3001-4000, 45,719 shares were held by 13 shareholders; above 4001-5000, 1,11,248 shares were held by 23 shareholders; above 5001-10000, 1,33,013 shares were held by 19 shareholders and 10001 to above, 19,419,452 shares were held by 46 shareholders. So from the above table it was found that above 10000, Out of total shareholding 96.6156% shares held by 4.3396% shareholders. It was highest shareholding of company. And up to 500 shares, out of total shareholders 70.5660 % shareholders were held 0.6586% shares.

Categories of Shareholders for year 2019-20

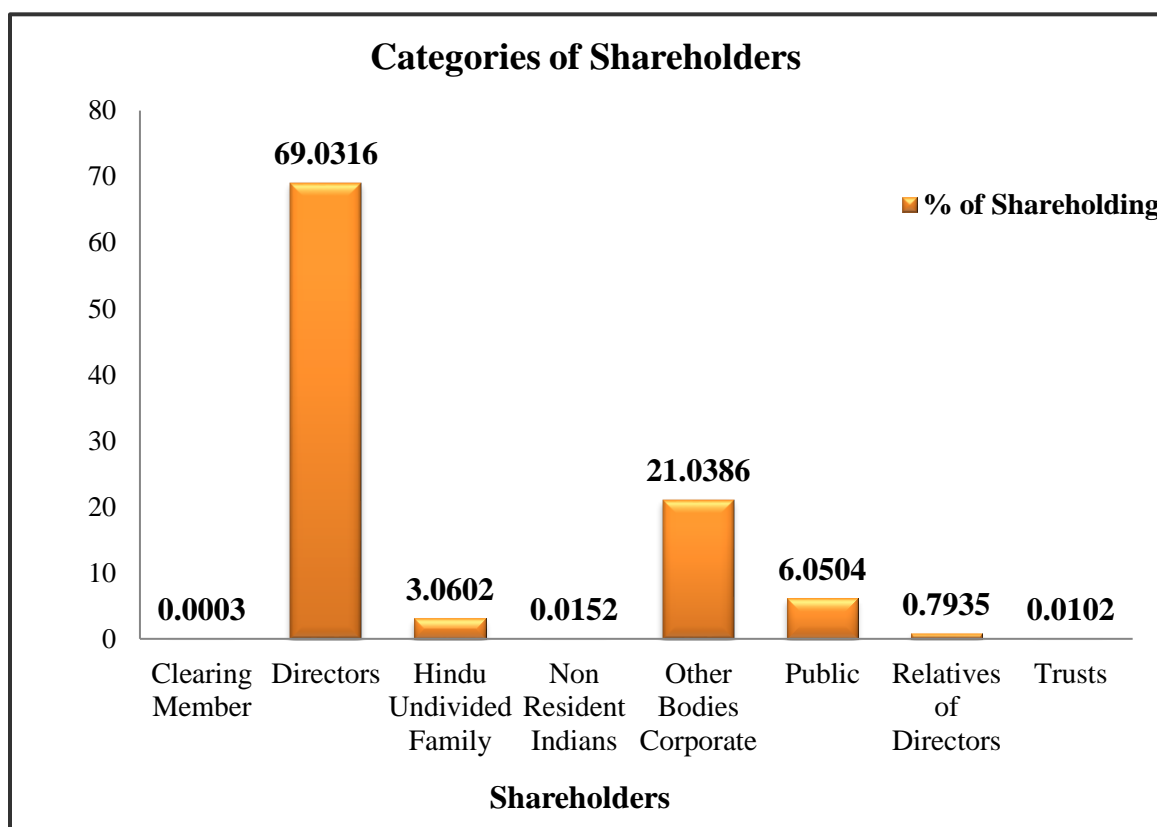
Table 4.11
Categories of Shareholders

Sr. No	Category	No of Shares held	% of Shareholding
1	Clearing Member	60	0.0003
2	Directors	13,875,163	69.0316
3	Hindu Undivided Family	6,15,090	3.0602
4	Non Resident Indians	3,050	0.0152
5	Other Bodies Corporate	4,228,681	21.0386
6	Public	1,216,113	06.0504
7	Relatives of Director	1,59,493	0.7935
8	Trusts	2,050	0.0102
	Total	20,099,700	100

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows category wise shareholding of company. In year 2019-20, 60 shares were held by clearing member; 13,875,163 shares were held by Directors; 6,15,090 shares were held by Hindu undivided family; 3,050 shares were held by Non Resident Indians; 4,228,681 shares were held by Other Bodies Corporate; 1,216,113 shares were held by Public; 1,59,493 shares were held by relatives of Directors; 2,050 shares were held by Trusts. So from above analysis it was observed that out of total shares maximum shares were held by Directors of company i.e. 13,875,163 shares. Out of total shareholding 69.0016% shares were held by Directors. It was highest shareholding of company.

Figure 4.6



The above figure shows the categories of shareholders and percentage of shareholding of company. It shows that out of total shareholding 69.0316% shares were held by the directors; 21.0386% shares were held by other bodies corporate; 6.0504% shares were held by public; 3.0602% shares were held by Hindu undivided Family; 0.7935% shares were held by Relative of Directors; 0.2738% shares were held by clearing members; 0.0102 % shares were held by trust and 0.0152% shares were held by non-resident Indians. The above analysis shows that out of total shareholding maximum shares were held by the director's i.e.68.82%.Then shares less than the directors were held by other bodies corporate and public. And minimum shares were held by clearing members, Hindu undivided family, non-resident Indian, Relatives of directors and trust.

4.2.3 Share Market Price Analysis of company:

1) Share market price data for the year 2015-16

The opening/closing, high / low market price of the shares during the financial year 2015-16 at the BSE Ltd is given as below

Table 4.12

Share Price Data

Months	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	No. of Shares Traded
April-15	26.25	31.65	25.80	30.80	10,452
May-15	31.15	31.50	23.60	28.65	5,523
Jun-15	28.95	28.95	22.55	26.50	3,240
Jul-15	27.00	27.80	23.55	24.70	7,520
Aug-15	25.85	28.01	24.50	26.60	63,293
Sept-15	25.30	25.30	20.90	20.90	5,163
Oct-15	20.90	22.70	20.00	22.50	14,840
Nov-15	21.55	23.25	20.10	23.25	5,158
Dec-15	23.50	25.70	22.15	23.50	6,713
Jan-16	24.60	29.85	23.60	27.20	6,470
Feb-16	25.85	29.30	24.70	27.30	1,027
Mar-16	26.00	31.20	25.30	31.15	1,559

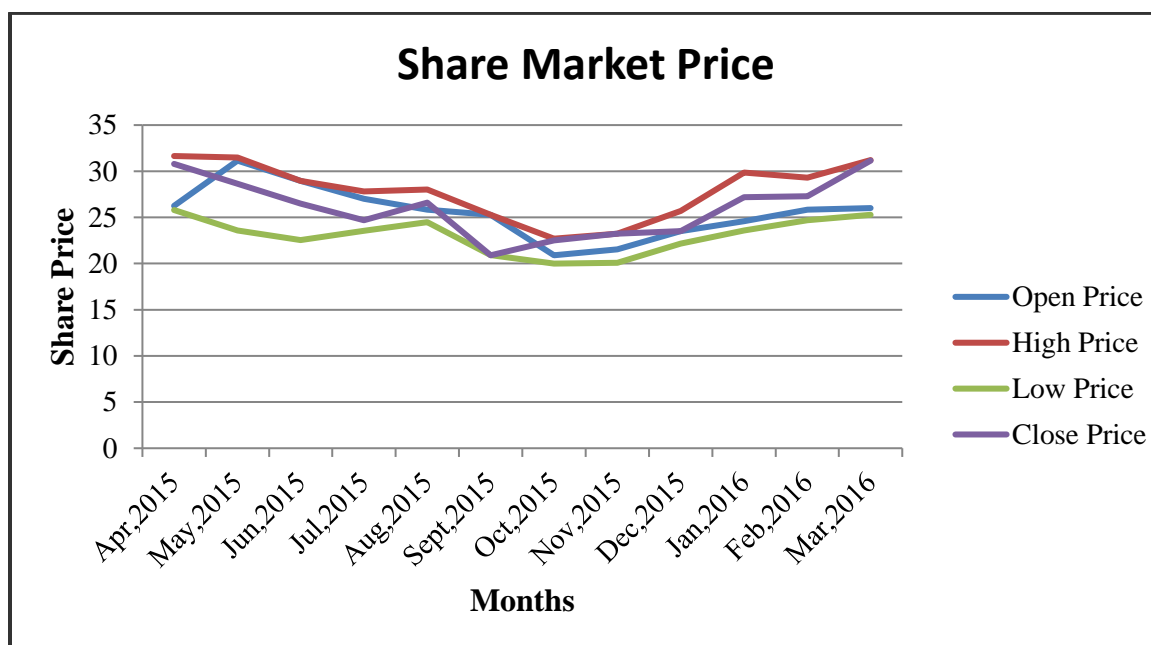
(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows the share price data for year 2015-16. In April the stock market opened at Rs 26.25, after which share price rises by 20.57% and it became high up to Rs 31.65, after which it declined by 1.68% and it became low up to Rs 25.80, then share price closed at Rs 30.80. 10,452 shares were traded during the month. In May the stock market opened at Rs 31.15, after which share price rises by 1.12 % and it became high up to Rs 31.50, after which it declined by 23.24 % and it became low up to Rs 23.60, then share price closed at Rs 28.65. 5,523 shares were traded during the month. In June the stock market opened at Rs 28.95, after which share price became stable and it became

high up to Rs 28.95, after which it declined by 22.10 % and it became low up to Rs 22.55, then share price closed at Rs 26.50. 3,240 shares were traded during the month. In July the stock market opened at Rs 27.00, after which share price rises by 2.96% and it became high up to Rs 27.80, after which it declined by 12.77% and it became low up to Rs 23.55, then share price closed at Rs 24.70. 7,520 shares were traded during the month. In August the stock market opened at Rs 25.85, after which share price rises by 5.22% and it became high up to Rs 28.01, after which it declined by 16% and it became low up to Rs 24.50, then share price closed at Rs 26.60. 63,293 shares were traded during the month. In September the stock market opened at Rs 25.30, after which share price become stable and it became high up to Rs 25.30, after which it declined by 16.98% and it became low up to Rs 20.90, then share price closed at Rs 20.90. 5,163 shares were traded during the month. In October the stock market opened at Rs 20.90, after which share price rises by 8.61% and it became high up to Rs 22.70, after which it declined by 4.5% and it became low up to Rs 20.00, then share price closed at Rs 22.50. 14,840 shares were traded during the month. In November the stock market opened at Rs 21.55, after which share price rises by 7.88% and it became high up to Rs 23.25, after which it declined by 6.72% and it became low up to Rs 20.10, then share price closed at Rs 23.25. 5,158 shares were traded during the month. In December the stock market opened at Rs 23.50, after which share price rises by 9.36% and it became high up to Rs 25.70, after which it declined by 5.74% and it became low up to Rs 22.15, then share price closed at Rs 23.50. 6,713 shares were traded during the month. In January the stock market opened at Rs 24.60, after which share price rises by 21.34 % and it became high up to Rs 29.85, after which it declined by 4.06 % and it became low up to Rs 23.60, then share price closed at Rs 27.20. 6,470 shares were traded during the month. In February the stock market opened at Rs 25.85, after which share price rises by 13.34% and it became high up to Rs 29.30, after which it declined by 4.44% and it became low up to Rs 24.70, then share price closed at Rs 27.30. 1,027 shares were traded during the month. In March the stock market opened at Rs 26.00, after which share price rises by 20% and it became high up to Rs 31.20, after which it declined by 2.69% and it became low up to Rs 25.30, then share price closed at Rs 31.15. 1,559 shares were traded during the month. So above

analysis it was found that maximum shares i.e.63,293 was traded in month august and share price become highest i.e. Rs 31.85 in month April.

Figure 4.7



The above figure shows the fluctuated trend of the share market price of the company. In year 2015-16 after month April share price was slowly decreased and after month November again it was increased.

2) Share market price data for the year 2016-17

The opening/closing, high / low market price of the shares during the financial year 2016-17 at the BSE Ltd is given as below

Table 4.13
Share Price Data

Months	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	No. of Shares Traded
April-16	30.95	32.30	29.45	29.45	2,056
May-16	29.00	30.45	27.55	29.75	5,387
Jun-16	30.95	31.95	29.05	29.05	1,527
Jul-16	27.60	30.40	27.60	30.40	101
Aug-16	30.40	30.40	28.50	28.50	225

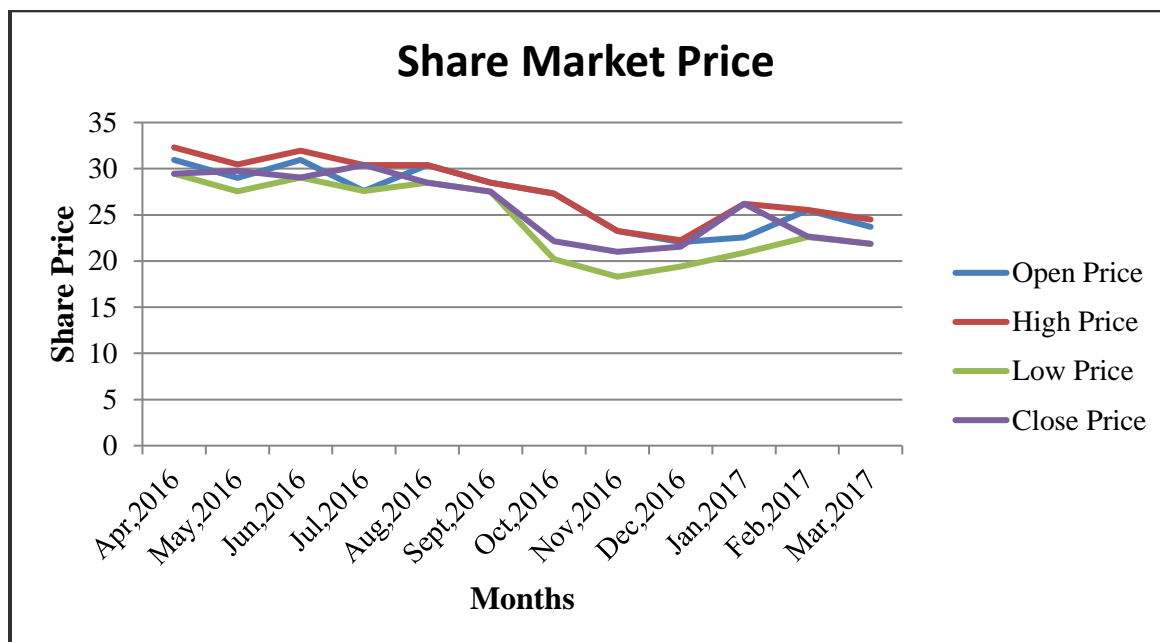
Sept-16	28.50	28.50	27.50	27.50	380
Oct-16	27.30	27.30	20.20	22.15	8,114
Nov-16	23.25	23.25	18.30	21.00	3,069
Dec-16	22.05	22.25	19.40	21.55	6,167
Jan-17	22.55	26.20	20.90	26.20	2,791
Feb-17	25.50	25.55	22.60	22.65	2,048
Mar-17	23.70	24.50	21.85	21.85	737

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows the share price data for year 2016-17. In April the stock market opened at Rs 30.95, after which share price rises by 4.36 % and it became high up to Rs 32.30, after which it declined by 3.23% and it became low up to Rs 29.45, then share price closed at Rs 29.45. 2,056 shares were traded during the month. In May the stock market opened at Rs 29.00, after which share price rises by 5 % and it became high up to Rs 30.45, after which it declined by 5 % and it became low up to Rs 27.55, then share price closed at Rs 29.75. 5,387 shares were traded during the month. In June the stock market opened at Rs 30.95, after which share price rises by 3.23% and it became high up to Rs 31.95, after which it declined by 6.13% and it became low up to Rs 29.05, then share price closed at Rs 29.05. 1,527 shares were traded during the month. In July the stock market opened at Rs 27.60, after which share price rises by 10.14% and it became high up to Rs 30.40, after which it declined and it became low up to Rs 27.60, then share price closed at Rs 30.40. 101 shares were traded during the month. In August the stock market opened at Rs 30.40, after which share price become stable and it became high up to Rs 30.40, after which it declined by 6.25% and it became low up to Rs 28.50, then share price closed at Rs 28.50. 225 shares were traded during the month. In September the stock market opened at Rs 28.50, after which share price become stable and it became high up to Rs 28.50, after which it declined by 3.50 % and it became low up to Rs 27.50, then share price closed at Rs 27.50. 380 shares were traded during the month. In October the stock market opened at Rs 27.30, after which share price rises become stable and it became high up to Rs 27.30, after which it declined by 26% and it became low up to Rs 20.20, then share price closed at Rs 22.15. 8,114 shares were traded during the month. In November the stock market opened at Rs 23.25, after which share price become stable and it became high up to Rs 23.25, after which it declined by 13.54 % and it became low up to Rs 20.10, then share price closed at Rs 23.25. 3,069 shares were traded during the month. In December the stock market opened at Rs 22.05, after which share price rises by 0.90% and it became high up to Rs 22.25, after which it declined by 12.01% and it became low up to Rs 19.40, then share price closed at Rs 21.55. 6,167 shares were traded during the month. In January the stock market opened at Rs 22.55, after which share price

rises by 16.18% and it became high up to Rs 26.20, after which it declined by 7.31 % and it became low up to Rs 20.90, then share price closed at Rs 26.20. 2,791 shares were traded during the month. In February the stock market opened at Rs 25.50, after which share price rises by 0.19 % and it became high up to Rs 25.55, after which it declined by 11.37 % and it became low up to Rs 22.60, then share price closed at Rs 22.65. 2,048 shares were traded during the month. In March the stock market opened at Rs 23.70, after which share price rises by 3.37 % and it became high up to Rs 24.50, after which it declined by 2.69% and it became low up to Rs 21.85, then share price closed at Rs 21.85. 737 shares were traded during the month. So above analysis it was found that maximum shares i.e,8,114 was traded in month October and share price become highest i.e. Rs 32.30 in month April.

Figure 4.8



The above figure shows the fluctuated trend of the share market price of the company. In year 2016-17 after month April share price was slowly decreased up to month of March. So from above figure it was found that share price in year 2016-17 decreased month by month.

3) Share market price data for the year 2017-18

The opening/closing, high / low market price of the shares during the financial year 2017-18 at the BSE Ltd is given as below

Table 4.14
Share Market Price

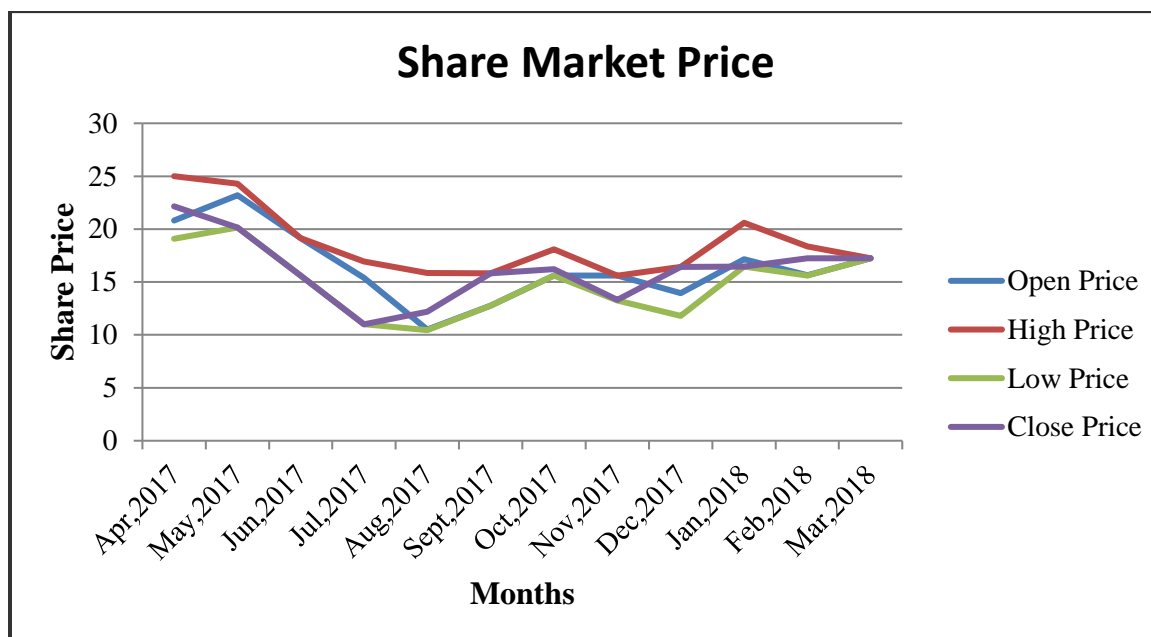
Months	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	No. of Shares Traded
April-17	20.80	25.00	19.10	22.15	6,613
May-17	23.20	24.30	20.15	20.15	6,532
Jun-17	19.15	19.15	15.60	15.60	13,671
Jul-17	15.40	16.95	11.00	11.00	67,884
Aug-17	10.51	15.84	10.45	12.18	52,396
Sept-17	12.78	15.83	12.78	15.83	8,230
Oct-17	15.60	18.10	15.60	16.20	4,475
Nov-17	15.60	15.60	13.25	13.30	7,679
Dec-17	13.96	16.43	11.80	16.43	16,186
Jan-18	17.15	20.60	16.45	16.45	16,920
Feb-18	15.65	18.35	15.60	17.25	5,487
Mar-18	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	25

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows the share price data for year 2017-18. In April the stock market opened at Rs 20.80, after which share price rises by 20.19 % and it became high up to Rs 25.00, after which it declined by 8.17% and it became low up to Rs 19.10, then share price closed at Rs 22.15. 6,613 shares were traded during the month. In May the stock market opened at Rs 23.20, after which share price rises by 4.74 % and it became high up to Rs 24.30, after which it declined by 13.14 % and it became low up to Rs 20.15, then share price closed at Rs 20.15. 6,532 shares were traded during the month. In June the stock market opened at Rs 19.15, after which share price become stable and it became high up to Rs 19.15, after which it declined by 18.53% and it became low up to Rs 15.60, then share price closed at Rs 15.60. 13,671 shares were traded during the month. In July the stock market opened at Rs 15.40, after which share price rises by 8.11% and it became high up to Rs 16.65, after which it declined and it became low up to Rs 11.00, then share price closed at Rs 11.00. 67,884 shares were traded during the month. In

August the stock market opened at Rs 10.51, after which share price rises by 50.71 and it became high up to Rs 15.84, after which it declined by 0.57% and it became low up to Rs 10.45, then share price closed at Rs 12.18. 52,396 shares were traded during the month. In September the stock market opened at Rs 12.78, after which share price rises by 23.86% and it became high up to Rs 15.83, after which it became low up to Rs 12.78, then share price closed at Rs 15.83. 8,230 shares were traded during the month. In October the stock market opened at Rs 15.60, after which share price rises by 16.02% and it became high up to Rs 18.10, after which it became low up to Rs 15.60, then share price closed at Rs 16.20. 4,475 shares were traded during the month. In November the stock market opened at Rs 15.60, after which share price become stable and it became high up to Rs 15.60, after which it declined by 15.06 % and it became low up to Rs 13.25, then share price closed at Rs 13.30. 7,679 shares were traded during the month. In December the stock market opened at Rs 13.95, after which share price rises by 17.77% and it became high up to Rs 16.43, after which it declined by 15.41% and it became low up to Rs 11.80, then share price closed at Rs 16.43. 16,186 shares were traded during the month. In January the stock market opened at Rs 17.15, after which share price rises by 20.11% and it became high up to Rs 20.60, after which it declined by 4.08 % and it became low up to Rs 16.45, then share price closed at Rs 16.45. 16,920 shares were traded during the month. In February the stock market opened at Rs 15.65, after which share price rises by 17.25 % and it became high up to Rs 18.35, after which it declined by 0.31% and it became low up to Rs 15.60, then share price closed at Rs 17.25. 5,487 shares were traded during the month. In March the stock market opened at Rs 17.25, after which share price become constant at Rs 17.25, then share price closed at Rs 17.25. 25 shares were traded during the month. So above analysis it was found that maximum shares i.e. 67,884 was traded in July month and share price become highest i.e. Rs 25.00 in April month.

Figure 4.9



The above figure shows the fluctuated trend of the share market price of the company. In year 2017-18 after month April share price was highly decreased up to month August and after month August it slowly increased and after month of November, again it was increased. Then it became stable in month of March.

4) Share market price data for the year 2018-19

The opening/closing, high / low market price of the shares during the financial year 2018-19 at the BSE Ltd is given as below

Table 4.15

Share Price Data

Months	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	No. of Shares Traded
April-18	16.40	16.40	15.00	15.00	527
May-18	15.00	15.95	14.25	15.50	4,276
Jun-18	15.25	16.00	15.25	16.00	3,055
Jul-18	16.00	16.75	15.25	16.75	1,100
Aug-18	17.50	17.50	12.60	12.60	3,024

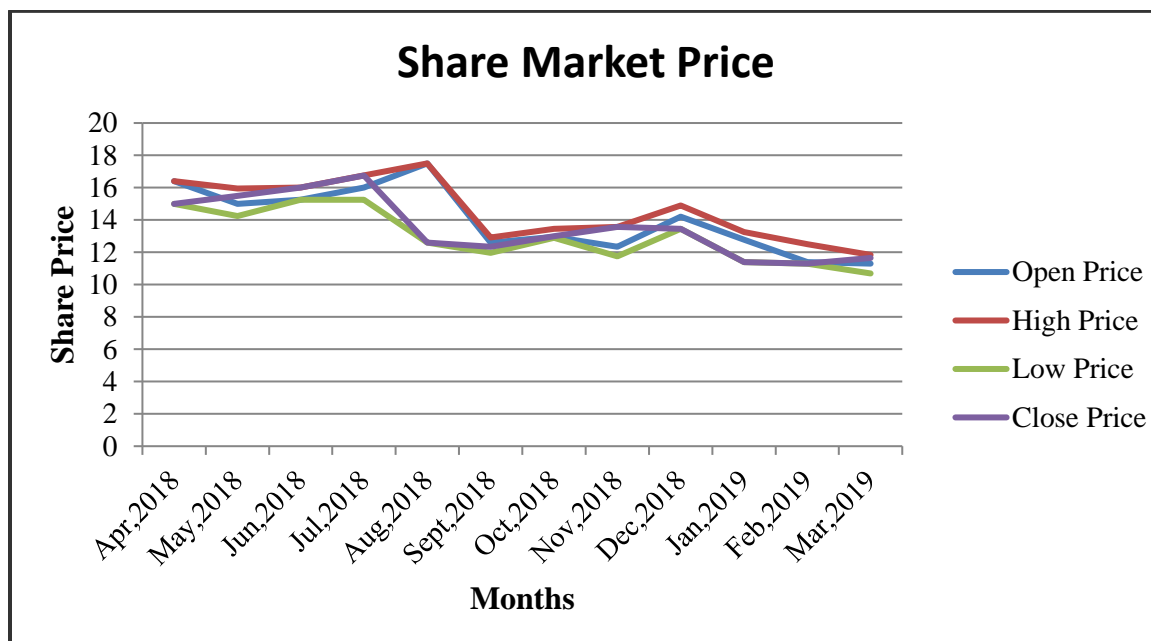
Sept-18	12.60	12.92	11.97	12.35	4,443
Oct-18	12.95	13.45	12.90	13.00	2,628
Nov-18	12.35	13.58	11.75	13.58	1,528
Dec-18	14.20	14.89	13.45	13.45	1,367
Jan-19	12.78	13.25	11.40	11.40	5,73,023
Feb-19	11.40	12.50	11.30	11.30	5,900
Mar-19	11.30	11.84	10.69	11.64	652

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows the share price data for year 2018-19. In April the stock market opened at Rs16.40, after which share price become stable and it became high up to Rs 16.40, after which it declined by 8.53% and it became low up to Rs 15.00, then share price closed at Rs 15.00. 527 shares were traded during the month. In May the stock market opened at Rs 15.00, after which share price rises by 6.33 % and it became high up to Rs 15.95, after which it declined by 5 % and it became low up to Rs 14.25, then share price closed at Rs 15.50. 4,276 shares were traded during the month. In June the stock market opened at Rs 15.25, after which share price rises by 4.91% and it became high up to Rs 16.00, after which it declined by 1.63% and it became low up to Rs 15.00, then share price closed at Rs 15.00.3,055 shares were traded during the month. In July the stock market opened at Rs 16.00, after which share price rises by 4.68% and it became high up to Rs 16.75, after which it declined by 4.68% and it became low up to Rs 15.25, then share price closed at Rs 16.75. 1,100 shares were traded during the month. In August the stock market opened at Rs 17.50, after which share price become stable and it became high up to Rs 17.50, after which it declined by 28% and it became low up to Rs 12.60, then share price closed at Rs 12.60. 3,024 shares were traded during the month. In September the stock market opened at Rs 12.60, after which share price rises by 2.54% and it became high up to Rs 12.92, after which it declined by 5 % and it became low up to Rs11.97, then share price closed at Rs 12.35. 4,443 shares were traded during the month. In October the stock market opened at Rs 12.95, after which share price rises by 3.86 % and it became high up to Rs 13.45, after which it declined by 0.38 % and it became low up to Rs 12.90, then share price closed at Rs 13.00. 2,628 shares were traded during the

month. In November the stock market opened at Rs 12.35, after which share price rises by 9.95% and it became high up to Rs 13.58, after which it declined by 4.85 % and it became low up to Rs 11.75, then share price closed at Rs 13.58. 1,528 shares were traded during the month. In December the stock market opened at Rs 14.20, after which share price rises by 4.85% and it became high up to Rs14.89, after which it declined by 5.28% and it became low up to Rs 13.45, then share price closed at Rs 13.45. 1,367 shares were traded during the month. In January the stock market opened at Rs 12.78, after which share price rises by 3.67% and it became high up to Rs 13.25, after which it declined by 10.79% and it became low up to Rs 11.40, then share price closed at Rs 11.40. 5,73,023 shares were traded during the month. In February the stock market opened at Rs 11.40, after which share price rises by 9.64 % and it became high up to Rs 12.50, after which it declined by 0.87% and it became low up to Rs 11.30, then share price closed at Rs 11.30. 5,900 shares were traded during the month. In March, the stock market opened at Rs 11.30, after which share price rises by 4.77% and it became high up to Rs11.84, after which it declined 5.39% and it became low up to Rs10.69. then share price closed at Rs 11.64. 652 shares were traded during the month. So above analysis it was found that maximum shares i.e. 5,73,023 shares was traded in January month and share price become highest i.e. Rs 17.50 in August month.

Figure no. 4.10



The above figure shows the fluctuated trend of the share market price of the company. In year 2017-18 after month April share price was slowly increased up to month August and after month August it slowly decreased and after month of November, again it was increased. Then in month January, it again decreased up to month of March.

5) Share market price data for the year 2019-20

The opening/closing, high / low market price of the shares during the financial year 2019-20 at the BSE Ltd is given as below

Table 4.16

Share Market Price Data

Months	Open Price	High Price	Low Price	Close Price	No. of Shares Traded
April-19	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	1
May-19	12.15	12.15	12.00	12.00	520
Jun-19	12.00	13.15	11.40	13.15	249
Jul-19	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	207
Aug-19*	-	-	-	-	-

Sept-19	12.50	13.70	12.50	13.02	444
Oct-19	12.37	12.37	11.80	11.80	484
Nov-19	11.60	11.60	11.10	11.10	863
Dec-19	10.55	10.55	8.74	9.12	527
Jan-20	8.67	9.31	8.45	9.18	2,672
Feb-20	9.45	9.90	9.45	9.90	70
Mar-20*	-	-	-	-	-

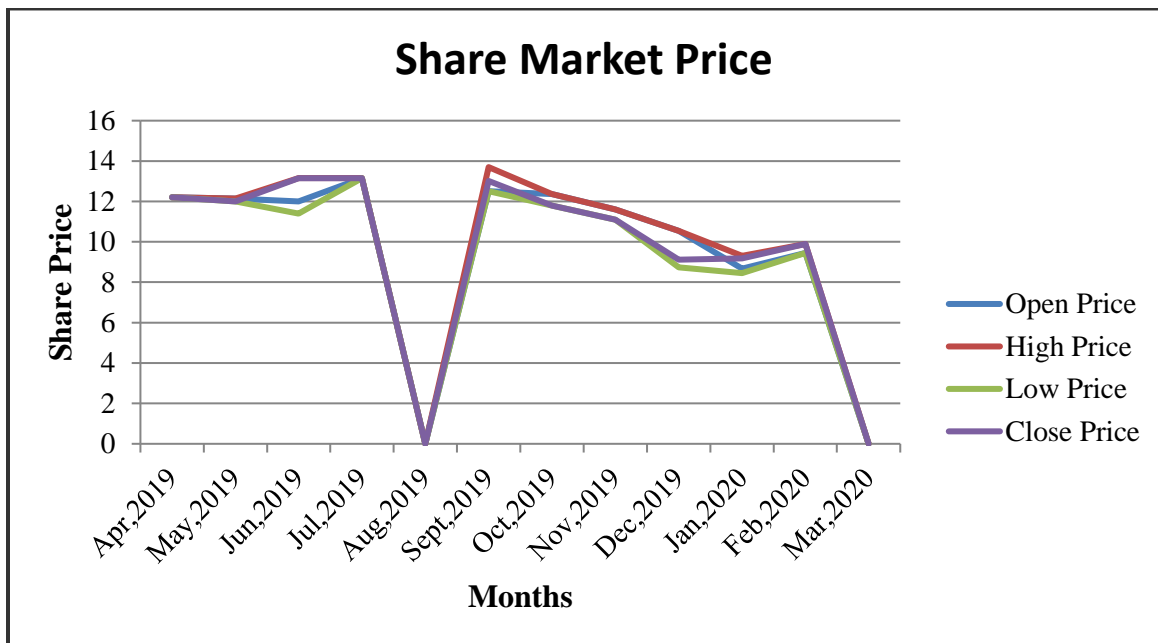
*Trading prices are not available

(Source: Annual Report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur.)

The above table shows the share price data for year 2018-19. In April the stock market opened at Rs12.20, after which share price become stable, then share price closed at Rs 12.20. 1 share was traded during the month. In May the stock market opened at Rs 12.15, after which share price become stable and after which it declined by 1.63 % and it became low up to Rs 12.00, then share price closed at Rs 12.00. 520 shares were traded during the month. In June the stock market opened at Rs 12.00, after which share rises by 9.58 % and it became high up to Rs 13.15, after which it declined by 5% and it became low up to Rs 11.40, then share price closed at Rs 13.15. 249 shares were traded during the month. In July the stock market opened at Rs 13.15, after which share price become stable at Rs 13.15, then share price closed at Rs 13.15, 207 shares were traded during the month. In August share price data are not available. In September the stock market opened at Rs 12.50, after which share price rises by 9.6% and it became high up to Rs 13.70, after which it became low up to Rs12.50, then share price closed at Rs 13.02. 444 shares were traded during the month. In October the stock market opened at Rs 12.37, after which share price become stable, after which it declined by 4.60% and it become low up to Rs 11.80, then share price closed at Rs 11.80. 484 shares were traded during the month. In November the stock market opened at Rs 11.60, after which share price become stable, after which it declined by 4.31 % and it became low up to Rs 11.10, then share price closed at Rs 863 shares were traded during the month. In December the stock market opened at Rs 10.50, after which share price become stable, after which it declined by 19.52% and it became low up to Rs 8.45, then share price closed at Rs 9.12. 527

shares were traded during the month. In January the stock market opened at Rs 8.67, after which share price rises by 7.38% and it became high up to Rs 9.31, after which it declined by 2.53 % and it became low up to Rs 8.45, then share price closed at Rs 9.18. 2,672 shares were traded during the month. In February the stock market opened at Rs 9.45, after which share price rises by 4.76 % and it became high up to Rs 9.90, after which it became low up to Rs 9.45, then share price closed at Rs 9.90. 70 shares were traded during the month. In March the share price data are not available. So above analysis it was found that maximum shares i.e.2,672 was traded in January month and share price become highest i.e. Rs13.15 in June month. In month April and July share price was remain constant.

Figure 4.11



The above figure shows the fluctuated trend of the share market price of the company. In year 2019-20 in month April, share price was become constant. After month of April, it slowly increased and after month of September, it was slowly decreased. In month of August and March share price data are not available so the graph was fall in down in this two months.

4.3 CONCLUSION:

From the Study of capital structure of company remain constant for every year. Maximum shares of company held by directors. And share market price of company fluctuated every day. In this chapter, analysis shows the increasing and decreasing trend of share market price fluctuation.

4.4 REFERENCE:

1. Annual report of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur

CHAPTER: V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND
CONCLUSION

CHAPTER: V
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Findings of study

5.3 Suggestions

5.4 conclusions

CHAPTER: V

FINDING, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION:

This chapter consist the important finding of the study. The researcher has drawn some important findings from the data analysis of shareholding and share price analysis of Mohite Industries Ltd, Kolhapur. On the basis of findings researcher has given some important suggestion regarding the shareholding and share price fluctuation of company. These suggestions are based on the findings that will helpful for company to improve their performance. After the suggestions researcher has made the conclusion of the overall study.

5.2 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1. It was found that share capital of company remain constant year by year during the study period.
2. It was observed that from year 2015-16 to 2019-20 maximum shares were held by directors of company and it is highest shareholding of company.
3. The study reveals that from year 2015-2016 to 2019-20 minimum shares were held by clearing member, Hindu Undivided family, Non-resident Indian, Trust and Relatives of directors. So it is lowest shareholding of company.
4. It was found that share market price of company fluctuated day to day in during the study period.
5. In year 2015-16, share price of company become high in month of April and maximum shares were traded in month of august.
6. In year 2015-16 share price was slowly decreased up to month of November and then again it was slowly increased.
- 7 In year 2016-17 share price become high in month june and maxomum shares was traded in month of October.

8. In year 2016-17 share price of company was decreased month by month.

9. In year 2017-18 share price fluctuated monthly. After month of april share price was highly decreased and then it was again slowly increased in month of march share price become stable.

10. In year 2018-19 maximum shares were traded in month of January with compare to another four years.

11. In year 2018-19 share price was slowly incresed up to month of august and after then it slowly decreased.

12. In year 2019-20 share price become low in month of january with compare to another 4 years.

13. In year 2019-20 graph of share price anlalysis in month August and march fall down.

Causes of Share price fluctuation of company:

1. Demand and supply of shares of company causes share price fluctuated every day. When supply of shares is lower than the demand then price of share goes high and supply of shares is exceed than the demand then share price goes fall.

2. Financial condition of a company affects on share price of company. when financial position of company is better then more and more investors are willing to invest in company and thus the price of the share of company goes high, and when the condition of company is not good then the price of the shares will fall.

3. The rate of dividend of company affects on share price. When company declare a high dividend rate then share price goes high. and when company declare a low dividend rate then share price goes low.

4. The share Price fluctuated by consumers buying behavior.

5. Management of company substantially increases the goodwill of company and spreads positive sentiment among investors. Thus management of company affect on share price of company.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS:

1. The company should increase its Paid-up Capital for expansion of the company.
2. The company should distribute maximum number of shares to the public. This will increase the capital of the company.
3. The company must balance the demand and supply of its shares to minimize fluctuations in the price of its shares.
4. The company should try to improve its financial position, and try to make maximum profit. This will create in the investors a desire to invest in the company, and thus increase the number of investors in the company. Then the company's capital will increase.
5. The company should try to balance the dividend distribution rate to avoid fluctuations in the share price. When the company pays its shareholders a fair dividend rate, investors will be willing to invest in the company.
6. The company should increase its goodwill so that the company will spread positive sentiment among the investors. For that, the company should make proper management.

5.4 CONCLUSION:

From the study of selected company the researcher was conclude that shareholding pattern of company fluctuated every year and maximum share of company held by Directors of company. From the above study it was concluded that the Paid-up capital of company remain constant every year. Share price of company fluctuated every day by many causes, reasons for this fluctuation are Demand and supply of shares, financial condition of company, dividend policy of company, consumer buying behavior, Management of company etc.

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