STUDY ON POWER SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO NIFTY IN ANGEL BROKING LIMITED,TIRUPUR

By

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Professor

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree

of

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

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BONAFIED CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report titled "**Study on Power Sector Contribution to Nifty at Angel Broking Ltd, Tirupur**" is the bonafide work of Mr**. R.Karthik, 11MBA080** who carried out the project under my supervision. Certified further, that to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other project report or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

Faculty Guide   Director

(Dr.S. SWAMINATHAN)   **Dr. Vijila Kennedy**

Professor   **KCTBS**

KCTBS

Submitted for the Project Viva-Voce examination held on

_____

Internal Examiner   External Examiner

CERTIFICATE

DECLARATION

I,**Karthik.R** hereby declare that the project report titled as **"Study on Power Sector contribution to Nifty at Angel Broking Ltd"** done at Angel Broking Ltd, Tirupur, is an original work done by me in the partial fulfillment for obtaining the degree of Master of Business Administration from the Anna University, Coimbatore. It is the record of work carried out by me during the period from 26.06.12 to 06.08.12 under the guidance of **Dr.S.Swaminathan**, Professor, KCTBS.

The conclusion made in this project report is based on the data collected by me and no part of this work has been submitted elsewhere for any degree.

Place :   Signature:

Date :   Name   :

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my sincere gratitude to our beloved chairman **Arutchelvar Dr.N.Mahalingam** and Management for the prime guiding spirit of Kumaraguru College of Technology

I wish to express deep sense of obligation to **Dr.S.Swaminathan**, Professor, KCT Business School, for his intensive guidance throughout my project

I am greatly indebted to thank **Ms.S.Sangeetha**, Project Co-ordinator and all other faculty members of KCT Business School for their kind support

I thank **Mr.N. Leela Ramanan,Branch Manager, Angel Broking Ltd,Tirupur** for his valuable guidance throughout my project.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Availability of power is one of the important ingredients for industrial growth. It is an important infrastructure facility without which no industrial activity can be thought of in modern times. Increasing automation of Indian industries has created huge demand of power in India. This huge demand has resulted into demand supply gap in India in recent times. This report is based on the extensive study of the power sector in India. Both global and domestic perspectives of power sector focusing more on Indian players have been looked upon in this report. This study explains about the application of technical analysis in power sector.

The objectives of this study are to identify the inherent technical strength and weakness of power sectors listed in nifty, to help investors in investment decision by suggesting buying and selling signals, to measure the day to day changes between the current prices and the price 'n' number of days in the past.

CHAPTER 1

1.1   INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

Availability of power is one of the important ingredients for industrial growth. It is an important infrastructure facility without which no industrial activity can be thought of in modern times. Increasing automation of Indian industries has created huge demand of power in India. This huge demand has resulted into demand supply gap in India in recent times. This report is based on the extensive study of the power sector in India. Both global and domestic perspectives of power sector focusing more on Indian players have been looked upon in this report. This study explains about the application of technical analysis in power sector.

PROFILE OF SELECTED COMPANIES

NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION

NTPC   Limited (formerly **National   Thermal   Power Corporation**) is the largest Indian state-owned electric utilities company based in New Delhi, India. It is listed in Forbes Global 2000 for 2011 ranked it 348th in the world. It is an Indian public sector company listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange in which at present the Government of India holds 84.5% (after divestment the stake by Indian government on 19 October 2009) of its equity. With a current generating capacity of 39,174 MW, NTPC has embarked on plans to become a 75,000 MW company by 2017. It was founded on 7 November 1975.

POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA

Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (**POWERGRID**), is an Indian state-owned electric utilities company headquartered in Gurgaon, India. Power Grid wheels about 50% of the total power generated in India on its

transmission network. Power Grid has a pan-India presence with around 95,329 Circuit-km of Transmission network and 156 EHVAC & HVDC sub-stations with a total transformation capacity of 138,673 MVA. The Inter-regional capacity is enhanced to 28,000 MW. Power Grid has also diversified into Telecom business and established a telecom network of more than 25,000 km across the country. Power Grid has consistently maintained the transmission system availability over 99.00% which is at par with the International Utilities.

TATA POWER

Tata Power is India's oldest and largest private sector electric utility company with an installed generation capacity of over 5000 MW. On the 22 March 2011 it has announced partnership with Sun energy, to build India's first floating solar plant.The firm started as the Tata Hydroelectric Power Supply Company in 1911, which amalgamated with the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company in 1916; it commissioned India's first large hydro-electric project in 1915 in Bhivpur and Khopoli, Karjat. Today the company is India's largest] private sector electricity generating company with an installed generation capacity of over 5000 MW. It has a presence in thermal, hydro, solar and wind areas of power generation, transmission and retail.

RELIANCE POWER

Reliance Power Limited is part of the Reliance Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group. It was established to develop, construct and operate power projects in the domestic and international markets. Reliance Energy Limited, an Indian private sector power utility company along with the Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group promotes Reliance Power.

Along with its subsidiaries, it is presently developing 13 medium and large-sized power projects with a combined planned installed capacity of 33,480 MW.

NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION

NHPC Limited (Formerly National Hydroelectric Power Corporation) is an Indian electric utilities company that was incorporated in the year 1975 with an authorized capital of Rs. 2000 million and with an objective to plan, promote and organize an integrated and efficient development of hydroelectric power in all aspects. Later on NHPC expanded its objects to include other sources of energy like Geothermal, Tidal, Wind etc.

At present, NHPC is a Mini Ratna Category-I Enterprise of the Govt. of India with an authorised share capital of Rs. 1,50,000 Million . With an investment base of over Rs. 3,87,180 Million Approx., NHPC is among the TOP TEN companies in the country in terms of investment. Baira Suil Power station in Salooni Tehsil of Chamba was the first project undertaken by NHPC.

NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (**NLC**) is a government-owned lignite mining and power generating company in India. NLC operates the largest open-pit lignite mines in India, presently mining 24 MT of lignite and has an installed capacity of 2740 MW of electricity. It also supplies a large quantity of sweet water to Chennai from the artesian aquifers in the lignite mines. On 11-Apr-2011, it joined the elite group of Navratna Companies. In 1956 NLC was formed as a Corporate body.NLC is listed on BSE as well as NSE: NEYVELI LIG. The Union Government holds 93% shares of NLC and is administered through Ministry of Coal. NLC earned turnover of Rs 4689 crore with a net profit of Rs 1247 crore in the financial year 2009-2010.

1.2   INDUSTRY PROFILE

In the finance field, it is common that the money or finance is scarce and investors try to maximize their return. If the return is higher, risk associated with it is also higher. Return and risk go together and there should be trade off. All investments are risky to some degree or other. The art of investment is to see that the return is maximizing with the minimum of risk. So in order to minimize the risk the market information is essential.

Financial risk management is the practice of creating economic value in a firm by using financial instruments to manage exposure to risk, particularly credit risk and market risk. Other types include foreign exchange, Shape, Volatility, Sector, Liquidity, Inflation risks, etc. Similar to general risk management, financial risk management requires identifying its sources, measuring it, and plans to address them. Financial risk management can be qualitative and quantitative. Successful investors focus primarily on risk reduction. Many tools are available on the market today to assist investors with fundamental and technical analysis of their equity investment. The stock market is characterized by the trade-off between risk and return. The relation between risk and return that usually holds, in which one must be willing to accept greater risk if one wants to pursue greater returns also called risk/reward trade-off. The higher the risk the investor is willing and able to take, the higher the potential rewards from the investment. Therefore, if a particular investment offers you high returns, it is an indication that it will come with a high risk burden.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A stock exchange is a form of exchange which provides services for stock brokers and traders to trade stocks, bonds, and other securities. Stock exchanges also provide facilities for issue and redemption of securities and other financial instruments, and capital events including the payment of income and dividends. Securities traded on a stock exchange include shares issued by companies, unit trusts, derivatives, pooled investment products and bonds.

To be able to trade a security on a certain stock exchange, it must be listed there. Usually, there is a central location at least for record keeping, but trade is increasingly less linked to such a physical place, as modern markets are electronic networks, which gives them advantages of increased speed and reduced cost of transactions. Trade on an exchange is by members only.

The initial offering of stocks and bonds to investors is by definition done in the primary market and subsequent trading is done in the secondary market. A stock exchange is often the most important component of a stock market. Supply and demand in stock markets are driven by various factors that, as in all free markets, affect the price of stocks.

There is usually no compulsion to issue stock via the stock exchange itself, nor must stock be subsequently traded on the exchange. Such trading is said to be off exchange or over-the-counter. This is the usual way that derivatives and bonds are traded. Increasingly, stock exchanges are part of a global market for securities.

NIFTY50

Nifty is a prime index of the 'The National Stock Exchange of India Limited', the Mumbai based Stock exchange. NSE is the largest stock exchange in India in terms of daily turnover and trading volume in both equity and derivative trading.
NSE is owned by the premiere financial institutions, banks, insurance companies and other financial intermediaries in India. But the ownership and the management of the exchange work as separate entities.

NIFTY is a index that is made of 50 major stocks listed at the NSE in terms of market capitalization. NIFTY is well diversified index as these 50 companies are from 21 sectors.

The index is owned and managed by India Index Services and Products Ltd. (IISL). IISL, which is a joint venture of NSE and CRISIL is the first specialized company in India on Index. The company has a marketing and licensing agreement with standard & poor's – the world market leader in index services. The NIFTY index is used for different purposes like benchmarking fund portfolio, index based derivative trading and index funds.

COMPANIES IN POWER SECTOR

1. NTPC

2. POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA

3. TATA POWER

4. RELIANCE POWER

5. NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION

6. NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

1.3 COMPANY PROFILE

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION

Angel Broking Limited is one of the leading and professionally managed stock broking firm involved in quality services and research. Angel Broking Limited is a corporate member of The Stock Exchange, Mumbai. The membership of the company with The Stock Exchange Mumbai was originally in the name of Mukesh R. Gandhi, which was eventually turned into a corporate membership in the name of Angel Broking Limited. Angel Broking Limited is managed by Mr. Dinesh Thakkar and he is well supported by Mr. Mukesh Gandhi, a fifteen years veteran in the market. The group is well supported by a professional and qualified research team and efficient operations and back office team, which comprises of highly dedicated and qualified individuals. Angel has an in-house, state of art research department.   .

Angel believes in reaching out to the customer at the farthest end rather than by reaching out to them. The company in its endeavor to give its client the best has opened up several branches all over Mumbai, which are efficiently integrated with the Head Office. Angel Broking Limited is primarily into retail stock broking, with a customer base of retail investors, which has been increasing at a compounded growth rate of 100% every year.

The company has huge network sub-brokers in Mumbai and other places outside Mumbai, registered with SEBI, who act as channel partners for the company. The company presently has a total staff strength of around 150 employees who are spread accordingly across the head office and all the branches.   .

Angel has empowered its physical presence throughout India through various strategies which it has been adopting efficiently and effectively over a period of time, like opening up of branches at various places, tie-ups with various agencies and sales agents, buy-outs of smaller regional outfits and appointment of sub-brokers and franchisees.

Moreover Angel has been tapping and including high net-worth and self-employed individuals it its vast array of clients. Angel has always strived in the direction of delivering ultimate client satisfaction and developing stronger bonds with its customers and chose partners.

Angel has a vision to introduce new and innovative products and services regularly. Moreover Angel has been one among the pioneers to introduce the latest technological innovations and integrate it efficiently within its business.

Angel Broking's tryst with excellence in customer relations began in 1987. Today, Angel has emerged as one of the most respected Stock-Broking and Wealth Management Companies in India. With its unique retail-focused stock trading business model, Angel is committed to providing 'Real Value for Money' to all its clients. The Angel Group is a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), National Stock Exchange (NSE) and the two leading Commodity Exchanges in the country: NCDEX & MCX. Angel is also registered as a Depository Participant with CDSL.

MANAGEMENT

The Angel Group of Companies was brought to life by Mr. Dinesh Thakkar. He ventured into stock trading with an intention to raise capital for his own independent enterprise. However, he recognised the opportunity offered by the stock market to serve individual investors.

Thus India's first retail-focused stock-broking house was established in 1987. Under his leadership, Angel became the first broking house to embrace new technology for faster, more effective and affordable services to retail investors.

Mr. Thakkar is valued for his understanding of the economy and the stock-market. The print and electronic media often seek his views on the market trend as well as investment strategies.

Mr. Vinay Agrawal Executive Director leads the Equity Broking business at Angel, which comprises Business Development, Operations, Product Development and E-broking initiative. He is actively involved in exploring new ways to adopt technology for business enhancement   .

A Chartered Accountant by qualification, Mr. Agrawal began his career with the Angel Group as Finance and Operations Consultant, and since then he's quickly climbed up the corporate ladder.

Mr. Lalit Thakkar is the motivating force behind Angel's highly acclaimed Research team. He's been a part of the senior management team since the Angel Group's inception. His technical and fundamental outlook has provided impetus to Angel's market research team. Research-based & personalized advisory services are Angel's forte, and Mr. Lalit Thakkar has undoubtedly been the brain behind it.
When it comes to analyzing the market, Mr. Lalit Thakkar is truly a genius. His hands-on experience and fundamental knowledge of the market can predict the market trend early. His views on the market trend are often quoted in the print and electronic media.
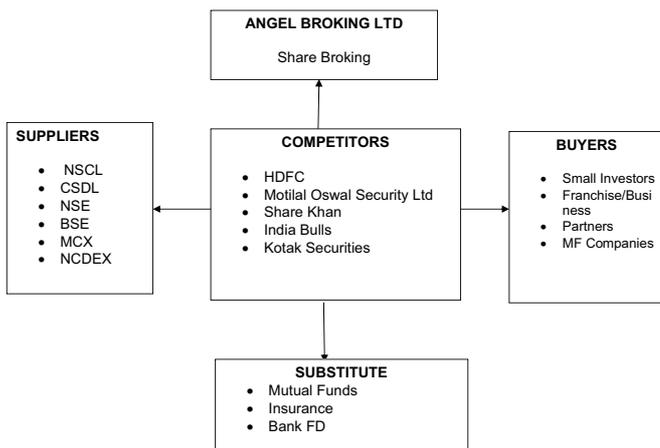
Market potential

- Angel Broking Ltd.
- Angel Commodities Broking Ltd.
- Angel Securities Ltd.

Product Profile

- Equity Trading
- Commodities
- Portfolio Management Services
- Mutual Funds
- Life Insurance
- IPO
- Depository Services
- Investment Advisory

Market Analysis
Figure 1.3.2 Market Analysis

ANGEL BROKING LTD

Share Broking

SUPPLIERS
- NSCL
- CSDL
- NSE
- BSE
- MCX
- NCDEX

COMPETITORS
- HDFC
- Motilal Oswal Security Ltd
- Share Khan
- India Bulls
- Kotak Securities

BUYERS
- Small Investors
- Franchise/Business
- Partners
- MF Companies

SUBSTITUTE
- Mutual Funds
- Insurance
- Bank FD

1.4 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A share market pools resources from thousands of investors. Share market has become one of the most attractive ways for an average person to invest their money. Nowadays people prefer to invest in power sector because they are the emerging sectors in our economy.

Share market companies are offering many schemes and the share market industry is showing a tremendous growth. There are many players in the share market industry and they are helping the people to invest their money and they are giving a fair return to the investors. Because of the large number of players and large number of schemes, the investors are confused to invest their money.
It is possible to make them aware about the product and services the company can provide and various aspects of evaluating the schemes.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the inherent technical strength and weakness of power sectors listed in NIFTY.

- To help investors in investment decision by suggestion buying and selling signals.

- To measure the day to day changes between the current price and the price

  'n' number of days in the past.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- The technical analysis study will help investors to understand how to do trade, through analyzing technical indicators to minimize loss and obtain high profit.

- This study will enable investors to find out how power sector scrips had performed for the last selected period. For the investors, this study will serve as a guideline to know about investment pattern in the scrip.

- The technical analysis helps the investors to find the risk associated with the selected companies which focuses on the (March 2012 – July 2012) 5 months performance in the share market.

- This study reveals performance of various power sector companies in nifty taking into account the share price fluctuation.

CHAPTER 2

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

RAM KUMAR KAKANI AND SHYAM SUNDHAR(2006) This study employs the Simple Moving Average (SMA) and the Displaced Moving Average (DMA) trading rules to test the weak form efficiency of the Indian Equity markets. The indicators were applied on the S&P CNX Nifty, BSE Sensex as well as multiple individual stocks for a time period spanning 15 years (1991-2005). Our results provide sufficient evidence that the DMA indicator is a highly successful trading rule that generated profitable signals even after adjusting for transaction and other costs.

GERWIN A.W. GRIFFIOEN(2003) The efficient markets hypothesis states that in highly competitive and developed markets it is impossible to derive a trading strategy that can generate persistent excess profits after correction for risk and transaction costs. Andrew Lo, in the introduction of Paul Cootner's "The Random Character of Stock Prices", suggests even to extend the definition of efficient markets so that profits accrue only to those who acquire and maintain a competitive advantage. Then, those profits may simply be the fair reward for unusual skill, extraordinary effort or breakthroughs in financial technology. The goal of this thesis is to test the weak form of the efficient market hypothesis by applying a broad range of technical trading strategies to a large number of different data sets.

[1]**RAM KUMAR KAKANI AND SHYAM SUNDHAR(2006)** ,
Profiting from Technical Analysis in Indian Equity Markets: Using Moving Averages,
XLRI Jamshedpur School of Business Working Paper No. 06-02

[2]**GERWIN A.W. GRIFFIOEN (2003),**Technical Analysis in Financial Markets, University of Amsterdam - Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB)

Yakob, Beal and Delpachitra (2005) examined seasonal effects in ten Asian Pacific stock markets, including the Indian stock market, for the period January 2000 to March 2005. They state that this is a period of stability and is therefore ideal for examining seasonality as it was not influenced by the Asian financial crisis of the late nineties. Yakob, et al., concluded that the Indian stock market exhibited a month-of-the-year effect in that statistically significant negative returns were found in March and April whereas statistically significant positive returns were found in May, November and December. Of these five statistically significant monthly returns, November generated the highest positive returns whereas April generated the lowest negative returns. Evidence of monthly seasonality in the Indian stock market is somewhat mixed. This may be, in part, a consequence of the fact that the Indian economy is in transition and is therefore constantly evolving, supporting the notion that further research into these calendar effects in the Indian stock market is warranted. We are more interested in finding broader patterns of seasonality that would be economically advantageous to investors.

[4]Yakob, Beal and Delpachitra (2005), Effects in Asian pacific stock market and Indian stock market

CHAPTER 3

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 TYPE OF RESEARCH

The research design used in this study is **Descriptive research.**

3.2 DATA AND SOURCES OF DATA

The data are mainly collected from the secondary sources. The data are collected through websites, various publication books, magazines, newspaper and reports prepared by research scholars etc.

3.3 TIME PERIOD COVERED

The time period of analysis of data is from March2012 – July2012

3.4 STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

Tools used in this study are

1. Simple Moving Average analysis

2. Charts

Simple Moving Average

A simple moving average is formed by computing the average (mean) price of a security over a specified number of periods. While it is possible to create moving from open, the high and the low data points, most moving average is created by closing prices.

Charts

Charts are valuable and easiest tools in the technical analysis. The graphic presentation of the data helps the investors to find out the trend of the price without the trend of the price without difficulty. The charts also have the following uses.

a) Spots the current trend for buying and selling

b) Indicates the probable future action of the market by projection

c) Shows the past historic movement

d) Indicates the important area of support and resistance

3.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The period considered for study is short to understand the study on "technical analysis" and it could not capture the consistency in performance of the Banking sectors.
- The duration of technical analysis is limited to the price evaluation of the scrip for six months only.
- In this analysis, share price fluctuations cannot be accurately calculated by taking daily closing share price value.

CHAPTER 4

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

For the selected 6 power sector companies listed in nifty, calculation is made using the indicator simple moving average

4.1 NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION

4.1.1 SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE OF SHARE PRICE

MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
176.45	167.5	159.85	145.1	161.3
179	167.5	157	144.05	161.05
178.6	167.8	154.95	146.95	160.9
175.65	163.05	156.15	152.75	161.6
174.55	162.4	155.9	155.05	160.85
170.2	165.35	151.45	156	160.05
173.65	165.45	149.4	155.1	159.85
172.1	166.75	148.15	157.65	160.15
173.25	165.5	147.5	154.3	158.95
177.6	167.5	143.4	148.25	159.75
179.6	167.9	141.05	150.2	158.8
172.35	168.15	142.1	149.2	158.3
171.95	165.25	144.95	149.65	157.05
173.15	165.95	143.6	149.55	157.1
175.8	167.3	141.35	151.3	155.9
171.25	164.9	141.05	152.15	153.75
171.8	161.15	142.1	152.5	152.9
165.45	161.9	142.2	153.7	150.05
164	162.6	144.5	155.1	151.15
161.6	162.5	145.5	157.6	153.25
162.5		145.25	159.45	157.9
162.75		146.8		157
171.9659	**165.32**	**147.4636**	**152.1714**	**157.6182**

CHART 4.1.1
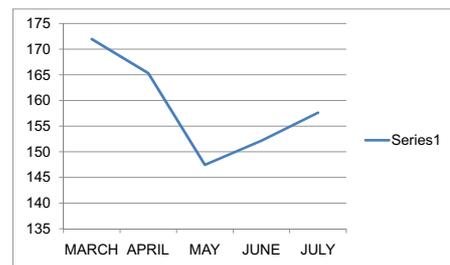
From the above chart, it is found that during March the stock indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May the stock indicates a buy signal

4.2 POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA

4.2.1 SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE OF SHARE PRICE

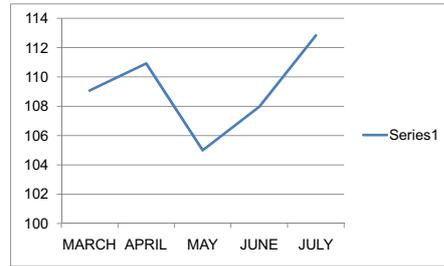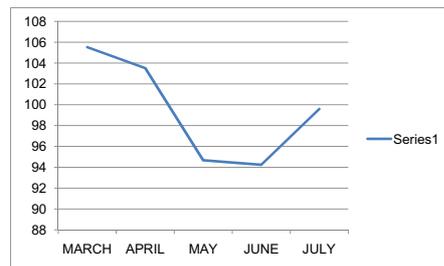| MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
112.5	108.6	109.6	103.65	112.6
112.25	110.1	108.65	104.05	111.65
111.9	110.85	106.75	105.95	113
110.3	109.7	105.8	109.65	114.3
111.05	110.4	105.75	108.05	113
108.6	111.7	104.25	107	112.8
110.15	111.75	102.5	107.25	113.15
110.85	112	101.35	107.65	113.65
111.35	111.85	101.25	107.6	112.45
112.6	113.6	102.9	105.7	112.05
110.35	113.85	104.55	106.05	112.65
107.8	114.65	104.75	107.05	112.25
107.85	113.85	105.1	108.75	111.2
107.45	110.75	103.95	108.4	112
108.75	110	103.7	109.75	111.25
106.25	108.45	103.6	110.05	109.3
107.7	108.1	105.35	107.85	110.95
105.95	108.25	104.1	109.85	110.75
105.75	108.6	106.4	109.8	111.75
106.2	111.25	107.35	109.7	114.35
105.8		106.1	113.55	118.15
108.15		106.15		118.95
109.0705	**110.915**	**104.9955**	**107.969**	**112.8273**

CHART 4.2.1

From the above chart, it is found that during March the stock indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May the stock indicates a buy signal.

4.3 TATA POWER

4.3.1 SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE OF SHARE PRICE

| MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
116.2	100.05	103.05	93.1	104.4
114.7	101.55	100.7	89.9	104.15
115.6	100.75	100.05	89.1	104.7
113.5	100.25	101.75	91.6	105.6
108.4	104.5	99.25	93.3	103.65
108.95	102.4	97.6	94.3	101.35
108.65	103.3	97.4	96.05	101.4
107.65	103.2	92.9	96.05	100.05
108.1	103	94	94.25	100.85
109.85	104.1	94.85	92.1	98.6
109.65	106.65	92.45	93.6	96.45
105.55	107.5	90.95	92.15	95.7
102.6	105.05	90.9	90.85	98.55
103.75	101.85	95.65	92.55	100.8
104.15	104.95	90.4	94.35	99.55
99.1	105.95	88.65	94.5	97.6
99.6	102.25	89.3	94.05	96.95
95.6	103.7	89.2	95.75	96.25
96.15	103.7	92.4	97.85	93.05
95.7	105.6	93.2	98.9	94.7
97.25		94.65	104.7	98.45
100.95		93.5		98.25
105.5295	**103.515**	**94.67273**	**94.2381**	**99.59318**

CHART 4.3.1

From the above chart, it is found that during March the stock indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May and June the stock indicates a buy signal.

4.4 RELIANCE POWER

4.4.1 SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE OF SHARE PRICE

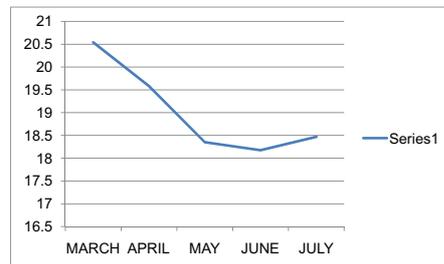| MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
122.6	122.3	103.85	89.15	106.1
123.05	121	101.75	90.3	106.25
128.9	120.9	96.55	89.95	108.85
135.35	117.8	101.8	95.85	110.35
125.7	119.4	95.5	97.9	108.4
132.95	116.65	92.4	98.3	106.05
131.1	116.25	92.65	97.9	110.15
135.05	114.85	92.35	99.85	107.55
137.3	114.6	89.85	99.15	106.45
136.25	118.8	91.9	96.25	105.6
132.9	117.55	90.35	98.6	105.3
130.6	117.05	91.25	96	103.35
126.1	115.2	90.75	96.05	104.35
125.75	109.05	93.65	97.15	103.95
128.8	108.8	90.2	99.2	103.7
121.15	104.65	90.05	102.55	99.45
121.85	102	93.35	99.55	98.05
118.8	100.7	93.15	101.5	95.25
119.9	100.65	94.05	103.2	89
115.4	107.05	93.1	101.35	87.75
115.25		90.5	106.85	91.85
117.15		93.6		91.25
126.45	**113.2625**	**93.75455**	**97.93333**	**102.2273**

CHART 4.4.1
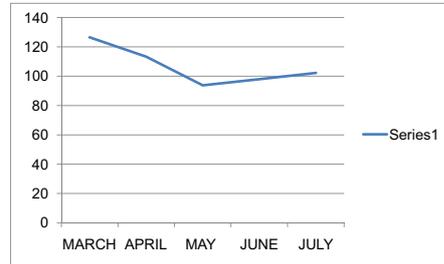
From the above chart, it is found that during March the stock indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May the stock indicates a buy signal.

4.5 NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION

4.5.1 SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE OF SHARE PRICE

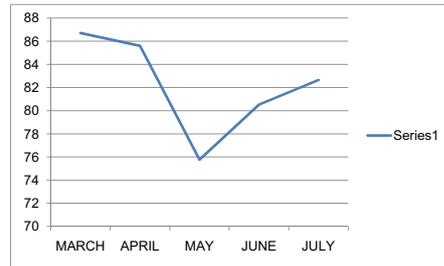| MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
21.55	20.2	18.8	18.1	18.45
21.3	20.5	18.65	18.15	18.6
21.25	20.45	18.3	18.05	18.95
20.9	20	18.75	18.4	19.2
20.6	20.05	18.55	18.3	19
20.55	19.95	18.35	18.3	18.65
20.9	19.85	18.05	18.45	18.75
21	19.65	18	18.5	18.65
21.05	19.6	18.25	18.45	18.55
21.2	19.6	18.3	18.25	18.55
21.15	19.7	17.9	18.35	18.3
21.05	19.8	17.65	17.85	18.4
20.65	19.55	17.75	17.7	18.5
20.5	19.15	18.1	18.1	18.6
20.45	19.25	18.15	18.1	18.45
20	19.25	18.05	18.05	18.35
20	18.65	18.15	18.05	18.25
19.75	18.7	18.9	18.15	18.15
19.65	18.85	18.95	18.25	17.8
19.35	18.9	19	17.9	17.8
19.35		18.8	18.25	18.1
19.7		18.3		18.25
20.54091	**19.5825**	**18.35**	**18.17619**	**18.46818**

CHART 4.5.1

From the above chart, it is found that during March the stock indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May and June the stock indicates a buy signal.

4.6 NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

4.6.1 SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE OF SHARE PRICE

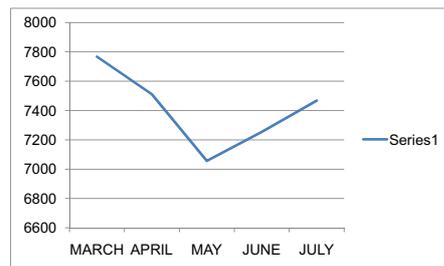| MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
91.5	89.2	82.65	82.4	82.2
89.55	90	81.65	80.65	82.8
90.1	89.6	78.85	80.55	84.5
87.1	87.55	79.4	81.15	85.15
85.75	85.8	79.1	80.9	84.4
84.5	85.2	78.35	81.2	82.35
85.65	88.95	79.2	80.7	83.2
88.05	86.15	75.6	80.8	82.65
89.65	86.5	74.9	80.75	82.6
91.25	86.45	75.45	78.95	81.6
89.25	86.2	73.35	79.15	81.05
87	85.95	74.25	78.55	82.15
86.25	85.7	72.95	78.6	83.65
85.55	83.65	73.5	80	83.8
86.2	82.45	72.55	80.7	83.45
85.85	81.75	71.7	81.7	81.65
86.05	82.15	71.45	80.15	83.25
83.85	81.15	70.8	80.15	82
83.75	84.6	76.8	80.65	82.95
82.6	83	75.8	81.45	81.65
82.1		74.35	81.85	81.4
85.95		74.25		80.05
86.70455	**85.6**	**75.76818**	**80.52381**	**82.65909**

CHART 4.6.1

From the above chart, it is found that during March the stock indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May the stock indicates a buy signal.

4.7 NSE ENERGY INDEX

4.7.1 SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE

| MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
8110.15	7542.4	7441.85	6915.1	7560.35
8092.65	7658.65	7376.8	6960.5	7588.3
8109.15	7620.3	7246.85	7021.9	7561
7993.15	7505.55	7225.2	7181	7565.85
7840.05	7499.6	7153.1	7228.7	7530.05
7726.4	7439.4	7044.6	7255	7479.05
7838.35	7491.55	7058.3	7217.85	7544.6
7928.7	7528.65	7006.05	7270.85	7466.85
8111.15	7501.45	6911.3	7254	7474.8
8150.85	7579.15	6915.25	7206.3	7465.45
8012.9	7632.35	6875.8	7267.5	7463.55
7746.55	7602.35	6905.75	7202.85	7427.85
7645.5	7499.7	6949.1	7328.4	7419.9
7691.4	7470.15	6993.3	7375.1	7506.65
7750.15	7482.45	6923.25	7323.65	7451.15
7511.2	7442.55	6894.2	7319.55	7370.8
7562.25	7409.75	7016.25	7297.45	7414.1
7396.85	7402.75	7010.4	7385.75	7364.9
7424.55	7411.45	7062.5	7396.35	7254.15
7335.15	7503.3	7087.55	7385.65	7332.05
7352.5		7066.9	7543.5	7461.15
7557.2		7073.55		7567.7
7767.582	**7511.175**	**7056.266**	**7254.14**	**7466.83**

CHART 4.7.1

From the above chart, it is found that during May there is a steep fall in price of shares in Energy Index

4.8 OVERALL ANALYSIS OF NIFTY POWER SECTOR

4.8.1 SIMPLE MOVING AVERAGE

POWER SECTOR	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY
NTPC	171.9659	165.32	147.4636	152.1714	157.6182
POWER GRID	109.0705	110.915	104.9955	107.969	112.8273
TATA POWER	105.5295	103.515	94.67273	94.2381	99.59318
RELIANCE POWER	126.45	113.2625	93.75455	97.93333	102.2273
NHPC	20.54091	19.5825	18.35	18.17619	18.46818
NEYVELI LIGNITE	86.70455	85.6	75.76818	80.52381	82.65909
NSE POWER	7767.582	7511.175	7056.266	7254.14	7466.83

CHART 4.8.1
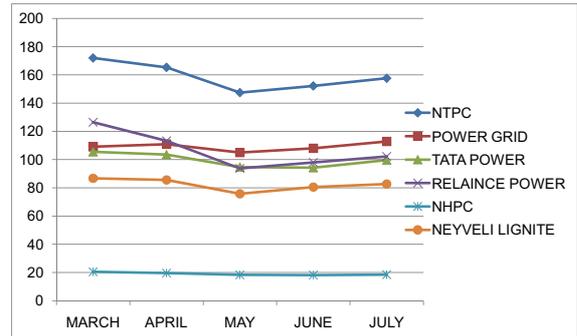
From the above chart, it is found that during May there is a overall decline in NIFTY POWER INDICIES

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS

Simple Moving Average

➢ It is found that during March the stock of NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May the stock indicates a buy signal.

➢ It is found that during March the stock of POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May the stock indicates a buy signal

➢ It is found that during March the stock of TATA POWER indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May and June the stock indicates a buy signal

➢ It is found that during March the stock of RELIANCE POWER indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May the stock indicates a buy signal

➢ It is found that during March the stock of NATIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May and June the stock indicates a buy signal

➢ It is found that during March the stock of NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION indicates a sell signal whereas at the end of May the stock indicates a buy signal

5.2 SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

➢ One should analyze price movement of selected scrip in the technical analysis chart. It is recommended that one can use technical analysis chart making order in order to minimize loss and maximize profit.

➢ One can go for investing, after analyzing performance, profit level, dividend policy of the specific scrip. To obtain this information fundamental analysis should be considered. If the risk is high and more volatility in the investor can sell his stock.

➢ The investor should do trading as a professional one by analyzing the technical analysis chart it would be more effective guidelines for entry and exit from the market and for generating more profit.

➢ When the investor enter into trading, he should frame his target, trend and time for avoiding loss by making order with the prediction of market level.

➢ The knowledge of share market activities and share price movements is important to effectively manage the investments.

➢ During inflation an investor should sell his stock rather than going for buying it.

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