

BEFORE THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
[ADJUDICATION ORDER NO. Order/SM/DD/2021-22/13554-13556]

UNDER SECTION 15-I OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA ACT, 1992, READ WITH RULE 5 OF SEBI (PROCEDURE FOR HOLDING INQUIRY AND IMPOSING PENALTIES) RULES, 1995

In respect of:-

Name of entity	PAN
Mr. Karan Subhaschandra Ravde	BBBPR1121E
Mr. Sanat Dinesh Munot	CLLPM8415M
Mr. Mahendra Vadilal Shah	GLWPS8277L

In the matter of Kushal Limited

FACTS OF THE CASE IN BRIEF:

1. Securities and Exchange Board of India (hereinafter referred to as '**SEBI**') received a complaint from Central Vigilance Commission alleging price manipulation in the scrip of Kushal Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as '**Company/ Kushal**'). Thereafter, SEBI conducted an investigation into the scrip of Kushal during the period from January 01, 2016 to July 12, 2018, (hereinafter referred to as '**Investigation Period/IP**'). The shares of the company are listed at the BSE Ltd (hereinafter referred to as '**BSE**').
2. It was observed during investigation that the entities, namely, Sanat Dinesh Munot , Karan Subhashchandra Ravde and Mahendra Vadilal Shah (hereinafter referred to as '**Noticees 1 to 3**' respectively or "**Noticees**" collectively) have

allegedly violated the provisions of Sections 12A(a), (b), (c) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (hereinafter referred to as '**SEBI Act**') and Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and Regulations 4(1), 4(2)(a), (b) and (e) of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to the Securities Market) Regulations, 2003, (hereinafter referred to as '**PFUTP Regulations**') while dealing in the scrip of Kushal.

APPOINTMENT OF ADJUDICATING OFFICER

3. Vide order dated March 18, 2021, SEBI appointed the undersigned as Adjudicating Officer (under Section 15I of the SEBI Act, read with Rule 3 of the SEBI (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995 (hereinafter referred to as '**Adjudication Rules**') to inquire into and adjudge under the provisions of Section 15HA of the SEBI Act, the aforesaid alleged violations of SEBI Act and PFUTP Regulations by Noticees.

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE, REPLY AND PERSONAL HEARING

4. A show cause notice dated June 10, 2021, (hereinafter referred to as '**SCN**') was issued to Noticees under Rule 4 of the Adjudication Rules to show-cause as to why an inquiry should not be initiated against Noticees, in terms of Rule 3 of SEBI Adjudication Rules read with Section 15I of the SEBI Act, and penalty, if any, be not imposed upon them under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act for the aforesaid violations of provisions of SEBI Act and PFUTP Regulations as alleged against them.
5. The SCN was sent to Noticees through Speed Post Acknowledgement due (herein after referred to as '**SPAD**') and a copy of digitally signed SCN was also sent to Noticees through email on June 11, 2021. The SCN sent through SPAD returned undelivered for the three Noticees but those issued through emails were

duly served upon Noticees 1 to 3. Noticees were given fifteen (15) days' time to make their submissions in respect of the allegations made in the SCN. However, no replies were received from any Noticee. In the interest of natural justice, vide emails dated July 07, 2021, Noticees were granted opportunities of personal hearing before the undersigned through videoconferencing on July 20, 2021. However, Noticees did not appear for the personal hearing. In the interest of natural justice, a final opportunity of personal hearing was granted to Noticees on July 28, 2021 vide email dated July 22, 2021. However, Noticees failed to avail of this opportunity of hearing also.

6. I note that sufficient opportunities have been given to Noticees 1 to 3 to represent themselves and the principles of natural justice have been complied with. However, despite service of the SCN and hearing notices, none of the given opportunities were availed of by Noticees. The Hon'ble SAT in the matter of *Classic Credit Ltd. v. SEBI* [2007] 76 SCL 51 (SAT - MUM), *inter alia*, held that – *“the appellants did not file any reply to the second show-cause notice. This being so, it has to be presumed that the charges alleged against them in the show-cause notice were admitted by them”*. Similarly, the Hon'ble SAT also, in the case of *Sanjay Kumar Tayal & Ors. v. SEBI* (in appeal No. 68/2013) decided on February 11, 2014, held that *“...appellants have neither filed reply to show cause notices issued to them nor availed opportunity of personal hearing offered to them in the adjudication proceedings and, therefore, appellants are presumed to have admitted charges levelled against them in the show cause notices”*. Since no replies to the SCN have been filed by Noticees, it can be reasonably presumed that the allegations have been admitted to by Noticees in this case.
7. In view of the above, I am compelled to proceed *ex parte* in the matter against Noticees. I am of the view that Noticees have nothing to submit and in terms of Rule 4(7) of the Adjudication Rules, the matter can be proceeded *ex-parte* on the basis of material available on record. Therefore, the present proceedings against

Noticees are undertaken *ex-parte* on the basis of available documents and information. While deciding the case, I also cannot lose sight of settled position of law that the charge in the SCN should be established with valid reasons and in accordance with law. I, therefore, deem it necessary to examine the charge based upon the trades of Noticees and supporting material as provided in the SCN.

CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES, EVIDENCE AND FINDINGS

8. I have carefully perused the charges levelled against Noticees and documents/ evidence available on record. The issues that arise for consideration in the present case are:

- I. Whether Noticees violated Sections 12A (a), (b), (c) of SEBI Act and Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and Regulations 4(1), 4(2)(a), (b) and (e) of PFUTP Regulations?
- II. Do the violations, if any, attract monetary penalty under Section 15HA of SEBI Act?
- III. If so, what should be the quantum of monetary penalty?

ISSUE - I: Whether Noticees violated Section 12A (a), (b), (c) of SEBI Act and Regulation 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and Regulation 4(1), 4(2)(a), (b) and (e) of PFUTP Regulations?

9. Before moving forward, it is pertinent to refer to the relevant provisions of the SEBI Act and PFUTP Regulations which are reproduced as under:

SEBI Act

Prohibition of manipulative and deceptive devices, insider trading and substantial acquisition of securities or control.

12A. No person shall directly or indirectly—

(a) use or employ, in connection with the issue, purchase or sale of any securities listed or proposed to be listed on a recognized stock exchange, any manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules or the regulations made thereunder;

(b) employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud in connection with issue or dealing in securities which are listed or proposed to be listed on a recognised stock exchange;

(c) engage in any act, practice, course of business which operates or would operate as fraud or deceit upon any person, in connection with the issue, dealing in securities which are listed or proposed to be listed on a recognised stock exchange, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules or the regulations made thereunder;

PFUTP Regulations

3. Prohibition of certain dealings in securities

No person shall directly or indirectly—

(a) buy, sell or otherwise deal in securities in a fraudulent manner;

(b) use or employ, in connection with issue, purchase or sale of any security listed or proposed to be listed in a recognized stock exchange, any manipulative or deceptive device or contrivance in contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules or the regulations made there under;

(c) employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud in connection with dealing in or issue of securities which are listed or proposed to be listed on a recognized stock exchange;

(d) engage in any act, practice, course of business which operates or would operate as fraud or deceit upon any person in connection with any dealing in or issue of securities which are listed or proposed to be listed on a recognized stock

exchange in contravention of the provisions of the Act or the rules and the regulations made there under.

4. Prohibition of manipulative, fraudulent and unfair trade practices

(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 3, no person shall indulge in a fraudulent or an unfair trade practice in securities.

(2) Dealing in securities shall be deemed to be a fraudulent or an unfair trade practice if it involves fraud and may include all or any of the following, namely:—

(a) indulging in an act which creates false or misleading appearance of trading in the securities market;

(b) dealing in a security not intended to effect transfer of beneficial ownership but intended to operate only as a device to inflate, depress or cause fluctuations in the price of such security for wrongful gain or avoidance of loss;

(e) any act or omission amounting to manipulation of the price of a security

10. The first issue for consideration is whether Noticees have violated Section 12A (a), (b), (c) of SEBI Act and Regulations 3(a), (b), (c), (d) and Regulations 4(1), 4(2)(a), (b) and (e) of PFUTP Regulations.

11. I note that during investigation, the price/volume data of the company in the investigation period, as demarcated into four patches, was computed on the basis of price movement (rise and fall) as well as corporate action with respect to allotment of bonus shares, as reproduced hereunder:

Table – 1

Period	Dates		Opening Price (volume) on first day of the period (Rs)	High Price (volume) during the period (Rs.)	Low price (volume) during the period (Rs.)	Closing price (volume) on last day of the period (Rs.)	Avg. no. of (shares) traded daily during the period
Pre-Investigation	(01/10/2015-31/12/2015)	Price	33.9	80.65 30/12/2015	33.9 01/10/2015	80.60	445815
		Vol	20000	1603087 31/12/2015	10000 08 &13/10/2015	1603087	
Patch 1	01/01/2016-31/08/2016	Price	83	163 31/08/2016	82 01/01/2016	162.75	1349240
		Vol	969654	3697891 06/05/2016	6254 30/09/2016	1465329	
Patch 2	01/01/2017-24/01/2017	Price	550.90	611.10 24/01/2017	550.90 02/01/2017	609.50	1387478
		Vol	6683165	6683165 02/01/2017	635211 18/01/2017	899842	
Patch 3	25/01/2017 – 15/03/2017	Price	597.35	597.35 25/01/2017	367.75 15/03/2017	367.75	2489
		Vol	14600	14600 25/01/2017	207 03/03/2017	4943	
Patch 4	16/03/2017-12/07/2018	Price	180.20	229.60 09/06/2017	46.10 12/07/2018	46.17	282791
		Vol	17965	5444249 21/04/2017	1839 21/03/2018	730270	
Post-investigation	13/07/2018 – 12/10/2018	Price	46.7	53.9 04/10/2018	41.45 12/10/2018	41.45	254012
		Vol	567540	761377 18/07/2018	972 09/10/2018	4950	

12. I note that SEBI analyzed top 10 positive Last Traded Price ('LTP') Contributors as buyers on BSE during Patch 1 and observed that Noticees 1 to 3 were among them. Details of LTP Contribution by Noticees 1 to 3 on BSE during the investigation period are tabulated as below:

Table – 2

Client name	All Trades			Trades with LTP diff>0			Trades with LTP diff<0			Trades with LTP diff = 0		% of positive LTP to Total Mkt +ve LTP
	All Ltp Rate	All Traded Qty	All No Trades	Pos Ltp Rate	Pos Trade d Qty	Pos No Trades	Neg Ltp Rate	Neg Trade d Qty	Neg No Trades	Zero Traded Qty	Zero No Trades	
Sanat Dinesh Munot	170 1.9	395393 6	9884 2	2080. 35	70892 1	2566 9	- 378.4 5	17568 7	4868	306932 8	6830 5	8.19 %
Karan Subhashchandra Ravde	149 5.9	473824 5	1110 75	2053. 7	13159 46	2777 1	- 557.8 5	19303 9	9685	322926 0	7361 9	8.09 %
Mahendra Vadilal Shah	104 5.4	577183 8	1276 23	1663. 6	10599 84	3250 6	- 618.2	70280 4	1208 9	400905 0	8302 8	6.55 %
Total	424 3.2	144640 19	3375 40	5797. 65	30848 51	8594 6	- 1554. 5	10715 30	2664 2	103076 38	2249 52	22.83
Market Total	82.1 5	222624 626	2279 901	2538 7.2	28608 825	3425 00	- 2530 5.1	30601 110	3429 35	163414 691	1594 466	100.0 0%

13. From the above, I observe that Noticees had contributed Rs. 4243.2 to net positive LTP in 3,37,540 trades and Rs. 5797.65 to positive LTP (22.83% to market positive LTP) in 85,946 trades. Therefore, it was observed that Noticees 1 to 3 had contributed to more than 5% of market positive LTP individually and had a net positive LTP contribution during Patch 1, i.e., the price rise patch.

14. During investigation, SEBI further observed that a group of 17 entities, including Noticees, connected to each other, were found to be trading among themselves. The aforesaid 17 entities (referred to as “**connected entities**”), including Noticees, were found to be connected to each other on basis of details, as provided in the Table – 3 below :-

Table – 3

Sl. no	Name	Remarks/ Connections	Connected Entities
1		a. Connected to entities 2, 6 via common mobile number (7383913459)	

Sl. no	Name	Remarks/ Connections	Connected Entities
	Maulik Vinitkumar Parikh	b. Connected to entities 2,6,12 via common mobile number (9104789597)	2,4,6,11, 12,13, 15
		c. Connected to entity 11 and 15 via common mobile number (9726494848)	
		d. Connected to entities 4, 11, 13 via common mobile number (9974316976)	
2	Arpita Ilesh Patel	a. Connected to entity 10 via common address - 215 Stadium House Nr Das Khaman Navrang Pura Ahmedabad Gujarat 380009 & common mobile number (9998448504)	1,6,10, 12
		b. Connected to entities 1,6 via common mobile number (7383913459)	
		c. Connected to entities 1,6,12 via common mobile number (9104789597)	
3	Girishbhai Shantilal Varia	a. Connected to entity 9, 14 common mobile number (7283970254)	9, 14
4	Karan Subhashchandra Ravde	a. Connected to entities 5, 10, 15 via common mobile number (9054846830)	1, 5, 10, 11,13,15
		b. Connected to entities 1,11,13 via common mobile number (9974316976)	
5	Roshanlal Daulatram Aggarwal	a. Connected to entity 10 common mobile number (8347937024)	4,10, 15
		b. Connected to entities 4, 10, 15 via common mobile number (9054846830)	
6	Rohini Popatlal Parikh	a. Connected to entities 1,2 via common mobile number (7383913459)	1,2,12
		b. Connected to entities 1,2,12 via common mobile number (9104789597)	
7	Lakhani Babulal Hansraj	a. Connected to entities 8,12, 17 via common mobile number 7779082715	8,12, 14, 17
		b. Connected to entities 14 via common mobile number 8000186665	
8	Mahendra Vadilal Shah	a. Connected to entities 11 via common address - 74,SHIVSHAKTI, NAGAR, CHANDLODIA, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT 382481	7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17
		b. Connected to entities 7,12, 17 via common mobile number (7779082715)	
		c. Connected to entities 15, 16 via common mobile number (7778049781)	
9	Jitin Popatlal Parikh	a. Connected to entity 3, 14 via common mobile number (7283970254)	3,11, 14
		b. Connected to entity 11 via common mobile number (9998448563)	
10	Ilesh Madhusudan Patel	a. Connected to entity 2 via common address - - 215 Stadium House Nr Das Khaman Navrang Pura Ahmedabad Gujarat 380009 & common mobile number (9998448504)	2,4, 5, 15

Sl. no	Name	Remarks/ Connections	Connected Entities
		b. Connected to entity 5 common mobile number (8347937024)	
		c. Connected to entities 4, 5, 15 via common mobile number (9054846830)	
11	Kalpesh Dineshbhai Patel	a. Connected to entity 8 via common address 74,SHIVSHAKTI, NAGAR, CHANDLODIA, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT 382481	1,4,8,9,13, 15, 17
		b. Connected to entity 1 and 15 via common mobile number (9726494848)	
		c. Connected to entities 1,4,13 via common mobile number (9974316976)	
		d. Connected to entity 9 via common mobile number (9998448563)	
		e. Connected to entity 17 via common mobile number (8905762634)	
12	Manoj Parmar	a. Connected to entities 7,8, 17 via common mobile number (7779082715)	1,2,6, 7,8, 17
		b. Connected to entities 1,2,6 via common mobile number (9104789597)	
13	Bhavnes C Gandhi	a. Connected to entities 1,4,11 via common mobile number (9974316976)	1,4,11
14	Mushabber Imranali Ahmadi	a. Connected to 3 and 9 via common mobile number (7283970254)	3, 7, 9
		b. Connected to 7 via common mobile number (8000186665)	
15	Sanat Dinesh Munot	a. Connected to 8, 16 via common mobile number (7778049781)	1, 4, 5, 8 10, 11, 16
		b. Connected to 4, 5 and 10 via common mobile number (9054846830)	
		c. Connected to 1 and 11 via common mobile number (9726494848)	
16	Upendra Hiralal Dalal	a. Connected to 8, 15 via common mobile number (7778049781)	8, 15
17	Ramanlal Ravchand Shah	a. Connected to 7, 8 and 12 via common mobile number (7779082715)	7, 8, 11, 12
		b. Connected to 11 via common mobile number (8905762634)	

15. The LTP contribution analysis of the 17 connected entities on the buy side is observed as under:-

Table – 4

Sr. No	Client Name	All trades			Positive LTP trades			Negative LTP trades			Zero LTP trades		% Ltp
		Ltp Rate	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	Ltp Rate	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	Ltp Rate	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	
1	Sanat Dinesh Munot	1701.90	3953936	98842	2080.35	708921	25669	-378.45	175687	4868	3069328	68305	8.19%

Sr. No	Client Name	All trades			Positive LTP trades			Negative LTP trades			Zero LTP trades		% Ltp
		Ltp Rate	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	Ltp Rate	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	Ltp Rate	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	
2	Karan Subhashchandra Ravde	1495.85	4738245	111075	2053.70	1315946	27771	-557.85	193039	9685	3229260	73619	8.09%
3	Mahendra Vadilal Shah	1045.40	5771838	127623	1663.60	1059984	32506	-618.20	702804	12089	4009050	83028	6.55%
4	Arpita Ilesh Patel	310.15	680043	24460	421.95	180518	8345	-111.80	79783	2224	419742	13891	1.66%
5	Ilesh Madhusudan Patel	228.45	2180744	59599	634.85	349307	12567	-406.40	179227	8106	1652210	38926	2.50%
6	Maulik Vinitkumar Parikh	192.95	944775	14223	237.25	340665	4631	-44.30	28635	872	575475	8720	0.93%
7	Girishbhai Shantilal Varia	80.40	932784	16057	181.55	207798	3526	-101.15	108277	1995	616709	10536	0.72%
8	Roshanlal Daulatram Aggarwal	0.00	1000	3	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	1000	3	0.00%
9	Rohini Popatlal Parikh	-0.85	22250	81	0.10	500	2	-0.95	5650	18	16100	61	0.00%
10	Bhavnes C Gandhi	-26.95	291247	2933	22.35	40311	375	-49.30	96642	983	154294	1575	0.09%
11	Manoj Parmar	-143.50	2245454	34201	236.95	372997	4542	-380.45	462790	7580	1409667	22079	0.93%
12	Ramanlal Ravchand Shah	-162.05	1087960	19294	86.50	63846	1646	-248.55	335323	4919	688791	12729	0.34%
13	Mushabber Imranali Ahmadi	-170.60	1357749	25043	177.70	121257	3522	-348.30	417889	6898	818603	14623	0.70%

Sr. No	Client Name	All trades			Positive LTP trades			Negative LTP trades			Zero LTP trades		% Ltp
		Ltp Rate	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	Ltp Rate	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	Ltp Rate	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	Traded Qty	No. Of Trades	
14	Lakhani Babulal Hansraj	-209.65	1185820	33311	177.85	211439	3483	-387.50	136699	7635	837682	22193	0.70%
15	Kalpesh Dineshbhai Patel	-279.05	960925	9764	1.50	27654	16	-280.55	216266	2769	717005	6979	0.01%
16	Jitin Popatlal Parikh	-364.80	1012210	21131	24.35	73784	427	-389.15	176829	7666	761597	13038	0.10%
17	Upendra Hiralal Dalal	-485.30	4234675	115338	793.20	440672	15081	-1278.50	909668	25364	2884335	74893	3.12%
Total		3212.35	31601655	7129785	8793.75	55155995	144109	-5581.405	4225208	103671	21860848	465198	34.64%
Market total		82.15	222624626	2279901	25387.20	28608825	342500	-25305.05	30601110	342935	163414691	1594466	100.00%

16. I note that connected entities contributed Rs. 3,212.35 to net LTP and Rs. 8,793.75 to gross positive LTP in 1,44,109 positive LTP trades (34.64 % of market positive LTP). From the counterparties to their positive LTP trades, it is observed that in their 65,183 positive LTP trades, the counterparties were group entities and through trades among themselves they contributed 13.31% (Rs. 3,379.50) to market positive LTP. In remaining 78,926 positive LTP trades with non-group entities, they contributed Rs. 5,414.70.

17. I further observe from the analysis of trading by the connected entities that 16 out of the 17 connected entities had traded among themselves. The summary of trades done by the connected entities among themselves is tabulated below:

Table 5

Seller (Vol of shares) Buyer (Vol of shares)	Arpita Ilesh Patel	Babulal Hansraj Lakhani	Bhavnes h c Gandhi	Girishbhai Shantilal Varia	Ilesh Madhusudan Patel	Jitin Popatlal Parikh	Kalpesh Dineshbhai Patel	Karan Subhashchandra Ravde	Mahendra Vadilal Shah	Manoj Parmar	Maulik Vinitkumar Parikh	Mushabbir Imranali Ahmadi	Ramanlal Ravchand Shah	Rohini Popatlal Parikh	Sanat Dinesh Munot	Upendra Hiralal Dalal	Total volume traded	Total Trades
Arpita Ilesh Patel		27698	5991	2657	80603		121	52201	122006	28003	17165	4934	2054	500	135	120145	464213	17050
Babulal Hansraj Lakhani	28624				79053	56081		13363	223933	12525	7331	1487				213581	635978	16673
Bhavnes h c Gandhi	6292			37604				63349	15742	30758	44306						198051	1963
Girishbhai Shantilal Varia	2534		36340					108022	213845	128126	24549	76403	132157				721976	13287
Ilesh Madhusudan Patel	71774	77605						15405	352562	55275	22312	10490			7827	568911	1182161	33071
Jitin Popatlal Parikh		60004							127922						13855	169877	371658	7660
Kalpesh Dineshbhai Patel								20852						4	505634		545268	2208
Karan Subhashchandra Ravde	52189	10749	59657	107169	17405	9829	18778		269411	402588	50664	348935	253661		150	192367	1774774	37388
Mahendra Vadilal Shah	124536	229850	21464	205403	363716	124054		271229		417234	161878	289556	183550			1012164	3404634	74902
Manoj Parmar	38351	5691	31794	129220	49491			421567	418238		183291	204258	293579			30905	1806385	28918
Maulik Vinitkumar Parikh	14022	11485	40583	27887	25876	3399		52589	161576	178760		117307				58101	691585	11063
Mushabbir Imranali Ahmadi	5217	1170		72534	8105	2500		355434	284880	208114	120469		100511			2167	1161101	20657
Ramanlal Ravchand Shah	276			121158				261334	186891	301458		115045					986162	17876
Rohini Popatlal Parikh															70		70	1
Sanat Dinesh Munot		50				12085	8649	520276	1250							44254	586564	12855
Upendra Hiralal Dalal	115672	214282			604100	178653		208985	1034782	28812	56066	2378		1518	44893		2490141	66034
Total Volume Traded	459487	638584	195829	703632	1228349	386601	27548	2364606	3413038	1791653	688031	1170793	965512	2022	572564	2412472	17020721	361606
Total Trades	16145	14261	2432	14047	30890	8665	3256	30595	76079	27601	11338	23285	18595	7	14458	69952	361606	-

18. From the above, it is noted that the connected entities had purchased 3,16,01,655 shares (14.20% of total market volume) and sold 3,16,01,644 shares (14.20% of total market volume) during investigation period. The net traded quantity of all the entities during the IP was either zero or negligible.

19. The 16 connected entities had traded among themselves for a total volume of 1,70,20,721 shares in 3,61,603 trades in 88 trading days during Patch 1. Further, out of the 3,61,606 trades among themselves, in 3,32,674 trades, the quantity traded was less than 100 shares. It is further noted that there were 1,22,966 trades among the connected entities where the quantity traded was in single digits.

20. On the basis of above pattern of trading by Noticees, SEBI alleged that Noticees 1 to 3 influenced the price of the scrip, while trading among connected group entities and entered into square-off trades (i.e. buying and selling equal quantity of shares) in the scrip, with net traded quantity of all the entities being either zero or negligible and that the aforesaid trades were executed with the intention of influencing the price only without any effecting any change of ownership of the securities.
21. In this case, in absence of any reply, response or justification from Noticees, I do not find any reason to differ with the allegations in the SCN that the pattern of trading by Noticees 1 to 3 during the IP, i.e. repeated instances of trading among themselves with minimal quantity of shares, without any intention of effecting a change of ownership of the securities, created a misleading appearance of trading in the scrip of Kushal, thereby influencing its price.. It is relevant to mention that in *SEBI v. Kishore R. Ajmera*, (2016) 6 SCC 368, Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that—

“the SEBI Act and the Regulations framed there under are intended to protect the interests of investors in the Securities Market which has seen substantial growth in tune with the parallel developments in the economy. Investors' confidence in the Capital/Securities Market is a reflection of the effectiveness of the regulatory mechanism in force. All such measures are intended to preempt manipulative trading and check all kinds of impermissible conduct in order to boost the investors' confidence in the Capital market. The primary purpose of the statutory enactments is to provide an environment conducive to increased participation and investment in the securities market which is vital to the growth and development of the economy. The provisions of the SEBI Act and the Regulations will, therefore, have to be understood and interpreted in the above light.”

22. Hon'ble Supreme Court, while dealing further with the scope of the prohibitions contained in the PFUTP Regulations, while emphasizing its above ruling, further held in the matter of *SEBI Vs Kanhaiyalal Baldevbhai Patel (Civil Appeal No. 2595 of 2013)* decided on September 20, 2017 held that –

“... it can be inferred that as a matter of principle, while interpreting this regulation, the court must weigh against an interpretation which will protect unjust claims over just, fraud over legality and expediency over principle. Once this rule is clearly established, individual cases should not pose any problem.”

23. The prohibitions contained in the charging provisions in this case contemplate deployment of a *fraudulent* or *unfair* or *manipulative* ‘*device*’, ‘*scheme*’, ‘*artifice*’ or ‘*contrivance*’ with a design or purpose or plan or motive to ‘*defraud*’, ‘to *deceive*’, to ‘*manipulate*’, to ‘*induce*’, etc. ‘*in connection with dealing in securities*’ and apply even in cases where the acts or omissions or concealments are committed, whether in a deceitful manner or not, by any person while dealing in securities to induce any person to deal in securities would amount to *fraudulent act*. Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above referred *Kanhaiyalal Baldevbhai Patel* case also held that –“*The emphasis in the definition in Regulation 2(c) of the 2003 Regulations is not, therefore, of whether the act, expression, omission or concealment has been committed in a deceitful manner but whether such act, expression, omission or concealment has/had the effect of inducing another person to deal in securities.*” Hon'ble Supreme Court further held that the definition of “*fraud*” expands beyond what can normally be understood to be a ‘*fraudulent*’ act. The emphasis is on act of inducement. It further held that for scrutinizing the cases under the PFUTP Regulations, mere inference, rather than proof, that the person induced would not have acted in the manner that he did but for the inducement is sufficient. No element of dishonesty or bad faith in the making of the inducement would be required.

24. I, therefore, find that by indulging in fraudulent, unfair and manipulative acts as established in this case, Noticees 1 to 3 have contravened the provisions of Sections 12A (a), (b) and (c) of SEBI Act and Regulations 3 (a), (b), (c), (d), 4(1), 4(2)(a), (b) and (e) of the PFUTP Regulations.

ISSUE-II: Do the violations, if any, attract monetary penalty under Section 15HA of SEBI Act?

25. In this regard, I note that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of SEBI v/s Shri Ram Mutual Fund [2006] 68 SCL 216(SC) held that

“In our considered opinion, penalty is attracted as soon as the contravention of the statutory obligation as contemplated by the Act and the Regulations is established.....” ,

26. In view of the judgment referred above and considering the aforesaid facts and circumstances of the case, I find that the aforesaid violations of SEBI Act and PFUTP Regulations by Noticees 1 to 3 case deserve imposition of penalty under section 15HA of the SEBI Act. The provision of section 15HA of the SEBI Act is reproduced as under:

Penalty for fraudulent and unfair trade practices.

15HA. *If any person indulges in fraudulent and unfair trade practices relating to securities, he shall be liable to a penalty which shall not be less than five lakh rupees but which may extend to twenty-five crore rupees or three times the amount of profits made out of such practices, whichever is higher.*

ISSUE – III: What would be the quantum of monetary penalty to be imposed?

27. While determining the quantum of penalties under Section 15HA of the SEBI Act, it is important to consider the relevant factors as stipulated in Section 15J of the SEBI Act, which reads as under: -

SEBI Act

Factors to be taken into account by the adjudicating officer.

Section 15J - *While adjudging quantum of penalty under section 15-I, the adjudicating officer shall have due regard to the following factors, namely:-*

- (a) the amount of disproportionate gain or unfair advantage, wherever quantifiable, made as a result of the default;*
- (b) the amount of loss caused to an investor or group of investors as a result of the default;*
- (c) the repetitive nature of the default.*

Explanation. — For the removal of doubts, it is clarified that the power of an adjudicating officer to adjudge the quantum of penalty under sections 15A to 15E, clauses (b) and (c) of section 15F, 15G, 15H and 15HA shall be and shall always be deemed to have been exercised under the provisions of this section.

28. Having regard to the factors listed in Section 15J, it is noted that from the material available on record that any quantifiable gain or unfair advantage accrued to the Noticees or the extent of loss suffered by the investors as a result of the default in this case cannot be computed. I note that for violations of PFUTP Regulations and SEBI Act committed by Noticees 1 and 3, SEBI had earlier initiated adjudication proceedings against them and the Adjudicating Officer had imposed penalties on Noticees 1 and 3. Therefore, I observe that defaults on the parts of

Noticees 1 and 3 are repetitive in nature. I do not find any record of such defaults committed by Noticee 2 occurring repeatedly. Nevertheless, the aforementioned acts of creating a misleading appearance of trading and influencing the price of a scrip artificially have the potential to mislead and induce gullible investors to trade in the scrip. Thus, the fundamental tenets of market integrity get violated with impunity due to such fraudulent acts.

29. This is a case wherein Noticees, acting in league, orchestrated a fraudulent device and artifice to create artificial volume while trading amongst themselves and created a misleading appearance of trading in the scrip of Kushal, thereby influencing its price. In the facts and circumstances of this case, it can reasonably be inferred that the impugned trades were carried out by Noticees with a predetermined arrangement and with prior meeting of minds amongst trading parties. It is also to be kept in mind that such heinous acts as established in this case do not deserve leniency, and should be dealt with sternly with suitable penalty.

ORDER

30. Having considered all the facts and circumstances of the case, the material available on record, and also the factors mentioned in Section 15J of the SEBI Act, as enumerated above, I, in exercise of powers conferred upon me under Section 15-I of the SEBI Act read with Rule 5 of the Adjudication Rules, hereby impose following penalties upon Noticees, under the provisions of Section 15HA of SEBI Act:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Noticee	Penalty
1	Mr. Karan Subhaschandra Ravde	Rs. 10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh only)
2	Mr. Sanat Dinesh Munot	Rs. 8,00,000/- (Rupees Eight Lakh only)
3	Mr. Mahendra Vadilal Shah	Rs. 10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh only)

I am of the view that the aforesaid penalties are commensurate with the lapses/ omissions on the part of Noticees.

31. Noticees shall remit / pay the said amount of penalty within 45 days of receipt of this order through online payment facility available on the website of SEBI, i.e., www.sebi.gov.in on the following path, by clicking on the payment link: ENFORCEMENT -> Orders -> Orders of AO -> PAY NOW. In case of any difficulties in payment of penalties, Noticees may contact the support at portalhelp@sebi.gov.in.
32. The said confirmation of e-payment made in the format as given in table below should be sent to "The Division Chief, EFD – DRA - IV, Securities and Exchange Board of India, SEBI Bhavan, Plot no. C- 7, "G" Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051" and also to e-mail id:- tad@sebi.gov.in

1. Case Name:	
2. Name of payee:	
3. Date of payment:	
4. Amount paid:	
5. Transaction no.:	
6. Bank details in which payment is made:	

7. Payment is made for: (like penalties/ disgorgement/ recovery/ settlement amount and legal charges along with order details)	
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33. In the event of failure to pay the said amount of penalty within 45 days of the receipt of this Order, recovery proceedings may be initiated under section 28A of the SEBI Act for realization of the said amount of penalty along with interest thereon, *inter alia*, by attachment and sale of movable and immovable properties of Noticees.
34. In terms of the provisions of Rule 6 of the Adjudication Rules, a copy of this order is being sent to Noticees 1 to 3 viz. Mr. Karan Subhaschandra Ravde, Mr. Sanant Dinesh Munot and Mr. Mahendra Vadilal Shah and also to Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Place: Mumbai

Date: September 28, 2021

**SOMA MAJUMDER
ADJUDICATING OFFICER**