

PP :-

Moral / Immoral

Legal / Illegal

 Moral values: Showing some good gesture. (Like offering someone your food for showing some courtesy).

- If someone paying you for food, so no morals in it.
- Paying for blood campaigns. (moral).
- Jo zabardasti nahi hai, aur krna feeling  ki taraf gati hai, this is moral.
- Moral / Immoral pr koi  penalty nahi hai.
- Moral pr apko koi reward bhi krskta hai.
- Kesi to tang krdia (Immoral).
- Theft is illegal.
- Legal / Illegal :-
 * Obligatory (A duty which is to be followed)
 * Penalty.
- Hum moral values ko perform krte hain in greed of reward.
- Immoral krke reward miss krte.

- Hum legal pr isliye rhenge takiye penalty se bachein.

* What is right :- (Haq)

2 parties

Koi right
perform kre

Jiske liye
perform kliya jaha hai!

↓
Performing
duty!

2 types of rights:-

- (1) Positive right.
- (2) Negative right.

- Zinda rehna hr person ka right.

- Agr ek shaks dosre ko mar rha hai tou us pr law enforce hai.

Negative right :-

(1) Kisi ko roka jaa rha hai : (For suppose someone doing murder).

(2) Negative right ke mijhe qatal nahi kiya jaye.

Positive right :-

(1) Apko zinda rkhne ka liye kuch cheez perform karna hai. (Example govt providing free education)

Profession and Occupation

Occupation

↳ That job which is making you some earning.



Koi responsibility leki apne!

- Job with money

Profession

↳ Step wise learning from start to enter the profession

↳ Profession ka degree program hota hai.

- Certificates lekr ap degree programs nahi kerwa skte.

Profession

↳ Extensive training

↳ Test se undergo hoga lazmi

↳ Specialized knowledge

- A profession can be called occupation if he is paid for his ~~extensive~~ knowledge

- A person takes money of his service.

- Profession is autonomous

- Occupation is not autonomous

- Professional is the responsible one.

Role of profession

- Profession
 - ↳ Researcher
 - ↳ Practitioner
- Practitioners ~~are~~ our skills polish karta ja raha hai
- Researcher adding more profession content.
- Professional needs a formal organization.
- Formal organization have autonomy.

Code of ethics in profession

- ↳ Doctors take oaths.
- ↳ Take oaths for not indulging in wrong work.

Social function -

- ↳ It's human dosre ke liye beneficial.
- ↳ Beneficial for mankind.

Code of conduct

- ① The Public Interest
- ② Duty to the Relevant Authority
- ③ Duty to the Profession
- ④ Professional competence and Integrity.



Priority!

① The Public Interest

- REGARD
① Public health, privacy, security, wellbeing
- REGARD
② Rights of third party.

- ③ conduct professional activities without personal biasness
- ④ promote equal access to the benefits of IT

② Duty to the Relevant authority

- ① Avoid conflict of interest.
- ② Avoid misrepresentation.
- ③ Dont pass on confidential information without permission

③ Duty to the Profession

- ① Avoid actions that can harm the profession / accepting personal duty.
- ② seek to improve professional standards through participation in their development, use and enforcement
- ③ encourage and support fellow members.

Competence - how much gaining on the level of standards

★ Professional Competence and Integrity:

- (1) Only take a job ~~not~~ that is within your professional competence.
- (2) Do not claim any competence you not posses.
- (3) Get upto date knowledge in your relevant field
- (4) Respect and value alternatives viewpoints / offer honest criticism
- (5) Avoid harming others by false devilish and negligent actions.
- (6) Reject bribery.

What is an organization?

- ↳ Group of people working together in a formal way.
- ↳ Legal existence is must for an organization.
- ↳ Law enforce nosake!

Example:

Schools, colleges, hospitals and banks.

- We can work for private company ~~and~~ or govt sectors,
both are organization.
- We can set a business and make our own organization.
- Prison is not an organization.
- Agri jail is pr law and order phr organization

② Commercial organization

making prod

- ① People with particular skillset, resources and strategy for ↑
- ② There can be different types of commercial organization
- ③ Sole Trader / Partnership / Co-operative / Limited company.

Sole Traders

- ① ~~People~~ An individual who runs their own business.
- ② No legal formalities.
- ③ If you are a big business so you can register, but
this is not necessary for sole trader.

Risk for sole trader:-

- If biryani wale ne biryani bhai aur kisi ne nhi khai tau uska nugsan hogya.
- He is personally liable for all the debts of the business

Partnership:-

- ↳ Group of people carry on a business with a view of making profit.
- ↳ Business is not a limited company.
- ↳ Law will treat them as being in partnership.
- ↳ Problem factor share rate (kisko kitna milega).
- ↳ Loss sbko bear krna hai.

Cooperatives:-

- ↳ Cooperatives are another way in which organization can acquire a legal existence.
- ↳ They are important in fields such as agriculture.
- ↳ Enjoy a special legal status.
- ↳ Its shareholder has equal voting right.
- ↳ Directors hote hain.

Date:

Limited companies:-

- ↳ Company is legal organization.
- ↳ Company is liable to all the debts.
- ↳ Company image everywhere.
- ↳ Company dissolve have to company to assets paying

The constitution of limited company

- Consist of two docs r
- (1) memorandum of association and,
- (2) the articles of association

Memorandum

- A template kind of thing.
- A name for your company
 - ↳ shouldn't be registered already.
 - ↳ Aisa koi name nahi jis se woh apti belonging na hoga
 - ↳ Koi ambiguous name nahi.
 - ↳ Name should relate with the product or service.
- The region on the globe. (Kis country mai establishment horhi hai.)
- Objects of the company :- Company krega kya, aur kesi company hai commercial yr xyz.
- A liability clause. ~~soled~~ mai :- In case of liquidation company ki kya chhez sayegi.
- Market mai kitne shares float krene mein aur uske exchange ~~to~~ mai unse kitna Capital logay.

Declaration of Association

- ↳ We conclude our memorandum through it with some following lines written in the slide.
- Board of directors are the ~~no~~ majority shareholders.

Date:

Financing a start-up company :-

I, we need capital

I, for the production.

For example:-

- Workplace and human resources and instruments.

- During production learning phase shuru nhi hota.

- We need finance to run the company until production.
Se paise ana shuru nhi hotay.

- Marketing ke liye bhi finance chahiye.

The business plan :-

I, we plan it.

Idea (focusing business),

What we will achieve,

What are the targets.

- We need a document which explains our plans to
the funders and tries to convince them.

- Apko market ka andazा hona chahiye (ke kisi
cheez ki demand kithi hai)

- Market competitors bhi dekhne hain.
- Cheez ki demand and supply dekhni.
- How to compete with competitors?
- Business plan chahiye hai funders ko satisfy krwane ke liye.

Loans ki condition :-

- ① Akya wko ap paise wapis bhi krskte ho. (Assets)
- ② Business Plan.

Sources of finance :-

① Grants :-

- Given after seeing purpose.
- Should only be used on that purpose.
- Not a payback.
- Only available from govt. or koi para idara, national or international govt.
- Grant is for a purpose.

② Loans :-

- Payback with some interest or not.
- ~~Not~~ wapsi karna zaroori.
- Purpose btaana zaroori nhi hai.
- Fix time hota hai for wapsi.
- Agr loan wapsi nhi hoga, lender apke assets se apna paisa cash krskta.

③ Equity Capital:-

- Company's share in exchange of capital.

- What is business angel and venture capitalist?

Business angel:-

- Woh log jo equity capital deete.

Venture capitalist:-

- Wohi same bnda apke martay waj business ko khaa bhi skta hai.

Gearing

- Jb business height pr tb interest suitable.

- Jb business mai profit kum, tb equity capital fadla degi.

- This balance between loan or equity capital is gearing.