

Understanding The Dataset ROC ✨

Column: CIN

Full Form: Corporate Identification Number

What is CIN?

It's like a **unique ID card number** for every company in India.

Think of it like:

"This is your official tag given by the government when you're born as a company!" 📋

Baby Explanation:

If a company is a person, then **CIN is their Aadhaar number**.

- It is **assigned by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)** when a company registers.
 - It tells you **where, when, and what type** of company it is.
-

What CIN contains:

It looks like a random code but it actually has meaning.

Example CIN: U74140KA2011PTC060123

Breakdown:

Part	Meaning
U	Company type (e.g., not listed)
74140	Industry code (based on NIC)
KA	State code (KA = Karnataka)
2011	Year of registration
PTC	Company class (Private Ltd.)
060123	Unique registration number

Why CIN is Important:

- It's a **legal identity** for the company.
 - Helps in **tracking company details** with government databases.
 - Used for compliance, audits, loans, etc.
-

Column Explanations

1. CompanyROCode

- **What it is:** The code/name of the **Registrar of Companies (RoC)** where the company is registered.
 - **Example values:** ROC Bangalore, ROC Mumbai, ROC Delhi
 - **Why it's important:** Helps identify the **regional jurisdiction** of the company. Useful for geographical or regional analysis.
-

2. CompanyClass

- **What it is:** The **class of company**, typically:
 - Private – privately held
 - Public – publicly held
 - One Person Company (OPC) – owned by a single person
 - **Why it's important:** Defines the **ownership and legal structure**. Public companies have more regulatory obligations.
-

3. AuthorizedCapital

- **What it is:** The **maximum amount of capital** a company is legally allowed to raise by issuing shares.
 - **Data type:** Numeric (float)
 - **Example:** 1000000.0 → ₹10 lakh
 - **Why it's important:** Indicates the company's **growth intent and potential scale**.
-

4. PaidupCapital

- **What it is:** The **actual amount of capital raised** by the company by issuing shares and receiving money from shareholders.
 - **Data type:** Numeric (float)
 - **Why it's important:** Shows how much capital the company has actually received from owners/shareholders — **real financial base**.
-

5. Listingstatus

- **What it is:** Whether the company is **listed on a stock exchange**.
 - Listed – traded publicly (like on NSE/BSE)
 - Unlisted – not traded on public exchanges
 - **Why it matters:** Tells us if the company is public-facing and open to external investors.
-

6. nic_code

- **What it is:** Stands for **National Industrial Classification code**, a standardized code system used in India to classify industry sectors.
 - **Example:** 65992 → Finance
 - **Why it matters:** Helps categorize companies by their **sector or economic activity**.
-

7. CompanyIndustrialClassification

- **What it is:** A **textual label** describing the NIC code.
 - **Example:** Finance, IT Services, Manufacturing, etc.
 - **Why it's useful:** Easier to interpret than the numeric code, and can be grouped for **industry-level analysis**.
-

Column Name	Meaning	Why It's Important
CompanyROCode	RoC location where the company is registered	Regional analysis
CompanyClass	Private/Public/OPC company	Ownership type
AuthorizedCapital	Max capital company can raise	Indicates potential growth
PaidupCapital	Actual capital received from shareholders	Shows financial foundation
Listingstatus	Whether company is listed on stock exchange	Public-facing or not
nic_code	Industry classification code (numeric)	Standardized sector grouping
CompanyIndustrialClassification	Industry name corresponding to NIC code	Helps in sectoral analysis

💰 Authorized Capital:

Imagine a company is like a bakery 🍰, and it wants to raise money by selling slices of cake 🍰 (which represent **shares**).

🍰 **Authorized Capital = the maximum number of cake slices 🍰 the bakery is allowed to sell.**

It doesn't mean the bakery has sold all the slices yet. It just means:

"Hey government, I *might* sell up to 1000 slices someday. Please approve this limit for me."

The **government says OK**, and that limit is called 👉 **Authorized Capital**.

💡 Example:

A company has:

- **Authorized Capital = ₹10,00,000**

It is **allowed** to raise up to ₹10 lakhs by selling shares in the future.

But maybe right now it has only sold shares worth ₹5 lakhs. That ₹5 lakhs is called 👉 **Paid-up Capital** (real money received).

So in short:

Capital Type	What it Means
Authorized Capital	The biggest amount the company <i>can</i> raise one day
Paid-up Capital	The actual money it <i>has</i> raised so far

If BTS made a company called “Bangtan Bakery,” their Authorized Capital would be like saying:

🗣️ *“We’re allowed to sell up to 1 million cake slices!”*

But they might start with just 1,000.