Corporate Organizations

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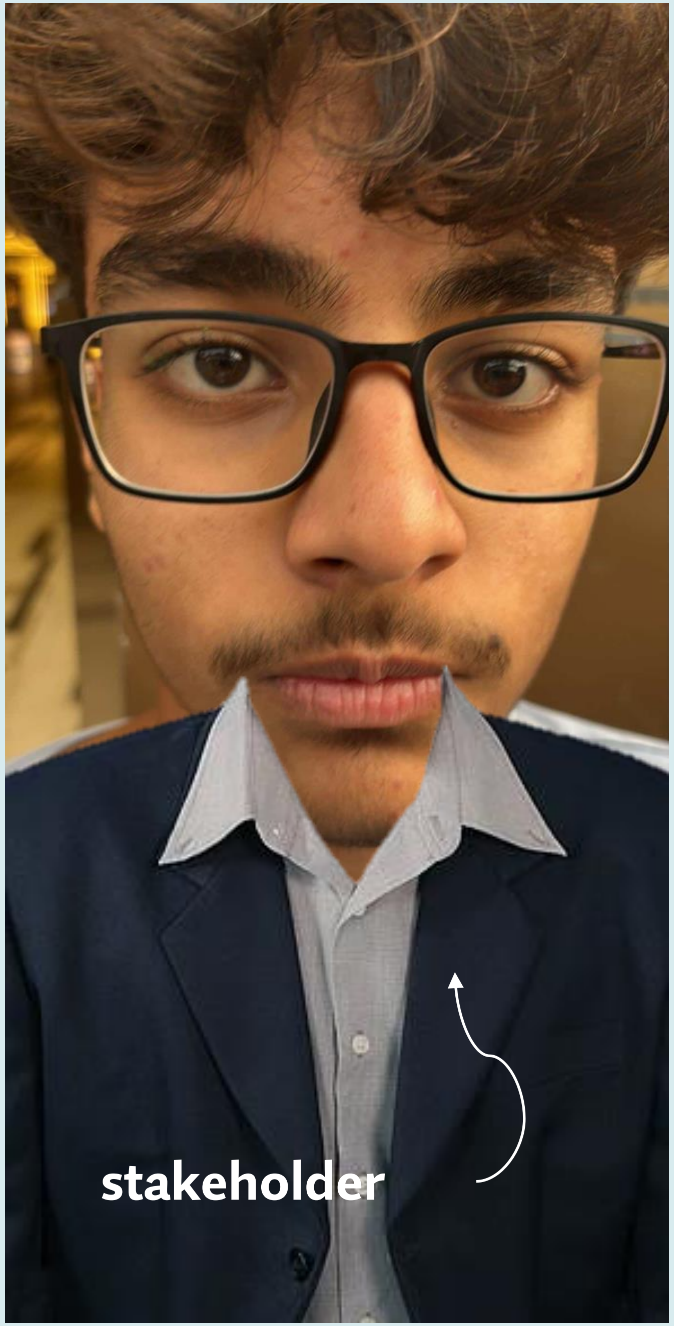
What is it?

- Business created under the law with its own legal identity.
- Separate from owners; company = "legal person."
- Can own property, sign contracts, sue & be sued.
- Owned by shareholders but managed by a Board of Directors.
- Allows continuity beyond individual owners.



Key Features

- Separate legal entity → owners ≠ company.
- Limited liability → owners' personal property safe.
- Perpetual succession → company exists forever.
- Shares are transferable → ownership can change easily.

Why Corporates Matter

- Enable large-scale business growth & innovation.
- Can raise huge funds for tech, factories, and R&D.
- Professional managers run operations efficiently.
- Major contributors to the economy & job creation.
- Powerful engines for national and global growth.

Types of Corporates

- Private Companies → small, controlled ownership.
- Public Companies → open to investors, raise large capital.
- Government Companies → majority state-owned, provide services.
- Multinational Corporations (MNCs) → operate worldwide.

did u expect another image?

Private Company

- Limited to 200 members; shares not public.
- Small circle ownership → more privacy & control.
- Many famous companies start as private before going public.
- Often very innovative despite small size.
- Example: Infosys, Wipro (initially private).

Public Company

- Can sell shares to the general public via stock exchange.
- Unlimited members → huge capital possible.
- Must follow strict regulations & disclose information.
- Powerful form of corporates, influence markets.
- Example: Reliance Industries, Tata Motors, HDFC Bank.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Government Company

- 51%+ shares owned by the government.
- Aims to profit while providing essential services.
- Important in energy, defense, railways, and infrastructure.
- Example: Indian Oil, BHEL, SAIL. Balances commercial goals with public welfare.

Advantages

- Limited liability protects owners' personal property.
- Can raise huge capital by selling shares.
- Managed by experts → professional decision-making.
- Perpetual succession → company continues indefinitely.
- Can scale operations & innovate efficiently.

Disadvantages

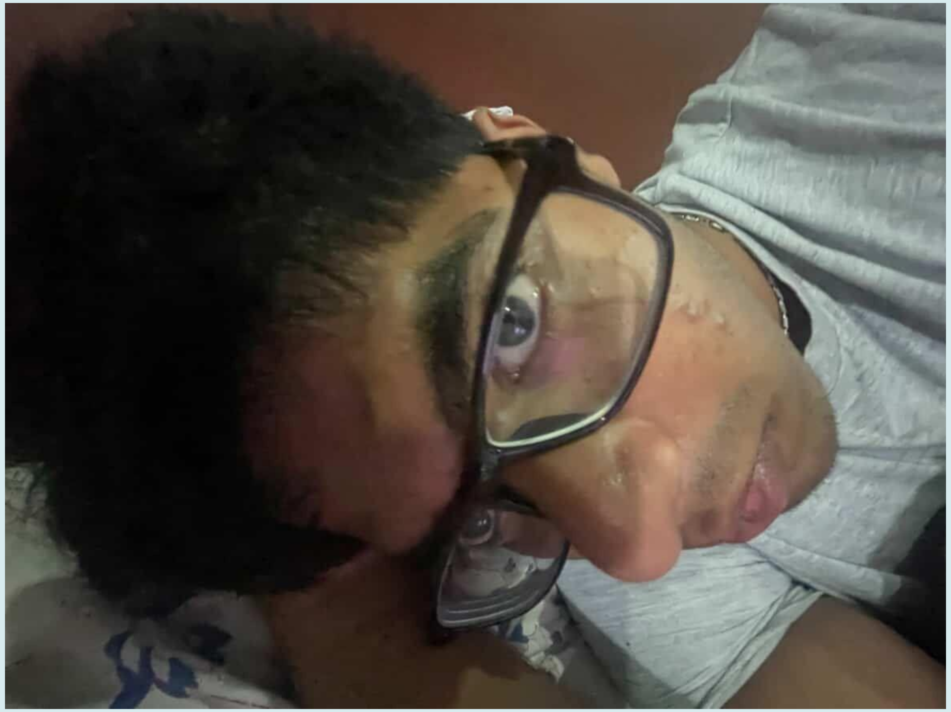
- Expensive & complex legal setup.
- Strict government rules → slower operations.
- Financial disclosure → secrecy difficult.
- Bureaucratic structure → slower decision-making.
- Not as flexible as small businesses.

Famous Corporates

- India: Tata Group, Reliance, Infosys, Adani.
- Global: Apple, Microsoft, Google, Toyota.
- Influence millions of people worldwide.
- Leaders in technology, energy, manufacturing & services.
- Show corporates’ power to grow across borders.

Structure of a Corporate Organization

- Shareholders at the top → elect Board of Directors.
- Board sets policies & appoints CEO.
- CEO manages managers; managers direct employees.
- Clear division of responsibilities → professional management.
- Hierarchy can slow down decisions.



Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- Companies must spend 2% of net profits on CSR in India.
- Funds go to schools, hospitals, environment, rural development.
- Example: Tata Trusts & Reliance Foundation.
- Shows corporates balance profit with social good.
- CSR improves community & company image.

Conclusion

- Backbone of modern economies → jobs, wealth, innovation.
- Deliver products & services globally.
- Must act responsibly → profit + ethics = sustainable growth.
- Corporates shape society & economy.
- Future: balance between profit-making and social responsibility.

atleast focus on the last slide :D