# Introduction to Business Organization

Chapter #1

### Organization:-

We use this term very commonly in our everyday life e.g.

- 1- CFE
- 2- Police
- 3- Toyota

"Organizations are social arrangment for the controlled performance of collective goals" (Buchanan & Huczynski)

- **1- Collective Goals:** organizations are defined by their goals. The main goal o a school is to educate pupils. It will therefore be organized differently to a company that aims to make profits.
- **2- Social Arrangement:** someone working alone cannot be classed as an organization. Organization are structured to allow people to work together towards a common goal. Usually, the larger the organization, the more formal its structures.
- **3- Controlled Performance:** an organization will have systems and procedures in place to ensure that group goals are achieved. For a company this could involve setting sales targets, or periodically assessing the performance of staff members.

## Synergy

### **Illustration 1- A Football Team**

A football team can be described as an organization because

- 1- Number of Players
- 2- Team has an Objective
- 3- Need to maintain a system- training- goals
- 4- Each member specific skill –
- 5- Spirit synergy, everyone work to gather.



Which of the following would be considered to be an organization?

- (i) A Sole Trader (individually selling products)
- (ii) A Tennis Club
- (iii) A Hospital
  - a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - b) (i) and (ii) only
  - c) (ii) and (iii) only
  - d) (i) and (iii) only



#### TYU#1 C

A sole trader would normally be someone working on their own, so there would be no collective goals.

### Why do we need organizations?

- 1- Share Skills and Knowledge
- 2- Specialization
- **3- Pool Resources**

Skills sharing and knowledge create a synergy

Specialization is perhaps the oldest organization device. It occurs when organizations or individual workers concentrate on a limited type of activity

It was first used in car production at Ford and is associated with the work of Taylor, which we will be discussing later.

The car production process was broken down into many separate tasks and each worker was required to specialize in only one small aspect other total process. This benefits the manufacturer in three ways.

- Simple tasks encourage the use of highly specific equipment, e.g. power wrenches that speed up the manufacturing.
- Semi- skilled labour can be employed rather than highly skilled operatives.
- Workers are only responsible for one process and so are able to develop a high level of expertise and increase their output per period

### Test Your Understanding #2

Jared is organizing a social event. Which of the following would be benefits of him forming a committee to manage the planning process and the event itself?

- i) It would help to overcome his limitation by bringing on board other people with different skills to him
- ii) It would save time through the joint efforts of everyone on the committee
- iii) It would help to satisfy Jared's social needs.
- iv) All members of the committee would have to be skilled in all aspects of managing the social event
  - A. i), ii) and iii) only
  - B. i), iii) and iv) only
  - C. All of the above
  - D. None of the above

### TYU#2- Correct answer is A:

Rationale: Organization (Which this committee could be classified as allow for specialization. Not all of the members would have to be skilled at performing all of the necessary tasks

### Classification of Organization: based on profit

Profit Seeking Organizations
Some organizations, such as
companies and partnerships, see
their owners. Such organization are
often referred to as 'profit seeking'
The objective of wealth
maximization is usually expanded
into three primary objectives

- •To continue in existence (survival)
- •To maintain growth and development
- •To make a profit.

### Not for Profit Organization

Other organization do not see profitable as their main objective. Such not-not-profit organization (NFPs or NPOs) are unlikely to have financial objective as primary.

The objective of NFPs can vary tremendously:

- Hospitals could be said to exist to treat patients
- •Councils often state their 'mission' as caring for their communities.
- •A charity may have as its main objective relief victims of disasters and help people prevent, prepare for , and respond to emergencies.
- Government organizations usually exist to implement government policy

### Classification of Organization:-

Not for Profit Organization
One of the specific category of NFPs is a mutual organization. Mutual organization are voluntary not-forprofit association formed for the purpose of raising funds by subscriptions of members, out of which common services can be provided to those members.
Mutual organization include

- Some building societies
- Trade unions
- Some working-men's clubs.

### Not for Profit - NGO

Red Cross Greenpeace Amnesty International

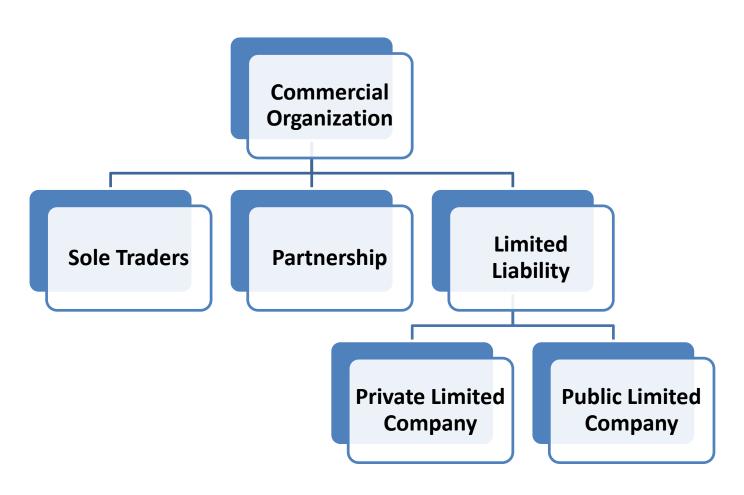








# Classification of the profit seeking or Commercial Organization (Write)



**Sole Traders:** The organization is owned and run by one person **Partnerships:** The organization is owned and run by two or more





**Limited Liability Companies:** A company has a separate legal identity to its owners (who are known as shareholders). The owner's liability is limited to the amount they have invested into the company. Further broken into two types

**Private Limited Companies** (with 'Ltd' after their name) – these tend to be smaller businesses, often owned by a few shareholders. Share cannot be offered to the general public.

Public Limited Companies (with 'plc' after their name) – these can be much larger businesses. Share can be offered to the general public, meaning that there can be millions of different shareholders. This makes it easier for the company to raise finance, enabling further growth.



### Classification of Organization: based on ownership/control

Public Sector Organization
The public sector is that part of the economy that is concerned with providing basic government services and is thus controlled by government organizations or its any bureau.

In most of the countries

- police
- military
- public road
- primary education
- Healthcare for poor

### Private Sector Organization

The private sector, comprising nongovernment organizations, is that part of nation's economy that is not controlled by the government.

- Businesses
- Charities
- •Clubs

Many schools run fund-raising events such as fetes, where the intention is to make a profit. This makes them 'profit-seeking'.

- a) True
- b) False

### TYU#3 False

Schools run fund-raising activities to help pay for extra books, e.g. to improve the quality of education given to pupils. The primary objective is educational, not profit. The money made at the fete is thus a means not an end.

### Classification of Organization:-



### Cooperatives

Cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural need and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise.

Cooperative are thus businesses with the following characteristics.

- •They are owned and democratically controlled by their members the people who buy their goods or use their services. They are not owned by investors.
- •Cooperatives are organized solely to meet the needs of the member owners, not to accumulate capital for investors.

Which of the following are usually seen as the primary objectives of companies?

- (i) To maximize the wealth of shareholders
- (ii) To protect the environment
- (iii) To make a profit
  - A. (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - B. (i) and (ii) only
  - C. (ii) and (iii) only
  - D. (i) and (iii) only

### TYU#4 D

While protecting the environment is to be encouraged and is reinforced within statute to some degree, it is not a primary objective of the company.

Which of the following organization is most likely to be classified as part of the public sector.

- A. A charity
- B. A social club
- C. A school
- D. A public limited company

TYU#5 C

## Sectors in which Organization Operate:

Organization work in different markets like

**Agriculture:** Production , processing, and packaging of foodstuffs.

Mining:- Extraction and processing of minerals

**Finance:-** This includes banks and other companies that profit through investments and the lending of money to others.

**Retailers:-** Sale of goods produced by manufacturers to consumers.

**Service:-** Production of intangible good and services.

**Transportation:-** Movements of goods between locations.

