

EXAM-DAY · 90-MIN REVISION CARD

Private, Public and Global Enterprises

Print this · Fold it · Carry to the exam-hall gate · Revise once · Then walk in.

FORMULAS & KEY RESULTS

MIXED ECONOMY = PRIVATE SECTOR (owned/managed by private individuals) + PUBLIC SECTOR (owned/managed by government, partly or wholly)

PRIVATE-SECTOR FORMS = sole proprietorship · partnership · Joint Hindu Family business · cooperative · joint stock company (private/public)

THREE FORMS of PUBLIC enterprise: DEPARTMENTAL UNDERTAKING · STATUTORY (PUBLIC) CORPORATION · GOVERNMENT COMPANY

DEPARTMENTAL UNDERTAKING = a wing of a ministry · no separate entity · budget-financed · civil-servant staff · maximum control (Railways, Posts, Defence)

STATUTORY CORPORATION = created by a SPECIAL ACT · separate legal entity · State-owned but autonomous · own staff (LIC, RBI)

GOVERNMENT COMPANY = registered under the COMPANIES ACT · at least 51% paid-up capital held by government · up to 49% private (SAIL, BHEL, ONGC)

Decisive tests: special Act → statutory corporation; Companies Act + 51% → government company; department of a ministry → departmental undertaking

CHANGING ROLE post-1991 (New Industrial Policy): reduced public-sector role · DISINVESTMENT of equity · MoU for accountability · revival/closure of sick units

GLOBAL ENTERPRISE / MNC features: huge capital · foreign collaboration · advanced technology · product innovation · marketing strategy · market-

TOP 5 PYQ PATTERNS

1 Features/merits/limitations of a statutory corporation OR government company

5 marks · 80% of years

Open with creation (special Act vs Companies Act), then 3-4 features, then split merits and limitations into separate lists.

2 Distinguish the three forms of public enterprise

5 marks · 70% of years

Tabulate on creation, legal status, capital, staff, control. Anchor the 51% test for the government company.

3 Features of global enterprises (MNCs)

5 marks · 65% of years

Name 5-6 features (capital, collaboration, technology, innovation, marketing, central control) with one sentence each.

4 Joint venture — meaning + benefits

4 marks · 55% of years

Define as resource-pooling partnership, then 4-5 benefits (resources, capacity, markets, technology, low cost).

5 Disinvestment / PPP / changing role of public sector

3 marks · 50% of years

Define disinvestment (selling govt equity) or PPP (shared public-private delivery) and link to the 1991 reforms.

90-MIN REVISION FLOW

0-12 min

Draw the economy tree: private-sector forms + the three public-sector forms. Label each public form with one real example (Railways, LIC, SAIL).

12-30 min

Write the three-forms comparison table on all bases: creation, legal status, capital, staff, control, accountability. Time: 12 minutes.

30-45 min

Write the features-merits-limitations of statutory corporation AND government company side by side.

45-58 min

Recite the 6-7 features of global enterprises and the benefits of joint ventures; define disinvestment, MoU and PPP in one line each.

58-78 min

Take the 15-MCQ Quick Drill.

78-90 min

Review wrong answers + re-skim the misconceptions (statutory corp vs government company; public sector vs public company).

territory expansion · centralised control

JOINT VENTURE = two or more firms pool resources for a project, sharing ownership/risk/profit. Benefits: more resources · increased capacity · new markets · technology access · innovation · low cost of production · brand value

PPP (Public-Private Partnership) = public + private party share financing/building/operating a public project (roads, ports, airports); ownership & accountability stay public — NOT full privatisation

Confidence, not anxiety. You've practised this all year. Trust your steps. Don't change strategy on exam morning.
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