



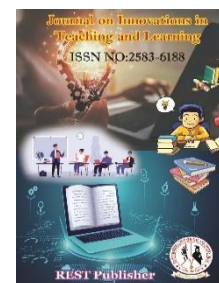
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The Company Law Analysis using the (COPRAS) Method

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Abstract: Company law is a crucial area of expertise or employment for experts in company secretarial work. The different provisions of the Companies Act, as well as its schedules, rules, notices, and circulars, as well as secretarial practice and case laws, are covered in-depth in this section. According to the law, a business is a body corporate with a different legal identity, status, and personality from the individuals who make up its membership. A company is, in the legal sense, a grouping of human and artificial beings that has been officially established by a nation's law. According to Indian law, there are seven different types of corporations: partnerships, limited liability companies, sole proprietorships, private limited companies, and public businesses (LLP). The list of types of businesses is below. The current law, the Companies Act of 1956, is made up of 15 Schedules and 658 provisions. There are 464 sections and 7 sections in the 2013 Companies Act. The Act includes fewer provisions since non-prescriptive regulations continue to control businesses. The Act's provisions served as the foundation for the notes that follow. company law Company law, also referred to as business law or company law, is the body of legislation that governs how businesses are formed, managed, and operated, as well as any associated rules, regulations, laws, and practices. Simply defined, corporate law deals with every legal problem that a business encounter. A Research's relevance is determined by the study itself. It speaks to the study's significance and contribution to a particular area of research. The emphasis is on who and how research findings are beneficial. It facilitates corporate success. We can use it to bolster truths and disprove lies. It serves as a tool for identifying, evaluating, and seizing opportunities. It encourages a love of reading and confidence in writing, analysis, and sharing important information. Leanne Zara emphasizes that "the major goal of research is to direct impact on people, prove a theory, as well as contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the subject of study" while discussing the significance of research. 4 Studies are the basis of information for the purpose of understanding and the primary source of providing laws or guidelines for managing various social, business, or governmental problems. A thorough research provides learners with critical thinking abilities, effective analysis, and research. It is a varied, systematic education that aids in effectively comprehending new advancements in one's specialty. The COPRAS-G method requires identifying selection criteria, evaluating information related to these criteria, and developing methods to evaluate Meeting the participant's needs Criteria for doing in order to assess the overall performance of the surrogate. Decision analysis involves a Decision Maker (DM) Situation to do consider a particular set of alternatives and select one among several alternatives, usually with conflicting criteria. For this reason, the developed complexity proportionality assessment (COPRAS) method can be used. Alternative Taken as Artificial person, Membership, Incorporated Association, Separate legal Existence and Perpetual Succession. Evaluation Parameters Taken as Common Seal, Limited Liability, Share Transfer, Maintenance of Account books, Audit of Accounts. Company law Membership is got the first rank whereas is the Incorporated Association is having the Lowest rank. Membership is got the first rank whereas is the Incorporated Association is having the Lowest rank.

Keywords: MCDM, Internal communication, External communication, Formal communication, Informal communication and Downward Communication.

1. INTRODUCTION

Equity shareholders have one vote per share under company legislation or the country's commercial code, and otherwise have no votes. This variable is also equal to one when the law forbids the creation of separate voting and

non-voting ordinary shares and does not permit businesses to limit the maximum vote for a shareholder regardless of the amount of shares held; otherwise, it is equal to 0. Source: Commercial Code or Business Law [1]. competitiveness of various forms of corporatism and capitalism. A variety of viewpoints have evolved; as local prosecutors are well aware of. Some advocate the adoption of a competition act model based on this so shareholding principle like those found in Germany as well as Japan, whereas other seek to restore it. the conventional, American-English model that prioritizes stakeholders. Notwithstanding these discrepancies, it is generally acknowledged that stakeholders need to play a significant part in establishing good governance. For some, reestablishing stakeholder monitoring and control is necessary, but for others, it also calls for stakeholder support [2]. The governance and administration of EU enterprises, as well as the national company laws, appear to have been minimally affected by company law directives and rules. Secondly, important corporation law topics including financial obligations as well as shareholder compensation are not covered under EC corporate law. Second, provisions of EC corporation law are not consistently applied. Third, in light of the unsettling judicial decisions made by the European Court of Justice Thus according local legal traditions and earlier corporate law regulations, each member state varies in how the European Commission's corporate law is applied. Fourth, even in the lack of an EC mandate, it has implemented new rules in connection to topics where Member States have substantially passed legislation. Not to mention, the majority of provisions in EU corporation law can be categorized as optional, market-reflective, unnecessary, or avoidable [3]. The only remaining direct connection between commercial banks is provided by bank trust departments. The investments are divided up into portions by the trust fund. Unless as needed by macroeconomists for diversification purposes, investing more than 10% of a bank's funding in the stocks of any one firm may result for over of the bank's trust [4]. Lawyers are "legalists" who are "rule admirers" and "rule true believers," interested in relationships, legal protections in relation to one another and other things, and in the application of the law. A structuralism view of the legal community is stated as legalism's ethical stance: morality is a matter of according to rules, and moral interactions are made up of obligations and rights governed by those laws. Legalism is described as "a dislike for sweeping generalizations, a propensity for addressing all social The notion that the rules "exist" and the challenge of structuring all conceivable human relations within established norms in the forms of claims and counterclaims. ' 6 Innovative compliance employs formality to elude legal oversight, whether tax liabilities or other regulatory obstacles to fundraising, a contentious purchase, or the safeguarding of other company or management goals [5]. One of the three financial and social objectives that a system of company law must address may serve as the beginning point for a discussion of the Declarations relevant to the reform of company law. It examines the issue from the perspective of the shareholder and focuses on three primary issues: the corporate constitution, the safeguarding of the stakeholder who has lost an effective management role, and the potential for conflict of interest between the parties responsible. For the purpose of managing corporate operations, safeguarding accurate information, and upholding minority rights for individuals who rely on the protection of the law [6]. Comité for the Reform of Business Law The government agency in charge of carrying out the change is the Board of Commerce. According to the Board of Trade's archives, there were a number of internal investigations into the need for accounting law change in the 1930s. None of these result in any modification. However, late in 1942, the Board of Commerce started an investigation into company law reform. This initiative's motivation was largely changed by World War II, which altered ideas towards the social responsibilities of businesses [7]. Among these are matters of business law and accountancy. They also provide evaluations of the BOT's conclusions and justifications, as well as information on the variety of perspectives on these topics and their significance. The events that led to the final modification of the Act about Accounting and the consequential significant shifts in accounting practice mandated by CA 48 are clarified in great detail by these previously unstudied records. Due to the dominating role BOT had in the transition, these records are especially valuable in the context of accounting adjustments established by CA 48 [8]. issues at the company in exchange for employment stability. Yet, if a worker refuses to ratify the deal, he may be fired for financial reasons, which discredits the previous lab our regulation and so creates a new justification for firing an individual employee. In a similar vein, the 2013 UK reform goes further by introducing employee shareholder status in a new contract. This status enables employees to waive their dismissal safety (except in circumstances of discriminatory dismissal) in exchange for a stake in the business, thereby reducing lab our law. voluntary source of rights for workers while ignoring the entirety of the lab our law's element pertaining to public order, i.e., the protection of workers in unequal working relationships [9]. A project started by the Dutch Economic Ministry of the Netherlands and the Dutch Ministry of Justice resulted in a bill to change the Dutch Private Company Act being sent to the Dutch Parliament in 2003. This initiative aims to make Dutch private company law more pliable and straightforward in order to better represent the realities of entrepreneurship. Private businesses ought to be more alluring to those who utilize them, taking into account the interests of other stakeholders. The fact that the Dutch private-liability business (BV) does not actually have a distinct personality because it is generally governed by the same (tight) rules is viewed as a concern [10]. The standards and guidelines for the nomination and promotion of directors, reporting obligations, and the structures and duties of the boardroom are all governed by company law,

which is combined with corporate governance norms. Corporate governance and corporation law thus play a significant role in the culture and environment of decision-making in firms and directly affect the priorities of judgement. Unions cannot disregard these issues [11]. Company Law Corporate law has been imported into many jurisdictions, most notably in legal changes in countries with a long heritage of corporation law, as a result of the recent development and strengthening of the worldwide trend under the banner of "globalization" 5. In the UK, Margaret Beckett, who was both the Board of Trade's Chair at the time and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, declared in 1998 that she would begin a "fundamental examination of the framework of the basic company law [12]."

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Artificial person: A person formed by law is referred to as artificial. A corporation has the same legal advantages and liabilities as natural persons, or people, with some restrictions on those rights and obligations. (c) Artificial Person: A legal creation recognised as a legal person with a distinct identity, legal personality, obligations, and rights that is not a natural person (a man). Examples of artificial persons include corporations. A person formed by law is referred to as artificial. A corporation has the same legal advantages and liabilities as natural persons, or people, with some restrictions on those rights and obligations. (c) Artificial Person: A legal creation recognised as a legal person with a distinct identity, legal personality, obligations, and rights that is not a natural person (a man). Examples of artificial persons include corporations.

Membership: A contact's membership status indicates how it can be renewed, what access the contact will have, and whether or not they have paid their dues. Word Forms: Plural Life Members. countable nouns. If you're a lifetime member of a club or organization, you've paid for or elected to be a member for the rest of your life. Collins COBUILD Advanced Learning Dictionary.

Incorporated Association: An incorporated association is an organization incorporated under state or territory law, usually not for profit. Its organization establishes itself as a distinct legal body from each of its members. An incorporated group, for instance, is allowed to borrow money, sign contracts, and own real estate. According to its articles of organization, each incorporated association was created to carry out specified duties or pursue a specific goal (often called constitution). An unincorporated association, in contrast to an incorporated organization, is not a distinct legal body from its members. It is a group of people who have agreed to come together to pursue a common goal of establishing a community of faith.

Separate legal Existence: A company is a separate legal entity which is separate from its members, directors, promoters etc. Partners have unlimited liability in all matters relating to the partnership firm. Shareholders and promoters have limited liability for the company's capital. It is a basic principle of law that once a company is incorporated or registered, it acquires a separate or distinct legal existence from its owners, directors and officers. The company becomes a legal entity with rights and obligations.

Perpetual Succession: According to corporate law, permanent cycle is the continuation of a company/or corporation's other organization's existence as a result of a person's passing away, retiring, becoming insolvent or bankrupt, becoming insane, changing their membership, quitting their job, or transferring their shares. It is the highest contribution that stockholders may make to the business. For instance, the corporation is not permitted to pay a shareholder more than \$10 if he holds 1 share. (a) Perpetual Succession: This implies that a company continues to exist as long as it is compelled by law to do so. This implies that a company, as a separate legal entity, cannot terminate automatically, it will continue to exist forever.

Common Seal: A common mark is a metal business seal that can only be applied with the board of directors' consent. It binds the business. to any document on which the company's signature is affixed and to all obligations undertaken in the document. A public seal is the official seal or 'signature' of an association. An association is entitled to have a common mark although not necessarily a body corporate. Common stamps are inexpensive to purchase and can be obtained from most stationery stores or rubber stamp suppliers

Limited Liability: Limited liability is a corporate legal structure that retains the personal possessions of investors and owners unrestricted while restricting the degree of economic loss to the capital employed in the corporation. If a corporation experiences financial difficulties, limited partnership means that the shareholders' personal assets are not at danger, and the liability is only restricted to the company's assets. A sole proprietorship (LLC) is a type of corporate entity that shields owners from personal liability for the debts and losses of the business. The company, not its owners or partners, is accountable in the event of litigation or commercial collapse.

Share Transfer: Transfer of shares is possible only by agreement or arrangement between two or more persons. The provisions primarily deal with the transfer and exchanging of securities under the Companies Act. Transfer of securities as a result of bankruptcy, succession, inheritance, etc. You can engage in two different forms of interactions.

One is a full transfer, and the other is a partial transfer of shares. Now, we choose partial transfer and type the name of the transferee. Step 4: When you go to the following stage, you must add the quantity of shares you like to trade. If that person is a joint demat account holder, the securities are transferred to the other person. Transfer of shares from you demit account to another family member is a voluntary act whereas the transfer is a legal act.

Maintenance of Account books: Every company shall maintain at its corporate headquarters or another location that the board of directors may choose, records of accounts. If the company maintains books at an office other than the registered office, it should be reported to the RoC. Any individual covered under section 44AD, 44AE or 44AF who has declared income less than the assessable profit under these sections; Even if it is a new business, if the income is expected to be more than Rs.1000. 1.2 lakh or its sale is Rs. It is expected to exceed 10 lakhs, to maintain books of accounts.

Audit of Accounts: An audit is crucial because it gives the collection of financial statements credibility and assures stakeholders that the accounts are accurate and fair. Also, it will assist in enhancing the company's internal systems and controls. To make sure that all departments are adhering to the method of documenting transactions, an auditor will physically check the inventory after inspecting various books of accounts. This is done to make sure the company's financial accounts are accurate.

Method: COPRAS (Complex Proportionality Assessment) is one of the most used Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCTM) methods, and the ratio of the best solution Determining the solution with the best rate in the set of possible alternatives by Provides a better alternative Bad Solution This technique has Decision making problems Various to solve used by researchers [13]. The COPRAS-G method requires identifying selection criteria, evaluating information related to these criteria, and developing methods to evaluate Meeting the participant's needs Criteria for doing in order to assess the overall performance of the surrogate. Decision analysis involves a Decision Maker (DM) Situation to do consider a particular set of alternatives and select one among several alternatives, usually with conflicting criteria. For this reason, the developed complexity proportionality assessment (COPRAS) method can be used [14]. In 1996 in Lithuania COPRAS (Complex Proportion evaluation) method was developed. construction, economics, real estate and management. One of the articles assesses the risks involved in construction projects. The assessment is based on various multi-objective assessment methods. The risk assessment indices are selected considering the interests, objectives and factors of the countries that influence the construction efficiency and real estate price increase [15] to describe and consider the task model. Complex Proportionality Assessment (COPRAS) Method Similar to any Many other criteria will make the decision (MCDM) tool, first Proposed COBRAS method of several related criteria Basically for alternatives Used to prioritize criterion weights. This method is better and Worst-Best Solutions Best decision considering Selecting alternatives [16]. Cobras approach is used for device tool choice; Because of this the triangle Ambiguous numbers are selected their computational performance. Three area specialists are selected to assign weights and by way of combining the fuzzy cobra's method, System 1 (MC1) and device 2(MC2) similarly are ranked, with way of ma chine three and four. -based totally approach is utilized in mixture with fuzzy. COPRAS assesses the complexity of consumer dating management (CRM) performance. A combined choice matrix is obtained from a panel of 20 specialists offered 3 options with set, and 5 criteria Assessment are done [17]. COPRAS to resolve MCDM issues, wherein the weights of the criteria and Performance ratings of alternatives are absolute Based on linguistic terms are calculated. Comparison of criteria Importance calculated and Cobras method become used to assess renovation strategies [18]. This have a look at ambitions to develop the impact of latest overall performance metrics in TPM and COPRAS in an ambiguous context Primarily multi-criteria selection based on opinions Use the do method. Looseness of paper is prepared as follows. Section 1 disturbance and Literature review describes. Section 2 Literature Evaluation and Cobras-G Approach Introducing the basics in sections three and four, Cobras G and the application of the proposed Cobras method [19]. Complex proportional estimation approach with gray c language Numbers (COPRAS-G) approach. Cobras- G's idea approach is based on standards values expressed in durations, actual decision-making conditions, and programs of Gray Systems Theory. Diploma [20]. COPRAS method changed into The most relevant social media platform Rank and choose is used. Proposed Applicability of the structure We proved and proved the character [21]. COPRAS (Complex Proportionality Assessment) To examine Cumulative of an alternative Performance, it is essential become aware of the maximum vital criteria, examine the options and compare the facts Depending on those criteria to fulfil the wishes of the DMs to compare grades evaluation involves a situation in which a DM must pick amongst several downloaded alternatives given a selected set of commonly conflicting standards. For this motive, the developed complex proportionality evaluation (COPRAS) method can be used in real situations, alternatives The criteria for assessment are vague is related to the factor, And the values of the standards are real Cannot be expressed with numbers [22].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

TABLE 1. Company law

	Common Seal	Limited Liability	Share Transfer	Maintenance of Account books	Audit of Accounts
Artificial person	31.08	139.53	29.15	22.05	66.00
Membership	29.12	142.97	33.69	27.30	6.00
Incorporated Association	24.08	122.58	29.18	23.10	66.00
Separate legal Existence	23.17	128.28	24.60	17.59	34.00
Perpetual Succession	33.33	186.41	27.96	18.89	45.00

Table 1 shows the Company law for COPRAS Method. Common Seal, Limited Liability, Share Transfer, Maintenance of Account books, Audit of Accounts. Artificial person, Membership, Incorporated Association, Separate legal Existence and Perpetual Succession and Figure 1. Shows the Micro and small entrepreneurs for COPRAS method Artificial person, Membership, Incorporated Association, Separate legal Existence and Perpetual Succession it is seen that Perpetual Succession is showing the highest value for Common Seal and Separate Legal Existence is showing the lowest value. Perpetual Succession is showing the highest value for Limited Liability and Incorporated Association is showing the lower value. Membership is showing the highest value for Share Transfer and Separate Legal Existence is showing the lowest value. Membership is showing the highest value for Maintenance of Account books and Separate Legal Existence is showing the lowest value. Artificial person and is showing the highest value for Audit of Accounts and Membership is showing the lowest value.

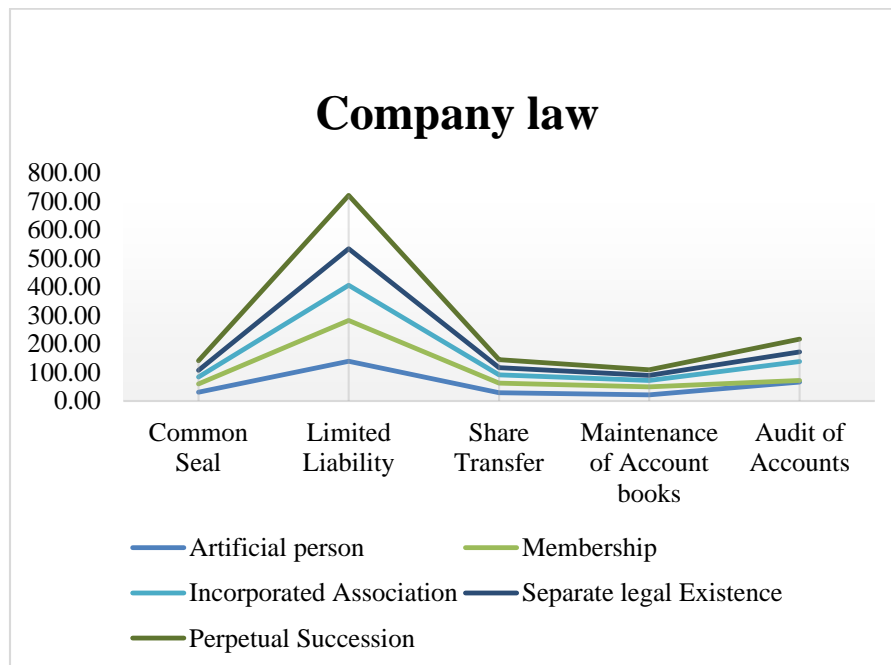


FIGURE 1. Company law

TABLE 2. Normalized Data

Normalized Data				
Common Seal	Limited Liability	Share Transfer	Maintenance of Account books	Audit of Accounts
0.22	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.30
0.21	0.20	0.23	0.25	0.03
0.17	0.17	0.20	0.21	0.30
0.16	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16
0.24	0.26	0.19	0.17	0.21

Table 2 shows the Company Law Normalized Data for Artificial person, Membership, Incorporated Association, Separate legal Existence and Perpetual Succession Normalized value.

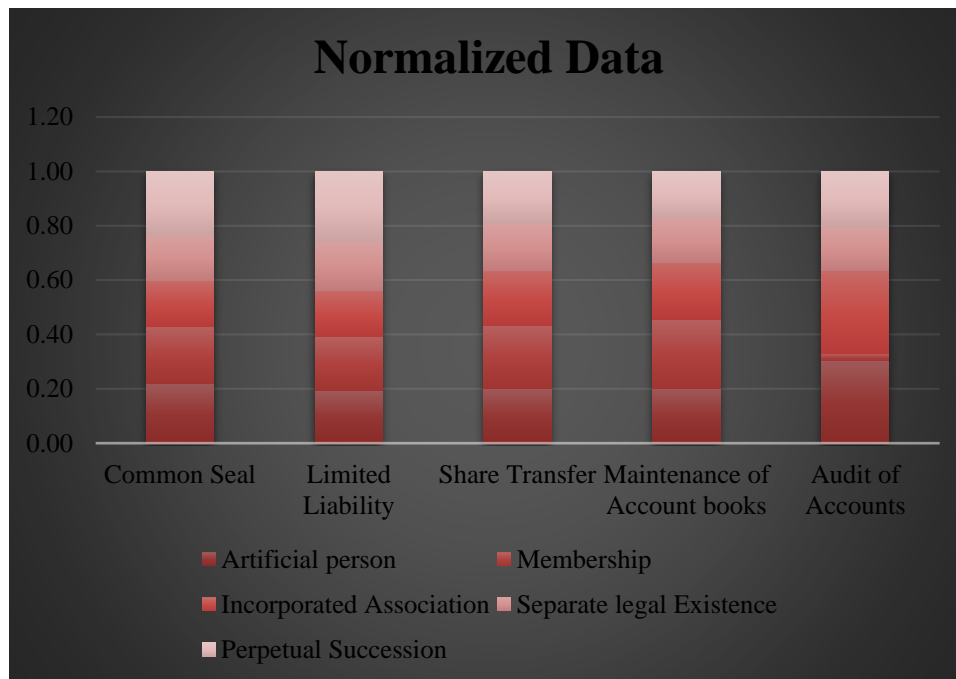


FIGURE 2. Normalized Data

Figure 2 shows the Company Law Normalized Data for Artificial person, Membership, Incorporated Association, Separate legal Existence and Perpetual Succession Normalized value

TABLE 3. Weightages

Weightages				
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Table 3 shows Weightages used for the analysis. We take same weights for all the parameters for the analysis

TABLE 4. Weighted normalized decision matrix

Weighted normalized decision matrix				
0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08
0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.01
0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08
0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05

Table 4 shows the weighted normalized decision matrix for Artificial person, Membership, Incorporated Association, Separate legal Existence and Perpetual Succession is also Multiple value.

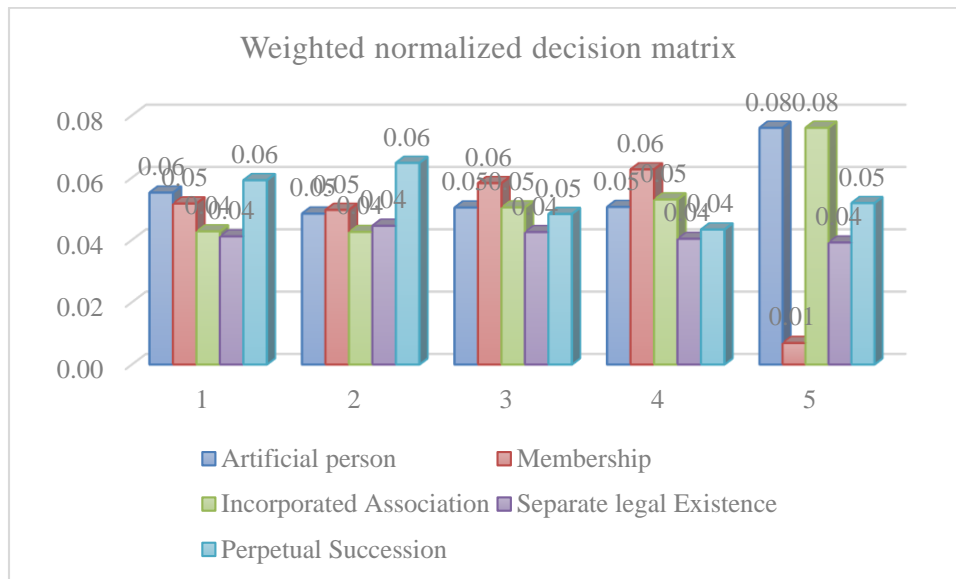


FIGURE 3. weighted normalized decision matrix

Figure 3 shows the weighted normalized decision matrix for Artificial person, Membership, Incorporated Association, Separate legal Existence and Perpetual Succession is also Multiple value.

TABLE 5. Company law Bi, Ci, Min(Ci)/Ci

	Bi	Ci	Min(Ci)/Ci
Artificial person	0.154	0.127	0.5493
Membership	0.160	0.070	1.0000
Incorporated Association	0.136	0.129	0.5391
Separate legal Existence	0.128	0.080	0.8746
Perpetual Succession	0.172	0.095	0.7308
	min(Ci)*sum(Ci)	0.0348	3.6938

Table 5 shows the Company Law Bi, Ci, Min(Ci)/Ci Artificial person, Membership, Incorporated Association, Separate legal Existence and Perpetual Succession it is sum of minimum value.

TABLE 6. Final Result of Company law

	Qi	Ui	Rank
Artificial person	0.228	77%	4
Membership	0.295	100%	1
Incorporated Association	0.209	71%	5
Separate legal Existence	0.247	84%	3
Perpetual Succession	0.271	92%	2

Table 6 shows the final result of COPRAS for Company law. Qi Company law is calculated using the Membership 2 is having is Higher Value and Incorporated Association is having Lower value. Ui Company law calculated using the Membership is having is Higher Value and Incorporated Association is having Lower value.

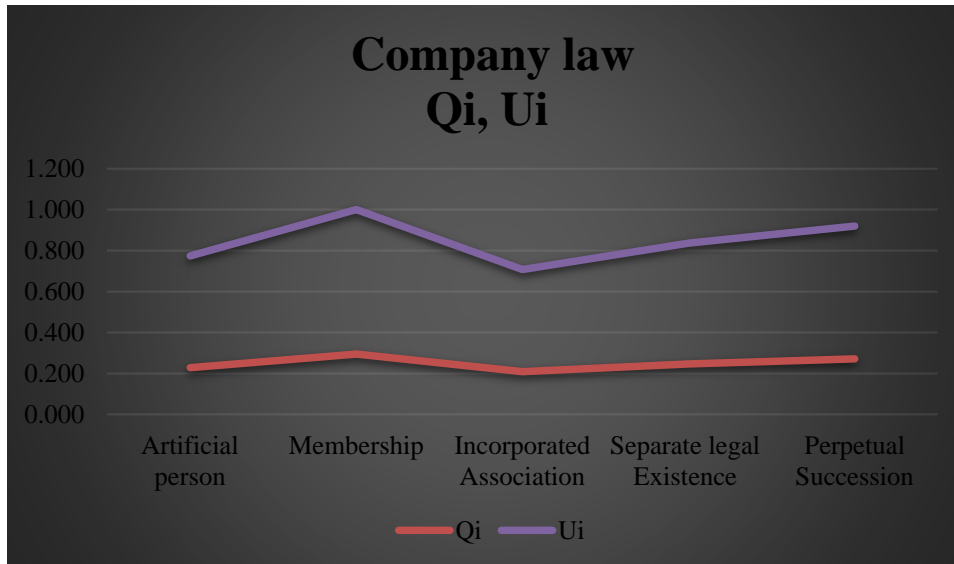


FIGURE 4. Company law Qi, Ui

Figure 4 shows the final result of COPRAS for Company law. Qi Company law is calculated using the Membership 2 is having is Higher Value and Incorporated Association is having Lower value. Ui Company law calculated using the Membership is having is Higher Value and Incorporated Association is having Lower value.

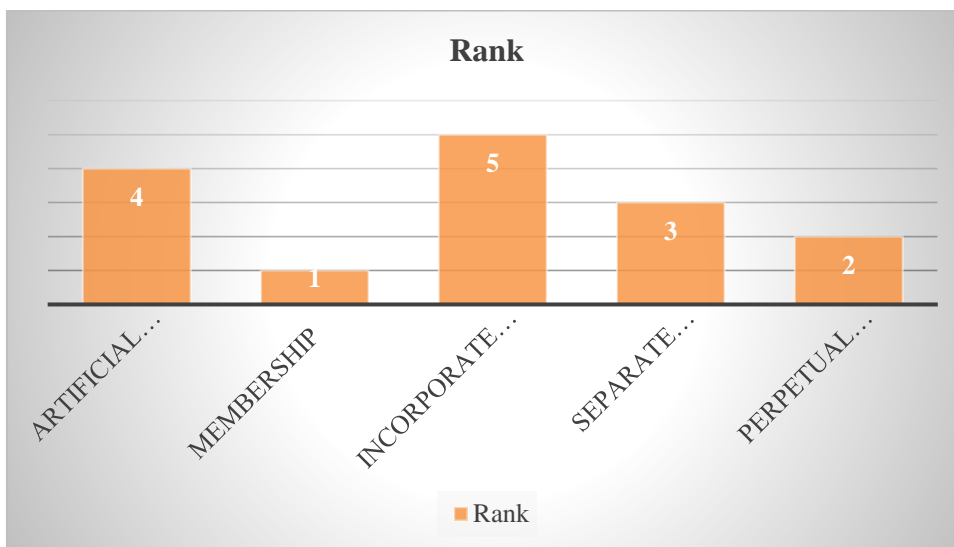


FIGURE 5. Shown the Rank

Figure 5 Shows Ranking of Company law. Membership is got the first rank whereas is the Incorporated Association is having the Lowest rank.

4. CONCLUSION

Company law is a crucial area of expertise or employment for experts in company secretarial work. The different provisions of the Companies Act, as well as its schedules, rules, notices, and circulars, as well as secretarial practice and case laws, are covered in-depth in this section. According to Indian law, there are seven different types of corporations: partnerships, limited liability companies, sole proprietorships, private limited companies, and public businesses (LLP). The list of types of businesses is below. The current law, the Companies Act of 1956, is made up of 15 Schedules and 658 provisions. There are 464 sections and 7 sections in the 2013 Companies Act. A Research's relevance is determined by the study itself. It speaks to the study's significance and contribution to a particular area of research. The emphasis is on who and how research findings are beneficial. It facilitates corporate success. We can use it to bolster truths and disprove lies. It serves as a tool for identifying, evaluating, and seizing opportunities. It encourages a love of reading and confidence in writing, analysis, and sharing important information. Leanne Zara emphasises that "the major goal of research is to direct impact on people, prove a theory, as well as contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the subject of study" while discussing the significance of research. Equity shareholders have one vote per share under company legislation or the country's commercial code, and otherwise have no votes. This variable is also equal to one when the law forbids the creation of separate voting and non-voting ordinary shares and does not permit businesses to limit the maximum vote for a shareholder regardless of the amount of shares held; otherwise, it is equal to 0. Source: Commercial Code or Business Law. A person formed by law is referred to as artificial. A corporation has the same legal advantages and liabilities as natural persons, or people, with some restrictions on those rights and obligations. (c) Artificial Person: A legal creation recognised as a legal person with a distinct identity, legal personality, obligations, and rights that is not a natural person (a man). Examples of artificial persons include corporations. A contact's membership status indicates how it can be renewed, what access the contact will have, and whether or not they have paid their dues. Word Forms: Plural Life Members. countable nouns. If you're a lifetime member of a club or organization, you've paid for or elected to be a member for the rest of your life. Collins COBUILD Advanced Learning Dictionary. An incorporated association is an organization incorporated under state or territory law, usually not for profit. Its organization establishes itself as a distinct legal body from each of its members. An incorporated group, for instance, is allowed to borrow money, sign contracts, and own real estate. The COPRAS-G method requires identifying selection criteria, evaluating information related to these criteria, and developing methods to evaluate Meeting the participant's needs Criteria for doing in order to assess the overall performance of the surrogate. Decision analysis involves a Decision Maker (DM) Situation to do consider a particular set of alternatives and select one among several alternatives, usually with conflicting criteria. For this reason, the developed complexity proportionality assessment (COPRAS) method can be used. Artificial person, Membership, Incorporated Association, Separate legal Existence and Perpetual Succession. Common Seal, Limited Liability, Share Transfer, Maintenance of Account books, Audit of Accounts. Company law. Membership is got the first rank whereas is the Incorporated Association is having the Lowest rank.

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