- Example: A law firm or a medical practice.
- Limited Liability Companies (Ltd): Shareholders have limited liability, meaning they are only liable to the extent of their investment.
 - Example: A local retail business.
- Public Limited Companies (PLC): A company whose shares are traded on the stock exchange, and owners (shareholders) have limited liability.
 - Example: Apple or Tesco.

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2. Management and Leadership

Roles of Managers:

- Planning: Setting objectives and deciding how to achieve them.
- Organizing: Allocating resources, assigning tasks, and ensuring the appropriate structures are in place.
- Leading: Motivating, directing, and leading employees to achieve the company's
- Controlling: Monitoring performance and making necessary adjustments to stay on

Leadership Styles

- track.
 adership Styles
 Autocratic Leadership: The leader many decisions alone, without consulting subordinates. This style is all adjustment and the style is adjustment and the style is all adjustment and the style is all adjustment and the style subordinates. This style in affective when quick de isions are needed, for example during an emerging, but can lead to low morale.
- Pemoral c Leadership in vores, incloyees in decision-making, fostering a sense of ownership and motivation but potentially slowing decision-making.
- Laissez-faire Leadership: The leader gives employees freedom to make decisions, allowing for high creativity but may lack direction.
- Paternalistic Leadership: The leader acts as a father figure, making decisions in the best interest of employees while providing care and guidance.

Motivational Theories

- Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs:
 - o Physiological needs: Basic necessities like food and shelter.
 - Safety needs: Security, job stability.
 - Social needs: Relationships, teamwork.
 - o **Esteem needs**: Recognition, status.
 - **Self-actualization**: Personal growth and fulfilling one's potential.
- **Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory**:
 - **Motivators**: Aspects that truly drive satisfaction, such as achievement and recognition.
 - Hygiene factors: Factors that prevent dissatisfaction, such as salary and working conditions.
- McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y: