

TABLE 6.—PATTERN OF DIRECTORSHIPS ¹

	A	B	C	Dp	DI	Total
Number of companies.....	9	15	5	20	39	88
Number of directorships.....	55	82	28	89	149	403
of which —						
(a) Indian.....	24	37	22	87	147	317
(b) Foreign.....	31	45	6	2	2	86
(i) Males.....	55	80	26	79	113	353
(ii) Females.....		2	2	10	36	50

¹ Including alternate directors.

Taking all the 88 companies together, 70 per cent of the share capital is owned by foreign companies and another 3 per cent by foreign individuals. Indian (mainly industrial and finance) companies hold 14 per cent, Indian individuals 12 per cent, and trusts less than 1 per cent. Though all the 88 companies studied are private, the major part of the share capital held by Indian companies as shareholders comes from public companies.

Among Indian individual shareholders, the breakdown by linguistic/com-munal groups indicates that Gujarati-speaking Hindus/Jains and Parsis are the largest single category of owners, followed by Maharashtrians (among whom solicitors are prominent), Marwaris, Southernns and Christians, in that order.

The individual shareholding is almost entirely urban, and that, too, largely from Greater Bombay, which is hardly surprising because the companies are highly localised in the metropolis. Slightly less than three-fifths of the individual shareholding is in the hands of males, and more than two-fifths is held in the names of women. Most of it, four-fifths, is registered in single names, and only one-fifth in joint names.

Only a little more than 8 per cent of the total share capital is owned by directors and their families in their own names; this includes the holdings of directors who are, for instance, solicitors, and are associated with the company only in a professional capacity. Slightly more than 3 per cent of the share capital is owned by persons whose connection with the controlling families or interests could not be identified; for private limited companies whose share capital is owned largely by corporate bodies, this is a fairly high proportion.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION

The shareholding in wholly foreign owned companies is predominantly corporate. What little is owned by foreign individuals is largely in Raptakos Brett, through and executor and trustee holding. It is difficult to trace the ultimate ownership and control of foreign companies but it appears that, in this category, most of the companies are British: Boots, British Drug, Burroughs Wellcome, and Glaxo. Abbott and Pfizer are American, Franco-Indian and May and Baker are French and Raptakos Brett is Greek.

The foreign shareholding in foreign majority companies is 72 per cent of total share capital, and most of the balance, 23 per cent, is owned by the companies of Indian partners. Among these 15 companies, only 3, Boehringer Knoll, W T Suren, and Evans are British-controlled. The first two are with Rallis (i e, Tata Fison) participation and the third is part of the Glaxo group. The Swiss control 4 companies—Anglo-French Drug (Roche-Tata). Ciba (Ciba-Kasturbhai), Roche (Roche-Tata) and Sandoz (Sandoz-Shaw Wallace-Jasdenwala). The Americans control 6—Cilag Hind (Johnson-Premchand), Cynamide (Cynamide-Kasturbhai), Johnson and Johnson (Johnson-Premchand), Merck, Sharpe and Dohme (Merck-Tata), Parke Davis (Parke Davis-C H Bhabha) and Wyeth (American Home-Maheshwari, a close associate of Birla). The Germans control 2—Bayer India (Bayer-Ghia) and German Remedies (Bauer).

In companies with Indian majority and foreign minority, the foreign shareholding is 45 per cent, and the remainder is divided between Indian companies and individuals. Among these five companies, two, Excel (Shroff, Tata-Fison) and Francis Klein (Binani-Klein) have British participation and another two, Alta (Dhote-Monsanto 50:50) and Geoffrey Manners (Birla/Maheshwari-American Home), have American participation. The fifth, Hoechst Pharmaceuticals is a joint venture of Mallya of Bangalore (United Distilleries) and Hoechst of Germany.