

In the aggregate, 10 companies with American control or participation account for 35 per cent of the total assets and 38 per cent of the sales (net of excise) of the 88 companies studied. Another 10 companies with UK control or participation have 26 per cent of assets and turnover; these include Glaxo, by far the largest company in the sample, which had total assets exceeding Rs 11 crores in 1964. The 4 companies under Swiss control have 23 per cent of total assets and 18 per cent of sales. Three companies associated with West Germany have 6 per cent of assets and sales. Among foreign associated companies, the companies under Swiss control appear to have a low ratio of sales to total assets (Table 8).

INDIAN OWNED COMPANIES

Those 20 of the 59 wholly Indian owned companies which had no accumulated losses in 1964 are owned entirely by individuals, mainly Gujarati Hindus/Jains and Parsis, Maharashtrians and Christians resident predominantly in Bombay (Table 7). About 60 per cent of the holding is with males and the remaining 40 per cent with females. Most of the shareholding is in single names. Nearly 90 per cent of the share capital comes from directors and their families.

There is some inter-corporate holding in the remaining 39 wholly Indian owned companies which had accumulated losses in 1964, but this comes to only 18 per cent of total share capital and originates almost wholly from service (i e, trading and real estate) companies—mostly public companies. Trusts, which do not figure as shareholders in any other category, contribute 15 per cent of share capital. Individuals, nevertheless, account for more than two-thirds of share capital. Most of them are Gujarati Hindus/Jains, Maharashtrians and Southerners, with a sprinkling of Marwaris, again resident predominantly in Bombay. The proportion of shares held by females is somewhat lower in this category as compared with others, though it has a much higher frequency of women directors (see Table 6). Slightly less than one-third of the share capital contributed by individuals, i e, one-fifth of total share capital, comes from persons who are neither directors nor (so far as could be identified) members of directors' families.

BALANCE SHEET STRUCTURE

In 1964, private pharmaceutical companies had 22 per cent of their total funds from share capital, 25 per cent from reserves, 18 per cent from loans, and the remaining 35 per cent from current liabilities and provisions (Table 10).