

This programme has generated employment for about 1 lakh persons plus 142 lakh man-days.

(10) In 1974-75 the Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 40 crores for employment promotion programmes with thrust on self-employment.

(11) Financial assistance is rendered by nationalised Banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

(12) Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The Public Sector Banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

(13) Industrial Co-operatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists, etc. with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments would also provide facilities like Infra-structure, Rent subsidy in deserving cases; incentives like  $\leq$  for a period from Sales-tax, Octroi, electricity duty, etc.

(14) Incentives are being offered to employers in the private and co-operative sectors to employ scientists, engineers, etc. The Government would provide incentives to the extent of 50 per cent of the salary subject to a ceiling e.g. Rs. 400 (salary) for engineering degree holder, Rs. 250 (salary) for Post-graduates in Science—for a period of one year to employers who offer jobs to scientists, engineers, etc.

(15) The U.G.C. has also taken a number of measures to improve facilities, salary scales and working conditions, to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and

women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession.

#### **Share of foreign companies in the cosmetic industry**

1149. SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI:  
SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:  
SHRI NATH SINGH:  
SHRI N.P. CHAUDHARI:  
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of each of the foreign companies in the manufacture of (i) toilet and washing soap; (ii) cold cream; (iii) snow; (iv) powder, (v) shampoo; (vi) itair oil and lotion; (vii) hair dyes; (viii) cleaning cream; (ix) scents and (x) deodorants; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange remitted by them to their respective countries each year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) The required information is given in the attached statement.

#### *Statement*

(a) The share of each of the foreign companies in the production of toilet soap, washing soap, talcum and face powder, face cream and snow as per records available in this Ministry is as follows:

Production during 1973	Unit of production	Toilet soap	Washing soap	Talcum and face powder	Face cream & snow
Production of all the D.G.T.D. borne units.	Tonnes	45,376	152,745	5,277	824
Production of foreign concerns (having more than 50% foreign equity).					

†Transferred from the 20th August, 1974.

Production during 1973	Unit of Production	Toilet soap	Washing soap	Talcum and face powder	Face cream & snow
1. M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Tonnes	..	..	623	72
2. M/s. Johnson & Johnson of India Ltd., Bombay-26.	do.	..	..	415	66.8 (Baby cream)
3. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India), Ltd., Bombay-18.	do.	..	..	102	..
4. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	do.	..	..	55	64
5. Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd., Calcutta.	do.	..	..	184	..
6. M/s. CIBA of India Ltd., Bombay-20.	do.	..	..	408	90
7. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.	do.	22,649*	38,989	733	48
8. M/s. Dupher Interfran Ltd. Bombay.	do.	..	..	48	..

\*The production of toilet soap does not include carbolic soap. During 1973 M/s. Hindustan Lever produced around 36,879 tonnes of carbolic soap. Their production of carbolic soap account for almost the entire quantity of such soap produced in the organised sector.

Separate figures in respect of shampoo, hair oil and lotion, hair dyes, cleaning cream scents and deodorants are not readily available.

(b) The amount of foreign exchange remitted by the foreign companies to their respective countries is as follows:

(Figures in Rs. lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the company	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.			
	(i) Dividend . . . . .	62.20	62.07	23.96
	(ii) Tech. know-how . . . . .	23.76	7.47	..
	(iii) Royalties . . . . .	12.69	20.21	29.06
2.	Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.			
	Dividend . . . . .	7.51	9.40	..
3.	Rockitt & Colman of India Ltd.			
	Dividend . . . . .	18.82	..	14.30
4.	Ciba of India Ltd.			
	(i) Dividend . . . . .	19.93	23.20	11.75
	(ii) Royalties . . . . .	..	..	2.12
5.	Hindustan Lever Ltd.			
	Dividend . . . . .	129.23	73.87	145.67

Figures in respect of M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd., M/s. Johnson & Johnson of India Ltd., and M/s. Dupher Interfran Ltd., are not readily available.