

Shri Karmarkar: They were imported before. Bottles are now made here. During the first year, we gave licence for bottles; not now.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस का स्वास्थ्य पर असर कैसा होता है ? क्या अब तक इसका 'कोका कोला का' कोई ऐसा एग्जामिनेशन हुआ है ?

श्री करमरकर : इस के बारे में एग्जामिनेशन हुआ है । मुझे तो खास अनुभव नहीं है । लेकिन जो एग्जामिनेशन हुआ है उस में यह लिखा है :—

"There is no ingredient of food value in Coca-Cola except the sugar content. It is understood that the amount of sugar in each bottle of Coca-Cola containing 6 oz. is 2/3 of an ounce."

यह सब इनफार्मेशन हमारे पास है ।

Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan: May I take it that there is necessity for the manufacture of Coca-Cola in this country and that the sugar that is used in this could not be used for other purposes, which will be more conducive to the health of the people?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I may tell hon. Members that we do not really control private enterprise to the extent that hon. Members seem to have in mind. If somebody manufactures something, all that we can do is not to permit the import of intermediate necessary for the purpose which we think it unwise to import. These are matters of opinion. Many people who drink Coca-Cola may have a different opinion from that of the hon. Member.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that Coca-Cola contains caffeine and that according to eminent medical authorities excessive use of caffeinated beverages causes

cardiac depression and affects the central circulatory system?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do remember, Sir, that on the last occasion a question was asked. I mentioned that Coca-Cola contains a very small percentage of caffeine, but I think this ingredient is found in other drinks which we drink very often just outside the Lobby of the House, and I think that quantity of Caffeine in such drinks is not such that it would affect the heart.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware that the production of Coca-Cola is affecting adversely indigenous private enterprise like Ghica-Cola and other drinks?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government have no such information.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What amount of raw material required for the manufacture of Coca-Cola is imported from non-Dollar foreign countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: A question may be put. I would like to have notice.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough of Coca-Cola.

Shri Gadgil: Let us have at least the question, if not the drink?

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEME

*748. **Shri Dabhi:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have recently sanctioned a National Extension Service Scheme for the Five-Year Plan period?

(b) If so, what is that Scheme?

(c) What is the exact difference between the scope of the Community Development programme and that of the National Extension Service Scheme?

(d) What are the names of the areas in Bombay State selected for the operation of the National Extension Service Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Attention is invited to the printed pamphlet on "Organisation of a National Extension Service and expansion of the Community Development Programme" copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(d) Proposals are awaited from the State Governments.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY PRODUCTS

*749. **Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what cottage industries products are popular in foreign markets?

(b) What was the total export of cottage industries goods during the year 1952-53?

(c) What steps have Government taken to increase their exports in future?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Mainly art products, viz. bidri, filigree, ivory and wood-carving, inlaid lacquered articles, evening handbags, ivory necklaces, glass-beads, bed-prints, table-cloths, handloom products, scarves, saree materials, brocades, embroidery and lace work, toys, carpets and druggets. Coir yarn and coir products, sports-goods, brassware and musical instruments also have a market abroad.

(b) The value of cottage and small scale industries products exported from India during the year 1952-53 is about Rs. 17.1 crores.

(c) The following are some of the measures taken:—

- (1) Participation in foreign exhibitions.
- (2) Supply of cottage industries products to Indian Trade Representatives abroad for display.

(3) Publication of illustrated hand-books on different industries and arranging for their distribution, free of cost, in foreign countries at the time of exhibitions, and trade fairs.

(4) Standardisation of cottage industries goods for export purposes.

(5) Supply of useful data to trade regarding facilities available in different countries.

(6) Inclusion of cottage industries in the Trade Agreements with foreign countries.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know, Sir, if some of these products are in great demand in foreign markets, and are not produced in sufficient quantity in India?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There are some cases where an order is sent for a large quantity which cannot be produced here because of facilities available to the local producer.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if steps are being taken by our Government to increase the production of these goods?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: To the extent possible Government do assist local producers, but often times the local producer is not interested because he is not sure whether the trade that is offered will be continuous.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: When the Government participate in these international exhibitions, do they merely exhibit or do they canvas orders also?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government do not canvas orders. Government exhibit these things. Sometimes when private parties are associated with these exhibitions, they canvas orders. However, if any orders or enquiries come to the hands of the officials connected with the exhibitions, they are passed on to the trade.