

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
11.	Dumka	33.	Patna (2 labs)
12.	Littpara	34.	Sabour
13.	Saharsa	35.	Kanke-Ranchi
14.	Purnea	36.	D.V.C. Hazaribagh
15.	Katihar	37.	Sindri (2 labs)
16.	KADA Saharsa	38.	Barauni (2 labs)
17.	Madhubani (3 labs)	Centre-State Relations	
18.	Darbhanga	1399.	SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:
19.	Samastipur	Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:	
20.	Muzaffarpur	(a) whether the Government propose to review the Centre-State relation keeping in view the demand of the States for more financial and administrative powers; and	
21.	Bettah	(b) if so, the time by which the review will be made?	
22.	Vaishali	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS- TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHIR M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Centre-State rela- tions are governed by the provisions of the Constitution. The (Sarkaria) Commission on Centre-State Relations which was set up by the Government in June, 1983 to study the working of the existing arrangements be- tween the Union and the States expressed the view in its report (1987) that the working of the Constitution since its inception, dem- onstrated that its fundamental scheme and	
23.	Sitamarhi		
24.	Piprakoith – Motihari		
25.	GADA Muzzafarpur		
26.	Chapra (3 labs)		
27.	Gopalganj		
28.	Siwan		
29.	Munger		
30.	S.ST Lab. Patna		
31.	Khagaria		
32.	Gumia (Not functioning)		

provisions have withstood reasonably well the test of time. It is felt that the Centre-State relations are evolutionary in nature and provisions of the Constitution governing them have to be under constant review. The Constitution has been amended number of times to adjust its working to the changing situations.

[English]

Amla Cultivation

1400. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have been assisting the States for increasing Amla cultivation;

(b) if so, the States where best varieties of amla are grown;

(c) whether there is a great demand for Amla in the international market in view of its rich nutritional and medicinal value; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to increase area under amla cultivation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no Central assistance for the cultivation of Amla. Under All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Arid Zone fruits being implemented by ICAR two improved varieties of Amla have been released, which are superior in yield and quality to existing cultivation.

(b) Amla is grown extensively throughout the country. However, commercial cultivation of Amla is most popular in Uttar Pradesh. The best commercial varieties are Banarasi, Chakaya & Hathijool. The two

improved varieties are Krishna and Kanchan.

(c) and (d). Information on the international demand for Amla has not been assessed separately.

International Co-operation for Economic Development

1401. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present level of South-South Co-operation as a proportion of the South-North Co-operation;

(b) whether any modalities have been identified by G-15 countries for placing the area of international co-operation for economic development at the core of the agenda for multilateral co-operation;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether these modalities have been placed before the developed countries and the international community;

(e) if so, the results achieved so far; and

(f) the role played by India in identifying these modalities and in multilateral negotiations on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The existing level of South-South Co-operation is far below its real potential. Government believes that such co-operation is important for the purpose of accelerating the development of developing countries, harnessing the complementarities in their economies, attaining collective self-reliance and building their counter-vailing power in their negotiations with developed countries. The