

quantum of Central assistance will be sanctioned to the State Government after the receipt of the Report of the Team.

Sale of Plots in Resettlement Colonies, Delhi

1193. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. has maintained proper records about the sale of land plots for commercial purposes and allotment of plots and tenements to slum dwellers in the resettlement colonies in Delhi since 1960; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and steps taken to keep proper records ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been reported by the DDA that records of the land sold for commercial purposes/allotted on licence fee basis, institutional lands allotted on lease hold basis and residential plots allotted on licence fee basis in resettlement colonies have been and are being maintained by its Slum & JJ Department. However, some of the original records relating to allotment of tenements to Slum dwellers in resettlement colonies are stated to have been misplaced due to transfer of the Slum & JJ Department from Delhi Improvement Trust to DDA and other from DDA to MCD and *vice versa*. Efforts are being made by the DDA to complete these records.

Fee Paid for Broadcasting of Film Songs

1194. PROF K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the fee paid for broadcasting of film songs;

(b) whether the fee paid for all film songs is the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The Film Producers are being paid Rs. 2 as fee/royalty for each song per broadcast.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Sugar Production and Consumption

1195. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of sugar produced and the percentage of its consumption during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the rate at which sugar was being supplied to consumers through quota system and in the open market during those years; and

(c) the reasons for high rates of sugar during 1981-82 and 1982-83 as compared with the rates in 1978-79 and 1979-80 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The figures of sugar production and the percentage of consumption to the production from 1978-79 sugar year onwards are as under :—

lakh tonnes

Sugar Year	Production	Percentage of internal consumption with the production
1978-79	58.44	105.77
1979-80	38.59	134.83
1981-82	84.38	67.68
1982-83	82.32	78.71
1983-84	56.16	127.96

The release for internal consumption of sugar depends upon total availability which comprises of carry-over stocks, production and imports. Due to large carry-over stocks at the beginning of 1978-79 and 1983-84 and with marginal imports during 1979-80 the consumption during these years was higher than actual production.

(b) The present partial control with dual pricing system was reintroduced with effect from 17th December, 1979. The uniform retail price of levy sugar, fixed for distribution through Public Distribution System,

	(Rs./kg)	
with effect from	17.12.79	2.85
—do—	1.12.80	3.50
—do—	15.11.81	3.65
—do—	1.12.82	3.75
—do—	1.02.84	4.00

was as above. There was complete decontrol of sugar from 16th August, 1978 to 16th December, 1979.

The range of Weekly wholesale prices in principal markets during the sugar year 1978-79 to 1983-84 is laid on the table of the house.

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(c) During sugar year 1978-79 the policy of complete decontrol which became effective on 16th August, 1978 continued till 16th December 1979. During the period of this decontrol the open market sugar prices were abnormally low as there was no mechanism of monthly releases to match supply and demand for most of the period. The sugar prices also did not reflect the cost of sugar incurred by the factories. The unviability of operations led to a decline in sugarcane production to the extent of (—) 14.3% in 1978-79 and (—) 15.1% in 1979-80. Sugar production also declined by (—) 9.6% in 1978-79 and by (—) 34% in 1979-80. Thus low prices were only of a transient nature and had led to high prices in 1980-81. As a result of series of steps taken to boost sugarcane production and therefore sugar production, the country emerged as the largest producer of sugar in 1981-82 when it produced 84.38 lakh tonnes registering an increase of 63.9%. Sugarcane production increase in the same year was by 20.9%. In 1982-83 sugarcane production increased by 1.7% and production continued to be high at 82.32 lakh tonnes. Though 1981-82 and 1982-83 season's open market prices may appear to be higher than 1978-79 and 1979-80 seasons, the fact remains that the cane prices paid to the growers during 1981-82 and 1982-83 were in the range of Rs. 13.46 to Rs. 27.50 per quintal as against Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 17.90 per quintal paid during 1978-79.