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Chairman Mao continues to be worshipped in China, as the visionary who founded China and transformed it into a world power. But China's Communist Party has broken from many of the ideals of Chairman Mao, through market-based reforms of the past three decades. Amid the global financial crisis, nostalgia for the old days has increased. Authors and academics like Zuo Daipei have been using microphones to speak on "Unhappy China". They declare that China had become too capitalist, and China's leaders were going in the wrong direction. Assertions are made that things could improve, only if the Chinese state authorities increase their control over state assets. The income gap between rich and poor, and the manipulation of the court system by state officials and company executives comprise China's principal problems. A growing number of Chinese feel that the solutions to the country's present problems lie in the teachings of Mao Zedong.

Unlike the dissidents or political exiles of a previous generation, the influential New Left critics do not call for an overthrow of the Communist regime. They believe that state power could redress the injustices created by free markets, privatization and globalization. Fierce nationalism and criticism of the West, characterize their recommendations and criticisms. The Chinese Communist Party has held absolute power since 1949. The Chinese authorities now face growing discontent over unemployment, contaminated infant food formula that caused illness for 300,000 babies, shoddy building construction that led to the collapse of thousands of school buildings during 2008's Sichuan earthquake, and widespread corruption among public officials. The New Left has been publishing position papers in journals and on the internet since the 1990s. The global financial crisis has brought the New Left's leading figures under spotlight.

Communist officials have tolerated the New Left, which is one aspect of a broader phenomenon of emboldened Chinese, who question officials and speak of the failings of government. The New Left is described as a "patriotic movement", while ordinary citizens or "laobaixing" increasingly demand participation in government and legislation, along with increased transparency and accountability.

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Seventeen Chinese Muslims, known as Uighurs, have been held under detention, ringed by barbed wires, at the US Naval Base in Guantanamo Bay, for the past seven years. The US government acknowledges that they should not have been there, as they were not enemies of USA or its allies, and they have not engaged in violence against USA or other interests. USA cannot return the Uighurs to China, for fears that they would be mistreated or tortured. The Chinese government considers the Uighurs as a component of a terrorist group, and have been frequently detaining or assaulting Uighurs. The Chinese authorities have threatened to retaliate politically against any nation, that offers sanctuary to Uighurs.

The Uighurs continue to be prisoners on the island naval base, due to ancient hostilities and modern-day diplomatic failures. The International Uighur Human

Rights and Democracy Foundation, a Washington based reputed organization, has assured to provide housing and other support for the detained Uighurs, if they are welcomed into USA. The earlier Bush administration had concluded that the Uighurs were not combatants.

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The future trade ban on sugar was recently imposed by the Forward Markets Commission, with the purpose of forcing out sugar stocked by traders or hoarded by speculators, in anticipation of prices tightening in the future on the back of inadequate sugar supply, in domestic markets. Sugar prices have fallen anywhere between Rs 15 and Rs 30 per quintal country-wide, post the futures-ban effected up to 31 Dec 09. The dip in futures has impacted the spot price of sugar in the domestic market.

Pertaining to sugar year Oct 08 to Sep 09, sugar output is estimated at a record level of 14.50 million tons in India. The annual domestic consumption level of 23 plus million tons will just about be covered with the domestic sugar output, plus the carryover stock of eight million tons and projected imports of 2.5 million tons. The sugar situation leaves virtually nil carryover stocks into the Oct 09–Sep 10 sugar year. In reaction to signals of big sugar imports by India, the price of imported raw sugar and white or ready-to-eat sugar has spiralled in the global market. The estimates for sugar output in India for Oct 09 - Sep 10 is expected to be around 20 million tons. A buffer stock of at least three million tons of sugar is essentially required to cope with domestic demand for Oct 09–Sep 10.

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