

(c) It would not be feasible to expect the central Government to fully meet the requirement of trained personnel. The Central Government's effort will have to be supplemented by the Sugar Industry and the State Governments on their own.

(d) The approved 7th Plan outlay of the Department of Food does not include any provision for establishment of a new Sugar Institute.

Powers of Customs, Central Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal

6283. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Customs, Central Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal does not enjoy powers to take action against Excise and Customs authorities for contempt of the Tribunal and the Departmental authorities keep on flouting the orders of the Tribunal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Department instead of abiding by the decisions of the Tribunal and accepting them gracefully, advises Government to go in for appeal to the Supreme court thereby entering into the old jargon of litigation; and

(c) if so, what is the advantage of having such a high power Tribunal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Customs, Excises and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal does not have any independent power to punish for its contempt. It can refer to the High Court any instance of non-compliance of its

orders. No such instance of reference to High Court by the Tribunal has been brought to notice. The orders of the Tribunal are carried out by the Departmental authorities.

(b) and (c). The relevant provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, give the right of appeal in the Supreme Court both to the Departmental authorities and the aggrieved parties. Having regard to the merits of each case, the Department had filed appeals involving only a limited number of issues, in 466 cases, as on 38.12.1985, as against the disposal of over 9000 appeals by the Tribunal during the period from January, 1983 to December, 1985.

Export of Engineering Goods and Rate of International Inflation

6284. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of engineering goods exported during 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 at constant prices taking into account the rate of international inflation;

(b) whether the export of engineering goods has been falling or rising as a percentage of the total export; and

(c) whether the export of engineering goods has been rising or falling in real terms during the last four years, if so, the inter-annual rate thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The value of exports of engineering goods and their share in the total exports during the last four years is as follows :

Year	Exporters (Value in Rs. Crores)	% share of Engg. exports in total exports	% rise (+) fall (-)
1982-83	1250	14.2%	+ 19.5
1983-84	1170	11.9%	- 6.4
1984-85	1300	11.2%	+ 11.1
April '85	935		- 8.3
Feb. '86			

Export figures taking into account the international rate of inflation are not available.