

unemployment problem in West Bengal has assumed a menacing proportion. The number of applicants on the live register of Employment Exchanges in West Bengal was 45-64 lakhs at the end of 1987. It is the highest amongst the States/Union Territories in the country.

At the backdrop of such a critical problem, only 69 Employment Exchanges out of 835 for the entire country were functioning in West Bengal in 1987.

There is significant concentration of Central Government offices/Central Government Public Sector Undertakings in West Bengal and some of the vacancies are presently filled through these Employment Exchanges.

The Central Employment Exchange, Delhi was established under Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. Under the said Act, it is permissible for the Central Government to open a Central Employment Exchange at Calcutta considering the fact that it is one of the most populated cities of India. Opening of such a Central Government Employment Exchange in Calcutta will also successfully cater to the needs of Central Government organisations in West Bengal.

Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem causing tremendous resentment amongst millions of unemployed youths in West Bengal, it is considered expedient to open a Central Employment Exchange at Calcutta which will bring immense benefit to the population of Eastern India.

- (iii) **Need to allow income tax exemption to "deemed exports" under section 80 HHC of Income Tax Act.**

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Sir, as per policy of the Central Government, goods exported outside the country have been given income-tax exemption under Section 80HHC with a view to increasing the quantum of exports and earn-

ing foreign exchange which ultimately is a vital factor in improving the balance of trade situation in the country. It is strange that no exemption has been given for the goods covered under 'deemed exports' whereas these goods are supplied to various externally funded projects like UNICEF, IDA, IBRD, etc. against payment in free foreign exchange. Therefore, 'deemed exports' are also earning foreign exchange just like physical exports.

Goods falling under physical exports or 'deemed exports' are facing competition of the same magnitude. The orders are secured by the Indian firms from the various externally funded projects under international bidding facing stiff competition on a very large scale.

In the above circumstances, Indian firms are unable to compete with the foreign companies thereby losing contracts in various externally aided programmes.

Keeping in view the balance of trade and foreign exchange problem, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to eliminate the discrimination between physical exports and 'deemed exports' and allow 'deemed exports' also to avail of income-tax exemption under Section 80HHC of the Income-Tax Act.

[*Translation*]

- (iv) **Need to renovate the dilapidated Samadhi of Raja Mahendra Pratap, a great Freedom Fighter at Brindavan.**

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to Raja Mahendra Pratap, a great son of the country who sacrificed his all for the freedom of the country. Leaving aside his kingdom, property, wife, children, he gave a call all over the world for their support for the cause of our independence. While on the one hand he met the emperors of Japan and German, he established contacts with various heads of states