

श्री शान्ति स्वामी : बरनाला सरकार अपराधियों का पता नहीं लगा पाई। केन्द्रीय सरकार से आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इस कांड के जो मुजरिमान हैं उनके बारे में बरनाला सरकार को चेतावनी दे कि उनको शीघ्रता-शीघ्र पकड़ें और कठघरे में खड़ा करें। अदालत के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता लेकिन सरकार अपनी तरफ से ऐसा प्रावधान कराये कि ऐसे अपराधियों को वह सजा मिले कि ऐसा कोई अपराधी यह समझे कि ऐसे राष्ट्रद्रोह की सजा यह होती है। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि कई दिनों के इन्तजार के बाद आज इनको आपने इस विषय पर स्पेशल मेंशन का मौका दिया।

**REFERENCE TO THE  
INTER FERENCE BY  
COMPUTER SIGNALS IN T.V.  
AND RADIO RECEPTION**

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat); Mr. Deputy Chairman, I want to draw the attention of this august House to a recent but very important discovery made in the United Kingdom. It has not been discovered that most computer equipment generates radio signals from the timing circuits which run at very high frequencies. Radio frequency energy generated by a computer is both radiated into space and fed back into the mains by the power supply. The radiated energy is picked up by the aerial or wiring of any receiver nearby and the interference gets into other equipment through its connection to the mains.

Sir, the small computers generate and use radio frequency energy and, therefore, cause interference to radio and television reception, reports the Federal Communication Commission of the United States of America. In a domestic situation, a computer will be used in the same room as a radio television or hi-fi system. In a business environment, there are unlikely to V« any reo»iva« or audio pyteoss

close by but the leak from a eom\* puter when measured, covers a distance of 30 metres. As far as the public is concerned, the computet equipment should meet the standards to be prescribed by the Government. Otherwise, home entertainment system will ultimately crack. Sir, most of the firms making and improving computers and peripherals are shocked because the equipment leaks signals that interfere with radio, television and audio equipment. Aa pre\* sent, there is no provision to apply any standards to control this phenomenon and there is no legal obligation to warn the public or put stie kers on equipment which confirms that standards are met. The Government should, therefore, change the law and manufacturers must be compelled to meet strict regulations and make it an offence to sell such equip\* inent which causes interference. Sirj a suitable amendment should also be brought immediately in the existing Indian Telegraphs Act. Just like the transmission of pirate radio broad-caste is a criminal offence, the transmission of radio interference should also be a criminal offence. And the Government, therefore, should examine the issue in details before allowing the use of computers in homes and offices in the country. Otherwise, Sir, these computers will ultimately crack the home entertainment system in India. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra) Sir, he has been talking of the hazard of interference. This is besides the problem of unemployment due to computers.

**REFERENCE TO THE NEED  
TO ESTABELTSH AN  
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY IN  
TRIPURA**

SHRI NARAYAN KAR (Tripura): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. House to the establi\*hme»t

Of an Agricultural University in Agartala and taking up of other development projects in Tripura.

Sir, the Government of India decided to establish an Agricultural University in the North Eastern Region with constituent colleges in different North Eastern States and Union Territories. The State Government of Tripura showed interest in the said project and requested the Union Government through the Chief Minister's D. O. letter dated 2nd December, 1985 to establish the said Agricultural University in Agartala. The State Government further proposed to name the University to commemorate the memory of the late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Tripura has a mixture of different agronomic practices as well as fair measure of achievement in most of the sub-sectors of the agricultural sector. That is because the State of hilly Tripura has predominately an agricultural economy. Population of the State include mainly poor peasants, and for the development of economy through agriculture, the facilities for agricultural education and research in this backward State are mostly essential. It may be recorded here that other States of the North Eastern Region have the advantage of agricultural colleges, medical colleges, universities, etc. for their education and research work and development. With this end in view, the setting up of the proposed Agricultural University in Tripura will be most appropriate and justified. The State Government has offered required land and other infrastructural facilities at stabled location near Agartala, the State capital.

Sir, two other projects, namely Muhuri Watershed and Manu Watershed are also equally vital for the economic development of this tiny State overburdened with influx of refugees from neighbouring States. These projects are also essential not only from the point of view of economic

development but even from the point of view of law and order, international peace and national integrity. These projects in a sense comprise the opening up of inaccessible villages by the construction of roads. It also will provide for economic inputs to raise the standard of living of the people living in the identified border villages. It is not out of place to mention there that Tripura has the largest tribal population and the second in total population among the constituent units in the Region. Sir, the Left Front Government of Tripura has already submitted various development projects to the North Eastern Council. But it is a matter of great regret that even in the next meeting that was held on 29th and 30th July, 1986, the Council was not in a position to approve any of these projects. It is, therefore, necessary that the Central Government examines in some detail the nature of assistance extended by the Council to different constituent units and after each detail examination suggest suitable measures to correct the intra-regional imbalance on account of disproportionate extension of benefits. For this reason I would request the Minister to make a statement in the House giving details of the Union Government's decision in this regard,

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I am glad to see that Miss Jayalalitha has come to attend the sitting of the House. We welcome her. If she had not come, she would have lost the membership of the House. I am happy that she has come.

MISS JAYARAM JAYALALITHA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you for the welcome.

#### **REFERENCE TO THE SLOW IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSAM ACCORD**

SHRI NAGEN SABKIA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me this chance to raise this special mention in the House.