

and I request the hon. Minister to reply to these questions.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** To my mind, there is difference between cyclone and tornado.

As I have already stated, it is possible to fairly accurately forecast a cyclone. But, sometimes, a cyclone can also be termed as 'tornado'. My friend Mr. Chitta Basu was talking about Tornado in West Bengal.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I said, Cyclone. Please don't misquote me. I said, tornado came in Keonjhar district of Orissa and what came in West Bengal was a cyclone. Now the question remains: What is a cyclone? Can it be converted into a Tornado?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** What you call as 'cyclone' is not a 'cyclone'. They were only strong winds. At best you can call them a squall. They are usual features and they are called *kal baisakhi* winds in West Bengal. So, this is one like that. Nothing more than that. Bengal also gets strong winds during this time of the year and they call them *kal baisakhi* because of the damage that they do. Tornado has a width of 50 metres only, or it may be slightly larger. Cyclone can be anything from 150 to 1,000 kilometres. They cover very large areas. They are formed about 10 to 17 kilometres high up in the atmosphere. But Tornado is more or less like whirlwinds which we suddenly find when we walk along a *bagoola* evolving right in front of you. Anything which is far more stronger and much larger can be a tornado. It is very difficult to predict them though of course there may be some relationships between the atmospheric conditions which create cyclone and which create tornado. The same condition may be creating tornado also. But the frequency of tornado is so little in India that it is very difficult to establish a direct relationship between these two. You can't establish a direct relationship between the cyclones which normally occur on the eastern coast, in the Bay of Bengal

area etc. and these tornadoes, which have no particular places in India to hit,—it can hit any area, it can hit Punjab or Delhi or Orissa. In Orissa unfortunately it happened twice during the recent past. I have already said that the north eastern region is more prone to such occurrences. It may not be possible to identify immediately the reasons for such occurrences but it will certainly make an interesting study for scientists and meteorologists to study such strange coincidences. It took place in the same area in Orissa. It took place in 1978 on the same day as this, on the 16th of April, or so. It was followed by cyclone. But these strange coincidences do occur in nature as well as in our daily lives. I will suggest to the scientists that they make a study of it. It will be very interesting study. But I don't think that anything more could be done at this time.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** I asked a question, whether you can send a team of Scientists to U.S. to study the question.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** There are large number of meteorologist officers all over India engaged in forecasts about cyclone and about weather conditions. When I say that I will suggest to the scientists that they may study it, certainly, visiting the area will be a part of the study.

13 hrs.

#### MATTER UNDER RULE 377

(i) Special Trains for Mata Purna Matters under Rule 377

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पंजीभात) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माता पूर्णागिरि का मेला जो कि टनकपुर (नैनीताल) क्षेत्र में हजारों वर्ष से लगता आ रहा है और लाखों भक्त इस मेले में माता के दर्शन हेतु पहुंचते हैं। प्रति वर्ष रेल प्रशासन यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए

अनेकों मेला स्पेशल ट्रेनों चलाता है । परन्तु इस वर्ष केवल 2 या 3 स्पेशल चलाने के बाद स्पेशल ट्रेन सहित अनेक प्रमुख ट्रेनों बन्द कर दी गई हैं जिससे लाखों लोगों को अनेकों कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । ट्रेनों रद्द हो जाने के कारण सीमित मात्रा में धन लेकर चलने वाले यात्री अधिक व्यय के कारण मात्रा के दर्शन निमित्त या तो अपने सामान को गिरवी रखते हैं या कम मूल्य में बेचने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं । रेलवे सूचना पट पर अनेकों बार तरह-तरह की सूचनाएं अंकित की जाने के कारण हजारों यात्री प्रति दिन परेशान हो रहे हैं ।

### 13.01 घंटे

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU in the Chair.]

अत्यन्त दुःखद बात यह है कि बसों के मालिक यात्रियों से बड़े गर्व से यह बात कह रहे हैं कि हमने अपने प्रयासों व दबाव से रेल गाड़ियां रुकवा व रद्द करा दी हैं । पूर्णागिरि मेला अभी 1 माह और चलेगा, अतः मैं लोक महत्व के इस अविलम्बनीय प्रश्न पर माननीय रेल मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए पूर्णागिरि मेले के लिए गत वर्षों की भांति सुचारु रेल सेवा की मांग करता हूँ ।

(ii) Halt station at Durgachak Railway crossing near Haldia

SHRI MATILAL HASDA (Jhargram): Sir, for a long time the people of Durgachak, a fast growing township adjacent to Haldia have been demanding a halt station near Durgachak level crossing. But the South-Eastern Railway authorities have turned down their proposal on the ground that Durgachak level crossing is only 3 Kms. from their proposed "Silpa Prabesh" halt station.

Sir, several offices of the Central Government and the State Government, commercial banks, large private sector units and statutory bodies are already functioning at Durgachak. The offices at Durgachak employ nearly 4000 persons, and 5000 residential units are located there. All these people will have to spend money and face considerable hardship in coming to Durgachak after getting down at "Silpa Prabesh" halt, 3 kms. away.

Under the circumstances, I urge upon the Government to instruct the Railway either to shift the proposed "Silpa Prabesh" halt to Durgachak level crossing or another halt station at Durgachak level crossing may be sanctioned to fulfil the demands of the local people.

(iii) Utilisation of tail water of Koyana for drinking and irrigation purposes.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Tail water of Koyana is flowing to the Arabian Sea for the last over 14 years. It is reported that the tail water from Koyana thus being wasted is twice in quantity of water which is being consumed in the city of Bombay for all purposes. This water can be utilised for drinking and irrigation purposes. This water flows through Chiplun Taluka in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra where there is acute shortage of water for drinking and irrigation purposes. If this water is properly utilised the problem of drinking water and water for irrigation purposes not only of Ratnagiri district but also of adjoining Raigad district will be solved. The Government of Maharashtra has prepared a scheme for utilisation of this water but the said scheme could not be implemented for want of funds. I, therefore, request that the Government should give serious thought for utilisation of this water which is flowing to sea and prevent waste of national wealth and give adequate funds to State Government for implementing the scheme drawn for utilisation of water.