

This proposal was reiterated in March, 1991 again by the Government of Karnataka.

(d) Details of the proposal made are given in a *statement* enclosed.

STATEMENT

1. Fair and equitable share of water to each State in a basin for its beneficial use.

2. Water allocation to aim at elimination of social, economic and regional imbalance among the basin States.

3. Assessment of water availability should include both surface water and ground water that would go waste if not tapped.

4. Average yield, over the longest number of years for which reliable data is available, to be considered for distribution.

5. Extra basin diversion, for irrigation or power generation, to be considered only after all needs of the basin are fully met.

6. Fair and equitable distribution of water among basin States to be made considering basin factors such as rainage area, yield contribution, population, culturable area, drought prone area, etc., in each State.

7. Each State should be entitled to fully utilise the regeneration waters in its territory.

8. Domestic and industrial requirements to be met out of the share allocated to each State.

9. States to be entitled to development of hydro power within the basin.

10. All the factors mentioned above to be worked out with reference to agreed sources of data.

Coal Production

3512. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the coal production per man shift in Indian mines, for underground mines and open cast mines separately;

(b) how it compares with other major coal produce of the world including China;

(c) the reasons for low productivity in Indian Coal Industry; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b) Available productivity figures for 1990-91 in respect of some of the major coal producing countries of the world are as under:-

Countries	Underground	Opencast
Australia (Queensland)	14.9	30.6
United States	19.3	47.7
China	1.3	Not Available
Germany	4.1	-do-
Poland	1.9	-do-
India		
Coal India Limited	0.53	3.31
Singareni Collieries Company Limited	0.65	4.74

(c) Some of the main reasons for overall low output per manshifts (OMS) in Indian coal mines particularly the underground mines are as under:-

- (i) Majority of the underground mines are old, extensive and worked manually.
- (ii) Many underground mines are having geo-mining problems like steep and multiple seams, occurrence of fires and water logged old workings in adjoining areas, built up surface structures which need protection by sand stowing etc. requiring employment of sizeable workforce for dealing with such unproductive activities.
- (iii) Coal companies are required to provide supporting services for workshops, ware-houses, water supply, colony maintenance etc. through departmental workforce,

which gets added to the total manpower for computation of output per manshift lowering the overall productivity figure.

- (iv) Power shortage and frequent interruptions in power supply in Eastern region in ECL, BCCL and CCL mines resulting in idle hours.
- (v) High rate of absenteeism,

(d) Some of the measures taken to improve the productivity of coal mines are improved manpower management, use of higher capacity equipment, introduction of new technologies, improved availability and utilisation of equipment and improved working conditions in underground mines.

National Renewal Fund

3513. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: