

Information on teacher-pupil ratio in primary, secondary schools, colleges and universities in Delhi and other metropolitan cities is given in the Statement encloses.

Statement
Student-Teacher Ratio

Sl.No.	Metropolitan City	Primary Schools	Teacher-Pupil Ratio Secondary Colleges Schools	Universities
1	Delhi	1:38	1:28	1:28
2	Chennai	1:42	1:70	1:16
3	Calcutta	1:31	1:19	1:11 to 1:29
4	Mumbai	1:53	1:29	1:37

Note: This is based on the information received from University Grants Commission and State Governments except the teacher-pupil ratio in respect of secondary schools. Teacher-Pupil ratio is calculated on the basis of enrolment in classes VI-VIII and DC-X and total number of teachers in secondary schools.

Revision of royalty on minerals

1379. SHRI R. S. GAVAT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the rate of royalty and deed rent on major minerals except coal, lignite and sand for stowing;

(b) if so, the reasons for not revising royalty for these three minerals; and

(c) the details of the revenue to be earned by States and the Union Government from this revised rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRIJAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL: (a) Yes, Sir. The rates of royalty and deed rent on major minerals except coal, lignite and sand for stowing were revised by the Central Government vide notifications No. G.S.R. 713(E) and 714(E) dated 12.9.2000.

(b) Revision of royalty rates on coal, lignite and sand for stowing comes under the purview of Ministry of Coal. As per information furnished by the Ministry of Coal, the royalty rates of coal were last revised on 11.10.94. The

[1 December, 2000]

RAJYA SABHA

issue of revision of royalty rates of coal has been subsequently examined in the Ministry of Coal and it was observed that coal companies receive only about 40—45% of the landed price of coal on an average. The larger proportion of the price is on account of cost of railway freight and the various levies such as royalty, excise duty, cess and sales-tax. As a consequence, Indian coal is getting priced out in several locations and consequently there is a sharp increase in the import of coal. The Steel Industry is also suffering and is yet to get out of the depression and any increase in royalty on coal at this stage may well deepen the crisis for the power sector, steel sector and most importantly for the coal sector. Therefore, a decision has been taken by the Ministry of Coal not to enhance the existing royalty on coal at present.

As for lignite, the royalty rate was revised last in the year 1990. The State Governments of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan have been writing to the Central Government to enhance the royalty rates on lignite and no decision thereon has been taken so far by the Central Government.

The royalty rate for sand for stowing was last revised on 11.4.97. No representation for enhancing the royalty rate on sand for stowing has been received by the Ministry of Coal and as such no proposal for revising the royalty rate on sand for stowing is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Rates of royalty in respect of major minerals is revised and notified by the Central Government but the entire revenue on account of royalty is collected and retained by the respective State Governments. However, as per past trends the revised rates of royalty were expected to result in an increased revenue of about 21.25% for major mineral producing States.

Minerals in the royalty list

1380. SHRI V. P. DURAISAMY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has expanded the list of mineral groups from 17 to 39 for whose mining it pays royalty to States based on the products market value; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and in which States these minerals are found, stating whether Tamil Nadu has been included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI JAY SINGH RAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has