itself at an estimated cost of Rs. 530 crores through generation of funds from sale of assets of unviable mills and surplus assets of viable mills. So far, NTC has spent Rs. 261.93 crores on modernization of 18 out of the 22 mills. The expenditure has been incurred on purchase of new machinery, civil, electrical & humidification work and on preparation for installation of machinery etc. 30 Mills are to be modernized and run through Joint Venture, out of which 2 mills have already been closed and 10 mills are proposed for closure as most of employees of these mills have opted for VRS.

There are 2 potentially viable NTC mills in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of these, one mill *viz.* Tirupati Cotton Mills has been identified for modernization through joint venture route. Its has been decided to close another mill viz. Ananthapur Cotton Mill as most of the workers have opted for Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme (MVRS) and there is no production activity in this mill.

It has also been decided to construct an Indian Textile Plaza on the land of Jehangir Mill at Ahmedabad and India International Trade Tower in Mumbai on the land of one of the closed mills.

Upgradation of ITIs as Centres of Excellence

*107. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the elements of the Centres of Excellence for the ITIs;

(b) on what basis are they selected under this scheme;

(c) of these, in how many, the Institute Management Committees (IMCs) with private participation are in place and how are the Members of the IMC selected; and

(d) how many of the 100 ITIs taken up for upgradation during 2006-07, have availed the aid from World Bank and what is the pattern of financing this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The major elements of Centres of Excellence scheme include introduction of multi skilling courses in ITIs and upgradation of existing infrastructure through procurement of new equipment, renovation/addition of civil infrastructure such as class room or workshop with special focus on training of instructors.

(b) ITIs covered under the scheme are selected by the respective State Governments but these have to be affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and the number of the ITIs selected in each State is in proportion to the number of the total Government ITIs in that State.

(c) A total of 345 ITIs participating in the scheme have formed Institute Management committees (IMCs). The members are selected by the State Governments as per the prescribed composition of the IMC.

(d) Out of 100 ITIs taken up for upgradation during 2006-07, so far 96 ITIs have been released funds under the World Bank project. The funding pattern between the Central Government and the State Government is in the ratio of 75:25 for all States except the States of North Eastern region where the funding is in the ratio of 90:10 between the Central and State Governments.

Distribution of Indian movies through pirated VCD/DVD

*108. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that VCD/DVD producers are duping Government of large sums by distributing Indian movies through piracy without paying prescribed Rs. 10/- per VCD/DVD;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure lawful distribution of Indian films through VCD/DVD?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) In accordance with Rule 33 read with Part VI (2) of Rule 36 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 framed under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, as amended from time to time, a duplicate certificate can be issued on paying a sum of Rs. 70/- (Rupees Seventy only) for a film which has undergone alteration by excision after issue of censorship certificate. Further, *vide* order dated 24th September, 2007, Central Government has granted exemption from the provisions relating to the certification of the films to the video cassettes/CD or DVD copies of films already certified for theatrical release, provided that legible copy of the certificate is inserted in the outer surface of the video cassettes/CD/DVD. Thus, every CD/DVD of the film is not required to have an original copy of the duplicate certificate issued by Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC). Therefore, the question of causing loss to Government on account of non-payment of duplicate certificate fees (Rupees Seventy only) as a result of piracy does not arise. However, the fact of piracy does not preclude loss to Government exchequer in numerous other ways.

(c) Copyright Act, 1957 and Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995 provide for protection of copyright to the legal owner of any creation. Action can be taken for any violation under the above mentioned Acts. However, the State Governments are the enforcement authorities. The steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent piracy and ensure lawful distribution of Indian films are as follows:

(i) A training module in English has been prepared and printed for senior police officers/other Enforcement Agencies on Piracy and its effects and sent to all State Governments.

(ii) To create awareness on piracy Public Service Broadcasting Trust has produced a film, which had been shown on Doordarshan.

(iii) On the pursuance and on the recommendation of SIMCON, State Governments, have lowered entertainment tax rates consistently from peak rate of 70% to 50% over the years, which acts as a disincentive for piracy. State Governments have been advised to bring it down further.

(iv) The Cable Television Network Regulation Act has been amended in 2000 to prohibit a Cable Operator from transmitting or re-transmitting any programme or channel for which the copyright holder has not granted him a license.