

(c) whether Government are aware that Pakistani nationals have been staying without passports in Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Shajapur, Dhar, Khamdwa district for years together; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard and the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected. It will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is collected.

### Aims of N.C.C.

2945. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims of the National Cadet Corps as declared in 1948;

(b) whether there has been any change in these declared objects;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) in view of the existence of NSO and NSS emphasizing on games, sports and social services whether it is considered logical to include these programmes in the NCC Curricula?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

### Statement

#### AIMS OF NCC

The aims of the NCC as declared in 1948 were:—

(i) To develop character, comradeship, the ideal of service and capacity for leadership in young men and women.

(ii) to provide service training to young men and women so as to stimulate interest in the defence of the country; and

(iii) to build up a reserve of potential manpower to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency.

2. An NCC Evaluation Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Vice-Chancellor, Pune University, was set up in December, 1972. The report of the Committee was received in 1974. This Committee had recommended that the existing aims of the NCC should be modified.

3. While the Mahajani Committee had felt that the first aim should continue as an ideal to be aimed at by the youth of the country, it however, suggested a slight amplification of the aims by inclusion of the words, 'spirit of sportsmanship'. This recommendation was accepted by Government. The Committee had also recommended that the second aim viz., stimulation of interest in the defence of the country to the widest possible extent was sought to be achieved by many agencies and that this aim should be recast suitably. While this recommendation of the Committee was also accepted, it was felt that the stress should not be on NCC cadets being of assistance in the defence of the country alone and instead this objective should cover even other types of assistance to the country that can be rendered by the cadets and, therefore, the aim was modified accordingly. Regarding the third aim also, the Committee had felt that a change was necessary as the original aid had been formulated soon after the end of the Second World War and hence greater stress had then been laid on building up of a reserve of potential officers to enable the armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency. The Mahajani Committee had felt that under the changed circumstances the third aim of NCC should be to enthuse and train as many cadets as possible for taking up Commissions in the three Armed Forces. The Government felt that the emphasis should be on developing officer-like qualities to prepare cadets for all walks of life,

thus also enabling them to obtain Commissions in the Armed Forces and accordingly the revised aim as suggested by the Mahajani Committee with slight modification was adopted.

4. The revised aims of NCC now read as follows:

(i) Development of leadership, character, comradeship, spirit of sportsmanship and the ideal of service.

(ii) To create a force of disciplined and trained man power which in a National emergency could be of assistance to the country.

(iii) To provide training for students with a view to developing in them officer-like qualities thus also enabling them to obtain Commissions in the Armed Forces.

5. A student has a choice of joining NCC, or NSS or NSO. Those who join NCC are not eligible for the training facilities of sports and social service which are provided by the NSS and NSO. Participation in sports and social service activities helps cadets to develop qualities of character, comradeship and the ideal of service which has been the aim of the NCC ever since it was started in 1948.

### बिजली का उत्पादन और उसकी आवश्यकता

2946. श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने मेगावाट बिजली की उत्पादन क्षमता विद्यमान है;

(ख) आवश्यकता की तुलना में वास्तव में कितने मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है; और

(ग) इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) देश में वर्तमान प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 24,109 मेगावाट है, जिसमें 12,648 मेगावाट ताप विद्युत क्षमता युटिलिटीज में, 2,170 मेगावाट क्षमता नान-युटिलिटीज में तथा 9291 मेगावाट क्षमता जल-विद्युत युटिलिटीज में है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रत्येक राज्य में मेगावाट की मांग तथा उनकी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन भिन्न-भिन्न समय में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है। 30 नवम्बर, 1977 को ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का युटिलिटीज में अधिकतम उत्पादन का संख्यात्मक जोड़ 6587 मेगावाट था और उसी दिन जल-विद्युत केन्द्रों के अधिकतम उत्पादन का संख्यात्मक जोड़ 6568 मेगावाट था। तथापि, अधिकतम उत्पादन के ये आंकड़े समस्त देश की इसी समय में साथ ही साथ हुई अधिकतम मांग को नहीं दर्शाते।

जहां ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों का डिजाइन इनको आधार भार पर प्रचालित करने के लिए बनाया जाता है वहां जल विद्युत केन्द्रों का डिजाइन इनको या तो केवल अधिकतम मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अथवा ऊर्जा की मौसमी विभिन्नताओं के आधार पर अथवा कुछ मामलों में आधार भार केन्द्रों के रूप में बनाया जाता है। जल-विद्युत केन्द्रों के मामले में उत्पादन, विद्युत केन्द्रों की डिजाइन क्षमता तथा जलाशयों में जल की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर रहता है।

विद्युत ग्रिड के विकास की वर्तमान स्थिति में यह संभव नहीं है कि समस्त देश को किसी एक समय की मेगावाट आवश्यकता तथा मेगावाट उत्पादन मापा जा सके। तथापि, ऊर्जा के कुल उत्पादन का मूल्यांकन