

left this portion of the plaque with his family members in Rawalpindi. Later on his family members had to migrate to India. As the replies were given between 1971—1975 when diplomatic relations with Pakistan were broken, it was also added that efforts to trace the relic and to bring it back to India will be initiated only after relations with Pakistan are normalised.

(c) Government is in touch with our Embassy in Islamabad.

Family Welfare Programme in various Areas

2287. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reorganised the policy and schemes for family welfare;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the rate of growth of population of India during the last three years as compared to Pakistan, Bangla Desh and Ceylon;

(d) the steps taken for introduction of family welfare among the slum dwellers rural communities and beggars;

(e) whether any study has been made regarding growth of population among the people living in (i) slums, (ii) industrial belts (iii) rural backward areas and among (iv) tribals (v) beggars and (vi) urban educated communities; and

(f) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the revised statement of policy on Family Welfare Programme announced on 29.6.1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1227].

(c) The growth rate of population in India, averaged over the three years 1973—1975, on the basis of birth and death rates published by the Registrar General works out to 1.95 per cent per annum as against the annual

growth rates of 3.0 per cent for Pakistan, 2.4 per cent for Bangladesh and 2.2 per cent for Sri Lanka published in the United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1975

(d) While the propagation of small family norm is being done among all sections of population, special attention is being given to the improvement of Maternal and Child Health facilities among the slum dwellers and rural areas. Special programmes for immunisation of children and pregnant mothers and for tackling nutritional anaemia among pregnant mothers as well as improvement of the skills of traditional midwives (dais) are being undertaken to cover the rural community, slum dwellers and other economically weaker sections of the population.

(e) and (f). No specific study has been carried out in regard to population growth in the communities referred to. However, some information on population growth and fertility behaviour available from various sources like the Population Census, the Sample Registration System and research studies conducted by some Demographic Research Centres is given below:—

(a) Average annual rate of population growth (1973—76) is as under:—

Rural	1.94 per cent
Urban	1.89 per cent

(b) Average annual rate of population growth 1961—71 for scheduled tribes is 2.62 per cent (based on Population Census).

(c) Average annual rate of natural growth among hutment dwellers Patna City (1975) is 2.56 per cent.

(d) Average number of live births per married woman of 25 years or more of married life among slum dwellers of Calcutta (1970) is 5.1.

(e) Average number of live births per married woman of age 45 or more among wives of industrial workers of Kanpur (1974) is 5.7.