

## O/o Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for the following:

- (i) **Housing & Population Census:** The Census Commissioner, India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing and Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 and Rules framed thereunder. Planning, coordination, supervision of the field activities; data processing; tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results is the responsibility of this office.
- (ii) **National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) and issue of National Identity Cards (NIC):** The RGI discharges the statutory function of Registrar General of Citizens Registration (RGCR) under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003. The National Population Register (NPR), which is the first step towards the creation of the National Register of Indian Citizens, is being created under the provisions of the aforementioned statute.
- (iii) **Civil Registration System (CRS):** The Census Commissioner is also designated as the Registrar General, India (RGI), under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. In this role, this office coordinates the functioning of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in the country.
- (iv) **Sample Registration System (SRS):** Conducting Sample Registration System, a large scale sample survey of vital events, every half year is also the responsibility of this office. The SRS is the only source of vital rates like Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate at the State level in the country.

- (v) **Annual Health Survey (AHS):** This scheme has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Prime Minister's Office and the Planning Commission. It is designed to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level.
- (vi) **Socio- Economic and Caste Census:** The Government of India is conducting the Socio Economic and Caste Census all over the country. While the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are the nodal Ministries in the Government of India in rural and urban areas respectively, the ORG&CCI is rendering complete logistic and technical support towards this exercise.
- (vii) **Mother Tongue Survey:** A survey of the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation.
- (viii) **Linguistic Survey:** The Linguistic Survey of India is an ongoing research project being implemented in ORG&CCI.

## **Population Census 2011**

2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Population Census 2011 is the 15<sup>th</sup> Census in the country and the 7<sup>th</sup> since Independence.

3 Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing vital data on different socio-economic and demographic parameters of population. The

Census operations are conducted in two phases, viz., Houselisting & Housing Census and Population Enumeration. The first phase of Population Census 2011 i.e. Houselisting & Housing Census was conducted in April-September, 2010 and the second phase i.e. Population Enumeration in February-March, 2011. Data on Socio-economic and demographic parameters like quantity and quality of housing, amenities available and assets owned by the households were collected during the first phase while the data on age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, languages/mother tongues, status of economic activity and migration etc. in respect of individuals have been collected during the second phase of Census 2011.

4 Timely processing of the voluminous data collected at each Census, generating results for the country for use in planning of various socio-economic programmes, has always been a challenge. Speedy processing and compilation of Census data has necessitated adopting the latest available IT systems/technology at each Census in the past. Though the data collection from the field across the censuses was hundred percent, its level of computerization has varied from 5 to 45 per cent till 1991. After the advent of sophisticated IT tools like Optical Mark Reader (OMR)/ Optical Character Recognition (OCR)/Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) etc., nearly 100% data capture was resorted to for the first time at the time of 2001 Census and the reports were released within a period of 4-5 years in comparison to previous Censuses when it used to take 8-11 years. In Census 2011 ORG&CCI has set very high standard for itself. The objective is to convert 100% information recorded in Census schedule to digital form through ICR technology, besides maintaining the quality and quick release of Census results.

5 The Provisional Population Totals based on Census 2011 were released in a record time of three weeks in March 2011, followed by release of rural-urban

distribution of population. Subsequently, almost all major datasets of Census 2011 up to the village level have been released in record time, as reproduced below:

A) Houselisting & Housing Census:

- i. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for all households
- ii. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Scheduled Castes (SCs) Households
- iii. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) Households
- iv. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Female headed households
- v. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Slum households

B) Population Census:

- vi. Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) showing total population, child population (0-6 years), literates, workers by sex and residence: up to village / ward level (A 5)
- vii. Tables on Age – Single Year for Total Population (C 13)
- viii. Tables on Age – Single Year for SCs (C 13SC)
- ix. Tables on Age – Single Year for STs (C 13ST)
- x. Tables on Age – 5 Years age groups for Total Population (C 14)
- xi. Tables on Age – 5 Years age groups for SCs (C 14 SC)
- xii. Tables on Age – 5 Years age groups for STs (C 14 ST)
- xiii. PCA of Slums
- xiv. PCA of SCs (A 8)
- xv. PCA of STs (A 9)
- xvi. PCA of Houseless population (A6)

- xvii. Data on Disability by types – Total (C 20)
- xviii. Data on Disability by types –SCs (C 20 SC)
- xix. Data on Disability by types –STs (C 20 ST)
- xx. Institutional Household & Population (A 7)
- xxi. Distribution of villages by Population size (A 3)
- xxii. Population of “Other” sex by residence
- xxiii. Single year age returns by residence, sex and literacy status for Total Population (C 13 Appendix)
- xxiv. Single year age returns by residence, sex and literacy status for SCs (C 13 SC Appendix)
- xxv. Single year age returns by residence, sex and literacy status for STs (C 13 ST Appendix)
- xxvi. Disabled population among main workers, marginal workers, non- workers by type of disability, age and sex (C 23)
- xxvii. PCA for Individual SCs (A 10 & Appendix)
- xxviii. PCA for Individual STs (A 11 & Appendix)
- xxix. Table on Decadal variation in population since 1901 (A2)
- xxx. Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for work classified by Age and Sex for Total population (B 1)
- xxxi. Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for work classified by Age and Sex for SCs (B 1 SC)
- xxxii. Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for work classified by Age and Sex for STs (B 1 ST)
- xxxiii. Normal Households by Household Size for Total population (HH 1)

- xxxiv. Normal Households by Household Size for SCs (HH 1 SC)
- xxxv. Normal Households by Household Size for STs (HH 1 ST)
- xxxvi. Marginal Workers by Main Non Economic Activity, Age and Sex for Total population (B 11)
- xxxvii. Non-Workers by Main Non Economic Activity, Age and Sex for Total population (B 13 )
- xxxviii. Non-Workers by Main Non Economic Activity, Age and Sex for SCs (B 13 SC)
- xxxix. Non-Workers by Main Non Economic Activity, Age and Sex for STs (B 13 ST)
  - xl. Marginal Workers By Main Non Economic Activity, Age And Sex for SCs (B 11 SC)
  - xli. Marginal Workers By Main Non Economic Activity, Age And Sex for STs (B11 ST)
  - xl.ii. Houseless Households by Household size (HH-02)
  - xl.iii. Amenities and Assets available to the households as percentage of households (at village/ward level) (HH-14)
  - xl. iv. Disabled Non-workers by type of disability and sex (C-24)
  - xl. v. Households (Normal & Houseless) by Number of disabled persons and household size (HH 13)
  - xl. vi. Households (Normal & Houseless) with number of Workers by Household Size for Total population (HH 11)
  - xl. vii. Households (Normal & Houseless) with number of Workers by Household Size for SCs (HH 11 SC)
  - xl. viii. Households (Normal & Houseless) with number of Workers by Household Size for STs (HH 11 ST)

6 A Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) is conducted immediately after Census in order to assess the coverage and quality of census enumeration. PES Report for Census 2011 has been prepared and is ready for release.

### **Geographic Information System (GIS) Based Town Mapping**

7 As a pre-requisite for Census taking, a large variety of maps are prepared. There are pre & post Census mapping activities. The Pre-Census mapping activities include the preparation and updating of maps showing administrative units of the States, Districts, Sub-Districts showing Villages, Towns and Wards in Towns for proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. The post-Census mapping activities include the preparation of thematic maps on Census data for various publications i.e. Census Atlases, other Census publications and District Census Handbooks (DCHBs). During each Census, the organization produces more than ten thousand administrative and thematic maps which are made available for the user agencies, departments, academicians, planners, researchers, students and policy makers.

8 A central electronic depository of all maps created for Census 2011 has been established at the Office of the RG&CCI. The Map resources include, apart from the administrative maps at all levels, more than 25 lakh scanned images of hand drawn layout sketches of Enumeration Blocks, which are of immense use in governance activities. The following Map products in reference to Census 2011 have been published so far:

- i) State / UT Administrative Atlases
- ii) Atlas on Changes in the Boundary of Administrative units 2001-2011- National Volume

- iii) Atlas on state of India's children – a Thematic Presentation based on Census 2011 – National Volume
- iv) Atlas on Houses, Household amenities and assets – National and State/ UT Volumes
- v) Atlas on PCA- National Theme based Volume
- vi) Atlas on SC/ST PCA- National Theme based Volume
- vii) Atlas on Districts at a Glance

9 In order to improve the quality and coverage of Census taking and to avoid any duplication or omission in Population Census 2011, Geographic Information System (GIS)based town mapping was undertaken, for the first time, in 2132 wards in 33 State/UT Capital cities of the country. The detailed ward maps show each house/building, major and minor roads, lanes, by-lanes and all important landmark features. One of the important features of the GIS based town mapping was demarcation of pre-carved out Enumeration Blocks (EBs) for ensuring the complete coverage of all areas within these cities. Visualizing its utility and importance during the Census 2011, the detailed Ward Mapping using High Resolution Satellite Imagery has been further extended to cover Growth Pole Centres of six Mega Cities and 31 Million plus Cities of the country on the pattern of Capital cities. The requisite satellite data from the National Remote Sensing Centre, Department of Space has been procured and the manpower trained on Satellite Image interpretation and feature extraction.

### **Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)**

10 The Mother Tongue Survey of India is a unique project aimed at systematically creating an electronic (audio/video) archive of all mother tongues spoken in the country. The electronic records are then transcribed by trained linguists and classified according to linguistic principles. This is for the first time since independence that such a project



has been taken up. So far, 150+ Mother Tongues in 26 States have been surveyed. An electronic archive to store all the audio/video files and a software to systematically retrieve them for analysis has been developed by the office of RG&CCI. The details of this scheme are as under:

- (a) Collection of the audio-visual linguistic field data by the ORG&CCI and Census Directorates using updated survey instruments.
- (b) The transcription and analysis of variable wise video- graphed linguistic field data by outsourcing the trained transcribers/linguists of various Universities and Institutions all over India.
- (c) Integration of analysis of 4-8 samples data against single mother tongue into individual language/mother tongue Report and supervision of the report and data by the external linguistic experts/Professors of different Universities and Institutions of India.
- (d) Preservation or archiving of videographed data along with transcription-analysis-report by uploading in Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) Management System has been developed.
- (e) Revision/updating of the survey instruments and survey guidelines by the in-house linguists of ORG&CCI.
- (f) Execution of training for fresh statistical team (of around 50) comprising of officers from various approved Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) for guided audio-visual linguistic data collection from field.

### **Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)**

11 Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) is a regular research activity of the ORG&CCI since the 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Following the earlier publications under this project upto 2012-2013, the Volumes on LSI-Sikkim (Part-I), LSI-Sikkim (Part-II) and LSI-

Rajasthan (Part-I) have since been published in print form during 2013-2014. LSI- West Bengal is currently under finalization.

### **Data Dissemination**

12 The most important step after the enumeration exercise and data processing is completed is the dissemination of the results for use by Governments, NGOs – National and International, Universities and Institutes, scholars, students and other data users. With this purpose in view, the ORG&CCI is implementing an elaborate data dissemination plan to keep the data users informed about the utility and release of different datasets including those on Population, Schedules Castes & Scheduled Tribes, literates, workers and non-workers, slum data, age data and data on houses, household amenities and assets.

13 The final cross-classified Tables are immediately released at Census of India website at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in> for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (CDs) and in some cases as printed Volumes.

14 Another major innovative step taken by the ORG&CCI is to set up Workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. This office has entered into agreement with sixteen Universities for setting up these Workstations for use by the local research scholars and also by those from outside under the supervision of a senior faculty from the University. The scholars are not allowed to copy sample (1% &5%) micro-data files but only use them for research. Five Workstations are already functional at JNU, Delhi; Punjabi University, Patiala; Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune; Goa University, Panji and University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram. The setting up of twelve other Workstations are under varied level of progress in different States.

15 As Part of data dissemination activity, a School Kit has been prepared for use by about one lakh schools in the county. ORG&CCI has embarked upon a unique project of sensitizing school students with the highlights from Census 2011. The Census Commissioner, India is sending a personalized message to all the one lakh School Principals to designate one week as Census Data Dissemination Week to discuss the results. The Census School Kit containing literature on Census, Census Quiz Cards, Data Sheets and Maps showing the local district and the sub-district are being sent to each school. Winner of Quiz Contest being held in each school will be awarded a Certificate jointly signed by the Census Commissioner, India and School Principal.

16 ORG&CCI has also taken another major initiative in digitizing and archiving all old Census reports published since 1872 for use of posterity. More than 10 lakh pages of these old Census reports have already been digitized and microfilmed. Under this process, the images of the pages are cleaned and micro-filmed for preservation. The cleaned images are also used for preparing PDF copies for consultation. Workstations for accessing the Digital Archive are being set up at each of the 33 Census Directorates for use by data users in each State/UT.

17 In order to popularize the availability and use of Census data which has been released so far, Data Dissemination Workshops are organized, where the latest Census Data released are analyzed and discussed. Scholars from various fields are invited to share their analysis. 73 such Workshops have been held throughout the country during 2013-14. The office also regularly participates in Book Fairs and Exhibitions to sensitize general public about the availability of Census 2011 data. During 2013-14, 9 such Book Fairs / Exhibitions were organized at different occasions. A unique data product called Censusinfo has been developed to allow data users to quickly access and visualize datasets.

## **Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC)**

18 Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC) was set up at ORG&CCI as a Centre of Excellence for imparting training on Census methodology and its operations to national and international participants particularly from South Asian Countries. Senior officers from different countries such as Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar and Afghanistan have visited ORG&CCI to learn different aspects of Census taking. Also, several experts from ORG&CCI have visited different countries to provide Consultancy services in Census related activities. The Centre has already imparted training to delegates from Myanmar, Bhutan, Timor Leste and Ethiopia. Training on basic computer operation was imparted to 139 officials of ORG&CCI in 5 batches. 53 Senior Investigators Grade-I have been imparted training on various topics for three weeks in two batches at office of RG&CCI. Besides various in-house trainings, training was imparted on 'Demographic techniques' to 160 officers/officials at Guwahati University, Guwahati; Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram; and Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata in different batches.

## **VITAL STATISTICS**

### **Civil Registration System (CRS)**

19 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths in the States are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Orders made thereunder. Workshops on Civil Registration are held from time to time to review the functioning of Civil Registration

System. One such Workshop was recently held at National level on 11.03.2014 in New Delhi.

20 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births for the country has gone up to 82.0%, registering a marginal increase of 0.9 percent as per the figures of 2010 over the year 2009. On the other hand, registration level of deaths during this period has been constant at 67%. This may be attributed to fall in level of registration of deaths in the States of Tripura, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in 2010 as compared to that in 2009.

### **Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)**

21 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides data on causes of death, a prerequisite to monitoring health trends of the population. Data received in prescribed forms are tabulated as per the National List of Causes of Death based on Tenth Revision of International Classification of Disease (ICD- 10).

22 As per the Annual Report on “Medical Certification of Cause of Death” for the year 2009, out of the total registered deaths of 47, 55,054 in 27 States/UTs, a total of 9,46,018 deaths (5,85,431 Males and 3,60,587 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

23 The coverage of MCCD is limited to selected hospitals in urban areas. Steps are being taken by the States to expand the scope of MCCD to all the medical institutions.

## **Sample Registration System (SRS)**

24 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the National and Sub-National levels. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part-time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data from these sources are re-verified in the field. The time lag between the field survey and release of results under SRS has been reduced to less than one year. The survey was initiated by the ORG&CCI on a pilot basis in a few selected States in 1964-65; it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The latest replacement is based on the 2001 Census and is effective since 01.01.2004. The present SRS has 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban) spread across all States and Union Territories, encompassing about 1.5 million households and nearly 7.44 million population. The Baseline Survey for 2011 Census is under way. Once this exercise is over, the SRS sampling frame would again be revised.

25 The SRS Bulletin, a yearly publication under Sample Registration System (SRS), contains estimates of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for all States/Union Territories, separately for rural and urban areas. Salient findings at national level for the latest available year i.e. 2012 are as under:

- (i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) stands at 21.6 per 1000 population, with 23.1 in rural areas and 17.4 in urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (14.9) in Kerala and the highest (27.7) in Bihar.

- (ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 7.0 per 1000 population, with 7.6 in rural areas and 5.6 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (4.2) and Odisha the highest (8.5).
- (iii) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (< one year) is 42 per 1000 live births; 46 in rural areas and 28 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (12) while Madhya Pradesh the highest (56) IMR value.

26 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India for 2010-12 under Sample Registration System (SRS) has also been released. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of India has declined from 212 in 2007-2009 to 178 in 2010-2012. The decline has been most significant in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States & Assam from 308 to 257. Among the Southern States, the decline has been from 127 to 105 and in the Other States from 149 to 127.

### **Annual Health Survey (AHS)**

27 The Annual Health Survey (AHS) has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, Prime Minister's Office and Planning Commission to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map its rate of change on a continual basis to assess the efficacy of various health interventions including those under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The AHS would, inter-alia, generate indicators such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Sex Ratio at Birth & host of other indicators on maternal & child care, family planning practices, etc. and changes therein on a year to year basis at appropriate level of aggregations. The AHS is implemented in all the 284 districts of the

Empowered Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand) and Assam (henceforth referred as AHS States) during the mission period 2007-2012 starting from 2010-2011. The survey has been undertaken every year in 20,694 statistically selected sample units (Census Enumeration Blocks in case of urban areas and villages or a segment thereof in case of villages with population exceeding 2000 in rural areas) spread across the nine (9) AHS States covering a total Population of about 18 million and 3.6 million households (as per 2001 Census). However, during the second updation round of AHS in 2012-13, a total of 20.94 million population and 4.32 million households have been covered. About 70 sample units of approximately 1,000 population in case of a village in rural areas and 650 for an enumeration block in urban areas will be covered in each district.

28 Following the completion of field work for the Base-line Survey (2010-11), first updation survey (2011-12) and second updation survey (2012-13) in the 284 districts of the 9 AHS States and authentication of the quality of data collected by the Survey Agencies, the AHS Bulletins of the Base-line, first updation and second updation surveys were released in 2011, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The bulletin contains the district level data on 9 core vital indicators, viz., Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Under-5 Mortality, Sex Ratio at Birth, etc.

29 Similarly, the factsheets of the Base-line, first updation and second updation surveys were released in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The factsheet contains data on the remaining 152 indicators pertaining to Total Fertility Rate, Abortion, Family Planning Practices, Ante-natal Care, Delivery Care, Post-natal Care, Immunization, Childhood Disease, Breastfeeding and Supplementation, Birth Registration, Disability, Injury, Mortality, Personal Habits, etc.



30 The highlights of the second updation Factsheet released in July 2014 are:

- (i) Among the 9 AHS States, the Total Fertility Rate, which represents the number of children born to a woman during her entire reproductive span, ranges from 2.1 in Uttarakhand to 3.5 in Bihar. Across 284 districts in 9 AHS States, it ranges from 1.7 in Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) to 5.4 in Shrawasti (Uttar Pradesh).
- (ii) The current usage of family planning ranges from 41.2 % in Bihar to 70.2 % in Rajasthan. Among the districts, it varied from 27.9 % in Siwan (Bihar) to 90.4 % in Hanumangarh (Rajasthan)- a variability of 3 times.
- (iii) The coverage of any Ante Natal Care (ANC), the regular medical and nursing care recommended for woman during pregnancy, exceeds 85% in all the AHS States. However, the full ANC coverage (3 or more ANC, at least one TT injection and consumption of IFA tablets for 100 days or more) varies from 6.8 % in Uttar Pradesh to 27.8 % in Odisha. Among the 284 districts, the full ANC coverage ranges from 1 % in Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh) to 54.6 % in Jagatsinghapur (Odisha).
- (iv) Institutional Delivery ranges from 39.5 % in Chhattisgarh to 82.6 % in Madhya Pradesh. Kawardha district of Chhattisgarh reported the minimum (23.8 %) and Jagatsinghapur district of Odisha recorded the maximum (95.9 %) among the districts.
- (v) The safe delivery which comprises of institutional deliveries and domiciliary deliveries assisted by doctor/nurse/ANM/LHV, varied from 56.2 % in Jharkhand to 89.8 % in Madhya Pradesh. This varied among the AHS districts from 38.5 % in Pakaur (Jharkhand) to 97.9 % in Indore (Madhya Pradesh).

- (vi) Full Immunization (Vaccination against TB, 3 doses of DPT and Polio and 1 dose of Measles) coverage among children has a variation of 52.7 % in Uttar Pradesh and 79.6 % in Uttarakhand among the AHS States. Among the 284 districts, the minimum coverage is 24.9 % in Siddharthnagar of Uttar Pradesh. However, the maximum is 92.1 % which is observed in Hanumangarh of Rajasthan.
- (vii) Vitamin A supplementation to children aged 6 to 35 months ranges from 40.8 % in Uttar Pradesh to 74.2 % in Rajasthan. The district variation is from 16.1 % in Shrawasti (Uttar Pradesh) to 87.5 % in Banswara (Rajasthan). Among the 9 States, at least every second child is covered in Vitamin A supplementation except Uttar Pradesh where every third child is covered.

31 The one-time Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-chemical (CAB) Survey, an integral part of the Annual Health Survey, seeking to provide district-specific information on magnitude of under- and over-nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, lifestyle disorders like diabetes, hypertension and high fasting glucose in 284 district of the 9 AHS States, which are known for poor nutrition and health indices involving about 3.74 lakh households and a population of about 16.83 lakh has been launched in October, 2013; the survey is half way through and is likely to be completed in December, 2014.

### **National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) and issue of National Identity Cards (NIC)**

32The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003 envisages the “compulsory” registration of every citizen of India and issue of National Identity Card by creating and maintaining a National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC). The Government has taken an *in principle* decision to create the National Register of Indian Citizens and issue National

Identity Cards to all citizens. NRIC will be maintained and updated by setting up NRIC Centres at Tehsil level and linking it with Registration of Births and Deaths. Proposals in this regard are under active consideration.

### **Status of NPR / NRIC**

33 The NPR is first step towards creation of a NRIC. Once the NPR is completed, the next step is to take it to its logical conclusion, which is the creation of the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) by verification of citizenship status of every usual resident in the NPR. Electronic register of 118 crore usual residents has been created. Biometric capture of more than 25.80 crore residents has been completed.

### **Updating the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam**

34 National Register of Citizens (NRC), was first prepared in Assam in 1951. The Government has agreed to update the NRC in Assam as per the methodology submitted by the Government of Assam. Section 4A of the Citizenship Act 1955 was introduced to provide for updating of NRC. Pilot project was undertaken in 2010 in two Circles- Barpeta and Chayagaon. The pilot was given up after public agitation. Revised modalities were submitted by the State Government. In a PIL, the Supreme Court ordered early implementation of the scheme. The Government of India has since approved the scheme at a cost of Rs. 288.18 crore. Gazette Notification has also been issued. Rs.140.58 crore has been released to the State Government and work has been initiated.

### **Coastal NPR**

35 In November 2008, subsequent to the Mumbai attacks, several steps were taken to strengthen coastal security. One of these measures was creation of NPR and issue of Identity (smart) Cards in coastal areas. The proposal was to take up this project in two

phases. In Phase-I of this project, 3331 Villages located on the coastline in 13 coastal States/UTs were taken up for implementation. This proposal was approved by the Cabinet at an estimated cost of ` 216.31 Crore on 10.12.2009. The project has been successfully completed.

### **Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011**

36 The Government of India is conducting a Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) all over the country in a phased manner starting from State of Tripura on 29.06.2011. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are the nodal Ministries in Government of India for this combined exercise in rural and urban areas respectively. The ORG&CCI is rendering complete logistic and technical support.

37 The technical and logistic support of ORG&CCI includes providing direct inputs like the Charge Register, Layout Maps and Abridged House lists used during Population Census 2011, imparting training by the officers at the State Directorates along with those of MoRD&MoHUPA to the State/UT functionaries at all levels and the supervision during the field operations.

38 Separate Instruction Manuals as well as Questionnaires for collecting various socio-economic data were prepared for rural and urban areas. The questionnaire for rural areas contains 37 variables such as raw materials used in wall, roof of the house, social status of the household member, employment, income characteristics, main source of household income, land owned, other assets owned, assets of household etc. For urban areas, the questionnaire contains 32 variables including main source of income, disability, chronic illness, housing material, ownership status of house,

household amenities, assets, etc. Questions on religion and caste are there in both the questionnaires.

39The SECC has reached the final stage and most of the States are in the process of publishing the draft list for inviting claims and objections. After the data collection in the HHDs from the field is over, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India would process the caste data and hand over the details of the castes/tribes returns to the proposed Expert Group to be constituted by the Central Government in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for categorization and classification.

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