CHAPTER-II

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2017 ON THE WORKING OF
THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS (RBD) ACT, 1969

2.1. Annual report on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969: Under the provision of Section 4 (4) of the Act, the Chief Registrars of births and deaths are required to submit an Annual Report on the working of the RBD Act to the respective State Governments as well as to the ORGI. The aforesaid statutory Annual Report for the year 2017 has been received from 35 States and UTs except Manipur.

2.2. Registration Machinery: Section 3 to 7 of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides for the appointment of Civil Registration System functionaries at all levels like:

(i) National level: Registrar General, India; section 3 of the RBD Act
(ii) State level: Chief Registrar; section 4 of the Act
(iii) District level: District Registrar/ Additional District Registrar under Section 6 of the Act.
(iv) Local area level: Registrar for a village, Panchayat, municipality, municipal Corporation or other local bodies; under Section 7(1) of the Act and
(v) Sub-Registrar for specified area within the area under the jurisdiction of a Registrar under section 7 (5) of the Act.

The Central Government under section 3(1) of the RBD Act, 1969 appoints the Registrar General, India (RGI) at Central level who has been empowered under the said Act to take steps to coordinate and unify the activities of Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths of all States/Union territories and issues general directions regarding registration of births and deaths under section 3(3) of the Act. The work relating to Civil Registration in the office of the Registrar General, India is handled in the Vital Statistics Division.

The State Governments under section 4 (1) of the Act appoints Chief Registrar of births and deaths for the State, the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths under section 4 (3) of the said Act has been declared as the chief executive authority in the respective States/UTs for implementing the provisions of RBD Act and the Rules and orders made thereunder. The State Government also appoints District Registrar of births and deaths for each revenue district under section 6 of the RBD Act. The actual work of registration of births and deaths in the field is carried out by the local registrars, who are appointed under section 7 of the said Act.

There is a wide variation in the registration machinery across the country, details of which are given below:-

- The Chief Registrars of births and deaths in 18 States and 3 Union Territories are from the Health Department, in 10 States and 3 Union Territories are from Planning, Economics & Statistics Department, in 1 State (Kerala) from Panchayat Department and in remaining 1 UT (Puducherry) it is with Local Administration Department.

- The district level authorities are mainly divided among District Collectors/ District Magistrate (in 8 States and 1 UT), Chief Medical Officers/ District Medical and Health (12 States and 3 UT), District Statistical/ Planning Officers (in 4 States and 2 UT), Deputy Commissioner are appointed as District Registrar in 4 States and Deputy Director, Panchayat in 1 State and Dy. Director, local administration in 1 UT.
At Rural level, the registration work is entrusted to the officials of Panchayat Department in 14 States and 3 UTs, Health Department in 10 States and 4 UTs, Revenue Department in 2 States, Education Department in 2 States and Police Department in 1 State. In urban areas, the Health Officer of Municipal Corporation / Municipalities etc. or in absence of such a post the Executive Officer of the town administration functions as the Registrar of Births and Deaths

2.3. Registration of Births and Deaths occurring to Indian Citizens abroad: Under the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 the event of births and deaths of Indian Citizens occurring abroad are registered by the respective Indian Consulates. Under Rule 5 of Citizen's (Registration at Indian Consulates) Rules 1956, Consulates are statutorily required to send the annual returns of births and deaths of Indian Citizens to the O/o the RGI. It has been observed that requisite returns are not furnished by the Indian Consulates, such returns for the year 2017, have been received from 106 missions of 90 countries only, covering 22952 births and 4691 deaths. Out of total registered births at the various missions during 2017, Embassy of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia accounted for 21.38 % births, Embassy of Abu Dhabi in United Arab Emirates 18.05% births and Consulate General Jeddah in Saudi Arabia 14.25% births. In case of total registered deaths at various missions, Embassy of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia alone accounted for 32.51% deaths, Consulate General Jeddah in Saudi Arabia 24.26 % and Embassy Kuwait City in Kuwait 8.23% deaths in 2017. Details of information furnished by the Indian Consulates are given in the Statement No. 26.

2.4. Inter Departmental Coordination Committees (IDCC): In order to resolve the operational problems and for proper implementation of the provisions of the RBD Act and the State Rules, coordination among the implementing departments is essentially required. On the other hand the work of registration of births and deaths in most of the States/UTs is being done through the officials drawn from more than one department of the State Government/Union Territory Administration. The need for coordination between the stake holder departments is a precondition for effective functioning of the system in each of the State. In view of the above, the State level Inter-Departmental Coordination Committees (IDCCs) have been constituted in all States and Union Territories. In most of the States / UTs, IDCC committee is chaired by the Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Department from which the Chief Registrar belongs.

In order to formulate the strategies for further improvements in Civil Registration System and effective implementation of the provisions of the RBD Act in the respective State, it is desire to convene the meeting of such committee at least once in a year. However, it has been observed that despite persuasion of this office with the State Governments from time to time, such meetings have not been convened regularly by the most of the States/ UTs.

During 2017, such meetings were held in 13 States/UTs namely Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. Such Coordination Committees have also been set up at District and below district level (i.e. at Mandal and Taluk level) in many States. However, the information on convening the regular meeting of district level and below district level meetings has not been received from the most of the States. As per the information provided by the Chief Registrars in the annual report, the district level and below district level meetings were convened in the following States during 2017:-

- **Andhra Pradesh**: 5 District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meetings, 3 State level meetings with statistical officers conducted during the year 2017.
- **Arunachal Pradesh**: DLCC meeting was conducted by the District Statistical Officer, Changlang & Kra Districts under the report.
- **Bihar**: Various meetings at State, district and block level were held to review the progress of vital Statistics.
➢ **Chhattisgarh:** From time to time, District Inter Departmental Coordination Committee meetings have been organized at district/block level. The DLCC meeting in the district Gariaband of the state was held on 02-08-2017.

➢ **Goa:** Regular interaction on CRS related issues with Departments such as Collectorate, Health & Family Welfare & NIC in the state.

➢ **Gujarat:** During the year 2017, state level Inter Departmental Coordination Committee (IDCC) was not convened. At district and block level, no IDCC has been formed in the state. Monthly meeting of registration officials were organized at the Taluka level, in the first week of every month by Taluka registrar. In these meetings, monthly returns were collected. Meeting of Taluka Statistical Assistants were organized at district HQ every month.

➢ **Haryana:** 12 monthly meeting of Statistical Assistants at State HQ level were organized during the year 2017 and also monthly meetings of registration officials were organized at district level, in the first week of every month.

➢ **Jammu & Kashmir:** No District level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meetings were held during 2017.

➢ **Karnataka:** 71 District level and 338 Taluk level Coordination Committee (TLCC) meetings were convened during the year.

➢ **Madhya Pradesh:** District level inter departmental coordination committee meetings were held in 8 districts. No coordination committee meetings at State and block level were held during the year.

➢ **Maharashtra:** For active involvement of various departments, a state and district level review meeting was conducted during the meeting of all Bureau Chiefs and Program officers’ by Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths, Deputy Chief Registrar, births and deaths conduct the review meeting of Statistical Officers. The Committees for improvements of birth and death registration have been set up in all districts at all levels i.e. district, block and village level. Necessary guidelines and instructions were given to all concerned regarding conduction of regular meetings at all levels. These meetings were monitored regularly by Collectors and Dy. Chief Executive Officers of Panchayat.

➢ **Punjab:** During the year 2017, review meetings of superintendents (statistics)/Statistical Assistants were organized at state head quarter as well as at district headquarter.

➢ **Rajasthan:** 44 District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meetings, 1 State level meeting were held during the year.

➢ **Sikkim:** No Inter Departmental Coordination Committee (IDCC) and District level Coordination Committee (DLCC) were held during 2017.

➢ **Tamil Nadu:** The District Level Coordination Committee meetings were conducted in all Districts under the Chairmanship of District Collectors regularly to strengthen Civil Registration System involving connected departments and towards the implementation of new Common CRS software by all connected departments.

➢ **Tripura:** No IDCC meeting was held in the year 2017 at State, district and block level.

➢ **Uttarakhand:** Few meetings at block level were organized during the year 2017.

➢ **A & N islands:** Need of IDCC meeting does not arise because the registration of births and deaths in the island is solely carried out by the Health Department.

➢ **Chandigarh:** There was no meeting in the year 2017 of Inter Departmental Coordination Committee (IDCC), but District Registrar/Registrar Birth & death have meeting with the Six Registration units at their level regarding improvement in the registration of Birth & death in Chandigarh.

Such meetings were also held in other States but the desired information regarding convening such meetings at District or below district level has not been furnished for the year 2017.
2.5. **Computerization of Civil registration record/work:** The information on computerization of civil registration record and online registration has been furnished by few States/ UTs. The details of which are given below:-

- **Andhra Pradesh:** Uniform software developed by Office of Registrar General India (ORGI), New Delhi is being implemented in all Birth and Death registration units in the state i.e. Gram Panchayats, Govt. Health Facilities and Municipalities from 01.11.2015, 01.05.2016 & 01.12.2016 respectively. The digitalization of old records from 2005 to 2014 of municipal Corporations of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada has been completed.

- **Arunachal Pradesh:** All district headquarters have been equipped with computers and initiated the procedure of computerization for record of births and deaths. In the state online registration facility is available only in Bomdila registration unit (West Kamang District). Provision for registration facilities in other registration units are offline.

- **Assam:** Due to non-availability of computer and other accessories, online CRS process would not be implemented in most of the rural units. The whole online registration system was controlled by the DPA’s.

- **Bihar:** The work of online registration process has been started in all Registration unit in urban areas, Nagar Nigam, Nagar Parishad, Nagar Panchayat, Medical College & Hospitals, all PHC, district hospitals etc. with the help of CRS software developed by the Registrar General, India.

- **Chhattisgarh:** Online registration process in all the urban areas/district hospitals is in progress. While in some of the rural areas (2PHC & 1 SHC), the online registration has been started and in the remaining rural areas, the process of online registration will be started, as the facility of net will be available.

- **Goa:** All birth and death records in the State are computerized and records are available online for search.

- **Gujarat:** The form No. 1, 2 and 3 have been computerized at village/Taluka/district level in “e-olakh” (Gujarat Civil Registration System) – a web based application. At state level summary reports are being compiled through form No. 11, 12 and 13 for validation of data entry of births and deaths registered at local bodies / registration units. All tables are being generated through this web based application. All Gram Panchayats, municipalities and 3 municipal corporations have been covered under “e-olakh” (G CRS). 5 municipal corporations have not been covered under e-Olakh as they have been using their own software. The State has also initiated the process of scanning, digitization and archiving of old records for Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot cities.

- **Haryana:** Online registration of Birth and Death has been computerized using software developed by the Registrar General, India. Computerized birth and death certificate are distributed from all the registration centres in the state. The Aadhaar linkage of new born to the birth registration was also started in the State from 2015 onwards. Efforts have been made to link the birth and death registration to ensure its regular updation. To preserve the old Birth and Death registers, during year 2017-18, the record of eight districts. viz. Fatehabad, Gurugram, Jind, Nuh, Kurukshetra, Palwal, Sirsa, Yamunanagar, was get scanned. The scanning of the record was get done through the Nodal Agency, HARTRON.

- **Himachal Pradesh:** Online birth/death registration was effective in the state from Nov., 2015 onwards. During the year 2017, 100799 births, 38889 deaths & 823 infant deaths have been registered online. However, offline birth and death registration is also being done in some rural registration units and districts mostly tribal areas like Kinnaur and Chamba.

- **Jammu & Kashmir:** Some registration centres of Urban/Rural areas have reportedly been computerized for Civil Registration.
- **Karnataka**: ‘e-JanMa’ software developed by NIC has been implemented as on uniform software throughout the state for carrying out online registration of births and deaths from 02.07.2018. The proposal is placed before the Government for digitization of old Birth and deaths records.

- **Kerala**:
  
  - Civil Registration has been computerized in Corporations, Municipalities and rural registration units, i.e. Gram Panchayats using the ‘Sevana’ Civil Registration Software developed by the Information Kerala Mission (IKM), set up by State Government for computerization of local bodies.
  
  - The Civil Registration records prior to the date of computerization have been digitized. The certificates in respect of the registers maintained under the traditional system are also issued using the software in computerized units. The legal parts of the reporting forms are preserved as statutory register in addition to the electronic data.
  
  - The project for online registration of birth and death events occurring in hospitals has been implemented in 6 Corporations, 60 Municipalities and 652 Gram Panchayats upto the end of 2017. The process of implementation of the Kiosks project in more registration units is in progress.
  
  - Under the Hospital Kiosk Project, the report of births and deaths are sent to the Registration Unit as electronic data through telephone line from the kiosks, which are functioning in the hospital. The electronic report received at the Registration Unit is registered after verification and the certificate under Section 12 is issued through the hospital. Efforts are made to issue the birth certificate before the mother and baby leaves the hospital.

- **Madhya Pradesh**: Online registration of births and deaths has been initiated from 01-01-2015 in the State of Madhya Pradesh. During 2017, 89% births and 92% deaths are registered online.

- **Maharashtra**: Online registration of births and deaths in the State has been started from 1st January 2016 in urban area and 1st February 2016 in rural area.

- **Meghalaya**: Computerization of civil registration records and online registration has not been implemented in the state as there is no computer with internet connectivity and manpower in the Registration Units.

- **Mizoram**: The CRS software for online submission of reports has been implemented throughout the State since July 2015. A continuous effort is being given towards online submission of births and deaths reports. Computerization of CRS is being carried out in all districts of Mizoram. Online registration has also been done in respect of the events received in the office of the Addl. Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths and Asst. District Registrar of Births & Deaths.

- **Odisha**: Out of 101 urban registration units, the online Registration of Births and Deaths have been functioning in 44 urban units. The web site for urban Registration is [www.ulbodisha.gov.in](http://www.ulbodisha.gov.in). The implementation of online application for registration of births and deaths in rural areas is functioning from 01-01-2014 through web site [www.crsodisha.in](http://www.crsodisha.in). The ORGI online software [www.crsorgi.gov.in](http://www.crsorgi.gov.in) is implemented from 2014 in Puri district and subsequently it is implemented in all the rural registration units’ w.e.f 01-01-2016.

- **Punjab**: The following initiatives have been taken in respect of computerization:-
  
  - The Department of Governance Reforms, Punjab, initiated a project E- district on pilot basis in the districts of Kapurthala and Shaheed Bagat Singh Nagar. The state wide rollout was launched during the year 2015 which brings uniformity throughout the State.
  
  - The services of issuance of birth and death certificate, addition of name of child, correction in record, delayed registration of birth and death and digitization of record have been shortlisted under this project.
In most of the districts, the applications for obtaining births and deaths certificate are collected through Suvidha Kendras/ Sewa Kendras located at the district and sub division level. The State Govt. has also established about 500 Sewa Kendras for providing services for registration of births and deaths w.e.f. November 2016.

- **Rajasthan:** The following initiatives have been taken in respect of computerization:
  - The facility of online registration of births and deaths and issuance of computerized certificates with digital signature has been introduced in all registration units (urban & rural) of the State through the web portal ‘Pehchan’.
  - Under this web portal, 52000 E-mitra centers and around 850 private hospitals have been authorized to facilitate the online registration for general public.
  - The S.M.S facility on the status of registration has been initiated and certificates of births and deaths have been provided through e-mail to the concerned person.
  - The web portal Pahchan’s mobile android application has been developed for online registration of births and deaths.

- **Sikkim:** The Births and Deaths Registration System (BIRDS) software was built for registration of births and deaths and issuance of certificates. The Chief Registrar’s office can monitor birth and death registration through said website. In the State, out of 33 registration units, 6 units started online registration w.e.f. 01-01-2016. The monthly returns of registration of births and deaths are compiled and computed with the help of CRS software. 4,50,000 old registration records of year 1980 to 2015 were digitized.

- **Tamil Nadu:** The existing in-house CRS-REMS software is being used in the State for online registration of births and deaths but due to several bugs in the software, the Registrar General India has directed to continue with the existing On-line CRSS application. Also the Registrar General India has directed the Chief Registrar to link the birth certificates with the Maternity Benefit Scheme/Welfare Schemes to enhance the utility of birth certificates, the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Tamil Nadu initiated the proposal for implementing uniform software on CRS with Linkage to PICME (Pregnancy Infant Cohort Monitoring Evaluation) which is updated in Government of India MCTS portal. The Hon’ble Health Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu, has announced that a provision of online birth certificates to the beneficiaries will be extended to all districts of the State as well as in Chennai Corporation. Based on the above, the Government has ordered for the implementation of new Common CRS software developed by State Government with the financial support of NHM. Computerization of Birth and Death data records is done in all corporations, Municipalities and also in all Town Panchayats and at Taluk Level.

- **Tripura:** The work of online registration of births & deaths and recording & monitoring of each event has been started through uniform CRS software in all over the State from 8th, April 2016 onwards.

- **Uttar Pradesh:** The work of online registration of births & deaths and computerization has been started through CRS software in the urban units of the State from 01st October, 2015.

- **Uttarakhand:** The online registration of births & deaths is being done in almost all urban units.

- **West Bengal:** After implementation of online Software for generation of Births & Deaths Certificates, the scanned images of the relevant documents have been uploaded in the CRS Online Portal during the generation of the certificates.

- **Andaman & Nicobar Islands:** The CRS online software has been implemented in all the registration units’ w.e.f 01-01-2016 and all the data of old records of birth and death has been uploaded in CRS web portal w.e.f Aug 1982.
- **Chandigarh:** The record of Birth & Death is digitized from 1996 to till now and the earlier record is under process for digitization. The Birth & Death registration is taking place in the CRS portal from the year 2015.

- **Dadra & Nagar Haveli:** All the events of births and deaths occurring in the UT are being registered under the Uniform CRS software.

- **Daman & Diu:** Civil registration of births and deaths in all the registration centres in rural as well as urban area have been computerized and online registration is being done.

- **Delhi:** All local bodies have computerized their operations resulting in improvement in the quality of service rendered to the public. All major Government / Private hospitals/ Nursing Homes (approx.800) have been provided the facility of online reporting of birth/ death events, this has speed up the process of reporting and registration of events. In New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Delhi cantonment Board (DCB) almost all hospitals are reporting online. A citizen charter for registration of births and deaths has been implemented and the issuance of births and deaths certificates has been covered under e-Service Level Agreement (e-SLA) to facilitate the public. All registration centers are displaying the informative boards regarding various provisions under e-SLA pertains to issuance of birth and death certificate to guide the public.

- **Lakshadweep:** All registration units of Hospitals/CHC/PHC have been computerized with support of UTL Administration from 2008 onwards. The births, deaths & still births are registered online by using the CRS software of ORGI, certificates of births and deaths are issued on time.

- **Puducherry:** All local bodies are issuing computerized birth and death certificates for the event registered under the Act. In order to cater the needs of the public who requires birth and death certificates of their ancestors, computerization of birth and death record has been taken up for the period prior to 1979 in Puducherry and Oulgaret Municipalities. The computerized birth records from 1930 and death records from 1954 are available in Puducherry Municipality. In Oulgaret Municipality birth records from 1920 and death records from 1979 are available.

Other States have also taken various measures on computerization of civil registration record but they have not sent any details regarding computerization in their annual reports.

2.6. **Penalties:** There is a provision for imposing penalties on defaulting institutions, Registrars and the individuals for non-registration, non-reporting and negligence or refusal to register any birth or death without any reasonable cause under section 23 of the RBD Act, 1969. Despite the aforesaid provision, under the Act and Rule, most of the State Governments are not imposing penalties on the defaulters as a means to improve the functioning of the system. It has been found that very few States have reported the details on imposing the penalties. The details of imposing penalties and prosecutions were not provided by the other States, however few states have initiated several actions in this regard, the details of which are given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Penalties imposed on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of prosecutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs. 42032)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Andhra Pradesh:** Show cause notices were issued to the Registrars by the District Registrars, where Birth and Death events were registered fraudulently without proper field verification. All
the DM & HOs (District Registrars) and the Municipal Commissioners / Municipal Health Officers (Urban Registrars) were authorized to launch prosecutions and Compounding of offences and they were instructed to exercise their powers of improvement of Registration under section 23 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969.

- **Assam:** No prosecutions were done in CRS functionaries during the year 2017, but some officials were called for explanation for irregular practices.
- **Karnataka:** No prosecution was launched during the year; penalization was avoided through educative, publicity / propaganda and persuasive programmes.
- **Kerala:** During 2017, the maximum numbers of prosecutions 345 were launched in Pathanamthitta Panchayat followed by Thrissur Panchayat having 33 prosecutions. The maximum number of offences compounded in Malappuram Panchayat i.e. 563 followed by Kottayam Panchayat having 247 offences.
- **Meghalaya:** A Fine of Rs. 10 was imposed on the Sub-Registrar of Births and Deaths, Govt. Maternal & Child Hospital Shillong for default of non-authentication of the Birth Registers.
- **Odisha:** District Registrars and Registrar of Births and Deaths have been authorized to prosecute the defaulters in reporting for registration, submission of reports / returns and reporting of false events under the RBD Act, 1969.
- **Rajasthan:** The penalty of Rs. 390 has been imposed under section 23 of the RBD Act, 1969 in the year 2017.
- **Telangana:** All District Registrars and Municipal commissioners/Municipal Health Officers have been authorized to launch prosecution and compounding offences against the defaulters. Instructions were reiterated to exercise their powers of improvement of registration under section 23 of the Act.

The States of Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have not imposed any penalty under section 23 of the RBD Act and sent nil report.

The States of Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has not provided any information in the report on imposing penalties for non-registration, non-reporting and for negligence or refusal to register the event.

2.7. **Inspection of Registration units:** Section 18 of the RBD Act, 1969 provides the provisions for inspection of registration offices and records in order to improve the registration system in qualitative as well as quantitative terms. For effective civil registration system, reliable inspection of registration units and registration records at regular interval is required. The inspections are required to be done by the office of the Chief Registrar and District Registrars in each State/UT. Such inspections could have been more meaningful, if organized and conducted frequently within a regular time frame, however, as per the information provided by the States, the inspection of registration centers were irregular and extremely deficient in most of the States/UTs during 2017 also. The actual information in respect of number of units inspected is not provided by the majority of the States /UTs, the details of information regarding inspection provided by some of the States/UTs during the years given below:-

13
## Statement 4: Details of Registration Units Inspected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Number of Districts Covered</th>
<th>No. of Rural units Inspected</th>
<th>No. of Urban units Inspected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>2148</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>2683 Registration units inspected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>2176</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>2231</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The other States have furnished the following information regarding inspection:

- **Arunachal Pradesh**: The districts covered under inspection during the year are 14 namely Lower Subansiri, Changlang, Namsai, Lower Dibang Valley, Upper Siang, Lohit, Tirap, West Siang, East Siang, Kurung Kumey, Papumpare, Kra Daadi, Longding and east Kameng.

- **Bihar**: Out of 38 districts, inspections were made in 29 districts. Maximum numbers of units were inspected in Nalanda (190), Bhojpur (76) and Siwan (76) districts of Bihar.

- **Jammu & Kashmir**: No inspections of Registration units have been conducted in 2017.

- **Karnataka**: Besides all routine inspections by state level as well as by district registrar and additional district registrar, registration centers were inspected by the officials of Revenue department also. 1690 inspections of the registration units were done by the District Statistical Officers of the Directorate and Officers/Officials of the Revenue Department for the year 2017.

- **Kerala**: In rural units, the Performance Audit Teams under the control of Assistant Director of Panchayats (ADP) conducts inspection during every quarter. The schedule is prepared in advance by the ADP and inspection report is submitted to the concerned District Registrar. The District Registrar will forward the same with specific remarks to the Chief Registrar. The urban units are to be inspected by the Secretary of the Local Self Government Institutions (LSGI) concerned and they also submitted reports to the Chief Registrar. Efforts are made to issue instructions to rectify the defects pointed out in the inspection reports. In addition to this, the District Registrar and the Deputy Chief Registrar of the office of the Chief Registrar are also conducting specific regular and surprise inspections.

- **Madhya Pradesh**: As per the provisions of the RBD Act, the inspections of registration units have been made continuously by the CRS authorities at State and district level. The registration units
having less registration level are preferred for inspection in the state. During 2017, inspections in 6 districts namely Betul, Indore, Jabalpur, Shahdol, Devas and Ujjain have been made.

- **Maharashtra:** Regular inspections of registration offices/ units were done by the District Registrars. Deficiency observed were communicated to the concerned for corrective measures to be taken for the improvement in reporting and recording efficiency.

- **Nagaland:** The District Registrars and Circle Registrars were instructed to carry out inspection to the Registration Units under their jurisdiction. Due to huge number of units, cent percent inspection could not be undertaken.

- **Punjab:** In order to qualitative and quantitative improvement of civil registration system, the inspection of registration center and record initiated. In this connection, District Registrars were instructed to ensure inspection of 4 Rural and 2 urban registration units in a month in order to inspect all registration units of the districts in a year.

- **Sikkim:** The routine inspections were done by the officials at Headquarter during the year. All the registration centres were visited for evaluation and monitoring of registration of births and deaths.

- **Tamil Nadu:** At the state level, Officials carry out regular field visit to the Registration units to monitor the registration activities and update the registrars on the latest executive directions provided by the Registrar General of India and Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths. At the district level, regular and periodical inspections are carried out by the Additional District Registrar of Births and Deaths, Joint District Registrar of Births and Deaths and all supervisory officials at block level to bring qualitative registration.

- **Telangana:** District Registrars of Births and Deaths have been requested to deploy District level Programme Officers and Statistical staff to inspect Registration Centers regularly every month to ensure improvement of Reporting and Recording efficiency under Civil Registration System.

- **Tripura:** Inspection was performed by Data Processing Assistant on monthly basis from time to time.

- **Uttar Pradesh:** The inspection was performed by the senior officers of the ORGI and DCO in the Faizabad and Barabanki districts of the State. The districts of Mainpuri and Firozabad were inspected by State Coordinator.

- **Uttarakhand:** On an average 5-7 Registration units were inspected randomly per month during the year.

- **Daman & Diu:** Regular inspections and field visits of all registration units in Daman and Diu districts were carried out during 2017.

- **Delhi:** Time to time inspections of registration units were done by the officials of Municipal Corporations under section 18 of the RBD Act, 1969 in the year 2017.

- **Puducherry:** All Civil Registration centers in the union territory were inspected during the year 2017.

The inspections have also been made by the Officers/ officials of the ORGI and DCO offices from time to time. The observations found during the inspections were forwarded to the respective States/UTs for remedial measures.

2.8. **Training of Civil Registration Functionaries:** Civil registration functionaries involved in registration of births and deaths at various levels in most of the States/UTs are belongs to different departments. Almost all these functionaries perform registration work as an additional work i.e. along with other work assigned to them by the respective department. In addition to that due to frequent transfer of these officials from one department to another, there is a need to impart them training at a regular interval on registration rules, procedures and practices framed under the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969. As per the information furnished by the States, the detail of training programmes organized in various States during the year 2017 is given below:-
- **Arunachal Pradesh**: 15 training programmes were conducted in Upper Siang, Tirap, Changlang, and Longding districts on CRS.

- **Bihar**: Training was imparted at State, district and block level for the Officers and Officials involved in registration work. For the improvement of registration of births and deaths, Registrar and Sub-Registrar cum Anganwadi workers of 4 districts namely Jehanabad, Araria, Gopalganj and Sitamarhi were trained with the support of UNICEF during 2017.

- **Chhattisgarh**: 35 training programmes were organized for civil registration functionaries at State and district level and attended by 500 participants.

- **Gujarat**: Meeting of Taluka Statistical Assistants at district HQ, besides collecting the compiled information of monthly returns, participants were trained on day to day functioning of the system. Person from state HQ was also remain present turn by turn in such meeting.

- **Haryana**: 04 training programmes were organized at State HQ and attended by Additional Districts Registrars and registration functionaries on CRS software, provisions of RBD Act, 1969 and Rules during the year. Beside these training Programmes, the Training programmes for Registrar and registration functionaries were also conducted in all the districts. The participants were informed about ORGI-CRS online software. In the meeting of Statistical Assistants which were organized at State headquarter every month, the participants were trained on day-to-day functioning of the Civil Registration system.

- **Jharkhand**: 24 District level and 72 block level training programmes were organized during the year, which were attended by 398 and 624 participants respectively from District and block level.

- **Karnataka**: For improving the civil registration system, District Statistical Officers conducted 241 training programmes in various districts for the district officials.

- **Madhya Pradesh**: Regular training programmes on Civil Registration System were organized in the State. In all, 7 training programmes were organized during the year which was attended by 460 participants.

- **Mizoram**: The office of Addl. Chief Registrar organized regular (every year) training programmes for Registrar of births and deaths. Such training programmes were held at 9 centers namely Aizawl, Kolasib, Champhai, Mamin, Serchhip, Lunglei, Chawnge and Saiha during the year.

- **Nagaland**: Yearly training for Registrars and Notifiers are organized regularly in the State. The training is imparted by resource persons deputed from the department. The training is aimed to motivate and train the Registrars/Notifiers in filling up of various Forms, proper issuance of Birth & Death Certificates and making them familiar with the Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969 and the State Registration of Births & Deaths Rules.

- **Punjab**: The training of new officials and re-orientation courses for registration functionaries are arranged at state headquarters to keep the functionaries well versed with the latest clarifications and provisions of the Act. The participants were also attending various courses at the Regional Health Statistics Training Centre, SAS Nagar and Health and Family Welfare Training Centre, Amritsar. The State Institute of Health and Family Welfare Training, Mohali is also imparting training on the subject.

- **Rajasthan**: 150 training programmes were organized for civil registration functionaries at State, district level and block level.

- **Tamil Nadu**: Around 20,000 Registration functionaries were trained on the CRS Software during 2017 with the financial support from National Health Mission, Tamil Nadu.

- **West Bengal**: Training programmes were arranged at sub-district level on the provisions of RBD Act and Rules and online training on CRS software.
A & N Islands: All Civil Registration functioning across the A & N Islands have already been fully acquainted for CRS web portal to carry out online Registration of events.

Chandigarh: 3 training programmes were organized for civil registration functionaries.

Daman & Diu: Training to the newly registered Health Institutions as well as to the registrars was organized during 2017.

Delhi: 14 training programmes were organized for Civil Registration Functionaries at the level of officers of local bodies.

No training Programmes were organized in 14 States/UT’s during the year 2017 namely Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry.

2.9. Publicity efforts for improving Registration of Births and Deaths: Lack of awareness on the need and importance of registration among the general public and lack of procedural knowledge among the registration functionaries is one of the reasons for low levels of registration in the country. In order to make the public aware about the need and importance of registration, the State governments had undertaken various publicity measures through various means with their own funds by printing of posters, cloth banners, pamphlets, leaflets on the importance of registration of births and deaths. Radio talks were also arranged on the importance of registration of births and deaths, advertisements were published in leading newspapers. As per the details given by the States, following publicity measures have been taken by the States during the year:-

Arunachal Pradesh: Publicity efforts made by the District Statistics Officer, Lower Subansiri, Changlang, Tirap, Papum Pare, Longding and East Kameng districts through pamphlets, banners, AIR, mobile camp, etc.

Bihar: The State Government carried out publicity on the importance of registration of births and deaths by putting wall hangers in fairs ("Melas") like Pitarpaksh Mela, Shravani Mela and Harihar Mela and others in various part of the State.

Chhattisgarh: The state Government taken publicity of registration of births and deaths in rural areas through posters and FM Radio for improving registration system.

Goa: Awareness for registration of Births & Deaths was made by linking of all registration units with medical institutions/ Directorate of Health services.

Gujarat: The Registrar of births and deaths were sensitized to improve registration to achieve cent percent implementation of online registration of births and deaths. Publicity efforts were made by the State and District authorities, through various meetings for improving registration of births and deaths. The state Government taken publicity of registration of births and deaths through calendar for improving registration system. Permanent Notice Boards were exhibited in front of all registration units.

Haryana: In order to strengthen the civil registration system, various activities were conducted under NRHM PIP during year 2017-18.

Himachal Pradesh: The Registrar of births and deaths were sensitized to improve registration to achieve cent percent implementation of online registration of births and deaths. Publicity efforts were made by the State and District authorities, through BMO’s in the meeting and through ASHA workers for improving registration of births and deaths.

Karnataka: The state Government taken publicity of registration of births and deaths through calendar and pamphlets for improving registration system. The calendar was designed with birth and death registration photographs and importance of birth and death registration.
Kerala: In creating awareness among the public regarding the importance and necessity of registration of vital events, various publicity measures were taken such as:

- Permanent Notice Boards were exhibited in front of all registration units.
- Cinema Slides on the importance of registration of births and deaths were exhibited throughout the State in theatres.
- Banners, posters and display boards on the importance of registration of births and deaths were provided in public places.
- The Panchayat Department publication namely “Panchayat Raj” magazine plays a role in the publicity of civil registration activities.
- The details of services rendered, name of designated officer, time limit for registering births/deaths and the duties of the public under Civil Registration System are included in the ‘Citizen’s Charter’ published by the Gram Panchayats and Municipalities under the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act 1994 and Kerala Municipality Act 1994.

Madhya Pradesh: Publicity efforts have been made during the year through primary channel of Prasar Bharti and advertisement through vivid Bharti.

Mizoram: Adequate publicity has been made on the importance of Civil Registration. Advertisements were often displayed in the daily newspapers and periodicals in local language. In localities where village criers are not available, a NGO namely Young Mizo Association (YMA) and local council/village council took up the responsibility of informing the public about the importance of reporting vital events to the Registrar of births and deaths.

Nagaland: The office of the Chief Registrar has taken various steps for publicizing the importance of registration of births and deaths; which were exhibited to the public in the form of posters, pamphlets, wall hangers, bill boards etc. with the message of birth and death.

Odisha: Adequate publicity has been done through Electronic Media, All India Radio, display of posters, leaflets, screening of films etc.

Punjab: The following publicity measures were taken by the State:

- The District Registrar and Local Registrars have been instructed to display boards or wall painting on the various provisions of the Act and procedure for public awareness. These should be displayed at important places in their offices. And also placed boards in all the cremation/burials grounds.
- Instructions issued to display publicity material in the various Exhibitions organized by the department at block/village level.
- Regular announcements on the importance of registration of births and deaths have been made through public address system of Village Gurdwaras. Paramedical staff also spread awareness in immunization camps during their routine visits.
- Instructions were issued to District and Local Registrars to use CRS logo and message of birth and death registration in regular correspondence.
- A slogan on timely registration of birth has been incorporated in the immunization cards printed by the Health Department.

Rajasthan: The following publicity measures were taken by the State:

- A toll free no. 1800 180 6785 has been started for providing information on birth and death registration and to resolve the grievances.
- The registrations of births and deaths activities have been included in the Bhamashah camps organized in the rural and urban areas of the State.
- An appeal on the importance of registration of births and deaths were released in local Newspapers by all District Collectors.
• An agenda item on birth and death registration have been included in the meetings of Panchayati Raj and Urban Development Department.
• In order to achieve cent percent registration of births and deaths, necessary instructions were given to civil registration functionaries through video conferencing from State HQ through Chief Registrar.
• The information on the procedure of registration of births and deaths were given through 'Chopal' programme of Doordarshan. For the improvement of registration system in the State, workshops were organized at State, District and block level.
• Publicity on registration of birth and death were made through major newspapers of state, Radio channels, F.M band through jingles and by placing boards in all registration units throughout the state.

➢ Tamil Nadu: All District Registrar’s were informed to create awareness on the extension of time limit for entering the name in the birth record.
➢ Telangana: District Registrars distributed publicity material to all Tahasildars/Municipal Commissioners/all government health facilities and also ensure display of posters in all public places.
➢ Uttarakhand: Focus has been made on importance of registration of births and deaths in the State. Information has been given to general public about compulsoriness of registration of births and deaths.
➢ West Bengal: In order to generate public awareness in the rural areas the entire responsibility of registration of births and deaths has been entrusted with the Prodhans of the Gram Panchayats along with Registrars of Block Medical Officer of Health.
➢ Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Intensive efforts were made by the Health department for strengthening the effective internal mechanism of CRS in the Island.
➢ Chandigarh: Hoarding boards have been installed in different places i.e. major hospitals, Dispensaries, and cremation grounds.
➢ Dadra & Nagar Haveli: Adequate publicity was made on the importance of civil registration through local bodies.
➢ Daman & Diu: Wide publicity and awareness slogans are being carried out through All India Radio throughout the year for improving registration of births and deaths in the UT.
➢ Delhi: In the year 2017, sun pack sheets, big display boards, were installed for awareness of public in all zonal offices, all major hospitals, and several main chowks of Delhi by the local bodies.
➢ Puducherry: Adequate publicity was made on the importance of Civil Registration System.

No publicity efforts have been made during the year 2017 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, J & K, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

2.10. Issuance of birth and death extracts / certificates: The Registrar under the provision of Section 12 of the RBD Act, 1969 are required to give an extract of prescribed particulars from the register relating to birth or death, free of charge to the person who gives the information under Section 8 and 9 of the said Act. In addition to that, under Section 17 of the RBD Act, the extract relating to birth or death (any number of copies) has also been issued on the payment of prescribed fee to the person asking for it.

Most of the States / UTs are not furnishing the desired information on issuance of extract/ certificate under Section 12 and 17 of the Act. For the year 2017, only 20 States/ UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and UT of Andaman & Nicobar
Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have furnished the requisite information. The State of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have not furnished the breakup of birth & death certificate issued under Section 12 & 17 of the Act. The State of Kerala has not furnished the breakup of birth & death certificate issued under Section 12 of the Act, although breakup is given under Section 17 of the Act. The UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh has not furnished the breakup of birth & death certificate under Section 17 of the Act, although breakup is given under Section 12 of the Act. The State of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and UT of Puducherry have not provided the details separately for Section 12 & 17 of the Act. The state of Punjab has furnished only the information of certificates issued under section 12 of the Act without breakup of birth and death certificates separately. The information in respect of issuance of extract/certificate is given below:-

### Statement 5: Details of Certificate/extract issued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of State/UT</th>
<th>Total Certificates/Extract issued</th>
<th>Under Section 12</th>
<th>Under Section 17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>977449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>95539</td>
<td>2939</td>
<td>98478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>995267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>209881</td>
<td>7379</td>
<td>283678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>1123874</td>
<td>565618</td>
<td>1689492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>108826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1153961</td>
<td>505834</td>
<td>1659795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1260388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1573141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>34439</td>
<td>6492</td>
<td>40931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>599160</td>
<td>183974</td>
<td>783134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>610289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1609409</td>
<td>424763</td>
<td>2114172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>6636</td>
<td>2565</td>
<td>9201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>948573</td>
<td>580496</td>
<td>1529069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>2516450</td>
<td>499339</td>
<td>3017589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A &amp; N Islands</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>8827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>31819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>832339</td>
<td>240372</td>
<td>1072711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>327545</td>
<td>81279</td>
<td>408824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.11. Difficulties encounter in implementation of the ACT:

Few of the States have furnished the details of problems, facing in implementing the provision of RBD Act and State Rules in the State. The brief points given by the State Governments in their annual report is summarized below:-

- **Andhra Pradesh**: Large number of vacant posts of Panchayat Secretary/ Village Secretary at rural level. Sub Registrars posts are also vacant in many municipalities. Inspection of registration centers affected due to lack of travelling allowance budget for statistical personnel adversely affected the inspection programmes. The issue of Data porting from UBD to CRS software held up due to pending of security protocols and other technical requirements which were sought by State NIC persons from CRS software technical team because of this problem, the CRS software is not yet implemented in West Godavari district.
- **Arunachal Pradesh**: Inadequate infrastructure is the major problem for implementation of the Act. Further, due to shortage of vital statistics staff, lack of proper communication, illiteracy among the villagers, villages being scattered in far flung areas, etc caused the issue of under reporting.

- **Assam**: The private institutions are not aware about their liabilities to report the birth/ death events. Panchayat officials are not directly involved in the registration system for which more delayed cases has been registered day to day Due to non-availability of computer and other accessories, online registration process would not be implemented in most of the rural areas.

- **Bihar**: Vacant posts of DSO’s, ASO’s and Block statistical Supervisors at district and block level and Registrars post at local level. Involvement of Statistical Officers in other non-departmental activities.

- **Goa**: No difficulties encountered in implementing RBD Act 1969.

- **Gujarat**: Most of the posts of Taluka/District Statistical Assistants are vacant out of total sanctioned posts. Registrars are not utilizing the powers under the section 15 powers of corrections and cancellation of entries.

- **Himachal Pradesh**: Local Registrars cum Panchayat Secretaries in concerned Panchayats are not posting vital events online regularly. Due to network issue, online registration of vital events could not be implemented in remote areas of the State. There is shortage of manpower in some of the registration units across the State.

- **Jharkhand**: Some difficulties are encountered in implementing the provisions of RBD Act and Rules in respect of delayed registration provisions. District Statistical Office faced problems in registration of births and deaths events reported through Intelligence Centers.

- **Jammu & Kashmir**: Non availability of funds for inspection of registration units in urban/rural units, organizing training programmes for CRS, publicity at State/Districts/Block levels etc. Lack of Inter departmental coordination in the state.

- **Karnataka**: Inadequacy of staff at all levels. Lack of administrative authority to the Chief Registrar over registration functionaries.

- **Kerala**: Pre occupation of Registrars and other functionaries with other duties. Damage caused to very old registration record. Non registration of large chunk of infant and child deaths particularly in rural areas.

- **Madhya Pradesh**: Vacant posts of Assistant Statistical Officer, Statistical Clerks and Clerks in various Municipal Corporations and Municipalities. Lack of control over Notifiers in the rural areas.

- **Maharashtra**: The people in the rural areas are yet to recognize the real need of registration. The Gram Sevaks who is Ex-officio Registrar of births and deaths, has to cover many villages due to vacant posts.

- **Mizoram**: The geographic location of the State has affected the registration process.

- **Nagaland**: Inadequate postal, transportation and communication facilities. Lack of remuneration for CRS functionaries and low level of awareness.

- **Punjab**: There is a shortage of staff at every level in the State and associated departments are facing difficulty in managing various affairs of registration of births and deaths.

- **Tamil Nadu**: Vacant post of primary Registrars.

- **Telangana**: Lack of Sub registrars in Municipalities. Large number of vacant posts of Panchayat Secretaries. Lack of travelling allowance budget for statistical personnel working at District level.

- **Tripura**: Issues have been arise related to online registration of births and deaths. There is a shortage of Staff at every level in the State and associated departments are facing difficulty in managing various affairs of registration of births and deaths.
Uttarakhand: Due to lack of manpower, difficulties encountered in implementation of RBD Act, 1969. Vacant post in birth-death registration cadre of Health department.

West Bengal: Lack of coordination among various departments.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli: Inadequate staff for monitoring the work of registration of births and deaths.

Puducherry: No difficulties encountered in implementing RBD Act 1969, since compulsory registration of vital events was prevalent during the French Rule.

2.12. Circulars/Guidelines issued by the Office of Registrar General India: The following circulars/guidelines during the year 2017 were issued from ORGI:-

"Non-display of Aadhaar/UID numbers in birth and death certificates i.e. in form no.5 and 6 respectively": On the basis of opinion given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court on display and uses of Aadhaar (UID) numbers for various purposes/services, this office issued a circular number 01/12/2014 VS (CRS) dated 03-05-2017 through which it was clarified that Aadhaar/UID numbers can be used as an optional document for the purposes of seeking the identity of the parents and need not be considered a mandatory requirement. Further, Aadhaar/UID number, if obtained, should have the consent of the concerned person for the aforesaid purposes. Wherever the State Governments are prescribing the use of Aadhaar/UID number, it is their responsibility to ensure that there is no display of Aadhaar/UID number in any form, impacting the individual’s privacy which is a punishable offense under the Aadhaar Act, 2016. The chief Registrar of births and deaths were requested to take necessary steps in the matter on priority basis and ensure that Aadhaar/UID number should not be displayed in the respective birth and death certificates.

"Requirement of Aadhaar number for Registration of Death of an Individual": It was observed that for disabling the Aadhaar number of dead people, the Aadhaar/UID number is required to be linked with the issuance of death certificate. As per the provisions of section 57 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016 and Regulations framed there under permits the use of Aadhaar number for establishing the identity of an individual for any purpose, this office issued a notification no. 1/12/2014 VS (CRS) dated 04-08-2017 through which, the Chief Registrar of births and deaths of the respective State/UT who are responsible for registration of birth and death were directed that the Aadhaar number will be required for the purpose of establishing the identity of the deceased for the purpose of Death registration. The Aadhaar number of the deceased is required at the time of registration of death and if the same is not known by the applicant then a certificate that the deceased person does not possess Aadhaar number to the best of his/her knowledge will be required along with the Aadhaar number of the applicant.

"Clarification on Requirement of Aadhaar number for Registration of Death of an Individual": To avoid any inconvenience to the general public, this office issued a clarification no. 1/12/2014 VS (CRS) dated 08-09-2017 in respect of Notification issued by this office dated 04-08-2017 through which it was clarified that the applicant may provide Aadhaar number or Enrolment ID number of the deceased, if available, and other details as sought in the application for the Death registration/certificate. In case Aadhaar number of the deceased is not available, it will be sufficient to get a declaration to that effect from the applicant. Similarly, the applicant may also provide his own Aadhaar number and Aadhaar numbers of spouse and parents, if they are available, for establishing their identities. The requirement of Aadhaar number, therefore, is not mandatory".
“Monitoring Vital Rates-Action to be taken”- It was decided by this office to monitor the registration levels on monthly basis and to calculate some of the vital rates through data of CRS in all States and UT’s both at district and at State level beginning 2018. The vital rates generated through CRS are exact and real data certified by registering authority and therefore legally admissible. In this connection, this office issued a circular no. 2/6/2017 VS (CRS) dated 03-11-2017 through which the chief Registrar of births and deaths were directed to ensure that month-wise data is compiled by the District Registrar for each district and a copy of the same is also sent to DCO’s for the purpose of the record. The DCO’s and Chief Registrar were directed to compile district-wise data and prepare monthly reports in the prescribed format and send the same to this office by 15th of every month.

The above circulars are available on ORGI website http://crsorgi.gov.in/circulars.html.