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 are required to submit an Annual Report on the working of the RBD Act to the respective State Governments. The Office of Registrar General of India consolidate/compile the working of said Act reports received from States/UT’s and release working of RBD Act report at National level. The aforesaid statutory Annual Report for the year 2018 has been received from 35 States and UTs except State of 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 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 for the State/UT. The Chief Registrars 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 2018 have been received from 140 missions of 116 countries only, covering 33588 births and 7107 deaths. Out of total registered births at the various missions during 2018, Embassy of Kuwait City in Kuwait accounted for 14.46 % births, Embassy of Abu Dhabi in United Arab Emirates 12.46% births and Embassy of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia 11.65% births. In case of total registered deaths at various missions, Embassy of Dubai in United Arab Emirates accounted for 20.06% deaths, Embassy of Riyadh in Saudi Arabia 19.80% deaths and Consulate General Jeddah in Saudi Arabia 16.10 % deaths in 2018. Details of information furnished by the Indian Consulates/Missions 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, 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 being convened regularly by the most of the States/ UTs.

During 2018, such meetings were held in 9 States/UTs namely Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura. 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 all the States/UTs. The following information regarding district level and below district level meetings during 2018 has been provided by the Chief Registrars in the respective annual report of State/UT:-

- **Andhra Pradesh**: 5 District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meetings were held in 2018. The registration of birth and death was also reviewed in the meetings conducted to DM & HOs and other department officials at State level.

- **Arunachal Pradesh**: District Level Coordination Committee meeting was conducted by the District Statistics Officer, Upper Subansiri District only during the period under report.

- **Assam**: No IDCC meeting was convened at district and block level in 2018. However, discussion on improvement of Civil Registration System and easy accessible to public through online application under Assam citizens services Act were held at higher level many times. In districts, the District Registrar’s are monitoring the CRS in DLCC meetings.

- **Bihar**: DLCC meeting are conducted regularly at district and block level. Various meetings at State, district and block level were held to review the progress of vital Statistics and to discuss the difficulties encountered during online registration of birth and death.

- **Chhattisgarh**: Six District Level Coordination Committee meetings were organized at district/ block level.

- **Goa**: Regular interaction on issues related to registration of birth and death with Departments such as Collectorate, Health & Family Welfare & NIC.

- **Gujarat**: The District Level Coordination Committees at district and block level have not been formed in the state. A proposal to form such committees has been initiated in the State.

- **Haryana**: Monthly meetings of registration officials are organized at district level in the first week of every month. In these meetings, monthly returns are collected and 12 monthly meeting of Statistical Assistants are also organized at State HQ level, Panchkula.

- **Himachal Pradesh**: DLCC meeting was conducted only in one district, Mandi.

- **Jammu & Kashmir**: Coordination Committee meeting at district, block level was not held during the year 2018.

- **Karnataka**: 26 District level and 376 Taluk level Coordination Committee meetings were convened during the year.

- **Madhya Pradesh**: District level coordination Committee meetings were held in 16 districts. No coordination committee meetings at block level were held during the year.
- **Maharashtra:** For active involvement of various departments, a state and district level review meeting was conducted by Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths during the meeting of all Bureau Chiefs and Program 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.

- **Mizoram:** District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meeting was not convened in the year 2018 Block Level Coordination Committee is not yet constituted.

- **Rajasthan:** 64 District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meetings were held during the year. However, no coordination committee meetings were conducted at block level.

- **Sikkim:** District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meeting was not held during the year 2018.

- **Tamil Nadu:** 6 review meetings with departments involved in the work of registration of birth and death in the State were convened during the year. The District Level Coordination Committee meetings were conducted in all 32 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.

- **Telangana:** District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meetings were conducted by the districts in 2018.

- **Tripura:** Monthly meetings with the registration authority of different medical Institutions were held during the year.

- **Uttarakhand:** 11 District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meetings were held during the year 2018.

- **Andaman & Nicobar 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:** District Registrar/Registrar Birth & Death had meeting with the six Registration Units & all Private Hospitals 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 2018.

2.5. **Computerization of Civil registration record/work:** The detail of information furnished by States/UTs on computerization of civil registration record and online registration is given below:-

- **Andhra Pradesh:** An uniform software developed by Office of Registrar General India (ORGI), New Delhi (www.crsorgi.gov.in) is being implemented in the Birth and Death registration units of all district in the state i.e Gram Panchayats, Govt. Health Facilities and Municipalities from
01-11-2015, 01-05-2016 & 01-12-2016 respectively except the district of West Godavari due to pending of security protocols and other technical requirements. The State portal (ubd.ap.gov.in) is being used in West Godavari district. 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 of record of births and deaths. In the state, online registration facility is available in the registration unit of Bomdila, West Kameng District/Yupia, Papumpare/Ziro, L. Subansiri/ Roing, L.D. Valley/Tezu, Lohit/Khosa, Tirap/Tawang, Tawang. Provision for registration facilities in other registration units are offline.

- **Assam:** 120 numbers of registration units had been covered with CRS online application. Out of this major Registration Units are Medical colleges and Hospitals, District Hospitals, Municipal Corporations.

- **Bihar:** The registration of birth and death is being done through ORGI uniform CRS software (www.crsorgi.gov.in). 91.30% births and 54.73% deaths were registered online during 2018 in the State.

- **Chhattisgarh:** In the State, out of total (17408) Registration Units, only 1.45% (253) Registration units are registering events online through ORGI uniform CRS portal (www.crsorgi.gov.in) covering only 35% of total registered events. Remaining Registration units are registering events manually and the Statistical parts are entered on software at district level to prepare analytical reports.

- **Goa:** All birth and death records in the State are computerized.

- **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 said web based application. All Gram Panchayats, municipalities and 3 municipal corporations have been covered under “e-Olakh” (GCRS). All the rural local bodies, urban bodies like municipalities and 3 municipal corporations have initiated issuance of computerized birth and death certificate using “e-Olakh” (GCRS). 5 municipal corporations have not been covered under e-Olakh as they have been using their own software. The digitization of records of birth and death from 2015 onwards has been completed in all rural and urban local bodies except Ahmedabad, Surat, Rajkot, Vadodara, Jamnagar Municipal Corporation.

- **Haryana:** In the State, the registration of birth and death is being done online using ORGI uniform CRS portal (www.crsorgi.gov.in) and computerized birth and death certificate are being issued by all the Registration Units. The Aadhaar linkage of new born to the birth registration is also started in the State. For online registration and Aadhaar linkage about 481 Laptop and 540 Tablets are provided to the Registration Units. Efforts have been made to link the birth and death registration to ensure its regular updation.
Himachal Pradesh: The registration of birth and death is being done using ORGI uniform CRS portal (www.crsorgi.gov.in). “96931” birth, “41612” death &“751” Infant Death have been registered through CRS Web Portal during 2018.

Jammu & Kashmir: All the registration Units within Municipal limit have reportedly been computerized for Civil Registration record and online registration. However, in rural areas the online registration and computerization of registration records has been partially initiated.

Karnataka: e-janMa software developed by NIC has been implemented as on uniform software throughout the state for carrying out on-line registration of births and deaths.

Kerala:
- Civil Registration has been computerized in Corporations, Municipalities and rural registration units, i.e. Gram Panchayat 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 up to the end of 2018. The process of implementation of the Kiosk 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 using ORGI uniform CRS portal (www.crsorgi.gov.in). During 2018, out of total registered birth (1486794) and death (424257), 93.76% (1394034) births and 97.32% (412914) death 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 digitization of birth and death registration record is completed up to record of year 2014 in 8 districts namely Mamit, Kolasib, Aizawl, Champhai, Serchhip, Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Siaha. Online registration of birth and death is not yet introduced in Mizoram.
Nagaland: Births & Deaths data is compiled through computerization in every district. Currently the Registration units in the village/block level are functioning manually only. Online registration at district level not functional due to connectivity issues.

Odisha: Online registration is being carried in 252 Rural Registration units out of 314 rural RU’s through ORGI uniform CRS software (www.crsorgi.gov.in) and out of 101 urban Registration Units, the online Registration of Births and Deaths have been functioning in 88 urban units. The web site for urban Registration is www.ulbodisha.gov.in.

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 SBS 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.

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 ‘Pahchan’.
- Under this web portal, 55000 E-mitra centers and around 1023 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: In the State, out of total 33 registration units, 6 units started online registration w.e.f. 01-01-2016 through ORGI uniform CRS portal (www.crsorgi.gov.in) and rest of 27 registration units are working offline. The monthly returns of registration of birth and death are entered, compiled and computed at State Head quarter using older software (developed in 2000) to generate statistical report of the State.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. 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. 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 Registration Units from 01.01.2018 in State CRS software and the certificates are downloaded from the web portal crstn.org.

Telangana: In the State as on Date (UBD), Unified Births and Deaths software is using in urban areas, which is developed by the NIC, and Certificates are issuing online by E-sevacentres.
Tripura: The work of online registration of births & deaths and reporting & monitoring of each event has been started through ORGI uniform CRS software (www.crsorgi.gov.in) in all over the State from 2016 onwards.

Uttar Pradesh: During 2018, the work of online registration of births & deaths was done through different software in the State namely e-Nagar Sewa, e-district portal and ORGI uniform CRS software (www.crsorgi.gov.in). In respect to digitization of old records, the district registration authorities were directed to digitize the 10 years old birth and death records.

Uttarakhand: The online registration of births & deaths is being done in almost all urban units and in few rural registration units. Efforts were made for speedy computerization of civil registration records.

West Bengal: The ORGI uniform CRS software (www.crsorgi.gov.in) has been implemented in the State for registration of birth and death and issuance of birth and death certificates.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands: The ORGI uniform CRS online software (www.crsorgi.gov.in) has been implemented in all the registration units’ w.e.f 01-01-2016 and all the old birth and death records has been uploaded in CRS web portal w.e.f Aug 1982.

Chandigarh: The records of Birth & Death are digitized from 1996 to till now and the earlier records are under process for digitization. From the year 2015, ORGI uniform CRS portal (www.crsorgi.gov.in) was launched in all the Government & Private Hospitals for registration of birth and death.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli: All the events of births and deaths occurring in the UT are being registered online through ORGI Uniform CRS software (www.crsorgi.gov.in) from 2016 onwards.

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

Delhi: The status of computerization is as follows:
- All local bodies have computerized the birth and death registration system resulting in improvement in the quality of service rendered to the public.
- All major Government / Private hospitals/ Nursing Homes (approx.900) have been provided the facility of online reporting of birth/ death events through Online Institutional Registration (OLIR) system, 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.
Online facility to take the birth/death certificates directly from website is also being provided by NDMC, North, East and South DMCs.

The Chief Registrar’s Office is operating a website ‘www.delhigovt.nic.in’ giving details of registration procedure, area wise registration centre, administrative machinery for redressal of grievances etc.

- **Lakshadweep**: All the 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. Proposal for digitization of old birth and death records from 1960 to 2014 is under process.

- **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:

#### Statement 3: Details of Penalties imposed by States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Penalties imposed on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>316 No. of prosecutions, 465 No. of offences (Rs.15662) (Rs.31570)</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.

- **Bihar**: During 2018, the number of prosecutions were initiated under section 23 in five districts namely Bhojpur, Saran, Jehanabad, Araria Banka.
➢ **Chhattisgarh**: During 2018, the number of prosecutions initiated under section 23 came to 23 in Bastar district.

➢ **Kerala**: During 2018, the maximum numbers of prosecutions (305) were launched in Pathanamthitta. The maximum number of offences (370) compounded in Malappuram Panchayat.

➢ **Rajasthan**: In the year 2018, the District Registrar imposed penalties under section 23 of the RBD Act, 1969 on Registrar for negligence of reporting events.

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

The States of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have 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 2018 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 year is given below:

### 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>N.A.</td>
<td>2647</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>2933</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>1257</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>2568</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*N.A.: Not Available*
The other States have furnished the following information regarding inspection:-

- **Arunachal Pradesh:** During the year, the registration units were inspected to ensure qualitative and quantitative improvement of registration work. The registration units were inspected in the jurisdiction of 13 districts namely Upper Subansiri, Changlang, Namsai, Lower Dibang Valley, Upper Siang, Lohit, Tirap, West Siang, East Siang, Kurung Kumey, Papumpare, Longding and West Kameng.

- **Assam:** No inspections were made in registration units during the year 2018.

- **Bihar:** During 2018, inspections of registration units were made in all 38 districts. Maximum number of units were inspected in Bhojpur(326) and Gaya (270) districts of Bihar.

- **Goa:** No inspections were made in registration units during the year 2018.

- **Haryana:** The District Registrars and Additional District Registrars are directed to conduct inspection of Registration Units in rural as well as urban areas of their respective district for ensuring both qualitative and quantitative improvement in registration work.

- **Jammu & Kashmir:** No inspection has been made on registration units under section -18 of the RBD Act, 1969 for 2018.

- **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. 1607 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 2018.

- **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:** Regular inspections of registration units are done as per the provisions of RBD Act, 1969. The State Head Quarter and District level officials/officers inspect those registration units on priority basis where registration level is low. During the year 2018, inspections of registration units were done in total 261 Registration Units covering 7 Districts namely Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Katni, Dewas, Neemuch, Ujjain and Burhanpur.

- **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 during the year 2018.

- **Odisha**: Two inspections were conducted in the state during the year.

- **Punjab**: Four inspections of urban registration units were conducted by the O/o Director Census Operations, Punjab and one inspection of urban unit was carried out by the officers of Chief Registrar's office in the year 2018. In addition to that District Registrars have been instructed to ensure the inspection of four rural and two urban registrations centers in a month so as to inspect all the registration units of the district at least once in a year.

- **Rajasthan**: In the year 2018, inspections were conducted in the rural and urban registration units by the District Statistical officers/officials and necessary directions and suggestions were given for the improvement of registration work. The Municipalities, Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayat’s were also inspected by the officers from State Head Quarter.

- **Sikkim**: Routine inspections of registration units and registration records for both qualitative and quantitative improvement of registration were done by the officials from the Headquarter during the year.

- **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 from time to time.

- **Uttarakhand**: Regular Inspections of the Registration Units were made by the appointed Registration authorities and suggestions and directions were given to resolve the problem faced by Registrar in registering event. The officer at district level inspected on an average of 7-8 Registration Units monthly. During the year, total 1247 inspections were conducted.

- **Uttar Pradesh**: During 2018, inspections of Registration Units (RU) were made by State coordinator and Data Processing Assistants for one day each in the district Muzaffarnagar (1 rural RU) and Meerut (1 urban RU). Two days inspection was conducted in the district Faizabad (11 urban RU), Firozabad (12 urban RU), Agra (8 urban RU) and Ambedkar Nagar( 9urban RU).. Three days inspection was also made in Sultanpur district covering 2 rural and 1 urban RU.

- **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**: No inspections were made in registration units during the year 2018.

- **Chandigarh**: Inspection was made in all Six Registration Units & Private Hospitals.

- **Dadra & Nagar Haveli**: 10 registration units were inspected during the month of September and October 2018.
- **Daman & Diu:** Regular inspections and field visits of all registration units in Daman and Diu districts were carried out during 2018.

- **Delhi:** Time to time inspections of registration units, Zonal Offices and Major hospitals were done by the officials/officers of head quarter of concerned local bodies to examine the working of Registration Units and ascertain the difficulties of public in registration and obtaining birth and death certificates.

- **Puducherry:** All Civil Registration centers in the union territory were inspected during the year 2018.

- **Lakshadweep:** No inspection has been made on registration units under section -18 of the RBD Act, 1969 for 2018.

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 details of training programmes organized in various States during the year 2018 are given below:-

- **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, 40 District level, 17 at Sub-division level and 109 training programmes at block level were organized during the year.

- **Chhattisgarh:** 103 training programmes are organized for civil registration functionaries at district and block level.

- **Gujarat:** The following training programmes are organized during 2018 in the State:-
  
  - Monthly meeting of registration officials are organized at the Taluka level, in the first week of every month by Taluka registrar. In these meetings, monthly returns are being collected by the Registrar of birth and death.
  - Meeting of Taluka Statistical Assistants are organized at district HQ every month. In these meetings, besides collecting the compiled information of monthly returns, participants are trained on day to day functioning of the system. Person from state HQ is also remain present turn by turn in such meeting.
- **Haryana:** Two trainings programmes for Additional District Registrars and Registrar functionaries are organized at Panchkula during 2018. The participants are trained about the online ORGI uniform CRS portal and about the provisions of RBD Act and Rules.

- **Himachal Pradesh:** CRS and MCCD training to the 223 CRS functionaries of health department were conducted on 04-10-2018 to 06-10-2018 and 12-11-2018 to 16-11-2018. Two(2) CRS training programmes were organized by DC District Kinnaur on dated 05-02-2018 & 06-02-2018.

- **Jharkhand:** 24 District level and 198 block level training programmes were organized during the year, which were attended by 3060 and 1584 participants respectively from District and block level.

- **Karnataka:** For improving the civil registration system, District Statistical Officers conducted 162 training programmes in various districts for the district officials.

- **Madhya Pradesh:** Regular training programmes on Civil Registration System are organized in the State. In all, 20 training programmes were organized during the year which was attended by 1200 participants.

- **Mizoram:** The training programmes were held during the months of November and December at 9 centers namely Aizawl, Kolasib, Champhai, Mamin, Serchhip, Lunglei, Chawngte, Lawngtlai and Saiha. Participation on the part of local Registrars in these training were up to the mark with around 95% attendance.

- **Nagaland:** During 2018, the orientation training course on Medical certification of cause of death has been conducted in all district head Quarter. In this Training, participants were also sensitized about various provisions of RBD Act and Nagaland RBD Rules and the need to report the specific cause of death as required in the format.

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

- **Sikkim:** Training of the registration functionaries on civil registration of births and deaths was not conducted during 2018 but the complaints and the complications faced were discussed during the inspection visit and meetings at districts.

- **Tamil Nadu:** All the primary registrars and the persons-in-charge for reporting the events in all institutions were trained on the new CRS software during 2018. About 20037 CRS functionaries were trained during 2018 with the financial sanction of NHM.

- **Uttar Pradesh:** The data entry operators were trained in three batches during a training workshop organized in September-October, 2018 at Lucknow. At State level, four training programme of one day each was organized for trainers at DCO office, Lucknow on submission of monthly information in prescribed proforma vide circular no. 2/6/2017 VS (CRS) dated 03-11-2017 which was attended by 4 officers/officials involved in registration work from all Districts. Thereafter, 3
training programme were organized in each district. In total, 229 training programmes were organized during 2018 in the State.

- **Uttarakhand:** Regular training programmes on Civil Registration System were organized in the State at all district level. During the year, 157 training programmes were organized for the Registrar’s, Notifiers/Informants on online registration and issuance of certificate through CRS web portal, which was attended by 4719 participants.

- **West Bengal:** During 2018, sub-district level trainings regarding provisions of RBD Act and Rules along with online training on ORGI uniform CRS software were conducted where necessary.

- **Chandigarh:** Three training programmes were organized for Civil Registration Functionaries during the year 2018.

- **Daman & Diu:** Regular trainings to the registration functionaries were carried out in both the districts.

- **Delhi:** Sixteen (16) training programmes were organized for Civil Registration Functionaries at the level of officers of local bodies.

- **Puducherry:** Civil registration functionaries training programme was conducted on 14.12.2018 during the year.

No training programmes on Civil Registration System were organized in 15 States/UT’s during the year 2018 namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

2.9. **Publicity efforts for improving Registration of Births and Deaths:** Lack of awareness about 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:-

- **Andhra Pradesh:** Publicity on Civil Registration program has been taken up in the State by way of telecasting TV Spots at Railway Stations through the funds released by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2018-19. The following steps were taken to create awareness on registration of birth and death during 2018:-
  - District Collectors have been requested to instruct Tahsildars / Municipal Commissioners to ensure display of posters in all public places and to instruct the Panchayat
Secretaries/VROs to give publicity through “TOM – TOM” on Reporting of Births and Deaths at the village level frequently.

- Commissioner, Women & Child Department, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada was requested to issue instructions to Project Directors to arrange for distribution and display of posters at Anganwadi Centers and to ensure Anganwadi workers notify Births / Deaths regularly to village Secretaries.

- **Arunachal Pradesh:** Publicity efforts made by the District Statistics Officer, Upper Subansiri, East Siang, Kurungkumey, Papumpare and Lohit Districts through pamphlets banners, Sarkar AapkeDwar etc.

- **Assam:** NHM, Assam had taken publicity measures throughout their different beneficiary schemes.

- **Bihar:** The State Government carried out publicity on the importance of registration of births and deaths by putting wall hangers, banners and posters etc. in fairs (“Melas”) like Pitarpaksh Mela, Shravani Mela and Harihar Mela and others in various part of the State. At district level, on the occasion of national festivals, the importance of registration of birth and death was spread through tableaux (“Jhakiya”).

- **Chhattisgarh:** The state Government had taken publicity measures for improvement of civil registration system in the State using posters and pamphlets.

- **Goa:** No publicity efforts were made by the State in the year 2018, since the registration of birth and death is cent percent. All registration units are linked with medical institutions/Directororate of Health services through which publics are made aware of registration of Births & Deaths.

- **Gujarat:** The Registrar of births and deaths are sensitized to improve registration to achieve cent percent implementation of online registration of births and deaths. Publicity efforts are 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 are exhibited in front of all registration units.

- **Haryana:** In order to strengthen the civil registration system, various activities are conducted under NRHM PIP during year 2018 and Rs. 38.54 lakhs were sanctioned for this purpose.

- **Himachal Pradesh:** At district Kullu every update has been published in national and local newspapers for proper implementation of RBD Act 1969 and department website is updated accordingly. Publicity is also made through BMOs in the meeting and through Asha workers to further make aware the general public in some districts. Registrar of rural & urban units was being sensitized to improve registration in order to achieve 100% implementation of online registration of Birth & Death.

- **Jammu & Kashmir:** Publicity efforts were made for improving registration of births & deaths by the elected members of the Cantonment board & Housing and Urban Developments departments.
Kerala: In creating awareness among the public regarding the importance and necessity of registration of vital events, various publicity measures were taken such as:-

- Arranged publicity measures through Doordarshan and All India radio.
- 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.

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 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.

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.
An appeal on the importance of registration of births and deaths were released in local Newspapers by all District Collectors.

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 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: The following publicity measures were taken by the State:

- All District Registrar’s were informed to create awareness on the extension of time limit for entering the name in the birth record.
- A video clipping on CRS was prepared and circulated to all registration functionaries to create awareness on the important of getting RCH ID by every eligible couple and it is being captured in CRS software to create a linkage between CRS and PICME software to track the MCH services and Immunization of the child is properly provided to the mother and infant.
- IEC martial (Pamphlet) containing the message on CRS and its linkage with the PICME software was displayed in all e-sevaicentres.
- A name board containing the name of the Registrar and the working time of the Registrar in all Government Institutions were displayed to create awareness on the availability of the Registrar inside the hospital premises.
- All district Collectors were requested to give press release on the new CRS common software and the issue of birth/death certificates in CRS software alone is valid from 01.01.2018.

Tripura: During 2018, wide publicity regarding importance in registration of births & deaths were made in the youth festival by hoarding.

Uttarakhand: Publicity measures focused on importance and mandatory registration of births and deaths in the State.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Intensive efforts were made by the Health department for strengthening the effective internal mechanism of CRS in the Island.

Chandigarh: For the improvement of registration of birth and death in the UT, boards have been installed in all hospitals and regular meetings were conducted with Sub-Registrar of birth and death of all Registration Units.
Daman & Diu: 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 2018, 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 2018 in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

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.

All 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 2018, only 25 States/ UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry and Lakshadweep have furnished the requisite information. The State of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have not furnished the breakup of birth & death certificate issued under Section 12 & 17 of the Act and the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have not furnished the breakup of birth & death certificate issued under Section 17 of the Act. The State of Bihar, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand and UT of Chandigarh and Lakshadweep have not furnished the details of birth & death certificate issued under Section 17 of the Act, although such details are given under Section 12 of the Act. The information in respect of issuance of extract/certificate is given below:-
### Statement 5: Details of Certificate/extract issued under section 12 & 17 of RBD Act

<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>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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**NA: Not Available**

#### 2.11. Difficulties encountered in implementation of the Act

Some 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.

- **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**: Non availability of CRS fund in state budget for which publicity, trainings, inspections could not be conducted. There is shortage of computer skilled personnel in registration units.
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.


Gujarat: Most of the posts of Taluka/District Statistical Assistants are vacant out of total sanctioned posts. Registrars are not utilizing the powers vested under the section 15 of the RBD Act, 1969 regarding corrections and cancellation of entries in birth and death record.

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. There have been no financial assistances from Center & State Govt. to meet out the expenditure towards Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and other CRS related activities during the year 2018.

Jharkhand: Some difficulties are encounter in implementing the provisions of RBD Act and Rules in respect of delayed registration provisions. Difficulties in implementing ORGI uniform CRS software in the State.

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

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.

Odisha: There is shortage of staff in the State.
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.

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 arising 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 and training, difficulties encounter in implementation of RBD Act, 1969. Vacant post in birth-death registration cadre of Health department.

Uttar Pradesh: Vacant post of Assistant Statistical officer. Additional Statistical officer etc..

West Bengal: Lack of coordination among various departments and shortage of manpower at district and block level.

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 2018 were issued from ORGI:-

- “Clarification on making/changing entries in birth record of children taken on adoption through Institutions (Adoption Agencies)”: In respect of adoptions made through adoption Agencies, the M/o Women and Child Development has revised its guidelines and notified in Gazette Notification dated 04-01-2017 as ‘Adoption Regulations 2017’ wherein removes the clause of production of adoption deed for adoption through Adoption Agencies and mentioned that production of adoption order of the court is sufficient for registration of birth of child adopted through Adoption Agencies. In this reference, this office reviewed the matter and decided not to insist the public for production of adoption deed for registration of birth of child adopted through Adoption Agencies. This office requested all Chief Registrar of birth and deaths vide circular no. 1/7/2011 VS (CRS) dated 31-01-2018 to direct the concerned local registration authority to register such birth event and make necessary changes/corrections on the basis of adoption order of the court only and issue birth certificate of the adopted child on priority basis.

- “Inclusion of details of widow in the death records of her husband”: The Hon’ble Supreme Court directed to constitute an expert committee by judgement dated 11-08-2017 passed against a Writ Petition(c) No. 659/2007. The para 2.1(a) of the report submitted by said expert committee pertains to common database of widows which relates to registration of death, requires that on
registration of death of a male, the name, age and contact details of the widow should also be recorded to ensure that the name of the widow is compulsorily mentioned in the death certificate of her husband. In this respect, it was decided to add two more columns of ‘Age of husband/wife’ and ‘Contact details of husband/wife’ in addition to column of ‘Name of husband/wife’ in the legal part of existing death reporting form. The Chief Registrar of birth and deaths of all States/UT’s were requested vide this office circular no. 11/4/2014 VS (CRS) dated 30-05-2018 to amend the relevant State rule to include the said columns in death reporting form.

- **“Deletion of names of Dead Elector from Electoral Roll”**- On the basis of request received from Deputy Election Commissioner, Election Commission of India regarding sharing of the data on registered deaths on a monthly basis in order to remove the dead electors from the Electoral Roll, this office issued a circular vide number 11/4/2018 VS (CRS) dated 12-06-2018 through which Rule 9 of the Registration of Electoral Rules, 1960 was referred, wherein it is obligatory on the part of Registrar of births and deaths to furnish the information related to dead voters to the concerned Electoral Registration Officer at least twice in a year. The Chief Registrar of births and deaths of all States/UT’s were requested to issue necessary directions to all the District Registrar’s and local Registrar’s of births and deaths in this respect and ensure that the information on relevant data fields from the death register be sent to the concerned Electoral registration Officer.

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