

CONTENTS

Report on the working of registration of births & deaths
Act 1969 for the year 2015

1. Vital Statistics by District
 - i. Rural areas
 - ii. Urban areas
2. Number of Births, Deaths and Infant Deaths by Sex,
Maternal Deaths and Still Birth Registered
3. Number of Births, Deaths and Infant Deaths by Sex, Maternal Deaths
and Still Birth Registered (Combined)
4. Vital Rate by Districts
5. Vital Statistics for towns with population 30,000 and above
6. Number of Live Births by type Attention at Delivery
7. Number of Deaths by types of Medical Attention received
8. Number of Deaths by Age and Sex
9. Deaths by Causes, Age and Sex Medically Certified for 19 Major Causes
10. Vital Statistics by Religion
11. Vital Statistics by Months and Sex
12. Live Births Order and Age of Mother:
 - i. Rural areas
 - ii. Urban areas
13. Live Births by Order and Literacy of Mother:
 - i. Rural areas
 - ii. Urban areas
14. Live Births by Order and Literacy of Father:
 - i. Rural areas
 - ii. Urban areas
15. Live Births by Births Order and Occupation of Father:
 - i. Rural areas
 - ii. Urban areas
16. Live Births by Birth Order and Father's Religion:
 - i. Rural areas
 - ii. Urban areas
17. Deaths by Occupation and Sex:
18. Infants Deaths by Age
19. Maternal Deaths by Age
20. Time gap in Registration of Live Births and Deaths.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS ACT 1969 FOR THE YEAR 2015.

Registration of Births & Deaths in Nagaland is implemented as per the Nagaland Registration of Births & Deaths model Rules 1999. These Rules were framed & amended based on the Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969. This report covers details of the registration procedures, difficulties experienced, shortfalls and efforts made for the improvement of the registration system in the State.

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE, ITS BOUNDARIES AND REVENUE DISTRICTS.

Nagaland lies between 25°60 and 27°40 latitude North of Equator and between the longitudinal lines 93°20E and 95°15E. The State is bounded on the east by Myanmar, on the South by Manipur, on the west and north by Assam and on the north-east by Arunachal Pradesh.. The Topography is marked by hilly ranges. The altitude varies between 194 metres and 3048 metres. Most of the thousand and odd villages stand at 1000 to 2000 metres above the sea level.

2. AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Nagaland is the sixteenth state of the Indian Union which attained statehood on the 1st December, 1963. The state covers an area of 16,579 sq. km.

The State, at present comprises of eleven districts headed by Deputy Commissioner, Eighty-two Sub-Divisions, out of which fifteen independent Sub-Division are headed by Additional Deputy Commissioners, twenty by Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) and sixty three by Assistant Commissioner (E.A.C) Headquarters. There are seventy four Rural Development Blocks having 1137 villages out of which twenty eight villages are uninhabited. There are nine Census towns. The State Capital Kohima is situated at an altitude of 1,444 metres. Dimapur town is the main commercial town which is linked by Rail /Road and Air etc.

Other features of the state according to 2011 Census are as under:

1. Population	1978502
2. i. Males	1024649
ii. Females	953853
iii. Urban Population	570966
iv. Rural Population	1407536
3. Growth rate	-0.56
4. Sex- ratio (female per 1000 males)	931
5. Literate population	1342434
6. Percentage of literacy	79.6
7. Density of population (per sq. Km)	119
8. Number of villages (inhabited)	1137
9. Official languages	English
10. Highest Peak	Mount Saramati (3840 metres)
11. Tribes:	Angami, Ao, Chakesang, Chang, Khiamniungan, Kuki, Konyak, Kachari, Lotha, Phom, Pochury, Rengma, Sumi, Sangtam, Yimchungrü, Zeliang.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE REGISTRATION MACHINERY AT VARIOUS LEVELS.

The revamped Model Registration of Births & Deaths Rules, 1999 introduced by the Government of India was adopted in the State which was notified through the Gazette Notification dated 30-9-2000 and thereby introduced the "Nagaland Registration of Births & Deaths (Amendment) Rules 1999 replacing the State RBD Rules 1972.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics has been functioning as the Nodal department for implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths scheme in the State since 1974.

The Registration hierarchy in the State at various levels as under:

A. STATE LEVEL:

1. Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths - Secretary, Economics & Statistics
2. Addl. Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths - Director of Economics & Statistics.
3. Deputy Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths - Deputy Director of Economics & Statistics.

B. DISTRICT LEVEL

1. District Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths - Deputy Commissioner concerned
2. District Registrar of Births & Deaths - District Statistical Officer concerned
3. Circle Registrar of Births & Deaths - Concerned SDEO of the Jurisdiction.

C. LOCAL LEVEL

1. Registrar of Births & Deaths in Rural areas - Head Teacher of Govt. Primary School (Concerned)
2. Registrar of Births & Deaths in Urban areas - Statistical Computer/Sub-Inspector of Economics & Statistics
3. Military/Para Military areas - Organizational Officer.
4. Medical Institutions (Govt./Private) - Statistical Computer/Field Assistant of Economics & Statistics

4. REGISTRATION CENTRES: There are 1417 registration centers functioning in the State as of April 2015. Out of these 1367 are in the rural areas and 50 in the urban areas.

(1) **Rural Registration centers:** In the Rural Areas a registration unit has been set up in each recognized village of the State, manned by the Head Teacher of Government Primary School as the Registrar of births & deaths for their concerned village with effect from 1-12-2006.

(2) **Urban Registration centers:** In the Urban Areas (District Headquarters) a Registration Unit has been set up in the office of the District Registrar of births & deaths (District Statistical Officer). Besides, a registration unit has also been opened in all the Govt. District Hospitals for registering all vital events occurring in Medical Institutions. A registration unit has been opened in Kohima Town Municipal office and in Dimapur Municipal office.

The department of Economics & Statistics had attached Statistical staff at the rank of computer /Field Assistant of Statistics to function as the Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Urban Registration units.

5. REGISTRATION PROCEDURE: Events are registered as per the rules provided in the various sections of the Act by the Registrars concerned. According to the Section 8 and 9 of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969, Birth, Death and Still Birth can be registered only by the Registrar of the area of the place of its occurrence. Events occurred in Urban and Rural area can be registered at the following places.

(1) *Urban Area:* In Urban area events can be registered in the concerned District Registrars' office/Municipal Offices and Medical Institutions where registration centers had been set up.

In urban areas head of the household, in case of domiciliary event and incharge of institution, in case of institutional events, are responsible to report the vital events to the concerned Registrar.

Events occurring in Government Medical Institutions will be registered in the Institution itself with the Registrar of births & deaths attached to the concerned Institution.

(2) *Rural Areas:* In rural areas of the state, the ASHA's, Gaunburas, Anganwadi & Dhai workers has been made responsible to further report these events to the village Registrar. Events can also be reported directly to the Registrar by the head of the household. Of late, the ASHA's has been designated as notifiers of Births & Deaths under notification No NRHM/NL/15-15/CRS/2012-13/3521 Dated 19th November 2012.

6. INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE:

The latest IDCC Meeting was held on 24th Sept 2015.

A. State Level Co-ordination Committee on Registration of Births & Deaths

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Secretary, Economics & Statistics and Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths, Nagaland, Kohima. | Chairman |
| 2. Director of Economics & Statistics & Addl. Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths, Nagaland, Kohima. | Member/
Secretary |
| 3. Director, Rural Development, Nagaland, Kohima. | Member |
| 4. Director, Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima. | Member |
| 5. Principal Director, Health & family Welfare, Nagaland, Kohima. | Member |
| 6. Director of Information & Public Relations, Nagaland, Kohima | Member |
| 7. Director of School Education, Nagaland, Kohima. | Member |
| 8. Director, Social Security & Welfare, Nagaland, Kohima. | Member |
| 9. Addl. Director, Economics & Statistics and Joint Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths | Member |
| 10. Deputy Director, Economics & Statistics & Deputy Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths, Nagaland, Kohima. | Member |

B. District Level Co-ordination Committee of Births & Deaths

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner & District Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths | Chairman |
| 2. District Statistical Officer and District Registrar of Births & Deaths | Member/
Secretary |
| 3. District Medical Superintendent/ Civil Surgeon | Member |
| 4. District Education Officer | Member |
| 5. District Information & Public Relation Officer | Member |

7. MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH:

Medical Certification of causes of Death has been implemented under section 10(3) of Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969. The scheme on Medical Certification of causes of Death has been introduced in the year 1976 in Nagaland. This Scheme is presently being implemented only in the urban areas of the state, where majority of the medical institutions are functioning. At present eight (8) Government hospitals are covered under the scheme.

Medical Institutions functioning in the rural areas are not yet covered under MCCD. In these institutions though the treatment is available, deaths reported are almost negligible. It may be due to the fact that, the most serious patients are referred from rural institutions to urban institutions, in the absence of proper treatment facilities.

8. TRAINING ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH.

The Office of the Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths in collaboration with the Directorate of Medical & Health Services conducted orientation training course for the Medical Officers and Coders in all the District headquarters during 2015. In this Training participants were 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.

9. ISSUE OF BIRTH & DEATH CERTIFICATES:

The extract from birth and death register is issued on Form No. 5 and 6 respectively under Section 12 and 17 of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969. Prescribed fee is however charged for the issue of such extract as per Rule 9 of the Nagaland Registration of Births & Deaths Rules 1999. Registrars of both rural and urban areas were directed to issue certificate under Section 12 to each and every informant reporting event in time.

i. Delayed Registration:

Section 13 of RBD Act 1969 and Under Rule 9(1) (2) (3) of the Nagaland Registration of Births & Deaths (Amendment) Rules 1999 lays down the procedure for registration of vital events reported after the expiry of stipulated normal reporting period which are as below:

SL. No.	Time limit for delayed registration	Formalities needed to observed	Late fee
1	1 to 21 days of occurrence	-	Free registration
2	21 - 30 days of occurrence	Permission of the Registrar	Rs 10/- (two)
3	After 30 days but within one year of occurrence	Production of an affidavit made before a notary public, inquiry report of the concerned Registrar, prove of date of birth/death, residence proof.	Rs 20/- (five)
4	After one year of occurrence	1. An order of the first class Magistrate or a presidency Magistrate. 2. Inquiry report of the concerned Registrar, Proof of date of birth, residence proof.	Rs 30/- (ten)

10. MAINTENANCE AND RECORDS

The local Registrars are required to maintain the record of all births, deaths and still births in separate registers. Every year on the first of January, new Registers are opened by the local Registrars. The registers related to rural registration centers are transferred to the District Registrar's Office for maintaining on permanent basis after the close of the year. Efforts are required to preserve these historical records considering its legal value.

11. PUBLICITY: The Department has been taking various steps for publicizing on the importance of Registration of Births & Deaths, which were exhibited to the public in the form of Posters, Pamphlets, Wall hangers, Billboards etc. with the messages of Births & Deaths. More Publicity Campaigns on Registration of Births & Deaths is required to create awareness on the importance of Registration of Births & Deaths.

12. TRAINING & INSPECTION: The Department has been conducting trainings for the Registrars & Notifiers of Births & Deaths at least once in a year with the financial assistance provided by the ORGI. The trainings are imparted by resource persons deputed from the Department. The training is aimed at 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.

13. INSPECTION: Inspection to selected Registration units were done from time to time from the headquarter office. The District Registrars and Circle Registrars were instructed to carry out inspection of the Registration units under their respective jurisdictions. Owing to huge number of Registration units, cent percent inspection could not be undertaken during the year 2015.

14. PRINTING OF FORMS & REGISTERS: During 2015 the forms and certificates and register of births, deaths and still births were made available, in time and in sufficient quantity, to all the Registration centers both in the rural and urban areas through the District Registrars (DSOs).

15. PROSECUTION AND COMPOUNDING OFFENCES.

There was no report on prosecution of compounding during 2015.

16. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT.

Implementation of the Registration of Birth & Deaths in the State is hindered by the following factors:

1. Inadequate postal facilities.
2. Inadequate transportation/communication facilities.
3. low level of awareness.
4. Lack of remuneration for CRS functionaries.

17. COMPARATIVE ACHIEVEMENT Births & Deaths registered in Rural and Urban areas of the State for the last five years have been presented in the following table:

SL. NO.	YEAR	AREA	Number of Births Registered	Number of Deaths Registered
1	2004	Rural	23433	3180
		Urban	21696	2869
		Total	45129	6049
2	2005	Rural	24595	3383
		Urban	22684	2966
		Total	47279	6349
3	2006	Rural	21852	3362
		Urban	20395	2842
		Total	42247	6204
4	2007	Rural	22271	3378
		Urban	19833	2819
		Total	42104	6197
5	2008	Rural	26697	4216
		Urban	22436	3131
		Total	49133	7347
6	2009	Rural	22938	3487
		Urban	19741	2978
		Total	42679	6465
7	2010	Rural	21937	3141
		Urban	19806	3064
		Total	41743	6205
8	2011	Rural	25675	3884
		Urban	20017	3169
		Total	45692	7053
9	2012	Rural	25682	3848
		Urban	20027	3148
		Total	45709	6996
10	2013	Rural	25721	3876
		Urban	20048	3180
		Total	45769	7056

11	2014	Rural	37602	1052
		Urban	21348	923
		Total	58950	1975
12	2015	Rural	30903	708
		Urban	48636	1361
		Total	79539	2069

18. GENERAL REMARKS: The Level of registration has considerably improved in the urban areas with the persistent efforts of the staff deployed for the purpose and the organizational measures taken in the recent years.

19. CONCLUSION. For the successful implementation of the provisions of Registration of Births & Deaths, the present system of imparting trainings as well as special trainings for low performing RD Blocks at regular intervals should continue with the financial assistance from the ORGI. Large scale publicity campaign on the importance of Registration of Births and Deaths are required to create awareness among the people especially in the Rural and remote areas of the state for which financial assistance from the ORGI is imperative. There is the need to locate the problem of submission of reports from the Registration in the light of prevailing condition in the State.