

DRAFT PAPER

VILLAGE-LEVEL BIRTH RECORDS: A CASE STUDY

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STUDYING VILLAGE ECONOMIES IN INDIA A COLLOQUIUM ON METHODOLOGY

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1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is an empirical study of village birth records in India, using data from the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI) conducted by the Foundation for Agrarian Studies as a point of reference.

Birth records are a useful starting point in a study of the overall administrative records of a village. The National Statistical Commission of India states that the Civil Registration System (CRS)¹ has the potential to provide estimates of vital rates for district level and below and form the basis for planning health and family welfare programmes at the local level as required by the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the constitution. However, the CRS suffers from problem of poor coverage and quality.² In fact, the Sample Registration Survey has shown up the low coverage of the CRS, especially in rural areas. The coverage of actual birth registration at national level was said to be only 55 percent in 1995.

Subsequently, the High Level Expert Committee on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development³ examined the village databases available. As for birth records at the village level, the Committee found that the registers maintained by Anganwadi workers provide records of better quality than the birth registers of the CRS.

Background and context

In India, civil registration was first introduced in the last century mainly as an aid to public health administration. However, registration was kept voluntary and different provinces had

¹ Registrar General, India (1996), Registrar General, India (1998), Registrar General, India (1999a), Registrar General, India (1999b), Registrar General, India (2001), United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (2001).

² National Statistical Commission (2001), Para 2.7.8 and 9.3.27.

³ Government of India (2006)

different legislations and there was no standardisation of concepts, definitions and classifications. Various Commissions and Committees have reviewed the civil-registration-based vital statistics system in the past. The enactment of the “Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969” replacing all diverse laws that existed on the subject, and the Model Rules framed under the Act, introduced a uniform piece of legislation to overcome the problems of multiplicity of Acts and Rules that existed in the country. The Act provides for compulsory registration of births and deaths in the country.

The RBD Act has provided for a hierarchical set-up for the registration machinery in the country, headed by the Registrar General of India at the Centre. There are District Registrars in the districts and Registrars and Sub-registrars for registering births and deaths occurring in the area allotted to them within a district. In rural Maharashtra, where our study village is located, the gram Sevak, the panchayat Secretary employed by the State government, concurrently serves as a Registrar.

As mentioned earlier, the National Statistical Commission points out that the Civil Registration System is deficient and suffers from poor coverage and quality in registration. As Table A-1 in Appendix indicates, only 55 per cent of the births were estimated to have been registered during the year in India as a whole, though the levels of registration vary widely across the States. The estimate is based on the Sample Registration System as a means of validating the coverage of the CRS. The level of birth registration estimated for 1995 was 80.3 per cent.

The Registrar General, India (1999) pointed out lack of awareness about registration in general public about the statutory requirement to register as one of the reasons for under-registration. The Registrar General, India (1999) also pointed out that there is general apathy of the public in rural areas and in low income groups, as no personal benefits are perceived from registration (p. 23).

Anganwadi is a child-care and mother-care centre in India started in India in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program with financial and technical assistance from the UNICEF and the World Bank. The Anganwadi offers supplementary feeding facilities for children in the 0-6 age group, pregnant women and lactating mothers, pre-school

facilities for children aged three to six, maternal and child health care services like immunization and vitamin supplements and nutrition and health education for mothers. Anganwadi workers are to maintain registers and records containing details of population, births and deaths, pregnancies, immunization of children, etc. in collaboration with the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM).

As mentioned, the High Level Expert Committee on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development has suggested that registers maintained by the Anganwadi workers have the potential to provide a basis for the village level database for local level development [Government of India (2006), p.17]. Since the Anganwadi birth register is intended to cover births of all children resident in a village, it is potentially a very useful source of data for planning health and family welfare programmes at the village level.

This study will attempt to clarify the status of the two types of birth records, using PARI data as a point of reference. The examination made by the National Statistical Commission adopted an exclusively macro-level view, using the estimate based on the Sample Registration System as a means of validating the coverage of the CRS. However, it does not give us micro-level information on the social contexts at the village around the birth records.⁴ In this respect the High Level Expert Committee on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development concentrates on the social contexts of the village but has not yet made an empirical study on the quality of village birth records.

This study is related to a broader issue. A birth record is a particular kind of administrative record. Administrative records and survey data are the two major sources of official data, and as such, play an important role in modern statistical system.⁵ Administrative registers maintained by the Nordic welfare states are so advanced that they can substitute for almost all survey data, including censuses.⁶ In contrast, most other countries in the world, whose administrative records are much less sophisticated than those of Nordic countries, have an “unrecorded” or “non-observed” economy.⁷ The concern with the use of administrative

⁴ Okabe, J. (2004), p. 21.

⁵ The first scholar to pay attention to the record base statistics was a German statistician, Georg von Mayr. He defined the record base statistics as ‘sekundäre Statistik’ (secondary statistics) for the first time. See Mayr, Georg von (1914), S.56.

⁶ Thygesen, Lars (1995)

⁷ Bloem, A., and Shrestha (2000), OECD (2002).

records has been growing in the contemporary world.⁸ The National Statistical Commission of India has found that the major deficiencies in the areas of socio-economic statistics are attributable largely to the collapse of the administrative statistical system.⁹ India has a well-established National Sample Survey network,¹⁰ but that cannot easily compensate for the deficiencies of the administrative statistical system, particularly considering the demand for decentralised databases for small areas such as villages.¹¹

2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of our study was to conduct a micro-level discrepancy analysis, comparing each and every birth event recorded in the administrative records in a village with the corresponding person in the PARI's census type database. We attempted to assess the effectiveness in registration of births by the CRS in the village of Warwat Khanderao in Buldhana district of Maharashtra. We pursued the socio-economic background of those villagers who stayed out of birth registers, and the question of why some births were not registered. We also attempted a preliminary assessment of the potential of village-level birth records for the purpose of micro level planning.

3. VILLAGE PROFILE

1. Location of the village

The village Warwat Khanderao belongs to Sangrampur *tehsil* of Buldhana district in Maharashtra. The nearest town, Shegaon, is 20 km from the village and is connected by road. The village does not have a Primary Health Centre (PHC) or any other medical facilities.

⁸ For the discussion in Europe, see Conference of European Statisticians (2003), Hoffmann, Eivind (1995).

Japan's Society of Economic Statistics has for several decades discussed the data collection procedures not only from the purely technical and administrative point of view, but also from the viewpoint of social context around them, including various social relations around or between the state and civil society. The use of administrative records in these contexts has been discussed in this Society. For a review, see, The Society of Economic Statistics, Japan (2006), pp. 90-105.

⁹ See, in particular, National Statistical Commission(2001), Para 2.7.3, 9.1.4, 9.1.5 and 14.3.10. The National Statistical Commission (2001) states that 'over the years, the Administrative Statistical System has been deteriorating and has now almost collapsed in certain sectors. The deterioration had taken place at its very roots namely, at the very first stage of collection and recording of data, and has been reported so far in four sectors: agriculture, labour, industry and commerce. The foundation on which the entire edifice of Administrative Statistical System was built appears to be crumbling, pulling down the whole system and paralysing a large part of the Indian Statistical System. This indisputably is the major problem facing the Indian Statistical System today.' (Para 14.3.10).

¹⁰ National Statistical Commission (2001) emphasize that 'the employment of these surveys [National Sample Surveys] as an alternative system to the failing Administrative Statistical System will divert attention from the solution of the real systemic problem of the decentralised Indian Statistical System.' (Para 14.3.17)

¹¹ National Statistical Commission (2001) suggests that 'for the variables, on which the data are not compiled and updated periodically based on regular administrative records or frequent sample surveys, but data on which are necessary for planning at district and lower levels, attempt should be made to estimate them through the use of small area estimation techniques, since the present large scale sample surveys usually provide estimates of various parameters only at State and National levels.' (Para 9.2.22) As for the small area estimation techniques, see Rao, J. N. K. (2003).

2. Population and demographic features

During the 2007 PARI survey 250 households in the village with a population of 1308 persons were resident in the village. The number of females per 100 males was 99. There were 130 children in the village aged five years or less.

3. Literacy levels

There are a primary school and a middle school in the village that give education up to class 7. The literacy level of the population in 2007 is given in Table 1.

Item	Male	Female	All
Number of persons	570	572	1142
Number of literates	475	375	850
Literacy rates	83	66	74

Source: Survey data, 2007.

4. Occupational structure

The village is primarily dependent on agriculture with 84 per cent of the work force dependent on agriculture for its livelihood (Table 2). Within the agricultural work force, 69 per cent were cultivators and 15 per cent were agricultural labourers. The shares of non-agricultural labourers and salaried employees were negligible.

Category	Male	Female	All	Share (%)
Cultivator	258	197	455	68.7
Agricultural labourer	35	64	99	15.0
Non-agricultural labourers	8	0	8	1.2
Driver	9	0	9	1.4
Teacher	3	0	3	0.5
Supervisor	3	3	6	0.9
Technical services	8	0	8	1.2
Small shops	17	4	21	3.2
Fisherman	1	0	1	0.2
Personal services	1	0	1	0.2
Other manual work	8	2	10	1.5
Business	2	1	3	0.5
Artisans	2	0	2	0.3
Professionals and private salaried jobs	7	0	7	1.1
Government servant	10	2	12	1.8
Others	12	5	17	2.6
Total	384	278	662	100

Source: Survey data, 2007

Note: Among the population of age above 15 years, 84 were students and 125 reported their primary occupation as domestic work in their own house. These two categories were excluded.

The major crop cultivated during 2007 was cotton. Other crops like ground nut, sunflower, green gram, sesamum, jowar, maize, pulses, wheat, red gram and black gram were also cultivated, but had a very small share in the gross cropped area. Cotton was cultivated in the *kharif* season from June-July to October-November and was intercropped mainly with green gram and red gram. A few cultivators raised wheat, during the *rabi* season from November-December to February. There was no irrigation in the village, and cultivation was rain fed.

4. METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE

The village was surveyed as part of the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI) in May 2007. This was a census-type survey that covered all the households in the village. We have detailed demographic data on all the members of the households in the village.

1) Birth registers of the CRS in the village

We identified all children in the age group five years and below in the PARI database. We then visited the gram panchayat and obtained the CRS documents for the years from 2002 to 2007 and made a list of children born, their parents and the dates of registration of births. This list was then compared with the list of children in the PARI database. We examined discrepancies between these two data sets. Furthermore, we conducted interviews with all households in which children were born in the years from 2002 to 2007 and whose names were not in the CRS but present in the PARI database.

2) Birth registers maintained by Anganwadi workers at the village

We met the Anganwadi worker of the village and obtained the birth registers maintained by Anganwadi workers for the calendar years 2006 and 2007 and made a list of children, their parents and the dates of registration of births. This was then compared with the list of children in the PARI database. We then examined discrepancies between these two data sets. Finally we compared and assessed the status of these two types of birth records.

5. RESULTS

In the PARI database based on survey conducted in 2007, there were 130 children belonging to the age group less than or equal to five years (hereafter “age-group 0–5 years”). We collected the details of birth registered under the CRS in the gram panchayat for the period from 2002 to May 2007. The children fall into four categories.

Case 1 : Children present in both CRS and PARI database

Case 2 : Children present in CRS but not in PARI database

Case 3 : Children not present in CRS but present in PARI database

Case 4 : Children not present in either CRS or PARI database

Table 3 *Details of registration of children in the age-group 0-5 years, Warwat Khanderao village*

Category	Number
Children present in both CRS and PARI database	29
Children present in CRS but not in PARI database	44
Children not present in CRS but present in PARI database	101
Children not present in either CRS or PARI database	not known
All children	130

Source: Survey data, 2007

Case 1 : Children present in both CRS and PARI database

Out of 130 children of age group 0-5 years in the PARI database, 29 children (or 22 per cent of all children) were registered under the CRS in the gram panchayat. The remaining 78 per cent of the children were either registered elsewhere or not registered under the CRS in Warwat Khanderao gram panchayat.

Case 2 : Children present in CRS but not in PARI database

There were 44 children whose name were present in CRS of gram panchayat of Warwat Khanderao, but absent in PARI database. This was because of four major reasons.

- 1) Out of 44 children belonging to Case 2, 25 cases were such that their mother who got married to men resident in other villages, came to Warwat Khanderao for delivery. After delivery, as per rule the registration of birth should be made within 21 days.

- Hence though not permanent residents of the village, they registered with the CRS in Warwat Khanderao and got the birth certificate issued from this village.
- 2) Eleven children were not covered by the PARI survey as they have either migrated to other places for work, went to their native villages at the time of survey, or were temporarily out of the village for medical treatment or other purposes.
 - 3) There were three cases in which the parents did not report the name of the child during the PARI survey.
 - 4) In four cases, the household itself was not (for different reasons) covered under the PARI survey.
 - 5) Apart from above mentioned cases we also found that there were changes in the composition of households as families either join together or separate resulting in reduction or increase in the number of households. This poses some difficulty in cross checking the CRS data and the PARI database. We overcame this problem with the help of the *Sarpanch* who was knowledgeable about all the members of all households belonging to the village.

Case 3 : Children not present in CRS but present in PARI database

There were 101 children belonging to this category, out of which 82 (81 per cent of total children in the age group 0-5 years) were born outside the village. Their births were registered with the CRS in the village or the local body where the birth had taken place. 18 children (14 per cent of total children in the age group 0-5 years) were not registered. One household had migrated out of the village after child birth and we could not verify whether it had registered the birth of the child.

There are two major issues with respect to CRS that emerge out of this category of children. The first is that the birth of the majority of the children in Warwat Khanderao gets recorded in a CRS register outside the village. The second feature is that the proportion of children whose birth was not registered at all was 14 per cent. A major feature of the CRS, then, is that it is not an accurate record of the children *living* in a village, since children tend to be registered in the village of their births, which, in turn, are generally their mothers' native villages. This undermines the use of CRS as a source of information for planning at the grass root level.

Case 4 : Children not present in either CRS or PARI database

The children belonging to this category cannot, for obvious reasons, be identified with the existing levels of information available in the two village level databases.

A detailed analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the discrepancies

A detailed analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of households in which the birth of child was not registered (see Table A-2 in Appendix) in any CRS register at all reveals the following facts.

- a) Among the 18 children whose birth was not registered, nine were male children and nine were females.
- b) The literacy status of the mother of these children shows that mothers of nine of the unregistered children were illiterate. Only two children had father who was illiterate.
- c) Eleven out of 18 children were Muslims, followed by Kunbi (3 children), Buddhist, Maratha and Beldar (one child each) (Table 4).
- d) The unregistered children were members of either peasant households (eight children) or agricultural labourer households (three children) (Table 5).

Table 4 *Caste status of father of those children who were not registered with the CRS, Warwat Khanderao village*

Muslim	11
Kunbi (OBC)	3
Buddhist	1
Maratha	2
Beldar	1
All children	18

Source: Survey data, 2007

Table 5 *Occupational status of father of those children who were not registered with the CRS, Warwat Khanderao village*

Peasant	8
Agricultural labourer	3
Tractor driver	1
Auto driver	1
Mason	1
Teacher	3
Supervisor	1
All children	18

Source: Survey data, 2007

Anganwadi register

In Warwat Khanderao, 22 births were recorded by the Anganwadi worker in 2006. Out of these 22 children, two died in infancy. The Anganwadi register should not have the problem of

an undercounting of children because of the place of birth of the child, since all children, whether born in the village of residence (here Warwat Khanderao) or native village of their mothers, are to be registered in the Anganwadi register. Out of the remaining 20 children, only 12 cases could be matched to the children recorded in the PARI database. The number of children born in 2006 according to the PARI survey data was 27. Therefore the information from Anganwadi register may cover more children living within the village than the CRS data, but its quality remains open to question.¹² It calls for further investigation.

7. CONCLUDING DISCUSSION

In order to assess the village level-birth records for use in local level development, we have conducted a micro level discrepancy analysis, comparing each and every birth event recorded in the administrative records in Warwat Khanderao with the corresponding person in the PARI's census type data. The major findings of our investigation are as follows.

There were 130 children in the age group 0-5 years in our database. The births of 85 per cent of them had been registered with CRS in the register in Warwat Khanderao or with the village of their births (Table 6). The population of unregistered births, while lower than the estimate for rural India, is still substantially higher than in many societies with universal registration.

In fact a majority of the unregistered children living in Warwat Khanderao belonged to the weaker sections. There are also many administrative and management factors responsible for this poor registration. A parent of an unregistered child told us that the Gram Sevak (the Registrar) is not at the panchayat office everyday. He doubles as the gram Sevak of another village. The gram Sevak suggested that the CRS should cover nearly 100 per cent of the births of total children at the village, because birth certificates should be required for the school admissions. But primary school teachers in the same village said that they accept the birth certificates of the CRS for, say, only 10 per cent of school enrolments. These facts suggested us that there are some administrative problems of coordination, monitoring and supervision that affect the quality of the CRS data (9.3.29).

¹² Our assessment of the IDCS register in Bidyanidhi village in Raina I Block, Bardhaman District in West Bengal shows how high quality data are generated and maintained by Anganwadi workers there.

However, the major fact that emerge out of this study of CRS in the village of Warwat Khanderao is, that even if we assume 100 per cent registration, it gives information only about the births occurring within the village, whereas in majority the cases parents go to their native villages or go for institutional delivery at the nearest town. Out of 130 children of the 0-5 age group in 2007 in the PARI database, only 22.3 per cent of total children [29/130] were registered under the CRS at the gram panchayat in Warwat Khanderao.

Table 6 *Details of registration of children of age less than or equal to five, Warwat Khanderao village, May 2007*

Category	per cent
Registered births in the CRS at Warwat Khanderao or elsewhere	85.4
Registered births in the CRS at Warwat Khanderao	(22.3)
Registered births in the CRS elsewhere outside Warwat Khanderao	(63.1)
Unregistered births in the CRS neither at Warwat Khanderao nor elsewhere	13.8
Other	0.8
All children less than or equal to age five appeared in PARI database for 2007 (130 children)	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2007

As shown in Table 8, 63.1 per cent of total children [82/130] were not registered at the gram panchayat in Warwat Khanderao but registered at the other gram panchayats or the local bodies outside Warwat Khanderao. Therefore the majority of registered children of the 0-5 years in the PARI database were registered outside Warwat Khanderao. Those children were either born at certain medical facilities outside the village; or their mothers temporary returned for delivery to her natural parents' places outside the village and their births were registered there. We found that almost all the institutional births were recorded as demanded by the law. However, there is no medical facilities in Warwat Khanderao. They have to go to medical facilities located in neighbouring town. Moreover, it is a general custom that mother returns to her parents' home for her first delivery. By contrast, the registers in CRS at the gram panchayat in Warwat Khanderao include 25 children who are registered here because their mothers, who are married to men resident in other villages, came temporarily to Warwat Khanderao for delivery. Thus the information from CRS of a particular village is of less use for the purpose of obtaining demographic features of children needed for local level planning, as it does not cover all children resident in the village.

The micro-level picture on the situation around the birth records at a village was somewhat different from a macro-level view based on the Sample Registration System. We found some difficulties in using the CRS for the purpose of local-level planning. Certain systematic changes may be required for the CRS to meet the increasing requirement and demand for decentralised databases for purposes of micro-level planning in development programmes. We also tried to examine the potential of a village-level record like the Anganwadi registers in the course of our village survey. Although the National Statistical Commission (2001) points out the deterioration of the Indian Administrative Statistical System, especially at its very roots, that is, at the very first stage of collection and recording of data (Para 14.3.10), we found that the Anganwadi birth register has the potential for helping village studies, but it calls for further investigation.

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APPENDIX

Table A-1 *Level of Births and Deaths Registration during 1985-1995*

India/State/Union Territory	Level of Birth Registration		Level of Death Registration	
	1985	1995	1985	1995
India	39.0	55.0	32.7	46.0
States				
Andhra Pradesh	26.9	34.4	21.1	30.5
Arunachal Pradesh	19.7	66.3	13.4	21.2
Assam	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
Bihar	20.0	18.7	22.5	25.6
Goa	105.2	120.6	86.5	111.9
Gujarat	62.1	96.3	40.3	69.0
Haryana	60.8	73.4	58.2	70.6
Himachal Pradesh	57.9	71.7	37.4	50.2
Jammu & Kashmir	46.4	N. R.	51.7	N. A.
Karnataka	40.4	86.5	42.3	86.9
Kerala	94.8	101.7	78.7	86.1
Madhya Pradesh	46.3	50.8	44.8	53.3
Maharashtra	64.7	80.3	66.8	69.1
Manipur	7.5	14.0	5.9	16.0
Meghalaya	N. A.	44.5	N. A.	52.7
Mizoram	N. R.	N. R.	N. A.	N. A.
Nagaland	60.9	N. R.	49.8	N. A.
Orissa	47.6	58.6	40.8	47.0
Punjab	74.2	92.4	75.7	84.3
Rajasthan	16.4	23.7	17.8	27.3
Sikkim	N. A.	24.4	N. A.	8.6
Tamil Nadu	67.7	90.3	55.1	75.5
Tripura	41.7	108.9	18.5	46.0
Uttar Pradesh	13.6	40.6	7.7	31.1
West Bengal	N. A.	64.3	N. A.	27.4
Union Territories				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.3	128.1	52.8	88.7
Chandigarh	112.7	126.6	213.9	205.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.6	85.9	50.8	66.1
Daman & Diu	96.4	148.7	46.1	92.2
Delhi	85.3	116.0	83.0	110.6
Lakshadweep	93.7	86.5	96.7	73.0
Pondicherry	182.9	198.8	132.7	131.5

Source: Registrar General, India. For the details, see Registrar General, India. *Handbook of Civil Registration*. 4th ed, 1998

Notes: 1. The level of birth/death registration is the percentage of registered births/deaths to the SRS estimated births/deaths

2. The level of registration exceeds 100% in these States/UTs because the people from the neighbouring areas outside these States/UTs come here to avail of better medical facilities and due to the de facto method of registration all such births get registered in these States/UTs. In SRS such births are accounted at the place of usual residences of the mother.

NA: Annual Statistical Report is not available.

NR: SRS data is not available

NC: Not calculated due to non-availability of data from major states.

Table A-2 *List of unregistered children of age group less than or equal to five, Warwat Khanderao village*

No	Sex	Age	Caste/Tribe	SC/ST/OBC	Literacy status of father	Literacy status of mother	Occupation of father	Occupation of mother
1	F	5	Muslim		Literate	Illiterate	Teacher	Housewife
2	M	6 months	Muslim		Literate	Illiterate	Teacher	Housewife
3	M	36 months	Muslim		Literate	Illiterate	Teacher	Housewife
4	F	5	Muslim		Literate	Illiterate	Peasant	Housewife
5	F	48 months	Buddhist	SC	Illiterate	Illiterate	Agricultural labourer	Agricultural labourer
6	F	24 months	Kunbi	OBC	Literate	Illiterate	Tractor driver	Agricultural labourer
7	F	5	Maratha		Literate	Literate	Peasant	Peasant
8	F	5	Muslim		Literate	Literate	Peasant	Housewife
10	M	5	Kunbi	OBC	Literate	Literate	Peasant	Peasant
11	M	5	Kunbi	OBC	Literate	Literate	Peasant	Peasant
12	M	5	Muslim		Literate	Literate	Auto driver	Housewife
13	M	48 months	Muslim		Literate	Illiterate	Agricultural labourer	Agricultural labourer
14	M	36 months	Muslim		Literate	Literate	Peasant	Peasant
15	M	5	Maratha		Literate	Literate	Peasant	Peasant
16	M	24 months	Muslim		Illiterate	Illiterate	Agricultural labourer	Agricultural labourer
17	F	36 months	Muslim		Literate	Literate	Mason	Housewife
18	F	11 months	Beldar		Literate	Literate	Peasant	Peasant
19	F	5	Muslim		Literate	Literate	Supervisor	Housewife

Source: Survey data, 2007.

Form of the Birth Register (translated into English)

<p>FORM NO.1 BIRTH REPORT Legal information <i>This part to be added to the Birth Register</i></p>	<p>BIRTH REPORT Statistical Information <i>This part to be detached and sent for statistical processing</i></p>	<p>In the case of multiple births, fill in a separate form for each child and write 'Twin birth' or 'Triple birth' etc., as the case may be, in the remarks column in the box below left.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FORM NO.1</p>
<p><i>To be filled by the informant.</i></p> <p>1. Date of Birth : (Enter the exact day, month and year the child was born e.g. 1-1-2000)</p> <p>2. Sex : (Enter "male" or "female"; do not use abbreviation)</p> <p>3. Name of the child, if any : (If not named, leave blank)</p> <p>4. Name of the father : (Full name as usually written)</p> <p>5. Name of the mother : (Full name as usually written)</p> <p>6. Place of birth : (Tick the appropriate entry 1 or 2 below and give the name of the Hospital/Institution or the address of the house where the birth took place)</p> <p>1.Hospital/ Name : Institution</p> <p>2.House Address :</p> <p>7. Informant's name : Address :</p> <p><i>(After completing all columns 1 to 20, informant will put date and signature here.)</i></p> <p>Date: Signature or left thumb mark of the Informant</p>	<p><i>To be filled by the informant</i></p> <p>8. Town or Village of Residence of the mother : (Place where the mother usually lives. This can be different from the place where the delivery occurred. The house address is not required to be entered.)</p> <p>a) Name of Town/Village :</p> <p>b) Is it a town or village : (Tick the appropriate entry below)</p> <p>1. Town 2. Village</p> <p>c) Name of District :</p> <p>d) Name of State :</p> <p>9. Religion of the Family : (Tick the appropriate entry below)</p> <p>1.Hindu 2. Muslim 3.Christian</p> <p>4. Any other religion : (write name of the religion)</p> <p>10. Father's level of education : (Enter the completed level of education e.g. if studied upto class VII but passed only class VI, write class VI)</p> <p>11. Mother's level of education : (Enter the completed level of education e.g. if studied upto class VII but passed only class VI, write class VI)</p> <p>12. Father's occupation : (If no occupation write 'Nil')</p> <p>13. Mother's occupation : (If no occupation write 'Nil')</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">To be detached and sent for statistical processing</p>	<p><i>To be filled by the informant</i></p> <p>14. Age of the mother (in completed years) at the time of marriage : (If married more than once, age at first marriage may be entered)</p> <p>15. Age of the mother (in completed years) at the time of this birth :</p> <p>16. Number of children born alive to the mother so far including this child : (Number of children born alive to include also those from earlier marriage(s), if any)</p> <p>17. Type of attention at delivery : (Tick the appropriate entry below)</p> <p>1. Institutional – Government</p> <p>2. Institutional– Private or Non-Government</p> <p>3. Doctor, Nurse or Trained midwife</p> <p>4. Traditional Birth Attendant</p> <p>5. Relatives or others</p> <p>18. Method of Delivery : (Tick the appropriate entry below)</p> <p>1. Natural</p> <p>2. Caesarean</p> <p>3. Forceps/Vacuum</p> <p>19. Birth Weight (in kgs.) (if available) :</p> <p>20. Duration of pregnancy (in weeks) :</p> <p><i>(Columns to be filled are over. Now put signature at left)</i></p>
<p><i>To be filled by the Registrar</i></p> <p>Registration No. : Registration Date :</p> <p>Registration Unit : District :</p> <p>Town/Village : District :</p> <p>Remarks : (if any)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Name and Signature of the Registrar</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Name</p> <p>District : Code No.</p> <p>Tahsil : Registration No. :</p> <p>Town/Village : Registration Date :</p> <p>Registration Unit : Date of Birth :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Name and Signature of the Registrar</p>	<p><i>To be filled by the Registrar</i></p> <p>Registration No. : Registration Date :</p> <p>Date of Birth : Sex: 1.Male 2.Female</p> <p>Place of Birth : 1.Hospital/Institution 2.House</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Name and Signature of the Registrar</p>

Source: Registrar General, India (2001).