महाराष्ट्र शासन – सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग
राज्य आरोग्य माहिती व जीवनविषयक आकडेवारी कार्यालय
डॉ. नायडू सांसर्गिक रुग्णालय आवार, केनेडी रोड पुणे – ४११ ००१

उपसंचालक आरोग्य सेवा (आमाजीआ) तथा उपमुख्य निबंधक जन्म व मृत्यू महाराष्ट्र राज्य पुणे -१	संकेतस्थळ: arogya.maharashtra.gov.in कार्यालय : ०२० - २६०५९५३० नानोप विभाग: ०२० – २६०५८२९२ ई- मेल: crs_d81@yahoo.com
आरोग्य सेवा परिपत्रक	जा .क्र.आमाजीआ/ना .नो .प/कक्ष-८ १/वेळेत नोंदणी-परिपत्रक /4590-4634/२५ दिनांक - ११ /०४/२०२५

प्रति,
जिल्हा आरोग्य अधिकारी तथा
जिल्हा निबंधक जन्म मृत्यू
जिल्हा परिषद ------(सर्व)

विषय:– नोंदणी निबंधक , शासकीय रुग्णालये (निबंधक) आणि खाजगी रुग्णालये (सूचक म्हणून) यांनी जन्म व मृत्यू घटनांची नोंद वेळेत करण्याबाबत.

संदर्भ:- 1) मा. सहसंचालक, कार्यालय मा. महानिबंधक भारत सरकार यांचे परिपत्रक क्रमांक 11/04/202-VS (CRS), दिनांक 17.03.2025

2) मा. संचालक जनगणना कार्यालय महाराष्ट्र राज्य,मुंबई यांचे पत्र क्र. DCO/ MAH/ CRS 2019/Gen. corr दिनांक 28/03/2025

उपरोकत विषयी वरील संदर्भ पत्र १ अन्वये मा. महानिबंधक भारत सरकार कार्यालयाने नोंदणी निबंधक , शासकीय रुग्णालये (निबंधक) आणि खाजगी रुग्णालये (सूचक म्हणून) यांनी जन्म व मृत्यू घटनांची नोंद वेळेत करण्याबाबत परिपत्रक निर्गमित केले आहे. सदर परिपत्रकाची प्रत सोबत जोडली आहे. याच अनुषंगाने मा. संचालक जनगणना कार्यालय महाराष्ट्र राज्य,मुंबई यांनी सूचना निर्गमित केलेल्या आहेत सोबत प्रत संलग्न केलेली आहे.

या अनुषंगाने जिल्ह्यातील सर्व नोंदणी निबंधक, शासकीय रुग्णालये (निबंधक) आणि खाजगी रुग्णालये (सूचक म्हणून) यांच्याकडून जन्म व मृत्यूच्या घटनांची वेळेत नोंद होण्यासाठी खालील उपाययोजना राबविणे आवश्यक आहे, जेणेकरून 100% नोंदणीचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करता येईल आणि नागरिकांसाठी नोंदणी प्रक्रिया सुलभ करता येईल

1. जन्म व मृत्यू नोंदणी कायदा (RBD Act) आणि दिनांक 17.03.2025 च्या परिपत्रक क्रमांक 11/04/202-VS (CRS) मधील तरतुदी आपल्या जिल्ह्यातील सर्व नोंदणी अधिकाऱ्यांना तसेच खाजगी रुग्णालयांना पत्राद्वारे अवगत कराव्यात आणि सदर सुचनांची जिल्ह्यात काटेकोरपणे अमलबजावणी होईल याची खात्री करावी.
2. शासकीय रुग्णालयांचे निबंधक यांनी त्यांचे रुग्णालय व रुग्णालय परिसरात घडलेल्या जन्म/मृत्यूच्या घटनांची नोंदणी 21 दिवसांच्या आत करावी.

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

3. खाजगी रुग्णालयांनी त्यांच्या ठिकाणी घडलेल्या सर्व जन्म/मृत्यूच्या घटनांची माहिती संबंधित नोंदणी निबंधक यांना 21 दिवसांच्या आत द्यावी. तसेच नवजात बालकाचे किंवा मृत व्यक्तीचे नातेवाईक स्वतःहून नोंदणी कार्यालयात जाऊन नोंद करणार नाहीत याची दक्षता घ्यावी.
4. प्रत्येक नोंदणी केंद्रांनी आपल्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील सर्व खाजगी रुग्णालयांची नोंद केंद्र शासनाच्या जन्म-मृत्यू नोंदणी संगणक प्रणालीमध्ये करावी तसेच नोंद न झालेले कोणतेही खाजगी रुग्णालय कार्यक्षेत्रात असू नये याची खबरदारी घ्यावी. अशा रुग्णालयांमध्ये घडलेल्या घटना 21 दिवसांच्या आत संबंधित निबंधक कार्यालयास नोंदणीसाठी कळविण्यात याव्यात याबाबत कार्यक्षेत्रातील सर्व खाजगी रुग्णालयना आवश्यक ते निर्देश द्यावेत.
5. जिल्हा निबंधक यांनी त्यांच्या जिल्ह्यातील सर्व खाजगी रुग्णालयांची नोंदणी युनिट निहाय यादी तयार करून सदर ठिकाणी घडलेल्या घटनांची माहिती प्राप्त होणे व नोंदणी करणे बाबत संबंधित निबंधक यांना कळवावे.
6. नोंदणी निबंधक यांनी त्यांना प्राप्त झालेल्या जन्म-मृत्यू अहवालावर तत्काळ कारवाई करून RBD ACT, 1969 (सुधारित 2023) च्या तरतुदीनुसार जन्म व मृत्यू नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्र संबंधित सूचकास द्यावे.
7. जन्म व मृत्यू घटनांची माहिती 21 दिवसांच्या आत प्राप्त होणे व वेळेत नोंदणी होण्याचा मुद्दा IDCC आणि DLCC बैठकीच्या अजेंडामध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात यावा.
8. नोंदणी अधिकाऱ्यांकडून वेळेवर घटना नोंदवणे व त्याची नोंदणी करणे याची अंमलबजावणी जिल्ह्यात होईल याची खात्री करावी.

वरील बावी व परिपत्रका मधील तरतुदी आपल्या जिल्ह्यातील सर्व नोंदणी निबंधक यांना तसेच खाजगी रुग्णालयांना पत्राद्वारे अवगत कराव्यात आणि सदर सुचनांची जिल्ह्यात काटेकोरपणे अमलबजावणी होईल याची खात्री करावी. आपण याबाबत केलेल्या कार्यवाहीचा अनुपालन अहवाल या कार्यालयास सदर करावा .

उपसंचालक आरोग्य सेवा (आमाजीआ)
तथा उपमुख्य निबंधक जन्म-मृत्यू
महाराष्ट्र राज्य पुणे १

प्रत सस्नेह :-
उपसंचालक आरोग्य सेवा परिमंडळ कार्यालय सर्व यांना माहिती व पाठपुराव्यस्तव

प्रत माहितीस्तव सविनय सादरः-

१) मा. आयुक्त, आरोग्य सेवा, आरोग्य सेवा आयुक्तालय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य,मुंबई.
२) मा. संचालक,जनगणना कार्यालय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य,मुंबई.
३) मा. संचालक, आरोग्य सेवा तथा मुख्य निबंधक जन्म-मृत्यू ,महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Speed Post/Email

F. No. 11/04/2020-VS(CRS)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
Office of the Registrar General, India
V.S. Division, Civil Registration System, 2/ A Man Singh Road,
New Delhi-110011

Dated :17-03-2025

Circular

Subject: Timely reporting of birth and death events by Registration functionaries including Government Hospitals; and Private Hospitals (as informant)

Registration of birth and death is mandatory under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 (as amended in 2023). You may be aware that more than 90% of birth or death events are getting registered in India. We have made significant progress towards the goal of universal registration, however, the target of 100% registration of births and deaths is yet to be achieved. One of the primary reasons for non-realization of the goal of universal registration is non reporting of birth and death events by some hospitals, be it private or government, as per the provisions of RBD Act and rules made thereunder.

2. Under the Civil Registration System, the government hospitals have been entrusted with the responsibility of functioning as registrar. However, it has been observed that some of them, do not register the events as required under the Act but wait for the relative of the child or the deceased to approach them and thereafter, they begin the process of registration. Instances have also been reported that some private hospitals don't report birth and death events to the concerned registrar contrary to the provisions of the RBD Act, which makes them responsible to report the birth and death events that occur within the hospitals. It has also been reported that some of the private hospitals deny the reporting of events and advise the relatives to report it himself / herself directly to the concerned registrar. This is not in line with the provisions of the RBD Act. In this context, your attention is drawn towards section 8(1) (b) of the RBD Act, which stipulates that "*in respect of births and deaths in a hospital, health centre, maternity or nursing home or other like institution, the medical officer in charge or any person authorised by him in this behalf;*" shall report the birth or death event to the concerned registrar. The said provisions apply to all hospitals, be it government or private.

3. Further, such information is to be given within 21 days from the date of occurrence of event. In case, it is not reported within the specified 21 days by the hospital, government or private, it is to be dealt with under the laid down provisions of Section 13 of the RBD Act.

4. Furthermore, if a hospital fails to report the event of birth or death that has occurred therein, there is a provision of penalty on the hospital under 23(1) of RBD Act.

5. Another major constraint is that some of the registrars do not take adequate measures for making registration process citizen friendly. In this context, it has been observed that following the reporting of the events by general public / private hospitals, some registrars do not enter the events in the online portal and register them in time and keep them pending for several days, causing inconvenience to the general public. Registrars may be directed to take prompt action on the reported events and provide the certificate of registration of births or deaths to the informant as soon as the registration process is completed but not later than 7 days, as per Section 12 of the RBD Act. In addition, as per Section 23(2) of the RBD Act, negligence by the registrar in registering any birth or death occurring in his jurisdiction is punishable with fine.

6. The aforesaid provisions of the RBD Act may be brought to the notice of the registration functionaries including private hospital in your State / UT for compliance. In particular,

(i) Government hospitals may be directed to report birth / death events within 21 days of their occurrence in the respective government hospital and register them promptly;

(ii) Private hospitals may be directed to report all birth / death events which occurred therein to the concerned Registrar within 21 days of their occurrence. Further, they should ensure that the relatives of the new born baby or deceased are not misguided to report the event themselves to the registrar;

(iii) Necessary instructions may also be issued to registrars to ensure that no private hospital, within the jurisdiction of their respective registration unit, is left unnoticed and the events that occur in the hospital are reported by the hospital within the stipulated period of 21 days. Also, the District Registrar must ensure that all the private hospitals in his district are listed, registration unit wise, in order to monitor the completeness of reporting of institutional events;

(iv) Registrars may be directed to take prompt action on the reported events and provide the certificate of registration of births or deaths to the informant as soon as the registration process is completed but not later than 7 days, as per Section 12 of the RBD Act; and

(v) The issue of timely reporting of birth and death events, within the stipulated time of 21 days, by Registration functionaries including Government hospitals; and Private hospitals may be included as one of the agenda points of the IDCC and DLCC meeting in order to ensure compliance of timely reporting and registering of events by registration functionaries.

7. The above measures would not only reduce the non-reporting of events by the hospitals but also help in making the registration process citizen friendly thereby facilitate in achieving the target of 100% registration of births and death events and issuance of certificates. A compliance report may be sent to this office within three weeks.

8. This issues with the approval of Registrar General of India.

(A.K. Pandey)
Joint Director

To,

The Chief Registrar of births and deaths of all States/ UTs

Copy to:-

1. Principal Secretary, Health of all States / UTs.
2. All Directorate of Census Operations with the request to coordinate with CRBDs on this matter.