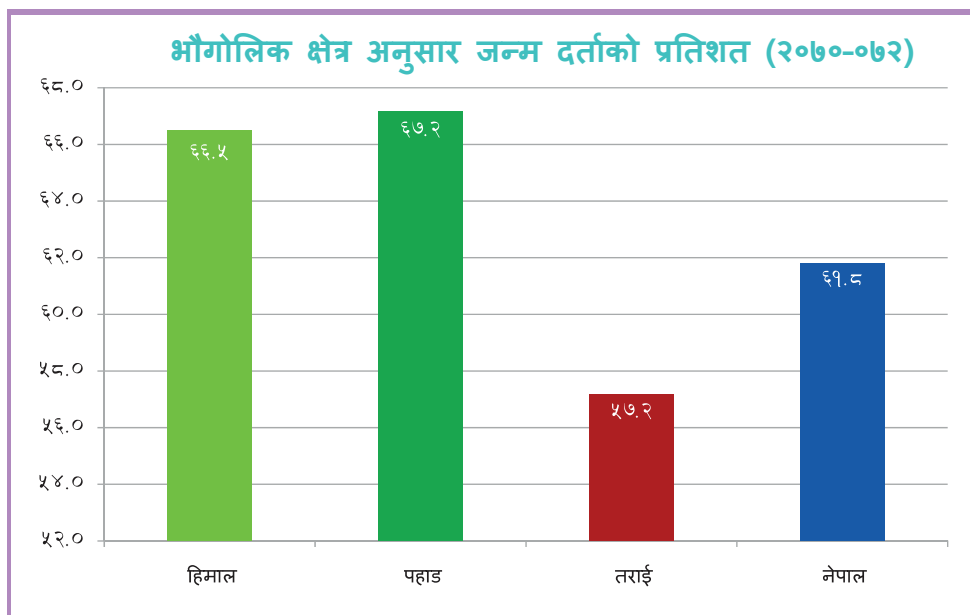


व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ताको राष्ट्रिय प्रतिनिधिमूलक सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन, २०७३/०७४



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
राष्ट्रिय परिचयपत्र तथा पञ्जीकरण विभाग
सिंहदरवार, काठमाण्डौं



नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय

०१-४२३३८७५
०१-४२५७८३

राष्ट्रिय परिचय पत्र तथा पञ्जीकरण विभाग

बबरमहल, काठमाडौं

फ्याक्स नं. ०१-४२५८३४०

पत्र संख्या:

चलानी नं.:

नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
राष्ट्रिय परिचय पत्र तथा पञ्जीकरण विभाग
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं

मिति:

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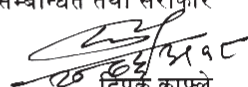
हाम्रो भनाई

व्यक्तिका जीवनका महत्वपूर्ण घटनाहरूको दर्ता गर्ने र सो संग सम्बन्धित कानूनी दस्तावेजका आधारमा नागरिक हक अधिकार प्राप्त गर्नको लागि विश्वव्यापी रूपमा मान्यता प्राप्त प्रणालीको रूपमा नागरिक पञ्जीकरण तथा मुख्य तथ्यांक (Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System -CRVS) प्रणाली रहेको छ । तथ्याङ्क तथा सूचनामा आधारित भएर तयार गरिएको जनसांख्यिकीय तथा स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी तथ्यांक तथा सूचकहरू महत्वपूर्ण तथ्याङ्कका रूपमा प्राप्त हुन्छन् । यी तथ्यांक नीति निर्माण गर्न तथा राष्ट्रिय र अन्तराष्ट्रिय विकासका लक्ष्यहरूको प्रगतिको मापन गर्न र दीगो विकासका लक्ष्यहरूको (Sustainable Development Goals- SDG's) मापन लगायतका कार्यका लागि उपयोगी हुन्छन् ।

CRVS प्रणालीको महत्वलाई अझ उजागर गर्ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको एशिया तथा प्रशान्त क्षेत्रको आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक क्षेत्र हेर्ने निकाय Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) ले सन् २०१४ मा क्षेत्रिय स्तरमा मन्त्रीस्तरीय भेला गरी यस क्षेत्र मा CRVS प्रणालीको विस्तार तथा सुदृढीकरणका लक्ष्यहरू निर्धारण गरेको थियो । जसले सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूको CRVS प्रणालीको वर्तमान अवस्थाको पहिचान र प्रणालीको सुदृढिकरणको लागि सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूबीचमा संयुक्त रूपमा कार्यगर्ने सहमति समेत भएको थियो । यसै सन्दर्भमा, नेपालले राष्ट्रिय प्रतिनिधिमूलक आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण सञ्चालन गरी क्षेत्रीय लक्ष्यहरूको कार्यान्वयन गरेको थियो । सर्वेक्षण तथ्यांकलाई, देशभरमा CRVSप्रगति लक्ष्यहरू भेट्टाउन र CRVS दशक (2015-2024),प्रगतिको निरीक्षण गर्न तथा अन्य धेरै सूचकहरूको गणना गर्न महत्वपूर्ण सूचनाको रूपमा कल्पना गरिएको थियो । यस उद्देश्यलाई पूरा गर्न केन्द्रीय तथ्यांक विभागसँग संज्ञौता गरी सन् 2015-2016 मा एक राष्ट्रिय स्तरको सर्वेक्षण गरिएको थियो । जसबाट यस क्षेत्रसंग सम्बन्धित तथ्यांक सम्बन्धी सूचना संकलन गरिएको थियो । यसबाट प्राप्त परिणामहरूराष्ट्रिय र अन्तराष्ट्रिय स्तरमा महत्वपूर्ण घटना दर्ताको प्रवृत्ति र ढाँचा बुझ्नका लागि महत्वपूर्ण हुनुका साथैआधार नीति बनाउने राम्रो स्रोत समेत हुन सक्ने देखिएको छ । सर्वेक्षण परिणामहरू राष्ट्रिय CRVS मूल्याङ्कनको लागि र आगामी UNESCAP मध्यावधि समिक्षाको पुनरावलोकनको लागि महत्वपूर्ण साधन हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।

गणक, सुपरिबेक्षक तथा सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरूको साथ र सहयोगबाट नै यो सर्वेक्षण सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न भएको सन्दर्भमा यस कार्यमा संलग्न सबैमा बिभागको तर्फबाट हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त गरिन्छ ।

प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन विभिन्न संस्थानहरू, शोधकर्ताहरू, विद्यार्थीहरू, पेशाकर्मिहरू र यस क्षेत्रमा सम्बन्धित तथा सरोकार राख्ने सबैका लागि उपयोगी हुने अपेक्षा गर्दै सम्बद्ध सबैमा हार्दिक शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु ।


दिपक काफ्ले
महानिर्देशक

विषयसूची

भाग १

व्यक्तिगत घटनादर्ताको राष्ट्रिय प्रतिनिधिमूलक सर्वेक्षण, २०७३/७४ का प्रमुख नतिजा

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भाग १

व्यक्तिगत घटनादर्ताको राष्ट्रिय प्रतिनिधिमूलक सर्वेक्षण,

२०७३/७४ का प्रमुख नतिजा

१. परिचय

सामान्य अर्थमा कानुन बमोजिम मानव जिवनमा जन्म देखि मृत्यु सम्म घट्ने मुख्य घटनाहरू; जन्म, मृत्यु, विवाह आदि जस्ता व्यक्तिगत घटनाहरूको कानूनी रूपमा दर्ता गर्ने र सोको अभिलेख राख्ने प्रक्रियालाई व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ताको रूपमा बुझिन्छ। व्यापक अर्थमा भन्नुपर्दा कुनै पनि मुलुकको सामाजिक, साँस्कृतिक, जनसांख्यिक तथा प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थालाई ध्यान दिई व्यक्तिका जीवनका व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता गर्ने, प्रसोधन गर्ने, प्रमाणित गर्ने, अभिलेख राख्ने तथा त्यसको जनसांख्यिक तथ्यांक उपलब्ध गराउने पद्धतिका रूपमा लिईन्छ। मुख्य तथ्यांक (Vital statistics) जनसंख्या तथ्यांकको एक महत्वपूर्ण श्रोत हो। रजिस्ट्रेशन मार्फत कानुनि मान्यता प्राप्त प्रमाणपत्र उपलब्ध हुन्छ जसको माध्यमबाट जनसांख्यिक तथ्यांकको विकास गर्न सकिन्छ। गुणात्मक Vital Statistics को लागी पूर्ण, शुद्धता तथा सामयिक किसिमको पञ्जीकरण आवश्यक हुन्छ। Vital Statistics का आधारभुत विशेषता हरूमा सर्वव्यापकता, सामयिकता, निरन्तर तथा स्थायीत्व पर्दछन। त्यसैले कुनै पनि मुलुकले यी विशेषताहरूको ख्याल गरि Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) प्रणालीको विकास गर्नु पर्दछ।

विश्व इतिहासलाई केलाउदा पञ्जीकरण प्रणालीको शुरुवात प्राचिन चीन, भारत, ग्रीस तथा मिश्र लगायतका देशहरूमा कुनै न कुनै रूपमा भएको पाइन्छ। आधुनिक विश्व इतिहासलाई फर्केर हेर्दा नर्वे, स्विडेन, फिनल्याण्ड, डेनमार्क लगायतका देशहरूबाट यस प्रणालीको शुरुवात १५ औं शताब्दीबाट नै भएको इतिहास छ। एशियाली मुलुकहरू मध्ये जापानमा सन् १८९८ देखि नै यस प्रणालीको विकास भएको पाइन्छ।

नागरिक पञ्जीकरण/ व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता कुनै पनि देशको आधारभुत कार्य हो। आफ्ना नागरिकहरूलाई राज्यबाट प्रदान गरिने सबै प्रकारका सेवा तथा सुविधाहरूलाई सरल एवं सहज रूपमा उपलब्ध गराउने ध्येय राज्यको हुन्छ। राज्यबाट प्रदान गरिने विविध सेवाहरूमध्ये व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता कार्य एक प्रमुख कार्य हो। यसै अनुरूप प्रत्येक राज्यले मानव जीवनमा निरन्तर घटिरहने व्यक्तिगत घटनाहरू जसले व्यक्तिको पहिचान तथा कानुनी अधिकार स्थापना गर्न सहयोग पुर्याउनुका साथै राज्यको लागि प्रशासनिक तथा जनसांख्यिक अभिलेख तथा तथ्यांक निर्माण गर्न सहयोग पुर्याउने हेतुले नागरिक पञ्जीकरण प्रणालीलाई राज्यले शुरुवात गरेको हुन्छ। नेपालको संबिधानमा मौलिक हक अन्तर्गत बालबालिकाको हकमा बालबालिकाहरूलाई आफ्नो पहिचान सहित नामाकरण र जन्मदर्ताको हक हुनेछ भनि उल्लेख गरिएको छ।

नेपालमा जन्म, मृत्यु तथा अन्य व्यक्तिगत घटना (दर्ता गर्ने) ऐन, २०३३ अनुसार जन्म, मृत्यु, विवाह, बसाईसराई र सम्बन्ध विच्छेदका घटनाहरूलाई दर्ता गरिन्छ। जन्म, मृत्यु, तथा अन्य व्यक्तिगत घटना (दर्ता गर्ने)

नियमावली २०३४ प्रारम्भ भैं सोहि सालको बैशाख १ गतेदेखि १० जिल्लाहरूमा, बि.स.२०३५ सालमा ७ जिल्लाहरूमा, बि.स.२०३६ सालमा ११ जिल्लाहरूमा, बि.स. २०३७ सालमा ६ जिल्लाहरूमा, बि.स. २०३८ सालमा ६ जिल्लाहरूमा र बि.स.२०४७ सालमा ३५ जिल्लाहरूमा गरि साविकका ७५ ओटै जिल्लाहरूमा कार्यक्रम संचालनमा आएको देखिन्छ। व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता गर्ने कार्यमा क्रमश विस्तार हुदै गए पनि यसबाट जनसंख्याको तथ्यांक उत्पादन गर्ने समय भने अझै भैसकेको छैन। तर साविकको केन्द्रीय पञ्जीकरण विभागले मिति २०७१/१२/१९ देखि अनलाइनमा आधारित व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा व्यवस्थापन सूचना प्रणाली (VERSP_MIS) लागु गरेपछि आगामी दिनहरूमा जनसंख्याको तथ्यांक उत्पादन गर्न सकिने देखिन्छ।

विश्व स्तरमा CRVS प्रणालीको आवश्यकता र महत्वलाई ध्यानमा राखि यसको विकास र विस्तारका क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न प्रयासहरु भएका छन्। यसै परिप्रेक्षमा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको तथ्यांक हेर्ने निकाय Department of Economic and Social Affairs- Statistical Division ले CRVS प्रणालीको अवधारणा समाहित गरि निर्देशिका प्रकाशित गरेको छ। साथै, विश्व स्तरमा CRVS प्रणालीको क्षेत्रमा महत्वपूर्ण कार्य गर्ने तथा आवश्यक अवधारणा, निर्देशिका आदि जारी गर्ने निकायहरु हरूमा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, विश्व बैंक आदि पर्दछन। जस मध्ये विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठनले विशेष गरि जन्म, मृत्यु तथा मृत्युका कारण सम्बन्धी घटना दर्ता तथा व्यक्तिगत घटना तथ्यांक उत्पादका लागि स्तरीय अवधारणा सूचना फाराम, दर्ता प्रमाणपत्र तथा Tools विकास गरी, उत्पादित तथ्यांक महत्वपूर्ण स्वास्थ्य विषयक अन्वेषण तथा निति तर्जुमा आदिमा उपयोग गर्ने गरी विकास र विस्तार गर्ने कार्य गरेको छ। यसका अतिरिक्त मृत्युको यथार्थ कारण Report तथा Record गर्न International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) को श्रृंखला अन्तर्गत हाल ICD-10 जारी गरेको छ। समुदायमा हुने मृत्युको स्तरीय रुपमा सूचीकरण तथा दर्ता गर्न Verbal Autopsy Tools हरूको विकास गरि लागु गरेको छ।

क्षेत्रीय स्तरमा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको एशिया तथा प्रशान्त क्षेत्र को आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक क्षेत्र हेर्ने निकाय Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) ले सन् २०१४ मा मन्त्री स्तरीय भेला गरि यस क्षेत्र मा CRVS प्रणालीको विस्तार तथा सुदृढीकरणका निम्न तीन वटा लक्षहरु निर्धारण गरेको छ।

लक्ष्य १. सर्वव्यापी जन्म,मृत्यु तथा अन्य व्यक्तिगत घटनाको नागरिक पञ्जीकरण

लक्ष्य २. प्रत्येक व्यक्ति लाई नागरिक पञ्जीकरणका माध्यमबाट जन्म, मृत्यु लगायतका अन्य व्यक्तिगत घटनाको आवश्यकता अनुसार प्रमाणपत्र उपलब्ध गराई व्यक्तिगत पहिचान, नागरिक हैसियत र नागरिक अधिकारहरुको दावि गर्न सहयोग गर्ने

लक्ष्य ३. नागरिक पञ्जीकरण रेकर्डको आधारमा सही, पूर्ण र सामयिक व्यक्तिगत घटना तथ्यांक (मृत्युको कारण सहित) उत्पादन तथा वितरण गर्ने

उक्त लक्ष्यहरु प्राप्तीका लागि क्षेत्रीय कार्ययोजना (Regional Action Framework) जारी गरेको छ । साथै उक्त भेलाले सन् २०१५ देखि २०२४ सम्मको दशकलाई एशिया प्रशान्त क्षेत्रमा व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ताको दशकको रूपमा मनाउने र दशको अन्त सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तिगत घटना को दरमा उल्लेख्य रूपमा वृद्धि गर्दै जन्म दर्तालाई शत प्रतिशत पुर्याउने लक्ष्य निर्धारण गरेको छ ।

२. सर्वेक्षणको परिचय

तत्कालिन केन्द्रीय पञ्जीकरण विभागले देशमा पञ्जीकरण को समग्र अवस्था, व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता र व्यक्तिगत घटना तथ्यांक (CRVS) को आवश्यकता र महत्व को सम्बन्धमा जनचेतनाको स्तर, पूर्वाधारको अवस्था आदिको सम्बन्धमा जानकारी प्राप्त गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ केन्द्रीय तथ्यांक विभाग संग सम्झौता भई ‘व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ताको राष्ट्रिय प्रतिनिधिमूलक सर्वेक्षण’ संचालन गरेको थियो । सर्वेक्षणको पहिलो चरणमा आ.व.२०७२/७३ मा १६ वटा हिमाली जिल्लाहरुमा सर्वेक्षण सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो भने दोस्रो चरणमा बाँकी पहाडि र तराईका ३९ जिल्लाहरुमा सर्वेक्षण सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो । सर्वेक्षणमा विगत तीन वर्ष (२०७०–२०७२) को विवरण संकलन गरिएको थियो ।

- २५ मार्च २०१५ मा के.त.वि.संग MOU भएको
- आ.व.२०७२/७३ मा हिमालि १६ जिल्लाहरुमा
- २०७३/७४मा बाँकी ५९ पहाडि र तराईका जिल्लाहरुमा सन्चालन भएको ।

३. सर्वेक्षणको उद्देश्य

सर्वेक्षणका देहायबमोजिमका उद्देश्यहरु थिए ।

- जन्म मृत्यु, विवाह, बसाई सराई, सम्बन्ध विच्छेद, धर्मपुत्र/धर्मपुत्रीवरण दर्ताको विद्यमान अवस्था अनुमान गर्ने
- विगत तीन वर्षमा व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ताको स्थिति बढ्दो वा घट्दो कस्तो क्रममा रहेको छ अनुमान गर्ने
- जन्म, मृत्यु, विवाह, बसाई सराई, सम्बन्ध विच्छेद, धर्मपुत्र/धर्मपुत्री वरण दर्ता गर्नु-नगर्नुको कारण अनुमान गर्ने ।
- तथ्यमा आधारित नीति निर्माण, योजना तर्जुमा, कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन तथा मूल्यांकन र अध्ययन/अनुसन्धान गर्न योजनाविद, नीति निर्माणकर्ता, प्राध्यापक, अनुसन्धान, विद्यार्थी तथा सरोकारवालाहरुलाई व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्तासम्बन्धी तथ्याङ्क उपलब्ध गराउने

४. घरपरिवार छनौट विधि

गणना क्षेत्र छनौट गर्नको लागि समान सम्भाव्यतायुक्त नमुना छनौट विधि प्रयोग गरिएको थियो । ठूला वडालाई टुक्राएर तथा साना वडालाई जोडेर समान किसिमको गणना क्षेत्र निर्धारण गरी प्रत्येक गणना क्षेत्रबाट ५० घरपरिवार छनौट गरी तथ्यांक संकलन गरिएको थियो ।

५. सर्वेक्षणको अवधि र सन्दर्भ समय

२०७० बैशाख १ गतेदेखि २०७२ चैत्र मसान्त सम्मको ३ वर्षको अवधिलाई सन्दर्भ समय निर्धारण गरिएको थियो । सर्वेक्षणलाई दुई चरणमा सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो । पहिलो चरणमा १६ हिमाली जिल्लाहरूमा आ.ब.२०७२/७३ मा र दोस्रो चरणमा बाँकी पहाडी र तराईका ५९ जिल्लाहरूमा आ.ब.२०७३/७४ मा फिल्ड सर्वेक्षण गरिएको थियो ।

६. तथ्यांक संकलन र प्रशोधन

व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ताको राष्ट्रिय प्रतिनिधिमूलक सर्वेक्षणमा दुई किसिमका प्रश्नावलीहरू (घर परिवार प्रश्नावली तथा सेवा प्रदायक प्रश्नावली) प्रयोग गरिएको थियो ।

घर परिवार प्रश्नावलीमा व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ता अन्तर्गत जन्म, मृत्यु, विवाह, बसाई सराई, सम्बन्ध विच्छेद, धर्मपुत्र/धर्मपुत्री वरणको दर्तासम्बन्धी विवरणहरू जस्तै: शिशुको लिङ्ग, शारिरिक अपाङ्गता, विवाहको, किसिम शैक्षिक स्थिति, वैवाहिक स्थिति, बसाई सराईको कारण, सम्बन्ध विच्छेदको कारण, धर्मपुत्र/धर्मपुत्री वरण गर्नुको कारण, कानूनीरूपमा प्रमाणित गरे/नगरेको, घटनापश्चात दर्तागरेको अवधि, दर्तागर्ने सूचक, दर्ता गरेको/नगरेको कारण, दर्तागर्ने सोच आदि समेटिएको थियो भने सेवा प्रदायक प्रश्नावलीमा घटना दर्तागर्ने निकायको विद्यमान अवस्था, प्रभावकारी बनाउन चाल्नुपर्ने कदमहरू साथै कार्यरत पञ्जिकाधिकारीको लिङ्ग, उमेर, शैक्षिक स्थिति, तालीम पद तथा कार्यगरेको अवधि आदि समेटिएको थियो ।

नेपालभरीका सबै जिल्लाहरूमा सर्वेक्षण सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो । सर्वेक्षणका लागि घर परिवार प्रश्नावली मार्फत तथ्यांक संकलन गर्न देशभरबाट १६०० वटा गणनाक्षेत्र छनौट गरिएको थियो । यी छनौट गरिएका प्रत्येक गणना क्षेत्रबाट ५० वटा घर परिवार लगतसूची तयार गरी व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्तासम्बन्धी विवरणहरू ट्याबलेटमा संकलन गरिएको थियो । साथै, सेवा प्रदायक प्रश्नावलीमार्फत १६०० गणना क्षेत्रमा अवस्थित ४०० वटा पञ्जिकाधिकारीको कार्यालयमा गई उक्त कार्यालयमा कार्यरत पञ्जिकरण कार्यमा संलग्न कमचारीसंग सोधी विवरणहरू संकलन गरिएको थियो ।

७. सर्वेक्षणबाट प्राप्त नतिजाका केही अंशहरु

७.१. तीन वर्षको जन्म दर्ताको अवस्था

भौगोलिक क्षेत्र	जन्म दर्ता गरेको सख्या	जन्म दर्ता गरेको प्रतिशत	जन्म दर्ता नगरेको सख्या	जन्म दर्ता नगरेको प्रतिशत
पुर्वाञ्चल हिमाल	११२५९	५५.४%	९०५८	४४.६%
पुर्वाञ्चल पहाड	५३१३०	७०.९%	२१८०९	२९.१%
पुर्वाञ्चल तराई	११३२९२	६३.९%	६४००७	३६.१%
मध्यमाञ्चल हिमाल	१८८८४	८१.२%	४३५८	१८.८%
मध्यमाञ्चल पहाड	५४६८७	८५.१%	९५३८	१४.९%
मध्यमाञ्चल तराई	१६७७४२	५३.३%	१४६७३०	४६.७%
पश्चिमाञ्चल हिमाल	३४३	४८.८%	३६०	५१.२%
पश्चिमाञ्चल पहाड	८०१३६	६२.९%	४७३५६	३७.१%
पश्चिमाञ्चल तराई	४९६५४	५३.६%	४२९१७	४६.४%
मध्यपश्चिम हिमाल	२२९६७	९१.३%	२१९५	८.७%
मध्यपश्चिम पहाड	६७७४५	६०.५%	४४२१८	३९.५%
मध्यपश्चिम तराई	३२४८२	५८.५%	२३०७५	४१.५%
सुदुर पश्चिम हिमाल	१०४१४	३९.१%	१६१९४	६०.९%
सुदुर पश्चिम पहाड	५२५३८	७४.३%	१८२०२	२५.७%
सुदुर पश्चिम तराई	३२७९०	६२.१%	१९९८२	३७.९%
काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका	३७३०१	५७.४%	२७७००	४२.६%
नेपाल	८०५३६४	६१.८%	४९७६९९	३८.२%

- भौगोलिक क्षेत्र अनुसार १६ वटा क्षेत्रको घटना दर्ताको अवस्था आउने गरि नमुना छनौट गरिएको थियो । माथिको तालीका अनुसार १६ वटा क्षेत्रमध्ये जन्म दर्ताको दर सबैभन्दा बढी मध्यपश्चिमाञ्चलको हिमालमा देखिन्छ, जहाँ ९१% बालबालिकाको जन्म दर्ता भएको थियो । त्यस्तै सबैभन्दा कम जन्मदर्ता गर्ने क्षेत्र सुदुरपश्चिमाञ्चलको हिमाल रहेको छ । यहाँ मात्र ३९%

ले मात्र जन्म दर्ता गरेको देखिन्छ । ७०% भन्दा बढी जन्म दर्ताको दर रहेका क्षेत्रहरूमा : मध्याञ्चलको पहाडमा ८५%, मध्यमाञ्चलको हिमालमा ८१%, सुदूरपश्चिमको पहाडमा ७४% र पूर्वाञ्चलको पहाडमा ७१% छ । औसत भन्दा धेरै तथा ७०% भन्दा कम जन्मदर्ताको दर रहेका क्षेत्रहरू: पश्चिमाञ्चल पहाड ६२.९% र सुदूरपश्चिम तराई ६२.१% रहेको छ । साथै औसत भन्दा कम जन्म दर्ताको दर रहेका क्षेत्रहरू: मध्यपश्चिम पहाड ६०.५%, मध्यपश्चिम तराई ५८.५%, काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका ५७.४%, पूर्वाञ्चल हिमाल ५५.४%, पश्चिमाञ्चल तराई ५३.६%, मध्यमाञ्चल तराई ५३.३% , र पश्चिमाञ्चल हिमाल ४८.८% रहेको छ ।

- नेपालमा सन्दर्भ अवधिमा ६१.८% ले जन्म दर्ता गरेको देखिन्छ । यसरी हेर्दा अझैपनि ३८% बालबालिकाहरूको जन्म दर्ता सन्दर्भ अवधिको ३ वर्षभित्र भएको देखिएन । नेपालले सन् २०८० भित्र सबै बालबालिकाको जन्मदर्ता गर्ने गरी अन्तराष्ट्रिय रूपमा प्रतिबद्धता गरिसकेको छ । यस प्रतिबद्धतालाई पुरा गर्न आजैदेखी योजनाबद्धदंगले लक्षित वर्गमा कार्यक्रम अगाडि बढाउनुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।
- सन्दर्भ अवधिमा ७,०३,३१३ बालकको जन्म भएकोमा ४,४०,८४० (६३%) बालकको जन्मदर्ता भएको थियो । त्यसैगरी ५,९९,७५० बालिकाको जन्म भएकोमा ३,६४,५२७ (६१%) बालिकाको जन्म दर्ता भएको थियो । समग्रमा १३,०३,०६३ बालबालिकाको जन्म भएकोमा ८,०५,३६४ (करिब ६२%) बालबालिकाको जन्म दर्ता भएको थियो ।
- २०७२ सालमा घरमा स्वास्थ्य कर्मीको सहयोग बिना भएको जन्म मध्ये ४७.९% दर्ता भएको थियो त्यसैगरी घरमा स्वास्थ्य कर्मीको सहायता द्वारा भएको जन्म मध्ये ५७.८% बालबालिकाहरूको जन्म दर्ता भएको देखिन्छ । अस्पताल तथा अन्य स्वास्थ्य संस्थाहरूमा भएको जन्म मध्ये ५५.४% मात्र दर्ता भएको देखिन्छ ।
- समयावधि अनुसार जन्म दर्ताको अवस्था हेर्दा ३५ दिन भित्र जन्म दर्ता गर्ने प्रतिशत २०७० सालमा २९.२, २०७१ सालमा ३२.२ र २०७२ सालमा ३८.४ रहेको छ । त्यस्तै जन्मेको २ महिनाभित्र जन्म दर्ता भएको प्रतिशत २०७०, २०७१ र २०७२ सालमा क्रमश ५०.४, ५४.० र ५५.८ रहेको छ । अनि १ वर्ष पछि जन्म दर्ता गर्ने प्रतिशत २०७०, २०७१ र २०७२ सालमा क्रमश: २०.४, १३.८ र ५.८ रहेको छ ।
- सर्वेक्षणमा जन्म दर्ता गर्नुको र नगर्नुको कारण पनि सोधिएको थियो । जसमध्ये ३१.५% उत्तरदाताहरूले कानुनी प्रयोजनको भन्ने जवाफ दिएका थिए । २५.४% ले सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ताको (बालपोषण, सुत्केरी स्याहार, लोपोन्मुख आदि) लागि भनेका थिए । त्यसैगरी २२% ले घटना दर्ता कार्यालय नजिक रहेकोले, २०% ले विद्यालयमा भर्ना गर्नको लागि, ११.९% ले ३५ दिन भित्रदर्ता गर्दा निःशुल्क हुने भएकोले भन्ने जवाफ दिएका थिए भने अन्य कारणहरू ज्यादै कमले भनेका थिए ।

- जन्म दर्ता नगर्नुको कारण: जन्म दर्ता नगरेका घरपरिवारमा जन्म दर्ता नगर्नुको कारणको बारेमा सोधिएका ११ वटा कारणहरू मध्ये ५०% भन्दा बढीले आवश्यक नभएकोले भन्ने जवाफ दिएका थिए। साथै १४% ले विद्यालय भर्ना गर्ने उमेर नपुगेकोले भन्ने जवाफ दिएका थिए। अन्य कारणहरू ज्यादै न्यून थिए। भविष्यमा दर्ता गर्ने सोच छ वा छैन भनी सोधिएको प्रश्नमा ९७.५% ले सोच छ भनेका थिए।

७.२ तीन वर्षको मृत्यु दर्ताको अवस्था

भौगोलिक क्षेत्र	मृत्यु दर्ता गरेको सख्या	मृत्यु दर्ता गरेको प्रतिशत	मृत्यु दर्ता नगरेको सख्या	मृत्यु दर्ता नगरेको प्रतिशत
पुर्वाञ्चल हिमाल	३९६२	६०.६०%	२५७९	३९.४%
पुर्वाञ्चल पहाड	१४२००	७८.३%	३९४१	२१.७%
पुर्वाञ्चल तराई	२७१६७	७१.३%	१०९५२	२८.७%
मध्यमाञ्चल हिमाल	९७०७	८६.५%	१५१८	१३.५%
मध्यमाञ्चल पहाड	१४३४१	७५.७%	४५९७	२४.३%
मध्यमाञ्चल तराई	२९०९३	५३.६%	२५१५८	४६.४%
पश्चिमाञ्चल हिमाल	२२०	८६.३%	३५	१३.७%
पश्चिमाञ्चल पहाड	३०१३१७	८०.५%	७३२२	१९.५%
पश्चिमाञ्चल तराई	१३६०९	६९.२%	६०६४	३०.८%
मध्यपश्चिम हिमाल	३२१६	५२.५%	२९०९	४७.५%
मध्यपश्चिम पहाड	१४७३९	६३.६%	८४४३	३६.४%
मध्यपश्चिम तराई	९७४४	६९.६%	४२६३	३०.४%
सुदुर पश्चिम हिमाल	३४३६	५७.४%	२५५१	४२.६%
सुदुर पश्चिम पहाड	६१३६	६४.५%	३३७८	३५.५%
सुदुर पश्चिम तराई	९४५४	६७.५%	४५५९	३२.५%
काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका	२३८३१	८३.७%	४६२८	१६.३%
नेपाल	२१३१७२	६९.६%	९२८९७	३०.४%

- माथिको तालीका अनुसार १६ वटा क्षेत्रमध्ये मृत्युदर्ताको दर सबैभन्दा बढी मध्यपश्चिमाञ्चलको हिमालमा देखिन्छ, जहाँ ८६.५% मानिसको मृत्यु दर्ता भएको थियो। त्यस्तै सबैभन्दा कम

मृत्युदत्ता गर्ने क्षेत्र मध्यपश्चिमाञ्चलको हिमाल रहेको छ । यहा मात्र ५२.५%ले मात्र मृत्यु दर्ता गरेको देखिन्छ । ७०% भन्दा बढी मृत्युदर्ताको दर रहेका क्षेत्रहरूमा : पश्चिमाञ्चलको हिमालमा ८६.३%,काठमाण्डौ उपत्यका ८३.७%,पश्चिमाञ्चल पहाड ८०.५%,पुर्वाञ्चलको पहाडमा ७८.३%,मध्यमाञ्चलको पहाडमा ७५.७%,पुर्वाञ्चलको तराईमा ७१.३% रहेको छ । मध्यपश्चिमाञ्चलको तराई र पश्चिमाञ्चलको तराईमा क्रमशः ६९.६% र ६९.२% मृत्यु दर्ता भएको देखिन्छ जुन नेपालको औसत मृत्यु दर्ता दर हो ।

- औसत भन्दा कम मृत्यु दर्ता गरेका क्षेत्रहरूमा: सुदुरपश्चिम तराई ६७.५%,सुदुरपश्चिम पहाड ६४.५%, मध्यपश्चिम पहाड ६३.६%, पुर्वाञ्चल हिमाल ६०.६%, सुदुरपश्चिम हिमाल ५७.४% र मध्यमाञ्चल तराई ५३.६% रहेको छ ।
- नेपालको औसत मृत्यु दर्तादर ६९.६% रहेको छ जुन जन्म दर्ता दर भन्दा बढी हो । भौगोलिक क्षेत्रानुसार जन्मदर्ता दर र मृत्यु दर्ता दरमा एकरूपता देखिदैन । काठमाण्डौ उपत्यकामा जन्म दर्तादर १६ क्षेत्रमध्ये पुछारबाट छैठौमा छ भने मृत्यु दर्ता दर भने माथिबाट तेस्रो नम्बरमा छ । साथै जन्म दर्ताको सबैभन्दा कम दर रहेको सुदुरपश्चिमको हिमालमा मृत्यु दर्ताको दर भने मध्याञ्चलको तराई र मध्यपश्चिमको हिमाल भन्दा बढी छ ।
- सन्दर्भ अवधि २०७०, २०७१ र २०७२ मा मृत्यु भएका मानिसहरू मध्ये मृत्यु दर्ता दर क्रमशः ७३.६%, ६८.४% र ६८.०% रहेको छ ।सन्दर्भ अवधिमा गणना भएका ३०६०७३ मृत्यु मध्ये १७३३१६(५६.६३%) पुरुष थिए भने १३२७५७(४३.३७%) महिला थिए । जसमा ७७% पुरुष र ६०% महिला मृत्यु दर्ता भएका थिए ।समग्रमा ६९.६% मृत्यु दर्ता भएका थिए ।
- प्रदेश अनुसार हेर्दा सन्दर्भ अवधिमा सबैभन्दा बढी मृत्यु प्रदेश ३ मा (करिब ६४ हजार) भएको थियो भने सबैभन्दा कम कर्णाली प्रदेशमा (करिब २४ हजार) भएको थियो । साथै प्रदेश मध्ये मृत्यु दर्ता दर सबैभन्दा बढी प्रदेश ३ मा ८२% भएको थियो भने सबैभन्दा कम प्रदेश २ मा ५४% मात्र भएको थियो ।
- २०७० सालमा मृत्यु भएका मानिसहरूमध्ये ४८% ले ३५ दिन भित्र मृत्यु दर्ता गरेको पाइयो । अनि यो दर्ता दर २०७१ र २०७२ मा क्रमशः ५१% र ५४% थियो । साथै यस अवधिमा दुई महिनादेखि १ वर्ष सम्ममा भएको मृत्यु दर्ता दर क्रमशः ४०.३%,४०.८% र ४०.२% रहेको थियो ।
- **मृत्यु र मृत्यु दर्ताको कारण** २०७२ सालमा रोगको कारणले मृत्यु भएका मानिसहरू मध्ये ६८% को दर्ता भएको थियो । साथै गर्भावस्था /सुत्केरी व्यथा आदि गर्भावस्थाको जटिलताको कारणले भएका मृत्यु २४% ले दर्ता गरेका थिए भने कुपोषणको कारणले भएको मृत्यु मध्य २१% ले दर्ता गरेका थिए । त्यस्तै सडक दुर्घटनाको कारणले भएको मृत्यु मध्ये ७३% ले र आत्महत्या गरेकामध्ये ६१% घटना दर्ता गरेको पाइयो ।

७.३ तिन वर्षको विवाह दर्ताको अवस्था

भौगोलिक क्षेत्र	२०७०-२०७२ सम्मको विवाह सङ्ख्या	विवाह दर्ता	दर्ता %
हिमाल	३२३४१	१५२५४	४७%
पहाड	१८३२३६	१०७३१७	५९%
तराई	२१०४७१	१०१०२७	४८%
नेपाल	४२६०४८	२२३५९९	५२%

- २०७०, २०७१ र २०७२ सालमा भएका विवाह भएका विवाहित जोडीहरू मध्ये विवाह दर्ता भएका जोडीहरूको दर क्रमशः ६४%, ५३% र ४३% रहको छ । सन्दर्भ अवधिमा भएका ४ लाख २६ हजार ४८ विवाहहरू मध्ये विवाह दर्ता गर्ने जोडीहरूको दर ५२% रहेको छ । यो आंकडा हेर्दा अझै पनि करिब आधा विवाह दर्ता नभएको देखिन्छ ।
- विवाह दर्ता गर्ने जोडीहरू मध्ये विवाह गरेको ३५ दिन भित्र दर्ता गर्नेको प्रतिशत २०७०, २०७१ र २०७२ मा क्रमशः ३४%, ३८% र ४६% रहेको छ । २ महिनादेखि १ वर्षसम्म सोही वर्षहरूमा दर्ता गर्ने यो दर भने ४८%, ५३% र ४९% रहेको छ । यसरी १ वर्ष भित्रमा विवाहदर्ता गर्नेको दर २०७०, २०७१ र २०७२ मा क्रमशः ८३%, ९०% र ९३% रहेको छ ।

७.४ तीन वर्षको बसाईसराई दर्ताको अवस्था

- सन्दर्भ अवधिमा (२०७०-२०७२) बसाई सराई दर्ताको दर २०७१ मा सबैभन्दा बढी छ, जुन ५०% छ भने २०७० र २०७१ मा यो दर क्रमशः ४१% र २९% रहेको छ ।
- २०७२ मा एउटै जिल्लाको साबिक गाबिस देखि गाबिसमा भएको बसाई सराई दर्ता गर्ने दर ३२.३% छ भने अर्को जिल्लाको गाबिस देखि गाबिसमा बसाई सराई गर्ने दर पनि लगभग ऊस्तै (३१.६%) छ । यो दर एउटै जिल्लाको नगरपालिकाबाट नगरपालिकामा १३.२% र अर्को जिल्लाको नगरपालिकाबाट नगरपालिकामा ३७% छ ।
- समयावधिका हिसाबले ३५ दिन भित्र बसाई सराई दर्ता २०७२ मा सबैभन्दा बढी ५२% छ भने यो दर २०७१ मा ५२% र २०७० मा ४३% छ । बसाई सराई दर्ता भएका मध्ये १ वर्ष भित्रमा दर्ता गर्नेको दर २०७१ र २०७२ लगभग समान छ, जुन ९६% छ । २०७० मा ९१% छ ।
- बसाई सराई दर्ता गर्नुको कारणमा सबैभन्दा बढी ६४% ले कानूनी मान्यता दिन भन्ने उत्तर आएको थियो । नागरिकता/पासपोर्ट बनाउन १४% र सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता आदिको लागि ७% पाईयो । बाकी अन्य कारणहरू थिए ।

७.५ तीन वर्षको सम्बन्ध विच्छेद र धर्मपुत्र तथा धर्मपुत्री दर्ताको अवस्था

- सन्दर्भ अवधिमा जम्मा ६१३२ जोडिको सम्बन्ध विच्छेद भएकोमा १८५५ जोडिको मात्र स्थानिय पञ्जिकाधिकारीको कार्यालयमा दर्ता भएको थियो जुन ३०.५% रहेको छ । ४,२७७ अर्थात ६९.८% जोडिले सम्बन्ध विच्छेद दर्ता गरेको पाइएन ।
- धर्मपुत्र तथा धर्मपुत्री ग्रहणदर्ताको अवस्था हेर्दा, सो अवधिमा २०१४ बालबालिकाहरु धर्मपुत्र तथा धर्मपुत्रीको रुपमा ग्रहण गरिएको पाइन्छ । जहां बालकको सख्या ७३८(३७%) र बालिकाको सख्या १२७६(६३%) रहेको छ । तीन भौगोलिक क्षेत्रमध्ये सबैभन्दा बढी तराइमा ६९६(३५%) भएको थियो । त्यसपछि हिमालमा ६२१(३१%) र पहाडमा ४८१(२४%) भएको देखिन्छ । हिमालको जनसख्या नेपालको करिब ७% रहेको भएपनि धर्मपुत्र धर्मपुत्री ग्रहणको सख्या भने झण्डै आधा जनसख्या ओगटेको तराईको सख्यासंग नजिक देखिन्छ ।
- कानुनीरुपमा २०७० सालमा धर्मपुत्र धर्मपुत्री ग्रहणगरेका सख्या मध्ये २१% मात्रको दर्ता भएको थियो । साथै यो दर्ता दर २०७१ र २०७२ मा ग्रहणगरेका मध्य क्रमशः ३८% र २८% थियो ।

Background and Survey Methodology

Background

Civil Registration is the very fundamental step towards the way of the legal identification and insuring human rights of people residing within any country. Besides, due to continuous production and availability of updated and reliable vital statistics, the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system is regarded as one of the authentic sources of demographic data. Vital Registration system was formally kicked off in Nepal after the promulgation of 'Birth, Death and other Personal Event Registration Act, 1976 and Birth, Death and other Personal Events Registration Regulation, 1977. The importance of CRVS system has been recognized global, regional and national level. In 2014/15, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) organized a ministerial level conference on CRVS. This conference aimed to increase awareness of the importance of universal civil registration and reliable vital statistics for rights, governance and better statistics, and to generate firm commitment and accountability for results from governments and development partners, through a Ministerial Declaration and a Regional Action Framework. The conference also agreed to declare the CRVS decade (2015-2024) within the region and set up the goal of cent percent birth registrations up to the end of the decade, along with substantial growth in other kind of registrations. The conference also agreed to achieve following three CRVS related goals within the region:

Goal 1: Universal civil registration of births, deaths and other vital events.

Goal 2: All individuals are provided with legal documentation of civil registration of births, deaths and other vital events, as necessary, to claim identity, civil status and ensuing rights.

Goal 3: Accurate, complete and timely vital statistics (including on causes of death), based on registration records, are produced and disseminated.

In Nepal, to implement the regional action framework and achieve the goals, it was understood to know about the existing situation of the CRVS system in the form of a base line survey on civil registration. Hence, an MOU was done between the Department of Civil Registration (DOCR) and Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) on 25 March 2015 for the conduction of national representative survey on CRVS. The major objective of MoU was to collect data about the coverage of civil registration by national, regional and ecological level. Based on MoU, the survey budget was transferred to the CBS and the survey was conducted by CBS in two phases. In FY 2015/16/73, the first round of survey was conducted in 16 Mountain districts and in FY 2073/74 the second round of survey was conducted in remaining 59 districts of hill

and tarai region. In survey, total 1600 Primary Sample Units (PSU's) were selected randomly, out of them in 134 PSU's from mountain region were enumerated in first round and 1466 were enumerated in second round.

Objectives of the Survey

The major objective of the survey was to collect the baseline data on the state of the existing situation of the civil registration in Nepal. The specific objectives are as below:

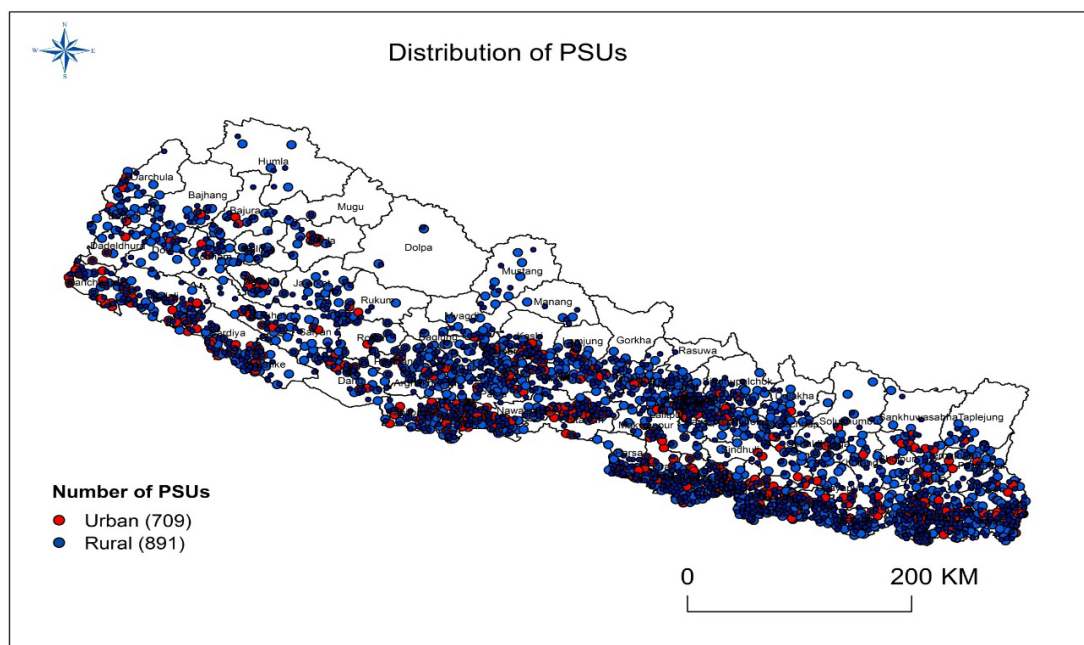
1. To collect civil registration data and analyze up to the national, regional and ecological level.
2. To estimate the existing condition of birth, death, migration, marriage, divorce and adoption and their registration status.
3. To estimate the increasing or decreasing trend of civil registration within last three years (reference period)
4. To identify the major causes for registration and non-registration of birth, death, migration, marriage, divorce and adoption.
5. To make reliable vital statistics available to the plan and policy makers, academicians, researchers, students and other concerned person for evidence policy and plan formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and research/ study purpose.
6. To find level of understanding of service providers and common public about the existing legal and institutional arrangements.
7. Understand institutional capacity regarding service delivery
8. To know the level of public awareness for timely civil registration
9. To provide essential recommendations for making civil registration more effective in coming days.

Scope and Coverage of The Survey

In the National Representative Survey of Civil Registration, two kind of questionnaire (1) Household Questionnaire and (2) Service Provider Questionnaire were used.

In household questionnaire, civil registration of birth, death, migration, divorce, marriage and adoption related information were collected. In this questionnaire various, information related to vital registration were included, including sex of child, disability status, marital status, education status, reason for migration, reason for divorce, cause behind adoption, registration period after occurrence of the event, reasons for registration and non-registration, intention for registration, and so on were asked. Likewise, in service provider questionnaire, existing situation of local registrar's office, steps should be taken to make them more effective were asked. Similarly, education status of local registrars, their age, age, training, position and work experience were asked.

The distribution of Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) is mapped in following figure.



The survey conducted within the selected districts of Nepal. In this survey total 1600 Enumeration Areas (EA's) were selected to conduct household survey. Further from each EA, 50 households were listed. From where, details related to vital event occurred within the households and civil registration status related information were collected on tablets.

Likewise, service provider related questionnaire was filled from 400 local registrar's office belonging to selected 1600 EA's.

Sample Design

Two stage sample design was adopted following assumption to get reliable estimate and achieve the objectives. The main objectives are to find actual vital and migration registration numbers among total events occurred in the society. In addition to know the trend of vital registration system in last three years.

Sample Frame:

Sample frame of CRVS survey was constructed from National Population census 2011. This frame has aggregated ward wise information about House Number, Household Number, and male, female and total population. However, the provided frame was based on 2011 administrative boundaries which were reconstructed into new existing administrative boundaries having 217 municipalities. Here basically wards are our enumeration area (EA).

Target population:

There are often several target populations in household surveys. In CRVS survey, the following events occurred in last three years were our target population.

- (1) Children less than three years,
- (2) Households having death,
- (3) Married couple,
- (4) Divorce persons,
- (5) In & out-migrated household and
- (6) Adoption of Children.

Sample size depends also on the target population so that the calculation of the sample size must therefore take into consideration each of the target populations. The resulting sample size was considerably larger than that needed for a target group comprised of all persons or all households.

Domains:

Major significant factor that has a large impact on the sample size is the number of domains. Domains are generally defined as the analytical sub-groups for which *equally* reliable data are wanted. Domains of study were 15 ecological development areas and Kathmandu valley altogether 16 domains.

Pilot survey:

Before determining the sample size, some of required parameter should be known and updated. To achieve above objective, a pilot survey was conducted in Tapalejung, Sunsari, Sindhuli, Kaski, Kailali and Bajhang district, which represents two districts in each ecological belt (Mountain, Hill and Tarai). 900 households were intervened in urban areas whereas 1000 households were interviewed in rural areas for investigation of vital events occur and their registration period.

Sample size calculation:

The calculation formula for determining the sample size, considering of the previously-discussed parameters. Because we are focusing on household surveys the sample size is calculated in terms of the number of households that must be selected. The estimation formula for the sample size, n_h , was

$$n_h = \frac{(Z_{\alpha/2}^2)(r)(1-r)(f)(k)}{(p)(H_z)(e^2)}$$

Where,

n_h is the parameter to be calculated and is the sample size in terms of number of households to be selected;

z is the statistic that defines the level of confidence desired;

r is an estimate of a key indicator to be measured by the survey;

f is the sample design effect, *deff*, assumed to be 2.0 (default value);

k is a multiplier to account for the anticipated rate of non-response;

p is the proportion of the total population accounted for by the target population and upon which the parameter, r , is based;

H_z is the average household size (number of persons per household);

e is the margin of error to be attained.

After using adjustment of finite population correction factor, final sample size of domains was 80000 households.

Sample selection and Sample allocation:

In the first stage, probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling scheme was adopted to select the enumeration area (EA) and required number of households was enumerated from selected EAs in final stage.

Enumeration areas (EAs) were defined as wards or, in cases where wards contained less than 50 households, combinations of wards. In cases of very large wards, smaller segments were prepared for making sizable EAs. For such wards, the block maps prepared during the 2011 population census were used.

First, the urban and rural EAs were arranged according to their respective domain with household number. The selection of EAs were done by using probability proportional to size sampling scheme number of households as measure of size. In urban area 673 EAs and rural 927 EAs, altogether 1600 EAs were selected from 75 districts to further investigation.

In each selected EA, 50 households were listed stating from north east corner of EA. If listed household having any vital and migration events in last three years, then main questionnaire will be asked to that particular households. Selected enumeration areas are given in Annex 1.

Estimation:

The parameters of variables were estimated at ecological development region first, and national estimates were obtained by aggregating across all 15 ecological development region and Kathmandu Valley.

Estimation for Ecological Development Region:

Estimate of the average value of characteristic X per event such as birth, death, marriage, migration and adoption of child registered in EA i and ecological development region h is given by,

$$\bar{x}_{hi} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} x_{hij}}{m_{hi}}$$

Where,

m_{hi} = number of sample event occurred in EA i and ecological development region h.

x_{hij} = value of characteristic X for event registered j in EA i and ecological development region h.

The estimate of average characteristic X in ecological development region h is given by,

$$\bar{x}_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^w \bar{x}_{hi}}{m_h}$$

Where, m_h = Total number of selected EAs in ecological development region h.

Estimation for National level:

The average value of characteristic X per event is given by:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^{16} X_h}{\sum_{h=1}^{16} M_h}$$

Where, X_h = Total number of events registered in ecological development region h.

M_h = Total number of occurred in ecological development region h.

Survey Reference Period

The reference period of the survey was from Baishak 1, 2070 (April 14, 2013/14) to Chaitra 30, 2072 (April 13, 2015/16). In this report, in some figures the reference period is written

according to Nepalese colander due to original data available as per Nepali colander. Hence, readers are advised to understand both reference periods, while using those graphs.

Survey Questionnaire

In survey two types of questionnaire were used- 1) Household Questionnaire and 2) Service Provider Questionnaire

As the survey was tablet based. The questionnaires were loaded on the tablet for data collection purpose. For this the Cspiro 7.1 version (CSentry android app) software was used for Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)- enumeration purpose.

Human Resource Management -

For the conduction of survey following kind of human resource was involved at central and field levels of survey management and operation.

Central Level

Overall management of the survey was done by the CBS with coordination with the DOCR. At central level, a team of officials from CBS and DOCR (Task Working Group-TWG), led by the Deputy Director General of CBS, including directors, statistical officers, computer officer and statistical assistants were engaged for the whole survey period. Along with the CBS team, officials from DOCR, including demographers, section officers and statistical assistant were also involved in the survey in all phases of the survey.

Besides, regular team, other officials from CBS and DOCR were also deployed in the survey in training and field operation (field supervision) phases of the survey.

Local Level

At local level LGCDP funded Social Mobilisers (SM) were deployed for field enumeration as per the decision of Survey Steering Committee. In first phase of the survey (16 mountain districts) total 29 enumerators were appointed and for second round (in 59 hill and tarai districts) total 82 enumerator were appointed. The District Development Committee Office contemporaneous), focal persons (looking civil registration) have also worked as local level survey field supervisors.

Training

The training for the survey enumerators was conducted at two levels.

1. Master Trainers Training (MTOT)

Master Trainers Training (MTOT) was conducted at regional level to prepare trainers for the field level trainings.

2. Field supervisors and Enumerators Training

The training for field enumerators (SM) and supervisors (focal persons) was conducted in three phases in Chitwan, Morang and Banke. Following three major methods were used for field level training:

1. Presentation (Audio Visual): Detailed interactive discussion was done about the contents of the questionnaire and survey manual.
2. Mock interview (Role playing)
3. Field Test
4. Specific Sessions for CAPI, data collection on tablets, storing and uploading.

Field operation (Enumeration)

Field operation of the survey was conducted in two phases. In first phase, field operation was done in 16 mountain districts and remaining 59 districts were enumerated in the second round of the survey. In the first phase total 30 enumerators were deployed and in second phase total 82 enumerators (SMs) were deployed for the enumeration purpose.

Data processing

Data from the survey were uploaded from the field on the centralized server and processed at the CBS. Processed data were handed over by CBS to the DOCR for further analysis and report preparation purpose. The data are analyzed in depth at the DOCR and report is prepared. Raw data were analyzed using the SPSS and excel software.

Housing Characteristics, Household Population and Overall Civil Registration Status

Number and Percentage of Households by the Sex of Household Head:

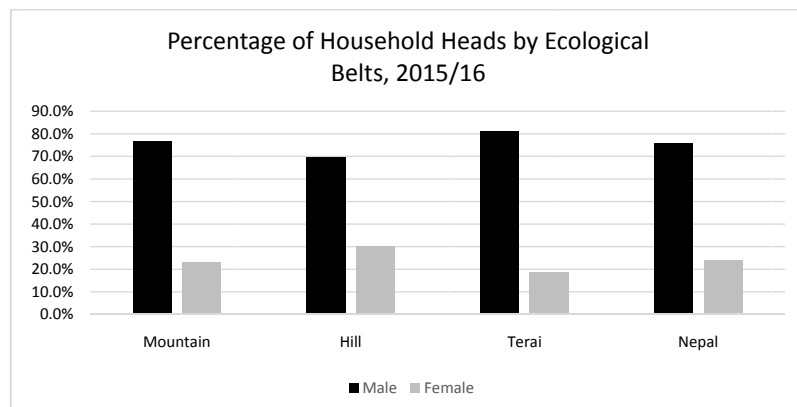
Number of Household heads and their percentage by sex are shown following table in three ecological belts. In Nepal, the number of female household heads were one third of the male household heads. Similarly, the number of male household heads are dominating in all three ecological belts (23.3%, 30.4% and 18.9% in Mountain, Hill and Tarai respectively).

Table 2.1 Number & Percentage of Household Head by Sex

Number & Percentage of Household Head by sex					
		Head			
		Male		Female	
		Number of Households	Percentage of Households	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
Ecological Belt	Mountain	98379	76.7%	29867	23.3%
	Hill	488662	69.6%	213126	30.4%
	Terai	679024	81.1%	158663	18.9%
	Nepal	1266065	75.9%	401656	24.1%

Following bar graph further illustrates the proportion of male and female household heads in three ecological belts. In tarai, the female household heads are least (18.9%, where, the number of households are in maximum number, compared to remaining two ecological regions. The Proportion of female household head is gradually higher in mountain and hill regions (23.3% and 30.4% respectively)

Figure 2.1 Percentage of Households by Ecological Belts, 2015/16



Households Having Access to Media Facilities

Table: 2.2 Number & Percentage of Households Having Media Facilities

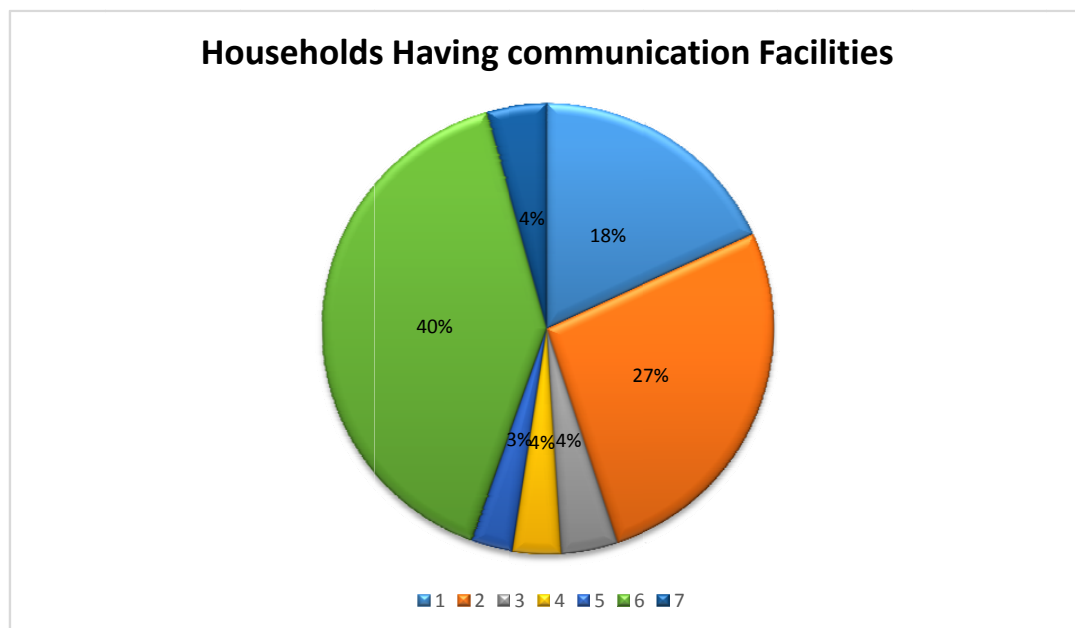
			Number & Percentage of Households having Facilities							
			Facility ^a						Total	
			Radio	Television	Computer	Internet	Telephone	Mobile Phone		None of Above
Ecological Belt	Mountain	Count	80410	36987	5364	8069	7112	96540	10371	128246
		% within ECO_BELT	62.7%	28.8%	4.2%	6.3%	5.5%	75.3%	8.1%	
	Hill	Count	325300	395474	79535	61604	67828	587079	38435	701788
		% within ECO_BELT	46.4%	56.4%	11.3%	8.8%	9.7%	83.7%	5.5%	
	Terai	Count	208171	474577	52480	47913	26990	677675	98097	837687
		% within ECO_BELT	24.9%	56.7%	6.3%	5.7%	3.2%	80.9%	11.7%	
Total		Count	613881	907038	137378	117586	101930	1361294	146904	1667721

Access to different mediums of media is one of the indications of the impact of information circulated by the government and other agencies for creating the awareness among the people for participating the mission of universal civil registration and enhancing the coverage of civil registration. The message for registering accurate and timely personal event related information could also be sent up to the household level via different types of media. Hence, the data in above table indicates number and percentage of households having access to different six type of media sources, namely: radio, television, computer, internet, telephone and mobile phone. In three different ecological belts, households' access to radio is surprisingly highest in mountains (62.7%) , whereas in tarai region only 24.9% households have access to radio. Similarly, 28.8% households of mountain region have access to TV and double (56.4% and 56.7%) of households of hill and tarai region have access to television. Only 4.2% of mountain households, 6.3% tarai households and 11.3% hill households have computer. Likewise, 5.7% (least) tarai households, 6.3% of mountain households and 8.8% of hill households have internet facility access (frequent access via any medium). Around 10% of hill households have telephone facility (landline) followed mountain households (5.5%) and tarai households (3.2%). The latest and rapidly developing information medium,

mobile phone access was highest in hill households (83.7%) followed by tarai (80.9%) and mountain (75.3%) respectively.

Households having no any above-mentioned facilities were highest in tarai region(11.7%), followed by mountain region (8.1%) and hill region (5.9%). Households with no major media facility access are also import for sensitization creation and civil registration policy intervention point of view

Fig 2.2 Households having different communication facilities.



Nationally, around 40 % of household have mobile phone (any member), households with television were 27% and households having radio were 18%. Households having other facilities, including computer, Internet and telephone are all around 4%. The percentage of households having none of above-mentioned facilities were also 4% (See above pie chart).

Possible Ways for Making Easy Access for Civil Registration

Table 2.3 Possible ways for making easy access for civil registration

ECO_BELT*Easy_access Crosstabulation								
			Easy access ^a					Total
			Beginning Online Registration	Deploying Mobile Camps for Registration in Wards	Registration at the Place of Occurance	Deploying other officels for registration, other than VDC and Ward Secretary	Other	
Ecological Belt	Mountain	Count	26108	105073	41051	50983	4086	128246
		% within ECO_BELT	20.4%	81.9%	32.0%	39.8%	3.2%	
	Hill	Count	196738	501868	267969	204285	38133	701788
		% within ECO_BELT	28.0%	71.5%	38.2%	29.1%	5.4%	
	Terai	Count	251236	574132	311971	311105	25712	837687
		% within ECO_BELT	30.0%	68.5%	37.2%	37.1%	3.1%	
Total		Count	474082	1181073	620991	566372	67930	1667721

A question was asked to the respondents about their opinion for making civil registration easily accessible. Above table illustrates the number and percentage of respondents showing

their opinion in three major categories and fourth other category of responses regarding the enhancement of the accessibility of civil registration. According to the results, responses were beginning online registration(474082), followed by the Deploying mobile camps for registration in wards (1181083), registration at the place of occurrence (620991), deploying other officials for registration other than VDC Secretary I 566372) and other (67930).

Occurrence of All Six Vital Event in Three years (2013/14-2015/16)

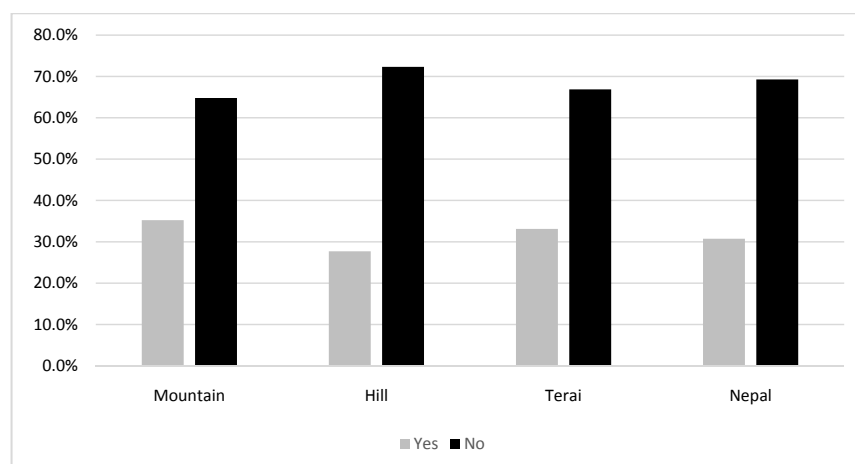
Table 2.4 Occurrence status of any of all six vital events in three years (2013/14-2015/16)

		Was any Vital Event occurred in three years?	
		Yes	No
Ecological Belt	Mountain	35.2%	64.8%
	Hill	27.7%	72.3%
	Tarai	33.1%	66.9%
	Nepal	30.7%	69.3%

The occurrence of at least any one event out of all six vital events within three years in three ecological belts is shown in above table. Around in 31% of households of Nepal, at least one of the events was occurred in three years. Specifically, the occurrence percentage of any event within ecological belt 35.2% in mountain, 33.1% in tarai region and 27.7% in hill region respectively.

Following figure further depicts the status of occurrence in three ecological belts. Looking the graph, occurrence percentage was highest in mountain region and least in hill region. The registration status of all occurred events will be discussed in next sections.

Figure 2.3 Occurrence status of at least one vital event within three year by ecological belts (2013/14-2015/16)



Following table further illustrates the occurrence status of individual events. Out of all six events, occurrence status of birth was maximum(70.6%) within the reference period and adoption (0.1%) and divorce (0.4%) remained in the least occurrence status. Regionally, the occurrence of birth was maximum (73 %) in tarai region, this is above the national figure. The birth taking place within the households of remaining two ecological belts was 68% in mountain region and 68.2% in hill region. Similarly, the occurrence of marriage as highest (25.4%) in hill and occurrence of death was maximum in mountain region (21.4%).

Table 2.5 Occurrence status of all six events in three years (2013/14-2015/16)

Ecological belts	7 Birth		8 Marriage		9 Death	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mountain	68.5%	31.5%	24.4%	75.6%	21.4%	78.6%
Hill	68.2%	31.8%	25.4%	74.6%	18.5%	81.5%
Tarai	73.0%	27.0%	24.3%	75.7%	16.1%	83.9%
Nepal	70.6%	29.4%	24.8%	75.2%	17.5%	82.5%

The occurrence of migration was maximum in hill and tarai region (2.1%) and minimum in mountain region (1.7%). The occurrence status of remaining two events divorce and adoption was noticeably low (below 1%) in all three regions.

Ecological belts		10 Migration		11 Divorce		12 Adoption	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mountain		1.7%	98.3%	.4%	99.6%	.4%	99.6%
Hill		2.1%	97.9%	.5%	99.5%	.1%	99.9%
Tarai		2.1%	97.9%	.2%	99.8%	.1%	99.9%
Nepal		2.0%	98.0%	.4%	99.6%	.1%	99.9%

Table 2.6 Number of Events Occurred in Three Ecological Belts within reference period (2013/14-2015/16)

		6 Any Event Occurred Yes	
		Yes	No
		Count	Count
Ecological Belt	Mountain	128246	235874
	Hill	701788	1832642
	Tarai	837687	1691065
	Nepal	1667721	3759581

The total number of households in which any event was occurred within the reference period by ecological belt is shown in above table. Out of 5427302 households in Nepal, at least one event was occurred in 1667721 households. Ecologically, total 128246 were occurred in mountain region, 701788 occurred in hill region and 837687 events were occurred in tarai region within the reference period.

Table 2.7 Number of Events Occurred in Three Ecological Belts within reference period (2013/14-2015/16)

Ecological Belt	7 Birth		8 Marriage		9 Death	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Mountain	87825	40422	31299	96947	27396	100850
Hill	478707	223080	178024	523764	129819	571969
Tarai	611476	226211	203963	633724	134654	703033
Nepal	1178008	489713	413286	1254435	291869	1375852

10 Migration		11 Divorce		12 Adoption	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
2203	126043	575	127671	558	127688
14634	687154	3700	698088	617	701171
17349	820338	1789	835898	767	836920
34186	1633535	6064	1661657	1942	1665779

Looking the occurrence status of vital events in three ecological belts, birth and death followed by marriage were occur in majority of household, whereas the remaining events, migration, divorce and adoption occurred in very nominal number of households in all three ecological regions.

The number of vital events and number of households within three ecological belts are shown in following table.

According to the table total 1303066 in 1178008 household of Nepal. Similarly, 426048 marriages were occurred within 413286 households, total 306073 deaths occurred in 291869 households, 34186 migrations in 34186 households, 6132 divorces in 6064 households and 2014/15 adoptions in 1942 households. Looking figures, number of events are more than

the number of households, except migration (where migration is counted as the migration of whole household as an event). This is an indication of the possibility of the occurrence of more than one event within the same household in reference period.

Table 2.8 Number of Vital Events and Household Number by Ecological Belts (2013/14-2015/16)

Ecological Belt		Number of Births		Number of Marriages	
		Total	No.of HHs	Total	No.of HHs
	Mountain	96033	87825	32341	31299
	Hill	514361	478707	183236	178024
	Tarai	692672	611476	210471	203963
	Nepal	1303066	1178008	426048	413286

Ecological Belt	Number of Deaths		Number of Migrations		Number of Divorces	
	Total	No.of HHs	Total	No.of HHs	Total	No.of HHs
Mountain	30134	27396	2203	2203	575	575
Hill	135873	129819	14634	14634	3768	3700
Tarai	140066	134654	17349	17349	1789	1789
Nepal	306073	291869	34186	34186	6132	6064

Ecological Belt	Number of Adoptions	
	Total	No.of HHs
Mountain	630	558
Hill	617	617
Tarai	767	767
Nepal	2014	1942

Birth Registration

In this section the status of birth registration in the households of Nepal and ecological belts is analyzed and discussed based on analyzed results.

Number of Births and Birth Registration Status in Three Years (2013/14-2015/16)

Following table illustrates the number of children born and their registration status in three different years (2013/14- 2015/16) by ecological belts. According to the table in all three years, both births and birth registration were highest in Tarai region followed by Hill and Mountain regions. The number of births in three years are gradually increasing, along with the decreasing number of registrations. This kind of mismatching in the figures of total birth and registrations numbers is basically due to the fact of cumulation of number of registrations over the years. Means, any event occurred in 2013/14 may have the possibility of registration over three years of reference period.

Table 3.1: Number of Children Born and Registered in Different Years by Ecological Belts.

Number of children born & Registration status in different Year										
		Birth Year								
		2070			2071			2072		
		Birth Registered			Birth Registered			Birth Registered		
		yes	No	Total	yes	No	Total	yes	No	Total
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Ecological Belt	Mountain	19672	6319	25991	21206	10978	32183	22990	14868	37858
	Hill	111421	38512	149932	116541	55559	172100	117577	74752	192329
	Terai	122471	61649	184120	154956	105334	260290	118533	129729	248262
	Nepal	253564	106480	360044	292703	171871	464573	259100	219349	478449

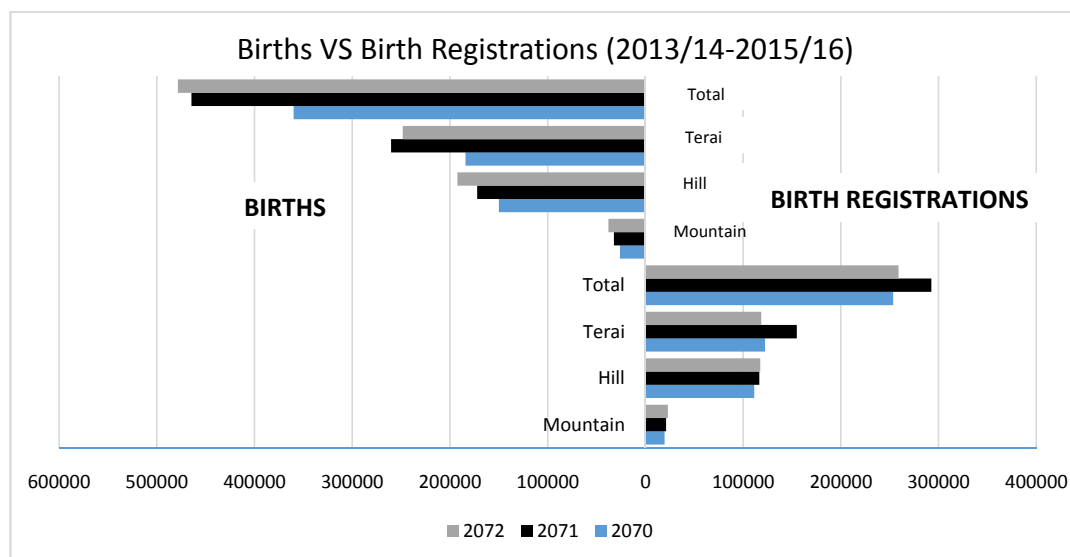
The percentage of children registered in different year are shown in following table by ecological belts. Birth registration percentage of Nepal in 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 was 70.4, 63 % and 54.2% respectively. The figures are higher in previous years due to the possibility of registration of births of previous year in following years. Similarly, in mountain region, 75.7 % of births, were registered within reference period, which were occurred in 2013/14. Likewise, 65.9% and 60.7% of births in mountain region were registered within reference period, which occurred in 2014/15 and 2015/16. These figures for hill region are: 74.3%, 67.7% and 61.1% and tarai region are 66.5%, 59.5% and 47.7% respectively.

Table 3. 2 : Percentage of Children Registered in different Year

		Birth Year					
		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
		Birth Registered		Birth Registered		Birth Registered	
		yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	75.7%	24.3%	65.9%	34.1%	60.7%	39.3%
	Hill	74.3%	25.7%	67.7%	32.3%	61.1%	38.9%
	Tarai	66.5%	33.5%	59.5%	40.5%	47.7%	52.3%
	Nepal	70.4%	29.6%	63.0%	37.0%	54.2%	45.8%

Following bar graph illustrates the comparison between total births and birth registrations over the reference period (2013/14-2015/16). This chart depicts, even the birth occurrence is gradually increasing over the years, the registration numbers are slightly mismatching with the number of births over time and within the ecological belts. In comparison to the number of births, the registrations are highest in 2014/15, nationally and in tarai region. Whereas, the number of birth registrations are highest in 2015/16 in hill and mountain region.

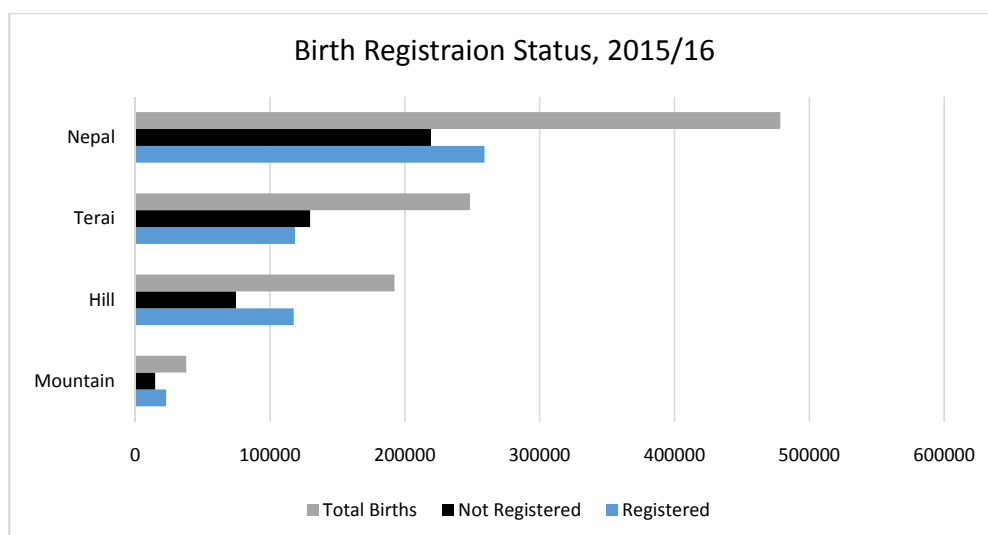
Figure 3.1 Occurrence of Births Vs Birth Registrations



To get an idea about the total annual event occurrence and registration, it is worthy to look in the civil registration status in 2015/16. Because, in 2015/16 the events occurrence and registration are real time basis and could be compared and the registration rates can also be calculated. Hence, if we look the birth registration status in 2015/16 in following bar

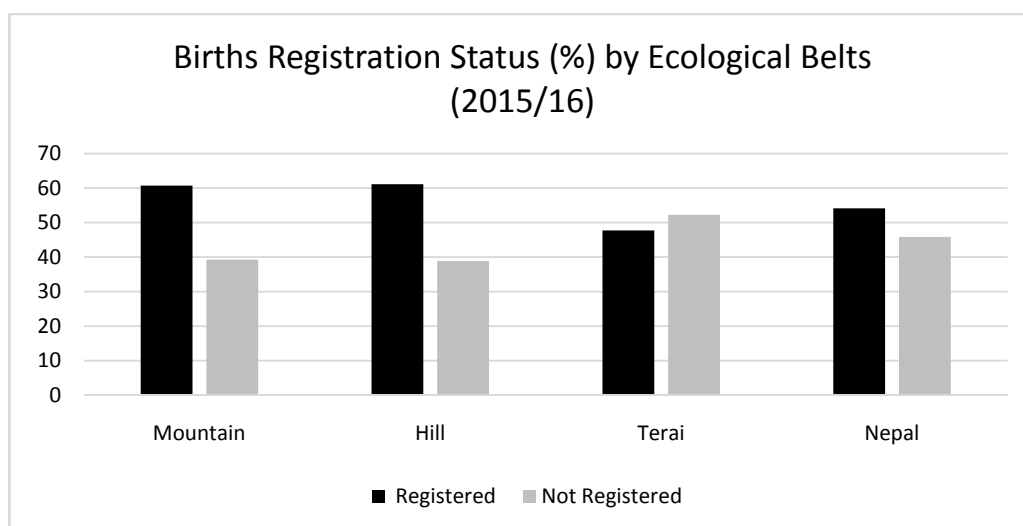
graph, it shows that, the registered births were more than the non-registered cases in Nepal. Ecologically, more than 50% of births were registered in hill and mountain regions and less than 50% births were registered in tarai region in 2015/16. These figures indicate the lower prevalence rate of birth registration in teri region.

Fig 3.2 Birth Registration Status in 2015/16



More specifically, birth registration rate in mountain, hill and tarai region was 60.7%, 61.1% and 47.7% respectively. Nationally the birth registration prevalence rate was 54.2 % in 2015/16 (See following figure)

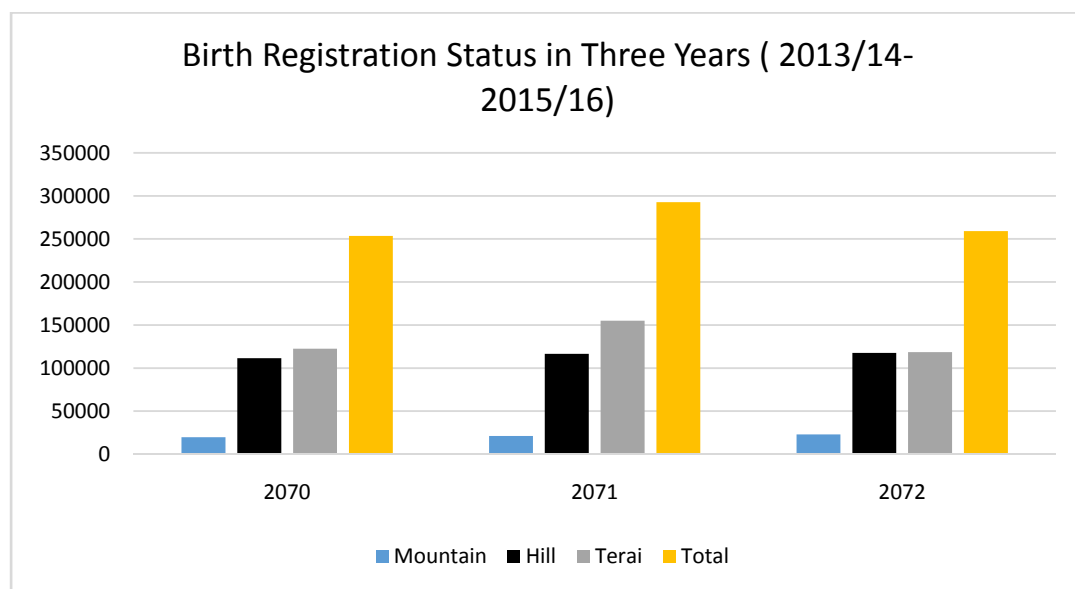
Figure 3.3 Percentage of Births Registered by Ecological Belts in 2015/16



Based on above figure birth registrations in tarai region are lower than those of the not registered figures. These results will also support to implement CRVS strengthening policy and program by the government. Figures also indicates for further study to pinpoint the underpinning factors behind lower prevalence birth registration rate within highly dense terei region of Nepal and find out the ways of mitigation.

The birth registration status (estimated number of births registered) within the reference period are shown in following figure. According to the figure, highest number of births were registered in 2014/15 and least number of births were registered in 2013/14. Ecologically, highest number of births were registered in Tarai region in all three years of reference period followed by the hill and mountain regions. This kind of abundance of birth registration in tarai over the time is the reflection of the higher population, population density and population growth rates in terei region than other two regions. Also, when the birth registration numbers of individual ecological belts are observed over the time, the birth registrations were gradually increasing over years. But, in remaining two regions; the birth registrations sharply increased in 2014/15 and then suddenly fell in 2015/16.

Figure 3.4 Total Birth Vs Total Registration by Ecological Belts in Three Years (2013/14-2015/16)



Disability and Birth Registration

In survey separate question about the disability status in the time of birth was asked. The disability status of children in 2015/16, at the time of their birth is shown in the following table. Out of total live births, 52.7% were male and 47.3% were female in Nepal. Among them, 1.5% were disable at the time of birth. Ecologically, 3.3 % of children were disable at

the time of birth, similarly 1.5% were disable in hill and 1.1% were in tarai region.

Table 3.3 Percentage of children by Sex & Disability in 2015/16

		Birth Year			
		2015/16			
		Sex		Disability Status at the Time of Birth	
		Male	Female	Yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	51.8%	48.2%	3.3%	96.7%
	Hill	53.3%	46.7%	1.5%	98.5%
	Tarai	52.4%	47.6%	1.1%	98.9%
	Nepal	52.7%	47.3%	1.5%	98.5%

Birth Registration Duration

The timely registration of vital events, including birth is of crucial importance for demographic and policy point of view. It gives updated information about the deaths occurred within the specific period. Current registration data are more useful and informative.

Table3.4 Percentage of Children Registered and their Registration Duration by Ecological Belts (2013/14-2015/16)

Percentage of Children Registered and their Registered duration										
		Birth Year								
		2070			2071			2072		
		Registration Period			Registration Period			Registration Period		
		up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	26.6%	45.7%	27.8%	28.6%	50.8%	20.6%	37.8%	49.8%	12.4%
	Hill	29.2%	51.1%	19.7%	37.0%	52.8%	10.2%	39.0%	57.0%	4.0%
	Terai	29.5%	50.6%	19.8%	29.1%	55.4%	15.5%	38.0%	55.7%	6.3%
	Nepal	29.2%	50.4%	20.4%	32.2%	54.0%	13.8%	38.4%	55.8%	5.8%

Accordingly, in 2013/14, 29.6% births in Nepal were registered within 35 days, 50.4% births were registered within 2 months to one-year period and 20.4 % births were registered in more than one-year period. Likewise, 32.2% births were registered within 35 days in 2014/15 and 38.4 % births were registered within 35 days in 2015/16. Similar type of scenario can be seen in the case of ecological regions. In this way, the trend of timely registration is gradually raising. This is a good indication for CRVS strengthening, but still the figures are not satisfactory towards the mission of cent percent timely birth registration (UNESCAP, 2014/15).

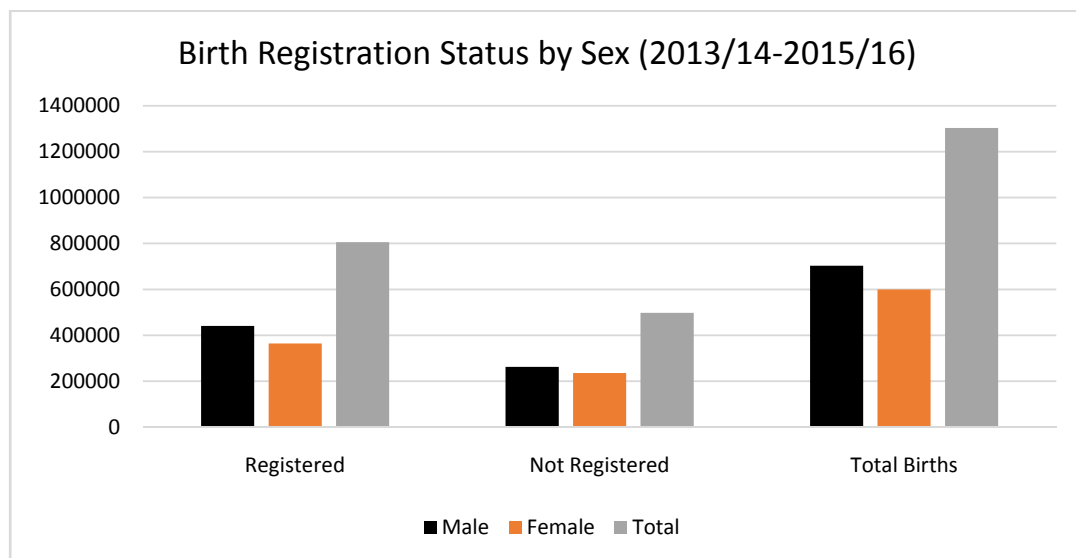
Birth Registrations by Sex

Following graph illustrates the birth registration status in Nepal by sex within the reference period. The number of total male births are higher than the female births. Similarly, the number of male birth registrations and non-registrations higher than those of females. If we look, within the sex out of total 703313 male births within the reference period, 440840 (63%) births were registered and 262473 (37%) births were not registered. Similarly, out of total 599754 female births 364527 (61%) births were registered and 235227 (39%) female births were not registered. In total out of 1303067 births 805367 (62%) births were registered and 497700 (38%) births were not registered within the reference period.

Table 3.5 Birth Registration Status by Sex (2013/14-2015/16)

	Registered	Not Registered	Total Births
Male	440840	262473	703313
Female	364527	235227	599754
Total	805367	497700	1303067

Figure 3.5 Birth Registration Status by Sex (2013/14-2015/16)



Birth Registration Status by Birth Place

The birth place of child is a key factor, which also influences his/ her birth registration. The birth registration status by birth place are shown in following table:

The figures show the impact of birth place on the birth registration status of child. 47.9% of births taken place at home without the help of health worker were registered. The births attended by health personnel at home was 57.8%, which is higher than the previous one. But, birth taking place at hospital/ health post have seen no considerable influence on the birth registration (as 55.4% such type of births was registered). This kind of dilemma might be due to the lack of any connection between health facility (birth center) and the local registrar's office. To overcome this, DOCR has recently initiated the connection with birth centers (hospitals) by means of establishing Birth Registration System (BRS). But this is in pilot stage and its extension and further development will certainly enhance the registration rate of health facility births.

Ecologically, the highest percent of births taken place at home were registered in mountain region, followed by the hill region (52.9%) and terei region (43.5%). In the case of health worker attended births at home, highest percentage of births were also registered in mountain (68.8%) followed by hill (67.1%) and tarai (53.6%) region. Likewise, regarding health facility births maximum births were registered in hills (62.5%); followed by the mountain region (62.2%) and tarai region (47.6%). Regarding abroad births: 47.9% of births were registered in tarai region, followed by hill region (30.8%) and mountain region (16.7%).

Table 3.6 Percentage of Children Registered at Different Birthplace in 2015/16

Percentage of Children Registered at different Birth Place in 2072											
	Birth Year										
	2072										
	Birth भएको स्थान										
	घरमा (स्वास्थ्यकर्मीको सहयोग नलिई)		घरमा (स्वास्थ्यकर्मी द्वारा)		अस्पताल/हेल्थपोस्ट		विदेश		अन्य		
	Birth Registered		Birth Registered		Birth Registered		Birth Registered		Birth Registered		
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No	
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	
Ecological Belt	Mountain	57.1%	42.9%	68.8%	31.2%	62.2%	37.8%	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hill	51.9%	48.1%	67.1%	32.9%	62.5%	37.5%	30.8%	69.2%	49.7%	50.3%
	Terai	43.5%	56.5%	53.6%	46.4%	47.6%	52.4%	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%	0.0%
	Nepal	47.9%	52.1%	57.8%	42.2%	55.4%	44.6%	39.3%	60.7%	59.6%	40.4%

The number of births registered in taken place in different birth places are shown in following table:

Table3.7 Number of Children Registered in different Birth Place

		Birth Year				
		2013/14				
		Birth Place				
		Home (Without Health Attendant)	Home (Health Attendant)	Hospital/ Health post	Abroad	Other
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Ecological Belt	Mountain	8066	2218	9103	156	129
	Hill	22538	9338	78720	757	68
	Tarai	28904	23432	69800	201	135
	Nepal	59507	34988	157623	1115	332

Table 3.8 Number of Children Registered in different Birth Place (cont....)

2014/15				
Birth Place				
Home (Without Health Attendant)	Home (Health Attendant)	Hospital/ Health post	Abroad	Other
Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
7072	3181	10783	52	117
17574	9128	89290	275	275
36620	29203	88652	482	0
61266	41512	188724	809	392

Table 3.9 Number of Children Registered in different Birth Place (cont....)

2015/16				
Birth Place				
Home (Without Health Attendant)	Home (Health Attendant)	Hospital/ Health post	Abroad	Other
Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
7626	2677	12636	52	0
14485	9942	92737	276	137
23120	22730	71801	815	67
45231	35348	177173	1143	204

Birth Registration Status by Household's Education Status

Following table illustrates the birth registration status of child and the education status of household head. The figures illustrate that the households having household head with education status up to class 10 have highest prevalence rate than the other two education attainment categories (illiterate and SLC and above). Nationally, 56 % birth were registered in household where household gained up to 10 class education and 23.5% birth were registered in households with illiterate household heads and 20.3% births were registered with household head with higher education (SLC or above). These data indicate that education level of household head has no any significant impact on birth registration status.

Table 3.10 Percentage of Children Registered by Household Head's education Status

		Birth Registration Status		
		yes		
		Education status		
		Illiterate	Up to Class 10	SLC & above
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	22.3%	58.2%	19.6%
	Hill	10.8%	65.1%	24.1%
	Tarai	34.8%	48.0%	17.2%
	Nepal	23.5%	56.1%	20.3%

Causes of Birth Registration

Birth registration is the first step towards providing the legal identity and accessing many state facilities by the people. Hence for the basic purpose of accessing government services by the people and for efficient public administration and social welfare program implementation, birth registrations are given due importance globally. In survey major possible 10 causes of birth registration were collected and remaining caused were included within the other category.

Table 3.11 Causes of Children birth Registered in Percentage, 2015/16

Cause of Children birth Registered in Percentage											
		Reasons for Registration									
		For School Enrollment	Access Social Securit Allowance (Child Nutrition, Old Age)	Get Disability Allowance for Children	For other legal Provisions	Due to Easy Registratin Process	Due to free registration within time (35 days)	Registratio Location is Closer	Due to information circulated from Media	VDC Secretary/ Local Registrar Informed about Vital Registration	Neighbour told about vital registration
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	14.3%	41.5%	.1%	28.6%	1.9%	8.3%	1.7%	1.1%	.6%	1.5%
	Hill	16.5%	28.2%	.1%	31.9%	5.1%	10.4%	2.5%	1.0%	1.1%	2.2%
	Tarai	23.7%	20.3%	.3%	31.7%	2.9%	13.8%	2.1%	.2%	.4%	2.5%
	Nepal	19.9%	25.4%	.2%	31.5%	3.8%	11.9%	2.2%	.6%	.7%	2.3%

Nationally, around 31.5% of births were registered for legal provisions, 25.4% for access social allowance (e.g. Child nutrition) 22% because of closer registration office, 20% for school enrollment, 11.9% due to registration within 35 days. The other causes are very nominal compared to the major causes. Specifically, the sensitization related factors seem less effective (important). For instance, nationally cause behind registration due to information/ message circulated via any media and due to the information gained from local registrar are negligible percentages (0.6 % and 0.7%). Existing civil registration legislation have mentioned the responsibility of local registrar to create awareness among the people for timely registration of individual events. Also, government and non-government bodies are expending a lot on sensitization for enhancing the coverage and quality of civil registration. In this context, these figures pose some downbeat picture regarding both aspects. Also, these results are helpful for designing and implementing awareness related programs for CRVS strengthening in national and regional level.

Table 3.12 Causes of Children birth Not Registered in Percentage

Cause of Children birth Not Registered in Percentage													
	Causes of Children Birth Not Registered												
	Age not completed for School Enrollment	Combersome Process	Not needed	Needed to pay more money	Having no required documents	Being Local Registrars Office Far	Local Registrar not Available	No Information about Registration	Registration could be done any time	Registration could be done even after 35 days	Due to disability	Other	
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt Mountain	23.9%	2.0%	40.4%	2%	8.8%	8.8%	2.3%	2.3%	7.2%	4%	5%	32%	
Hill	14.8%	3.2%	53.0%	.0%	9.9%	8.7%	.9%	1.3%	6.3%	.5%	2%	1.2%	
Terai	13.2%	6.1%	49.9%	1.1%	16.7%	1.8%	1.9%	.9%	5.1%	.3%	.0%	3.1%	
Nepal	14.4%	4.9%	50.3%	.7%	13.9%	4.6%	1.6%	1.1%	5.6%	4%	.1%	2.4%	

Like causes of birth registration, the causes of birth not registered are also depicted in above table. Out of 11 possible causes of not registered the births occurred in the reference period, more than 50% of birth in Nepal were not registered because of no need of registration during that period. Next major region behind not registering the birth was due to age not completed for school enrollment (14.4%), followed by due to insufficient documents (14%). The remaining causes behind not registration of birth are all below 5% (and even negligible). Ecologically birth not registered due to no need was 40.4% in mountain, 53% in hill and 50% in tarai.

Intention for Birth Registration in Future

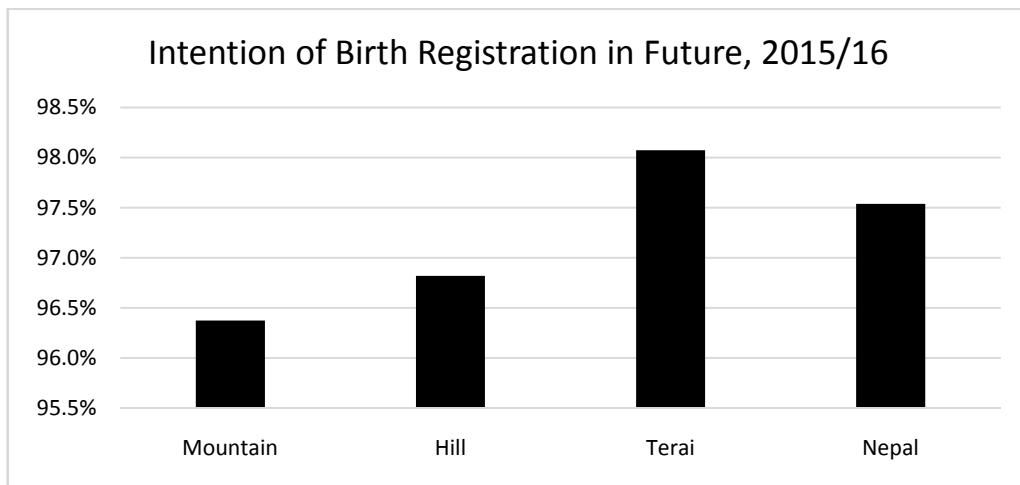
Table 3.13 Intention for Registration in Near Future

		Intention for Registration	
		Yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	96.4%	3.6%
	Hill	96.8%	3.2%
	Tarai	98.1%	1.9%
	Nepal	97.5%	2.5%

A supplementary question regarding the intention for registration was asked, where the births were not registered within the reference period. The response rates are encouraging. Nationally, 97.5% of respondents answered yes for their intention for registration of births in their household in future. Ecologically, 96.4% in mountain, 96.8% in hill and 98.1% respondents in tarai shows their intention for future registration.

Following figure further clearly illustrates the willingness for birth registration by ecological belts.

Figure 3.8 Percentage of respondents, who Intended to Register Birth in Future, 2015/16



Marriage Registration

Marriage registration is another vital event and its registration is also of crucial importance for many legal, social and demographic aspects. Under this section, marriage registration status is discussed in detail based on the survey data.

Number and Percentage of Marriage Registrations by Ecological Belts (2013/14-2015/16)

Out of total 426048 marriages occurred within the reference period, 223599 (52%) were registered. Regionally, marriage registration percentage within reference period in mountain, hill and tarai region was 47%, 59% and 48% respectively.

Table 4.1 Total Marriage Occurrence and Registration Status by Ecological Belts (2013/14-2015/16)

Ecological Belt	Total Marriage in Three year	Marriage Registrations	Registered %
Mountain	32341	15254	47%
Hill	183236	107317	59%
Tarai	210471	101027	48%
Nepal	426048	223599	52%

Following table further shows the percentage of marriage registered within the reference period. In Nepal, 64.3% of marriages occurred in 2013/14 were registered within reference period, 52.2% marriages occurred in 2014/15 were registered and 43.7% of marriages occurred in 2015/16 were registered within the reference period. The marriage registration percentages are in declining order over the period. Like birth registration, this happens due to the fact of possible registration of previous year marriages within the following years of reference period.

Table 4.2 Percentage of Marriage Registered in different Year

		Marriage Year					
		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
		Marriage Registered		Marriage Registered		Marriage Registered	
		yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	66.3%	33.7%	49.0%	51.0%	36.5%	63.5%
	Hill	66.8%	33.2%	61.9%	38.1%	49.7%	50.3%
	Tarai	61.7%	38.3%	46.2%	53.8%	39.8%	60.2%
	Nepal	64.3%	35.7%	52.8%	47.2%	43.7%	56.3%

Table 4.3 Percentage of Marriage Registered in different Time Period

		Marriage Year								
		2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
		Registration Period			Registration Period			Registration Period		
		up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above
		Mountain	32.2%	52.3%	15.5%	33.3%	55.8%	10.9%	34.6%	57.3%
	Hill	35.6%	47.8%	16.6%	39.4%	51.0%	9.6%	47.6%	47.8%	8.1%
	Tarai	33.2%	47.7%	19.1%	36.5%	53.6%	9.9%	45.3%	47.9%	4.6%
	Nepal	34.3%	48.0%	17.7%	37.7%	52.5%	9.8%	45.6%	48.6%	6.9%

Marriage Registration Duration

Table 4.4 Percentage of Marriage Registration in Different Time Period

Percentage of Marriage Registered in different Time Period										
		बिवाहको समय								
		2070			2071			2072		
		Registration Period			Registration Period			Registration Period		
		up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	32.2%	52.3%	15.5%	33.3%	55.8%	10.9%	34.6%	57.3%	8.1%
	Hill	35.6%	47.8%	16.6%	39.4%	51.0%	9.6%	47.6%	47.8%	4.6%
	Tarai	33.2%	47.7%	19.1%	36.5%	53.6%	9.9%	45.3%	47.9%	6.9%
	Nepal	34.3%	48.0%	17.7%	37.7%	52.5%	9.8%	45.6%	48.6%	5.9%

The marriage registration percentage by the period of registration over the reference period shown in above table. In all years of reference period, maximum number of marriages were registered with the 2 months to one year of registration period. Nationally, 48% of marriages occurred in 2013/14 were registered within 2 to one year of occurrence, 34 % marriages registered with 35 days and 18% registered one year and above duration of occurrence. Likewise, out of marriages occurred in 2014/15, 52.5% of marriages were registered in 2

months to one year of duration, 38% within 35 days and 10 percent above one year. Out of marriages taken place in 2015/16, 49% were registered within 2 months to one year, 46% within 35 days and 6% in one year and above. In this way, data shows the increasing trend in timely marriage registration over time. Similar kind of tendency could be seen in the case of ecological belts.

Marriage Registration Status and Marriage Type

Following table shows the marriage registration status by the marriage type (arranged marriage, love marriage, court marriage and other). Among all categories, 46 % of arranged marriages were registered, where as 40% of love marriages were registered and 100% of court marriages were registered in Nepal, occurred in 2015/16.

Table 4. 5 Percentage of Marriage Registered in Vital Registration Office by Marriage Type in 2015/16

		Marriage Year							
		2015/16							
		Marriage Type							
		Arranged Marriage		Love Marriage		Court Marriage		Other	
		Marriage Registered		Marriage Registered		Marriage Registered		Marriage Registered	
		yes	No	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	39.8%	60.2%	35.1%	64.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Hill	57.7%	42.3%	39.9%	60.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Tarai	39.3%	60.7%	41.9%	58.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Nepal	45.9%	54.1%	39.7%	60.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Marriage Registration and Education Status of Married Couple

Figures about the marriage registration prevalence and education attainment level are shown in the following table. Figures show the significant positive impact of education level on the prevalence rate of marriage registration for both of male and female. In 2015/16 for illiterate male, the marriage registration was 14 %, whereas for males educated up to 10 class and SLC and above it was 34% and 59 % respectively.

Table 4.6 Percentage of Marriage Registered in Vital Registration Office by Male Education Status in 2015/16

		Marriage Year					
		2015/16					
		Education status of Male					
		Illiterate		Up to Class 10		SLC & above	
		Marriage Registered		Marriage Registered		Marriage Registered	
		yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	0.0%	100.0%	30.4%	69.6%	43.2%	56.8%
	Hill	40.0%	60.0%	37.7%	62.3%	58.2%	41.8%
	Tarai	12.9%	87.1%	31.8%	68.2%	51.2%	48.8%
	Nepal	14.0%	86.0%	34.0%	66.0%	53.8%	46.2%

Likewise, for illiterate female, the registration rate was 12%, whereas for educated women up to 10 class was 33 % and for SLC and above was 57%.

Table 4.7: Percentage of Marriage Registered in Vital Registration Office by Female Education Status in 2015/16

		Marriage Year					
		2015/16					
		Education status of Female					
		Illiterate		Up to Class 10		SLC & above	
		Marriage Registered		Marriage Registered		Marriage Registered	
		yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	11.7%	88.3%	28.5%	71.5%	49.0%	51.0%
	Hill	33.2%	66.8%	38.0%	62.0%	58.7%	41.3%
	Tarai	11.0%	89.0%	30.9%	69.1%	56.4%	43.6%
	Nepal	12.2%	87.8%	33.4%	66.6%	57.0%	43.0%

Causes of Marriage Registration and Non-Registration

The responses of the questions regarding the causes of marriage registration and non-registration are analyzed in the form of following tables:

The percentage of marriage registered for giving the legal status are maximum in national and regional level (46 % in Nepal, 45% in Mountain, 40 % in hills and 53% in tarai). Next major cause behind marriage registration was 'to get citizenship' resulted 27% in Nepal, 19% in mountain and 27% in tarai region. Other causes are in very nominal percentages as shown in following figure.

Table 4.8 Causes of Marriage Registration in 2015/16

Cause of Marriage Registered in 2072 in Percentage												
		Marriage Year										
		2072										
		Cause of Marriage Registration										
		To Get Citizenship	Give Marriage Legal Validation	For the purpose f Emigration	To Access intercaste government facilities	For other legal provisions	Inforcement of spouse	Due to convenient registration process	Because Registration is Free within specified time (35 days)	NearerRegistration Office	Information Regarding Vital Registration was provided via Media	Other
Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	
Ecological Belt	Mountain	18.6%	44.8%	4.4%	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.4%	3.4%	0.0%
	Hill	28.9%	40.1%	6.7%	2%	12.4%	2%	1.1%	8.0%	6%	2%	1.2%
	Terai	26.7%	52.8%	4.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	8%	0.0%	.4%
	Nepal	27.2%	46.1%	5.3%	.1%	9.4%	.1%	.6%	9.1%	8%	.3%	.7%

Like cause of marriage registration, marriage non-registration causes are shown in following table and the major cause behind non-registration was due to no need of registration, followed by the reason ' having no essential documents' and ' due to the absence of both couple'.

Table 4.9 : Causes of Marriage Not Registered

Cause of Marriage Not Registered in 2015/16 in Percentage											
Marriage Year											
2015/16											
Main cause of Not Registration											
		Not needed	Due to pay extra charges	Having no essential documents	Due to absense of both couple	Distant Local Registrars Office	Not possible to meet Local Registrar	Got no information about vital registration	Due to the provision of registration any time	Knowing registration could be done even after 35 days	Other
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	44.0%	0.0%	22.4%	11.4%	1.3%	3.0%	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%	3.9%
	Hill	58.3%	0.0%	15.4%	11.2%	4.2%	.4%	.2%	8.1%	.9%	1.3%
	Terai	56.5%	1.3%	17.6%	14.6%	.8%	1.4%	1.1%	4.8%	.1%	1.7%
	Nepal	55.9%	.7%	17.2%	13.0%	2.1%	1.2%	.7%	7.0%	.4%	1.8%

Future Intention for Marriage Registration

Married couple who were married within the reference period and have not registered their marriage till the date of enumeration were asked about their future intention for marriage registration. Accordingly, majority of couple (respondent) shown their intention for marriage registration (97- 98%).

Table 4.10 : Intention of Marriage Registration in near future

Ecological Belt		Marriage Year					
		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
		Intention for Registration		Intention for Registration		Intention for Registration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
	Mountain	100.0%	0.0%	98.7%	1.3%	99.5%	.5%
	Hill	97.8%	2.2%	96.1%	3.9%	96.6%	3.4%
	Tarai	98.1%	1.9%	98.2%	1.8%	97.3%	2.7%
	Nepal	98.1%	1.9%	97.5%	2.5%	97.3%	2.7%

Death Registration

This section deals with the status of death registration along with different characteristics within the reference period.

Number and Percentage of Marriage Registrations by Ecological Belts (2013/14-2015/16)

Following table death registration prevalence rates in different years by ecological belts. Death registration rates in Nepal within the reference period were 73.6%, 68.4%, 68.4% respectively. Likewise, in mountain region, death registration was 68.8%, 65.2% and 69.2% respectively. In hill region it was 78.0%, 76.0%, 75.5% respectively in 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16. Similarly, in tarai region, death registration rates were 70.3 %, 62.1 % and 60.6 % within three years respectively.

Table 5.1 : Percentage of Death Registered in different Years

		Death Year					
		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
		Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status	
		yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	68.8%	31.2%	65.2%	34.8%	69.2%	30.8%
	Hill	78.0%	22.0%	76.0%	24.0%	75.5%	24.5%
	Tarai	70.3%	29.7%	62.1%	37.9%	60.6%	39.4%
	Nepal	73.6%	26.4%	68.4%	31.6%	68.4%	31.6%

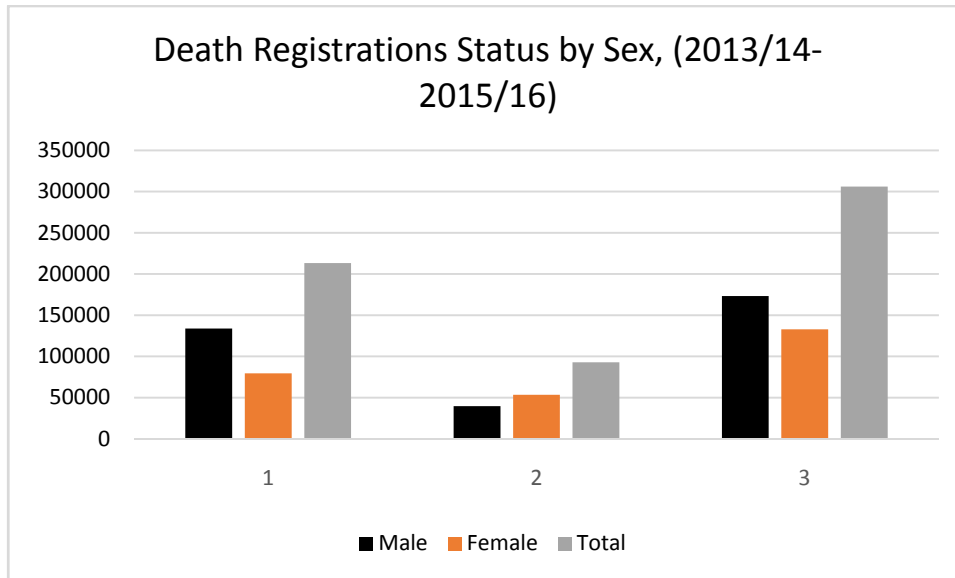
Death Registration by Sex (2013/14- 2015/16)

Within reference period, out of total enumerated 306073 deaths, male deaths were 173316 (56.63%) were male deaths and 132757 (43.37%) were female deaths. Also, out of total 173316 male deaths 133767 (77%) deaths were registered and out of 132757 female deaths 79407 (60%) deaths were registered. Hence, in total around 68.5% deaths were registered in reference period.

Table 5.2: Death Registration Status by Sex (2015/16)

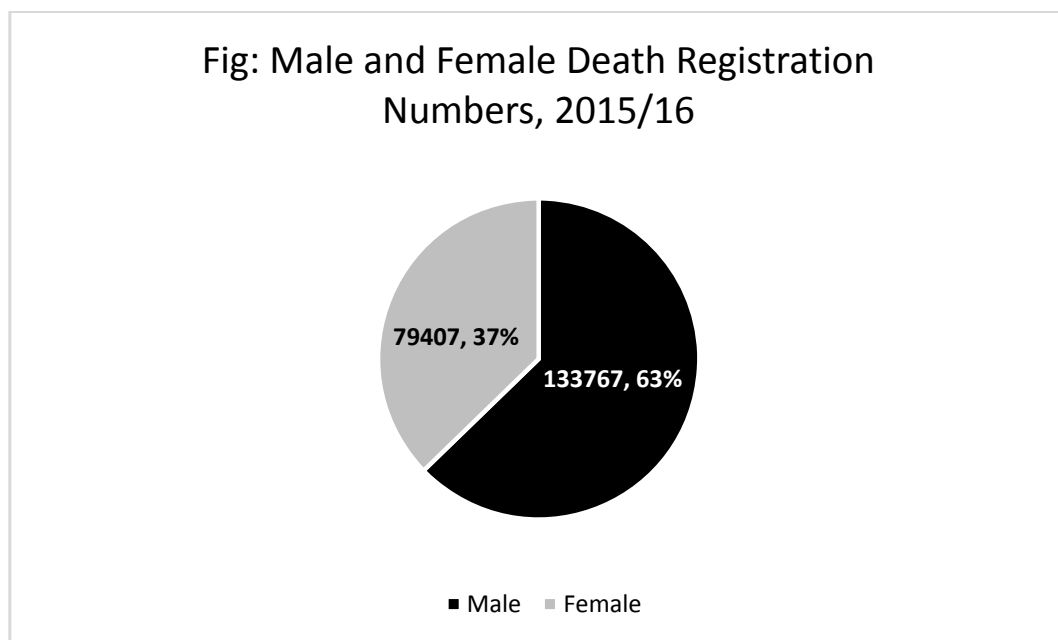
Sex	Registration Status		Total Deaths
	Registered	Not Registered	
Male	133767	39549	173316
Female	79407	53350	132757
Total	213174	92899	306073

The death registration status in 2015/16 by sex is further illustrated by following bar diagram.

Figure 5.1 Death Registrations Status by Sex, (2013/14- 2015/16)

On the other hand, out of total 213174 death registrations 133767 (63%) were male deaths and 79407 (37%) deaths were female (see following pie- chart). In both kind of cross tab comparison (within and inter-sex) both male death registrations percentages were comparatively higher than those of female death registrations.

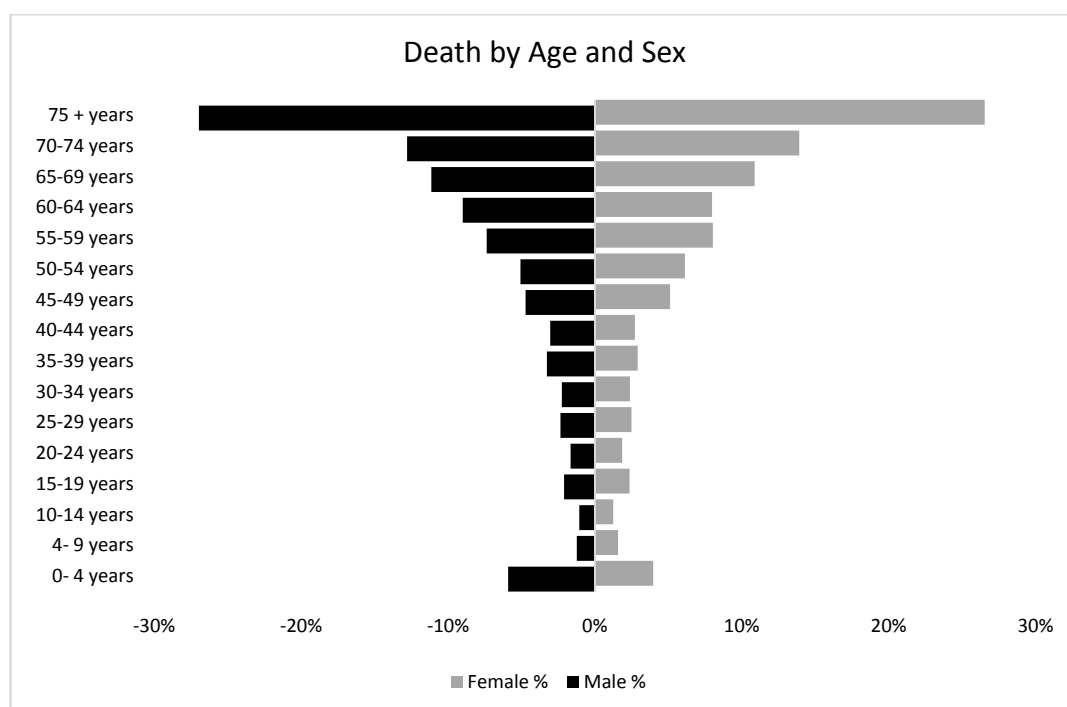
Figure 5.2: Male and Female Death Registration Numbers, 2015/16



Age-Sex Composition of Death and Death Registration

Age and sex of people has a significant impact on their mortality. Following age-sex composition figure (population- pyramid) shows the distribution of deaths of Nepal, which occurred in reference period by age and sex of died person. The diagram is reverse pyramid shaped, narrow at bottom and flattening towards the top. This is the indication of mortality incidence of both sexes increases as according to the growing age. The mortality is highest at the age 75+ year age group people for both sexes. This is also little bit flatter at the bottom most ager group(0-4 year) along with the dominance of male deaths. This is matching with the national and universal higher rate of child mortality and more male deaths than female deaths in this age group. Likewise, the within child bearing age group (15-49 years), female deaths are higher than those of males, showing higher incidence of mortality among women within this age group due to pregnancy related causes (maternal mortality).

Fig 5.3 Age Sex Composition of Death (2013/14-2015/16)



Death Registration by Ecological Belts and Sex

Following table shows the percentage of death registration by sex by ecological belts in 2015/16. In 2015/16, 59 % male death registration and 41 % female death were done in Nepal. Ecologically, in Mountain, there were 46 % male registrations and 54 female death registrations. Where as in hill 65.5 % male deaths and 39.5% female deaths were registered and in tarai 62 % of male deaths and 38% of female deaths were registered. In this way, the percentage of male deaths registration was higher than female deaths in both national and regional level, except mountain region. Causes behind more male death registration will be discussed in the separate section in detail. Major cause behind more male death registration might be for getting access to the social protection scheme and for property transfer (as majority of property right remains with males in Nepal).

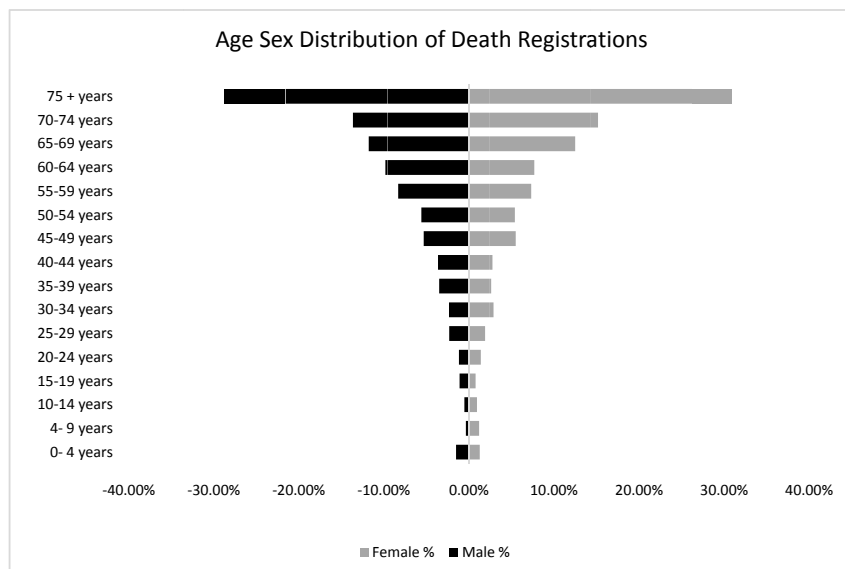
Table 5.3 Percentage of Death Registered by Sex and by Ecological Belts, 2015/16

		Death Year			
		2015/16			
		Death Registered or Not			
		Yes		No	
		Sex		Sex	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	45.7%	54.3%	41.5%	58.5%
	Hill	60.5%	39.5%	40.4%	59.6%
	Tarai	61.9%	38.1%	44.9%	55.1%
	Nepal	59.1%	40.9%	42.9%	57.1%

Age-Sex Composition of Death Registration (2013/14-2015/16)

The pattern of age-sex distribution is consistent with the age-sex distribution of death in Nepal. The diagram depicts the higher registration rate in higher age groups for both sexes. The registration is nominal at the lowest age group deaths, where it is highest at the highest age group died people. Likewise, there was dominance of male death registrations in almost all most age groups. For instance, the death registration rates were considerably lower for younger age groups (0-24 year) and then gradually increases up to the maximum age group and becomes optimum at the 75+ year age group for both sexes.

Figure 5.4 Age-Sex Distribution of Death Registration (2013/14-2015/16)



Death Registration Duration

Timely death registration is of vital importance for both policy (legal) and demographic point of view. Death registration within time also help government to administer and manage related social protection programs efficiently. Data portrayed in following table seems satisfactory in the sense of public awareness for timely death reporting and registration over time. For instance, in 2013/14, 48% deaths were registered within 35 days of death occurrence. Likewise, 51 % deaths were registered within 35 days in 2014/15 and 54% deaths were registered within 35 days of occurrence. On the other hand, registration percentage of death registrations within one year or above period is declining over time. It was 11.4% in 2013/14 and decline up to 8.3% in 2014/15 and 5.7% in 2015/16.

Table 5.4 Percentage of Registered in Vital Registration Office by Time Period

Ecological Belt	Death Year								
	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	Registration Period			Registration Period			Registration Period		
	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Mountain	43.3%	34.3%	22.4%	36.4%	42.8%	20.8%	47.7%	35.3%	17.0%
Hill	55.8%	40.7%	3.5%	57.4%	40.2%	2.5%	58.7%	38.6%	2.7%
Tarai	41.5%	40.9%	17.6%	46.5%	41.0%	12.5%	50.2%	44.0%	5.8%
Nepal	48.3%	40.3%	11.4%	51.0%	40.8%	8.3%	54.1%	40.2%	5.7%

Death Registered and Marital Status

Based on multivariate analysis of death registration status and marital status of deceased person at the time of death, interesting results are obtained. The results clearly show the significant impact of marital status of died person on the death registration status in both national and regional level. For instance, in Nepal, only 40% of unmarried persons deaths were registered, whereas, for married person, 73 % (single marriage) and 75% (polygamy) deaths were registered. Even though, there was little variation in the death registration figures for marital status of single marriage and polygamy, except, in tarai region, where, 67% of single married and 81% with polygamy status of died persons deaths were registered.

Table 5.5 Percentage of Death Registered by Marital status in 2015/16

Ecological Belt	Unmarried		Single Marriage		Polygamy	
	Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status	
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Mountain	62.3%	37.7%	72.8%	27.2%	64.2%	35.8%
Hill	50.0%	50.0%	78.7%	21.3%	75.0%	25.0%
Tarai	16.8%	83.2%	67.4%	32.6%	80.8%	19.2%
Nepal	39.9%	60.1%	73.2%	26.8%	75.4%	24.6%

Ecological Belt	Remarriage		Widow/ Widower		Divorced		Separated	
	Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status	
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Mountain	72.6%	27.4%	60.5%	39.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hill	66.3%	33.7%	84.5%	15.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Tarai	49.3%	50.7%	64.0%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Nepal	61.7%	38.3%	74.5%	25.5%	0.0%	0.0%	33.0%	67.0%

Likewise, for remarriage and widow/ widower status of died people, 62% and 75% of deaths were registered nationally.

Cause of Death and Death Registration Status

The cause of death and death registration status is shown in following tables. Even though the cause of death is not standard as per global standard (ICD classification), the results would be of importance for public health policy point of view.

The death registration percentage of people died due to disease (even this is very broad cause) in 2015/16 was 68 %. Only 24% of deaths were registered for people, who died due to marital related cause. Death registration percentages for other causes were: malnutrition (21%), road accidents (73%), Suicide (61%), murder (84%), natural disaster (86%), unknown (56%) and other (70%).

Table 5.6 : Percentage of Death Registered by Cause of Death in 2015/16

Ecological Belt	Cause of Death					
	Disease		Maternal Related		Malnutrition	
	Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status	
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
Mountain	55.7%	44.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Hill	75.5%	24.5%	39.9%	60.1%	19.8%	80.2%
Tarai	61.8%	38.2%	16.6%	83.4%	33.7%	66.3%
Nepal	67.7%	32.3%	23.5%	76.5%	20.7%	79.3%

Ecological Belt	Cause of Death					
	Road Accident		Suicide		Assassination/ Murder	
	Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status	
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
Mountain	64.9%	35.1%	50.0%	50.0%	51.2%	48.8%
Hill	86.6%	13.4%	69.2%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Tarai	60.1%	39.9%	55.7%	44.3%	100.0%	0.0%
Nepal	72.8%	27.2%	60.5%	39.5%	84.4%	15.6%

Ecological Belt	Cause of Death					
	Natural Disaster		Unknown		Other	
	Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status		Death Registration Status	
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
Mountain	99.0%	1.0%	40.4%	59.6%	25.0%	75.0%
Hill	83.3%	16.7%	68.8%	31.2%	73.5%	26.5%
Tarai	62.2%	37.8%	51.4%	48.6%	72.5%	27.5%
Nepal	85.5%	14.5%	57.1%	42.9%	69.8%	30.2%

Causes of Death Registration and Non-Registration

The major cause of death registration in 2015/16 was for other legal purposes in Nepal (32%), followed by 'transfer property ownership' (27%), to access social security allowance (25%) and due to free registration (9%). Similar pattern of death registration can be seen in the case of regional death registrations, except mountain region, where second major cause of death registration was to access social security allowance, followed by convenient registration process (24%).

Table 5.7 Cause of Death Registration, 2015/16

Cause of Death Registration in 2015/16 in Percentage										
Ecological Belt	Reason for Registration									
	Transfer property ownership	To access social security/ Government facility	For other legal provisions	Due to free registration within 35 days	Convenient registration process	Closer registration office	Informed for registration via media	VDC secretary/ Local registrar told to register	Neighbour told to register	Other
Mountain	13.0%	29.0%	43.5%	8.0%	2.4%	.5%	.9%	1.1%	0.0%	1.6%
Hill	26.6%	24.8%	32.3%	10.4%	1.7%	1.6%	.6%	.4%	.6%	1.0%
Terai	33.3%	23.3%	27.9%	8.5%	.8%	.2%	.4%	0.0%	2.3%	3.3%
Nepal	27.3%	24.8%	32.1%	9.4%	1.5%	.9%	.6%	.4%	1.2%	1.9%

The causes behind not registering the death occurred within the reference period were illustrated in following table. The major cause for non-registration was 'no need to register' nationally (72%) and regionally (63% in mountain, 69% in hill and 76% in tarai). The other causes seem less likely significant for not registration. The cause 'no need to register' is itself broad and seems misleading to the respondents. Because, it somehow includes other causes. Hence, it is the subject of further study about why people think, 'no need to register deaths'.

Table 5.8 Cause of Death not Registered, 2015/16

Cause of Not Registered in 2015/16 in Percentage										
Ecological Belt	Main cause of Not Registration									
	Being combersome process	No need to register	Need pay excess charges	Having no essential documents	Distant Local Registrars Office	Not possible to meet Local Registrar	Got no information about vital registration	Knowing registration could be done even after 35 days	Due to the provision of registration any time	Other
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Mountain	3.3%	62.7%	0.0%	3.4%	5.3%	1.7%	11.9%	1.7%	5.2%	4.8%
Hill	3.4%	68.9%	0.0%	4.5%	4.7%	1.1%	5.8%	.6%	7.7%	3.4%
Terai	6.7%	75.6%	.5%	3.9%	.8%	1.1%	2.4%	.4%	5.0%	3.4%
Nepal	5.2%	71.9%	.3%	4.1%	2.6%	1.1%	4.6%	.6%	6.0%	3.5%

Intention for Death Registration in Near Future

Majority of people/ respondents , who did not registered death occurred in their household during the reference period, agreed for death registrations in coming future nationally (85%) and regionally as shown in following table.

Table 5.9 : Intention for Death Registration in near future

		Death Year	
		2015/16	
		Intention for Registration	
		Yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	82.5%	17.5%
	Hill	84.9%	15.1%
	Tarai	85.9%	14.1%
	Nepal	85.1%	14.9%

Migration Registration

Migration is one of the vital events registered in Nepal. In the case of migration of any household, household is reported at the place of origin and registered at the local registrar's office of the place of the place of destination. In migration registration, household head details along with the information of accompanying family members are reported. For migration registration, only domestic (internal migration) are registered and non-citizen and abroad migration are not registered. Also, for registration purpose only lift time migrations are taken in account and short time (current) migrations are usually not considered for registration purpose. Hence, the migration registration data are of limited use for demographic and sociological point of view.

Percentage of Migration Registration by Ecological Belts (2013/14-2015/16)

Percentage of migration (households) registrations status by ecological belts is shown in following table:

The migration registration percentage of Nepal was highest in 2014/15 (50%) and lowest in 2013/14 (41%). Likewise, it was highest in mountain region in 2014/15 (56%) and lowest in tarai region in 2015/16 (26%). The lower migration registration rates in terei region are contradicting with the huge migration flow towards tarai region from remaining regions of Nepal (CBS, 2011).

Table 6.1 : Percentage of Migration Registered in different Year

		Migration Year					
		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
		Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status	
		yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Ecological Belt	Mountain	45.8%	54.2%	56.1%	43.9%	34.1%	65.9%
	Hill	35.9%	64.1%	43.5%	56.5%	30.8%	69.2%
	Tarai	45.9%	54.1%	54.4%	45.6%	26.4%	73.6%
	Nepal	41.2%	58.8%	49.8%	50.2%	28.7%	71.3%

Cause of Migration and Migration Registration Status

Within this section, the relationship of migration cause and migration registration status has been identified. In survey, major cause of migration included; agriculture, trade, employment, education, dependent, conflict, natural disaster, health facility and other. Nationally, 80.3% of migration due to health facility were registered and registration status due to other cause of migration was: agriculture (38%), trade (23%), employment (32%) education (33%), dependent (33%), conflict (0%), natural disaster(0%), and other (17%). At this point, the negligible registration status of migration due to conflict and natural disaster is a subject of further in-depth research. Because, the survey was conducted after terrible earth quake incidence of 2015.

Table 6.2 Percentage of Migration Registered by Cause of Migration in 2015/16

Ecological Belt	Cause of Migration					
	Agriculture		Trade		Employment	
	Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status	
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Mountain	28.7%	71.3%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Hill	41.6%	58.4%	22.7%	77.3%	40.0%	60.0%
Tarai	37.9%	62.1%	24.7%	75.3%	10.8%	89.2%
Nepal	38.2%	61.8%	22.9%	77.1%	32.2%	67.8%

Ecological Belt	Cause of Migration					
	Education		Dependent		Conflict	
	Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status	
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Mountain	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Hill	40.1%	59.9%	50.1%	49.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Tarai	34.8%	65.2%	11.3%	88.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Nepal	32.8%	67.2%	32.6%	67.4%	0.0%	100.0%

Ecological Belt	Cause of Migration					
	Natural Disaster		Health Facility		Other	
	Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status	
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Mountain	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hill	0.0%	100.0%	66.6%	33.4%	33.4%	66.6%
Tarai	0.0%	100.0%	86.1%	13.9%	11.7%	88.3%
Nepal	0.0%	100.0%	80.3%	19.7%	17.3%	82.7%

Migration Registration and Origin of Migration

The origin of migration has not seen and significant variation (impact) for the migration registration. Following table analyze the registration status and origin of migration in two domains, Same district and another district. The place of origin is further sub divided in to rural (VDC) and urban (Municipality) sub-domains. In the case of same district, the migration registrations from VDC's of same district are more (32%)than those of from municipalities (13%) of the same district. The opposite scenario is depicted in the case of other district, where migrations registration percentage (37%) from urban (municipality) was more than rural (32%) (VDC's).

Table 6.3: Percentage of Migration Registered by Origin of Migrated in 2015/16

Ecological Belt	Percentage of Migration Registered by Origin of Migrated in 2015/16							
	Migration Year							
	Migrated from							
	Same District (VDC)		Same District (Municipality)		Another District (VDC)		Another District (Municipality)	
	Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status		Migration Registration Status	
	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
Mountain	37.5%	62.5%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Hill	36.7%	63.3%	18.2%	81.8%	30.4%	69.6%	66.9%	33.1%
Tarai	27.2%	72.8%	8.4%	91.6%	32.2%	67.8%	12.9%	87.1%
Nepal	32.3%	67.7%	13.2%	86.8%	31.6%	68.4%	37.0%	63.0%

Migration Registration Duration

Within three years of reference period, in 2013/14, 46.4% of migrations were registered within 2 months to one-year period, followed by 43 % registrations within the period of 35 days and only 11 % migrations were registered within one year or above period duration. Likewise, in 2014/15, 52% of migrations were registered within 35 days and in period above one year only 4% migrations were registered. In 2015/16, again 52% of migrations were registered within 35 days, followed by 44 % registrations within 2 months to one-year period and 4% registrations were done within one year or above period from the time of occurrence.

Table 6.4: Percentage of Migration Registered in Vital Registration Office by Time Period

Ecological Belt	Migration Year								
	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	Registration Period			Registration Period			Registration Period		
	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above
Mountain	75.1%	24.9%	0.0%	27.1%	60.6%	12.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hill	51.9%	44.4%	3.7%	61.5%	38.5%	0.0%	45.9%	54.1%	0.0%
Tarai	33.4%	50.0%	16.6%	48.7%	45.7%	5.6%	49.8%	43.0%	7.2%
Nepal	43.1%	46.4%	10.5%	51.6%	44.3%	4.1%	52.2%	44.2%	3.6%

Cause of Migration Registered and Not Registered in 2015/16 (Percentage)

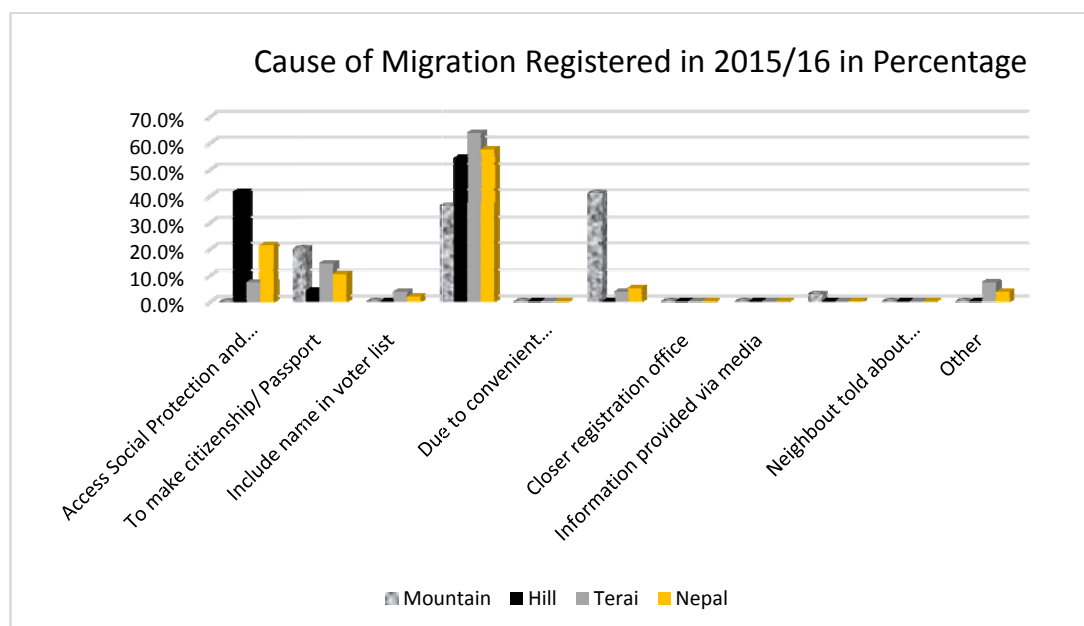
Out of 11 causes of migration registration, the cause 'make migration legally authentic' was the most dominating cause among all causes nationally (58%) and regionally (hill- 54 % and tarai -64%), except mountain region, where major cause of registration was 'registration is free within 35 days' (41%). Except these major causes, other causes of migration registration are access social protection and other govt. services, to make citizenship/ passport and include name in voter list. Other causes appear very nominal for registration, including sensitization program related causes.

Table 6.5: Cause of Migration Registered in 2015/16 in Percentage

Ecological Belt	Migration Year										
	Cause of Migration Registration										
	Access Social Protection and Other Gov services	To make citizenship/ Passport	Include name in voter list	Make migration legally authentic	Due to convenient registration process	Registration is free within time (35 days)	Closer registration office	Information provided via media	VDC Secretary/ Local registrar told about registration	Neighbor told about registration	Other
Mountain	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	36.2%	0.0%	41.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Hill	41.6%	4.1%	0.0%	54.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tarai	7.4%	14.4%	3.5%	63.9%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%
Nepal	21.3%	10.5%	1.7%	57.5%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	3.5%

Causes of migration registration in 2015/16 are further illustrated by the following diagram.

Figure 6.1 Cause of Migration Registered in 2015/16



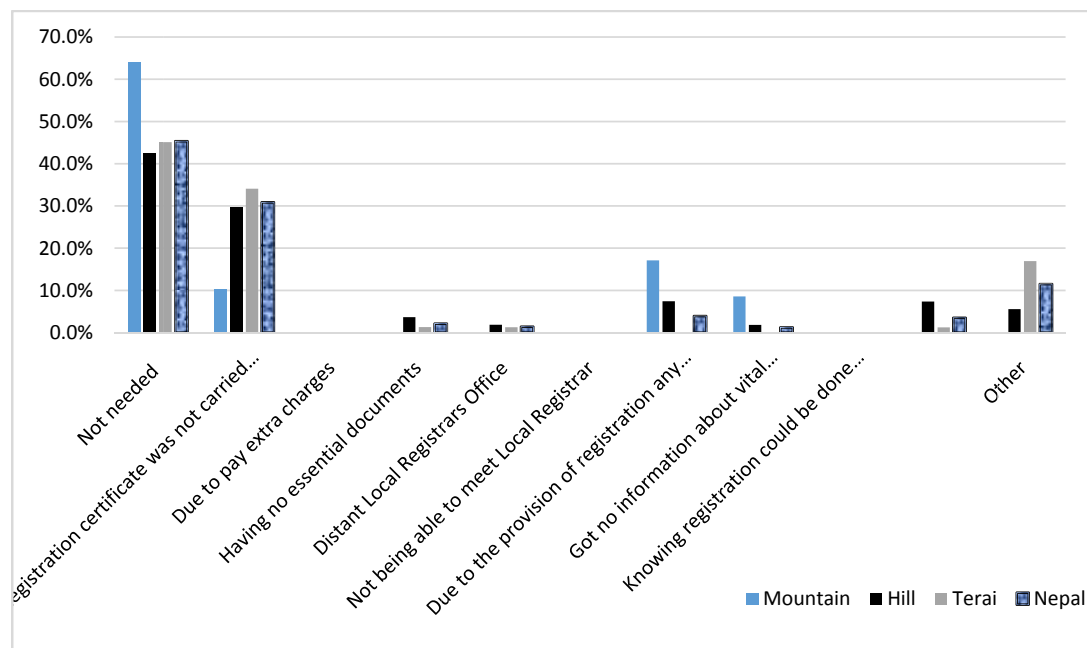
The cause of migration not registered are shown in following table. The major cause of migration not registration was 'not needed' (45%), followed by 'registration certificate was not carried from the place of origin' (31%).

Table 6.6 : Cause of Not Registered in 2015/16 in Percentage

	Main cause of Not Registration										
	Not needed	Registration certificate was not carried from the Place of origin	Due to pay extra charges	Having no essential documents	Distant Local Registrar's Office	Not being able to meet Local Registrar	Due to the provision of registration any time	Got no information about vital registration	Knowing registration could be done even after 35 days	Not Giving Legal Authentication to the Migration	Other
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Mountain	64.0%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hill	42.6%	29.6%	0.0%	3.7%	1.9%	0.0%	7.4%	1.8%	0.0%	7.4%	5.6%
Tarai	45.1%	34.1%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	16.9%
Nepal	45.3%	30.9%	0.0%	2.1%	1.4%	0.0%	3.9%	1.2%	0.0%	3.5%	11.5%

The cause of migration not registered (in percentage) are further depicted in following column chart.

Fig 6.2 Cause of Migration not Registered in 2015/16 in Percentage



Intention for Migration Registration in Near Future

The respondents, whose family has been migrated within the reference period but still their migration is legally nor registered shown their intention for migration registration in coming future. The data are shown below in the following table by ecological belts in three years of reference period.

Intention for migration registration was 72 % nationally in 2013/14 and it was 76% in 2014/15 and again declined again 70% in 2015/16.

Table 6.7 : Intention of Migration Registration in near future

Ecological Belt	Migration Year					
	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Intention for Registration		Intention for Registration		Intention for Registration	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mountain	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Hill	64.6%	35.4%	67.6%	32.4%	64.8%	35.2%
Tarai	78.6%	21.4%	80.5%	19.5%	70.2%	29.8%
Nepal	72.4%	27.6%	75.6%	24.4%	70.0%	30.0%

Divorce Registration

In comparison to other vital events, divorce is appearing relatively rare. But, it is one of the major personal events and have significant demographic and social importance.

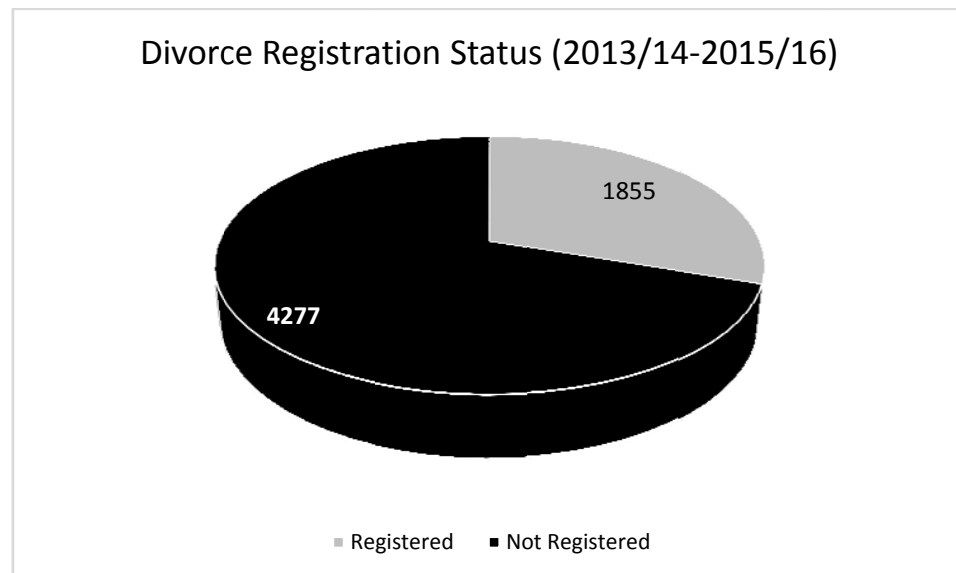
Divorce Registration Status (2013/14-2015/16)

Within the reference period, out of total 6132 divorce cases only 1855 (30%) were registered and remaining 4277 (70%) divorce are not registered. There might be many causes behind lower rate of divorce registration and will separately discussed. But one major cause is having court document, which itself acts as necessary legal document people use this document wherever they need emplace of divorce registration certificate issued by local registrar's office.

Table 7.1 : Divorce Registration Status (7072)

Divorce Registration Status	Frequency	Percent
Registered	1855	30.2
Not Registered	4277	69.8
Total Divorces	6132	100.0

Figure 7.1 Divorce Registration Status



Marital Status of Divorcee

Following table shows the marital status (type of marriage) of divorcee before divorce. Looking data, the divorce trend is shifting dramatically towards love marriage from arranged marriage over time. For instance, around 757 arranged marriage and 410 love marriage cases under gone the divorce registration in 2013/14, but in 2014/15 and 2015/16 the divorce registration of arranged marriage type was 661 and 1372, whereas the registration of love marriage cases was 960 and 1963 respectively.

Table 7.2 Marital status of Divorcee in last three year

Ecological Belt	Divorce Year											
	2013/14				2014/15				2015/16			
	Marriage Type				Marriage Type				Marriage Type			
	Arranged Marriage	Love Marriage	Court Marriage	Other	Arranged Marriage	Love Marriage	Court Marriage	Other	Arranged Marriage	Love Marriage	Court Marriage	Other
Mountain	0	0	0	0	51	69	9	0	195	252	0	0
Hill	479	343	0	0	341	686	0	0	618	1300	0	0
Tarai	278	67	0	0	269	205	0	0	559	411	0	0
Nepal	757	410	0	0	661	960	9	0	1372	1963	0	0

Education Status and Nationality of Divorcee

Following table shows the educational status of divorcee within reference period by sex. According to data, the married middle level (up to class 10) education have highest divorce incidence as compared to illiterate and higher education group. More specifically, in last three years, 523 divorcees were illiterate, 4300 divorcees were up to class 10 and 1310 were SLC & above education attainment. If divorce incidences compared by sex, more illiterate female seems more likely undergone through the divorce process than male (141 male and 382 female). Similarly, there more educated males' divorcees than females.

Table 7.3 Education status and Nationality of Divorcee in last three year

	Education status					
	Illiterate		Up to Class 10		SLC & above	
	Sex		Sex		Sex	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mountain	0	102	323	141	9	0
Hill	0	69	1780	1232	480	208
Tarai	141	211	620	205	411	202
Nepal	141	382	2723	1577	900	410

The citizenship status of divorcee is shown in following table by ecological belt and sex. In which, out of total 6132 divorcees, 6064 were Nepali citizens out of them 3763 male and 2301 female. Ecologically, minimum number of divorcees are from mountain and maximum are from the hill region.

Only 68 female divorcees were counted as foreign citizen and they are all from hill region.

Table 7.4 : Citizenship Status of Divorcee in three years

Ecological Belt	Citizenship Divorcee			
	Nepali		Foreign	
	Sex		Sex	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mountain	332	243	0	0
Hill	2260	1440	0	68
Tarai	1171	618	0	0
Nepal	3763	2301	0	68

Cause of Divorce

The major possible causes of divorce are portrait in following tables by divorce year and by ecological belts. Looking table, out of total 9 major possible causes of divorce, the mutual conflict (3981 cases) appeared as the most dominating underlying cause for divorce over the period. The next major cause was living abroad (613), this cause seems rising over time (were 0 in 2013/14, 206 cases in 2014/15 and reached 613 in 2015/16). This is the indication that, how rapid youth migration is affecting the family life in Nepal. Other underlying causes are addiction (462), infertility (260), mutual understanding (136), long term illness (70) and other (273). Ecologically, there are more conflict related divorce cases in hill over the period of three years than other two regions. Likewise, in tarai conflict related cases declined in 2014/15 to 134 from 275 in 2013/14 and again inclined up to 696 in 2015/16. Also, divorce cases due to living abroad are higher in hill and increased over time followed by the tarai and mountain regions.

Table 7.5 Causes of Divorce in Last Three Years

Ecological Belt	Mutual Conflict				Disability			
	Divorce Year				Divorce Year			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total
Mountain	0	77	129	206	0	0	0	0
Hill	479	821	1369	2669	68	0	137	205
Tarai	275	134	696	1106	0	0	0	0
Nepal	754	1032	2194	3981	68	0	137	205

Ecological Belt	Dowry				Long term illness			
	Divorce Year				Divorce Year			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total
Mountain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarai	0	0	68	68	70	0	0	70
Nepal	0	0	68	68	70	0	0	70

Ecological Belt	Addiction							Infertility			
	Divorce Year							Divorce Year			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total	2014/15	2015/16	Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total
Mountain	0	0	117	117	0	66	66	0	51	72	123
Hill	69	0	0	69	0	0	0	137	0	0	137
Tarai	0	70	206	276	67	0	67	0	0	0	0
Nepal	69	70	323	462	67	66	133	137	51	72	260

Ecological Belt	Living abroad				Mutual Understanding				Other			
	Divorce Year				Divorce Year				Divorce Year			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total
Mountain	0	0	63	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hill	0	138	344	482	0	0	0	0	69	69	68	206
Tarai	0	67	0	67	0	67	0	67	0	67	0	67
Nepal	0	206	407	613	0	67	0	67	69	136	68	273

Cause of Divorce Registered and not Registered

The major cause behind divorce registration and not registered in 2015/16 till the date of enumeration are analyzed in the form of following tabulations. The major cause behind divorce registration was to give divorce legal validation (73%), followed by required for other legal purposes (13%), informed by neighbor (7%) and other (7%). The other possible causes appear remarkably less significant underlying cause for divorce registration in 2015/16.

Table 7.6 Cause of Divorce Registered in 2015/16 in Percentage

Ecological Belt	Give Divorce Legal Validation	Required for other legal purposes	Due to convenient registration process	Because Registration is Free within specified time (35 days)	Nearer Registration Office	Information Regarding Vital Registration was provided via Media	Informed by VDC Secretary/ Local Registrar	Informed by Neighbor	Other
Mountain	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hill	50.0%	33.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.8%	0.0%
Tarai	83.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%
Nepal	73.3%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	6.6%

The cause of divorce not registered till the date of enumeration is illustrated in following table. Among 11 possible causes behind not registering the divorce, not needed was the major cause (62.2%), followed by 'need to register even after the court decision' (9.3%), 'got no information about vital registration' (8.5%).

Table 7.7: Cause of divorce not registration in 2015/16

Cause of not Registered in 2015/16 in Percentage											
	Main cause of Not Registration										
	Not needed	Need to Register even after the Courts Decision	Having no essential documents	Due to paying more charges	Distant Local Registrars Office	Not possible to meet Local Registrar	Due to the provision of registration any time	Got no information about vital registration	Knowing registration could be done even after 35 days	Not to give divorce legally valid	Other
	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %	Row Valid N %
Ecological Belt Mountain	25.3%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	50.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hill	68.0%	9.2%	4.6%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
Terai	62.9%	12.2%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nepal	62.2%	9.3%	5.9%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	2.2%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%

Divorce Registration Time and Education Attainment

There is adverse kind of relationship shown between time of registration and the education attainment of divorcee. Because, 100% of illiterate divorcee registered divorce within 35 days. 57% of people, who studied up to 10 class registered within 35 days and only 40% of SLC and above (highly educated) people registered within 35 days.

Table 7.8 Percentage of Registered in 2015/16 in Vital Registration Office by Education Attainment

		Education status								
		Illiterate			Up to Class 10			SLC & above		
		Registration Period			Registration Period			Registration Period		
		up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above	up to 35 Days	2 Month to one Year	One year above
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Ecological Belt	Mountain	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hill	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	Tarai	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	49.2%	50.8%	0.0%
	Nepal	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	39.3%	60.7%	0.0%

Intention for Divorce Registration in Near Future

Table 7.9 Intention for divorce registration in near future

Intention for Registration in near future							
		Divorce Year					
		2070		2071		2072	
		Intention for Registration		Intention for Registration		Intention for Registration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Ecological Belt	Mountain	0%	0%	85%	15%	4%	96%
	Hill	50%	50%	78%	22%	54%	46%
	Tarai	49%	51%	67%	33%	50%	50%
	Nepal	50%	50%	75%	25%	48%	52%

Above table shows the intention for divorce registration by the group of divorcees who have not registered their divorce till the date of enumeration by ecological belts. Out of concerned respondents, in 2013/14, 50% of concerned respondents showed their intention for registration, which raised up to 75% in 2014/15 and again declined up to 48 % in 2015/16. Similar trend is observed in the case of ecological belts, except in the case of mountain region. In comparison to other events, intention for registration of divorce in near future is relatively low.

Mean Age of Divorce

In 2013/14 the mean age of divorce for male was 28 years and female were 27 years. In 2014/15 male and female mean age of divorce reached 31 and 29 years. Likewise, in 2015/16 it declined for male to 29 years and for females up to 27 years.

Table 7.10 Mean Age of Divorce by Sex (2013/14-2015/16)

Ecological Belt	Mean Age of Divorcee by sex (2013/14-2015/16)					
	Divorce Year					
	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Sex		Sex		Sex	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Mean Age	Mean Age	Mean Age	Mean Age	Mean Age	Mean Age
Mountain			25	24	32	24
Hill	31	25	31	33	27	28
Tarai	22	38	32	22	32	26
Nepal	28	27	31	29	29	27

Ecologically, mean age of divorce for male and female in 2015/16 in mountain region was 32 years and 24 years, in hill region it was 27 years and 28 years and in tarai it was 32 years for male and 26 years for female.

Adoption

In this section the adoption status and registration status of adoption is discussed based on analyzed result of the data of national representative survey. Even though the event adoption is officially not registered at the local registrar's office, it is becoming major event over year. Also, it is considered as one of the major vital events globally and included within the CRVS system. In case of Nepal, adoption is becoming common over the time and legally registered either at the District Administration Office or District Land Revenue Offices and most of the cases remain unregistered. Hence, in this survey the event adoption was also included to know the registration status of this event in both national and regional context.

Adopted Member by Sex and Ecological Belts

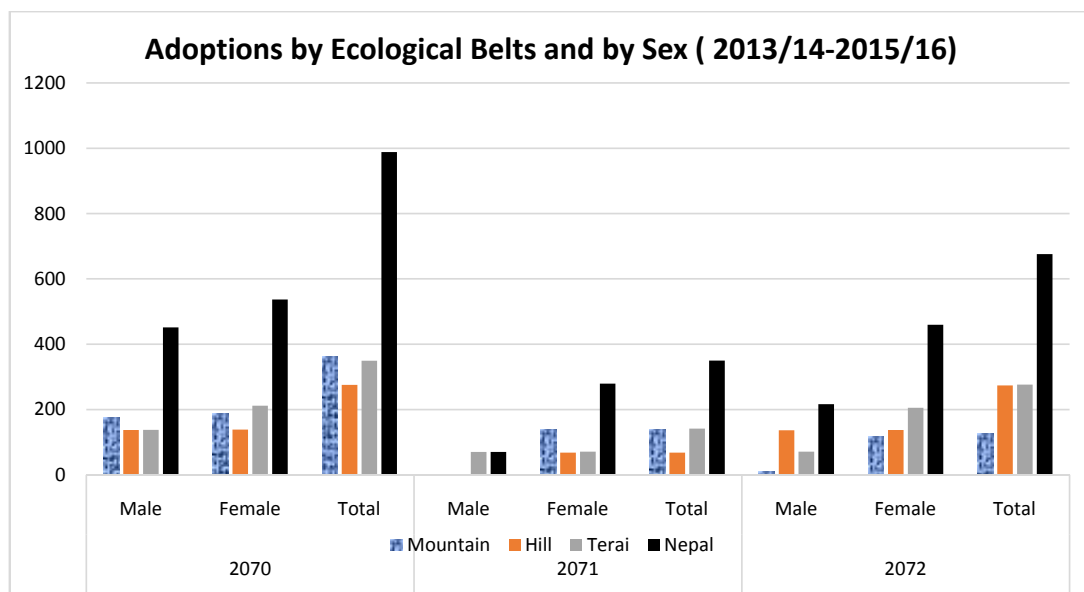
The number of adopted members by sex and ecological belt are shown in following table over the years of reference period. Out of total 2014/15 adoptions within the reference period, 988 (49%) were adopted in 2013/14, 350 (17%) were adopted in 2014/15 and 626 (34%) were adopted in 2015/16. Further, gender disaggregation of adoption was 452 (46%) male and 537 (54%) female in 2013/14, 70 (20%) male and 279 (80%) female in 2014/15 and 216 (32%) male and 469 (68%) female in 2015/16.

Table 8.1: Sex of Adopted member and Adopted Year by Ecological Belt (2013/14-2015/16)

Ecological Belt	Adopted Year									Total Ref. Period
	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			
	Sex			Sex			Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	
Mountain	177	187	364	0	140	140	9	117	126	621
Hill	137	138	276	0	68	68	137	137	274	481
Tarai	138	212	349	70	71	141	71	205	276	696
Nepal	452	537	988	70	279	350	216	460	676	2014/15

Ecologically, there were 621 adoptions in mountain region, 481 in hill region and 696 in tarai region.

Figure 8.1 : Number of Adoptions by Ecological Belts and by Sex (2013/14-2015/16)



Above figure further explains the distribution of adoption over time by sex and ecological belt. Throughout the reference period, total female adoptions are more than those of males. Ecologically, in mountain region number of female adoptions are more than male adoption in all three years. In the case of hill region, there are more female adoptions in 2013/14 and 2014/15 but are in equal (137) in 2015/16. In tarai region female adoptions are more than male adoptions over all three years.

Adopted Place

In survey the information regarding the adopted place (from where member was adopted) was collected. Adopted place was categorized in three major categories, including relatives house, founded unidentified and other. In 2013/14 majority of members were adopted from the relative's house (795) followed by another place (193). Likewise, in 2014/15, from relative house (160), founded unidentified (71), from another place (119). Similarly, in 2015/16, 332 members were adopted from relative's house, followed by founded unidentified (69) and another place (139).

Table 8.2 : Adopted Place in different year by Ecological Belt

Ecological Belt	Adopted Year							
	2013/14		2014/15			2015/16		
	Place of Adoption		Place of Adoption			Place of Adoption		
	Relatives House	Other	Relatives House	Found unidentified	Other	Relatives House	Found unidentified	Other
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Mountain	241	123	89	0	51	126	0	0
Hill	276	0	0	0	68	69	69	68
Tarai	279	70	70	71	0	138	0	71
Nepal	795	193	160	71	119	332	69	139

Age group of Adopted Member and Adopted Year by Ecological Belt

The classification of adopted member by broad age group of adopted members and adopted year in ecological belts is shown in following table. Looking at the distribution, highest number of adoptions were taken place for 5-14-year age group in all adoption years and in ecological belts. Specifically, in 2013/14 total 329 adoptions were taken place for 15- 24-year age group, followed by 0- 4 year (138) and 25 year and above (133). In 2014/15, up to 4-year (80) adoptions were followed by 15- 24-year age group (51). In 2015/16 up to 4-year adoptions were 278 and there was no adoption for other age groups.

Table 8.3 : Age group of Adopted Member and Adopted Year by Ecological Belt

Age group of Adopted member and Adopted Year by Ecological Belt												
		Adopted Year										
		2070				2071				2072		
		Age Group				Age Group				Age Group		
		up to 4 Year	5 to 14 Year	15 to 24 year	25 year above	up to 4 Year	5 to 14 Year	15 to 24 year	25 year above	up to 4 Year	5 to 14 Year	15 to 24 year
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Ecological Belt	Mountain	0	250	51	63	9	80	51	0	0	126	0
	Hill	0	68	208	0	0	68	0	0	69	204	0
	Terai	138	70	70	70	71	70	0	0	209	68	0
	Nepal	138	388	329	133	80	219	51	0	278	398	0

Reasons for Adoptions

There are four major possible reasons for adoption were asked in the survey, they are ' having no offspring', ' having no child', ' no one to take care', ' because the child was orphan' and ' other'. In 2013/14, nationally 447 adoptions were because of having no one to take care, 267 adoptions were due to having no offspring, 70 because of having no child and 203 for other reasons. Likewise, in 2014/15, 194 adoptions were due to having no offspring, 86 dues to no one to take care, 70 for other regions. In 2015/16, 187 adoptions were due to

child's orphan state, followed by 'no one to take care (143) , having no offspring (137) and having no child (70).

Table 8.4 : Reasons for adoptions in Different Year by Ecological Belt

Ecological Belt	Adoption Year											
	2070				2071			2072				
	Reasons for Adoption				Reasons for Adoption			Reasons for Adoption				
	Having no offspring	Having no child	No one to take care	Other	Having no offspring	No one to take care	Other	Having no offspring	Having no child	No one to take care	Because Child was Orphan	Other
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Mountain	63	0	238	63	123	18	0	0	0	75	51	0
Hill	137	0	138	0	0	68	0	69	0	68	69	68
Terai	67	70	71	141	71	0	70	68	70	0	67	71
Nepal	267	70	447	203	194	86	70	137	70	143	187	139

Legally Registration Status of Adoptions

As mentioned earlier, adoptions are not still registered at local registrar's office. Rather, it is registered either at the District Land Revenue Office or at the District Administration Office. Hence, in place of registration the term legally registration is used here for adoption registration cases.

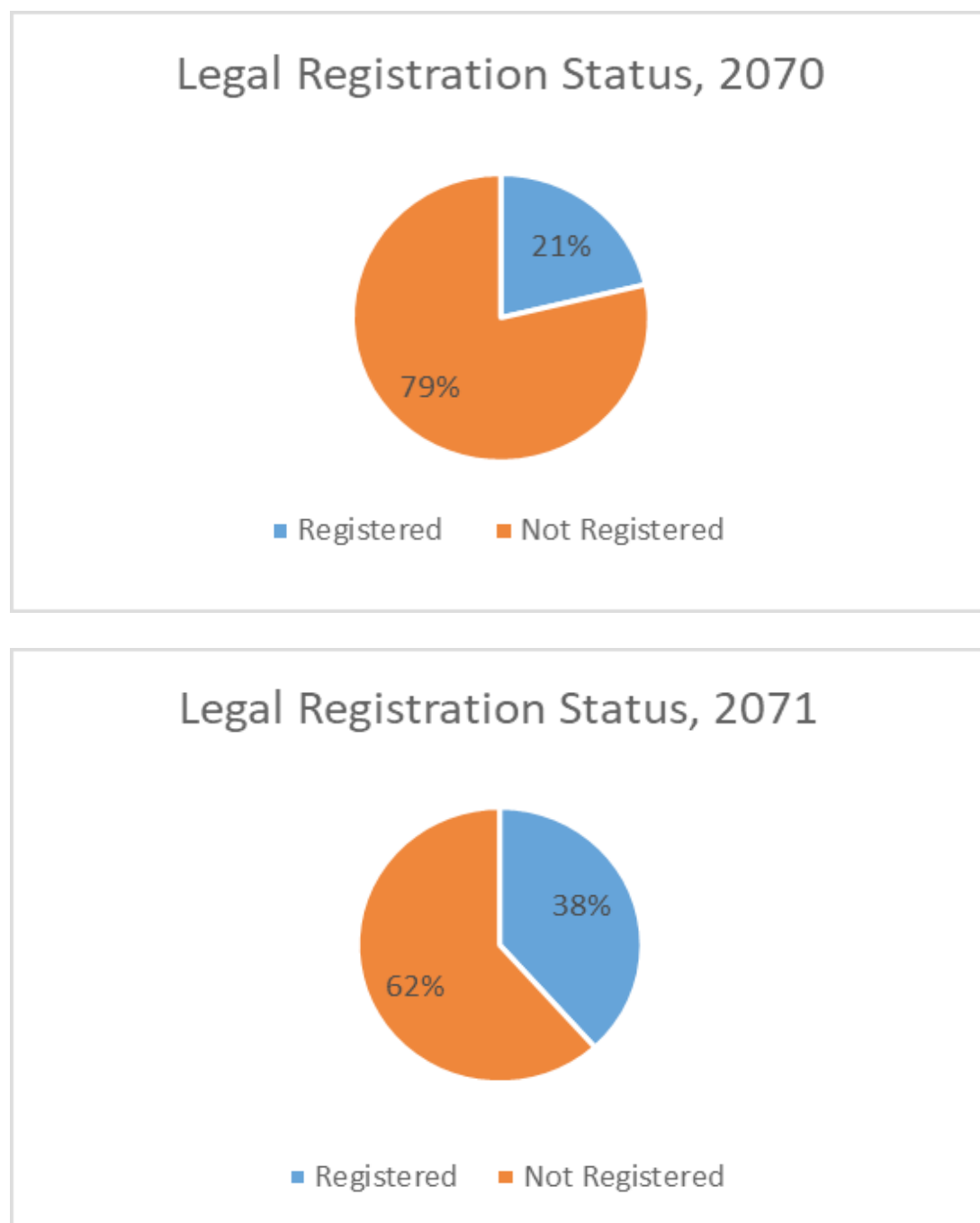
Over all three years of reference period, legally registration was comparatively lower than other events. The registration status of adoption by ecological belts is shown in following table.

Table 8.5 : Legally Registration Status of Adoption by Ecological Belt

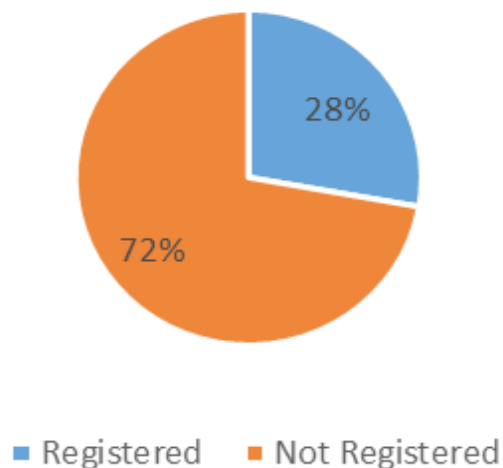
		Adopted Year					
		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
		Legally registered or not		Legally registered or not		Legally registered or not	
		yes	No	yes	No	yes	No
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Ecological Belt	Mountain	0	364	63	77	51	75
	Hill	69	206	0	68	69	204
	Tarai	141	208	71	70	68	209
	Nepal	211	778	134	216	188	488

Following pic- chart further illustrates the legally registration status of adoption over the years of reference period. Figure shows, in 2013/14 only 21% adoptions were legally registered, whereas in 2014/15 registration of adoptions raised up to 38% and again declined up to 28% in 2015/16.

Fig 8.2 Legal Registration Status (2013/14-2015/16)



Legal Registration Status, 2072



Adoption Registration by Place of Registration

Table 8.6 : Number of Adoption Registration by Place of Registration in Ecological Belts

		Adopted Year								
		2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
		Place of Registration			Place of Registration			Place of Registration		
		District Administration Office	District Land Revenue Office	Other	District Administration Office	District Land Revenue Office	Other	District Administration Office	District Land Revenue Office	Other
Ecological Belt	Mountain	0	0	0	63	0	0	51	0	0
	Hill	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	69
	Tarai	70	0	71	0	0	71	68	0	0
	Nepal	70	0	140	63	0	71	119	0	69

Reasons for Legally Registration and Non-Registration of Adoption

The major cause of legal registration of adoption was for giving legal validation to the event. The events registered because of legal validation were 139, 134 and 188 in 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 respectively.

Table 8.7 : Reason for Legally Registration of Adoption by Ecological Belt

Ecological Belt		Adopted Year			
		2013/14		2014/15	2015/16
		Reasons for Registration		Reasons for Registration	Reasons for Registration
		For legal validation	Other	For legal validation	For legal validation
		Count	Count	Count	Count
	Mountain	0	0	63	51
	Hill	69	0	0	69
	Tarai	70	71	71	68
	Nepal	139	71	134	188

Following table shows the major reason behind the adoption has been not registered up to the date of enumeration. The most of responses cover the cause not needed. In 2013/14, non-registrations due to no need were 339, got no information about vital registration were 388 and other reasons were 51. Likewise, in 2014/15 non-registrations due to not needed were 145, followed by other reasons (70). Also, in 2015/16 'not needed' accounted 211 non-registration, followed by 'having no essential documents' (141) and 'got no information about vital events' (136).

Table 8.8 : Reason for Not Registered by Ecological Belt

		Adopted Year							
		2013/14			2014/15		2015/16		
		Reasons for non-Registration			Reasons for non-Registration		Reasons for non-Registration		
		Not needed	Got no information about vital registration	Other	Not needed	Other	Not needed	Having no essential documents	Got no information about vital registration
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Ecological Belt	Mountain	63	250	51	77	0	75	0	0
	Hill	68	138	0	68	0	136	0	69
	Tarai	208	0	0	0	70	0	141	67
	Nepal	339	388	51	145	70	211	141	136

Intention for Future Registration of Adoption

According to following table majority of respondent show their intention for registration of adoption in their households, where adoptions were not registered till the date of enumeration. The number of respondents intended for adoption registration were 463, 137 and 355 in 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 respectively.

Table 8.9 : Intention for Registration in near future

		Adopted Year					
		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
		Intention for Registration		Intention for Registration		Intention for Registration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Ecological Belt	Mountain	186	178	69	9	9	66
	Hill	69	137	68	0	204	0
	Tarai	208	0	0	70	141	67
	Nepal	463	315	137	79	355	133

Birth Registration Status of Adopted Member

The birth registration status of adopted member of household is shown in following table by ecological belts. Accordingly, out of total 988 adoptions in 2013/14, birth registration was of 596 (60%). In adopted year 2014/15, only 190 (54%) members have their birth registered and in 2015/16 total 473 (70%) member's birth was registered.

Table 8.10 : Birth Registered of Adopted member

		Adopted Year					
		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
		Birth Registered Yes/ No		Birth Registered Yes/ No		Birth Registered Yes/ No	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Ecological Belt	Mountain	252	112	51	89	60	66
	Hill	206	69	68	0	274	0
	Tarai	138	212	71	70	139	138
	Nepal	596 (60%)	393	190 (54%)	160	472(70%)	204

References:

1. *Birth, Death and Other Personal Events (Registration) Act, 2033 (1976) and Birth, Death and Other Personal Events (Registration) Regulations, 2034 (1977)*
2. *Civil Registration Annual Report, 2073 (2015/16)*
3. *Vital Event Registration (Civil Registration) and Social Protection Related Resource Book, Local Development Training Academy, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, 2014/15 (2013/14)*
4. *Pamphlet - Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Asia and the Pacific (<http://www.unescap.org/>, cited on November 28, 2015/16)*
5. *Brochure on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Asia and the Pacific, (<http://www.unescap.org/>, cited on November 30, 2015/16)*
6. *Ministerial declaration to "Get everyone in the picture" in Asia and the Pacific (<http://www.unescap.org/>, cited on November 28, 2015/16)*
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8. *The World Health Organization (<http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/89/5/10-083972/en/>)*
9. *National Population Census, 2011, National Report, CBS, 2012*
10. *Population Monograph of Nepal, Volume 1, 2014/15, CBS*
11. *Hand Book on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems, 1998, United Nations*

Annexes:

Annex 1

National Representative Survey of Civil Registration in Nepal

Steering Committee

(Formed as per the provision of MoU)

Chairman:

Secretary, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

Members:

- ☐ Division Chief, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (Civil Registration)
- ☐ Director General, Central Bureau of Statistics,
- ☐ Representative specified by National Planning Commission Secretariat
- ☐ Chief, Population Division, Ministry of Health and Population
- ☐ Director General, Department of Civil Registration

Member Secretary:

Deputy Director General, Central Bureau of Statistics.

(Committee could invite other officials or experts as per requirement)

Annex 2
(Sample Design)

Sample distribution of number of EAs and households by Urban/Rural				
Eco-Development Region	Urban		Rural	
	No of EAs	No of Households	No of EAs	No of Households
Eastern Mountain	7	350	19	950
Eastern Hill	24	1200	78	3900
Eastern Tarai	101	5050	134	6700
Central Mountain	6	300	30	1500
Central Hill	31	1550	87	4350
Central Tarai	94	4700	148	7400
Western Mountain	0	0	5	250
Western Hill	68	3400	131	6550
Western Tarai	55	2750	57	2850
Mid-Western Mountain	4	200	19	950
Mid-Western Hill	19	950	78	3900
Mid-Western Tarai	38	1900	48	2400
Far-Western Mountain	4	200	21	1050
Far-Western Hill	10	500	38	1900
Far-Western Tarai	36	1800	29	1450
Ktm Valley	176	8800	5	250
Nepal	673	33650	927	46350

Eco-Development Region	Sample Households
Eastern Mountain	1300
Eastern Hill	5100
Eastern Tarai	11750
Central Mountain	1800
Central Hill	5900
Central Tarai	12100
Western Mountain	250
Western Hill	9950
Western Tarai	5600
Mid-Western Mountain	1150
Mid-Western Hill	4850
Mid-Western Tarai	4300
Far-Western Mountain	1250
Far-Western Hill	2400
Far-Western Tarai	3250
Ktm Valley	9050
Nepal	80000

Annex 3
(Survey Questionnaire)
Household Questionnaire (Nepali)

व्यक्तिगत घटना दर्ताको राष्ट्रिय प्रतिनिधिमूलक सर्वेक्षण २०७२ घर/परिवार प्रश्नावली

गोपनीयता :

यस प्रश्नावलीअन्तर्गत सोधिएका व्यक्तिगत विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन, २०१५ बमोजिम गोप्य राखिनेछन् । यी विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्कीय प्रयोजनका लागि मात्र प्रयोग गरिनेछन् ।

१ परिचयात्मक विवरण

- १.१ जिल्ला
- १.२ गा.वि.स./नगरपालिका
- १.३ वडा नम्बर
- १.४ गणना क्षेत्र नं.
- १.५ घर क्रम संख्या (घर/परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको महल २ बाट):
- १.७ परिवार क्रम संख्या (घर/परिवार सूचीकरण लगतको महल ३ बाट):
- १.८ संचार सम्पर्क नं.
- १.९ परिवारमूलीको नाम घर :
- १.१० परिवारमूलीको लिङ्ग : १. पुरुष २. स्त्री
- १.११ उमेर वर्ष
- १.१२ परिवारमूलीको जात/जाति
- १.१३ परिवारमूलीको शैक्षिक स्थिति
- १.१४ परिवारमूलीको पेशा /काम
- १.१५ परिवारका सदस्यहरूको संख्या (अक्सर बसोबास गर्ने)

जम्मा	पुरुष	स्त्री

२ घरको बनौतसम्बन्धी विवरण

- २.१ यस परिवारले प्रयोग गरेको घरको बनौत कस्तो छ ?
 १. कच्ची (माटो/बाँस/टायल/खपडा/फिर्गटी) २. पक्की ईटा/डुङ्गा/जस्ता/टिन)
 ३. सिमेन्ट/ढलान ४. मिश्रित (पक्की/कच्ची/ढलान)
- २.२ घरको तल्ला संख्या

--

३ यस परिवारमा के के सञ्चार सुविधाहरू छन् ? (बहुउत्तर सम्भव छ)

१. रेडियो २. केबल टेलिभिजन ३. कम्प्युटर/ल्यापटप ४. इन्टरनेट
५. टेलिफोन ६. मोबाइल फोन ७. माथिका कुनै पनि नभएको

शिक्षाको कोड		
१ कक्षा १	१० कक्षा १०	
२ कक्षा २	११ एस. एल. सी.	
३ कक्षा ३	१२ कक्षा १२/प्रमाणपत्र तह	
४ कक्षा ४	१३ स्नातक तह	
५ कक्षा ५	१४ स्नातकोत्तर तह	
६ कक्षा ६	१५ प्राज्ञिक उपाधि	
७ कक्षा ७	१६ साक्षर (अनौपचारिक शिक्षा)	
८ कक्षा ८	१७ निरक्षर	
९ कक्षा ९		

पेशा/कामको कोड		
० सशस्त्र सैनिक र प्रहरी बल		
१ प्रबन्धक, कार्यकारी तथा विधायकहरू		
२ विशेषज्ञ-पेशाविदहरू		
३ प्राविधिज्ञ र सहायक पेशाविदहरू		
४ कार्यालय सहायकहरू		
५ सेवा, हेरचाह तथा बिक्रीको काम गर्ने कामदारहरू		
६ कृषि, वन तथा मत्स्यपालनमा संलग्न दक्ष कामदारहरू		
७ कमी र व्यापारमा संलग्न कामदारहरू		
८ कारखाना र मेशिन संचालक एवं संयोजकहरू		
९ प्रारम्भिक पेशाका अदक्ष श्रमिकहरू		
१० घरधन्दा		
११ विद्यार्थी		
१२ कुनै काम नगरेको		

४. जन्म दर्तासम्बन्धी विवरण

४.१ सन्दर्भ अवधिमा (२०७० वैशाख १ देखि २०७२ चैत्र मसान्तसम्म) परिवारमा जन्म भएको शिशुको संख्या कति थियो ?

४.२ शिशुको विवरण (विगत तिन वर्षमा)

क्रम संख्या	विशु	जन्म भएको		जन्म भएको स्थान	तपाईंले जन्म दर्ता गर्नु भएको छ ? छ १ छैन २	स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीको कार्यालयमा (दर्ता भएकाले सोच्ने)				स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीको कार्यालयमा (दर्ता नभएकाले सोच्ने)	
		साल	महिला अंकमा)			जन्म परेको दर्ता गरेको अवधि	दर्ता गर्ने व्यक्ति (सूचक)	दर्ता गरेको मुख्य कारण	दर्ता गर्ने सोच		
(१)	(२)	(३)	(४)	(५)	(६)	(७)	(८)	(९)	(१०)	(११)	(१२)
०१	१. पुर्ण २. स्त्री					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना				१. भएको २. नभएको	
०२	१. पुर्ण २. स्त्री					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना				१. भएको २. नभएको	
०३	१. पुर्ण २. स्त्री					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना				१. भएको २. नभएको	
०४	१. पुर्ण २. स्त्री					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना				१. भएको २. नभएको	
०५	१. पुर्ण २. स्त्री					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना				१. भएको २. नभएको	
०६	१. पुर्ण २. स्त्री					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना				१. भएको २. नभएको	
०७	१. पुर्ण २. स्त्री					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना				१. भएको २. नभएको	

७. जन्म भएको स्थान

१. घरमा (स्वास्थ्यकर्मीको सहयोग नगर्दा)
२. घरमा स्वास्थ्यकर्मी द्वारा
३. अस्पताल/हेल्थपोस्ट
४. विदेश
५. अन्य

९. दर्ता गर्ने व्यक्ति (सूचक)

१. बाबु/आमा
२. हजुर बुवा/हजुर आमा
३. काका/काकी
४. दाजु/दीदी
५. कानुन द्वारा तोकिएको व्यक्ति
६. अन्य

१०. दर्ता गरेको मुख्य कारण

१. विद्यालयमा भर्ना गर्नुपर्ने भएकोले
२. सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता (वाल पोषण, शुल्की स्वास्थ्य, लोपोन्मुख आदि)
३. बागडको शारीरिक अपाङ्गता सम्वन्धी सेवा सुविधा प्राप्त गर्ने
४. अन्य कानुनी प्रयोजनको लागि
५. दर्ता प्रक्रिया सञ्चाली भएकोले
६. समयमै (३५ दिन भित्र) दर्ता नगरेको हुन्छ भन्ने थाहा भएकोले
७. दर्ता गर्ने स्थान नजिक भएकोले
८. संचारको माध्यमबाट दर्ता सम्वन्धि जानकारी दिइएकोले
९. गा.वि.स.सचिव/स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीले भनेकोले
१०. छिमेकीले दर्ता गर्नु पर्छ भनेकोले
११. अन्य

११. दर्ता नगरेको मुख्य कारण

१. विद्यालयमा भर्ना गर्ने उमेर नपुगेकोले
२. भर्नादर्ताको प्रक्रिया भएको
३. आवश्यक नगरेकोले
४. बाटु पैसा तिर्नुपर्ने भएर
५. आवश्यक कागजात (नागरीकता, सिफारिस आदि) नभएकोले
६. स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीको कार्यालय टाढा भएको
७. स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारी नभोटिएकोले
८. दर्ता गर्नुपर्ने भन्ने जानकारी नभएको
९. दर्ता जहिले गरे पनि हुने भएकोले
१०. ३५ दिन पछि पनि दर्ता गर्ने चाकिन्छ भन्ने जानकारी नभएको
११. शारीरिक अपाङ्गताका कारण
१२. अन्य

५. विवाह दर्तासम्बन्धी विवरण

५.१ सन्दर्भ अवधिमा (२०७० बैशाख १ देखि २०७२ चैत्र मसान्तसम्म) परिवारमा कति जना पुरुष सदस्यको विवाह भएको थियो ?

५.२ वैवाहिक विवरण (तिन तिन वर्षमा)

व्रत संख्या	विवाहको क्रिसम	उमेर		मौखिक स्थिति	वैवाहिक स्थिति		विवाहको साल	तपाईंले विवाह दता गनु भएको छ ? छ १ छैन २	स्थानीय पञ्जीकाधिकारीको कार्यविधमा (दर्ता नभएकोलाई छोडेर)		स्थानीय पञ्जीकाधिकारीको कार्यविधमा (दर्ता नभएकोलाई छोडेर)	
		पुरुष	स्त्री	पुरुष	स्त्री	पुरुष	स्त्री		विवाह पछि दता गरेको अवधि	दर्ता गरेको मुख्य कारण	दर्ता नभएको मुख्य कारण	दर्ता गत साथ
०१	(२)	(३)	(४)	(५)	(६)	(७)	(८)	(९)	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना	(१२)	(१३)	(१४)
०२	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०३	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०४	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०५	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०६	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०७	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	वर्ष	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको

३. विवाहको क्रिसम

१. मागी सामाजिक परम्परागत विवाह
२. प्रेम विवाह
३. कोर्ट मार्फत
४. अन्य

६/७ शिक्षाको कोड

१. कक्षा १
२. कक्षा २
३. कक्षा ३
४. कक्षा ४
५. कक्षा ५
६. कक्षा ६
७. कक्षा ७
८. कक्षा ८
९. कक्षा ९
१०. कक्षा १०
११. एम. एच. सी.
१२. कक्षा १२/प्रमाणपत्र तह
१३. स्नातक तह
१४. स्नातकोत्तर तह
१५. पछि उपाधि
१६. साक्षर (अनौपचारिक शिक्षा)
१७. निरक्षर

८/९ वैवाहिक स्थिति

१. एक विवाह
२. बहुविवाह
३. पुनर्विवाह

१२ दर्ता गरेको मुख्य कारण

१. नागरीता भिनु पर्ने भएकोले
२. विवाहलाई कानुनी रूप प्रदान गर्न
३. विदेश जाने प्रयोजनको लागि
४. अन्तर जातीय सरकारी सुविधा प्राप्त गर्न
५. अन्य कानुनी प्रक्रियाको लागि
६. श्रीमान/श्रीमतीको देवाबली
७. दर्ता प्रक्रिया सजिलो भएकोले
८. समयमै (३५ दिन भित्र) दर्ता निशुल्क हुन्छ भन्ने थाहा
९. दर्ता गर्ने स्थान नजिक भएकोले
१०. सरकारको साध्यबाट दर्ता सामान्य जनकारी दिइएको
११. गा.वि.स.सचिव/स्थानीय पञ्जीकाधिकारीले भनेकोले
१२. छिमेकिले दर्ता गर्नु पर्छ भन्नेकोले
१३. अन्य

१३ दर्ता नगरेको मुख्य कारण

१. आवश्यक नभएकोले
२. बाट पैसा तिर्नुपर्ने भए
३. आवश्यक कागजात (नागरीकता, सिफारिस आदि) नभएकोले
४. दुई जना को उपस्थिति नभएर (एक जना बाहेर भएकोले)
५. स्थानीय पञ्जीकाधिकारीको कार्यालय टाढा भएको
६. स्थानीय पञ्जीकाधिकारी नभएकोले
७. दर्ता गर्नुपर्ने भन्ने जानकारी नभएको
८. दर्ता जाहिल गरे पनि हुने भएकोले
९. ३५ दिन पछि पनि दर्ता गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने जानकारी नभएको
१०. अन्य

६. मृत्यु बर्तासम्बन्धी विवरण

६.१ सन्दर्भ अवधिमा (२०७० बैशाख १ देखि २०७२ चैत्र मसान्तसम्म) परिवारमा कति सदस्यको मृत्यु भएको थियो ?

६.२ मृत्युको विवरण (विगत तीन वर्षमा)

क्रम संख्या	लिङ्ग	मृत्यु हुँदाको उमेर	धैरागिक स्थिति	मृत्यु भएको साल	मृत्युको कारण	मृत्यु भएको स्थान	तपाईंले मृत्यु बर्ता गर्ने भएको छ ? छ १ छैन २	स्वर्गीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीको कार्यालयमा (दर्ता भएकोमाई होइन)	स्वर्गीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीको कार्यालयमा दर्ता भएकोमाई होइन)
(१)	(२)	(३)	(४)	(५)	(६)	(७)	(८)	(९)	(१०)
०१	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना		१. भएको २. नभएको
०२	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना		१. भएको २. नभएको
०३	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना		१. भएको २. नभएको
०४	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना		१. भएको २. नभएको
०५	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना		१. भएको २. नभएको
०६	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना		१. भएको २. नभएको
०७	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष					१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना		१. भएको २. नभएको

५. वैवाहिक स्थिति

- विवाह नभएको
- एक विवाह
- चहुरेविवाह
- पुनर्विवाह
- विधुर/विधवा
- पारपाच्छेद
- छुटिएको

७. मृत्युको कारण

- रोग व्यापी
- गर्भावस्था/मुल्केरी व्याध/बन्धा जन्माउन नसकेर
- कुपोषण
- दुर्घटना (बस/मोटर/मोटरसाइकल आदि)
- आत्महत्या
- हत्या
- प्राकृतिक प्रकोप
- बाधा नभएको
- अन्य

५. मृत्यु भएको स्थान

- घर
- अस्पताल
- विदेश
- अन्य
- श्रीमान्/श्रीमती
- छोरा/छोरी
- बाबु/आमा
- हजुर चुवा/हजुर आमा
- दाजुभाइ/दिदीबहिनी
- नाति/नातिनी
- काका र काकी
- कानुन द्वारा पौर्षाको व्यक्ति
- अन्य

१० दर्ता गर्ने व्यक्ति(को)सङ्ग/मृतकसङ्गको जाणा

- घर/जग्गा/सम्पति स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण गर्ने
- सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता तथा सरकारी सेवा सुविधाको लागि
- अन्य कानुनी प्रक्रियाको लागि
- सम्पत्ति (३५ दिन भित्र) दर्ता निशुल्क हुन्छ भन्ने थाहा भएकोले
- दर्ता प्रक्रिया सम्पन्न भएकोले
- दर्ता गर्ने स्थान नजिक भएकोले
- संचार माध्यमबाट दर्ता गर्नुपर्ने भन्ने जानकारी दिइएकोले
- गा वि स सचिव/स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीले भनेकोले
- छिमेकिल दर्ता गर्नु पर्छ भनेकोले
- अन्य

११ दर्ता गरेको मुख्य कारण

- घर/जग्गा/सम्पति स्वामित्व हस्तान्तरण गर्ने
- सामाजिक सुरक्षा भत्ता तथा सरकारी सेवा सुविधाको लागि
- अन्य कानुनी प्रक्रियाको लागि
- सम्पत्ति (३५ दिन भित्र) दर्ता निशुल्क हुन्छ भन्ने थाहा भएकोले
- दर्ता प्रक्रिया सम्पन्न भएकोले
- दर्ता गर्ने स्थान नजिक भएकोले
- संचार माध्यमबाट दर्ता गर्नुपर्ने भन्ने जानकारी दिइएकोले
- गा वि स सचिव/स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीले भनेकोले
- छिमेकिल दर्ता गर्नु पर्छ भनेकोले
- अन्य

१२ दर्ता नगरेको मुख्य कारण

- भनभोटलो प्रक्रिया भएकोले
- आवरयकमा नगरेकोले
- बडि पैसा लिनुपर्ने भएकोले
- आवरयक कारवाजा (तागरीका, निफारील आदि) नभएकोले
- स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीको कार्यालय टाढा भएको
- स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारी नभएकोले
- दर्ता गर्नुपर्ने भन्ने जानकारी नभएको
- ३५ दिन पछि पनि दर्ता गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने जानकारी नभएको
- दर्ता जहिले गरे पनि हुने भएकोले
- अन्य

७. बसाईसराई दर्तासम्बन्धी विवरण

७.१ सत्यार्थ प्रविधिमा (२०७० वैशाख १ देखि २०७२ चैत्र बसन्तसम्म) कति सख्यामा बसाई सराई गरी आउनु भएको थियो ?

७.२ बसाई सराई सम्बन्धि विवरण (विचार गिन वर्षमा)

क्रम संख्या	परिवार संख्या		बसाई सराई	बसाई सराई साल	बसाई सराईको गर्नुको कारण तथा आफ्नो स्थान	तयारिने सराई सराई न्ना गर्ने भएको छ ? छैन ?	स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीको कार्यालयमा (दर्ता भएकालाई खोज्ने)		स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीको कार्यालयमा दर्ता गर्ने सोच	
	पुरुष	स्त्री					बसाई सराई दर्ता गरेको अवधि	दर्ता गरेको मुख्य कारण	दर्ता गरेको मुख्य कारण	दर्ता गर्ने सोच
(१)	(२)	(३)	(४)	(५)	(६)	(७)	(८)	(९)	(१०)	(११)
०१			१. सरि जानै २. सरि आएको				१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०२			१. सरि जानै २. सरि आएको				१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०३			१. सरि जानै २. सरि आएको				१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०४			१. सरि जानै २. सरि आएको				१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०५			१. सरि जानै २. सरि आएको				१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०६			१. सरि जानै २. सरि आएको				१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको
०७			१. सरि जानै २. सरि आएको				१. ३५ दिन भित्र २. महिना			१. भएको २. नभएको

१. बसाई सराईको गन्तव्य तथा आएको स्थान

१. पनि जिल्ला(गा.वि.स.)
२. पनि जिल्ला(नगरपालिका)
३. प्रको जिल्ला(गा.वि.स.)
४. प्रको जिल्ला(नगरपालिका)
५. विदेश

७. बसाई सराई गर्नुको कारण

१. कृषि
२. उद्योग/व्यापार
३. नौकरी
४. अध्ययन
५. आश्रित
६. दण्ड
७. प्राकृतिक प्रकोप
८. स्वास्थ्य सुविधा
९. अन्य

१०. दर्ता गरेको कारण

१. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा अन्य सरकारी सेवा सुविधा उपभोग गर्न
२. नागरिका/पालपोस्ट बनाउन
३. मतदाता नामावलीमा नाम समावेश गर्न
४. बसाई सराईलाई फाल्नु र्थ दिन
५. दर्ता प्रक्रिया सजिलो भएकोले
६. समयमै ३५ दिन भित्र दर्ता निशुल्क हुन्छ भन्ने थाहा भएकोले
७. दर्ता गर्ने स्थान नजिक भएकोले
८. सञ्चारको माध्यमबाट दर्ता सम्बन्धि जानकारी दिइएकोले
९. गा.वि.स.सचिव/स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीले भनेकोले
१०. छिमेकीले दर्ता गर्नु पछि भनेकोले
११. अन्य

११. दर्ता गरेको कारण

१. आवश्यक तथ्याङ्क
२. परिवारको स्थानबाट दर्ता प्रमाणपत्र हत्याएकोले
३. बढि पैसा तिर्नुपर्ने भएर
४. आवश्यक कार्रगात (नागरिका, सिपारीस आदि) नभएकोले
५. स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारीको कार्यालय टाढा भएको
६. स्थानीय पञ्चिकाधिकारी नभेटिएकोले
७. दर्ता गरिने गरे पनि हुने भएकोले
८. दर्ता गर्नुपर्ने भन्ने जानकारी नभएको
९. ३५ दिन पछि पनि दर्ता गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने जानकारी नभएको
१०. बसाई सराईलाई फाल्नु र्थ नदिनको लागि
११. अन्य

९. धर्मपुत्र / धर्मपुत्री दर्तासम्बन्धी विवरण

९.१ सालर्ष वर्षधर्मा (२०७० वैशाख १ देखि २०७२ बैष मसान्तसम्म) यस परिवारले कति जना धर्मपुत्र / धर्मपुत्री बरण गरेको भयो ?

९.२ धर्मपुत्र/धर्मपुत्री विवरण (विवाह तीन वर्षमा)

क्रम संख्या	लिंग	उमेर	प्रौढिक स्थिति (५ वर्ष वा सो भन्दा माथिको वाई माथ साँको)	धर्मपुत्र / धर्मपुत्री बरण गरेकोको साल	धर्मपुत्र / धर्मपुत्री बरण गर्नुको कारण	धर्मपुत्र / धर्मपुत्री कतौ बाट प्राप्त गर्नु भयो	सम्बन्धी रचना प्रमाणित गरेको /नगरेको	प्रमाणित गरेको तिकाड	प्रमाणित गरेको अवधि	प्रमाणित गरेकोको मुख्य कारण	प्रमाणित गर्ने सोच	जन्म दर्ता भएको/नभएको
(१)	(३)	(४)	(५)	(६)	(७)	(८)	(९)	(१०)	(११)	(१२)	(१३)	(१४)
०१	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष				१. गरेको २. नगरेको —९३	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना		१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको
०२	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष				१. गरेको २. नगरेको —९३	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना		१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको
०३	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष				१. गरेको २. नगरेको —९३	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना		१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको
०४	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष				१. गरेको २. नगरेको —९३	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना		१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको
०५	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष				१. गरेको २. नगरेको —९३	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना		१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको
०६	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष				१. गरेको २. नगरेको —९३	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना		१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको
०७	१. पुरुष २. स्त्री	वर्ष				१. गरेको २. नगरेको —९३	१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना		१. ३५ दिन भित्र २.महिना	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको	१. भएको २. नभएको

७. धर्मपुत्र/धर्मपुत्री बरण गर्नुको कारण

१. सन्तान नभएर
२. छोरा/छोरी नभएर
३. बाबुको वातपालन गर्ने व्यक्ति नभएर
४. सम्बन्धीको उत्तराधिकारी तथा वंश चलाउन
५. अन्य

८. धर्मपुत्र/धर्मपुत्री बरण गरेको स्थान

१. नातेदारको घर
२. अस्पताल
३. बाल गृह/वाल मन्दिर
४. स्वास्थ्यीले फल गरेको
५. अन्य

९. धर्मपुत्र/धर्मपुत्री बरण गरेको निवास

१. किला प्रशासन कार्यालय
२. मातृपीठ कार्यालय
३. अन्य निवास

१३. प्रमाणित गरेको मुख्य कारण

१. कानुनी रूप दिनेको लागि
२. अन्य कानुनी प्रयोजनको लागि आवश्यक परेकोले
३. दर्ता पत्रिका जमिनो भएकोले
४. सम्बन्धी दर्ता गर्नुपर्दछ भन्ने बाल भएकोले
५. दर्ता गर्ने स्थान नजिक भएकोले
६. संसारको मान्यमार्ग दर्ता सम्बन्धि जानकारी दिइएकोले
७. छिमेकिले दर्ता गर्नु पर्छ भनेकोले
८. अन्य

१३. प्रमाणित गरेको कारण

१. आवश्यक नपरेकोले
२. आवश्यक कारनामा (नागरिकता, सिफारिस आदि) नभएकोले
३. अरुले बाला पाउला भनेर
४. पैसा लेनुपर्ने भएर
५. दर्ता गर्ने कार्यालय टाढा भएको
६. दर्ता गर्नुपर्ने भन्ने जानकारी नभएको
७. अन्य

१०. विविध

१०.१ तपाईको विचारमा व्यक्तिगत घटनालाई सलिलोसग दर्ता गर्न के गर्नुपर्छ ?

१. घटना घटेकै स्थानमा दर्ता गर्ने व्यवस्था गरेर
२. वडा वडामा दर्ता गर्ने घुम्ती टोलीको व्यवस्था गरेर
३. अनलाइन दर्ताको व्यवस्था गरेर
४. गाविस सचिव/नपा वडा सचिव वाहेक अन्य कर्मचारीलाई घटना दर्ता गर्ने जिम्मेवारी तोकेर
५. अन्य

जात/जातिको कोड							
१ क्षेत्री	१८ कोइरी/कुशवाहा	३५ राजवंशी	५२ सतार/सत्याल	६९ थकाली	८६ पञ्जाबी/सिख	१०३ धन्कार/धोरकार	१२० ल्होपा
२ ब्राम्हण-पहाडी	१९ कुर्मी	३६ सुनुवार	५३ भोपाङ/धागर	७० चाँडमार	८७ किसान	१०४ कुलुङ	१२१ देव
३ मगर	२० सत्यासी/दशनामी	३७ सुढी	५४ बोंत्त/सरदार	७१ पहरी	८८ राजी	१०५ छले	१२२ साङपाङ
४ थारू	२१ धानुक	३८ लोहार	५५ वरई	७२ माली	८९ व्यासी/सौका	१०६ खवास	१२३ खालीङ
५ तोमाङ	२२ मुसहर	३९ तन्मा/तन्वा	५६ केहर	७३ बंगाली	९० हापु	१०७ राजधोव	१२४ तोक्नेगोला
६ नेवार	२३ बुवाध/पासवान/पासी	४० खत्वे	५७ गनगाई	७४ छत्थाल	९१ कोचे	१०८ कोरी	१२५ लोमोस्ङ
७ मुसलमान	२४ शेर्पा	४१ धोवी	५८ लोछ	७५ डोम	९२ धुनीया	१०९ नाछिरिङ	१२६ अन्य दलित
८ कामी	२५ सोनार	४२ माझी	५९ राजभर	७६ कमर	९३ वागुङ	११० याम्फु	१२७ अन्य
९ यादव	२६ केवट	४३ नुनीया	६० थामी	७७ थोटे	९४ मुण्डा	१११ चाम्मिङ	
१० राई	२७ ब्राम्हण-तराइ	४४ कन्हार	६१ धिमाल	७८ बाम्हु/बरामो	९५ राउटे	११२ आठपनीरया	
११ गुरुङ	२८ कथवनीया	४५ दनुवार	६२ भोटे	७९ गाइने	९६ स्याम्मो	११३ सरवारया	
१२ देमाङ/दोली	२९ धर्ती/भुजेल	४६ चेपाङ/प्रजा	६३ विन	८० जिरेल	९७ पथरकट्ट/कुशावाडिया	११४ बान्तवा	
१३ लिम्बु	३० मस्याङ	४७ हलुवाङ	६४ गडरी/भोडियार	८१ दुरा	९८ कुसुन्डा	११५ डोल्मो	
१४ ठकुरी	३१ कनवार	४८ रानपुन	६५ नुराङ	८२ बाढी	९९ ल्होमी	११६ अमात	
१५ साक्की	३२ कुमाल	४९ कायस्थ	६६ याक्वा	८३ मेचे	१०० कलार	११७ थुलुङ	
१६ लेली	३३ हजाम/ठाकुर	५० बडई	६७ बराङ	८४ लेन्वा	१०१ नहुवा	११८ मेवाहाङ बाला	
१७ चमार/हरिजन/राम	३४ कान्	५१ मारवाडी	६८ ताजपुरिया	८५ हलखोर	१०२ ढोढी	११९ ब्राहिङ	

