

Instructions on Establishing a Household Registration System

Guangdong Provincial People's Government

October 13, 1954

During the universal suffrage campaign, our province completed the province's census and registration work, providing accurate population figures for various socialist constructions in our province. This is a major achievement of the census. However, the census can only investigate the population figures for a certain period (June 30, 1953), and the population situation of the whole province is changing every day, every hour or even every minute, so the population is surveyed for a certain period, figures can only be used as a basis for a certain period of time, and it is impossible to provide the country with completely accurate figures at any time. In order to keep abreast of the changes in household registration every year and adapt to the requirements of various national constructions, the Ministry of the Interior formulated the Interim Measures (Draft) for household registration in February this year, requiring all localities to establish a simple household registration system based on the 1953 national population survey registration. An account registration system.

The simple household registration system is a regular, meticulous and indispensable work. In the past, due to the reform period in the vast villages of our province, it was impossible to establish a household registration system. At present, the stage of social reform and economic recovery in our province has ended, and last year it entered the stage of planned construction along with the whole country. The establishment of this system has become an urgent need. The time of the registration system is too long from the standard time of the population survey, and it is difficult for the masses and cadres to recall the changes in household registration during this period, so the accuracy of the figures obtained will be poor. Therefore, our province must find time to complete this task within this year. The province has drawn up the trial measures for household registration in Guangdong Province with reference to the interim measures (draft) for household registration of the Ministry of the Interior, and all localities should follow this. The steps and timetable to be carried out are as follows:

(1) All localities should hold county and district household administration work meetings before November 15th (that is, the county or district holds a meeting of district civil affairs assistants or statisticians and a meeting of clerks), and the meeting time is usually two days to four days. Focus on conveying the meaning of household registration, registration methods and specific practices.

(2) To complete the establishment of the household registration system by December 15th at the latest, and to report the statistics of household registration changes from July 1, 1953 to June 30 this year to the county.

(3) At the end of December, the county should report the work summary of the establishment of the household registration system and the statistics of household registration changes in the county from July 1, 1953 to June 30 this year to the civil affairs department of the provincial government.

(4) The Hainan Li and Miao Autonomous Region and the Liannan Yao Autonomous Region should, in accordance with the principles and spirit of the provincial household registration trial procedures, and in light of the specific conditions of the region, formulate another method and submit it to the province for approval. The time for the Autonomous Region to complete this task may be delayed until the end of January next year.

When carrying out this work, localities should pay attention to the following points:

(1) People's governments at all levels should clearly understand that the household registration system is a system that the country must establish. Leaders at all levels must attach importance to and support this work. In particular, the public security and statistics departments should give great assistance to the civil affairs department, and it should not be simply regarded as the affairs of the civil affairs department. Because this work is done well, it also directly serves the public security and statistical work, and the relationship is extremely close. Only with the attention of the leaders and the great assistance of relevant departments can this work be completed quickly and smoothly.

(2) All localities must combine the work of the center, or use production gaps to carry out the work of establishing the household registration system. The whole work process mainly consists of holding four kinds of meetings: first, the county and district household administration work conferences are held to convey the spirit and methods of the first provincial household administration work conference, and to assign tasks, arrange work, and train cadres. Counties can hold county and district-level household administration meetings jointly or in different levels according to specific circumstances.

Second, the chiefs of the 鄉 and 鎮 convene a joint meeting of various committees such as the government members, civil affairs committees, and public security committees (or convene the people's congresses of the 鄉 and 鎮, and designate relevant cadres to attend), and the documents of the 鄉 and 鎮 are conveyed to the county or district. Regarding the decision to establish a household registration system, discuss its significance and specific practices in detail, and then propose a specific implementation plan for the whole country. After discussion, the government committees of the government (or the People's Congress of the People's Congress of the People's Republic of China) will make a decision, and the division of labor will be responsible for the implementation. At the meeting, it is necessary to get through the thinking of the cadres and people's representatives, make them pay attention to and become a model of abiding by the system, so as to drive the masses of the whole country.

Third, take natural villages or coalition groups as units, hold a meeting with the participation of cadres, people's representatives, team leaders, activists, and people familiar with the situation in natural villages or coalition groups. In addition to conveying the significance of establishing the household registration system and our plan, mainly based on the census registration form, household-to-house review of household registration changes from July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954 and from July 1 this year to the memory meeting. And correct the population survey registration form so that it can be recorded in the new household register.

Fourth, mass meetings or household head meetings were held in natural villages or joint groups, mainly to publicize the significance of establishing the household registration system and the four registration methods, and announced the formal establishment of the household registration system on the following day, calling on the masses to implement it. And at the meeting, the cadres recalled the number of household registration changes from July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954 and from July 1 to the memory meeting, and announced to the masses, to be corrected by the masses.

After holding the above four kinds of meetings, in fact, most of the work of establishing the household registration system has been completed, and the rest is only technical work such as copying and statistics. Therefore, this time the work tasks are simple and easy to do.

(3) All localities should understand that the household registration system cannot be established and improved overnight by means of surprise work. The purpose of the propaganda work is not only to make household registration known to the masses, but also to make household registration a conscious action and a natural habit of the masses. When it was first established, the masses often did not register due to unaccustomed or certain concerns. In addition to continuing to educate and educate them, the team leader and cadres should supervise and inspect more, or register on their behalf, so that the masses can Make it a habit gradually.

(4) The regular supervision, inspection and assistance of the county and district leaders are the main conditions to ensure the consolidation and soundness of the household registration system of the 鄉 and 鎮. Due to the limited ideological level and working ability of the cadres in the 鄉 and 鎮, if they are completely relied on to carry out this work, when the work in the 鄉 and 鎮 centers is heavy and heavy, it is easy to let it go and become a formality.

(5) Local agencies, organizations, schools, factories (workshops), farms, etc. should designate special personnel to handle the household registration procedures with the local government, and should become a model for implementing the household registration system in various places.

(6) During the implementation process, if the provincial trial measures are found to be incomplete, unreasonable or unworkable, they should report to the higher authorities and report to the government for review and amendment.

(7) All the expenses required for this work can be spent in local finance according to regulations.

In order to ensure the country's overall tasks during the transitional period and the complete realization of the country's planned construction and planned economy, the people's governments of counties and cities should conduct in-depth discussions and research on the pilot measures for provincial household registration and this instruction, and formulate plans according to different regions. Practical plans to successfully complete this task within three and a half months.