

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL INDIA



1970-71

ON THE WORKING OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT, 1969

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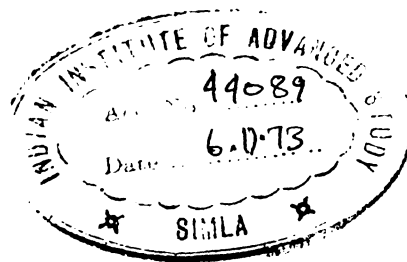
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. The need for improvement in vital statistics has engaged the attention of Government for more than two decades. The first serious thought was given in the second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health in January, 1939. The next important body to discuss this problem was the Health Survey and Development Committee, commonly known as the Bhore Committee which submitted its report in December, 1945 and made a number of important suggestions. This Committee also went into the financial implications of the recommendation. Besides, it was the first body to make an official survey and recognise the importance of what is called the 'population problem'. This was followed by a report of the Vital Statistics Committee of the Health Ministers' Conference in August, 1948. The Committee made its report in March, 1949 in which it reiterated firstly the defects of Indian vital statistics and secondly recommended generally the proposal of the Bhore Committee. It went a step further and made detailed proposal for a vital statistics organisation, compilation of vital statistics in the various States and formulated a plan for the improvement of vital statistics in areas which did not enjoy improved health services. This Committee also made a number of ancillary recommendations including the creation of the post of Registrar General and Provincial Registrars, compulsory registration of vital statistics and preparation and maintenance of permanent houselist. The next important recommendation was made by Shri R. A. Gopalaswamy, Registrar General, who conducted the 1951 Census. He examined the whole field of population statistics and made far reaching suggestions in 1952 for the improvement of population data in a phased manner. The Central Expert Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research on Small Pox and Cholera reiterated in 1959, the deficiencies in the Indian vital statistical system. The Committee appointed by the Central Council of Health to study and report on the pattern of statistical units for Health Departments also submitted its report in 1960. All these experts invariably recommended a Central Law on the registration of births and deaths as a fundamental step in bringing about qualitative and quantitative improvements in the registration of vital events.

2. It is thus evident that vital statistics had received frequent attention but without any appreciable improvement, for, although registration of births and deaths is legally obtained in most parts of the country for close on a century, it was hardly satisfactory anywhere. In fact the Census Reports for 1921, 1931, 1951 and 1961 make it quite clear that registration of vital statistics had sharply deteriorated after 1921. Even after 1921, it was possible for several provinces to

make a fairly close forecast of the population of the next Census from the vital statistical records. In 1921 the forecast and actual count came pretty close to each other, but the divergencies began in 1931 which grew wide open in 1951 and even in 1961. The publication of the 1961 Census figures revealed wide gap between the actual count and the highest estimate made by the Planning Commission in 1959. This gap would have been bridged if there was a reliable and continuous record of vital statistics which would have given us a differential growth rate from year to year. Besides enabling the Government to have reliable estimate of population at any given period, vital statistics are of great importance in planning and evaluation of economic and social development. The inter-relationship of vital statistics with economic and social factors form the basis for demographic research which help in framing a population policy for the country. Mortality statistics yielded by registration are invaluable for studying the health situation in the country, in planning health programme and measuring its progress. The statistical uses important by themselves, are not the only end of registration data. Registration provides a recorded evidence of occurrence, the time and the place of event of births and deaths. Evidence of age is needed for various civic purposes such as entry into school and service. Authentic death certificate is required for various succession issues and insurance claims. Also with the advance that the country is making in various spheres of activity, the legal requirements are becoming more and more pressing and it is being felt that evidence of age and death should be more firmly based on registration records.

3. In this context it was noted that there was a great diversity in the legal provision for registration of births and deaths in different parts of the country. Different Acts were enforced in different parts of the country and even in one State, there were many Acts in force. A few States like the erstwhile composite, Madras and West Bengal had got their own specific Acts which had been adopted by few other States also, while others had only enabling provisions in this behalf in the Municipal Act, Panchayat Act, Chowkidara Manual or Land Revenue Manual and the registration was governed by executive orders or by laws setting out local registration procedures. The details and provisions of the enactments were as varied as the Acts themselves. The position was made more complex by the fact that the different Acts and Rules governed the registration of births and deaths in different parts of a State. Much of this was due to the Reorganisation of the States, as integration of the legal provisions regarding the registration had not

been fully achieved. Apart from it, generally speaking, the provisions themselves were not adequate and did not take into account new possibilities and developments. They were generally based on very old conditions conceptions, and did not make much use of the recent

notable advances in general administrative set up and the rapid expansion in welfare activities in various directions. The result was that many Acts governed registration even in one State. The picture is presented by the list which follows :

STATEMENT I

Acts and Regulations under which registration of Births and Deaths was done in the States

S. No.	State	Name of the Act	S. No.	State	Name of the Act
1	Andhra Pradesh	1 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, III of 1899.	3	Bihar	1 The Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873.
		2 The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. Act V of 1920.			2 The Bihar & Orissa Municipal Act of 1922 (Section 344).
		3 The Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.			3 The Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 (Sec. 14(d)-15(c)).
		4 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1939 (Madras Act I of 1939).			4 The Bihar and Orissa Police Manual, 1930.
		5 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1942 (Madras Act II of 1942).	4	Gujarat	1 The Births, Deaths and Marriage Registration Act, 1886 as extended to Saurashtra.
		6 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1945 (Madras Act XIX of 1945).			2 The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Section 48). Act III of 1901.
		7 The Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. I) Act, 1948 (Madras Act VII of 1948).			3 The Bombay Municipal Borough Act, 1925 (Sec. 61(i)(J)).
		8 The Madras Re-enacting (No. II) Act, 1948 (Madras Act VIII of 1948).			4 The Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 amended up to 1961.
		9 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXXVII of 1949).	5	Haryana	1 The Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 (Sub-section 2(1) of Sec. 20).
		10 The Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950.			2 The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (Punjab Act III of 1911) section 188(c) and 199(1).
		11 The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955.			3 The Punjab Small Town Act, 1921 (Sub-section X of Section 35) (Sub-section 2 of section 36).
		12 The Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act, 1956 (Section 46 XVII).			4 Cantonment Code (Section 221—225 of Chapter XV).
		13 The Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1958.			5 Sections 551 to 558 of the Punjab Medical Manual.
		14 The Hyderabad Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation 1358 F. No. II of 1359 F.			6 Punjab Police Rules, 1934.
2	Assam	1 The Assam Births and Death Registration Act, 1935.			7 The Chowkidara Rules framed under Punjab laws Act, 1872.
		2 The Assam Births and Deaths Registration (Amendment) Act, 1936. Act V of 1936.	5	Jammu & Kashmir.	1 The Jammu & Kashmir Village Panchayat Act, 1958 (Section 120(4)(i)).
		3 The Mikir Hills Births and Deaths Regulation, 1943.			2 The Jammu & Kashmir Municipal Act, (2008 Svt.) Section 261(3).
		4 The Assam Municipal Act, 1956 (Section 263).	7	Kerala	1 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899. Act III of 1899.
					2 The Trivandrum City Municipal Act (as amended in 1952) (Section 344).

S. No.	State	Name of the Act	S. No.	State	Name of the Act
		3 The Travancore-Cochin Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1953 (Act VIII of 1953).			5 The Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1918.
		4 The Kerala Municipal Act, 1960 (Section 324).			6 The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Act V of 1920).
8	Madhya Pradesh .	1 Land Revenue Act II of 1917.			7 The Bombay Municipal Borough Act, 1925 (Bombay Act No. XVIII of 1925).
		2 The Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act, 1922 (II of 1922) (Sections 178 & 179).			8 The Coorg Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1932. No. 4 of 1932.
		3 The city of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948 (No. 11 of 1950).			9 The Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933 (Regulation VII of 1933) (Section 51).
		4 The Madhya Bharat Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, Adoption Act, 1953. No. 23 of 1953.			10 The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (Mysore Act No. LXIX of 1949) (Section 367).
		5 The Bhopal State Municipalities Act, 1956 (No. III of 1956) (Sec. 6).			11 The Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 (XXII of 1951) (Section 48).
		6 The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959 No. 20 of 1959 (Sec. 224 and 230).			12 The Hyderabad Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation of 1358 F. No. II of 1359 F.
		7 The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1960 (Secs. 38 & 39).			13 The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 (Act 22 of 1964) (Section 324 and 325).
		8 The Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961.	12	Nagaland .	No Registration.
		9 The Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1961.	13	Orissa .	1 The Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873.
		10 Original Act, 1924.			2 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899 (Act III of 1899).
9	Maharashtra	1 The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.			3 The Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922.
		2 The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.			4 The Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1948 (Sec. 21 & 54).
		3 The Bombay Municipal Borough Act, 1925.			5 The Orissa Municipal Act, 1950.
		4 The Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1949.	14	Punjab .	1 The Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 (Sub-section 2(1) of Section 20).
		5 The Bombay Village Panchayat Act of 1958 (Sub item (K) of item V of Sub-section (1) of Section 45).			2 The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (Punjab Act III of 1911) Sections 1888 (c) and 199(1).
		6 The Madhya Pradesh Revenue Code, 1959.			3 The Punjab Small Town Act, 1921 (Sub-section X of Section 35) (Sub-section 2 of Section 36).
		7 Hyderabad Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation of 1358 F. No. II of 1359, F.			4 The Punjab Police Rules, 1934.
		8 Maharashtra Municipalities Act, 1965.			5 Cantonment Code (Secs. 221-225 of Chapter XV).
10	Meghalaya .	As in Assam.			6 Sections 551 to 558 of the Punjab Medical Manual.
11	Mysore .	1 The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.			7 The Chowkidara Rules, framed under Punjab laws Act, 1872.
		2 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899 (Act III of 1899).	15	Rajasthan .	1 The Ajmer Marwar Municipalities Regulation, 1925 (VI of 1925). (Sub-section (3) of section 246).
		3 The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.			2 The Rajasthan Town Municipal Act, 1951 (Sec. 46(1)(F)).
		4 The Coorg Municipal Regulation 1907 (Coorg Regulation No. 11 of 1907).			

S. No.	State	Name of the Act	S. No.	State	Name of the Act
		3 The Rajasthan Panchayat Rules, 1954 (framed under section 24 (6) of Panchayat Act, 1953).			6 Byelaws framed under section 527 (63) of Calcutta Municipal Act, 1951.
		4 The Rajasthan Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1958.			7 Executive Order of the previous French Govt.
		5 Notification No. 109(3) (c/29 dt. 16-5-1929).	UNION TERRITORY		
		6 Para 322 of the Uttar Pradesh Police Regulation.	1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands.		1 The Andaman & Nicobar Islands Births & Deaths Registration Regulation, 1950. (Regulation No. 1 of 1950).
16	Tamil Nadu	1 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899 (Act III of 1899).			2 Andaman & Nicobar Islands Births & Deaths Registration Rule, 1951.
		2 The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (IV of 1919).	2 Chandigarh		1 The Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 (Sub-Sec. 2(1) of Sec. 20).
		3 The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Act V 1920).			2 The Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (Punjab Act III of 1911). Sec. 188(c) and 199(1).
		4 The Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.			3 The Punjab Small Town Act, 1921 (Sub-Sec. X of Section 35) (Sub-section 2 of Sec. 36).
		5 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act 1939 (Madras Act I of 1939).			4 The Punjab Police Rules, 1934.
		6 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1942 (Madras Act II of 1942).			5 Cantonment Code (Secs. 221-225 of Chapter XV).
		7 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment Act, 1945) (Madras Act XIX of 1945).			6 Sections 551 to 558 of the Punjab Medical Manual.
		8 The Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. 1) Act, 1948 (Madras Act VII of 1948).			7. The Chowkidara Rules framed under the Punjab laws Act of 1872.
		9 Madras Re-enacting (No. II) Act, 1948 (Madras Act VIII of 1948).	3 Dadra & Nagar Haveli.		1 The Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act, 1886.
		10 The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXXVII of 1949).			2 Manual of Revenue Accounts by F. G. H. Anderson.
		11 The Adaptation of laws order, 1950.	4 Delhi		1 Section 188(c) and Sub-section 1 of Sec. 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.
		12 The Travancore Cochin Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1953 (Act VIII of 1953).			2 Clause (1) of Sec. 281 of Cantonment Act, 1924.
		13 The Madras Panchayat Act, 1958.			3 Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954.
17	Uttar Pradesh	1 The United Province Municipalities Act, 1916 [Sec. 298(2)J(b).] The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1962.			4 Delhi Panchayat Raj Rule, 1959.
		2 The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947.			5 Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 (Sections 394, 395, 396, 481 and 482) and Byelaws framed thereunder.
18	West Bengal	1 The Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873. Act IV	5 Goa, Daman & Diu.		Codigo Do Registo Civil Do Estado Da India.
		2 The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923.			
		3 The Cantonment Act, 1924.	6 Himachal Pradesh		1 The Births Deaths & Marriages Registration Act, 1886.
		4 The Bengal Municipal Act, 1932.			2 Section 135 of the Panchayat Raj Act, 1956.
		5 The Cooch Behar Municipal Act 1944. Chapter XIV.			3 Punjab Medical Manual Rule 550 and 551.

S. No.	State	Name of the Act
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	1. The Madras Births and Death Registration Act, 1899 (Act III of 1899). 2. The Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulation, 1912. (VI of 1886)
8.	Manipur	1. The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.

4. Against this back ground of a multiplicity of Acts and Rules governing civil registration in various parts of India a conference of Representatives of States and Union Territories and the Ministries of the Government of India was held in April, 1961 to consider measures for improvement of registration of vital statistics. The Conference recommended *inter alia* that a Central Act in regard to the registration of births and deaths should be passed. The object was :

1. to provide for suitable machinery for the effective implementation of provisions in regard to registration of births and deaths and to develop the system, and
2. to enable the Central Government to regulate the registration and compilation of vital statistics in the States so as to ensure a minimum uniformity and comparability with enough scope left for the State Governments (a) to collect such other information as they may desire and (b) to work out the details of en-

S. No.	State	Name of the Act
9.	N. E. F. A.	No. Registration.
10.	Pondicherry	1. French Civil Code.
11.	Tripura	1. The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886. (VI of 1886)

forcement of Act in accordance with the genius of their respective administration. The execution and implementation being the responsibility of the State Government the details in such matters have been left to be provided by the rule making power of the State Government under this Act.

5. Accordingly the Births and Deaths Registration Bill, 1964, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha which was passed in the Budget session of 1964-65 but it lapsed on the dissolution of that Parliament. The bill was again passed by the Rajya Sabha on 27th February, 1968. The Lok Sabha passed the bill finally on 27th May 1969 with certain amendments. These amendments were finally approved by the Rajya Sabha in the sitting of 15th May 1969. The Bill passed by both the Houses received the assent of the Vice-President acting as President on 31st May 1969. It was notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-I, New Delhi, Monday June 2, 1969. (Annexure I)

CHAPTER 2

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT

1. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 is intended to be a supportive and complimentary step in strengthening and streamlining in an appropriate way the existing systems of registration in various parts of the country.

2. The Act gives legal status to the existing officials in the registration machinery, who are drawn from different departments to look after the registration work in addition to their other normal duties and bind them in a registration hierarchy with the Registrar General, India at the Centre and Chief Registrars at States running through District Registrars to the Village and town Registrars at the periphery. The provisions of this Act are built closely around the current registration practices, where experience of their working in several States has shown them to be practicable and efficient. While the provisions of the Act are intended to unify the existing legal and administrative provisions, they are also broad enough to permit State variations in operational details as demanded by the particular characteristics of their respective administration and specific enough to ensure development of the system so as to secure a minimum of uniformity and comparability in coverage and efficiency. Accordingly the Act lays down specific principles, general lines of action and channels of authority but the execution is left with the States and the details of implementation are relegated to rules to be made by the State Governments with the approval of the Central Government so as to secure the minimum uniformity contemplated.

3. The Act provided for the appointment of the Registrar General India as the Central authority for coordinating and unifying the activities of Chief Registrar relating to matters connected with the Registration of births and deaths and to give directions in this respect. It also empowers the Central Government to issue directions to the State Governments for implementing provisions of the Act.

4. The Act makes it obligatory on the part of the general public to report for the purpose of registration the vital events occurring in the household or institution under their charge (Section 8 (1)). Such a provision existed in the urban areas through the regulations now repealed. In the urban areas, the registration of births and deaths enjoined on the household or other persons legally bound to inform and failure to do so attracted prosecution. In the rural areas, the information was collected (and even now it is collected) and got registered by a public functionary such as chowkidar, patwari, lambardar, etc., although under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899 (wherever enforced e, g.

in Madras, part of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa & Mysore) the Travancore Cochin Act, the Mysore Act and Hyderabad Act, Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, Delhi Panchayat Act presumably in similar panchayat Acts the responsibility for registration rested on the household or other legal informants. The repealed enactments in practically all the States laid down the responsibility for registration on a number of persons like the near relatives, occupants of the house, mid-wives, medical officer and so on without specifically mentioning anyone as the principal registrant. On the contrary, it allowed a loophole, in that, anybody who was required to inform was not to be held liable to penal action, provided he or she had reason to believe that information had been or would have been duly given by some other person. Unless a person knows that none-else can share his responsibility, he cannot be expected to comply with the statutory obligations. The 1969 Act clearly fixes the responsibility for registration and designates principal registrants. The alternatives have been specified in the Act only to meet specific situations.

5. In order to enable the registrants to get the vital events registered with ease, it has been provided in this Act that every registrar shall have an office in the local area for which he is appointed. The size of the registration unit would be such that the Registrar can give to that unit the attention needed to produce good registration. He can also appoint Sub-Registrars to assist him.

6. The Act provides for the division of the territory within a State into such registration divisions as it may think fit and prescribe different rules for different registration divisions (section 5). The rules of registration would provide the period within which the events could be registered, the manner of reporting whether verbal or in writing, personally or through messenger, etc. These depend on the facilities available, the manner and custom of the people and finally the manner that can be utilised to do registration work in addition to its main duties. These factors vary so much from part of the State to another, that it is felt necessary to leave scope for prescribing different rules for different divisions in a State. Generally speaking, the division will be defined by Panchayat areas, Municipal areas, rural and urban areas, Cantonment areas, areas under railway jurisdiction, etc. Even now there are different rules for these divisions and it was considered necessary that this arrangement should continue. Hence this provision has been made in the Act.

7. Another notable feature of the Act is the provision for the appointment of District Registrar for each revenue District and such number of Additional District Registrars as the State Government thinks fit who shall be subject to the general control and direction of the

District Registrar [section 6(1)]. It is not practicable for the State headquarters to effectively deal with the large number of village and town Registrars, collect the periodical returns and ensure that the registration work is done properly. It is necessary to have some one at the district level on whose time the State headquarters can call for ensuring that the arrangements are working smoothly as planned and who can plug holes wherever necessary. The need for liaison at the district headquarters has become all the greater now that the agency like Panchayat are entering in the field of registration. Local deficiencies and shortcomings in the arrangements can be best remedied by a discussion among officers at the district level. The provision for the appointment of Additional District Registrars is intended to help the busy District Registrars.

8. The cause of death statistics in India are woefully inadequate. In order to progressively remedy this defect the Act envisages that in any area, the State Government having regard to the facilities available therein in this behalf may require that a certificate as to the cause of death shall be obtained by the Registrar from such person and in such form as may be pres-

cribed. The medical practitioner who attended the deceased during his last illness, would be legally bound under this Act to issue without charging any fee, a certificate stating the cause of death as ascertained by him [Section 10(2) & (3)]. The idea contained in the above section is to work out a systematic scheme for gradual introduction of medical certification of cause of death in the international form by the attending physician.

9. As an incentive for registration, the Registrar shall, as soon as the registration of a birth or a death has been completed, give free of charge, to the person who gives information under section 8 or 9, an extract of the prescribed particulars under his hands from the register relating to such birth or death.

10. While penalties have been provided for contravening the provisions of the Act, in order to make the penalty provision less stringent and to make the implementation of the Act smoother, it has been provided under the Act that offences may be compounded by an officer authorised by the Chief Registrar (Section 24).

CHAPTER 3

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT

3.1. Section 1, sub-section (3) of the Act prescribes that the Act shall come into force in each State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

The enforcement of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in the various States and Union Territories presented several formidable problems though all the States had welcomed this enactment. Though the notification regarding enforcement was to be issued by the Centre, yet the States had to be consulted about the date suitable for enforcement. Some of the States complained about the non-availability of

adequate machinery while some raised the question of existing Acts dealing with civil registration. It was clarified that the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 was built round the existing system of registration and that it did not require the creation of any new machinery.

3.2. Further the machinery for registration was not to be monolithic and officials from various departments could be roped in. Statement II summarises the existing registration system in each State and Map I gives a visual presentation of the agencies responsible for primary registration.

STATEMENT II

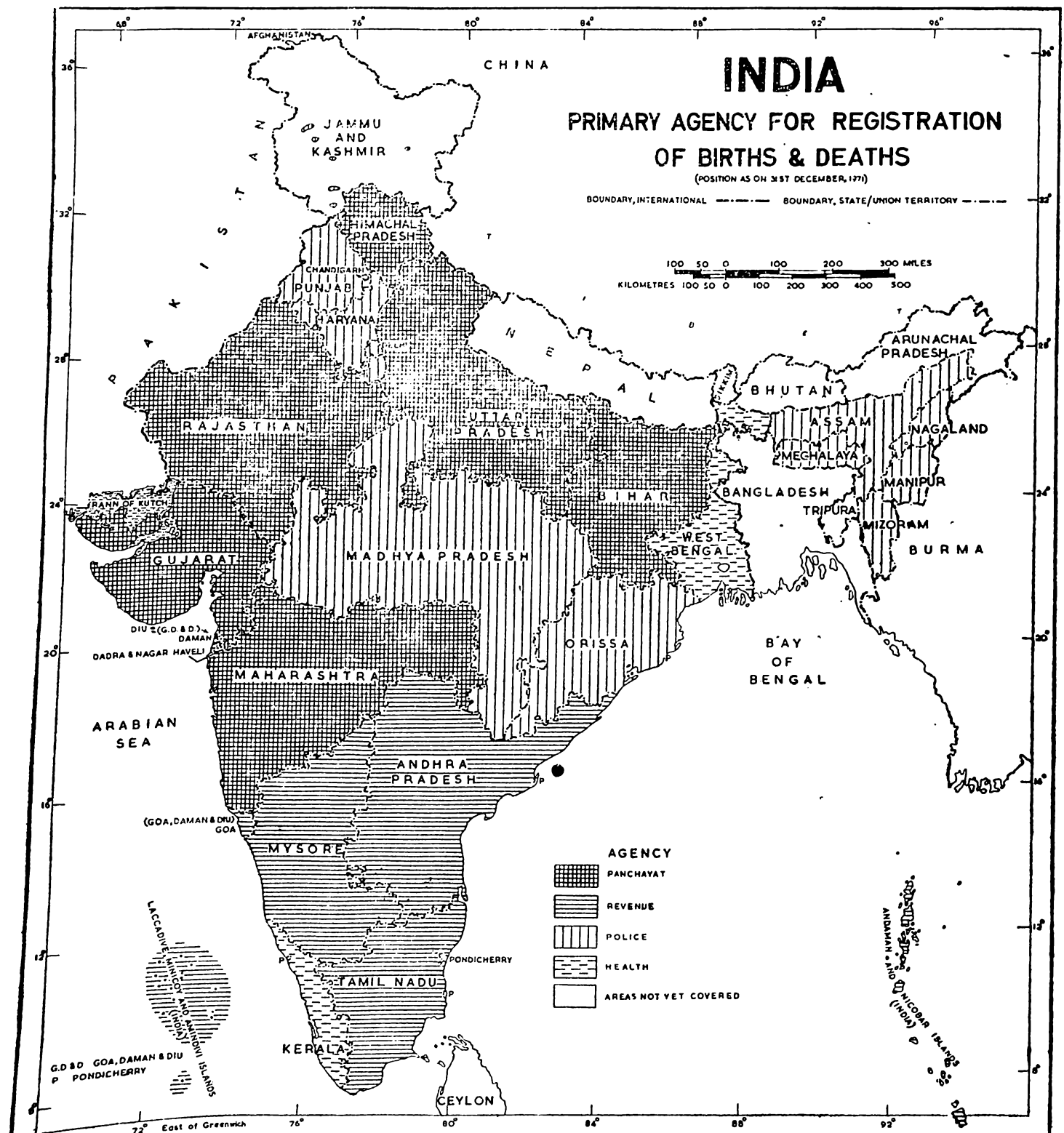
Registration System and Flow of Returns in Rural Areas

State	Primary Reports	Primary Registration	Intermediate stage Block level/Taluk/ Tehsil/Distt. level	Final stage State level
1	2	3	4	5
I Panchayat Agency				
Bihar	Chowkidar	Panchayat Secretary	Block Progress Asstt. Distt. Statistical Officer.	Director of Statistics & Evaluation.
Gujarat	Household	Panchayat Secretary/ Talattris.	Mamlatdar, Taluk Development Officer.	Director of Health & Medical Services.
Maharashtra	Police Patel	Talaties Secretary of the village Panchayat	Block Development Officer	Director of Health.
Rajasthan	Household	Sarpanch	Distt. Statistical Officer.	Director of Economics & Statistics.
Uttar Pradesh	Household	Panchayat Secretary	Inspector of Panchayat, Distt. Health Officer.	Director of Medical & Health Services.
II Revenue Agency				
Andhra Pradesh	Household	Village Munsif or Police Patel.	Tehsildar	Director of Public Health.
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	Household	Village Munsif	Tehsildar	Director of Public Health.
Mysore	Household	Police Patel	Tehsildar	Director of Statistics
III Police Agency				
Assam	Chowkidar or Gaon- bura.	Thana Officer or Mauzadar.	Distt. Health Officer	Director of Public Health Services.
Meghalaya	Chowkidar or Gaon- bura.	Thana Officer or Mauzadar.	Distt. Health Officer	Director of Public Health Services.
Haryana	Chowkidar	Thana Officer	Civil Surgeon	Director of Health Services.
Jammu & Kashmir	Chowkidar	Thana Officer	Civil Surgeon	Director of Health Services.

STATEMENT II—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	Chowkidar	Thana Officer	Distt. Statistical Officer	Director of Economics and Statistics.
Punjab	Chowkidar	Thana Officer	Civil Surgeon	Director of Health Services.
Orissa	Gram Rakshik	Thana Officer	District Health Officer	Director of Health Services.
<i>IV Health Agency</i>				
Kerala	Household	Health Assistant	Health Inspector	Bureau of Economics & Statistics.
West Bengal	Chowkidar	Sanitary Inspector/ Thana Officer	—	Director of Health Services.
Nagaland		— No	Registration	—
<i>Union Territories</i>				
A. & N. Islands	Chodharies & Chowkidar.	Medical Officer of Health.	—	In the office of the Chief Commissioner
Chandigarh	Village Headman/ Chowkidar.	Police Station Officer	Medical Officer of Health.	Director of Health Services
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Kathies	Patel Talaties	Mamlatdar	Mamlatdar
Delhi	Household	Panchayat Secretary Zonal Health Officer	—	Health Officer of Corpn.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Household	Civil Register of Regdoreo.	Conservador of Registo-Civil	Conservador Geral do Registo-Civil.
Himachal Pradesh	Household	Panchayat Secretary	Distt. Panchayat Officer	Director of Health Services.
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Household	Amin/Karnam	Tehsildar	Administrator
Manipur (5 Police Station)	Chowkidar	Thana Officer	District Officer	Medical Director of Health & Family Planning.
N.E.F.A.		—No Registration.—		
Pondicherry	Household	Mairie (Mayor) Officer (Commune)	Sub-Court	—
Tripura		—No Registration.—		

N.B.—In Municipal Town and cities the Municipal Authorities responsible for the registration of vital Statistics and this function is usually a part of the duties of the Health Department. Health Officials like Sanitary Inspector, Vaccinator, Health Assistant mostly with Sanitary Inspector qualifications are responsible for this work.



Prepared in Map Division, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

3.3. Preparatory steps for enforcement

In order to enable the speedy enforcement, the Registrar General, India, in his ex-officio capacity of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, addressed the Chief Secretaries of all the States and Administrators of the Union Territories on 23rd July, 1969 requesting them to take preparatory steps for the enforcement of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in their respective States/Union Territories. It was also suggested to them that the Director of Health Services or the Director of Economics and Statistics, who were looking after the registration work in the respective States could be appointed as Chief Registrar and the officers under him as functionaries under the above Act in order to keep the continuity in the system. A copy of the letter was also forwarded to Director, Military Lands and Cantonnments, Ministry of Defence (Misc. Dte) for similar action in Cantt. areas. The various sections under which the States were required to take action are :

1. Section 4(1) & 4(2) . appointment of chief Registrars and other officers.
2. Section 5 . . division of State into registration divisions and prescribing different rules for different divisions.
3. Section 6(1) . . appointment of District Registrars and Additional Registrars.
4. Section 7(1) . . appointment of Registrars in each local area.
5. Section 8(1) . . prescription of various form for registration.
- 8(1)(f) . . prescription of a person for reporting births and deaths in a place not specified elsewhere.
6. Section 8(2) . . to specify person to give information regarding the births and deaths in a house referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) instead of persons specified in that clause.
7. Section 9 . . to specify the products for qualifying the expression 'plantation'.
8. Section 10(2) . . requirement of certificate as to the cause of death.
9. Section 13(2) . . to authorise the Notary Public or any other person for affidavit to be made before them.

10. Section 15 . . to prescribe conditions and circumstances in which the entries in birth and death register can be corrected.
11. Section 17(2) . . to authorise Registrar or any other officer to give extract admissible under Indian Evidence Act 1872.
12. Section 27 . . to delegate powers by notification in the official gazette.
13. Section 30 . . to make rules including forms to carry out the purposes of this Act and notify in the official gazette.

3.4 Conference of Chief Registrars

The Registrar General, India was anxious to enforce the Act throughout India on 1-1-1970. Some of the States were, however, not ready for the enforcement of the Act on 1-1-1970 and the date was, therefore, deferred to 1-4-1970. In the meantime, in order to find out the reasons for not being prepared for the enforcement and to discuss the various issues connected with the effective enforcement of the Act from 1-4-1970, a Conference of officers to be designated as State Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 was called on February 5 and 6, 1970 and the following items were discussed :

- (1) The date of enforcement of the Act and its implications;
- (2) finalisation of rules under the Act;
- (3) salient features of the Act with special reference to the duties of the Chief Registrars;
- (4) a proper system of inspection and flow of returns;
- (5) a system of central compilation of vital statistics, preparation of reports, form of statistical report to be brought out by the Chief Registrar;
- (6) publicity and training;
- (7) special problems relating to municipal corporation and bigger municipalities; and
- (8) maintenance of records and issue of certificates.

The Conference made the following recommendations regarding the enforcement of the Act:—

1. The Act may be enforced from 1st April, 1970 in most of the States excluding the areas to be intimated by the individual States to the Registrar General, India. If the Chief Registrar and other functionaries have

already been appointed, the appointments may be renotified after the issue of notification regarding the enforcement of the Act.

2. For effective enforcement of the Act, the States may appoint additional officers as provided in subsection 4(2) and 6(1). The 'State Co-ordination Committee, on Vital Statistics' may be made more effective and the Registrar General may write to the the State Governments in this regard. A representative of the Registrar General may attend meeting of the Committee.

3. On the basis of the discussion, the Model Rules should be amended and the State Rules examined in the light of the amended rules and the necessary approval for their notification conveyed by the Registrar General.

4. Pending the notification of the Rules, the State may continue to use the forms and registers in vogue at present but replace them by the forms and registers prescribed in the rules from 1st January, 1971.

3.5. Notification regarding enforcement

It emerged from the discussions at the Conference that as many as 15 States and four Union Territories were ready for the enforcement. Hence a notification enforcing the Act on 1-4-1970 in the 19 States/Union Territories was issued. Subsequently Delhi on 1-7-1970; J. & K. 1-10-1970; Goa, Daman & Diu and Manipur on 1-1-1971; Andaman & Nicobar on 1-4-1971 and Nagaland on 1-10-1971 came under the purview of this Act. The detailed position of enforcement in 25 States/Union Territories is as follows :

STATEMENT III

Dates of Enforcement of the Act in various States/Union Territories

Notification Number 1-1(Enf)/70-VS Dated	Date of publication in the Gazette of India with G.S.R. No.	State/Union Territory	Date of en- forcement	Area covered at present by the notification
1	2	3	4	5
7-3-70	461—21-3-70	Andhra Pradesh	1-4-70	Entire area.
21-3-70	514—26-3-70	Assam*	„	Entire Area other than (i) The district of United Khasi & Jaintia Hills excluding the area comprised within the limits of : (a) Municipality of Shillong. (b) Cantonment of Shillong. (ii) The entire district of Garo Hills. (iii) The entire district of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills. (iv) The entire district of Mizo Hills.
7-3-70	461—21-3-70	Bihar	„	Entire area.
„	„ „	Gujarat	„	„
„	„ „	Haryana	„	„
„	„ „	Kerala	„	„
„	„ „	Madhya Pradesh	„	„
12-10-71	1547—16-10-71	Meghalaya	1-11-71	„
7-3-70	„ „	Maharashtra	1-4-70	„
„	„ „	Mysore	„	„
„	„ „	Orissa	„	„
„	„ „	Punjab	„	„
„	„ „	Tamil Nadu	„	„
„	„ „	Uttar Pradesh	„	„
„	„ „	Rajasthan	„	„

STATEMENT III—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5
21-3-70	514—25-3-70	West Bengal	1-4-70	Entire area other than (i) the area comprised within the limits of the Corporation of Calcutta; (ii) the area comprised within the limits of Howrah Municipality; (iii) Fort William; and (iv) the area comprised within the limits of the Contonments of Barrackpore, Labong and Jalapahar.
7-3-70	461—21-3-70	Chandigarh	,,	Entire Area
7-3-70	,,	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	,,	,,
7-3-70	,,	Himachal Pradesh	,,	,,
7-3-70	,,	Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	,,	,,
26-6-70	973—29-6-70	Delhi	1-7-70	,,
22-9-70	1718—22-9-70	Jammu & Kashmir	1-10-70	(i) The area comprised within the jurisdiction of the police station of Ramnagar in Udhampur district. (ii) The area comprised within the jurisdiction of the police station of Kupwara in Baramulla district. (iii) The area comprised within the limits of the Municipalities of Jammu and Srinagar (iv) The area comprised within the limits of Town Area Committees of Anantnag Kathua and Leh.
16-11-70	1927—21-11-70	Goa, Daman & Diu	1-1-71	Entire Area
24-11-70	2027—19-12-70	Manipur	,,	,,
16-1-71	106—23-1-71	Andaman & Nicobar	1-4-71	,,
30-8-71	1324—11-9-71	Nagaland	1-10-71	,,

This was the position at the time of enforcement of the Act (i.e. 1-4-1970) Meghalaya was carved on 2nd April, 1970 out of the area not covered at the time of enforcement.

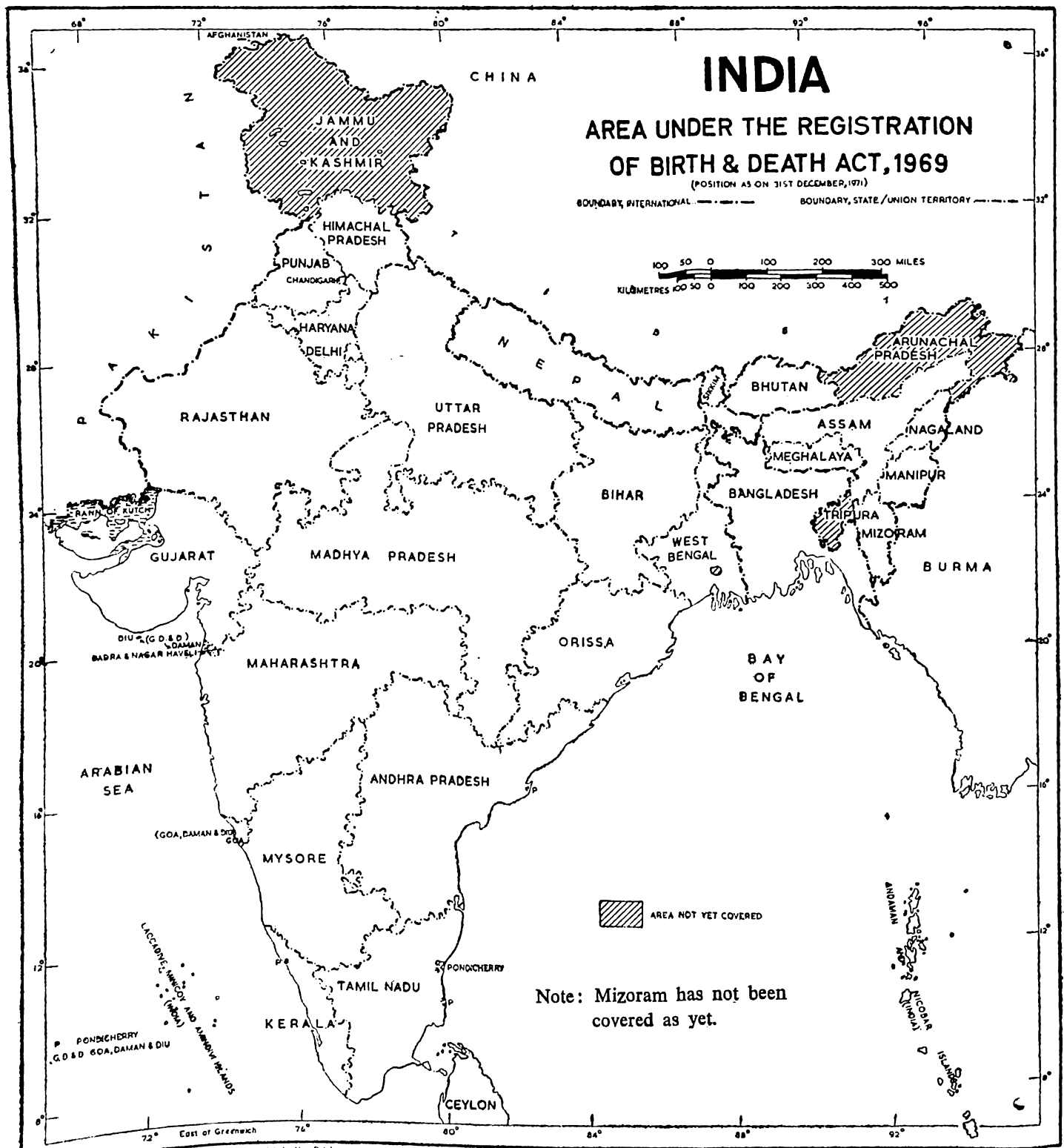
It may be mentioned that some of the area in Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa and Rajasthan which have been without registration from time immemorial have been now brought under compulsory registration through this enforcement. Map 2 shows that the areas covered already by enforcement and the areas yet to be covered (which account for a negligible portion of 0.63 per cent of the 1971 Census Population).

3.6. In spite of our best efforts, the Act could not be enforced in NEFA, Pondicherry and Tripura.

The reasons for non-enforcement of the Act in these States/Union Territories are enumerated below :—

North.-East Frontier Agency

There is no registration in N.E.F.A. Everything has to be started from scratch. The Administration has formulated a proposal for staff which they will be sending to the Government of India shortly. The Act will be enforced as soon as the staff is appointed and other details finalised.



Prepared in Map Division Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

Pondicherry

Pondicherry Administration came forward with a request to use the enabling article 1 (3) of the Act and to make the Act in applicable on the ground that ex-French system is working well and the lacunae if any in the existing ex-French system could be plugged by suitable amendment. They argued that the enforcement of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in Pondicherry is likely to create certain fundamental problem as the existing Ex-French law differs essentially from the above Act not only in approach, but also in content. While the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 is mainly concerned with the compilation of the vital statistics for demographic and developmental purposes, the ex-French law as is in force in this Territory for the time being, deal with the civil status of the individual citizen. In this connection, it is to be mentioned that the civil status of the individual citizen vis-a-vis the family and the nation is required to be determined so that civil rights arising from paternal, filial and marital relationship are enjoyed according to law and that no difficulties what soever are encountered in the course of establishment of such rights. It is with this main objective in view that registration of births and deaths which was made compulsory as early as 1880, was treated as 'personal laws and included in the French Civil Code. According to French constitutional laws, there were two categories of citizens in the territory depending upon the civil status enjoyed by them either as renoncants or non-renoncants. The 'renoncants' are those who had opted for the

application of the French Civil Code in its entirety as is the case of French nationals of Metropolitan France while non-renoncants are subject to Hindu customary law with regard to the civil matters. However, the law on registration of births and deaths which form part of French Civil Code, with certain modification was made applicable to non-renoncants also in the interest of compilation of vital statistics and other civil purposes. Apart from the above fundamental difference between the French law and the Act some of the operational difficulties which are likely to be faced by this Administration in case we decide to enforce the registration of births and deaths Act, 1969 were also brought up by the Administration. However, the Administration has been assured that whatever provision it considers necessary could be made in the Rules to be framed by them. The Administration has accordingly taken up the work relating to Rules and has desired that both the date of enforcement of the Act and the Rules be notified simultaneously.

Tripura

The Tripura Government is not able to enforce the Act till date, as the staff necessary for it is not in position. Moreover the Union Territory has got 284 Tehsils, so they have not been able to build up the organisational structure. An agency combining the revenue and health staff has been suggested for adoption and it is expected that the Act could be enforced shortly.

CHAPTER 4

Appointment of Registrar General, India and other Principal Functionaries

4.1 Prior to the enactment of this Act, the Government of India decided that they should initiate steps forthwith for "developing and improving the systematic collection of statistics bearing upon the size and growth of population". The Resolution (No. 2/5/49-Public, dated the 16th May, 1949) of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs' embodying this decision read :

"The Government of India have decided to initiate steps forthwith for developing and improving the systematic collection of statistics bearing upon the size and growth to population." For this purpose, they have decided to establish a single organisation at the Centre in the Ministry of Home Affairs under a "Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner to deal with population statistics including Vital Statistics and Census". This status of the Registrar General in the past was non-statutory in so far as his responsibility for vital statistics was concerned though under the Indian Census Act, 1948 he had a statutory position.

4.2. The first task under the Act was, therefore, to appoint a single statutory authority at the Centre. The Government of India were requested to issue a notification for the appointment of a person to be known as Registrar General, India under section 3(1) of the Act. The Registrar General, India is required under section 3(3) of the Act to co-ordinate and unify the activities of the Chief Registrar (Central authority in the State to be appointed under section 4(1) of this Act) in the matter of registration of births and deaths and the working of this Act. The Central Government issued a notification dated 24th April, 1970, appointing Shri A. Chandra Sekhar as Registrar General, India, under Section 3, sub-section (1) of the Act (Annexure III).

4.3 The appointment of Chief Registrar in each State/Union Territory under Section 4 sub-section 1 have been notified in respect of the following states/ Union Territories.

Notification Date	State/Union Territory	Designation of the Officer appointed as Chief Registrar
1	2	3
Estt.-Misc. 29-1-70PD-3124, Dt. 25-5-70.	Bihar	Director of Statistics & Evaluation.

1	2	3
No. GHP-1878-BDM 1069/2782(i)-K, Dt. 1-4-70.	Gujarat	Director of Health & Medical Services.
No.4962-ASO III HBII 70/ 22427	Haryana	Director of Health Services.
No. 11-15/70-H&FP, Dt. 4-9-71.	Himachal Pradesh.	Director of Health Services.
G. O. MS.73/70-DD, Dt. 31-3-70.	Kerala	Director of Panchayats.
No. 1-XVII-M-IV-17, Dt. 30-6-71.	Madhya Pradesh	Director of Economics & Statistics
No. PD 172 PST (2)69, Dt. 15-12-70.	Mysore	Director Bureau of Economics and Statistics.
No. STAT/P-33/69, Dt.29-10-71.	Nagaland	Director of Economics and Statistics.
No. 19454-H, Dt. 6-4-70	Orissa	Director of Health and Family Planning Services.
No. 2849-3HB II-70/ 8533	Punjab	Director of Health and Family Planning.
No. F. 16(3) Sankhiyaka/70, Dt. 7-9-70.	Rajasthan	Director of Economics and Statistics.
No. 2420(i)/XVI-II-1658/64, Dt. 11-9-70.	Uttar Pradesh	Director of Medical and Health Services.
No.2489-GHI-70/2377 Dt. 1-4-70.	Chandigarh	Director of Health Services.
No. F. 7(116)/69-M & PH(i), Dt. 11-8-70.	Delhi	Director of Health Services.
4-4-70 PLG, Dt. 21-12-70	Goa, Daman & Diu.	Director of Statistics.
F. No. 18/44/69-GI. II(2), Dt. 1-4-70.	L. M. & Amindivi Islands.	Secretary (Admn.)
No.9/1/69-M Dt. 4-1-71	Manipur	Director of Medical Health and Family Planning Services.

CHAPTER 5

State Rules

5.1 This Act aims at enabling Central Government to regulate registration and compilation of vital statistics in the country so as to ensure a minimum uniformity and comparability, leaving enough scope to the State to (1) collect such other information as they may desire and (2) to develop an efficient system of registration on the lines suited to the particular characteristic of their respective administration. It is with this consideration that section 30 was provided in the Act so that the State Governments may, with the approval of the Central Government by notification in the official gazette make such rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. The power of making the rule is vested with the State Governments and the approval of the Central Government will merely ensure that this power is used in a manner which will not go against the considerations of uniformity of standard and comparability of data. These rules have specifically to provide for the form of registers in which the births and deaths are to be recorded, the custody of the registers, issue of certificates, the fees for delayed registration, the procedure for correcting the registers and the form in which the Chief Registrar is to prepare his report.

5.2 The factors which will effect the formulation of the rules for a particular State are topography of the State, means of communication, accessibility and customs of the people. The rules will also have to provide for the present practices obtaining in different States. As the Act gives legal status to the officials in the registration machinery, who are drawn from different departments to look after the registration work (in addition to their normal duties) and binds them in a registration hierarchy, care has to be taken to fit in the existing machinery while formulating rules. In order to guide the States in framing their Rules, the Office of the Registrar General brought out the Model Rules in consultation with the Union Law Ministry. Copy of the 'Model Rules' is given in Annexure II. Also the Hindi version of the Model Rules was prepared (by the Official Language Commission) to enable the

notification of Rules in Hindi by those States who have adopted Hindi as the official language.

5.3. Draft Rules based on the Model Rules were received from 16 States and Union Territories so far and the approval of the Central Government has already been conveyed for their notification. While conveying the approval the points on which variations were made in the approved Rules were communicated to the States with suitable Explanatory Notes. The States in respect of which rules have been finalised are given below :

States :

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Gujrat
4. Haryana
5. Kerala
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Mysore
8. Orissa
9. Rajasthan
10. West Bengal

Union Territories :

1. Chandigarh
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
3. Delhi
4. Goa, Daman & Diu
5. L. M. & A. Islands
6. Manipur

Establishment of Regional Liaison Offices and Survey of Under-Registration

6.1 Regional Liaison Offices

The National Development Council's decision circulated with Planning Commission's Circular No. FC/5/68-CDN, dated 12-9-1968 to the State Governments (Planning/Finance Secretaries) stipulated that Vital Statistics would be in the State Sector. There, thus arises a need for liaison with the States concerning the Schemes for improvement of vital statistics. Both the Central Government and the Planning Commission attach great importance to these schemes and are anxious that these schemes are implemented as hitherto as Committed Schemes. As this is a long range project, any slackness at any time will greatly harm the project and money already invested may go waste. It was, therefore, considered necessary to maintain close liaison with the State through Regional Liaison Officer.

Accordingly five Zonal Offices are being set up corresponding to the five Census Zones, namely :

Zone	Jurisdiction	Headquarters
1. North Zone .	Comprising of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi and Chandigarh.	Delhi
2. Central Zone	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.	Bhopal
3. Eastern Zone	Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA, Nagaland and A.N. Islands.	Calcutta
4. Western Zone	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman & Diu.	Bombay
5. Southern Zone	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and L. M. & A. Islands.	

The work programme of the zonal offices envisaged at present are indicated below:

- (1) to ensure continuity of vital statistics schemes—particularly maintaining/strengthening of Vital Statistics staff at district headquarters and municipality and ensuring timeliness of data;
- (2) to have a supervisory check by touring districts and make an independent assessment of promotion of registration;
- (3) to observe whether trained personnel are put on registration work and to estimate the training requirement of each State;
- (4) to assist in the deliberations of the State Committee on Registration and maintain effective liaison with the State departments;
- (5) to undertake methods research in regard to the notifier system and the feed in provisions for registration of vital events;
- (6) to report generally about the operation of the Act and the field problems involved;
- (7) to assist in organisation of under-registration surveys;
- (8) to pursue the recommendation of the Conference of Chief Registrars.

6.2 Extent of Under-Registration Measurement of Under-Registration

Vital Statistics as derived from the civil registration in different States and even in different districts of one State are of varying degree of accuracy and standard. In order to know the quantum and the direction in which the effort is to be put in to improve the registration of a particular area, it is necessary to identify the factors responsible for poor registration in that area. With this object, surveys of under-registration have been organised some time in the past to estimate the extent of omission of births and deaths in the civil registration system. The last survey conducted was in 1966 which covered the rural areas of different States. These data are depicted in the table below. On the basis of the data collected under the survey, it has been estimated that under-registration in rural India for the year 1966 was 47.5 per cent and 41.5 per cent for births and deaths respectively.

—*Percentage of under-registration of births and deaths*
1966

(based on the sample areas only).

States	Sample No. of Villages	% of under-registration	
		Births	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	25	36.6	32.2
2. Assam	25	72.9	80.1
3. Bihar	25	57.0	44.3
4. Gujarat	25	30.6	18.3
5. Haryana	7	30.8	34.5
6. Madhya Pradesh . . .	25	53.6	46.3
7. Madras (Tamil Nadu) .	24	13.5	13.6

1	2	3	4
8. Maharashtra . . .	25	18.1	21.2
9. Mysore	25	32.7	26.9
10. Orissa	25	97.9	95.9
11. Punjab	11	8.8	11.4
12. Rajasthan	25	69.0	54.0
13. Uttar Pradesh . . .	25	83.7	85.5
14. West Bengal	25	53.7	45.2
15. Himachal Pradesh . .	25	45.4	43.3
ALL INDIA		47.5	41.5

NOTE.—The survey of under-registration was not conducted in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Nagaland.

CHAPTER VII

Other Measures for Improvement of Registration

7.1 Inter-departmental Committee on Vital Statistics

The machinery for registration is not monolithic and officers of various departments have to be involved in the registration work. Even after the enforcement of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, the existing arrangements will have to be continued. To ensure proper co-ordination and to resolve any operational difficulty, formation of a Committee comprising concerned departments was suggested as far back as 1962. The Conference of Chief Registrars in February, 1970 restated the need for the constitution and effective functioning of these committees. They have also recommended that an officer from the Office of the Registrar General, India may participate in the meetings of these committees. The States where the co-ordination committees have come into existence are :

Sl. No.	Name of the State
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Bihar
3.	Gujarat
4.	Haryana
5.	Jammu & Kashmir
6.	Kerala
7.	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Punjab

Union Territory

Delhi

7.2 Training

With the enforcement of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, a hierarchy of registration officials has been created statutorily. While the Act gives to all the registration officials a legal status, it is also necessary to equip these registration officials functionally for the task. Since the registration officials are drawn from various departments of a State, it is important for both quality and quantity that these registration officials are put through a uniform course of training. The office of Registrar General, India had initiated in 1967 a training programme for officials at the State level, District level, Taluk level and the primary level. Under the Act the functional categories in the Registration hierarchy has increased and improvements have been effected in the registration procedures and compilation of vital statistics data. A need has, therefore, arisen to reorient the training programme. The Conference of Chief

Registrars of States has also made this recommendation. A comprehensive training programme is therefore being drawn up by the Office of the Registrar General, India to cover the primary registrars and the supervisory level of officers at the District and Municipal level. The training programme would be gradually implemented through the Regional offices (to be set up in the Fourth Plan) and the State Department responsible for vital statistics.

7.3 Plan Scheme L for 'Registration Promotion Methods Research and Population Studies'

It is of the utmost importance to keep a close watch on the trend in birth rate in view of the policy of population control which has been adopted by the Government as an integral part of its planning efforts. The country has embarked on a planned scheme of social welfare, including improvement in health and good vital statistics are of operational importance for planning public health and medical activities.

In a developing country with scarce resources, which is moreover wedded to planned economic development and a socialistic distribution of benefits, the importance of an accurate assessment of population trends cannot be over-estimated. These cannot be properly predicated in the absence of reliable vital rates and a wrong reading of the situation may lead to costly mistakes.

The various development schemes and national economy will increasingly require birth and death certificates for various rights and obligations of the citizen, such as identification, parentage, school entry, eligibility for jobs, voting rights, insurance, succession, old-age pensione, etc. A good registration system is essential for meeting these needs.

Since it will take a long time to improve statutory registration, a two pronged attack, one short-term aimed at obtaining reliable and quick vital rates on small sample basis another long term to revitalise the existing registration machinery, were envisaged during the Third Plan. The scheme for improvement of vital statistics which were introduced as centrally sponsored scheme during the middle of Third Plan can be broadly classified in two heads viz. (a) long-term, and (b) short-term. The long-term schemes comprised the following.

1. Setting up of mechanical Tabulation Units at State Headquarters.
2. Strengthening of the Vital Statistics Organisation at State headquarters.

3. Strengthening of the District Registration Offices.
4. Strengthening of Statistical Units in Municipalities for improving vital statistics.

and the short-term schemes were :

1. Sample Registration Schemes.
2. Model Registration in Rural Health Centres.

With the transfer of schemes on vital statistics to the State Sector (as a result of the decision of the National Development Council circulated with Planning Commission's Circular No. FC/5/68-CDN 12-9-1968) the Central Sector Plan in Vital Statistics during the Fourth Plan was formulated as "Registration Promotion" "Methods Research and Population Studies". Under this scheme the office of the Registrar General, India would be responsible for providing reliable estimates of births and deaths rates in the country through Sample Registration of Births & Deaths. The data

obtained for Sample Registration for 1969 are in Annexure IV. Also the Model Registration Scheme on Survey of cause of death in rural area continued to make progress and we have obtained consistent results for the period 1966-69 vide Annexure V.

7.4. *Publicity*.—Mere provision of penalties in the Act does not promote registration in the conditions existing at present. Some complimentary measures are necessary to bring home to the public the necessity of registration. One of such measures is publicity. There is need for intensive propaganda initially about registration requirements through the usual channel of publicity to catch the eyes and ears of the common-man. In particular, the hours of working and location of registration offices are to be given wide publicity.

Efforts have been made to give wide publicity regarding the enforcement of the Act in States through radio announcements, documentary films and posters. Efforts are also being made to have the importance of registration propagated on Vividh Bharati.



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II-खण्ड I
PART II—Section I

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

नं० 23]
No. 23]

नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, जून 2, 1969/ज्येष्ठ, 12, 1891 (शक)
New Delhi, Monday, June 2, 1969/Jyaistha 12, 1891 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it
may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW
(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 2nd June, 1969/Jyaistha 12, 1891 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the Vice-President acting as President on the 31st May, 1969 and is hereby published for general information : —

THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT, 1969

No. 18 OF 1969

(31st May, 1969)

An Act to provide for the regulation of registration of births and deaths and for matters connected therewith

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force in a State on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint:

Provided that different dates may be appointed for different parts of a State.

2. **Definitions and interpretations.**—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “birth” means live-birth or still-birth;

(b) “death” means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live-birth has taken place;

(c) “foetal death” means absence of all evidence of life prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception irrespective of the duration of pregnancy;

- (d) "live-birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, and each product of such birth is considered live-born;
- (e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (f) "State Government", in relation to a Union territory, means the Administrator thereof;
- (g) "still-birth" means foetal death where a product of conception has attained at least the prescribed period of gestation.

(2) Any reference in this Act to any law which is not in force in any area shall, in relation to that area, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that area.

CHAPTER II

REGISTRATION-ESTABLISHMENT

3. Registrar-General, India.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a person to be known as the Registrar-General, India.

(2) The Central Government may also appoint such other officers with such designations as it thinks fit for the purpose of discharging, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar-General, such functions of the Registrar-General under this Act as he may, from time to time, authorise them to discharge.

(3) The Registrar-General may issue general directions regarding registration of births and deaths in the territories to which this Act extends, and shall take steps to co-ordinate and unify the activities of Chief Registrars in the matter of registration of births and deaths and submit to the Central Government an annual report on the working of this Act in the said territories.

4. Chief Registrar.—(1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a Chief Registrar for the State.

(2) The State Government may also appoint such other officers with such designations as it thinks fit for the purpose of discharging, under the superintendence and direction of the Chief Registrar, such of his functions as he may, from time to time, authorise them to discharge.

(3) The Chief Registrar shall be the chief executive authority in the State for carrying into execution the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder subject to the directions, if any, given by the State Government.

(4) The Chief Registrar shall take steps, by the issue of suitable instructions or otherwise, to co-ordinate, unify and supervise the work of registration in the State for securing an efficient system of registration and shall prepare and submit to the State Government, in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed, a report on the working of this Act in the State along with the statistical report referred to in subsection (2) of section 19.

5. Registration Divisions.—The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, divide the territory within the State into such registration divisions as it may think fit and prescribe different rules for different registration divisions.

6. District Registrar.—(1) The State Government may appoint a District Registrar for each revenue district and such number of Additional District Registrars as it thinks fit who shall, subject to the general control and direction of the District Registrar, discharge such functions of the District Registrar as the District Registrar may, from time to time, authorise them to discharge.

(2) The District Registrar shall superintend, subject to the direction of the Chief Registrar, the registration of births and deaths in the district and shall be responsible for carrying into execution in the district the provisions of this Act and the orders of the Chief Registrar issued from time to time for the purposes of this Act.

7. Registrar.—(1) The State Government may appoint a Registrar for each local area comprising the area within the jurisdiction of a municipality, panchayat or other local authority or any other area or a combination of any two or more of them :

Provided that the State Government may appoint in the case of a municipality, panchayat or other local authority, any officer or other employee thereof as Registrar.

(2) Every Registrar shall, without fee or reward, enter in the register maintained for the purpose all information given to him under section 8 or section 9 and shall also take steps to inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which takes place in his jurisdiction and to ascertain and register the particulars required to be registered.

(3) Every Registrar shall have an office in the local area for which he is appointed.

(4) Every Registrar shall attend his office for the purpose of registering births and deaths on such days and at such hours as the Chief Registrar may direct and shall cause to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of the office of the Registrar a board bearing, in the local language, his name with the addition of Registrar of Births and Deaths for the local area for which he is appointed, and the days and hours of his attendance.

(5) The Registrar may, with the prior approval of the Chief Registrar, appoint Sub-Registrars and assign to them any or all of his powers and duties in relation to specified areas within his jurisdiction.

CHAPTER III

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

8. Persons required to register births and deaths—(1)

It shall be the duty of the persons specified below to give or cause to be given, either orally or in writing, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, within such time as may be prescribed, information to the Registrar of the several particulars required to be entered in the forms prescribed by the State Government under sub-section (1) of section 16,—

- (a) in respect of births and deaths in a house, whether residential or non-residential, not being any place referred to in Clauses (b) to (e), the head of the house or, in case more than one household live in the house, the head of the household, the head being the person, who is so recognised by the house or the household, and if he is not present in the house at any time during the period within which the birth or death has to be reported, the nearest relative of the head present in the house, and in the absence of any such person, the oldest adult male person present therein during the said period;
- (b) in respect of births and deaths in a hospital, health centre, maternity or nursing home or other like institution, the medical officer in charge or any person authorised by him in this behalf;
- (c) in respect of births and deaths in a jail, the jailor in charge;
- (d) in respect of births and deaths in a choultry, chattram, hostel, dharmasala, boarding-house, lodging-house, tavern, barrack, toddy shop or place of public resort, the person in charge thereof;
- (e) in respect of any new-born child or dead body found deserted in a public place, the headman or other corresponding officer of the village in the case of a village and the officer in charge of the local police station elsewhere:

Provided that any person who finds such child or dead body, or in whose charge such child or dead body may be placed, shall notify such fact to the headman or officer aforesaid;

- (f) in any other place, such person as may be prescribed.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the State Government, having regard to

the conditions obtaining in a registration division, may by order require that for such period as may be specified in the order, any person specified by the State Government by designation in this behalf, shall give or cause to be given information regarding births and deaths in a house referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) instead of the persons specified in that clause.

9. Special provision regarding births and deaths in a plantation.—In the case of births and deaths in a plantation, the superintendent of the plantation shall give or cause to be given to the Registrar the information referred to in section 8 :

Provided that the persons referred to in clauses (a) to (f) of sub-section (1) of section 8 shall furnish the necessary particulars to the superintendent of the plantation.

Explanation.—In this section, the expression “plantation” means any land not less than four hectares in extent which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, pepper, rubber, cardamom, cinchona or such other products as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify and the expression “superintendent of the plantation” means the person having the charge or supervision of the labourers and work in the plantation, whether called a manager, superintendent or by any other name.

10. Duty of certain persons to notify births and deaths and to certify cause of death.—(1) It shall be the duty of—

- (i) the midwife or any other medical or health attendant at a birth or death.
- (ii) the keeper or the owner of a place set apart for the disposal of dead bodies or any person required by a local authority to be present at such place, or
- (iii) any other person whom the State Government may specify in this behalf by his designation,

to notify every birth or death or both at which he or she attended or was present, or which occurred in such areas as may be prescribed, to the Registrar within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) In any area, the State Government, having regard to the facilities available therein in this behalf, may require that a certificate as to the cause of death shall be obtained by the Registrar from such person and in such form as may be prescribed.

(3) Where the State Government has required under sub-section (2) that a certificate as to the cause of death shall be obtained, in the event of the death of any person who, during his last illness, was attended by a medical practitioner, the medical practitioner shall, after the death of that person, forthwith, issue without charging any fee, to the person required under

this Act to give information concerning the death, a certificate in the prescribed form stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the cause of death; and the certificate shall be received and delivered by such person to the Registrar at the time of giving information concerning the death as required by this Act.

11. Informant to sign the register.—Every person who has orally given to the Registrar any information required under this Act shall write in the register maintained in this behalf, his name, description and place of abode, and, if he cannot write, shall put his thumb mark in the register against his name, description and place of abode, the particulars being in such a case entered by the Registrar.

12. Extracts of registration entries to be given to informant.—The Registrar shall, as soon as the registration of a birth or death has been completed, give, free of charge, to the person who gives information under section 8 or section 9 an extract of the prescribed particulars under his hand from the register relating to such birth or death.

13. Delayed registration of births and deaths.—(1) Any birth or death of which information is given to the Registrar after the expiry of the period specified therefor, but within thirty days of its occurrence, shall be registered on payment of such late fee as may be prescribed.

(2) Any birth or death of which delayed information is given to the Registrar after thirty days but within one year of its occurrence shall be registered only with the written permission of the prescribed authority and on payment of the prescribed fee and the production of an affidavit made before a notary public or any other officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government.

(3) Any birth or death which has not been registered within one year of its occurrence, shall be registered only on an order made by a magistrate of the first class or a Presidency Magistrate after verifying the correctness of the birth or death and on payment of the prescribed fee.

(4) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to any action that may be taken against a person for failure on his part to register any birth or death within the time specified therefor and any such birth or death may be registered during the pendency of any such action.

14. Registration of name of child.—Where the birth of any child has been registered without a name, the parent or guardian of such child shall within the prescribed period give information regarding the name of the child to the Registrar either orally or in writing and thereupon the Registrar shall enter such name in the register and initial and date the entry.

15. Correction or cancellation of entry in the register of births and deaths.—If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar that any entry of a birth or death in any register kept by him under this Act is erroneous in form or substance, or has been fraudulently or improperly made, he may, subject to such rules as may be made by the State Government with respect to the conditions on which and the circumstances in which such entries may be corrected or cancelled, correct the error or cancel the entry by suitable entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry and add thereto the date of the correction or cancellation.

CHAPTER IV

MAINTENANCE OF RECORD AND STATISTICS

16. Registrars to keep registers in the prescribed form.—(1) Every Registrar shall keep in the prescribed form a register of births and deaths for the registration area or any part thereof in relation to which he exercises jurisdiction.

(2) The Chief Registrar shall cause to be printed and supplied a sufficient number of register books for making entries of births and deaths according to such forms and instructions as may, from time to time, be prescribed; and a copy of such forms in the local language shall be posted in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of the office of every Registrar.

17. Search of births and deaths register.—(1) Subject to any rules made in this behalf by the State Government, including rules relating to the payment of fees and postal charges, any person may—

- (a) cause a search to be made by the Registrar for any entry in a register of births and deaths; and
- (b) obtain an extract from such register relating to any birth or death:

Provided that no extract relating to any death issued to any person, shall disclose the particulars regarding the cause of death as entered in the register.

(2) All extracts given under this section shall be certified by the Registrar or any other officer authorised by the State Government to give such extracts as provided in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, (1 of 1872) and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth or death to which the entry relates.

18. Inspection of registration offices.—The registration offices shall be inspected and the registers kept therein shall be examined in such manner and by such authority as may be specified by the District Registrar.

19. Registrars to send periodical returns to the Chief Registrar for compilation—(1) Every Registrar shall send to the Chief Registrar or to any officer specified by him, at such intervals and in such form as may be prescribed, a return regarding the entries of births and deaths in the register kept by such Registrar.

(2) The Chief Registrar shall cause the information in the returns furnished by the Registrars to be compiled and shall publish for the information of the public a statistical report on the registered births and deaths during the year at such intervals and in such form as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

20. Special provision as to registration of births and deaths of citizens outside India—(1) The Registrar-General shall, subject to such rules as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf, cause to be registered information as to births and deaths of citizens of India outside India received by him under the rules relating to the registration of such citizens at Indian Consulates made under the Citizenship Act, 1955, (57 of 1955) and every such registration shall also be deemed to have been duly made under this Act.

(2) In the case of any child born outside India in respect of whom information has not been received as provided in sub-section (1), if the parents of the child return to India with a view to settling therein, they may, at any time within sixty days from the date of the arrival of the child in India, get the birth of the child registered under this Act in the same manner as if the child was born in India and the provisions of section 13 shall apply to the birth of such child after the expiry of the period of sixty days aforesaid.

21. Power of Registrar to obtain information regarding birth or death—The Registrar may either orally or in writing require any person to furnish any information within his knowledge in connection with a birth or death in the locality within which such person resides and that person shall be bound to comply with such requisition.

22. Power to give directions—The Central Government may give such directions to any State Government as may appear to be necessary for carrying into execution in the State any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or order made thereunder.

23. Penalties—(1) Any person who—

- (a) fails without reasonable cause to give any information which it is his duty to give under any of the provisions of sections 8 and 9; or

- (b) gives or causes to be given, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births and deaths, any information which he knows or believes to be false regarding any of the particulars required to be known and registered; or

- (c) refuses to write his name, description and place of abode or to put his thumb mark in the register as required by section 11,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Any Registrar or Sub-Registrar who neglects or refuses, without reasonable cause, to register any birth or death occurring in his jurisdiction or to submit any returns as required by sub-section (1) of section 19 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(3) Any medical practitioner who neglects or refuses to issue a certificate under sub-section (3) of section 10 and any person who neglects or refuses to deliver such certificate shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(4) Any person who, without reasonable cause, contravenes any provision of this Act for the contravention of which no penalty is provided for in this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (5 of 1898) an offence under this section shall be tried summarily by a magistrate.

24. Power to compound offences—(1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any officer authorised by the Chief Registrar by a general or special order in this behalf may, either before or after the institution of criminal proceedings under this Act, accept from the person who has committed or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under this Act, by way of composition of such offence a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money, such person shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of such offence.

25. Sanction for prosecution—No prosecution for an offence punishable under this Act shall be instituted except by an officer authorised by the Chief Registrar by general or special order in this behalf.

26. Registrars and Sub-Registrars to be deemed public servants—All Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall, while acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

27. Delegation of Powers—The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any power exercisable by it under this Act (except the power to make rules under section 30) or the rules made thereunder shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by such officer or authority subordinate to the State Government as may be specified in the direction.

28. Protection of action taken in good faith—(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Registrar-General, any Registrar, or any person exercising any power or performing any duty under this Act for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

29. Act not to be in derogation of Act 6 of 1886—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to be in derogation of the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.

30. Power to make rules—(1) The State Government may, with the approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the form of registers of births and deaths required to be kept under this Act;
- (b) the period within which and the form and the manner in which information should be given to the Registrar under section 8;
- (c) the period within which and the manner in which births and deaths shall be notified under sub-section (1) of section 10;
- (d) the person from whom and the form in which a certificate as to cause of death shall be obtained;
- (e) the particulars of which extract may be given under section 12;
- (f) the authority which may grant permission for registration of a birth or death under sub-section 2 of section 13;

- (g) the fees payable for registration made under section 13;
- (h) the submission of reports by the Chief Registrar under sub-section (4) of section 4;
- (i) the search of birth and death registers and the fees payable for such search and for the grant of extracts from the registers;
- (j) the forms in which and the intervals at which the returns and the statistical report under section 19 shall be furnished and published;
- (k) the custody, production and transfer of the registers and other records kept by Registrars;
- (l) the correction of errors and the cancellation or entries in the register of births and deaths;
- (m) any other matter which has to be, or may be prescribed.

31. Repeal and saving—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 29, as from the coming into force of this Act in any State or part thereof, so much of any law in force therein as relates to the matters covered by this Act shall stand repealed in such State or part, as the case may be.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken (including any instruction or direction issued, any regulation or rule or order made) under any such law shall, in so far as such thing or action is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions aforesaid, as if they were in force when such things were done or such action was taken, and shall continue in force accordingly until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act.

32. Power to remove difficulty—If any difficulty arises in giving effect in a State to the provisions of this Act in their application to any area, the State Government may, with the approval of the Central Government, by order make such provisions or give such directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appears to the State Government to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty :

Provided that no order shall be made under this section in relation to any area in a State after the expiration of two years from the date on which this Act comes into force in that area.

N.D.P. NAMBOODIRIPAD,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ANNEXURE II

Model Rules under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (18 of 1969) for adoption by the State Government.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, (18 of 1969) the State Government/Governor/Administrator of.....with the approval of the Central Government, hereby makes the following rules, namely :

1. Short title—These rules may be called the Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970.

2. Definitions—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) “Act” means the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969;
- (b) “Form” means a Form appended to these rules; and
- (c) “section” means a section of the Act.

3. Period of gestation—The period of gestation for the purposes of clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 2 shall be twenty-eight weeks.

4. Submission of report under section 4 (4)—The report under sub-section (4) of section 4 shall be prepared in Form No. 1 and shall be submitted along with the statistical report referred to in sub-section (2) of section 19, to the State Government by the Chief Registrar every year by the 31st July of the year following the year to which the report relates.

5. Form, etc. for giving information of births and deaths—(1) The information required to be given to the Registrar under section 8 or, as the case may be, section 9, shall, if given in writing, be in Form Nos. 2, 3 and 4 for the registration of a birth, still birth and death respectively, and if given orally, mention the several particulars in the relevant Form.

(2) The information referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be given—

- (a) in a municipality or a cantonment —
 - (i) within seven days from the date of birth or still birth; and
 - (ii) within three days from the date of death;
- (b) in any other area—
 - (i) within fourteen days from the date of birth or still birth; and
 - (ii) within seven days from the date of death.

6. Birth or death in a vehicle—(1) In respect of a birth or death in a moving vehicle, the person in charge

of the vehicle shall give or cause to be given the information under sub-section (1) of section 8 at the first place of halt.

Explanation:—For the purpose of this rule, the term “vehicle” means conveyance of any kind used on land, air or water and includes an aircraft, a boat, a ship, a railway carriage, a motor-car, a motor-cycle, a cart, a tonga and a rickshaw.

(2) In the case of deaths [not falling under clauses (a) to (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8] in which an inquest is held, the officer who conducts the inquest shall give or cause to be given the information under sub-section (1) of section 8.

7. Time and Form for notifying information under section 10(1)—(1) Every person required to notify a birth, still birth or death under section 10 shall give information thereof to the Registrar in Form Nos. 5, 6 or 7, as the case may be.

(2) Such information shall be given—

(a) in a municipality or a cantonment—

(i) within seven days from the date of birth still birth; and

(ii) within three days from the date of death;

(b) in any other area—

(i) within fourteen days from the date of birth or still birth; and

(ii) within seven days from the date of death.

8. Form of certificate under section 10(3)—The certificate as to the cause of death required under such section (3) of section 10 shall be issued in Form No. 8 and the Registrar shall, after making necessary entries in the register of births and deaths, forward all such certificates to the Chief Registrar or the officer specified by him in this behalf by the 10th of the month immediately following the month to which the certificates relate.

9. Extracts of registration entries to be given under section 12—The extracts of particulars from the register relating to births or deaths to be given to an informant under section 12 shall be in Form No. 9 or Form No. 10, as the case may be.

10. Authority for delayed registration and fee payable thereof—(1) Any birth or death of which information is given to the Registrar after the expiry of the period specified in rule 5, but within thirty days of its occurrence, shall be registered on payment of a late fee of rupee one.

(2) Any birth or death of which information is given to the Registrar after thirty days, but within

one year of its occurrence, shall be registered only with the written permission of the officer prescribed in this behalf and on payment of a late fee of rupees three.

(3) Any birth or death which has not been registered within one year, of its occurrence, shall be registered only on an order of a Magistrate of the first class or a Presidency Magistrate and on payment of a late fee of rupees five.

11. Period for the purpose of section 14.—(1) Where the birth of any child had been registered without a name, the parent or guardian of such child shall within 12 months from the date of registration of the birth of child, give information regarding the name of the child to the Registrar either orally or in writing;

Provided that if any such information is given after the period of 12 months, subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 23, the Registrar shall,

(a) if the register is in his possession, forthwith enter the name in the register on payment of a late fee of rupees two.

(b) if the register is not in his possession and if the information is given orally, make a report giving necessary particulars, and if the information is given in writing, forward the same to the officer specified by the State Government in this behalf for making the necessary entry on payment of a late fee of rupees two.

(2) The parent or the guardian as the case may be shall also present to the Registrar the copy of the extract given to him under section 12 or a certified extract issued to him under section 17, and on such presentation the Registrar shall make the necessary endorsement relating to the name of the child or take action as laid down in clause (b) of the proviso to sub-rule (1).

12. Correction or cancellation of entry in the register of births and deaths.—(1) If it is reported to the Registrar that a clerical or formal error has been made in the register or if such error is otherwise noticed by him and if the register is in his possession, the Registrar shall enquire into the matter and if he is satisfied that any such error has been made, he shall correct the error (by correcting or cancelling the entry) as provided in section 15 and shall send an extract of the entry showing the error and how it has been corrected to the State Government or the officer specified by it in this behalf.

(2) In the case referred to in sub-rule (1) if the register is not in his possession, the Registrar shall make a report to the State Government or the officer specified by it in this behalf and call for relevant register and after enquiring into the matter, if he is satisfied that any such error has been made, make the necessary correction.

(3) Any such correction as mentioned in sub-rule (2) shall be countersigned by the State Government or the officer specified by it in this behalf when the register is received from the Registrar.

(4) If any person asserts that any entry in the register of births and deaths is erroneous in substance, the Registrar may correct the entry in the manner prescribed under section 15 upon production by that person a declaration setting forth the nature of the error and true facts of the case made by two credible persons having knowledge of the facts or the case.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (4), the Registrar shall make report of any correction of the kind referred to therein giving necessary details to the State Government or the officer specified in this behalf.

(6) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar that any entry in the register of births and deaths has been fraudulently or improperly made, he shall make a report giving necessary details to the officer authorised by the Chief Registrar by general or special orders in this behalf under section 25 and on hearing from him take necessary action in the matter.

(7) In every case in which an entry is corrected or cancelled under this rule, intimation thereof should be sent to the permanent address of the person who has given information under section 8 or section 9.

13. Form of register under section 16.—(1) The register of births, still births and deaths to be kept by the Registrar under section 16 shall be in three parts as set out in Form Nos. 11, 12 and 13 respectively and in each part of the register, the event shall be numbered serially and for each calendar year.

(2) A new register shall be opened on the first day of January of each year.

(3) An event which occurred in any previous year shall be recorded in the register for the year in which it is reported;

Provided that no entry shall be interpolated between two entries recorded earlier.

14. Fees and postal charges payable under Section 17.—(1) The fees payable for a search to be made or an extract to be issued under Section 17 shall be as follows:

	Rs. P.
(a) search for a single entry in the first year for which the search is made.	1.00
(b) for every additional year for which the search is continued.	1.00
(c) for granting extract relating to each birth or death.	1.00

(2) Any such extract in regard to a birth or death shall be issued by the Registrar or the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf in Form No. 9 or, as the case may be, Form No. 10 and shall be certified in the manner provided for in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. (1 of 1872).

(3) Any such extract may be furnished to the person asking for it by post on payment of the postal charges therefor.

15. Interval and forms of periodical returns under section 19 (1).—(1) Every Registrar, including the Registrar for a Municipality with a population less than.....shall send to the Chief Registrar or the officer specified by him in this behalf on or before the 5th of each month, a true copy of the entries in register of births and deaths relating to the month immediately preceding.

(2) The officer so specified shall forward all such copies of the entries in the register of births and deaths received by him to the Chief Registrar not later than the 10th of that month.

(3) The Registrar for a Municipality with a population more than.....shall send to the Chief Registrar in Form No. 14 a weekly return of births and deaths within 7 days of the expiry of the week to which the information relates, and in Form No. 15, a monthly return of births and deaths by the end of the month following the month to which the information relates.

(4) The Registrar for a Cantonment shall send to the Chief Registrar or the officer specified by the Chief Registrar in this behalf, a weekly return of births and deaths in Form No. 14 within 4 days of the expiry of the week to which the information relates and a monthly return of births and deaths in Form No. 15 by the end of the month following the month to which the information relates.

16. Statistical report under section 19(2).—The statistical report under sub-section (2) of section 19 shall be in Form No. 16 and shall be compiled for each year before the 31st July of the year immediately following and shall be published as soon as may be thereafter but in any case not later than five months from that date.

17. Conditions for compounding offences.—(1) Any offence punishable under section 23 may, either before or after the institution of criminal proceedings under this Act, be compounded by an officer authorised by the Chief Registrar by a general or special order in this behalf, if the officer so authorised is satisfied that the offence was committed through inadvertence or oversight or for the first time.....

(2) Any such offence may be compounded on payment of such sum, not exceeding rupees fifty for offences under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), and rupees ten for offences under sub-section (4), of section 23 as the said officer may think fit.

18. Registers and other records.—(1) The register of births and deaths shall be a record of permanent importance and shall not be destroyed.

(2) All information received by the Registrar under sections 8 and 9 and the certificate as to the cause of death furnished under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act shall form an integral part of the register of births and deaths and shall not be destroyed.

(3) Every register of births and deaths and the forms relating to the entries therein shall be retained by the Registrar in his possession for a period of twelve months after the end of the calendar year to which it relates and such register and forms shall thereafter be transferred for safe custody to such officer as may be specified by the State Government in this behalf.

FORM NO. 1
(See Rule 4)

Report on the Working of the Act

1. Brief description of State, its boundaries and revenue districts.
2. Changes in Administrative Areas.
3. Explanation about the differences in Areas.
4. Changes in Registration Area-Extension.
5. Administrative set up of the registration machinery at various levels.
6. General response of the public towards this Act.
7. Notification of births and deaths.
8. Progress in the medical certification of cause of death. *
9. Maintenance of Records.
10. Search of births and deaths register for issue of Certificates.
11. Delayed registrations.
12. Prosecutions and compounding of offences.
13. Difficulties encountered in implementation of the Act.
 - (i) Administrative
 - (ii) Others
14. Orders and Instructions issued under the Act.
15. General remarks.

FORM No. 2
(See Rule 5)

Live Birth Report

Serial No.

REGISTRATION UNIT/VILLAGE/TOWN/MUNICIPALITY—TALUK/TEHSIL/BLOCK/THANA.....

DISTRICT.....

1. Date of birth
2. Sex Male/Female
3. Name of child
4. Place of birth*
5. Permanent residential address
6. Father's
 - (i) Name
 - (ii) Literacy
 - (iii) Occupation
 - (iv) Nationality
 - (v) Religion
7. Mother's
 - (i) Name
 - (ii) Literacy
 - (iii) Occupation
 - (iv) Nationality
 - (v) Religion
8. Age of mother in completed years at confinement
9. Order of birth
(Number of live births including the birth registered)
10. Type of attention at delivery@
11. Informant's :
 - (i) Name
 - (ii) Address

Date.....

Signature or left thumb mark of the informant

*If the delivery took place in hospital or any other institution, write "Hospital" or "Institution" giving its name, otherwise give full postal address of the place of birth.

@If the delivery was conducted in a hospital or maternity home, write the name of institution, otherwise mention whether it was conducted by a Qualified or unqualified mid-wife and give her name.

NOTE .—1. In the case of illegitimate birth the word 'illegitimate' should be entered in the remarks columns, and no persons name should be entered as that of the father, unless there is a joint request of the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be father of the child.

2. In the case of multiple births make separate entry for each and a reference in the remarks columns.

3. If the person is a non-worker, insert the word 'Nil' in the column for occupation.

FORM No. 3
(See Rule 5)

Still Birth Report

Serial No.

REGISTRATION UNIT/VILLAGE/TOWN/MUNICIPALITY—TALUK/TEHSIL/BLOCK/THANA.....
 DISTRICT.....

1. Date of birth
2. Sex Male/Female
3. Place of birth*
4. Permanent residential address of parent
5. Father's :
 - (i) Name
 - (ii) Literacy
 - (iii) Occupation
 - (iv) Nationality
 - (v) Religion
6. Mother's :
 - (i) Name
 - (ii) Literacy
 - (iii) Occupation
 - (iv) Nationality
 - (v) Religion
7. Age of mother in completed years at confinement
8. Type of attention at delivery@
9. Informant's :
 - (i) Name
 - (ii) Address

Date.....

*Signature or left thumb mark
 of the informant*

*If the delivery took place in hospital or any other institution, write "Hospital" or "Institution" giving its name, otherwise give full postal address of the place of birth.

@If the delivery was conducted in a hospital or maternity home, write the name of institution otherwise mention whether it was conducted by a Qualified or unqualified mid-wife and give her name.

NOTE.—1. In the case of illegitimate birth the word "illegitimate" should be entered in the remarks columns and no persons name should be entered as that of the father, unless there is a joint request of the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be father of the child.

2. In the case of multiple births make separate entry for each and a reference in the remarks columns.

3. If the person is a non-worker, insert the word 'Nil' in the column for occupation.

FORM No. 4
(See Rule 5)

Serial No.

Death Report

REGISTRATION UNIT/VILLAGE/TOWN/MUNICIPALITY—TALUK/TEHSIL/BLOCK/THANA.....
DISTRICT.....

1. Date of death
2. Full name of the deceased
3. Name of the father/husband
4. Place of death
5. Age
6. Sex, Male/Female
7. Marital Status
8. Occupation
9. Religion
10. Nationality
11. Permanent residential address@
12. *Cause of death
13. Whether medically certified (yes/no)
14. Kind of medical attention received if any
15. Informant's :
 - (i) Name
 - (ii) Address

Date.....

*Signature or left thumb
mark of the informant*

@The address of the parent, in the case of a child, husband/late husband in the case of married women/widow and deceased if independent, are to be given in this column.

*Where the cause of death is medically certified, the cause marked (✓) in the medical certificate Form No. 8 is to be entered here.

NOTE.—1. If the deceased was over 1 year of age, give age in completed years. If the deceased was under 1 year of age give age in completed months and if below 1 month give age in completed number of days and if below one day in hours.

2. If the person is non-worker, insert the word 'Nil' in the column for occupation.

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FORM No.5
(See Rule 7)

Notification form for a Birth

Date of Birth	Sex of the child	Place of birth (with full address)	Name and local address of parent
1	2	3	4

Signature of the person notifying

Name and Designation

Date

(For the use of Registration Office)

(a) Whether registered or not.

(b) If 'Yes' (i) Annual serial number in the register.

(ii) Date of registration.

'No' (i) Date of issuing the notice (See section 21).

(ii) Date of registration.

(iii) Date of prosecution.

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FORM No. 6
(See Rule 7)

Notification Form for a Still Birth

Date of Still Birth	Sex of the Child	Place of still birth (with full address)	Name and Local address of parent
1	2	3	4

Signature of the person notifying

Name and Designation

Date

(For the use of Registration Office)

(a) Whether registered or not.

(b) If 'Yes' (i) Annual serial number in the register.

(ii) Date of registration.

'No' (i) Date of issuing the notice (See section 21.

(ii) Date of registration.

(iii) Date of prosecution.

FORM No. 7
(See Rule 7)

Notification form for a Death

Name and address of the deceased*	Sex	Age at death	Date of death	Place of death with full address
1	2	3	4	5

Signature of the person notifying

Name and Designation

Date

(For the use of Registration Office.)

(a) Whether registered or not.

(b) If 'Yes' (i) Annual serial number in the register.

(ii) Date of registration.

'No' (i) Date of issuing the notice (See section 21).

(ii) Date of registration.

(iii) Date of prosecution.

*In the case of a child without a name, the name of parent may be given.

FORM No. 8
(See Rule 8)

Medical Certificate of Death

Name of Deceased

Date of Death

I hereby certify that I attended deceased from to and last saw him on

I

Disease or condition directly leading to Death

**Cause of Death*

(This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, asthma, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death).

(a)
due to (or as a consequence of)

Approximate interval
between onset and
death.

Antecedent Causes

Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause stating the underlying condition last.

(b)
due to (or as a consequence of)

(c)

II

Other Significant Conditions

Contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it.

.....

If deceased was a female

Was the death associated with

pregnancy was there a delivery

If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:

Accident, suicide or homicide?

Date of injury How did injury occur?

Signed by Designation M.B.B.S., R.M.P., etc.

Address Date Registration No.

*Out of (a), (b) and (c) etc., underlying cause of death may be marked (✓) by the medical practitioner.

FORM No. 9
(See Rule 9)

Government of.....

Department of.....

Certificate of Birth issued under section 12 of the Registration
issued under section 17 of Births and Deaths
Act, 1969.

This is to certify that the following information has been taken from the original record of birth which is in the register
for..... of Tehsil..... of District..... of State.....
(Local area)

Name.....

Sex.....

Date of Birth.....

Registration No.....

Place of Birth.....

Date of Registration.....

Name of Father/Mother.....

Chief Registrar
(Facsimile signature)

Signature of issuing authority

Seal

Date.....

FORM No. 10
(See Rule 9)

Government of.....

Department of

Certificate of Death* issued under section 12 of the Registration
issued under section 17 of Births and Deaths
Act, 1969.

This is to certify that the following information has been taken from the original record of death which is in the register
for.....of Tehsil.....of District.....of State.....
(Local area)

Name.....

Sex.....

Date of Death.....

Registration No.....

Place of Death.....

Date of Registration.....

Name of Father/Mother/husband.....

Chief Registrar
(Facsimile signature)

Signature of issuing authority

Seal

Date.....

*NOTE.—In the case of death, no disclosure shall be made of particulars regarding the cause of death as entered in the Register.

See proviso to Sub-section 17(1).

FORM No. 11

(See Rule 13)

Register of Births and Deaths

Part I— Live Births

Year.....

Taluk/Tehsil/Block/Thana.....District.....

Registration Unit/Village/Town/Municipality.....

Serial Number	Date of		Sex	Name	Place of Birth*	Parmanent residential address of Parent	Father				
	Registration	Birth					Name	Literacy	Occupation	Nationality	Religion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Mother					Age of mother in completed years at confinement	Order of birth i.e. No. of live births including the birth registered	Type of attention at delivery@	Informant's		Signature or left thumb mark of the informant, if the information is given orally	Signature of the Registrar/Sub-Registrar	Remarks
Name	Literacy	Occupation	Nationality	Religion				Name	Address			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

*If the delivery took place in hospital or any other institution, write "Hospital" or "Institution" giving its name, otherwise give full postal address of the place of birth.

@If the delivery was conducted in a hospital or maternity home, write the name of institution otherwise mention whether it was conducted by a qualified or un-qualified mid-wife and give her name.

NOTE 1.— In the case of illegitimate birth the word 'illegitimate' should be entered in the remarks cols. and no persons name should be entered as the that of the father, unless there is a joint request of the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be father of the child.

2. In the case of multiple births, make separate entry for each and a reference in the remarks columns.

3. If the person is a non-worker, insert the word 'Nil' in the column for occupation.

FORM No. 12

(See Rule 13)

Register of Births and Deaths

Part II—Still Births

Year.....

Taluk/Tehsil/Block/Thana.....District.....

Registration Unit/Village/Town/Municipality.....

Serial Number	Date of		Sex	Place of Birth*	Permanent residential address of parent	Father				
	Registration	Birth				Name	Literacy	Occupation	Nationality	Religion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Mother					Age of mother in completed years at confinement	Type of attention at delivery@	Informant's		Signature or left thumb mark of the informant, if the information is given orally	Signature of the Registrar/ Sub-Registrar	Remarks
Name	Literacy	Occupation	Nationality	Religion			Name	Address			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

*If the delivery took place in hospital or any other institution, write "Hospital" or "Institution" giving its name, otherwise give full postal address of the place of birth.

@If the delivery was conducted in a hospital or maternity home, write the name of institution otherwise mention whether it was conducted by a qualified or un-qualified mid-wife and give her name.

Note 1.— In the case of illegitimate birth the word 'illegitimate' should be entered in the remarks columns and no persons name should be entered as the that of the father, unless there is a joint request of the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be father of the child.

2. In case of multiple births make separate entry for each and a reference in the remarks columns.

3. If the person is a non-worker, insert the word 'Nil' in the column for occupation.

FORM No. 13
(See Rule 13)

Register of Births and Deaths

Part III—Deaths

Year.....

Taluk/Tehsil/Block/Thana.....District.....

Registration Unit/Village/Town/Municipality.....

Serial Number	Date of		Deceased									
	Registration	Death	Name	Name of father/husband	Place of death	Age	Sex	Marital status	Occupation	Religion	Nationality	Permanent residential address@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Cause of death	Whether medically certified or not	Kind of medical attention received if any	Informant's		Signature or left thumb mark of the informant if the information be given orally	Signature of the Registrar/Sub-Registrar	Remarks
			Name	Address			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

@The address of the parent, in case of a child, husband /late husband in case of married women/widow and deceased if independent are to be given in this column.

NOTE 1.— If the cause of death is not medically certified ascertain the cause from the list of important causes of death.

2. If the deceased was over 1 year of age, give age in completed years. If the deceased was under 1 year of age, give age in completed months and if below 1 month, give age in completed number of days and if below one day in hours.

3. If the person is a non-worker, insert the word 'Nil' in the column for occupation.

FORM No. 14
(See Rule 15)

Mid year population.....

Weekly return of births and deaths in.....town for the week ending.....

Registration Units		Latest census population		Live Births			Deaths			Rates	
Total	Covered	Total	Covered	P	M	F	P	M	F	Birth rate	Death rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Deaths from									Infant Deaths
Cholera	Small Pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy i.e. maternal deaths		Other Causes	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Note.— Still births are not to be included in the live births or deaths.

FORM No. 15
(See Rule 15)

Vital Statistics for the month.....year.....in Municipality/Cantonment of.....

Part A —Live births registered by sex, type of attention at delivery and still births by sex

Registration Unit		Latest Census Population		Live Births			Type of attention at delivery				Still-Births		
Total	Covered	Total	Covered	Persons	Males	Females	Institutional	Physician, nurse and trained mid-wife	Untrained mid-wife	Others	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Part B—Live Births by Age of Mother and Birth Order

[illegible]

FORM No. 15

(See Rule 15)

Vital statistics for the month.....year.....in Municipality/Cantonment of.....

Part C—Live births by sex, religion, literacy and occupation of parents

Birth Order	Father												
	Religion							Literacy					Total
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others	Graduate & Above	Hr. Secondary, Matriculation or equivalent examination	Middle School	Other Literates	Illiterate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
M													
F													
P													
1													
2													
Over 10													
Not Known													

Father		Mother							
Occupation*		Literacy						Occupation*	
Cultivators	Non-workers	Graduate & Above	Hr. Secondary, Matriculation or equivalent examination	Middle School	Other Literates	Illiterates	Total	Cultivators	Non-workers
15—23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31—39	40

M
F
P
1
2
Over 10
Not Known

*(1) Cultivators (2) Agricultural labourers (3) Professional, Technical and Related workers (4) Administration, Executive and Managerial workers (5) Clerical workers (6) Sale workers (7) Service workers (8) Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related workers (9) Production and other Related workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers (10) Non-workers.

FORM No. 15
(See Rule 15)

Vital statistics for the month.....year.....in Municipality/Cantonment of.....

Part D—Deaths registered by type of certifier, type of attention at death, religion, marital status and occupation

Registration Units		Latest Census Population		Total Deaths			Kind of medical attention			
Total	Covered	Total	Covered	Total	No. Medically certified	Others	Institutional	Qualified medical practitioner (Allopathy)	Qualified medical practitioner (Other systems)	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

M

F

P

Religion							Marital status				Occupation*	
Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Separated or divorced	Cultivators	Non-worker
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23—31	32

*

(1) Cultivators (2) Agricultural labourers (3) Professional, Technical and Related workers (4) Administration, Executive and Managerial workers (5) Clerical workers (6) Sale workers (7) Service workers (8) Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related workers (9) Production and other Related workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers. (10) Non-workers.

FORM No. 15
(See Rule 15)

Vital Statistics for the month.....year.....in Municipality/Cantonment of.....

Part E—Causes of death by age and sex

Code Number	Cause of Death*	Sex	Total	Age Group							
				Below 24 hours	1—7 days	7 days below 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9 months —1 year	1—4 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
M											
F											

Age Group														
5—9 years	10—14 years	15—19 years	20—24 years	25—29 years	30—34 years	35—39 years	40—44 years	45—49 years	50—54 years	55—59 years	60—64 years	65—69 years	70—74 years	75+
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

*The list of Causes of Death would be as prescribed by the Registrar General, India.

FORM No. 16

(i)

TABLE 1(a)—Census Population (to the nearest thousand) of districts

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	Rural		Urban		Population not under* registration				Population of towns each with population 30,000 and over	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Rural		Urban		Male	Female
							Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	A	19										
		19										
2	B	19										
		19										
3	C	19										
		19										

TOTAL

*If the registration extends to the whole of the State/Union Territory, columns 8, 9, 10 and 11 need not be filled.

FORM No. 16

(ii)

TABLE 1 (b)—Census Population (to the nearest thousand) of districts by religion

Sl. No.	District	Rural				Urban				
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	A	19								
		19								
2.	B	19								
		19								
3.	C	19								
		19								

NOTE.—Population of any special religion cultural or social group selected will also be shown separately.

FORM No. 16

(iii)

TABLE 1(c)—Returns not received

Sl. No.	District	No. of monthly returns due		No. of monthly returns not received	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A				
2	B				
3	C				
4	D				
5	E				

FORM No. 16

(iv)

TABLE 2(a)—Key Vital Statistics by District for the year

Sr. No.	District	Mid-year estimated population	Total Live Births	Total Deaths	Infant Deaths	Maternal Deaths	Still Births		
							Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	A								
2	B								
3	C								
4	D								
5	E								

FORM No. 16

(v)

TABLE 2(b)—Vital Rates by District

Sl. No.	District	Live Birth Rate*				Death Rate*				Infant Death Rate*			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	A												
2	B												
3	C												
4	D												
5	E												

*The rates for four consecutive years (the 'current' year and three preceding years) should be given.

(FORM No. 16)

(vi)

TABLE 2(c)—Key Vital Statistics of individual towns each with population.....and over as of the last census

Sl. No.	Town	Mid-year estimated population	Total Live Births	Total Deaths	Infant Deaths	Maternal Deaths	Still births		
							Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	A								
2	B								
3	C								
4	D								
5	E								

(vii)

TABLE 2(d) *Vital Rates of individual Towns*

Sl. No.	Town	Live Birth Rate*				Death Rate*				Infant Death Rate*			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2												
1	A												
2	B												
3	C												
4	D												
5	E												

*The rates for four consecutive years (the 'current' year and three preceding years) should be given.

(viii)

TABLE 3(a) *Live Births by months and according to area*

Month	Live Births		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
Yearly Total			

TABLE 3(b) *Live Births by the type of attention at delivery*

NOTE :— Some States may find it more convenient to show only yearly totals, and not month by month.

(Form No. 16)

TABLE 4 *Live births by sex and religion*[illegible]

(xi)

TABLE 5(a) *Live births according to their birth order by religion and father's literacy group for individual towns*

Town	Last census population	Hindu				Muslim				Christian			
		Graduate & Above	Hr. Secondary, Matriculation or equivalent examination	Rest	Total	Graduate & Above	Hr. Secondary, Matriculation or equivalent examination	Rest	Total	Graduate & Above	Hr. Secondary, Matriculation or equivalent examination	Rest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

TABLE 5(a)—*contd.*

Others				Total Births				Birth Order
Graduate & Above	Hr. Secondary, Matriculation or equivalent examination	Rest	Total	Graduate & Above	Hr. Secondary, Matriculation or equivalent examination	Rest	Total	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Over 10
Not stated.

NOTE :— Total figures for "all towns" will also be shown.

TABLE 5(b) *Live births by age of mother and order of birth for individual towns*

Age of mother	Total Birth	Birth Order											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Over 10	Not stated

Below 15 yrs.

15—19 yrs.

20—24 yrs.

25—29 yrs.

30—34 yrs.

35—39 yrs.

40—44 yrs.

45—49 yrs.

50 & over

NOTE :—No. of birth, for which information is not given.....

Total figures for all towns will also be shown.

TABLE 6 *Deaths by Sex and Age*

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Below 1 yr.

1—4

5—14

15—24

25—44

45—64

65—74

75 & over

(xiv)

(Form No. 16)

TABLE 7 *Deaths by Month*

Month	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
January			
February			
..			
..			

(xv)

(Form No. 16)

TABLE 7(a) *Deaths from Cholera by Month*

Month	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
January			
February			
..			
..			

(xvi)

(Form No. 16)

TABLE 7(b) *Deaths from Small Pox by Month*

Month	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
January			
February			
..			
..			

(xvii)

(Form No. 16)

TABLE 7(c) *Deaths from Plague by Month*

Month	Deaths		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
January			
February			
..			
..			

(xviii)

(Form No. 16)

TABLE 8 *Total Deaths in each district by Sex and Religion*

Sl. No.	District	Total	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Others		
			M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

NOTE : Any special religious, cultural or social group will also be shown as a sub-group under 'Others'.

(xix)

(Form No. 16)

TABLE 9(a) *Distribution of deaths in a district by cause*

Sl. No.	District	Total Deaths		Cholera		Small Pox		Plauge etc.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Rural

Urban

Total

TABLE 9(b) *Distribution of deaths in the State by medically certified cause, age and sex*

Cause	Total	Below 1 year		1—4 years		5—14 years		15—24 years		25—44 years		45—64 years		65 & over	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rural															
Urban															

TABLE 9(c) *Death from specified diseases* in towns each with population.....and over as of the last census*

Sl. No.	Town	Total Deaths	Specified Diseases
1	2	3	4

*The list of specified diseases would be enumerated by Registrar General, India.

TABLE 10 *Infant deaths in districts by sex and religion*

Sl. No.	District	Total	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Others		
			M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

A

B

C

NOTE :—Any special religious, cultural or social group will also be shown as a sub-group under 'Others'.

TABLE 11 *Infant Deaths in the State by Sex and Age*

Age	Rural		Urban		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Below 24 hours

1—7 days

7 days to below 1 month

1 month to below 3 months

3 months to below 6 months

6 months to below 12 months

TABLE 12(a) *Small pox, Tetanus deaths by age*

Sector	Name of disease	Below 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years		10—14 years	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total

Smallpox
Tetanus

(a) Rural

Smallpox
Tetanus

(b) Urban Total

Smallpox
Tetanus(b1) Urban excluding towns with
population.....and overSmallpox
Tetanus(b2) Towns with population
and over.Smallpox
Tetanus

TABLE 12(b)

Similar data for certain specified diseases by age may be shown for urban areas or only for towns with populationand over as may be finally decided by the Registrar General, India. Instances of the type of such diseases are Tetanus, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Polio, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, etc.

TABLE 13 *Maternal deaths in the State by age at death*

Age at death	Total	Rural	Urban excluding towns with popu- lation..... and over	Towns with population.... and over
1	2	3	4	5
Below 15				
15—19				
20—24				
25—29				
30—34				
35—39				
40—44				
45—49				
50 and above				
Age not stated				
All Ages				

ANNEXURE III

**EXTRACT FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA PART II—SECTION 3—SUB-SECTION (ii), NEW DELHI
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1970**

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 24th April 1970

S. O. 1535—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (18 of 1969), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, at present Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner, as the Registrar General, India.

(No. F. 1/6/69-Pub. I)

K. R. PRABHU
Joint Secretary

ANNEXURE IV

RURAL

TABLE: *Estimated Annual live Birth and Death Rates (based on data of continuous Registration and six monthly cross check survey)*
(Rates calculated by Ratio Method of Estimation)

State/Union Territory	Period	No. of Sample Units		Population	Crude annual Rate per 1000 population	
		Total	Returns Received		Birth Rate	Death Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh . . .	January—December 1969	150	150	221,234	35.4	17.2
Assam	January—December 1969	100	100	94,818	40.8	17.4
Bihar	January—June 1969	150	99	113,272	33.1	14.0
Gujarat	January—December 1969	166	166	217,657	42.3	20.7
Haryana	January—December 1969	60	56	74,284	39.7	11.7
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	January—December 1969	50	50	45,691	39.5	14.4
Kerala	January—December 1969	150	150	276,113	31.1	9.0
Maharashtra	January—December 1969	150	150	181,306	32.9	15.5
Mysore	January—December 1969	150	150	173,983	34.0	15.4
Orissa	January—June 1969	150	127	92,894	36.5	16.1
Punjab	January—December 1969	80	80	89,359	33.6	11.6
Rajasthan	January—December 1969	150	150	149,317	44.0	24.0
Tamil Nadu	January—December 1969	150	150	224,577	33.8	18.7
Uttar Pradesh	January—December 1969	100	100	111,032	45.6	25.6
West Bengal	January—June 1969	150	127	140,870	31.2	10.7
Delhi	January—December 1969	20	20	29,263	42.4	14.7
Manipur	January—December 1969	26	20	35,165	34.8	8.5
*Pooled Estimates . . .	January—December 1969@ (Weighted)				38.8	19.1

*The pooled estimates do not give the figures at national level. They are obtained by merely pooling the available data from States. Only when the data is available for all States and Union Territories, the national estimates can be worked out.

@Excludes Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal (due to non-availability of adequate data).

URBAN

TABLE : *Estimated Annual Live Birth and Death Rates (Based on data of continuous Registration and six monthly cross check survey)*
(Rates calculated by unbiased Method of Estimation)

State/Union Territory	Period	No. of sample Units		Population	Crude annual rate per 1000 population	
		Total	Returns Received		Birth Rate	Death Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	July—December 1969	60	60	51,543	33·1	9·4
Assam	January—December 1969	60	60	50,368	31·1	10·6
Bihar	January—June 1969	60	47	42,892	29·4	9·5
Gujarat	July—December 1969	60	60	42,764	42·2	13·3
Haryana	July—December 1969	60	59	40,436	38·3	6·6
Jammu & Kashmir	January—December 1969	60	60	42,816	28·5	7·4
Kerala	January—June 1970	60	60	67,134	27·9	7·7
Madhya Pradesh	July—December 1969	60	60	44,739	36·2	9·4
Maharashtra	July—December 1969	100	100	76,685	36·8	10·2
Mysore	January—December 1969	60	60	54,947	28·9	9·5
Orissa	January—December 1969	60	47	43,608	30·8	10·7
Punjab	January—December 1969	60	60	41,934	28·2	9·8
Rajasthan	January—December 1969	60	60	63,097	37·7	13·6
Tamil Nadu	July—December 1969	100	100	67,010	26·9	10·7
Uttar Pradesh	January—December 1969	100	100	95,071	35·9	14·4
West Bengal	July—December 1969	100	100	67,516	23·0	5·4
Delhi	January—December 1969	40	40	44,201	33·0	7·5
Himachal Pradesh	July—December 1969	20	20	12,884	22·1	6·0
Manipur	January—December 1969	10	10	10,383	24·2	4·7
*Pooled Estimates January—December 1969@ (Weighted)					32·8	11·5

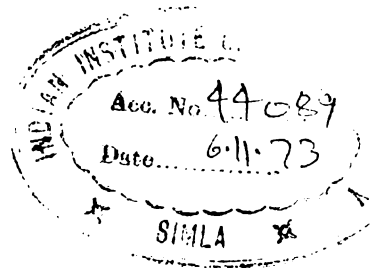
*The pooled estimates do not give the figures at national level. They are obtained by merely pooling the available data from States. Only when the data is available for all States and Union Territories, the national estimates can be worked out.

@Excludes Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, since work started in July, 1969, for Bihar (due to inadequate data) and Kerala work started in January, 1970.

Distribution of Death by Broad Group of Cause and/or Symptoms 1966—1969
(ALL-INDIA RURAL)

Sl. No.	Cause and or/Prominent Symptoms	1966		1967		1968		1969	
		Total Deaths	Per-centage	Total Deaths	Per-centage	Total Deaths	Per-centage	Total Deaths	Per-centage
1	Violence or Injury	611	3.7	881	4.1	809	4.3	720	3.5
2	Child Birth or Complicated Pregnancy	243	1.5	307	1.4	251	1.3	263	1.3
3	Diarrhoea	1,820	11.1	2,077	9.7	1,810	9.4	1,912	9.3
4	Cough	4,349	26.5	5,119	23.8	4,733	24.6	5,091	24.7
5	Swellings	1,217	7.4	1,541	7.2	1,541	8.0	1,626	7.9
6	Fevers	3,509	21.4	4,720	22.0	3,734	19.4	4,204	20.4
7	Other Infant Deaths	1,568	9.6	2,380	11.1	2,116	11.0	2,299	11.2
8	Other Clear Symptom	788	4.8	1,084	5.0	1,001	5.2	1,043	5.1
9	Extreme Old age and others	2,295	14.0	3,363	15.7	3,218	16.8	3,422	16.6
All Causes		16,400	100.0	21,472	100.0	19,213	100.0	20,580	100.0

Source : Report on Model Registration—Survey of Cause of Death, 1969.



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