

HAND BOOK ON CIVIL REGISTRATION IN KERALA

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CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN KERALA

I INTRODUCTION

The Registration of Births and Deaths Acts 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969) came into force in Kerala on 1st April 1970 vide Government of India Gazette Notification dated 21st March 1970 along with many other States. The Kerala Registration of Births and Death Rules 1970 was published in G.O.(P) 7/70/LAD dated 29th June 1970 by SRO No.262/70 Gazette dated 1st July 1970 having been approved by the Government of India as laid down in Section 30(1) of the said Act.

Previously in Kerala Births & Deaths registration was carried out by various departments and their officers under provisions of certain regulations likes Madras Act of 1899, Municipal Act and Travancore-Cochin Registration of Births & Deaths Act.

The Director of Panchayats had been appointed as Chief Registers of Births and Deaths for the State of Kerala Vide SRO -144/70 published in Kerala Extraordinary Gazette No.115 dated 31-3-1970. The entire responsibility to co-ordinate and activate is vested with the Chief Registrar. These are (1) co-ordination and supervision of the registration work in the State (2) Providing necessary directions and guidance to the registration officials in the State (3) Organizing training programmers (4) Monitoring monthly returns from the local registrars (5) Preparation of annual reports on the working of the Act along with statistical reports (6) Initiating publicity and other promotional measures in the State and various other matters connected with the implementation of the Act and for attaining better registration system in the State. A Deputy Chief Registrar appointed by the Chief Registrar of his department to assists him. The Additional Director of Bureau of Economics & Statistics dept. is the Additional Chief Registrar who is in charge of preparing statistical reports of the Births & Deaths registration work. A Deputy Chief Registrar, Deputy Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics Department assists him.

The District Registrars co-ordinates and supervises the registration works in their districts. The Assistant Director of Panchayats (former District Panchayats officers) is the District Registrars. To assists them there are Additional District Registrars of Senior Research Assistants of Bureau of Economics and Statistics Department. The Secretaries (former commissioner) of Municipalities and Corporations have also been empowered with power of District Registrars.

In Corporations Health officers are appointed as Registrars and senior most Health Inspectors are appointed as sub-registrars with the approval of Chief Registrar. In Municipalities senior most Health Inspectors are appointed as

Registrar and Junior Health Inspectors as sub-registrars with the approval of the Chief Registrar.

In Kannur Cantonment, Executive officer is the Registrar.

In Gama Panchayats Secretaries (former Executive officer) are the Registrars been authorized by the Chief Registrar?

Village Extension officers of the N.E.S. Block, family planning Health Assistants, Auxiliary Nurses cum Midwives working under the family planning programme, Basic Health worker, Pastors of Churches, Caretaker of Cemeteries, and Health Assistants are authorized to notify the events of Births and Deaths to the Register of their area concerned.

In Kerala the time limit prescribed for reporting the birth and Death events within twenty one days of its occurrence (wef. 3-9-1994)

Delayed registration

As per rule 10(1) of the Registration of Births and Deaths rules any birth or death of which information is given to the Registrar after the expiry of the period specified therefore in the Act but within thirty days of its occurrence shall be registered on payment of a late fee of Rs.1/- by the local registrar. As per rule 10(2) any birth or death of which information is given to the registrar after 30 days, but within one year of its occurrence, shall be registered only with the written permission of the district Registrar on payment of a late fee Rs. 3/- As per rule 10(3) any death which has not been registered within one year of its occurrence shall be registered only under an order of a Magistrate of the class or a Presidency Magistrate on Payment of a late fee of Rs. 5/-

Revenue Divisional Officers are exercising the functions under section 13(3) of the Act for according sanction to register the events beyond one year of its occurrence. But now, the Honourable High Court of Kerala in Op No. 7911/82 has observed that the Registration of Births and deaths Act 1969 has come into force with effect from 1-4-1970 and the provision of the Act have no retrospective effect. The matter is now under the consideration of the Registrar General in India. The Registers are forbidden to registrar the events prior to 1-4-1970 as per this office circular No. B1.11118/89 dated 30-06-1989.

Issuance of Certificate

The Registrars or Sub-Registrars in each unit are issuing the extracts as per Sec.12 and the certified extracts under Sec. 17 of the Act are being issued by the Registrars. Correction of entries is being made by the Registrars with the prior sanction of the chief Registrars. Correction of entries is being made by the registrars with the prior sanction of the chief registrars as per the decision of the Inter departmental committee meeting held on 12/11/1986.

Periodicals

The Births and Deaths cards are sent directly to the Additional Chief Registrar every month in the prescribed preformed by the urban and rural units. Intimation of sending the aforesaid cards may be sent to Chief Registrar directly by rural and urban units.

Monthly advance summary figures in the prescribed form are also being sent to the Additional chief Registrars directly by the urban units. The District Registrars are collecting the same from the rural units and the consolidate statements are sent to the Additional Chief Registrars every month so as to reach in his office on 10th positively.

The Chief Registrar has to prepare the annual report on the basis of the details received from the urban units and consolidate report from the District Registrars in respect of rural units as per Section 4(iv) and send the same to the Registrar General of India, state Government and Additional Chief Registrar is preparing the statement of advance summary figures and send to the Registrar General every month. He is also preparing the annual statistical report to be sent to the registrar General of India on the basis of monthly returns received from the Registration units. The local registrars of urban units as well as the Assistant Director of Panchayats have to submit the annual report to the Chief Registrar before the 31st January of every year.

Scheme of medical certification of cause of death:-

The Scheme of medical certification of cause of death was introduces in the State as part of All India Programme for improvements of Vital Statistics. The scheme was introduced in three Corporations and two Municipalities in Kerala. The Inter Departmental Committee held on 16th May 1997 decided for introduces the scheme in entire State as per the directions of the Registrar General of India. The scheme envisages collection of relevant date relating to all deaths (ie in form No. 8 for institutional deaths and in form No.8A for non-institutional cases) to be sent along with form No.4 (Death report) to the local Registrar. The main objectives of the scheme are (1) to obtain reliable data on cause of death (2) to pin point the leading cause of death for males and females and (3) to identify the individual causes of death in certain spefied group like infants, mothers and aged persons. The death certificate issued by the institutions are scrutinized and coded by competent officers according to international standard classification.

Publicity

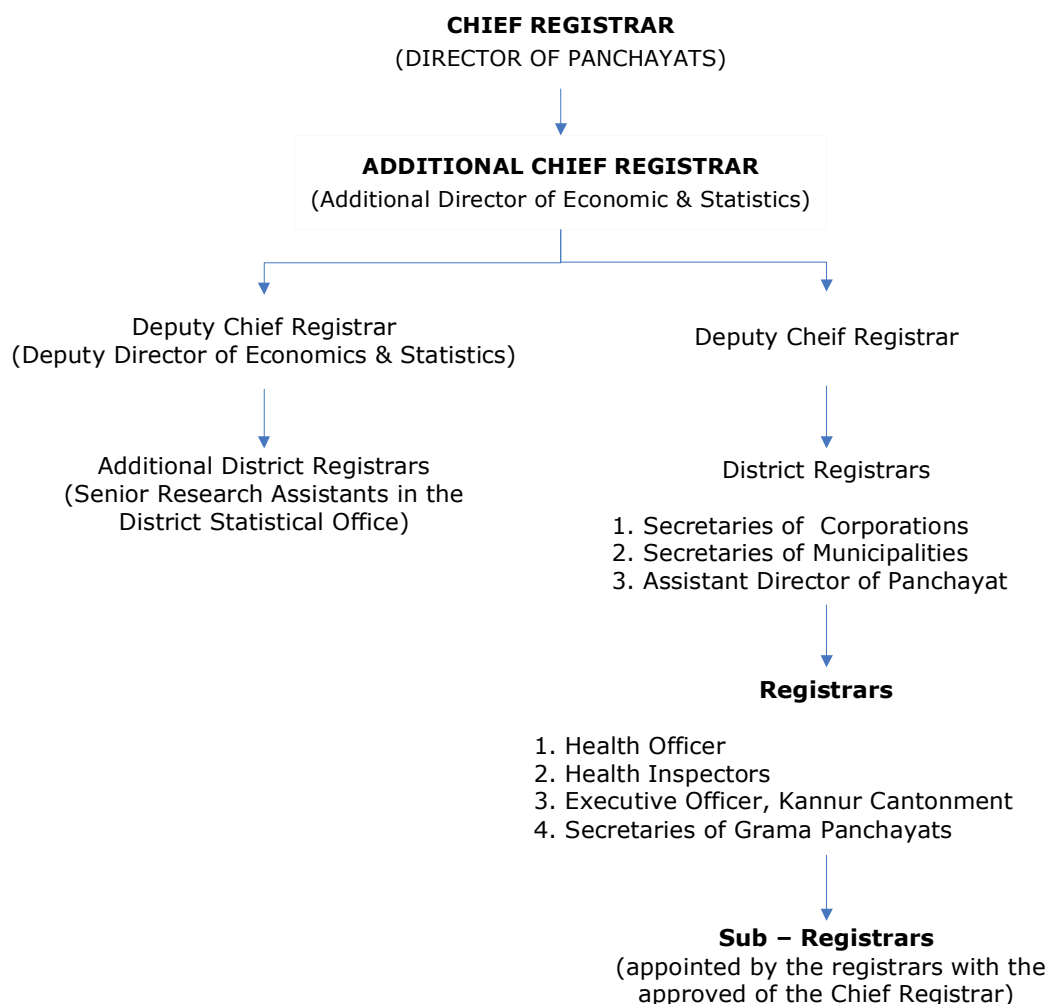
The registration of birth and death is an integrated system of population statistics and useful for Socioeconomic Planning. Publicity can definitely play an important role in improving the registration of births and deaths. In making

awareness among the public regarding the importance and necessity of registration of vital events various publicity measures are adopted. The Registrars shall give publicity by installing permanent notice boards in Panchayat office, at important junctions and in one conspicuous place in each ward. Slides are also exhibited in cinema theatres. The Registrar General of India is giving publicity through Radio and Television.

Instituting award for good registration areas

It is highly felt need to encourage the registration units so as to achieve more or less cent percent registration. From 1982 onwards, the Registrar General of India has been operating a scheme under which awards are given for good registration units in the rural and urban areas. All units are expected to take necessary steps for participating in the competition at all levels and the reports in this regards should be forwarded within the time limit without fail.

II. ORGANISATIONAL SETUP



THE REGISTRATION UNITS EXISTING IN KERALA

Rural	-	990(Grama Panchayats)
Urban:-	-	
Corporations	-	3
Municipalities	-	55
Contonment (Kannur)	-	<u>1</u>
Total	-	<u>1049</u>

III THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT, 1969

18 of 1969

(Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary dated 2nd June 1969)¹

(Received the assent of the President on 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 1

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*

2.Definitions and interpretation-(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, breaths 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.

¹ Gazatte for statement of objects and Reasons, See Gazatte of India dated 18/12/1267. part 11Page 87

* Came into force into force in Kerala on 1-4-1970 See GRS.561 Gazatte. Ind.1970.Part11 Page 966

** This is akin to abortion which means premature expulsion of the product of conception from the uterus before viability

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 designation 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 authorize them to discharge.

(3) The Registrar-General may issue general direction 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 function as he may, from time to time, authorize them to discharge.

(3) The Chief Registrar shall be the chief executive authority in the State for carrying into execution the provision of this Act and the rules and orders made there under 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 coordinate, 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 sub-section (2) of S. 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.

* The Director of Panchayats has been appointed as the chief Registrar for the state of Kerala, vide SRO 144/70 published in Kerala Gazette Extra No. 115 dated 31/3/1970

** Additional Director and Deputy Director (vital Statistical) Bureau of Economics and statistics appointed as Addl. Chief Registrar and Deputy chief Registrar by SRO 81/71 published in Kerala Gazette No.9 dated 3-3-1971

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 controls and direction of the district registrar, such function of the District Registrar as the district may from time to time, authorize 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 direct the provision of this Act and the orders off the chief Registrar issued from time to time for the purpose of this Act.

7. * Registrars:-** (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, any officer or other of any two or more of them.

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

(2) Every Registrar shall, without fee or reward, enter in the register maintained for the purpose all information given to him under 8 or 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.

* District panchayat Officers have been appointed as District Registrars Vide SRO 145/70 published in Kerala Gazette Extra. No. 115 dated 31-3-70 redesigned as per G.O.(MS) No. 133/96lad dated 8-7-1996 AS Assistant Director of Panchayats

** Senior Research Assistants in District statistical Officers appointed as addl. District Registrars of respective revenue districts by SRO 82/71 published in Kerala Gazette. No. 9 dated 9-9-1971.

*** The following have been appointed as Registers for the local areas comprising the areas within the jurisdiction of the local authorities specified in column (1)

(1)	(2)
1. Corporation functioning under the Kerala Municipal Corporation Act, 1961(30of1961)	Commissioners of the Corporation concerned
2. Municipalities functioning under the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960(14of1961)	****[Health Inspectors of the Municipalities /Township concerned)
3. Panchayats functioning under the Kerala Panchayats Act	Executive Officers of the Panchayats concerned.

**** Substituted by SRO 1185/72 for the words"Commissionors of the Municipalities concerned and Executive officer of the Township, published in Gazatte No. 49 dated 16th December1975.

Commissioners of Municipalities are redesigned as Secretaries and Executive Officers of Panchayats has been redesignated or Secretaries of Grama Panchayats as per Kerala Municipalities Act and Panchayat Raj Act.

(4) Every Registrar shall attend his office for the purpose of registration births and deaths on such days and 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 S. 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 house or the household, the head being the person, who is so recognized 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 authorized by him in his behalf,

(c) In respect of births and deaths in a jail or 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 public place, the headman or other corresponding officer of the village in the case of a village or 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 referred to in clause (a) of sub-section(1) instead of the person 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 S.8

Provided that the persons referred to in clauses (a) to(f) of sub-section (1) of S.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 hectors in extent which is being prepared for the production of or actually producers, 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 as manager, superintendent or by any other name.

10. Duty of certain persons to notify births and deaths and to certify causes 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 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 presented, 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.

* Class 1 & 11 Officers of State Government authorized to attest affidavits required under S.13(2) by SRO 348/71. Published in Kerala Gazette No. 37 dated 21-9-71

(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, forth with, issue without charging any fee, to the person required under this Act to give information concerning the death, a certificate in the prescribed form standing the best of his knowledge and behalf 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. Information to sing 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 information:- The Registrar shall, as soon as the registration a birth or death has been completed, give 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 therefore but within thirty days of its occurrence, shall be registered on payment of such late fee as may be prescribed.

(2) Any births or deaths 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 authorized 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 Presidency Magistrate after verifying the correctness of the birth or death and on payment of the prescribed fee.

(4) The provision 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 with in the time specified therefore 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 birth or death in any register kept by him under this Act is erroneous in form or substances, 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 alternation of the original entry, shall sign the marginal entry and add thereto the date of the correction or cancellation.

CHAPTER IV

Maintenance of Recorders and Statistics

16. Registrars to keep registers in the prescribed form (1) Every Registrar shall keep in the prescribed form are registrar of births and deaths for the registration area or any part thereof in relation to which he exercise 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 authorized by the State Government to give such extracts as provided in S. 76 of the Indian Evidence act, 1872 (1of1872), 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 registrar 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 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.

CHPATER 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 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 my child born outside India in respect of whom information has not been received as provided in sub-section (1), if there parents of the child return to India with a view to setting 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 S. 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 of give directions- The Central Government may give such direction 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 there under

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 Ss.8 and 9,or

(b) Givers or causes to be given, for the purposes 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 S. 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 s. 19 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(3) any medical practitioner who neglects or refuses to issue certificate under sub-section (3) of S. 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, 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 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 *authorized 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 authorized* 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 the Act or any rule or order made there under, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of S. 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 S. 30) or the rules made there under shall, subject to such conditions if any, as may be specified in the directions, be exercisable also by such officer or authority subordinate to the state Government as may be specified in the direction.

* For such authorization see Kerala Gazette dated 27-10-1970, part 111 Pages 153

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 there under.

(2) No suit, prosecution 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 or any rule or order made there under

29. Act not to be in derogation of Act 6 of 1889. Nothing in this act shall be constructed to be in derogation of the provisions of the Births, Deaths, and Marriage 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 forms 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 S.8

(c) the period within which and the manner in which births deaths shall be notified under subsection (1) of S. 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 S.13,

(f) the authority which may grant permission for registration of a birth or death under sub-section (2) of S.13

(g) The fees payable for registration made under S.13

(h) The submission of reports by the Chief Registrar under sub-section (4) of S.4

(i) The search of birth and death registrars and the fees payable for such search and for the grant of extracts from the registrars.

(j) The forms in which and the intervals at the which the returns and other records kept by Registrars,

(k) The custody, production and transfer of the registrars and other records kept by Registrars,

(l) The correction of errors and the cancellation of entries in the register of births and deaths,

(m) Any other matter which has to be, or may be prescribed.

***[(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after is made³, before the State Legislature]

31. Repeal and Savings.(1) Subject to the provisions of S. 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 thing was 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 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 to be expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that the 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.

IV THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS RULES, 1970

(Published in Kerala Gazette Extraordinary No. 190 dated 1st July, 1970)

NOTIFICATION

G.O.(P) 7/70/LAD

Dated, Thiruvanthapuram, 29/06/1970

SRO.No. 262/70 In exercise of the powers conferred by S. 30 of the Registration births and deaths Act, 1969,(18 of 1969) the state Government of Kerala, with the approval of the Central Government hereby make the following rules, namely.

RULES

** Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 See Kerala Gazette Extra No. 190 dated 1-7- 1970

*** Sub-s (3) inserted by Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1986 published in Gazette of India dated 14th January 1986.

1. Short title, extent and commencement-(1) these Rules may be called the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970

(2) These rules extend to the whole of the state of Kerala

(3) These rules shall come in force at once

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 purpose of clause (g) of sub-section (1) of S. 2 shall be twenty-eight weeks.

4. submission of report under S.4 (40 the report under sub-section 94) of s. 4 shall be prepared in forms No. 1 and shall be submitted along with the statistical report referred to in sub-section of S. 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 S. 8 or as the case may be, S.9 shall, if given in writing, be in form Nos. 2,3 and 4 for the registration of 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 within 21 days from the date of birth or stillbirth and within 21 days from the date of death]

(3)Provided that the information regarding deaths due to infectious diseases shall be given within 36 hours from its occurrence.

6. Birth or Death in a vehicle(1) In respect of birth or death in moving vehicles, the person in charge of the vehicle shall give or cause to be given the information under sub-section (1) of S. 8 at the first place of halt.

Explanation:-For the purposes of this rule, the term "vehicle" means conveyance of any kind used on land, air or water and includes and aircraft, a boat, a ship, a railway carriage, a motor-car a motorcycle, car, atonga and rickshaw.

(2) In the case of deaths (not failing under clause (a) to(e) of sub-section (1) S.8 in which an inquest is held the officer who conducts the inquest shall give or causes to be given the information under sub-section(10 of S.8

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

* Sub-R (2) submitted by SRO 990/78 published in Kerala Gazette Extra no. 679 dated 26-10-1978 and G.O.(P) No. 214/94 LAD Dated 3-9-1994.

** (2) the information referred to in sub-rule(1) shall be given within twenty one days from the date of birth or still birth and within twenty one days from the date of death.

** R.7(2) submitted by SRO.990/78 published in Kerala Gazette extra No. 679 dated 26-10-1978 and G.O(P) 214/94/LAD dated 3-9-1994

8. Form of certificate under S.10 (3)- The certificate as to cause of death required under subsection (3) of s. 10 shall be issued in Form No.8 ^{**}[In respect of deaths occurred in hospitals or in From No. 8A in respect of deaths occurred in other places] and the registrar shall, after making necessary entries in the registers 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 s. 12-(1) the extracts of particulars from the register relating to births or deaths to be given to an informant under S. 12 shall be in Form No. 9 or form No. 10 as the case may be.

^{***}[(2) The Registrar shall issue this extract free of cost to the informant under due acknowledgement. The informant shall acknowledge Receipt of such extract in the register maintained for the purpose by registration in form No. 17]

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 rupees three.

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

¹[(4) All receipts under the Act shall be accounted by the Registrar in the register maintained for the purpose, in Form No. 18]

11. Period for the purpose of S.14.(1) Where the birth of any child had been registered without a name, the parent or guardian or such child [within six years] 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:

^{**} Inserted by SRO. 377/80 published in Kerala Gazette No. 16 dated 15-4-1980

^{***} R.9(2) & [10(4) inserted by SRO.990/78 published in Kerala Gazette Extra No. dated 26-10-1978

^{****} District Panchayat Officers specified as authorities for the purpose of Rs. 10(2) vide SRO.423/70 dated 8-12-1970 and Commissioners of Municipalities concerned to be officers authorized to grant permission under the rule within their respective jurisdiction. Vide SRO 1186/75 and published in Kerala Gazette No.49 dated 16-12-1975.

Note: Commissioners of Municipalities are redesigned as secretaries as per Kerala Municipalities Act 1994 and district Panchayat officers are redesigned as assistant Director of Panchayats are per G.O. (MS) 133/96/LAD dated 8-7-1996.

¹ R.9 (2) & [10(4) inserted by SRO.990/78 published in Kerala Gazette Extra No. 679 dated 26-10-1978 Substituted for years for twelve months by SRO 171/95 published in Kerala Gazette Extra No. 128 dated 31-1-1995

Provided that if any such information is given after the period of [six years] subject to the provisions of sub-s.(4) of 23, the Registrar shall-

(a) if the register is in his possession and 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 **2 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 S. 12 or a certified extract issued to him under S.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 provision 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 S. 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 register shall make a report to the State Government or the **** officer specified by it in this behalf and call for relevant register and enquiring into the matter, if he is satisfied that any error has been made, make the necessary correction.

** District Panchayat Officers specified as authorities: vide SRO 424/1970 and published in Kerala Gazette No. 49 dated 8-12-1970 and Commissioners of the Municipalities concerned to be the officers authorized to make the entry within their respective jurisdiction: SRO.1186/75 and published in Kerala Gazette No. 49 dated 16-12-1975.

*** Additional Director, Bureau of Economic and Statistics, Trivandrum authorized under Rules 12(1) and (5) by SRO47/72 published in Kerala Gazette No. 5 dated 16-12-1972.

(1) to receive the extract of entry mentioned in the said sub-rule(i) and

(2) to receive the report mentioned in the sub-rule-(5)

**** District Panchayat Officers are authorized under R. 12(2) and (3) by SRO 46/72 published in Kerala Gazette No. 5 dated 1-2-1972 in super session of SRO.81/72 which was in super session of SRO. 425/70

(1) to receive the report mentioned in the said sub-rule-(2) and

(2) to countersign the correction under the said sub-rule(3)

Commissioners of Municipalities appointed as authorities under R 12 by SRO.1183/75.

Note: District Panchayat Officers are redesigned as Assistant Directors of Panchayats as per G.O (MS) 133/96LAD dated 8-7-1996 and commissioners of Municipalities are redesigned as Secretaries as per Kerala municipalities Act 1994.

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

(4) If any person assert that any entry in the register of births and deaths is erroneous in substance the Registrar may correction of the kind referred to therein giving necessary details to the State Government or the**officer specified in this behalf.

(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 authorized by the Chief Registrar by general or special orders in this behalf under S. 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 S.8 or S.9

13. Form of register under S.16-(1) The register of births, still births and deaths to kept by the registrar under S.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 not entry shall be interpolated between two entries recorded earlier.

* District Panchayatare authorized under R.12 (2) and (3) by SRO 46/72 published in Kerala Gazette No. 5 dated 1-12-1972 in super session of SRO 81/72 which was in super session of SRO. 425/70

(1) to receive the report mentioned the said sub-rule(2) and

(2) to countersign the correction under the said sub-rule (3)

Commissioner of Municipalities appointed as authorities under R. 12 by SRO. 1183/75.

** Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum authorized under Rules 12(1) and (5) by SRO 47/72 published in Kerala Gazette No. 5 dated 1-2-1972.

(1) to receive the extract of entry mentioned in the said sub-rule (i) and

(2) to receive the report mentioned in the sub-rule (5)

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

	Rs	Ps
(a) Search for a sign entry in the first year for which the search is mad	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 authorized 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 S. 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872).

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

15.Interval and Forms of periodical returns under S.19 (1)-S.[(1) Every Registrar shall send to the chief Registrar or the Officer specified by him, monthly returns in Forms Nos. 15A, 15B and 15C for live birth, still birth and death respectively relating to the entries in the registrar of the births and deaths. These periodical returns shall be sent or before 5th of each month for events registered in the month immediately preceding.]

The Registrar shall also send at the same time, a report to the District Registrar showing the names of specified areas within his jurisdiction to which the birth and death entries relate (including those areas where no birth or death has occurred.)

(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 the10th of that month

(3) register for a Municipality with a population more than 30,000 shall send to the chief Registrar in Form No. 14 a weekly return of births and deaths within 7 days or expiry of the week to which the information related^{4*}(.....)

(4) The Registrar for a Cantonment shall sent to the chief Registrar a weekly return of births and deaths in Form No. 14 within 14 days of the expiry of the week to which the information related*(.....)

16. Statistical report under S.19 (2)The statistical report under sub-section(2) of S. 19 shall be in Form No. 16 and shall be complied for each year

*** District Panchayat Officers authorized to issue certified copies by SRO.347/71 published in Kerala Gazette No. 37 dated 21-9-71

Note: District redesigned as Assistant Director of Panchayat G.O.(MS) dated 8-7-1996 and Commissioners were redesigned as secretaries Kerala Municipal Act, 1994 Guruvayoor has been concerted into Municipalities as per G.O. (MS) dated 1-5-1994.

*Substituted by SRO.191/77 punished in Kerala Gazette No. 10 date 8-3-1977

*Deleted by SRO.191/77 published in Kerala Gazette No. 10 dated 8-3-1977

before the 31st July of the year immediately following and shall be punished 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 S. 23 may, either before or after the institution of original proceedings under this Act, be compounded by an officer authorized by the chief Registrar by a general or special order in this behalf, if the officer so authorized 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 subsections (1) (2) and (3) and rupees ten for offences under sub-section (4) of s. 23 as the said officer may think fit.

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

(2) All information received by the Registrar under Ss. 8 and 9 and the certificate as to the cause of death furnished under sub-section (3) of S. 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 there in shall be retained by the Registrar in his possession for a period of⁵ * (five years) 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.

19. All fees payable under the Act may be paid in cash or by money order or postal order.

*** [20. All fines realized by the court under the Act shall be credited to the funds of the local bodies concerned]

* Substituted five years for twelve months by SRO 990/78 published in Kerala Gazette No. 679 dated 26-10-1978

** District Panchayat Officers speechified as authorities for the purpose of Rule18 (3) Notified by SRO. 426/1970 and published in Kerala Gazette No. 49 dated 8-12-1970

*** Added by ibid.

Note:- District Panchayat Officers are redesigned as Assistant Director of Panchayat as per G.O.(MS) 133/96

FORM No. 1(see Rule4)

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 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 causes 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)
Note:- If the person is a non-worker, insert the word "Nil" in the columns for occupation.
- 10. Type of attention at delivery

Informant's

- (i) Name
- (ii) Address

Signature or left thumb mark of the informant.

Date.....

FORM No. 3(See Rule5)

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) 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

Signature or left thumb mark of the informant.

Date.....

Note: If the person is a non-worker, insert the word "Nil" in the columns for occupation.

Form No. 4(See Rule 5)

Death Report

Serial No.

Registration Unit/Villate/Town/Municipality Taluk/Tehsil/Block/District

Cantonment Thana

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. *⁶Cause of death
13. Whether medically certified (yes/no)
14. Kind of medical attention received if any
15. Informant's
 - (i) Name
 - (ii) Address

Signature or left thumb mark of the informant

Date

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

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

FORM No.5 (See Rule7)

Notification Form for a Birth

Date of Birth	Sex of 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 S. 21)

(ii) Date of registration

(iii) Date of prosecution.

FORM No. 6 (see Rule7)

Notification Form for a 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 Officer

(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 S.21)

(ii) Date of registration

(iii) Date of prosecution

Notification Form for a Death

Name and address of the deceased ^{7*}	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 S. 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 cause of Death

(Hospital inpatients not to be used for still births)

(To be sent to Registrar along with from No. 4(Death Report)

I,hereby certify that the person whose particulars are given below died in the hospital in Ward No.....

On..... at.....am/pm.

Name of Deceased (Type or Print)		For use by	
Address of normal residence		State Office	
Age in ex	years last birth day Date of birth	Marital Status Single, Married, Widow or Divorce	Religion
Occupation		Age of death	
		If under Month	If under Days
		Hours	24 hours Minutes

Cause of Death

Interval between onset & death approximately

Immediate cause

State the disease, injury or complication

Which caused death, not the mode of dying

Such as heart failure, asthenia, etc.

Antecedent cause

(a).....

due to (or as a consequence of) Det. Kist Code.

*Form No.8 substituted by SRO. 377/80 published in Kerala Gazette No. 16 dated 15-4-1980.

[*9FORM No. 8 (See Rule 8)]

Medical Certificate of cause of Death

(Hospital inpatients not to be used for still births)

(To be sent to Registrar along with from No. 4(Death Report)

I, hereby certify that the deceased Shri/Smt/Kum.....son of /Wife of/daughterof/.....resident ofwas
under my treatment fromto.....and he/she died at.....am./pm.

Name of Deceased (Type or Print)		For use by	
Address of normal residence		State Office	
Sex	Age in	Age of death	
	years last	If under 24 hours	
	birth day	Month Days Hours Minutes	
	Date of birth	Occupation	
	Marital Status	Religion	
	Single, Marrie, Widow or Divorce		

Cause of Death

Interval between onset & death approximately

Immediate cause

State the disease, injury or complication

Which caused death, not the mode of dying

Such as heart failure, asthenia, etc.

Antecedent cause

Morbid conditions, if any, given rise to the above

Cause, stating the underlying condition last

(a).....

due to (or as a consequence of) Det. Kist Code.

(b) ...due to (as a consequence of) N. Co.

(c)

*Form 8A substituted by SRO. 377/80 published in Kerala Gazettee No. 16 dated 15-4-1980.

Other significant condition

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

.....
.....

Accident, suicide, Homicide
(Specify) How did injury occur?

If deceases was female:

Was the death associated with pregnancy..... Was there a delivery?.....
(Yes or no) (Yes or no)

Name of Medical Practitioner/
Attendant Registration serial number of
the Medical Practitioner/
Attendant Date of
report

Allopathic-
Ayurvedic-
Homoeopathic
Yunani-
Signature and address of
Medical attendant

(See Reverse for instructions)

(To be detached and handed over to the relative of the deceased)

Certified that Shri/Smt. Kum.....Single/Widow/Divorce of ShriR/O..... was under my treatment fromto.....and
he/she expired onat.....am/pm.

Doctor

Signature and address of Medical Practitioner/
Medical Attendant with Registration No.]

FROM NO. 9 (See Rule 9)

GOVERNMENT OF ...

DEPARTMENT OF

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH issued under S.12 of the Registration of Births and
issued under S.17 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 (local area)

District..... of state.....

Name.....

Sex.....

Date of Birth.....

Registration No

Place of Birth.....

Date of Registration

Name of Father/Mother

Permanent Address of Father/Mother

Nationality of Father/Mother

Chief Registrar
(Facsimile signature)

Signature of issuing authority

Seal

Date.....

FROM NO. 10 (See Rule 9)

GOVERNMENT OF

DEPARTMENT OF

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH*¹⁰issued under S.12 of the Registration of Birth and
issued under S.17 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..... (local area)

of Tehsil of District..... of State

.....

Name

Nationality.....

Sex.....

Permanent Address

Date of Death.....

Registration No.....

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 the as entered in
the Register. See proviso to Section 17(1)

Year.....
District.....

(See Rule 13)
Register of Births and Deaths
PART 1-LIVE BIRTHS
Taluk/Tehsil/Block/Thana

Date of		Father										Mother										Informant				
Serial No.	Registration	Birth	Sex	Name	Place of Birth*	Permanent residential Address of parent	Name	Literacy	Occupation	Nationality	Religion	Name	Literacy	Occupation	Nationality	Religion	Age of Mother in completed Year at	Order of birth (i.e)No. of live births including the birth registered	Name	Address	Signature or left thumb mark of the informant,if the information is given orally	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 or 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 and give her name.

Note:-

1. In the case of illegitimate birth the word "illegitimate" should be entered in the remarks columns and no person's 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 child.
2. In case of multiple births make separate entry for each and a reference in the remarks column.
3. If the person is a non-worker, insert the 'Nil' in the column for occupation.

(See Rule 13)
Register of Births and Deaths
 PART III-DEATHS

Year.....

Registration

Unit/Village/Twon/Municipality.....Taluk/Tehsil/Block/Thana.....District.....

Serial No	Registration		Date of		Deceased											Case of Death	Whether medically certified or not	Kind of medical attention received if any	Informant		Signature or left thumb mark of the informant, if the information is given orally	Signature of the Registrar/Sub-Registrar	Remarks
	Name	Death	Name		Name of Father/Husband	Place of death	Age	Sex	Marital status	Occupation	Religion	¹¹ Permanent residential address		Name	Address								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19					
20																							

* he address of the parents, in case of child, husband/late husband in case of married women/widow and deceased if independent, are to be given this column.

Notes: 1. If the case of death is not medically certified ascertain the case from the list of important causes of death.

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

Weekly return of births and deaths intown for the week ending.....
Mid year population

Registration		Latest census		¹² Live Births					Deaths		Rates										Deaths from	
units		Population		PMF		PMF		PMF														
Total	Covered	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
									Birth rate	Death rate	Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Deliveries and complications of	deaths	Othercause	Infant Death		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	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]

**FORM no. 15A (See Rule 15)

Live Birth Card

Sl. No.....

District..... Taluk.....
Municipality/Panchayath.....
Date of registration
Date of birth.....
Sex.....Place of birth.....
Place of residence.....

	Father	Mother
--	--------	--------

Literacy

Occupation

Nationality

Religion

Age of mother.....

Order of birth.....

Type of birth.....

(Signature of Register)

**¹³ [FORM No.15B (See Rule 15)]

Still Birth Card

Sl. No.....

District..... Taluk.....
Municipality/Panchayath.....
Date of registration
Date of birth.....
Sex.....Place of birth.....
Place of residence.....

	Father	Mother
--	--------	--------

*Deleted by SRO.191/77 and published in kerala Gazette Extra No. 10 dated 8th March 1977

*From No.15C (See Rule 15)

Literacy		
Occupation		
Nationality		
Religion		
Age of mother.....	.....	.....
Order of birth.....	.....	.....
Type of birth.....	.....	.....

(Signature of Register)

*¹⁴[FORM No.15C (SeeRule 15)

Death Card

			Sl.No.....
District.....	.....	Taluk.....	.....
Municipality/Panchayath.	.....	.....	.....
Date of registration .....	.....	.....	.....
Date of death.....	.....	.....	.....
Place of death.....	.....	.....	.....
Age .....	.....	Sex.....	.....
Marital Status .....	.....	
Occupation .....	.....	
Religion .....	.....	.....
Nationality .....	.....	
Place of residence.....	.....	
Cause of death .....	.....	
Whether medically certified or not.....			
Kind of medical attention received.....			

(Signature of Registrar)

* Inserted by SRO 191/77 published in Kerala Gazettee Extra No. 10 dated 8th March 1977.

FORM NO. 16
(See Rule 16)
(i)

(Form No. 16)

Table 1 (a) Census Population (to the nearest thousand) of district

Sl.No	District	Total	Population	Rural		Urban		Population not under* registration		Population of town each with population 1 lakh and over		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	A	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.

(ii)

Table 1 (a) Census Population (to the nearest thousand) of district

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 and social group selected will also be shown separately

(iii)

Table I (c) Returns not received

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				

(iv)
Table 2(a) 1: Key Vital Statistics by District for the year

Sl. No.	District	Mid-year estimated Population	Total Live Births	Total Deaths	Infant Deaths	Maternal Deaths	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	A								
2	B								
3	C								
4	D								
5	E								

(v)
Table 2(b): Vital Rates by District

Sl.No.	District	Live Birth Rates*			Death Rates*			Infant Death Rates*					
(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 proceeding years) should be given.

(vi)

Table 2 (c) 1:Key Vital Statistics of Individual towns with population.....over as of the last Census

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

(vii)

Table 2 (d) : Vital Rates by Individual towns

Sl.No.	District	Live Birth Rates*					Death Rates*				Infant Death Rates*			
(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 year (the 'current' year and three proceeding year) should be given

(viii)

(Form No.16)

Table 3 (a): Live Births by month and according to area

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

(ix)

Table 3 (b): Live births by the types of attention at delivery

Months	Total Births	Institutional	Rural		Urban including towns With population less than 30,000		Towns with population of 30,000 and over									
			Domiciliary		Domiciliary		Domiciliary									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
January			Physician, Nurse and trained	Mid-wife	Unmarried Mid-	Other`	Institutional	Physician, Nurse and trained	Mid-wife	Unmarried Mid-	Other`	Institutional	Physician, Nurse and trained	Mid-wife	Unmarried Mid-	Other`
February																
March																
April																
May																
June																
July																
August																
September																
October																
November																
December																
Yearly																
Total																

Note:- Some States may find it more convenient to show only yearly totals, and not month by month

(x)

Table 4: Live Birth by sex and religion

Sl.No	District	Total Births	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Other	
			Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									12	13
										14
										15
1	A. Rural									
	Urban									
	Total									
	B. Rural									
	Urban									
	Total									

		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Other	Total Births	
Town	Last Census Population						Births Order
1	2	Graduate and above Hr. Secondary, Ma tricolation or equiva lent examination	Graduate and above Hr. Secondary, Ma tricolation or equiva lent examination	Graduate and above Hr. Secondary, Ma tricolation or equiva lent examination	Graduate and above Hr. Secondary, Ma tricolation or equiva lent examination	Graduate and above Hr. Secondary, Ma tricolation or equiva lent examination	22 23
		3	4	5	6	7	8
		9	10	11	12	13	14
		15	16	17	18	19	20
		21	22	23	24	25	26
		27	28	29	30	31	32
		33	34	35	36	37	38
		39	40	41	42	43	44
		45	46	47	48	49	50
		51	52	53	54	55	56
		57	58	59	60	61	62
		63	64	65	66	67	68
		69	70	71	72	73	74
		75	76	77	78	79	80
		81	82	83	84	85	86
		87	88	89	90	91	92
		93	94	95	96	97	98
		99	100	101	102	103	104
		105	106	107	108	109	110
		111	112	113	114	115	Over 10 Not stated

Note: Total figures "all towns" also be shown.

(Form No.10)

(xii)

Table 5 (b) – Live births by age of mother and order of birth or individual towns

Age of mother	Total Birth	Birth Order										Not stated
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Below 15 Year												
15-19	"											
20-24	"											
25-29	"											
30-34	"											
35-39	"											
40-44	"											
45-49	"											
50 and over	"											

Note : No of birth which information is not given ... Total figures for towns will also be shown.

(xiii)

Table – 6 Deaths by Sex and Age

Age	Total				Rural			Urban		
	M		F		M		F		M	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Below 1 year										
1-4										
5-14										
15-24										
25-44										
45-64										
65-74										
75 & OVER										

(Form No. 16)

(xiv)

Table – 7: Deaths by Month

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

(xv)

Table -&7(a): Deaths form Cholera by Month

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

(xvi)

Table -&7(b): Deaths form Small Pox by Month

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

(xvii)

Table -&7(c): Deaths form Plague by Month

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

(xviii)

Table 8 – Total Deaths in each district by Sex and Religion

Sl.No.	District	Total	Hindu			Muslim			Christian			Other		
			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 religion, cultural or social group will also be shown as sub-group under 'Order'

(xix)

Table 9 (a): Distribution of death in a district by cause

Sl.No.	District	Total Deaths		Cholera		Small Pox		Plague etc.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rural									
Urban									
Total									

(xx)

Table 9(b) : Distribution of death in the State by medically certified cause, age and sex

Cause	Total	Below 1 Year		1-4year		5-14year		15-24year		25-44year		45-64year		65 & above	
		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

(xxi) ¹⁵

**Table 9(c): Death from specified diseases in towns each with
Population 1 Lakh and over as of the last Census**

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

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

**Decided in the conference of the Chief Registrars held on 12-9-1997.

(xxii)

Table 10: Infant death in district by sex and religion

Sl.No.	District	Total	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Other					
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
(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 'Other'
(xxiii)

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

7days to below 1 month

1 month to below 3 months

3 months to below 6 months

6 months to below 12 months

Total

(xxiv)

Table 12 (a): Small pox, Tetanus deaths by age

Sector	Name of disease	Below 1 year		1-4 year		5-9 year		10-14 year	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total									
(a) Rural	Smallpox Tetanus								
(b) Urban Total	Smallpox Tetanus								
(b1) Urban exluding towns	Smallpox Tetanus								
with population 1 lakh and over									
(b2) Towns with population 1lakh and over	Smallpox Tetanus								

*Decided in the conference of chief Registrars on 12-9-1997 at New Delhi.

(xxv)

Table 12(b) : Similar data for certain specified diseases by age shown for urban areas or only for towns with population 1 Lakh and over as may be finally decided by the Registrar General, India. Instances of the types of such diseases are Tetanus, Diptheria , Whooping Cough, Polio, Pulmonary Tuberculoses etc.

(xxvi)

Table 13 : Maternal death in the State by age at death

Age at death	Total maternal deaths	Rural	Urban excluding towns with population 1 lakh and over	Towns with population 1 lakh 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				

*(Form No 17)
(See Rule (2))

Registration for acknowledging receipt of free extracts under S.12 of the Act District:

Registration Unit:

District:

Sl.No.	Registration No	Date of Registration	Name and address of the informant	Date issue of extract under S.12	Reference of acknowledgment if received by post or signature the informant with date	Signature of Registrar/Sub-registrar	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

*(Form No.18)
(See Rule 10(4))

Registrar of Receipts under S.13 of the Act

Registration Unit:

District:

Sl.No	Registration No	Date of Registration	Receipt under Rule 9(1)	Receipt under Rule 10(2)	Receipt under Rule 10(3)	Late fee Under Rule II	Fee under Search Fee	Fee under Rule 14 Extra Fee	Receipt under Rule 7	Other Receipts	Total amount received	No. date of receipts	Signature of registrar	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

*,Forms 17 7 18 added by SRO.990/78 published in Kerala Gazette Extra No.679 dated 26-10-1978

Commencement of the Act

(Published in Gazette of India dated 21st March, 1970)

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act. 1969 shall come into force on 1-4-1970 in the whole of the following States and Union Territories, namely; 1. Andra Pradesh; 2. Bihar; 3. Gujarat; 4. Haryana; 5. Kerala; 6. Madhya Pradesh; 7. Maharashtra; 8. Mysore; 9. Orissa; 10. Punjab; 11. Rajasthan; 12. Tamil Nadu; and 13. Uttar Pradesh.

and 1. Chandigarh; 2. Dadra Nagar Haveli; 3. Himachal Pradesh; 4. Laccadive; Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands, Union Territories .

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT AND RULES

G.O. Ms. 73/70/DD
March, 1970

Dated, 31st

(Published in Kerala Gazette No.115 dated 31st March, 1970)

NOTIFICATION UNDER S. 4 (1)

SRO.144/70 – In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of S. 4 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act ,1969 (Central Act No. 18 of 1969) the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the Director of Panchayats, to be the Chief Registrar for the State of Kerala for the purposes of the said Act.

NOTIFICATION UNDER S. 6(1)

SRO.145/70 – In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of S. 6 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act ,1969 (Central Act No. 18 of 1969) the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the Direct Panchayat Officers to be the District Registrars of the respective revenue Districts for the purpose of the said Act.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 7 (1)

Appointing certain officers to be the Registrar for certain local areas.
S.R.O. No. 146/70

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 7 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act. 1969 (Central Act No. 18 of 1969) the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the officers specified in column (2) of the schedule below to be the Registration for the local areas comprising the areas within the jurisdiction of the local authorities specifiede in column (1) thereof .

SCHEDULE

(1)

(2)

1. Corporation function under the Kerala Commissioners of the Corporation concerned .

Municipal Corporations Act, 1961 (30 of 1961)

2. Municipalities functioning under the Commissioners of the Municipalities concerned

Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960 (14 of 1961)

3. Guruvayur Township Executive Officer of the Township
4. Panchayats functioning under the Kerala Executive Officer of the Panchayats concerned.

Panchayats Act. 1960 (32 of 1961)

Copy of G.O. Ms 63/70/LAD dated 4-11-1970 from Local Administration Department. (Panchayat Special)

Sub:- Department of panchayats – Additional Staff for attending to the work relating to registration of Vital Statistic sanctioned.

Read:- 1. From the Director of panchayats Letter No. EI-42875/69/dated 31-12-1969.

2. G.O. Ms. 73/70/DD dated 31-3-1970.

3. From the Director of Health Services Letter No. VSI. 100359/69. dated 15-6-1970.

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969) has been brought into force in this State with effect from 1-4-1970 and the Director of Panchayats has been appointed as the Chief Registrar for this State. The district Panchayat Officers have been appointed as the District Registrars in respect of their respective Districts.

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act and the Rules issued there under vest various duties and functions in the Chief Registrar and District Registrar. The Director of Panchayats has therefore requested sanction for allowing the requisite additional staff for this purpose in his Department. The proposals of the Director of Panchayats in this regard have been considered by the Government and they are pleased to sanction the following staff for the Department for the above purpose.

Office of the Director of Panchayat

Deputy Chief Registrar in the cadre of District Panchayat Officer on Rs. 375-800
1(one)

KERALA GAZETTE

Dated No. 21/26th May 1970

Section iv

Government of Kerala

(Development Department C Panchayat Special)

NOTIFICATION

*G.O. MS No.113/70/DD.
May 1970*

Dated, Trivandrum 21st

S.R.O. No. 208/70 – In exercise of the power conferred by Sub-Section (1) of section 7 of the Registration of Births and Death Act, 1969 (Central Act No. 18 of 1969), the Government of Kerala hereby appont the Excecutive officer of the Cannanore Cantonment area to be the Registrar for the said local area.

By Order of Governor

Sd/-

P.K. Abdulla,
Secretary.

*G.O. MS No.77/70/LAD
December, 1970*

Dated. 5th

(Published in Kerala Gazette No. 49 dated 8th December 1970)

NOTIFICATION UNDER RULE 10(2)

S.R.O. No 423/70 – Under Sub-rule (2) of Rule 10 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rule, 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby Prescribed that the District Panchayat Officers shall be the Officers authorised to grant permission under the said Sub-rule, within their respective jurisdiction.

NOTIFICATION UNDER RULE 11 (1) (B)

S.R.O.No.424/70 – Under clause (b) of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 11 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rule, 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby specify that the District Panchayat Officers shall be the Officers authorised to make the entry under the said sub-clause, within their respective jurisdiction.

NOTIFICATION UNDER RULE 18 (3)

S.R.O. No. 426/70 – Under Sub-rule (3)of rule 18 of Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970, the Government of Kerala hereby specify that the District Panchayat Officers shall be the Officers authorised to keep the register of births and deaths and the forms relating to the entries there in under safe custody under the said sub-rule, within their respective jurisdiction.

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF
BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT 1969 AND KERALA REGISTRATION OF
BIRTHS AND DEATHS RULES 1970**

Copies of Government notification in the matter issued under G.O. MS 28/71/LaD dated 3-3-1971 are extracted below for information and guidance of Panchayats and Department Officers.

COPY OF NOTIFICATIONS

I

S.R.O. No. 80/71:-Under Sub-rules (1),(2),(3)and (5) of rule 12 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rule 1970 and in super session of the notification issued as S.R.O. No. 425/70 and published in the Gazette No. 49 dated the 8th December, 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby specify that the Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum shall be the Officer authorised:-

- (1) to receive the extract of the entry mentioned in the said sub rule (1):
- (2) to receive the report mentioned in the said sub rule (2);
- (3) to countersign the correction under the said sub rule (3) and
- (4) to receive the report mentioned in the said sub rule (5)

Explanatory Note:- (This note is not part of this notification but intended to indicate its general purport)

In Notification S.R.O. No. 425/70, dated 8th December, 1970, Government have authorised the District Panchayat Officers to perform the functions specified in Rule 12 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970. The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics has since state that for the timely collection of the births and deaths data and for compilation and publication of the statistical report as required in Section 19 of the Registration of births and deaths, Act, 1969 it is essential that the Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics is authorised to perform the functions under Rule 12. This notification is intended to implement the suggestion of the Director, Bureau of Economics and statistic.

II

S.R.O. No. 81/71 :- In exercise of the power conferred by Sub section (2) of section 4 Of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969) the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the Additional Director and the Deputy Director (Vital Statistics) Bureau of Economics and Statistics to be the Additional Chief Registrar and the Deputy Chief Registrar respectively for the purpose of discharging under the superintendence and Control of the Chief Registrar, such of the power of the Chief Registrar as he may from time to time delegate to them.

Explanatory Note: (This note is not part of the notification but is intended to indicate its general purport) The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics has requested that for the timely collection, compilation and publication of statistical reports, it is essential that the Officer of his Department are associated with the implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act in the state. This notification is intended to associate the Officers of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in the functions relating to registration of births and deaths.

III

S.R.O. No. 82/71:- In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969) the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the Senior Research Assistants in the District Statistical Officers as Additional District Registrar of the respective revenue District for the purpose of discharging subject to general control and direction of the District Registrar, such functions of the District Registrar, as he may from time to time, delegate to them.

*G. O. Ms. 140/71/LAD
September, 1971.*

Dated, 9th

(Publishing in Kerala Gazette No. 37 dated 21-9-71)

NOTIFICATION UNDER 17 (2) AND R. 14(2)

S.R.O. No. 347/71-In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section(2) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969) read with Sub-rule (2) of Rule 14 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970. the Government of Kerala hereby authorise the District Panchayat Officers to issue certified extracts of births or deaths after one year of their occurrence in the area with in their respective jurisdiction except the area within the jurisdiction of Municipal Corporation.

NOTIFICATION UNDER S. 13(2)

SRO. 348/71:- Under Sub- Section (2) of S. 13 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (Central Act of 18 of 1969), the Government of Kerala hereby authorise the Class I and Class II Officers of the State Government to attest affidavits required under the said Sub-Section.

CIRCULAR J. 1786

No. VSI – 32786/71
27-9-1971

Dated

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND DEATH ACT 1969 – LEVY OF LATE FEE
AND REALISATION OF FINE – CLARIFICATION

Copy of letter No. AVSI – 3278/71 dated 27-9-1971 of the Director of Panchayats in the matter is extracted below for the information of Panchayats and departmental Officers.

Copy of the letter

Sub:- Registration of Birth and Deaths Act 1969 – Levy of late fee and realisation of fine Clarification – regarding.

A doubt has been raised by some Registrar as to whether the late fee prescribed under Rule 10 is indispensable and whether it is to be realised over and above the fine mentioned under Section 23 of the Act.

The late fee prescribed under Rule 10, is for registering an event after the expiry of the limit laid down in the statute. The fine mentioned under Section 23 of the Act is for committing an offence under the Act, it is a penalty or a Punishment. Both are independent. Section 13 (4) of the Act further says that, its provisions (ie. delayed registrations) shall be without prejudice to any action taken for failure to register the event in time. So it has to be born in mind that, in all delayed registrations the Registrar is bound to levy the late fee at the prescribed rate. The question of fine need be considered only in case where, the Registrar has proceeded against a person for committing an offence.

Please inform all the Registrar under you of this as early as possible.

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Local Administration (Panchayat – Special) Department

NOTIFICATION

G.O. Ms. 160/71/LAD

Dated, Trivandrum, 14th

October 71.

I

S.R.O. No. 388/71:- In exercise conferred by sub section (1) of Section 7 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act No. 18 of 1969) the Government of Kerala hereby make the following amendment to the notification S. R. O. No. 146/70 published under G.O. Ms.No. 73/70/DD dated 31st March 1970 in the Kerala Gazette Extraordinary No. 115 dated 31st March, 1970 namely-

AMENDMENT

In the Schedule to the said notification, in column (2) against item 1, for the entry "Commissioners of the Corporation concerned" the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"Health Officer of the Corporations concerned."

Explanatory Notes:- (This note is not part of the notification but is intended to indicate its general purport)

In Notification S.R.O. No. 146/70, the commissioners of the Corporations concerned were appointed under Section 7(1) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 as the Registrars for the local areas under the jurisdiction of the Corporation. It has been requested that the Health officers of the Corporations concerned may be appointed as the Registrars in the place of the Commissioners. This notification is intended for the above purpose.

II

S.R.O.No.389/71 – Under Sub rule (2) of Rule 10, of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rule, 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby prescribe that the Commissioners of the Corporations concerned shall be officers authorised to grant permission under the said rule, within their respective jurisdiction.

Explanatory Note: (This note is not part of the notification but is intended to indicate its general purport)

In notification S.R.O.No. 423/70, the District Panchayat Officers were prescribed under Rule 10(2) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 as the Officers authorised to grant permission under the said sub-rule, within their respective jurisdiction. It has been requested that this power in respect of the cities may be vested in the Commissioners of corporations concerned, This notification is intended for the above purpose.

III

S.R.O. No. 390/71- Under clause (b) of sub rule (1) of Rule 11 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby specify that the Commissioners of the Corporations concerned shall be the officers authorised to make the entry under the said sub-clause, within their respective jurisdiction.

Explanatory Note: (This note is not part of the notification but is intended to indicate its general purport)

In notification S.R.O. No. 424/70, the District Panchayat Officers were specified under rule II (1) (b) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 as the Officers authorised to make the entry under the said sub-rule, within their respective jurisdiction. It has been requested that in respect of the cities, the Commissioners of the concerned may be authorised under the above sub-clause. This notification is intended for the above purpose.

IV

S.R.O. No. 391/71:-Under Sub-Rules (1),(2),(3)and (5) of rule 12 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby specify that the Commissioners of the Corporations concerned shall be with in their respective jurisdiction, the officers authorised.

- (1) to receive the extract of the entry mentioned in the said sub rule (1):
- (2) to receive the report mentioned in the said sub-rule (2);
- (3) to countersign the correction under the said sub-rule (3) &
- (4) to receive the report mentioned in the said sub-rule (5)

Explanatory Note: (This note is not part of the notification but is intended to indicate its general purport)

In notification S.R.O. No. 425/70, the District Panchayat Officers have been specified under sub-rules (1),(2),(3),and (5) of rule 12 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 as the officers authorised to exercise the powers under the said sub-rules. It has been requested that in respect of the cities those powers may be vested in the Commissioners of the Corporations concerned. This notification is intended for the above purpose.

V

S.R.O. No. 392/71 – Under Sub-rule (3)of rule 18 of Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970, the Government of Kerala hereby specify that the Commissioners of the Corporations concerned shall be the officers authorised to keep the register of births and deaths and the forms relating to the entries therein under safe custody under the said sub-rule, within their respective jurisdiction.

Explanatory Note: (This note is not part of this notification but is intended to indicate its general purport)

In notification S.R.O. No. 426/70, the District Panchayat Officers have been specified under rule 18(3) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 as the officers authorised to keep the register of births and deaths and the forms relating to the entries there in under safe custody within their respective jurisdiction. It has been requested that the function under the said sub-rule in respect of the cities may be vested in the commissioner of the Corporation concerned. This notification is intended to achieve the above purpose.

By order of the Governor,
P.T. Augustine,
Deputy Secretary.

CIRCULAR J. 1802

CSI – 29083/70
11-1971

dated 19-

Copy of Government Notification No. G. O. MS. 168/71/LAD dated 25-10-1971, from Government of Kerala, Local Administration Department (Panchayat special) is extracted below for the guidance and information of the Panchayats and related officers.

Copy of Notification

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 30 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969), the Government of Kerala, with the approval of the Central Government, hereby make the following amendment to the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 is issued in S.R.O. No. 262/70 and published in the Kerala Gazette. Extraordinary No. 190 dated 1st July, 1970 namely:-

AMENDMENTS

In the said rules,

- (1) in Form No. 9, the words and brackets, "Chief Registrar (Fascimile signature)" shall be omitted.
- (2) in Form No. 10, the words and brackets "Chief Registrar (Fascimile signature)"

Explanatory Note: (This note is not part of this amendment, but is intended to indicate its general purport). The Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 published under notification S.R.O. No 262/70 prescribed forms (9 and 10 as the forms in which extracts of particulars from the register relating to births and deaths as the case may be should be given to an informant. These forms provide for the affixure of the fascimile signature of the Chief Registrar. Requests have been made to Government to dispense with this system since issue of certificates in all cause affixing the fascimile signature of the Chief Registrar create avoidable delays and consequential difficulties to the public. This amendment is intendant to remove the above difficulty.

CIRCULAR NO J. 1804

VSI - 3303/71
11-1971

dated 22-

Registration of Births and Deaths not being reported by the Medical Officer:
A copy of the press release issued by the Registrar of Medical Councils in the subject is extracted below for information of related officers.

COPY OF PRESS RELEASE

സ്വകാര്യ ചികിത്സ നടത്തുന്ന രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള മെഡിക്കൽ പ്രാക്ടീഷണർമാരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധക്ക് മെഡിക്കൽ കൗൺസിൽ രജിസ്ട്രാരുടെ അറിയിപ്പ്.

1969-ലെ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ടിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥയനുസരിച്ച് മുനിസിപ്പൽ അതർത്തിയിലും, കോർപ്പറേഷൻ അതർത്തിയിലും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ജനന-മരണ വിവരങ്ങളുടെ വിവരം ആയത്യാമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ചികിത്സകർ ജനനത്തെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന വിവരം ഏഴ് ദിവസത്തിനകവും മരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരം മൂന്ന് ദിവസത്തിനകവും ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. പഞ്ചായത്ത് അതർത്തിയിലും മറ്റ് സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സംഭവിക്കുന്ന ജനനത്തിന്റെ വിവരം 14 ദിവസത്തിനകവും മരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരം 7 ദിവസത്തിനകവും ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാറെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ആയതിന് വീഴ്ച വരുത്തുന്ന ചികിത്സകർ ശിക്ഷാർഹരാണെന്നും രജിസ്ട്രാർ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

No. VSI – 22836/70

Copy of Government Notification No. G. O. Ms. 29/72/LA & SWD. dated 20-1-1972 from Government of Kerala, Local Administration and Social Welfare (Panchayat Special) Department, Trivandrum are extracted for the information of all concerned.

NOTIFICATION

S.R.O. No. 46/72

Under Sub-rule (2) and (3) of Rule 12 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 and in super session of the notification I issued under G.O. Ms. No. 28/71/LAD. dated 3rd March, 1971 and published as S.R.O. No. 80/71 in the Kerala hereby specify that the District Panchayat Officers shall be the Officers authorised within their respective jurisdiction:-

- (1) to receive the report mentioned in the said sub-rule (2)&
- (2) to countersign the correction under the said sub-rule (3)

II

S.R.O.No. 47/72

Under sub rule (1) & (5) of rule 12 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970, the Government of Kerala hereby specify that the Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum shall be the officer authorised.

- (1) to receive the extract of the entry mentioned in the said sub rule (1) and
- (2) to receive the report mentioned in the said sub-rule (5)

Explanatory Note:

(This note is not part of the notification but is intended to indicate its general purport)

In notification S.R.O. No. 80/71, the Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum was authorised to perform the functions under the sub-rule (1),(2),(3),and (5) of rule 12 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970. The Director of Panchayats has pointed out that the authorisation of the Additional Director under sub-rule (1) and (2) of rule 12 has created various difficulties. He has therefore requested that the function under the above sub-rule may be vested again in the District Panchayat Officers. The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics had agreed to the request of the Director of Panchayats. This notification is intended to comply with the request of the Director of Panchayats.

G.O. No. 124/72/Home, dated 2nd August, 1972

Sub:- Criminal Justice – Separation of Judiciary from the Executive – Instructions to Judicial and Executive Magistrate – allocation of powers under Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 Amendment issued.

Government are placed to order that the jurisdiction under S. 13 (3) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Act 18 of 1969) and rule 10(3) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 shall be vested with the Executive First Class Magistrate (Revenue Divisional Officers) and that under s. 23 of the Act, shall be allocated to the judicial Magistrates. Opportunity is also taken to delete the reference to the Travancore-Cochin Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1952 which has ceased to be applicable to the State.

The following amendment will accordingly be made to the G.O. first cited.

AMENDMENTS

(1) In part II (Central Acts) of the Schedule to the G.O., the following shall be inserted as item 75A, namely:-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
75A	Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act 18 of 1969)	Section 23	Section 13(3) and rule 10(3) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970, issued under the Act.

(2) In part III (State Enactments) of the Scheduled to the G.O. the entries under item 67 shall be deleted.

Letter No. VS-9793/72, dated 5th October, 1972 of the Director of Panchayats and Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 – issued of Extracts in form No. 9 and 10.

At present the Registrars of various Registration unites are filling the title column in the extracts from Nos. 9 and 10 with the name of the Registration Units, Department of Panchayat” etc. In the conference of the Inter- Departmental Committees on Vital Statistics, dated 15th September, 1972 it has been decided that against the title columns “Department of” in form Nos. 9 (extracts) the name of the concerned Registration Units should alone be entered.

The District Registrar/ District Panchayat Officers are requested to communicate the contents of his letter among the Executive Officers/Registrars of Births and Deaths under their jurisdiction.

Letter No. VSI. 45381/72, dated 24th October, 1972 form the Director of Panchayats.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths – Delay in Registration – Clarification regarding.

An instance has come to my notice where in a person has informed as event to the Registrar of Births and Deaths 10 months after the occurrence of the event. As per rule 10(2) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, sanction of the District Registrar was required for registering the event. In the State the District Registrar is the Officer specified to give the written permission of the District Registrar and also to pay the fine of rupees three only. By the time he produced the sanction under rule 10(2) one year has elapsed and therefore sanction from First Class Magistrate has become necessary for registering the event as provided under rule 10(3). This has caused much hardship, loss and inconvenience to the party.

A doubt has arisen in this case as to whether the Registrar can registrar the event on the date on which the first information was received by him or whether it has to be registered on a latter date, on which the action as per rule 10(3) is produced. Actually the delay in this case was caused due to the delay in obtaining the written permission of the Officer specified.

In this connection I may propose the following procedures one of which may be adopted in such cases.

The Registrar can enter the details of the events, received from the informant in all the relevant columns in the Registrar of Births and Deaths as the case may be except the column for signature of the informant and of the Registrar on the very first day on which the information is received. The above two columns can be filled up after receipt of the sanction required under rule 10(2) or 10(3) as the case may be. This will avoid delay in registering the event in a later date.

After completion of the registration, thus, the Registrar can issue the free extract under S. 12 of the Act. In the case the party does not turn up even after a lapse of reasonable period the entries can be canceled by the Registrar as per Rules.

(b) The Registration can wait and register the event after obtaining the sanction required under rule 10(2) or 10(3) as aforesaid.

But it may be noted that in adopting the later procedure, it would cause much inconvenience to the public. The informants will have to pay the late fee of Rs. 5 under Rule 10(3) and it would also upset the chronological order of registration.

I request that the above points may kindly be examined and necessary instruction may kindly be issued so as to enable me to advise the Registrar suitably.

Copy of Circular No. VSI-26807/73/dated 6.7.1973, from the Director of Panchayats and Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths to all District Panchayat Officers.
Sub:- Issue of extracts under Section 12 & 17 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Acts 1969 Instructions regarding.

Ref:- his Office Circular No. VS-26925/70 dated 4.9.1970.

It is noticed that in the certificates prepared by some Registrars, against the columns "permanent address", the name of the place alone is seen recorded. It is not proper. In addition to the name, the No of house, Ward No. and the name of place and post office should also be entered in the certificates. So also in the case of "place of Birth" the exact building or name of institution should be entered. House number and ward are also highly necessary. This should facilitate enquiries that may have to be made in future in respect of the registrations. It would help to prevent complications such as duplicate registration, unauthorised registration, etc.

I am therefore, directed to request you to issue very strict instruction in this matter to all Registrar under you.

A copy of the direction issued be furnished to this office also for reference.

Circular No.VSI-34894/73, dated 22nd August 1973 of the
Director of Panchayats.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths –Issue of Extracts-Instruction.

It is noticed that when issuing extracts under S. 12 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Acts, 1969, certain registrar are not obtaining acknowledgments from the recipients/informants. This is not proper. The acknowledgments should be obtained in the remarks column of the Registrar of Births and Deaths, now being issued. The District Registrar of Births and Deaths may issue instructions to the registrars including Municipal Commissioners under their jurisdiction to get acknowledgment of the informants in the remarks column of the registers while issuing extracts under S. 12.

Receipt of this communication may be acknowledged within a week.

CIRCULAR J-2116

No. RBD1-1189/73.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT, 1969
AND RULES THEREUNDER-AMENDMENTS

The District Panchayat Officer, Kozhikode has put forth some suggestions for the amendment of Registration of Births and Deaths Acts. This Officer letter No. Rbdi-1189/73 dated 27-9-1973 in reply to the above suggestions is extracted below for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Copy of Letter

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths Acts 1969 and Rule there under – Amendments.

Ref:- Your letter L. Dis. 5727/74 Dated 27-3-1974.

I may invite your attention to the reference cited above. I am directed to inform you the following with regard to the amendments suggested.

1. Rule 7:

The intention of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and Rule is to get registered all births and deaths promptly. Nowhere in the Act or rules, it is stated that the birth should be registered only on the 14th day or death on the 7th day. Only a period of grace is given to the public to registered the events. In fixing that period of grace, 14days time is given for births and 7 days for deaths. The reason why a longer period is given for births is that in the case of birth, the person born is a living evidence of the happening of the event. The occurrence of the event is evidenced by the existence of the person born. In the case of death, the person dead would be no longer there to prove the event. To find out whether there was such a death itself would be difficult if a longer period is given for registration. This is the reason why a shorter period is given as grace for registration of deaths. In the case of death, there is no living evidence to prove the occurrence of the events. This principle has been internationally accepted by experts in civil registration system and this standard is followed by all other countries. In fact in most of the countries viz. Burma, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Canada, Egypt, South Africa, etc. only 24 hours is given for registration of deaths while they given longer period of days for registration of births. Your contention that because birth is happening first. Only while allowing the period of grace, a longer time has been given in the case of births, as the registration of death cannot be delayed for long. Take another case. A Person with headache approaches a Doctor first, then another with fever and then a third p person ,then the second and then only the third. By that time perhaps the third person might have died. So the principle of "First come first served", is not applicable in all cases.

In the case of a child which dies after the expiry of four or five days after birth should be registered first and then death. the person has been made clear in this Office endt. on VSI-46943/73/dated 11.12.1973.

2. Rule6:

In a moving vehicle if any event occurs. the only person competent to report the event is the Officer-in-charge of the vehicle. There is no other person who can be made responsible for the identification. In the case of births under normal circumstances, there can be no difficulty for identification. In the case of deaths, the officer who conducts the inquest will report the event. Many such events have been reported and registered in 1973. You may note that incidents of such kind will be very rare.

If you have any proposal which would improve the present arrangement you may furnish the same.

3 Section 10:

You may note that the action under Section 10(i), (ii) & (iii) and under section 23 are not identical. The amount realised under Section 10 is late fees while that realised under Section 23is a penalty. Under section 10, the party who is

desirous of getting an event registered, has to initiate action while under Section 23 the Registrar has to initiate action. Section 10 contemplates how an event can be registered if delayed while Section 23 deals with penalties for offences committed under the Act. In fact in 1972 and 1973 many prosecutions have been launched by Registrars of various offences under the Act. So there is no need to amend the section as suggested.

4. Already it has been clarified that in such case ie. where sex cannot be identified the Registrar can enter the required entries against male/female after scoring off the unwanted portion.

5. The Registration of Births & Deaths Acts, 1969 deals only with registration of Births & Deaths and not with disappearance of persons. A missing person (whether Government servant or not) cannot be considered as dead. After the expiry of a few years, he may reappear in all flesh and blood and if he is registered as dead, the situation would be very awkward. Moreover when the Act deals with only births and deaths, we cannot make the Act answerable for other incidents. We cannot also presume that all missing persons are dead.

Circular No. VSI-46941/73, dated 6th November, 1973, from the Director of Panchayats and Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths to all Panchayats Inspectors and others.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths – Sending of cards to the Additional Chief Registrar Verification – reg.

Ref:- VSI-5487/71, dated 30th November, 1971, addressed to all District Registrars.

In the reference cited above, the District Panchayat officers/District Registrars have been requested to instruct the Registrars/Executive Officers under them to forward the Births and Deaths cards promptly to the Additional Chief Registrar and also to furnish every month before the 15th a certificate to that effect to the concerned District Registrar. The District Panchayat Officers have been further directed to make the Panchayat Inspectors responsible, if deemed necessary, for supervising this arrangement. The fact to receipt of such certificates was also directed to be reported to the Chief Registrar by the District Panchayat Officers so as to reach him on or before the 25th of each month.

In spite of all these, still the Additional Chief Registrar has pointed out cases of default and on verification, most of them were found correct.

In order to ensure prompt sending of card, the following instructions are issued by the Chief Registrar.

1. The Registrar/Executive officer should forward asw is now being done, to the Additional Chief Registrar on or before the fifth of each month, the birth and death cards relating to the registration made in the proceeding month.

2. On or before the 15th of every month, the Registrar should furnish a certificate to the Panchayat Inspector concerned in the appended proforma regarding the despatch of birth and death cards.

3. The Panchayat Inspector in turn should ensure the prompt collection of such certificate from the Registration units under him and should forward them with a covering letter to the Chief Registrar direct under intimation to the District Panchayat Officer, so as to reach the Chief Registrar on or before the 20th of every month.

4. At every conference of Panchayat Inspectors, the District Panchayat Officers should review the progress of sending cards and collection of certificates from the registration units and should issue further suitable direction.

By adopting this, the Chief Registrar hopes that the progress of sending card by the Registrar can be checked and progress watched by the Panchayat Inspector, District Panchayat Officers and Director of Panchayats/Chief Registrar at their respective levels and as a result in future, no report of defaulting cases would be received from the Additional Chief Registrar.

This arrangement will be followed from 1st November , 1973 by the cocerned Officers.

PROFORMA

Certificate regarding sending of Births and Deaths Cards
to the Additional Chief Registrar.

Name of Panchayat

Name of Block

Period

From.....to.....

Serial Nos. of cards sent

(a) Birth Cards

From.....to.....

(b) Death Cards

From.....to.....

Detail of Despatch Letter

No.....dated.....

Remarks, if any

Place:

Date:

Signature of
Executive Officer/Registrar

Circular No.VSI-29857/73/dated 26th November. 1973 from the Director of Panchayat to the Executive Officers/Registrars.

Sub:- Implementation of Registration of Births and Deaths, Act, 1959-Sending of periodical-revised Orders.

The urgent attention of all the Registrars for Municipality with a population less than 30,000 shall send to the Chief Registrar of Officer specified by him a true copy of the entries in the registrar of Birth/death. The system that was in vogue, prior to the introduction of the Act of 1969 was the card system, sending the periodicals in Births and Deaths Cards. The Additional Chief Registrar had suggested, in the initial stage of implementation of the Act that it would be more easy and convenient for him if the card system is continued. Accordingly instruction were issued by the Chief Registrar to send the periodical in cards, as a temporary measure, to all Registrars.

Now, in his letter No. VS-19920/71 ESF, dated 14th November, 1973 the Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, has agreed to switch on the system stipulated in the Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970. The following instructions are therefore issued by the Chief Registrar:-

- (a) The periodical returns now being sent to the Additional Chief Registrar in the form of cards will be discontinued with effect from 1st January, 1974.
- (b) The periodical required under sub-rule (1) of Rule 15 will be sent viz., true copy of the entries in the Registrars of Births and Deaths to the Additional Chief Registrar promptly with effect from 1st January, 1975.
- (c) Immediately after sending the periodicals, the Registrar will prepare the certificate as appended and send the same to the concerned panchayats Inspector on or before the 15th of every month.
- (d) The Panchayat Inspector in turn will ensure the prompt collection of such certificate from the Registrar under them and will forward the same with a covering letter to the Chief Registrar direct under intimation to the District Panchayat Officer so as to reach the Chief Registrar on or before the 20th of every month.

As the sending of periodical has to be watched very closely, the officers at various levels should be very prompt and earnest in implementing the instruction given above.

Sufficient number of forms will got printed and made ready for use by Ist January, 1975 by the Registrars concerned.

PROFORMA

Certificate regarding sending of periodicals to the Additional Chief Registrar to be furnished to the Panchayat Inspectors.

Name of Panchayat

Name of Block

Period

From.....to.....

Serial Nos. of cards sent

(a) Birth Cards

From.....to.....

(b) Death Cards

From.....to.....

Detail of Despatch Letter

No.....dated.....

Remarks, if any

Place:

Date:

Signature of

Executive Officer/Registrar

Government letter No. 50888/Mp.Spl.4/72/LA&SWD/dated 19th December, 1973.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969-Authorisation of Officers-Clarification Regarding.

I am directed to invite your attention to the reference cited and to inform you that it would not be legally correct to include Class I and Class II of the Central Government, within the scope of the Notification (II) published under SRO. No. 348/71, dated 9th September, 1971 by issuing a amendment to the said notification by invoking the provision contained in S. 13(2) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act, 1969) The expression "any other Officer" used in S. 13(2) of the said Act should take in only the State Government Officers.

CIRCULAR – J. 2065

No. RBDI/18458/74

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH OF A CHILD BORN TO

Mr. K. P. HAMZA EMPLOYED IN DUBAI

Copy of the letter No. 1-2 (Clarification)/74/VS dated 18/20-4-1974 of the Assistant Registrar General (VS) Government of India, clarifying the way in which the registration of child born at Dubai has to be made is reproduced below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Sub:- Registration of Birth of a Child born to Mr. K. P. Hamza who is employed in Dubai.

With reference to your letter No. Nil, dated the 9th January, 1984 on the subject noted above, I have to say that the birth of a child born to Mr. Hamza should be registered at Embassy/Consulate in Dubai. Section 20(1) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 provide that "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 the 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 deemed to have been duly made under this Act."

The birth of the child cannot be registered in India under section 20(2) of Act which provides that "in the case of any child born outside India in respect of whom information has 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 after the expiry of the period of sixty days aforesaid."

CIRCULAR – J.2101

RBDI – 42836/74

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND DEATH ACT, 1969-CORRECTION OF ENTRY IN THE BIRTH & DEATH REGISTERS – REGARDING.

Copy of the letter No. RBDI-42836/74/L. Dis. dated 10.9.1974 of the Director of Panchayats is extracted below for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Sub:- Registration of Birth & Death Act, 1969-Correction of entry in the Birth & Death Registers Regarding.

Request are being received from certain Registers of Births and Deaths for sanction to effect correction in the Birth and Death Register under Section 15 of the Registration of Birth & Death Act, 1969. Some Registrars, after effecting corrections under the said section request the Chief Registrar to ratify their actions for having done so.

Section 15 of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969 gives full power to the Registrars to effect corrections. No approval or sanction of higher authorities is contemplated. But the Registrars have to bear in mind that change is different from error. While an error can be corrected, a change either in religion or in name cannot be incorporated under the Act. Therefore a change in name made subsequently need not be incorporated in the place of original entry. These original documents have legal value and cannot be changed. If a person propose to change his name, there are other legal procedures to be adopted by him for the purpose. Also while a change in religion is made, similar procedure should be adopted.

The District registrar are requested to bring the contents of this communication among the Executive Officer/Registrars of Panchayats in their respective jurisdiction.

Letter No. 19-18/74-(RP) dated 12th September, 1974 of the Registrar General of India (V.S. Division) New Delhi.

Sub:- Information regarding dead boding taken in police custody for post mortem.

The above subject was discussed during the course of a meeting of the interdepartmental committee of a Goa on 6th September, 1973. As it was found that the police authorities had some difficulties in regard to submission of post-mortem report in case of dead bodies, the Inspector-General of police, it has been decided, may issue circulars to all the police officers in charge of police stations to the effect that in such cases, information regarding event of death should however be immediately reported to the concerned Registrar of Births and Deaths in form No. 4 with the exception of case of death which could subsequently be communicated on receipt of post-mortem report from concerned medical authority.

As such problems might be coming up in your State/Union Territory also, it is suggested that the above line of action may be adopted in your State also so that reporting of death may not be held up.

Letter No. L Dis. 42835/74/RBDI/ Dated 13th September, 1974 of the Director of Panchayats.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969-Reporting of Institutional events.

As per S.8(1) (b) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Acts, 1969 it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge or any person authorised by him in this behalf, to give or cause to be given either orally or in writing, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, within such time, as may be prescribed, information to the Registrar of the several particulars required to be entered in the form prescribed, in respect of births and deaths in a hospital, health centre, maternity centre or nursing home or other like Institutions.

Recently it has been noticed by the Chief Registrar that an event occurred in a Medical Institution has been reported to the Registrar by a member of the household. This is not proper. If this is not prevented there will be chances for duplication of registration. So you are informed that events and any such information received should not be acted upon by the Registrar.

The District Panchayat Officers are requested to community the contents of this letter Executive Officer of Panchayat in their jurisdiction.

Letter No. L. Dis. 5258/74/RBDI/dated 2nd January, 1975 of the Director of Panchayats.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths – Realisation of fine and penalty – clarification sought for.

Ref:- Your letter No. B2-16681/74/dated 26th October 1974.

I am to invite a reference to your letter cited and state as follows.

The action under rule 10(1),(2) or (3) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 and action under S. 23 (1) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 are not identical. The amount realised under Rule 10 is late fees while that realised under S. 23 is a penalty for offence. Under Rule 10, the party who is desirous of getting an event registered, has to initiate action. Rule 10 contemplates the manner in which a late registration can be made while S.23 deals with penalties for offences committed under the act. So penalty under S.23 need not necessarily be levied for late registration under Rule 10 (1),(2) or (3). Penalty need be levied only on decision of Magistrate or on compounding an offence instituted or initiated by the Registrar.

It is expected that this will clear the doubt raised in your letter cited. The original letter No. A6-639/74, dated 11th October, 1974 of the Executive Officer, Manjeri Panchayat sent along your letter dated 6th December, 1974 is returned here with.

Letter No. L. Dis. 62575/74/RBDI, dated 2nd January, 1975 from the Chief Registrar, Registration of the Births and Deaths addressed to all concerned.

Sub:- Maintenance of still Birth Registers – Regarding.

It is noticed that in certain Registration Units, still birth registers are not maintained since there are no still birth registrations. Even though there is no still birth events reported, a " Nil Register" Should be maintained.

The District Registrars may issue necessary instructions in this regard to the Executive Officers of Panchayats in their jurisdiction without fail.

CIRCULAR – J.2142
REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
CLARIFICATION SOUGHT FOR

Copy of the letter No. L 62384/74/RBDI . dated 4.1.1975 addressed to the District Panchayat Officer, Kozhikode is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths – Certificates sought for.

Ref:- Your letter No. A2-19477/74/dated 28-11-1974 received here on 30-12-1974.

I am directed to inform you that in the case of unnatural deaths whether in a house or a hospital the In questing Officer has to report the event. The deaths referred to in Section 8 [clauses (a) to (e)] of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 are not unnatural deaths which are likely to bring in criminal action.

CIRCULAR – J.2101

RBDI – 52575/74/L.Dis.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS – PERIODICAL RETURNS UNDER RULE 15
OF THE KERALA REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS RULE 1970 –
CLARIFICATION – ISSUED

Copy of letter No. L. Dis 52575/74/RBDI dated 20-3-1975 addressed to the District Panchayat Officer. Cannanore is reproduced below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths – periodical return under rule 15 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 – Clarification issued-

Ref:- Your letter HI-2510/71 dated 1-11-1974

With reference to your letter cited I have to inform you that the periodical returns under Rule 15 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 can be sent to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum by Service Unpaid, system as has been done in the case of Births and Deaths cards.

CIRCULAR J. 2341

THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACTS 1969
WAIVING OF LATE FEE UNDER SECTION 13 – REGARDING

Copy of letter No. 1-2 (Clarification) 75- Vs from Registrar – General is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Sub:- The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 waiving of late fee under Section 13- regarding.

Kindly refer to this office letter of even number dated the 24th March, 1975 on the subject noted above The Union Ministry of Law have advised as under-

Sub section (1) of section 13 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 provides for payment fees as may be prescribed in case of information of any birth or death given after the expiry of the period specified in the said provision. The question referred for our consideration is whether the payment of late fee as provided under the above provision can be waived in cases where the delay occurred due to public disturbances or imposition of curfew etc. in similar other situations.

It may be seen that the substantive provision in Section 13 speaks of "Payment of such late fee as may be prescribed." There is no provision either in this Section or anywhere in the Act which provides for any exemption from payment of late fee. The Section 30 authorises the Governments to make rules with approval of the Central Government and clause (g) of sub section (2) of this Section provides for making rules for the fees payable for registration made under Section 13. Thus it is seen that legislative intent as incorporated in Section 13(1) of the Act is that late fees shall be payable in case of delayed information but the quantum of fee only can be prescribed by rules made by the State Government in exercise of powers under Section 30 of the Act. The Act does not provide for waiving of late fee under any circumstance, in case the information is delayed beyond the period specified for the purpose.

സർക്കുലർ ജെ 2247

ബി. 1 37449/75

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന ഭാഷയുടെ കാര്യം.

14.8.1975-ൽ ബി.1.37449യ75. അനുസരിച്ചു അയച്ച കത്തിന്റെ സാരാംശം ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവരുടെ അറിവിനായി താഴെ കൊടുക്കുന്നു.

സാരാംശം

ഈ ആഫീസിലെ 16.7.1975-ലെ എൽ.ഡിസ് 12394/75/ബി 1 എന്ന കത്തനുസരിച്ച മലപ്പുറം ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർക്ക് ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ പ്രാദേശിക ഭാഷയിൽ മാത്രമേ വെയ്ക്കാവൂ എന്നു വിശദമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ നിർദ്ദേശം റദ്ദാക്കിയതായി കരുതേണ്ടതാണ്.

CIRCULAR J.2262

No. B1-4915/75

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS – DELAYED
REPORTS – PENALTY WAIVING OF – ORDERS ISSUED

Copy of G.O. Rt. 1382/75/LA & SWD dated 11-7-1975 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of G.O.

Sub:- Regiistration of births and deaths – delayed report penalty waiving of – orders issued-

Read:- Letter No. RBDI-4915/74 dated 17-8-1974 and 9-1-1975 from the Director of Panchayats.

1. The Superomtemdent, Medical College Hospital, Kottayam has reported 784 Births events and 177 Death events to the commissioner Municipal Council, Kottayam for registration, after the time limit prescribed in the Kearal Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 for reporting such vital events. As these reports are delayed, and the Superintendent, Medical College Hospital, Kottayam has not remitted the prescribed late fee, the events are still pending registration. The

principal, Medical College, Kottayam in his letter read above has requested Government to waive the above penalty as a special case.

2. The Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths in his letters read above has reported that there are similar issues in a number of local bodies. He has also stated that the inter-Departmental Committee on vital statistics met on 26.7.1974 has decided to request Government to condone the delay caused till that date in all local bodies in registering birth and death.

3. In the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 or Rules framed thereunder, there is no provision to excuse or condone the delay. As per the rules, in all delayed cases, the informants (the Medical Officers) where deaths and births have taken place, are liable for prosecution and remittance of fine, which may create hardship to the informants and consequent pressure on Government for condonation of the delay. Moreover if rules are enforced as mentioned above, registration will also be delayed will also be delayed till these cases are disposed of. This will lead to considerable hardship to the public in not getting the case registered.

4. Since the Act is only recently introduced, taking a lenient view, and in consultation with the Director of Panchayats Government are pleased to waive the late fee in respect of all cases of births and deaths pending registration as on 31-12-1974 by the local authorities.

Letter No. 1-2 (c) 75/VS (RA) dated 1st August 1975 from the Assistant Registrar General, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Sub:- Registration of Deaths occurring at sea and issue of extract of entries in register of death in Form No. 10.

Ref:- 1. No. RBD. 1/388/73/dated 21st June 1974 from the Director of Panchayats and Chief Registrar, Kerala.

2.No. BESE/IID/RBD/Clarification/2959/74, dated 10th July, 1974, from the Director of Bureau of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation, Goa Daman and Diu.

Kindly refer to your letter No. on above cited subject. The Union Ministry have clarified that deaths occurring abroad ship while on sea and about which a report is received from Directorate General of Shipping, may be registered formally only in the local registration office of the area of which the deceased Indian Citizen was a normal resident. The Chief Registrar may arrange to pass on the certified copies of such reports of death abroad ship to the concerned local authority and the local registrar the same, after obtaining relevant information from the next of the kin of the deceased. He shall also make special remark about the report received though the Directorate General of Shipping in the register. After completion of registration, an extract of the entry may be issued in Form No. 10 to the informant, as prescribed under S. 12 of the Act.

CIRCULAR J. 2261

No. B1/7879/75

KERALA REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
RULES 1970 RULE 6 (2) – INSTRUCTIONS – ISSUED

Copy of Circular No. B1-7879/75 dated 26-9-1975 is extracted for the information of all concerned.

Copy of Circular

Sub:- Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 – Rule 6(2)
Instruction-issued.

Ref:- Letter No1-2(clarification) 75-VS dated 11-4-1975 of Registrar
General, India, New Delhi

Section 8 and 9 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 specify the registrants who are required to give information of vital events to the Registrars of Births and Deaths. Only these persons are authorised to give information on the basis of which the registration will be made.

As per the provisions contained in Rules 6(2) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970, in the case of deaths (not falling under clause (a) to (e) of sub section 1 of section (8)/ in which an inquest is held the officer, who conducts the inquest, should give the information during the period within which the death has to be operated.

The procedure hitherto followed is that in all cases of deaths where inquests are held reports from the in questing Officer are insisted. This question has been examined in detail with consultation with the Registrar General, India, New Delhi. It has now been clarified that in the case of death falling under clauses (a) to (e) of sub section 1 of section 8 of the Act even if an inquest has been made, the event need not be reported by the in questing Officer. Such events will have to be registered on the basis of reports from the persons specified under clauses (a) to (e) of sub section 1 of section 8. In other words, only in the case of deaths not falling under clauses (a) to (e) of the said section, reports of the inquesting officers need be insisted.

All concerned are directed to note the matter contained in this circular and act accordingly in future.

CIRCULAR J. 2258

L.Dis. 47276/75/B1

APPOINT OF SUB REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
UNDER SECTION 7(5) OF THE REGISTRATION OF
BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT. 1969 – REG –

Copy of letter No. L. Dis. 47276/75/B1 dated 29-9-1975 addressed to District Panchayat Officer is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Sub:- Appointment of Sub Registrars of Births and Deaths under Section 7(5) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969-Regarding.

As per the provisions contained under section 7(5) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, a Registrar of Births and Deaths can appoint Sub Registrars with the prior approval of the Chief Registrar.

In certain Panchayats, Sub Registers have been appointed with the prior approval of the Chief Registrar. But there are several Panchayats where such appointments are not made so far. It would be of much convenience to the public if there is a Sub Registrar of Births and Deaths in a Panchayat. It would also be of much help to the Registrars to carry out the work of Registration of Births and Deaths properly.

All District Registrars are requested to give directions to the Executive Officers/Registrars of Panchayats in their jurisdiction to take early steps for appointment of Sub Registrars with the prior approval of the Chief Registrars where it has not been done.

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA LOCAL ADMINISTRATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (C) DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

G.O.MS.246/75/LA&SWD

Dated, Trivandrum 29th

September, 1975.

S.R.O. No. 868/75:- In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, (Central Act 18 of 1969) read with sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969), the Government of Kerala hereby make the following amendments to the notification No. HL5-22493-2/56/DD dated the 1st November, 1956 namely:-

AMENDMENTS

In the said Notification,

- (i) for the words "Director of Public Health" the words "Director of Panchayats" shall be substituted.
- (ii) for the words "Registrar General of Birth, Deaths and Marriages" the words "Registrar General of Marriage" shall be substituted.

By Order of the Governor,
N. Gopalakrishnan Nair,
Special Secretary to Government.

CIRCULAR J. 2272

No. B1-29876/75

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT, 1969

CLARIFICATION REGARDING

Copy of Circular No. B1-29876/75 dated 24-10-1975 is extracted for the information of all concerned.

Copy of Circular

Sub:- The registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 clarification regarding delayed registration under section 13(3) etc.

Ref:- Letter No. 1-2(c) 75-VS (RA) dated 27-6-1975 and 22-9-1975 of Registrar General, India (VS Division) New Delhi.

It has been clarified by the Ministry of Law that the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 being prospective in nature applies only to those cases of births and deaths which occur after the Act comes into force in accordance with sub section (3) of section 1 of the Said Act. The scheme of the Act shows that the intention was to give prospective operation to its provisions including the provision for delayed registration contained in section 13. there is nothing in the Act which gives or purports to give retrospective effect to the provisions of the Act either expressly or by necessary implication.

As far as this State is concerned the Act came into force with effect from 1-4-1970. Hence all concerned are informed that the events which have occurred prior to the enforcement of the act and left unregistered need not be registered now under section 13(3) of the Act. In other words, the events occurred prior to 1-4-1970 and left unregistered cannot be registered now under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969.

CIRCULAR J. 2268

No.L. Dis. 56784/75/B1

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS – DELAYED REPORTS

PENALTY WAIVING OF – ORDERED – REGARDING

Copy of letter No. L. Dis. 56784/75 RI dated 27-10-1975 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Sub:- Registration of Birth and Deaths – Delayed reports – penalty waiving of – ordered – regarding.

Ref:- G. O. Rt. No. 1382/75/LA & SWD dated 11-7-1975

2. Your letter No. F 11-33589/75 dated 18-10-1975.

In inviting your attention to the reference first cited I request you to refer to the first and second para therein; Government in the said G.O. have only waived the late fees in respect of all cases of births and deaths pending registration as on

31-12-1974. That is, if there are any reports of vital events kept in your office unregistered as on 31-12-1974 for want of late fees, such events can be registered without realising any late fees. But, all other formalities as laid down in the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 have to be observed in registering those events. In this connection it has to be specially mentioned that those events which are occurred upto 31-12-1974 and not prepared to you so far cannot be registered with the concession given in the Government order first cited.

Letter No. L. Dis. 34116/75/B1, dated 17th November, 1975.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 – Special provision as to registration of births and deaths of citizens outside India.

S.20 (1) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 provides that “the Registration General shall, subject to such rule 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 rule relating to the registration of such citizens of 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”

S. 20(2) of the Act provides that “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 S. 13 shall apply to the birth of such child after the expiry of the period of sixty days aforesaid.”

Recently an instance of misuse of the provisions of in S.20(2) of the Act of is noticed by me. The instance is as follows:-

A child was born in a particular place in America. The parents of the child (Indian Citizens) returned to India temporarily. The Birth of the child was registered by one of the Registrars in this State under S.20(2) of the Act. The parents returned to America since they are employed there leaving the child in India. The child is brought up here by the grand parents.

S 20(2) of the Act is applicable in the case of any child born outside India and in respect of whom information has not been received as provided in sub-section (1) and if the parents of child return to India with a view to settling therein only then can the event of birth occurred outside India be registered in India. Since the registration mentioned above is irregular, instruction were issued to cancel the same with intimation to the parents and to ask the parents of the child to get the birth registered at the Indian Consulate in America under the Citizenship Act, 1955.

This communication is issued with an intention to prevent the occurrence of similar irregular registrations in other registration areas. The District Panchayat

Officers are requested to issue necessary instructions in this regard among the Executive Officer of Panchayats in their Registrars.

CIRCULAR J. 2304

No. B1-61416/74

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT 1969 – CORRECTION
OF ENTRIES IN THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERS
UNDER SECTION 15 OF THE ACT – REGARDING

Copy of Circular No. B1-61416/74 dated 19-11-1975 is reproduced below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of Circular

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 – correction of entries in the births and deaths registers under section 15 of the Act regarding.

Ref:- Letter No. 1-2 (Clarification)/75-VS dated 25-4-1975 of Registrar General, India.

In this office letter No. L. Dis. 42836/74/RBDI dated 10-9-1974 necessary clarification with regard to the correction of entries in the Birth and Death Registers has been issued. Even though the provision in the Act in respect of correction of entries is very clear several requests are being received from various corners for clarification with regard to the correction of entries. Since it is difficult to issue clarification on each individual case it has become necessary to issue a further general clarification on this aspect. Hence this circular.

Section 15 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 authorise the Registrar to correct the errors or cancel the entry of any birth and death if the same is erroneous in the form or substance, or has been fraudulently or improperly made. The section begins with the word "If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar.....It shown that not only the error or fraud in the entry had to be proved but also it should be proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar. In this respect the Registrar will exercise quasi-judicial functions and will have to scan the evidence in order to be satisfied. It will exercise quasi-judicial functions and will have to scan the evidence in order to be satisfied. It will have to be established that the entry is erroneous in form or in substance or has been fraudulently or improperly made. Thus there is no question of registrars being forced to correct any entry.

The second aspect is that Registrar will have to act subject to the rules made by State Government with respect to the condition on which and the circumstances in which such entries may be corrected.

The third aspect is that the Registrar shall not alter the original entry but shall make the correction in the margin and shall sign the same giving the data or correction. For example, if a date of birth is corrected, the original date as well as

the corrected date will remain side by side on the registrar and any certified copy of the said entry will contain both the dates.

The Act nowhere says that the entry in the Registrar is the conclusive proof of birth and death. Therefore such entry will be merely evidence. When after correction, two dates, one original and the other corrected are there the authority who has to take any action depending upon the date of birth and any person will not be bound to accept the corrected date or change the date mentioned in their own office records.

All concerned are requested to understand the spirit of this circular and Act accordingly. The District Panchayat Officers are requested to bring the contents of this circular among the Executive Officers of Panchayats in their jurisdiction.

സർക്കുലർ ജെ 2324

ബി. 1 43629/75 (1)

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ചട്ടത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വിശദീകരണം

19.11.1975-ലെ 1-2(ബി).37449 75.വി.എസ്. (ആർ.എ) അനുസരിച്ചു രജിസ്ട്രാർ ജനറൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച ഉത്തരവിന്റെ സാരാംശം ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവരുടെ അറിവിനായി താഴെ കൊടുക്കുന്നു.

സാരാംശം

1969-ലെ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ചട്ടം, ഭാവിയിൽ ഉണ്ടാവുന്ന സംഗതികൾക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ദീർഘവീക്ഷണത്തോടുകൂടി ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാകകൊണ്ട് ചട്ടം നിലവിൽ വന്നതിനുശേഷം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികൾക്കു മാത്രമേ ബാധകമാകാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നു നിയമ മന്ത്രികാര്യാലയം വിശദീകരണം നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആകയാൽ 1948-ൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി തിരുത്തലുകളോ പുതിയ കുട്ടിചേർക്കലുകളോ നടത്താൻ സാധ്യമല്ല.

സർക്കുലർ ജെ 2323

ബി. 1 43629/75 (2)

1969-ലെ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ചട്ടത്തിനെപ്പറ്റി വിശദീകരണം

6.12.1975-ൽ 1-2(സി). 75.വി.എസ്. (ആർ.എ) അനുസരിച്ചു പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച ഉത്തരവിന്റെ സാരാംശം ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവരുടെ അറിവിനായി താഴെ കൊടുക്കുന്നു.

സാരാംശം

1969-ലെ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ചട്ടത്തിൽ പുതിയ വിവരങ്ങൾ ഒരു തന്നെ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ കുട്ടിചേർക്കാൻ (തിരുത്തലുകളിൽനിന്നും വ്യത്യസ്തമായിട്ടുള്ള) വ്യവസ്ഥകളില്ല.

NOTIFICATION UNDER S. 7 (1) – AMENDMENT OF NOTIFICATION

(Published in Kerala Gazette No. 49 dated 16th December 1975:SRO. 1185/72)

AMENDMENT

In the Schedule to the said notification, for the entries in column (2) against items 2 and 3 ie. "Commissioners of Municipalities concerned" and "Executive Officer of Township" the following shall be substituted, namely:

"Health Inspectors of the Municipalities/Township concerned."

NOTIFICATION UNDER RULES 10(2), 11(1), 12(1)

(Published in Kerala Gazette No. 49 dated 16th December 1975)

SRO. No. 1186/75 – Under Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 10 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby prescribe that the “Commissioners of Municipalities” and “Executive Officer Of Township” concerned shall be the officers authorised to grant permission under the said rule, within their respective jurisdiction.

SRO. No. 1187/75 – Under clause (b) of Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 11 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby specify that the Commissioners of Municipalities and Executive Officer Of Township concerned shall be the officers authorised to make the entry under the sun-clause, within their respective jurisdiction.

S.R.O. No. 1187/75:-Under Sub-Rules (1),(2),(3)and (5) of rule 12 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby specify that the Commissioners of the Municipalities and Executive Officer Of Township concerned shall be with in their respective jurisdiction, the officers authorised.

- (1) to receive the extract of the entry mentioned in the said sub rule (1):
- (2) to receive the report mentioned in the said sub-rule (2);
- (3) to countersign the correction under the said sub-rule (3) &
- (4) to receive the report mentioned in the said sub-rule (5)

Letter No. 1-2 (c) 75/VS (RA) dated 8th January, 1976 from the Registrar General.

Sub:- Issue of Births and Deaths certificate under S. 17 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 charging of search fee regarding.

With reference to you letter No. 2/16/St. 1175/7069 dated. 4th December, 1975 of the subject noted above I have to say that if a person gives details of registration, dated of birth or death (as difference from date of occurrence) and asks for extract, he does not cause a search to be made. In such a case items are prescribed separately in the State Rules.

No. B1 – 2525/76

CIRCULAR J. 2344

ISSUE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACTS 1969 CHARGING OF SEARCH FEE – REGARDING

Copy of letter No. 1-2(c)/75-VS (RA) dated 10-2-1976 of Registrar General is reproduced below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Sub:- Issue of Births and Deaths certificate under Section 17 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1979 – Charging of search fee regarding.

In continuation of this office circular of even number dated 8-1-1976 on the above subject, I am to clarify, further that search fee may not be necessary only in

such cases where information supplied by the applicant tallies exactly with the particulars in the register. In those cases where the date of registration of the event as given by the party does not correctly locate the event for which the certificate is being sought and would therefore necessitate further search in the register, search fee will become chargeable.

N. L. Dis. 69137/75/B

CIRCULAR J. 2346

KERALA REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS RULES 1970

RULE 6 (2) – CLARIFICATION REGARDING

Copy of letter No. 1-2/75-VS (RA) dated 25-2-1975 of Registrar General and B1-69137/75 (ii) dated 4-2-1976 of the Chief Registrar are reproduced below for the information of all concerned.

Letter dated 25-2-1976 of Registrar General

Sub:- Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules – 1970 Rules 6(2) – Clarification – requested

Ref:- your letter No. 1-2 (Clarification)/75. VS dated 11.4.1975

Kindly refer to your letter No. B1-69137/75 (ii) dated 4-2-1976 on the subject noted above. Since in the present case also death has occurred within the premises of the house, it is the duty of the head of the household to report the event to the Registrar of the area concerned under Section 8(1) (a) and corresponding Rule 5 of the State Rule.

However, the Officer who has conducted the inquest can be asked to notify the death, under section 10(1) (iii) of the Act, to the Registrar, in such manner as prescribed in Rule 7 of the State Rules.

Letter dated 4-2-1976 of Chief Registrar.

Sub:- Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules – 1970 Rules 6(2) – Clarification – requested

Ref:- your letter No. 1-2 (Clarification)/75. VS dated 11.4.1975

Sections 8 and 9 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, specify the Registrants who are required to give the information of vital events to the Registrars of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970, in the case of deaths (not falling under clauses (a) to (e) of subsection 1 of Section (8) in which an inquest is held, the officer who conducts the inquest should give the information during the period within which the death has to be reported.

The procedure followed in this state till the receipt of your letter cited is that in all cases of deaths where inquests are held reports from the inquesting officers are insisted. In the light of your letter cited, I have issued clarification to all concerned that in the case of deaths, falling under clause (a) to (e) of subsection (i) of Section 8 of the Act, even if an inquest has been made, the event need not be reported by the inquesting Officer and such events will have to be registered on

the basis of reports from the persons specified under clauses (a) to (e) of subsection 1 of Section 8.

Now a case has been reported from one of the Registration Unites in this state. In this case the death event was occurred due to drowning of the deceases in the well. The event has been reported by a member of the household and not by the Inquesting Officer. In the Act or the rules there is no definition with regard to the term 'house' Therefore it is not known whether a death event due to drowning in a well apartment to the house or pond in the compound where the house is situated can be considered as occurred in the house.

I request you to kindly clarify the above point as early as possible.

No. B1-20110/74

CIRCULAR J. 2404

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT, 1969- APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH INSPECTORS OF MUNICIPALITIES/TOWNSHIP AS REGISTRARS OF LOCAL AREAS – CLARIFICATION – ISSUED –

Copy of G.O. Rt. No. 1477/76/LA & SWD dated 16-6-1976 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of G.O.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths, Act, 1969-Appointment of Health Inspector of Municipalities/Township as Registrar of Local areas – clarification issued.

Ref:- 1. Letter No. H2-1557/76dated 23-3-1976 from the Commissioner, Tellicherry Municipality

2. Letter No. H3-1693/76dated 1-4-1976 from the Commissioner, Kottayam Municipality.

As per notification issued in G.O.MS.242/75/LA&SWD dated 24-11-1975, the Health Inspectors of Municipalities/Township concerned were appointed under Section 7(1) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 as Registrars of Local areas under their respective jurisdiction. It is noticed that in Municipalities having more than one Health Inspector difficulties are being experienced in implementing the above order. As there could only be one Registrar for a local body, doubts may arise regarding the appointment of Registrars in a Municipality/ Township where there are more than one Health Inspector.

2. Government have examined the matter in detail and order that in the case of Municipality/Township where the number of Health Inspectors exceeds one, the senior most Health Inspector will be authorised to exercise the duties and functions of the Registrars of the local areas under their respective jurisdiction.

Letter No. 1-2(c) 74/VS(RA), dated 9th October, 1976 of the Assistant Registrar General.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths – Delay in Registration – Clarification – regarding.

Kindly refer to your office letter No. VSI-45381/72, dated the 24th October, 1972 on the subject noted above. The matter was referred to the Union Ministry of Law and Clarification received from them is reproduced below for your information and guidance.

“Rule 10(3) as well as S.13 (3) provide that any birth or death which has not been registered within one year of its occurrence, shall be registered only on an order by a Magistrate of specified class and payment of specified fee. It is significant that while sub-section (1) and (2) of S. 13 speaks of information as to birth or death being given, sub-section (3) speaks of registration within the specified period. The word “registration” has not been defined in the Act S.11 provides for the manner in which it is to be done. Once the said action is complete, it can be said that birth or death has been registered. Mere filling the relevant columns without signature of the informant and of the Registrar will not amount to registration under S.11, and therefore it cannot be said that birth or death has been registered for the purpose of sub section (3) of S.13. The provision contained in S.13(2) makes distinction between the giving of information and the registration and requires written permission of prescribed authority before the occurrence is registered. As stated above, if the registration process has not been completed within one year, the order of the District Magistrate will be required under Sub-Section (3). Neither the Act nor the Rules provide for any provisional written permission from the District Registrar. (This was with reference to a suggestion of Registrar General’s Office that on the basis of such a provisional written permission, the local Registrar may be allowed to enter various details of the event in the register, except signatures). S. 13(2) of the Act as well as rule 10(2) of the Rule envisage one type of written permission from the prescribed authority. If the registration process has not been completed, rule 10(3) will be attracted. Amendment of rule 10(2) will not be of any help in view of the provisions contained in Sub-section (3) of S. 13 of the Act. Remedy lies either in quick disposal of the case by the prescribed authority under S. 13(2) or suitable amendment of the Act.”

CIRCULAR J. 2461

No.B1-29876/75

REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS OCCURRED PRIOR TO THE
ENFORCEMENT OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND
DEATHS ACT 1969-REGARDING.

Copy to the Government of India letter No. 1-2(c) 73/VS (RA) dated 28-10-1976 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of the letter

Sub:- Registration of Vital events occurred prior to the enforcement of Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 – regarding.

I continuation of this Office letter of even number dated the 1st April 1976 on the above subject, I am to say that after consultation with the Law Ministry, this Office has come to the conclusion that provision of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act of 1886 to register events which occurred prior to coming into force of the Act of 1969, are not of much avail. The parties concerned have to be advised to resort to alternate procedures like affidavits to establish their date of birth etc.

No. B1. 29876/75

REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS OCCURRED PRIOR TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT, 1969-REG

Copy to the Government of India letter No. 1-2(c) 75/VS (R-A) dated 5-11-1976 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

COPY OF THE LETTER

Sub:- Registration of Vital events occurred prior to the enforcement of Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 – regarding.

There have been enquiries from some states and union territories notably Kerala, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh. Goa and Chandigarh whether registration of Vital event that occurred prior to enforcement of the 1969 Act is possible under Section 13 of the 1969 Act. It has been clarified by the Ministry of Law (Department of Legal Affairs) that the events which have occurred prior to the coming into force of Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 cannot now be registered under section 13 of this Act. It is therefore requested that this may be noted as the final legal opinion of the Central Government. The parties concerned may, therefore, be advised to resort to alternate procedures like affidavits to establish the date of birth etc.

CIRCULAR J. 2496

No. L. Dis. 60999/75/b1

REPORT OF DEATH OF INDIAN NATIONAL ON ABROAD SAILING VESSEL REGISTRATION OF DEATH – REGARDING.

Copy of the letter No. 1-2(c) 76-VS (R4) Vol. 1 dated 11-11-1976 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of the letter

Sub:- Report of death of Indian national on abroad sailing vessel-Registration of death – reg.

I am to refer to your letter No. B1-60999/76 (ii) dated 22-10-1976 on the subject cited above and to say that registration of death on the basis of a report from Director General of Shipping does not fall in the same category as event that occurs on land, in which case the Act casts duty on specified persons to report the event within specified period. Therefore Section 13 is not attracted in the case of report received from Director General of Shipping and as such, question of obtaining permission of First Class Magistrate and Realisation of late fee does not arise.

No. L. Dis. 50362/76/B1

ENTERING THE NAME IN THE BIRTH REGISTER REGARDING

Copy of letter No. L. Dis. 50362/76/B1/dated 8-12-1976 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

COPY OF LETTER

Sub:- Entering of name in the Birth register – regarding.

Ref:- 1. Your letter No. H4-6890/76/dated 6-8-1976 (missend to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum)

2. Letter No.Vs-20164/76/Essd dt. 10-8-1976 of the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum

With reference to your letter first cited I may inform you that name can be entered in the case of births registered prior to 1/4/1970 as per relevant rules.

CIRCULAR J. 2459

No. L. Dis.14626/

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS – ISSUE OF EXTRACTS FOR GOVERNMENTAL PURPOSES – CLARIFICATION ISSUED.

Copy of the letter No. 14626/75/B1/dated 11-12-1976 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths – issue of Extracts for Governmental purposes – Clarification issued.

Ref:- Letter No. 1-2 (c)76-VS(RA) Vol.I dt 15-10-76 of Senior Research Officer, Registrar General's Office, New Delhi.

In this office letter No. L. Dis. 50082/72/VSI dated 5-12-72 addressed to all District Registers of Births and Deaths it has been clarified that extracts from the Births and Deaths registers can be issued free of cost for Departmental purpose. In this office letter No. L. Dis 8134/RED 1 dated 6-3-1974 it has been further clarified that the concession given to the informants under Sec. 12 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 has been extended to Departmental purposes also and therefore there is no need to use stamp paper.

In a particular case, it was become necessary to reconsider the clarification already issued in the matter and hence the matter was referred to the Registrar General, India, New Delhi who had obtained a clarification in the matter from the Union Law Ministry.

As clarified by the Union Law Ministry, if extract is issued under Sec. 17 of the Act it would be necessary to charge the prescribed fee from the Department for giving extracts duly certified by the Registrar or the authorised person . But, if any information's from the Births and Deaths records are required by any Government Department there should not be any legal difficulty in furnishing such an information informally to the Department.

In the light of the clarification of the Union Law Ministry, the clarification issued in this office letters L. Dis. 50082/72/VS 1 dated 5-12-1972 and L. Dis. 8134/74/RBD 1 dated 6-3-1974 are hereby cancelled.

CIRCULAR J. 2460

No. L. Dis. 65146/76/B1.

Issued of Birth/Death Extract under section 12 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 – reg.

Copy of the letter No. 65146/76/B1 dated 17-12-1976 is extracted below.

COPY OF LETTER

Sub:- Issue of birth/death extract under Section 12 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 contemplates giving of extract free of charge to the person giving information under Section 8 or Section 9 thereof. The provision of this Section are, therefore, not applicable in relation to the Section 13. The extracts, free of charge therefore cannot be given to the persons giving information to the Registrar under section 13 of the Act.

This clarification is being given to affirm the interpretation taken by some states already and in particular, Madhya Pradesh.

CIRCULAR J. 2522

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES-

DECISION OF THE STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE – FOLLOW

UP ACTION NOTIFICATION PUBLICATION OF .

Copy of Government letter No. 60144/C4/72/LA & SWD/dated 9-3-1977 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

COPY OF THE LETTER

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths of Scheduled Tribes Decision of the State Advisory Committee – Follow up action –Notification publication of.

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

AND SOCIAL WELFARE (C) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

S.R.O. No. 253/77 In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) of Sec. 8 of the Registration of Births and Deaths, Act, 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969), the Government of Kerala hereby appoint the following Officers having jurisdiction over the local area to act as informants of vital events (Births and Deaths) occurring among the scheduled tribes in Tribal areas within the State namely:-

- (1) Village Extension Officers of the National Extension service Blocks.
- (2) Family planning Health Assistants.
- (3) Auxiliary Nurse cum Midwives working under the Family Planning Programmes.

(By Order of the Governor)
N. GOPALAKRISHNAN NAIR,
Special Secretary.

Explanatory Note: (This note does not form part of the notification but is intended to indicate its general purport)

The State Advisory Committee meeting held on 26-5-1972 at Cannanore have remarked that as the registration of births of scheduled Tribes are not recorded properly at present, it is found difficult to produce proof of their age required for various purposes that the Taluk Welfare Inspectors may be authorised to register the births among the tribes. In view of practical difficulties, it was considered not feasible to appoint the Taluk Welfare Inspectors as Registrars for the purpose. The Director of Panchayats/Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths has suggested to entrust the Village staff, Forest Guards, Taluk Welfare Inspectors, Village Extension Officers and Family planning Field staff having jurisdiction over the local area to collect the information of vital events occurring in the tribal areas and to transmit the information to the concerned Registrar within the specified time under Section 8(4) of and Section 8(2) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. Government have decided to empower the Village Extension Officers of National Extension Service Blocks, the family planning Health Assistants and the Auxiliary Nurse cum Midwives working under the family planning programme to act as informants of vital events occurring among the Schedule Tribes in the Tribal areas. This notification is intended to achieve the above purpose.

CIRCULAR J. 2568

Registration of births and deaths act, 1969 – issue of extracts under section 12 of the act instruction issued.

Copy of the Circular No. L. Dis. 24023/77/B1 dated 30-4-1977 is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

COPY OF CIRCULAR

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 – Issue of extracted under section 12 of the Act- Instructions issued.

Ref:- Decision No. 1 of the Inter Department Committee on Vital Statistics held on 11-12-1969.

As per the provisions contained under Section 12 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 it is mandatory on the part of the Registrars to issue an extract of birth or death to the informant free of cost as soon as the registration is over. Prescribing a time limit for issue of birth certificate would be contrary to the provision of the Act. However, all concerned should see that time for the issue of such extracts should not exceed three days.

CIRCULAR J, 2593

B1 – 179910/77

Amendment to Rule 15 – Periodicals sending of

Copy of the letter No B1 – 179910/77 date 7-1977 from the Director of Panchayats is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

COPY OF LETTER

Sub:- Amendment to Rule 15 – Periodicals sending of.

Ref:- G. O. MS. No. 56/77/LA & SWD/dated 17-2-1977.

As per the G.O cited, Rule 15 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rule 1970, has been amended and three new form viz. 15-A, 15-B and 15-C introduced . According to this every registrar shall send to the additional Chief Registrar (Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum) monthly returns, in the above forms on or before the 5th of each month of events registered in the month preceding. Even after this amendment some registrars are continuing to send the returns in the old forms. It is also noticed that there is no uniformity in the size of the cards that are send. This makes compilation difficult. These question were discussed at the meeting of the inter- Departmental conference.

In the light of the discussion held the following orders are issued.

1. The returns as per the amended forms in 15A, 15B and 15C will be insisted with effect from 1-8-1977. All executive Officers should get sufficient number of cards printed before that date. In case this is not possible the card system should be followed at the earliest.
2. The service unpaid system will be discontinued from 1-8-1977. Hence for the postage charges of cards send (Periodicals) be born by the respective registration unit.

3. The periodicals sent to the Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics in form 15A, 15B, and 15C should be of uniform size. The Registration will get form printed in the sizes of 15cm length and 11cm length.

4. For the purpose of easy identification, cards in the following colours should be used by the Registrars for sending the returns.

Birth card	White
Death card	Light yellow
Still birth card	Light pink

The Registrar are requested to take urgent steps to print the card and to send the periodicals as per the amended rules from 1-8-1977. The receipt of the communication may please be acknowledged.

CIRCULAR J. 2594

B1/44198/77

ALTERTION OF DATE OF BIRTH AND NAME IN THE REGISTER – ISSUE OF EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS – VERIFICATION OF RECORDS BY THE OFFICERS OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT – ACCORDED SANCTION AND ORDERS ISSUED.

Copy of Circular No. B1-44198/77/dated 20-8-1977 is extracted below for the information all concerned.

Copy of Circular

Sub:- Alteration of date of birth and name in the Register – Issue of extract from the Register of the Births and Deaths –Verification of records by the Officers of Education Department – Accorded sanction and orders issued.

Ref:- D.O. NO. TXE 2 – 15987/77/ dated 25-7-1977 of the commissioner for Government Examinations Kerala State, Trivandrum – 14.

According to the provisions of the Kerala Education Act and Rules issued there under, Commissioner for Government Examinations is authorised to sanction of date of Births in the School records and qualification certificates on the basis of the satisfactory evidence. The extract from the Register of Births and Deaths/Certificate of Birth issued by the Registrar is the main documentary evidence that is usually accepted. But it is complained by the Commissioner for Government Examinations that in many certificates of Births produced by the applicants certain columns of the certificates relating to important details such as date of registration, registration No. etc are not filled up. So this necessitates further verification of the genuineness of such certificate.

In order to avoid such complaint, the Registrars are requested to see that all columns are duly filled up in the certificate issued by him under Section 17 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

There should not be any correction or overwriting is the certificates. They are also requested to give all facilities to the Departmental Officers of the Education

Department to peruse the births and deaths registers kept in the registration offices when they visit the registration unit for verification.

CIRCULAR J. 2595

No. B1-44300/77

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS – APPOINTMENT OF SUB REGISTRARS –
PERMISSIVE SANCTION – ORDERS ISSUED.

Copy of order No. B1-44300/77/dated 1.9.1977 from the Director of Panchayats is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

COPY OF THE ORDER

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths – appointment of sub registrars – permissive sanction – orders issued.

With the introduction of Common Service to the employees of Panchayats they are subject to frequent transfer. As a result a Sub Registrar appointed for Panchayat when transferred will have to obtain fresh sanction from Chief Registrar to work as Sub-Registrars in his new station. So also sanction will have to be obtained for the appointment of a substitute as. Sub-registrar. Obtaining individual sanction for each and every case therefore causes unnecessary delay causing inconvenience to the public.

In the circumstances sanction is accorded to all Registrar of births and deaths in Panchayats for appointing either the Manager or the Head Clerk of the respective Panchayats as Sub. Registrar under Section 7(5) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 assigning all the powers vested with the Registrars except the power under Section 15, 17, 24, and 25 of said Act and the rules thereunder subject to the control, supervision and restriction imposed on him by the Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Panchayat.

CIRCULAR J. 2611

NOTIFICATION NO. B1-4847/77 DATED 1.10.1977 OF THE CHIEF
REGISTRAR/DIRECTOR OF PANCHAYATS IS EXTRACTED BELOW FOR THE
INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED.

DEPARTMENT OF PANCHAYAT

NOTIFICATION

No. B1 – 4847/77

Dated,

Trivandrum, 1.10.1977.

Director of Panchayats by virtue of the powers vested in him under Section 24(1) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (No. 18 of 1969) the Director of Panchayats and Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths in super session of the notification No. VS. 30861/70 dated 2.10.1970 published in Kerala Gazette No. 43 dated 27.10.1970 hereby authorise the officers mentioned in column 1 of the schedule below to compound offences taking place in their respective jurisdiction

described in column 2 thereof and punishable under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (No. 18 of 1969) subject to the conditions laid down under rule 17(1) and 17(2) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rule 1970.

SCHEDULE

Officers authorised to compound offences	Jurisdiction of the Officer
1	2
1. Executive Officer/Registrar of Births and Deaths of Panchayats.	The respective Panchayat areas to which they are appointed as Executive Officer/Registrar of Births and Deaths.
2. Executive Officer/Registrar of Births and Deaths, Cantonment Board, Cannanore.	Cantonment area Cannanore.
3. Health Inspector/Registrar of Births and Deaths, Township, Guruvayur.	Township area of Guruvayur.
4. Health Inspector/ Registrar of Births and Deaths, Municipalities.	The respective municipal areas to which they are appointed as Health Inspector/Registrar of Births and Deaths.
5. Health Officer of Municipal Corporations/Registers of Births and Deaths	Respective Municipal Corporation areas to which they are appointed as Health Officers/Registrar of Births and Deaths

II

B1-4847/77

By virtue of the power vested in him under Section 25 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (No. 18 of 1969) the Director of Panchayats/Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths is super session of the notification issued as No. Vs. 30861/70/dated 2.10.1970 published in government Gazette NNo.43 dated 27.10.1970 do hereby authorise the Officers mentioned in column 1 of the Scheduled below to institute prosecution of Offences taking place in their respective areas mentioned in Column 2 thereof and punishable under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (o of 18 1969)

SCHEDULE

Name of officers	Area for which the officers mentioned inn column 1 are appointed.
1	2
1. Executive Officer/Registrar of Births and Deaths of Panchayats.	The respective Panchayat areas to which they are appointed as Executive Officer/Registrar of Births and Deaths.

2. Executive Officer/Registrar of Cantonment area Cannanore.
Births and Deaths, Cantonment
Board, Cannanore.
3. Health Inspector/Registrar of Township area of Guruvayur.
Births and Deaths, Township,
Guruvayur.

- | | |
|---|--|
| | Respective municipal areas to which |
| 4. Health Inspector/ Registrar of Births and Deaths, Municipalities. | they are appointed as Health
Inspector/Registrar of Births and
Deaths. |
| 5. Health Officer/Registers of Births and Deaths Municipal Corporations | Respective Municipal Corporation areas
to which they are appointed as Health
Officers/Registrar of Births and Deaths |

Explanatory Note

The above Notification is intended to empower the Registrars of births and deaths to Act upon the powers U/s 24 and 25 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (No. 18 of 69)

*Sd/
Director of Panchayats/
Chief Registrar.*

No. L. Dis. 69105/77/B1

CIRCULAR J. 2618

CHANGE OF NAME IN BIRTH/DEATH REGISTERS

Copy of letter No. i(2) (c) 75/VS/RA Vol. III dated 21-11-1977 of the Government of India is extracted below for the information of all concerned.

Copy of the letter

Sub:- Change of name birth/death registers.

In connection with a query raised by the Chief Registrar of Chandigarh (U.T) regarding change of name in birth/death register, this office sought clarification from the Union Law Ministry on the following points:

- (i) Whether correction or cancellation of entries in birth/death registers under Section 15 of the Act also covers change of name.
- (ii) Whether Registrar is competent to effect correction involving change of name in respect of birth/death in respect of events occurred and registered prior to the enforcement of the 1969 Act.

Clarification of the Union Ministry on above points are enclosed for your information and guidance.

**MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DEPARTMENT OF
LEGAL AFFAIRS) ADVICE (A) SECTION**

The question of change of name may be viewed from two angles. The first is that there may be some clerical error in writing the name in the Register, for example, Ram Math – might have been written by oversight, as Ram Ial or the word “chandra” might have been written as “Chander”. The correction of the name under Section 15 of the Act, similarly, the name might have been fraudulently or improperly entered in the register. This would also fall under Section 15. The second aspect would cover such cases where a person changes his name and thereafter makes a request for the change of the name in the register also. Such a contingency is obviously not covered under Section 15 of the Act.

3. The name is one of the various entries prescribed in the register. So, the change of name should, therefore be considered in the light of the aforesaid observations.

CIRCULAR NO. J. 2756

B1-11778/78.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND DEATHS ACT, 1969 –
CLARIFICATION – REGARDING

Copy of Circular No. B1-11778/78/dated 15-2-1989 is extracted below for information of all concerned.

Copy of Circular

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969- Clarification regarding delayed registration – under Section 13(3) and the corresponding State Rule 10(3) etc.

Ref:- 1. Letter No. 1-2 (C)/75-VS (RA) Vol. I dated 27-2-1978 and 1-1-1979 of the Registrar General of India.

2. This Office Circular No. B1-29876/75/Dated 24-10-1975.

The Registrar General of India vide his letter cited has informed that the matter was again taken up with the Union Law Ministry, considering the difficulties being experienced by the public. As a result, the Union Law Ministry have reconsidered the question of delayed registration and are now of the view that the Births and Deaths events which occurred prior to the enforcement of the Act can be registered under Section 13 of the present Act which provides for the delayed registration of such events. Moreover, it has also been informed that it may not be proper to issue any guide lines which may have the effect of circumscribing or limiting the discretion of a Magistrate. At the same time, the Magistrate is expected to pass a judicial order according to the facts of each case on its own merits.

In the circumstances all the concerned are the informed that the events which occurred prior to the enforcement of the Registration of Births and Deaths

Act 1969 and left unregistered can also be registered can also be registered now under Section 13(3) of the Act. In other words, the vents occurred prior to 1-4-1970 and left unregistered can be registered now as per Rule 10(3) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970.

CIRCULAR J. 2865

No. B1-74896/78.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS –REGISTARTION OF DEATHS WHEN THE DATE OF DEATH IS NOT KNOWN/-CLARIFICATION REGARDING.

Copy of Circular No. B1-74896/78 dated 10-8-1979 of Director of Panchayat is extracted below for information of all concerned.

Copy of the Circular

Sub:- Registration of births and deaths- Registration of deaths when date of death is now known clarification regarding.

Ref:- Letter No. 1-2 (c) 75-VS (RA) Vol. I dated 14-6-1979 from the Registrar General, India.

Recording the exact date of event in the birth and death registers is an important factor in the registration of vital events. On certain occasions, the registrar feels confusion to record the exact date of event, especially in the case of dead bodies found deserted in public places. Recently in a particular case the Medical Officer has stated in his postmortem certificate that the death might have occurred between 13-7-1978 to 20-7-1978. But the Registrar could not record the exact date of event in the case and so he requested for clarification. The clarification received from Registrar General of India on the subject is as follows:-

"Under section 8 of the registration of births and deaths Act, 1969 the information that is given by the informant according to the best of their knowledge is to be registered by the Registrar appointed under the Act. Therefore, whatever is the information that is given may be recorded in the register as the exact date of death is not available.

CIRCULAR NO. J. 2877

REGISTRATION OF BRITHS AND DEATHS ACT
NOTIFICATION REGARDING.

Copy of G. O. Ms. No. 233/79/dated 5-10-1979 from Local Administration and Social Welfare (c) Department is extracted below for information of all concerned.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

G. O. (Ms.) No. 233/79

Dated, Trivandrum 5th October, 1979.

S.R.O. No. 1197/79-Under Clause (iii) of Sub section (i) of Section 10 of the Registration of Births and Death Act, 1969(Central Act 18 of 1969), the

Government of Kerala hereby specify pastors of Churches as notifiers of Births & Deaths events occurring within their respective parishes and the concerned Registrar of Births and events in cases of dead bodies attended to by them to the concerned Registrar of Births and Deaths within the time limit prescribed under the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970.

By Order of the Governor,

S.KRISHNA KUMAR

Secretary

CIRCULAR J. 3069

B1. 43494/79

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS-DECISION NO.6

TAKEN AT THE SEMINAR HELD AT TRICHUR-FOLLOW UP ACTION

Copy of Government letter No.11608/79/Food dated 11-2-1980 from Special Secretary to Government Food (B) Department, Trivandrum addressed to the Director of Panchayats is extracted below for information of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Sub:- Registration of births and deaths-Decision No.6 taken at the Seminar held at Trichur- Follow up action.

Ref:- Your letter No. B1. 43494/79 dated 3-11-1979.

I am directed to invite a reference to the letter cited and to information you that the Director of Civil Supplies, Board of Revenue has already issued circular instructions to the District Collectors, District Supply Officers and Taluk Supply Officers/City Rationing Officers that the production of birth certificate should be insisted on in the case of addition of unit for children in ration cards. A copy of the circular No. 4/80 dated 11-1-1980 is given below for reference.

Copy of Circular No.4/80 (No.(CS)A4.53988/78) dated 11-1-1980 from the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) Trivandrum.

Sub:-Registration of births and deaths-Decision of the Seminar held at Trichur held-Followup action- regarding.

Ref:-Govt.No. 11608/B1/79/Food dated 6-12-1979.

In pursuance of a decision taken at the Seminar at Trichur on 6-1-1979 with a view to help to a certain extent for a mass registration of the births throughout the State, the Director of panchayats and Chief Registrar of Birth and Deaths, Trivandrum had requested Government to make necessary amendments to the K.R.O. 1966 for the production of birth certificate so as to supply ration to Children.

The Board has therefore considered the suggestion in detail and directs that the production of Birth Certificate may be insisted on in the case of addition of Units for children in ration cards.

The receipt of this circular should be acknowledged by return by the District Supply Officers.

CIRCULAR J

No.B1-62542/79

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS- MACHINERY TO DETECT UNREGISTERED EVENTS-DECISION OF THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE IN-STRUCTIONS ISSUED

Copy of Circular No:B1.62542/79 dated 20-3-1980 of the Director of the panchayats is extracted below for information of all concerned.

Copy of circular

Sub;- Registration of Birth and Deaths-Machinery to detect unregistered events-Decision of the Interdepartmental Committee-Instructions issued-

In order to achieve cent per cent registration of vital events in the years to come the Interdepartmental Committee on Vital statistics held on 28-3-1979 decided that a separate machinery should be constituted to detect unregistered events of births and deaths.

On the basis of decision, the Director of Municipalities, Health Services instructed their field staff to detect unregistered events and report it to the local Registrars.

Field staff of panchayat could make their contribution better than anybody in the matter. they should detect unregistered events of births and death when they go out for their normal field works and report such events to the concerned Registrars.

The Registrars on getting such information should contact the head of the household and then only register the events after ascertaining the genuineness of the events.

The births and deaths occurred in the household for the past one year preceding the date of visit of the house need be covered by the field staff.

The Executive Officers should take immediate action in the matter and report compliance.

CIRCULAR J. 3091

No.B1. 34764/79

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS-RECOMMENDATION OF THE SEMINAR ON BIRTHS AND DEATHS HELD ON 6-1-1979 AT TRICHUR-ACCEPTED-ORDERS ISSUED

Copy of G.O.Rt. 2136/80/LA&SWD dated 5-7-1980 from Government of Kerala, Local Administration and Social Welfare (C) Department is extracted below for information of all concerned.

Copy of G. O.

Sub: Registration of Births and Deaths-Recommendation of the Seminar on Births and Deaths held on 6-1-1976 at Trichur-Accepted-orders issued.

Read: Letter No.B1-3476/79 dated 18-2-1980 from the Director of panchayats.

The Births and Deaths Seminar held on 6-1-1979 at Trichur has decided that the employees, who by their honest efforts bring the defaulters (people who do not register vital events of births and deaths) to book deserves recognition and encouragement. For this purpose the Seminar had recommended that outstanding work in this direction deserves incentive awards. The director of panchayats in this letter referred to above has suggested that it is possible to award a "Good Service Entry" to those employees who detect at least 50 cases per year.

2. Government are pleased to accept the suggestion of the Director of panchayats and order that those employees of the panchayats, municipalities and corporations who detect at least 50 case of defaulters per year will be awarded "Good Service Entry".

NOTIFICATION UNDER. 18 (3) SPECIFYING TALUK PANCHAYAT OFFICERS

(Published in Kerala Gazette No. 8 dated 24th February 1981)

NOTIFICATION

G.O. Ms.No. 218/81/LA&SWD

Dated,

Trivandrum 7th December, 1971

SRO.No. 96/82- Under Clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of S.10 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969), the Government of Kerala hereby specify the Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives in the field, Basic Health Workers, Health Assistants and the Family Welfare Health Assistants of the Health Services Department as persons to notify birth or death or both which occurs in the areas under their respective jurisdiction coming to their notice to the concerned Registrar of Births and Deaths through the Officers under whom they are working.

CIRCULAR J 3372

No. B1-14291/80

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND DEATH DELEGATION OF POWERS

TO TALUK PANCHAYAT OFFICERS-NOTIFICATION-REGARDING

G.O. (Ms) No. 23/81/LA&SW (C) Department, dated 29th February 1982 is extracted below for information of all concerned.

Copy of Government Notification

S.R.O. No. 245/82-In exercise of the powers conferred by sub Section (2) of Section 17 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969), read with sub rule (2) of rule 14 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 the Government of Kerala hereby authorise the Taluk panchayat officers to issue extracts relating to Births and Deaths within their respective jurisdiction.

Explanatory Note

(This does not form part of the Notification but is intended to indicate its general purport)

Government vice G.O. (Ms) 104/80/LA&SWD, dated 5th May 1980 have delegated certain powers of the Taluk panchayat Officers which include the powers with regard to keeping of Births and Deaths registers and related records and issue of certificates under section 17 of the Act, 1969. Government in their notification No.G.O.(Ms) No. 14/81/LA&SWA dated 20th January 1981 and published as S.R.O. No. 225/81 in the Kerala Gazette No. 8 dated February 1981 authorised the Taluk panchayat Officers to keep the register of Births and Deaths and forms relating to the entries therein under safe custody. It has therefore become necessary to Taluk panchayat Officers as officers authorised to issue of extracts under Section 17 of the Act. This is intended to achieve the above object.

CIRCULAR J. 3385

KERALA-BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION-SEARCH FEES EXTRACT FEES ETCREGARDING

Copy of Circular No, B1. 2570/82, dated 10th May 1982 of the Director of panchayats is extracted below for information of all concerned.

സൂചന: ഏറനാട് താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസറുടെ 11.1.1982 ലെ എ. 198/82-ാം നമ്പർ കത്ത്.

1969 ലെ ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ടിലെ 17-ാം വകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് ജനന മരണ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകുമ്പോൾ തെരച്ചിൽ ഫീസ്, പകർപ്പ് ഫീസ് മുതലായവ വസൂലാക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ചില എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഓഫീസർമാർ/രജിസ്ട്രാറൻമാർ പ്രസ്തുത ഫീസ് 065(ജെ)1 വി.എസ്. എന്ന ഹെഡിൽ ചെല്ലാൻ അടച്ചുവരുമ്പോൾ കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ 4.10.1978 ലെ ജി.ഒ.(എം.എസ്) 237/78/എൽ.എ.ആന്റ് എസ്.ഡബ്ല്യു.ഡി.ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം 1970 ലെ കേരള ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമത്തിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതി അനുസരിച്ച് ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമപ്രകാരമുള്ള എല്ലാ വരുമാനവും (തെരച്ചിൽ ഫീസ്, പകർപ്പ് ഫീസ് മുതലായവ) അതാതു പഞ്ചായത്തു ഫണ്ടിലാണ് അടക്കേണ്ടതെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു.

ആയതിനാൽ ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ വരുമാനവും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിൽ (ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പഞ്ചായത്തിലോ, മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലോ) അടക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു വെക്കുകയും, റൂൾ 10(4) ൽ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട പ്രകാരം 10-ാം ഫാറത്തിൽ ഇത് സംബന്ധിച്ച കണക്കുകൾ വെച്ച് പോരേണ്ടതും ഈ രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ പരിശോധന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഇടക്കിടയ്ക്ക് പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

CIRCULAR J. 95

B1-40411/81

BIRTHS AND DEATHS- CIVIL REGISTRATION-DISTRICT LEVEL

Co-ordination committees- constituted-orders issued

Copy of G.O. (Ms) No.160/82/LA&SWD, dated 20th September 1982 of the Local Administration and Social Welfare (C) Department is extracted below for information of all concerned.

Copy of G.O.

Read: Letter No. B1-40411/81, dated 30th September 1981 from the Director of panchayats.

1. The District Registrar (District Panchayat Officer) Convener
2. The District Medical Officer, Health Services
3. The District Statistical Bureau of
Economics and Statistical (Additional District Registrars) } Members

The District Registrar of Births and Deaths (District Panchayat Officers) will be the convener of the co-ordination committee. The committee will meet every quarter of the year and review the programmes of the Civil Registration and send the proceedings to the Chief Registrar of births and Deaths, the Additional Chief registrar of Births and Deaths, and the concerned members of the committee.

Office of the Director of Panchayats,
Trivandrum, dated 2-10-1982.

Ref:-Letter No.1/1/82-VS (cord) dated 8-9-1982 of the registrar general of India.

As per Section 15 of the registration of Birth and Act 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969) it is described that if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar that any entry of a 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 be, 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.

Now vide letter No. 1/1/32-VS (cord) dated 8-9-1982, the Registrar General in consultation with the Union Law Ministry, has clarified that any change in birth register, by adding Father's and Mother's name along with the name of child and husband's name along with wife's name cannot be made.

Hence all Registrars of Birth and Death are directed not to make any change in the Birth and Death Register if it is otherwise in order and not to send proposals to this office requesting sanction.

sd/-
for Director of Panchayats/
Chief Registrar

CIRCULAR

Office of the Director of Panchayats,
Trivandrum, Dated: 19-3-1983

No. B1-580/83

Sub:- Registration of Births and Deaths-issue of free extracts under section 2 of the Births and Deaths Acts 1969 (Rule9)

Ref:-Decision No. IX of the Inter Departmental Committee held on 5-10-82.

As per Section 12 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 it is stated that Registrar shall as soon as the registration is completed give free of charge to the person who given information under Section 8 or 9 an extract of the prescribed particulars under his hand from the register relating to such birth or death. Now-a-days certain doubts have been arisen among the District Registrars whether the above section is applicable to the persons who register the events under Section 13 of the Births and Deaths Act 1969.

The Registrar General of India with consultation of the Central Law Ministry has informed that the extracts free of charge cannot be given to the persons who register the events under Section 13 of the Act.

The Inter Departmental Committee held on 5-10-82 discussed the matter in detail and decided to implement the above clarification of the Registrar General of India.

Hence all Registrars of Births and Deaths are strictly directed not to issue free extracts to the persons who gives information vide Section 13 of the Births and Deaths Act 1969.

sd/-

M.Subbayyan,

Director of Panchayats/Chief
Registrar of Births and Deaths.

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടററഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
തീയതി 7.4.1983.

ബി1 4560/83

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം: ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ - ആക്ടിലെ സെക്ഷൻ 17 അനുസരിച്ച് ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ നൽകുവാൻ തെരുവിൽ ഫീസും പകർപ്പ് ഫീസും വസൂലാക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്-

1969 ലെ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ടിലെ സെക്ഷൻ 17 അനുസരിച്ച് രജിസ്റ്ററുകളുടെ പകർപ്പ് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ തെരുവിൽ നടത്തുന്ന ഓരോ വർഷത്തേക്കും ഓരോ രൂപ ക്രമത്തിൽ പകർപ്പ് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നവരിൽ നിന്നും ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതും പകർപ്പ് ഫീസായി ഒരു രൂപയും ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

എന്നാൽ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർ ജനറലിന്റെ വിശദീകരണം അനുസരിച്ച് ഹരിജിക്കാരൻ സംഭവം നടന്ന തീയതിയും മാസവും വർഷവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത തീയതിയും വ്യക്തമായി ഹരിജിയിൽ പാഞ്ഞിരുന്നാൽ

അങ്ങനെയുള്ളവയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റു നൽകുമ്പോൾ ഹരിജിക്കാരനിൽ നിന്നും തെരച്ചിൽ ഫീസ് ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. പകർപ്പ് ഫീസ് മാത്രം ഈടാക്കിയാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്.

ഇതു എല്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരുടെയും ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

ആയതിനാൽ എല്ലാ താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാരും കമ്മീഷണർമാരും ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകുമ്പോൾ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ രീതിയിൽ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടിചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ.

CIRCULAR J. 94

B1-40411/81

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND DEATH- CIVIL REGISTRATION DISTRICT LEVEL CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE-NOMINATION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT AS A MEMBER AND DISTRICT AS A MEMBER AND DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER AS CHAIRMAN- ORDERS.

Copy of G.O.(Ms) NO. 45/83/LA and SWD, dated 19th April 1983 of Local administration and Social Welfare (D) department is extracted below for information of all concerned.

Read:- Letter No.B1 40411/81, dated 2nd December 1982 from the Director of Panchayats.

As per G.O.(Ms)No.160/82/LA&SWD dated 20th September 1982 orders have been issued to constitute the District Level Co-ordination committee to review the Civil Registration Programme of the District. In the said Committee the District Panchayat Officer/District Registrar the Convener and District Medical Officer/ Health Services, and district Statistical Officer/Additional District Registrar, Economics and Statistics are the members.

2. The inter-departmental committee on Births and Deaths held on 5th October 1982 has resolved to request Government to include one representative of Municipal Commissioners of the District nominated by the Director of Municipal Administration in the District co-ordination committee of Births and Deaths. It has also been resolved to nominate the District Medical Officer as the Chairman of the Committee in each District.

3. Government have examined the proposal in details and order that the representative of the Municipal Commissioners of the District nominated by the Director of Municipal Administration will also be included as a member to the District level co-ordination Committee and the District Medical Officer will function as the Chairman of the District Level Co-ordination Committee.

CIRCULAR J. 349

ALLEPPEY MUNICIPALITY-REGISTRATION OF BIRTH AND DEATH CORRECTION OF NAME IN BIRTH REGISTRAR-REGDING.

Copy of letter No. b1-19535/84, dated 23rd May 1984 from the Director of Panchayats, Trivandrum addressed to the Commissioner Alleppey is extracted below for information of all concerned.

Copy of letter

Ref:- 1. This office circular No. E1-82255/82, dated 2nd December 1982.

2. This officer Circular No.B1-9149/81, dated 7th March 1984.

3. Your letter No. H4-1505/84, dated 22nd March 1984.

In inviting your attention to the reference cited, I may inform you that as per the instruction received from the Registrar General of India, vide this office letter 1st cited all Registrars of Births and Deaths have been strictly directed not to make any changed in Births and Deaths registers kept by them if it is otherwise in order. But again o the basis of further clarification received from the Registers kept by the Registers kept by them if it id otherwise in order. But again on the basis of further clarification received from the Registrar General of India, the Registrar, Alleppey Municipality was directed to take further action in the matter as per the provisions under Section 15 of the Births and Death Act, 1969.

The views of Registrar General of India with regard to Section 15 of the Births and Death Act, 1969 is that if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Register that any entry made in Birth and Death Register is erroneous in form or substance or has been fraudulently or improperly made, he may correct the error or cancel the entry in margin without any alteration to the original entry. In this connection you many note that the correction should be made in marginal and not in the original entry. The original entry and corrected entry should be seen side by side in the Register as well as in the certificate. More over the Registrar is competent to correct or cancel the entry. So in the present case the Registrar/Health Inspector is the competent authority to take suitable decision in the matter after conducting necessary enquiry as per Section 15 of the Birth and Death Act, 1969.

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടററഫീസ്,

തിരുവനന്തപുരം

തീയതി 1/2/1986

ബി1.67004/85/എൽ.ഡിസ്.

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം: ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും ജനങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച് പൊതുനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ.

സൂചന: ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ട് 8,13 വകുപ്പുകൾ

ജനന മരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നു കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ട് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്ക് ഒട്ടനവധി അപേക്ഷകൾ വന്നുകാണുന്നു. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പൊതു നിർദ്ദേശത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യകത വന്നിരിക്കുകയാൽ എല്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരുടെയും അറിയിലേക്കായി ഈ സർക്കുലർ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

ഒരു സംഭവവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് രണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കാറുണ്ട്. 1. താമസിച്ച് രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാൻ. 2. രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ചില വിദേശരാജ്യങ്ങൾ ജനന മരണ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ഹാജരാക്കണമെന്ന് നിർബന്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. മറ്റ് സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെയോ ജ്ഞാന സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെയോ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ നൽകിയാൽ ജനന-മരണ ദിവസങ്ങൾ അവിടെ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഇനത്തിൽ വരുന്ന ജനന മരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തവയുമാകാം. ഇതു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാതെ തന്നെയോ, രജിസ്റ്റർചെയ്തതും തന്നെ എക്സ്ട്രാക്ട് എടുക്കുന്ന നടപടിയിൽ നിന്ന് വിമുക്തമാക്കുന്നതിനു മാത്രം ഇപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിനു പ്രസക്തിയുള്ളൂ. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ട് 8-ാം വകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു സംഭവവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാൻ ഒരു പൗരൻ ബാധ്യസ്ഥനാണ്. അതിനാൽ, ഇപ്രകാരം ജനന മരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ നൽകുന്നത് രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുവേണ്ടിയാണെന്ന് ഉറപ്പുവരുത്തേണ്ടതും ഉണ്ട്. ജനന മരണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടില്ല എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ജനന/മരണം സംഭവിക്കാത്ത ഒരു യൂണിറ്റിൽ നിന്നും നൽകേണ്ടതില്ലല്ലോ. അതിനാൽ ജനന/മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫ്സറുടെയും റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫ്സറുടെയും അനുവാദത്തോടെ നടത്തേണ്ട കേസുകളിൽമാത്രമേ 'രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നടന്നിട്ടില്ല' എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകേണ്ടതുള്ളൂ. അതിനാൽ ഇപ്രകാരം നൽകുന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ മേലിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെയോ /മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റ്/ആർ.ഡി.യുടെയോ ആവശ്യത്തിനു മാത്രമായി നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. അപേക്ഷകൾ മേൽ ആവശ്യത്തിനു നേരിട്ട് അപേക്ഷ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ജനന-മരണങ്ങൾ പ്രസ്തുത യൂണിറ്റിൽ തന്നെയാണ് നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തിയ ശേഷമേ നൽകേണ്ടതുള്ളൂ. സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിൽ താമസിച്ചുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഇന്നിപ്പോൾ അധികാരിക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനാണ് പ്രസ്തുത സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് എന്നും പ്രത്യേകം കാണിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും അപ്രകാരമുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ 13-ാം വകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഫുസ് ഹൗസാക്കുന്നതിനു പുറമേ 24-ാം വകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഫൈനും ഹൗസാക്കുന്നതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

പഞ്ചായത്തു ഡയറക്ടർക്കുവേണ്ടി

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Registration of Births and deaths-Inter-Departmental Committee on Vital Statistics-Reconstitution orders issued.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (C) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt) No. 2208/86/LAD

Dated,

Thiruvananthapuram 22/07/1986

Read:- Letter No. D1-5806/83 dated 18/10/85 from the Director of Panchayats.

ORDER

A State Level Inter-Departmental Committee to co-ordinate the programme of implementation of the Births and deaths Act is functioning now. The Committee at its meeting held on 5-10-82 felt that events takes place in forest areas, tribal areas etc. are not registered property and promptly. It is, therefore suggested to reconstitute the existing Committee with a view to achieve sent prevent registration of events with a fool proof Machinery for condo nation.

2. Government accept the above suggestion and are pleased to reconstitute the Inter-departmental committee with the following member:-

1. Director of Panchayats.
2. Director of Health Service.
3. Director of Economics and statistics

4. Additional Director of Economics and statistics
5. Director of Municipal Administration
6. chief conservator of Forests
7. Director of Harijan welfare.
8. Director of Tribal welfare.
9. Inspector General of Public (Headquarters)

The Director of Panchayats will be the Convener of the Committee.

By Order of the Governor

M. Abdul Dathar,

Under Secretary

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടററഫീസ്,

തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 6/8/86

ബി1.40077/86

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം: ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും-ജനനം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലായെന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കു വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന: 1-2-1986-ലെ ബി. 1.67004/85-ാം നമ്പർ സർക്കുലർ പ്രകാരം ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സർക്കുലർ.

മേൽ സൂചന പ്രകാരമുള്ള സർക്കുലറിലേക്ക് എല്ലാ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരുടെയും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഓഫീസർമാരുടെയും ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ടി സർക്കുലറിൽ ജനന-മരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട അധികാരികളുടെ പക്കൽ നിന്നും ടി സംഭവങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുവാദത്തിനുവേണ്ടി മാത്രമേ ജനനമോ മരണമോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകാവൂ എന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഈ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ വിധവകളുടെ പെൺമക്കളുടെ വിവാഹാവശ്യത്തിനു ഗവൺമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും ഉള്ള ധനസഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ അനുഭവപ്പെടുന്നതായി പരാതികൾ വരുകയും ഈ വിഷയം നിയമസഭയിൽ ചർച്ചാവിഷയമാകുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ മേൽ സൂചന പ്രകാരമുള്ള സർക്കുലറിലെ നിർദ്ദേശത്തിന് ചെറിയ ഒരു വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തി.

‘ജനനം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല’ എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് വിധവകളുടെ വിവാഹാവശ്യത്തിനു ഗവൺമെന്റ് ധനസഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുകൂടി നൽകാവുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ എല്ലാ രജിസ്റ്റർമാരേയും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഓഫീസർമാരെയും അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

(ഒപ്പ്)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്കുവേണ്ടി/

(ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ ജനന-മരണം)

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Registration of Births and deaths-Inter Departmental Committee on Vital Statistics- Reconstituted Director of Census included-orders issued.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (C) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Rt) 3138/86/LAD

Dated, Trivandrum, 6th

October 80

Read:- 1. G.O.Rt.No. 2208/86/LAD dated 22/7/1986

2. Letter No. B1-5806/83 dated 9/9/1986 from the Director of Panchayats.

In the circumstance stated in the letter read as second paper above Government are pleased to nominate the Director of census also in the State level Inter Departmental Committee on Vital Statistics already constituted as per the Government Order read as first paper above.

2. The Director of Panchayats will be the Convener and Chairman of the Committee.

By Order of the Governor,

M.Abdul Sathar,

Under Secretary.

ബി.19251/86 എൽ.ഡിസ്. നംപരായി പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം, എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർക്കും അയച്ച കത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പ്.

വിഷയം: ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ പേര് റിക്ടാക്കുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സംശയ നിവർത്തി.

സൂചന: കൊട്ടാരക്കര താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസറുടെ 21-3-86-ലെ റ്റി.പി.-3287/86-ാം നമ്പർ കത്ത്.

ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ രേഖകളിൽ പേരു ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സംശയ നിവർത്തിക്കായി താഴെ കുറിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ താങ്കളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. 1970-ലെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റൂൾ 11 അനുസരിച്ച് ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ പേര് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ജനന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുമ്പോൾകുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ചേർത്ത് എക്സ്‌ട്രാക്റ്റ് നൽകുന്നതിനു നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിന് വൈകി അപേക്ഷിക്കുമ്പോൾ പേര് ചേർക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിലെ ജനനം, യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ആ കുടുംബത്തിലെ തന്നെ രേരു ചേർക്കൽ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടിയുടെ തന്നെയാണോയെന്ന് നിജപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ പ്രകാരമുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽകൂട്ട ഇ ിയുടെ പിതാവിന്റെയും മാതാവിന്റെയും (ജീവിച്ചിരിപ്പുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ)യോജിച്ചുള്ള ഒരപേക്ഷ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ വാങ്ങി ആവശ്യമായ അന്വേഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ട്.

പ്രസ്തുത മാതാപിതാക്കൾക്ക് ജനിച്ച മറ്റു കുട്ടികളുടെ വിവരം ശേഖരിക്കുകയും (മരണപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതും) ചേർക്കുന്ന പേര് രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ രേഖകളിലെ ജനന തീയതികളിൽ തന്നെ ജനിച്ച കുട്ടിയുടേത് തന്നെ ആണോ എന്ന് വ്യക്തമായി ബോധ്യപ്പെടുവേണം, അതിന് ആവശ്യമെങ്കിൽ തഹസീൽദാരുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ഹാജരാക്കാൻ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അത് കൃത്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽവെച്ച് കുറച്ചു കിട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഗൂഢമായ മാർഗ്ഗമാണോ എന്ന് കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. മരണപ്പെട്ട ഇളയകുട്ടിയുടെജനനരേഖകളിൽ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മുത്ത കുട്ടിയുടെ പേരു ചേർത്ത് വെച്ച് ഇളവുലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഒരു തന്ത്രമായി ഈ മാർഗ്ഗം ഉപയോഗിച്ച സംഭവങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ കർശനമായ ശ്രദ്ധ പാലിക്കണം.

അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ പൂർണ്ണമായും ബോധ്യപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ലേറ്റ് ഫീയും ഫൈനും ഈടാക്കി പേര് ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

1969-ലെ ജനന-മരണ നിയമങ്ങൾ നിലവിൽ വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുള്ള കേസുകളിൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ മുൻ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടി മാത്രമേ പേരു ചേർക്കാവൂ.

ജില്ലയിലെ എല്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെയും ഈ വിവരം അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ

ബി. 35552/87

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം:ജനന-മരണ-വിവാഹ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ നൽകുന്നതിൽ കാലതാമസം ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ നിന്നും ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ നൽകുന്നതിൽ കാലതാമസം വരുന്നതായി പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പരാതികൾ ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ആയതിനാൽ, ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരുടെ ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ടി. സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ നൽകുന്നതിനുണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലതാമസം ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതിന് സത്വര നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കണമെന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഓരോ ദിവസവും ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ പരിശോധിച്ച് അതു ലഭിക്കുന്ന ദിവസം തന്നെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകുന്നതിന് നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ജീവനക്കാരൻ(സബ് ജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്ക്) നിർദ്ദേശം നൽകുകയും പ്രസ്തുത ദിവസം തന്നെ ടി സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ ഒപ്പിട്ടു നൽകുന്നതിന് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരുംശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നും അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

വീഴ്ചക്കാരുടെ മേൽ ശക്തമായ നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

(ഒപ്പ്)

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ,
പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്കുവേണ്ടി.

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
20-6-1988

നമ്പർ ബി. 1. 16649/88

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം:ജനന-മരണ-വിവാഹ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ-ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരുടെ ഒപ്പ് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

ജനന-മരണ-വിവാഹ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സമയത്ത് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ നിയമാനുസരണം ഒപ്പിടാത്തതിനാൽ, ഇവയുടെ പകർപ്പ് പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ ഒപ്പ് വയ്ക്കാത്തു കാരണം നൽകുന്നല്ല എന്ന പരാതി ക്രമാതീതമായി ഈ ഓഫീസിൽ ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സമയത്ത് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ പ്രത്യേകം തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കോളങ്ങളിൽ ഒപ്പു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.അപ്രകാരം ഒപ്പിടാത്തതു ഗുരുതരമായ കൃത്യവിലോപമായി കണക്കാക്കി അവരുടെ പേരിൽ നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടി വരും എന്ന കാര്യം പ്രത്യേകം ഓർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. ജനന-മരണ വിവാഹ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ അവയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വ്യക്തികൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ കാലതാമസം കൂടാതെ നൽകുവാനുള്ള ചുമതല ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരിൽ

നിഷിപ്തമാണ്. മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ നൽകുന്നതിന് പ്രതിഫലം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതായും ഒട്ടനവധി പരാതികൾ പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത് ക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ കാര്യമല്ല, ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ ഒപ്പ് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഒരുപക്ഷേ അവർ സർവ്വീസിൽ നിന്നും പിരിഞ്ഞ് പോയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിലവിലുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ വിവാഹ റിപ്പോർട്ട്, ജനന-മരണ റിപ്പോർട്ട് എന്നിവ പരിശോധിച്ച് നിജസ്ഥിതി ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തി ഒപ്പ് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവർക്കു രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ യഥാസമയം വിതരണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. ജനന-മരണ, വിവാഹ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ചുമതല വഹിക്കുന്ന ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ കർശനമായ നിർദ്ദേശം നൽകണമെന്നും അറിയിക്കുന്നു. നിയമാനുസരണം രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകൾ നടത്താനും പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കാത്ത രീതിയിൽ പകർപ്പുകൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ അവ യഥാസമയം നൽകുവാനും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ പ്രത്യേക ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

സ്കൂൾ അഡ്മിഷൻ തുടങ്ങുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പരാതികൾക്കിട നൽകാതിരിക്കുവാൻ പ്രത്യേക ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

ഡയറക്ടർ/ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ (ജനനവുമരണവും)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്

തിരുവനന്തപുരം 5-3-89

ബി1. 7355/89

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം: ജനന-മരണ-രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ-പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ നിന്നും മാസംതോറും അയയ്ക്കുന്ന ജനന-മരണ-രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ കാർഡുകൾ അയച്ചു എന്നുള്ളത് സംബന്ധിച്ച് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ അയയ്ക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന ഇല്ല:

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ട്രയ്യുന്ന ജനനവും മരണവും സംബന്ധിച്ച് കാർഡുകൾ എല്ലാ മാസവും 5-ാം തീയതിക്കു മുൻപ് അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. അപ്രകാരം അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നിശ്ചിത ഫോറത്തിൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ കൂടിയായ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്ക് അയച്ചു വരികയാണ് പതിവ്. എന്നാൽ നിശ്ചിത സമയത്തിനുള്ളിൽ പ്രസ്തുത കാർഡുകൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലായെന്നുള്ള പരാതി അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിച്ചു വരുന്നു. പ്രസ്തുത കാലതാമസം ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതിന് ചുവടെ ചേർക്കുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശം നൽകുന്നു.

എല്ലാ മാസവും 5-ാം തീയതിക്കുമുമ്പ് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കാർഡുകൾ (ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ കാർഡുകൾ) പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ നിന്നും നേരിട്ട് അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അപ്രകാരം കാർഡുകൾ അയച്ചു എന്നുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നിശ്ചിത ഫോറത്തിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്തു ഓഫീസർമാർക്ക് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഓഫീസർമാർ (രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ) എല്ലാ മാസവും 5-ാം തീയതി തന്നെ അയച്ചിരിക്കണം.

താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഓഫീസർ പ്രസ്തുത കാർഡുകൾ എല്ലാ മാസവും 5-ാം തീയതിക്കു മുൻപ് മേൽവിവരിച്ച പ്രകാരം അയപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു. കൂടാതെ കാർഡുകൾ അയച്ചുവെന്നുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നിശ്ചിത ഫോറത്തിൽ വാങ്ങി പരിശോധിച്ച് റിവ്യൂ ചെയ്ത് റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് (പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്ക്) എല്ലാ മാസവും 10-ാം തീയതിക്കു മുൻപ് അയച്ചിരിക്കണം.

നിശ്ചിത തീയതിക്കു മുൻപ് അയയ്ക്കാത്തവരുടെ പേര് വിവരംകൂടി റിവ്യൂ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കണമെന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.

(ഒപ്പ്)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ
ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു വേണ്ടി

നമ്പർ ബി1. 7275/89

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം 6-4-1989

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം: ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ 1970ന് മുൻപുള്ള ജനനവും മരണവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന: ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കേരള ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ 1987-ലെ നമ്പർ റിട്ട് അപ്പീലിന്റെ വിധി 1987 (2) കെ.എൽ.റ്റി. 1028-ാം നമ്പർ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചത്.

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ട് 1969 നോടനുബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള റൂൾ (1970) ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വന്നത് 1970-ലാണ്. ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ട് 1969 -ലെ സെക്ഷൻ 13(3) പ്രകാരം ജനനം മരണം ഇവ സംഭവിച്ച് ഒരു വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാത്ത കേസ്സുകൾ ഫസ്റ്റ് ക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റിന്റെ (ആർ.ഡി.ഒ) ഉത്തരവിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണെന്ന് കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ പ്രസ്തുത നിയമത്തിനു (ആക്ട്) മുൻകാല പ്രാബല്യം ഇല്ലായെന്ന്, ആയതിനാൽ 1970 മുൻപുള്ള ഇത്തരം കേസ്സുകൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാൻ നിർവാഹമില്ലെന്നുള്ള ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കേരള ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെ മേൽ സൂചന പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഉത്തരവിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ട നടപടിക്കു വേണ്ടി രജിസ്ട്രാർ ജനറലിന് എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ, രജിസ്ട്രാർ ജനറലിൽ നിന്നും മറുപടി ലഭിച്ച ശേഷമേ 1-4-1970 നു മുൻപുള്ള ജനനവും മരണവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച തീരുമാനം എടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളുവെന്ന വിവരം അറിയിക്കുന്നു. അതുവരെ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്ന അറിയിപ്പ് വേണ്ടത്ര അന്വേഷണത്തിനു ശേഷം ജനനമോ മരണമോ നടന്ന യൂണിറ്റിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ നൽകുന്നതിന് അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

(ഒപ്പ്)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ, ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം
2-6-1989

നമ്പർ ബി2 23436/89

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ

എല്ലാ താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർക്കും

സർ,

വിഷയം: ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ- റിവ്യൂ റിപ്പോർട്ട് അയയ്ക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്

സൂചന: ഈ ആഫീസിലെ 5/3/89 ബി1/7355/89 നമ്പർ സർക്കുലർ

മേൽ സൂചന സർക്കുലർ പ്രകാരം താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഓഫീസുകളിൽ നിന്നും ഈ ആഫീസിലേക്ക് അയച്ചുതരുന്ന റിവ്യൂ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനൊപ്പം സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകളും ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്തു കാണുന്നു. ഈ നടപടി ശരിയല്ല. സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ വാങ്ങി പരിശോധിച്ച് റിവ്യൂ റിപ്പോർട്ട് മാത്രം അയച്ചാൽ മതിയെന്നുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശമാണ് മേൽ സൂചന പ്രകാരം നൽകിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. കൂടാതെ ന്യായമായ യീയതിക്കുള്ളിൽ കാർഡുകൾ അഡിഷണൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയപ്പിക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളതും പരമ പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളതാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ മേലിൽ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ നിന്ന് എല്ലാ മാസവും 5-ാം യീയതിക്കു മുൻപ് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിന്റെ ഒരു കോപ്പി മാത്രം വാങ്ങി പരിശോധിച്ച് ആയതിന്റെ റിവ്യൂ റിപ്പോർട്ട് മാത്രം ഈ ആഫീസർക്ക് അയച്ചു തരുവാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ,

(ഒപ്പ്)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്കുവേണ്ടി.

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം
തീയതി 30/06/1989

എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർക്കും
താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർക്കും
മുനിസിപ്പൽ കമ്മീഷണർമാർക്കും
എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഓഫീസർ,
ഗുരുവായൂർ റൗൺഷിപ്പ്/കണ്ണൂർ കന്റോൺമെന്റ്

സർ,

വിഷയം: 1-4-70നു മുൻപുള്ള ജനനവും മരണവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്
സൂചന: ഈ ആഫീസിലെ 6-4-89-ലെ ബി1.7275/89 നമ്പർ സർക്കുലർ
ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ട് 1969 നു മുൻകാലപ്രാബല്യമില്ല എന്ന ഹൈക്കോടതി വിധിയുടെ
അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ 1-4-70നു മുൻപുള്ള ജനനവും മരണവും ഇനി ഒരുത്തരവു ഞാകുന്നതുവരെ രജിസ്റ്റർ
ചെയ്യുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല എന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

വിശ്വാസപൂർവ്വം
(ഒപ്പ്)
പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്കുവേണ്ടി

നമ്പർ ബി1. 5387/89

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
തീയതി 12/6/1990

വിഷയം: 1969-ലെ ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ട് നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അപാകതകൾ
പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ

സൂചന: ഇല്ല

ജനന മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ എഴുതുക, പേരു ചേർക്കുക, തിരുത്തലുകൾ വരുത്തുക തുടങ്ങിയ
കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഈ ആഫീസിൽ നിന്നും നിരവധി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ 1990-ലെ
മാർച്ച് മാസത്തിൽ കേന്ദ്ര ഗവൺമെന്റിലെ ജനനമരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ വിഭാഗത്തിലെ ഉന്നതാധികാരികൾ ഈ
ആഫീസിലെ ഡയ്യൂട്ടി ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുമൊരുമിച്ച് സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ചില മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളും
പഞ്ചായത്തുകളും സന്ദർശിച്ച് ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിക്കാർഡുകൾ പരിശോധിച്ചപ്പോൾ വളരെയേറെ
അപാകതകൾ, ഗൗരവമുള്ളവയുൾപ്പെടെ, ശ്രദ്ധിക്കപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായി. ആവശ്യമായ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും
അവ കൃത്യമായി പാലിക്കപ്പെടുന്നില്ല എന്നതാണ് ഇത് കാണിക്കുന്നത്. താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന അപാകതകൾ ആണ്
പ്രധാനമായും കണ്ടത്.

1. ജനനമരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ എല്ലാ കോളങ്ങളും കൃത്യമായി പൂരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.
2. ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ 'ടൈപ്പ് ഓഫ് അറ്റൻഷൻ' എന്ന കോളത്തിൽ നോർമൽ എന്ന്
രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.
3. രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ ഒപ്പ് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല
4. ഓഫീസിൽ നേരിട്ടുവന്ന് റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ വിവരം താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നയാളിന്റെ
ഒപ്പ് രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല.
5. ആശുപത്രികളിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന ജനനമരണ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഫാറങ്ങൾ ഭദ്രമായി സൂക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.
6. പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും അവ്യക്തമായി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.
7. ആനുകാലികങ്ങൾ യഥാസമയം ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കും അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കും
അയയ്ക്കാതിരിക്കുക.

8. താമസിച്ച് രജിസ്റ്റർ ചമയ്ക്കുന്ന ജനനമരണങ്ങളുടെ അനുവാദ ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഭദ്രമായി സൂക്ഷിക്കാതിരിക്കുക.
9. 12-ാം വകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് നൽകുന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകളുടെ വിവരം കാണിക്കുന്ന രജിസ്റ്റർ, ലേറ്റ് ഫീസ്, തെരച്ചിൽ ഫീസ്, പകർത്തുഫീസ്, പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഫീസ് എന്നിവ കാണിക്കുന്ന രജിസ്റ്റർ എന്നിവ കൃത്യമായി എഴുതാതിരിക്കുക.

ആകയാൽ നാളിതുവരെയുള്ള ഔല്ലാ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും ക്രോഡീകരിച്ച് താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പുതുമുഖ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സർക്കുലർ ലഭിക്കുന്ന തീയതി മുതൽ ഇതിലെ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരമേ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ എന്ന് എല്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെയും ജില്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെയും തര്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. സൗകര്യാർത്ഥം രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ എഴുതേണ്ട രീതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പട്ടിക ഒന്നിലും, പേരു ചേർക്കുക, തിരുത്തൽ നടത്തുക എന്നിവയെപ്പറ്റി പട്ടിക രണ്ടിലും ആനുകാലികങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കി അയയക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പട്ടിക മൂന്നിലും മറ്റ് കാര്യങ്ങൾ പട്ടിക നാലിലും പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

പട്ടിക-1

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ എഴുതേണ്ട രീതി

1. രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ എല്ലാ കോളങ്ങളും കൃത്യമായും പൂർണ്ണമായും പൂരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കണം. പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് മേൽവിലാസം വ്യക്തമായിരിക്കണം
2. ജനന സ്ഥലം മരണ സ്ഥലം ആശുപത്രിയാണെങ്കിൽ ആശുപത്രിയുടെ പേര്, വീട്ടിലാണെങ്കിൽ വീട്ടുപേര്, കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ നമ്പർ എന്നിവ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തണം.
3. പ്രസവസമയത്തുള്ള മാതാവിന്റെ വയസ്സ്/വിവാഹസമയത്തുള്ള വയസ്സ് ഇവ രണ്ടും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തണം.
4. ജനനക്രമം, പ്രസവം എത്രാമത്തെയാണെന്നും/ഈ പ്രസവത്തിലേതുൾപ്പെടെ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾ എത്രയെന്നും എഴുതണം.

5. പ്രസവസമയത്തെ ടൈപ്പ് ഓഫ് അറ്റൻഷൻ എന്ന കോളത്തിൽ ആശുപത്രിയിലാണെങ്കിൽ ആശുപത്രിയിലെ പേര് എഴുതണം, വീട്ടിലാണെങ്കിൽ ശുശ്രൂഷ നൽകുന്നവർ ട്രെയിൻഡ് മിഡ് വൈഫ് (റ്റി.എം) എന്നും നാടൻ വയറ്റാട്ടി/പതിച്ചികളാണെങ്കിൽ അൺട്രെയിൻഡ് മിഡ് വൈഫ്(യു.റ്റി.എം) എന്നും എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്. രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഫുട്ട്നോട്ടായി ഈ വിവരം പ്രത്യേകം ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളത് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുക.

6. മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ടൈപ്പ് ഓഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ അറ്റൻഷൻ എന്ന കോളത്തിൽ ഏതുതരത്തിലുള്ള ചികിത്സയാണ് മടത്തിയിരുന്നത് എമ്മാണ് എഴുതേണ്ടത്.

ഉദാ.- അലോപ്പതി, ആയുർവ്വേദം, ഹോമിയോപ്പതി മുതലായ ചികിത്സാരീതികൾ

7. മരണ കാരണം ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കോളത്തിൽ വ്യക്തമായി എഴുതണം.

8. ആഫിസിൽ നേരിട്ട് റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവരെ ചോദ്യം ചെയ്ത് രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ എല്ലാ കോളങ്ങളും പൂരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടും അതിനുശേഷം ആയത് അവരെ വായിച്ചുകേൾപ്പിച്ച് ശരിയാണെന്ന് ഉത്തമബോധ്യം വന്നശേഷം വിവരം തര്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നയാളിന്റെ ഒപ്പ് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കോളത്തിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി വാങ്ങേണ്ടതുമാണ്. അല്ലാതെ ഫാരം 2,3,4 എന്നിവ പൂരിപ്പിച്ചു വാങ്ങേണ്ടതില്ല

9. ആശുപത്രികളിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന 2,3,4 ഫാറങ്ങൾ ഓരോ വർഷത്തെയും പ്രത്യേകമായി ബയൻ്റ് ചെയ്തു അതാത് രജിസ്റ്ററിനൊപ്പം സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസുകളിലേക്ക് മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ ബയൻ്റ് ചെയ്ത ഫാറങ്ങൾ കൂടി താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസിലേക്ക് മാറ്റേണ്ടതാണ്.

1970-ൽ ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയതുമുതൽ നാളിതുവരെയുള്ള ടി ഫാറങ്ങൾ ഓരോ വർഷത്തെയും പ്രത്യേകമായി ബയൻ്റ് ചെയ്ത് ഈ സർക്കുലർ കിട്ടി മൂന്ന് മാസത്തിനകം വിവരം ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാരും, കോർപ്പറേഷൻ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഓഫീസർമാരും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.

10. സെക്ഷൻ 12(2),13(3) അനുസരിച്ച് ജില്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരും റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർമാരും (ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർ, മുനിസിപ്പൽ കമ്മീഷണർമാർ, എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേറ്റുമാർ) നൽകുന്ന അനുവാദങ്ങൾ വിശദമായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയ ശേഷം ഉത്തരവ് രൂപത്തിലുള്ള അനുവാദം നൽകണമെന്നും അപ്രകാരം നൽകുന്ന ഉത്തരവുകളുടെ പകർപ്പുകൾ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയയക്കണമെന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരം ഓരോ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിലും ലഭിക്കുന്ന ഉത്തരവുകൾ ക്രമമായി അടുക്കി പ്രത്യേകം സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

11. പത്താം ഖണ്ഡികയിൽ പറയുന്ന ്നുവാദപ്രകാരം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ 'ഡി' എന്ന ചുവന്ന മഷിയിൽ ക്രമനംപറിനടുത്ത് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തണം. കൂടാതെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ വർഷത്തിനു മുമ്പുള്ള വർഷങ്ങളിലെ ജനനമോ മരണമോ തന്നെ രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതോടൊപ്പം ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട വർഷങ്ങളിലെ ജനനമരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകളുടെ അവസാനഭാഗത്തുകൂടി രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ വർഷത്തെ ക്രമ നമ്പർ കാണിച്ച് വിവരങ്ങൾ പകർത്തിയെഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ പിൻക്കാലങ്ങളിൽ ചെമ്പിൽ നടത്തുന്നതിനു സഹായകമായിരിക്കും.

12. രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരും, സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കോളത്തിൽ നിശ്ചയമായും ഒപ്പിട്ടിരിക്കണം. രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഒപ്പിട്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമപരമായി പൂർണ്ണമാകുകയുള്ളൂ. ആകയാൽ ഈ സർക്കുലർ കട്ടിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഉടൻ തന്നെ ഒപ്പിടാതിരിക്കുന്ന രജിസ്ട്രാറുകളിൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ ഒപ്പിടണമെന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ സ്ഥലം മാറിപ്പോയെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രജിസ്ട്രാർ തീയതിവച്ച് ഒപ്പിട്ട് രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമപരമായി പൂർത്തിയാക്കണമെന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.

പട്ടിക-2

1/4/70 നു ശേഷമുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്

1. ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ മാതാവിന്റെയോ, പിതാവിന്റെയോ രേഖാമൂലമുള്ള അപേക്ഷ പ്രകാരം കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര്, ലോക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് തന്നെ ആവശ്യമായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ട് ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. റഫർ ചേർക്കുമ്പോൾ കുട്ടിയുടെ ഇനിപ്പേരം ഇരട്ടപ്പേരോ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയത് കൂടി നിർബന്ധമായും എഴുതണം. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിനു പുറത്ത് താമസിക്കുന്ന മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ അപേക്ഷ പ്രകാരം പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിനു കുട്ടിയുടെ ഐഡന്റിഫി ക്ഷണപൂർവ്വേണ്ടി അവർ താമസിക്കുന്ന തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനത്തിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ പക്കൽ നിന്നും കുട്ടിയുടെ ജനനക്രമം കാണിക്കുന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും ഐഡന്റിഫിക്കേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു സ്കൂളിൽ ചേരുന്നതിനുശേഷമാണ് പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിനു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന തെങ്കിൽ സ്കൂൾ റിക്കാർഡിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് കൂടി വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. യഥാർത്ഥ ജനന തീയതിയും സ്കൂളിൽ നൽകുന്ന ജനനതീയതിയും തമ്മിൽ ചെറിയ വ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ സാധ്യത യുണ്ട്. എന്നതിനാൽ സ്കൂൾ റിക്കാർഡിലെ ജനനതീയതിയും ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ ജനന തീയതിയും തമ്മിൽ ആറ് മാസത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിന് ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ അനുവാദം വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കണം.

ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയയ്ക്കുമ്പോൾ അപേക്ഷകൾ താമസിക്കുന്ന ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ നിന്നും ജനനക്രമം കാണിക്കുന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും ഐഡന്റിഫിക്കേഷൻ കാണിക്കുന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും, രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ വിശദമായ അന്വേഷണ റിപ്പോർട്ടും വ്യക്തമായ ശുപാർശയോടും കൂടി അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

2. ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ പേരു ചേർത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ആയത് തിരുത്താവുന്നതല്ല. ടന്നാൽ പ്രസവസമയത്തിനു ശേഷം ഉടനെ ഒരു 'ഓമനപ്പേരിടുകയും' കുട്ടിയുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു വിദ്യാലയത്തിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി(അഞ്ചു വയസ് പൂർത്തിയാകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ്) ശരിയായ രേർ ചേർക്കണമെന്ന് മാതാപിതാക്കൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആയത് അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ട് അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. കൂടാതെ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്ന പേരിന് അക്ഷരപ്പിഴകളുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തിരുത്താവുന്നതാണ്. മറ്റുള്ള ഏതൊരു കേസ്സിലും പേരു തിരുത്തുകയോ മാറ്റുകയോ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല. ഗസറ്റ് പരസ്യം വഴി പേര് മാറ്റിയാൽ അതനുസരിച്ച് ജനനരജിസ്റ്ററിൽ തിരുത്തൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. ജനനസർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും ഗസറ്റ് പരസ്യവും കൊണ്ട് നിയമപരമായ ആവശ്യം നിവേദിപ്പടുന്നവയാണ്. എംബസിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിന് ജനന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും ഗസറ്റ് പരസ്യവും നോട്ടറി പബ്ലിക്കിന്റെ മുൻപാകെ നൽകുന്ന സത്യവാങ്മൂലവും മതിയാവുന്നതാണ്.

3. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ തീയതി മുതൽ വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞ് ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളനുസരിച്ച് മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ പേര്, മേൽവിലാസം എന്നിവയിലുള്ള തിരുത്തലുകൾ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടി മാത്രമേ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ 1-ാം ഖണ്ഡികയിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്ന അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് ഉത്തമബോധ്യമുള്ള പക്ഷം വ്യക്തമായ ശുപാർശയോടുകൂടി അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

4. 1/4/70-നുശേഷമുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ ഒരു പേരും ചേർത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത പക്ഷംപേരു ചേർക്കുന്നതിനു ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ പ്രത്യേക അനുമതി വാങ്ങേണ്ടതില്ല. ആയതിനാൽ യൂണിറ്റിനകത്തുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി തന്റെ കീഴ്ജീവനക്കാരനെയോ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി രേഖാമൂലം റിപ്പോർട്ട് വീഹ്ങിയും യൂണിറ്റിനു

പുറത്തുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ മുഖേന ട്രാൻഷറൻസ് നടത്തി റിപ്പോർട്ട് വാങ്ങിയും സ്വയം ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടും മാത്രമേ പേര് ചേർക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ.

5. ആശുപത്രിയിൽ വച്ച് നടക്കുന്ന ജനനമരണങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് തിരുത്തൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു ആശുപത്രി അധികൃതരുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൂടി വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കണം.

6. ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററിലെ ജനനതീയതി തിരുത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

7. ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ തിരുത്തലുകൾ വരുത്തുമ്പോൾ, സെക്ഷൻ 15-ൽ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിരിക്കും പ്രകാരം ഒറിജിനൽ എൻട്രി തിരുത്തുകയോ, റദ്ദാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാതെ യുക്തമായ രീതിയിൽ മാർജിനിൽ എഴുതി രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഒപ്പും തീയതിയും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം തിരുത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ നൽകുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ ഒറിജിനൽ എൻട്രിയും തിരുത്തൽ വരുത്തിയ എൻട്രിയും കാണിച്ചിരിക്കണം. കൂടാതെ ജനനമരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ വരുത്തുന്ന തിരുത്തലുകൾ 12-ാം ചട്ടം അനുസരിച്ച് പകർപ്പുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർക്ക് അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർ ഈ കാര്യം പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതും തിരുത്തലുകൾ നിയമാനുസരണമാണോ എന്നു പരിശോധനാ സമയത്തു നോക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. തിരുത്തലുകൾ നിയമവിധേയമല്ലാതെ നടത്തിയതായി ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർ ആയത് ഉടനടി ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതാണ്. കോർപ്പറേഷൻ, മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾ, ടൗൺഷിപ്പ്, കന്റോൺമെന്റ് എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ ടി തിരുത്തലുകളുടെ പകർപ്പ് നേരിട്ട് ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്ക് ആണ് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടത്.

പട്ടിക-3

ആനുകാലികങ്ങൾ

ജനനമരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമം വിജയകരമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതിന് താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആനുകാലികങ്ങൾ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട അധികാരികൾക്ക് അയയ്ക്കണമെന്ന് ചട്ടത്തിൽ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ജനനമരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ കാർഡുകൾ, വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഇവ കൂടാതെ പ്രതിമാസം അഡ്വാൻസ് സമ്മറി ഫിഗേഴ്സ്, കാർഡുകൾ അയച്ചു എന്നതിനുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ എന്നിവയും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ആകയാൽ താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്ക് വിധേയമായി ആനുകാലികങ്ങൾ അയയ്ക്കണമെന്ന് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെയും ഓർമ്മിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

1. വെള്ളനിറത്തിലുള്ള കാർഡുകൾ ജനനത്തിനും, മഞ്ഞനിറത്തിലുള്ള കാർഡുകൾ മരണത്തിനും, പിങ്ക് നിറത്തിലുള്ള കാർഡുകൾ നിർജീവ ജനനത്തിനും ഉപയോഗിക്കണം. നിറം മാറ്റി ഉപയോഗിച്ചാൽ സ്ഥിതിവിവരക്കണക്ക് തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും പ്രയാസം നേരിടുന്നതാണ്.

കാർഡുകൾ ഗ്രാമപക്ഷമി മുദ്രാലയം, കഞ്ചിക്കോയ് വെസ്റ്റ് പി.ഒ, പാലക്കാട് 23 എന്ന പഞ്ചായത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് വക പ്രസ്സിൽ നിന്നും വിലക്കു ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

കാർഡിലെ എല്ലാ കോളങ്ങളും ജനനമരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിലെ വിവരങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി തെറ്റു കൂടാതെ പൂരിപ്പിക്കണം. ഒരു കോളവും പൂരിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. പൂരിപ്പിച്ച കാർഡുകൾ എല്ലാ മാസവും 5-ാം തീയതി(മുൻമാസത്തെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ വിവരങ്ങൾ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ച്) അഡീഷണൽ ഡയറക്ടർ, ബ്യൂറോ ഓഫ് എക്കണോമിക്സ് ആന്റ് സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ്, വികാസ് ഭവൻ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം എന്ന മേൽവിലാസത്തിൽ അയയ്ക്കണം.

2. രണ്ടാം ഖണ്ഡികയിൽ പറയുന്ന വിധം കാർഡുകൾ അയച്ചു എന്നതിനു ഒരു നിശ്ചിത ഫാറത്തിലുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് കാർഡ് അയയ്ക്കുന്ന അനുതന്ന പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ നിന്നും താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതും താലൂക്ക് താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർ ഓരോ മാസവും ഇപ്രകാരം സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ലഭിച്ചതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒരവലോകനറിപ്പോർട്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കി ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.. (ഈ ആഫീസിലെ സർക്കുലർ നമ്പർ 5/3/89-ലെ ബി1 7355/89 നോക്കുക)

കോർപ്പറേഷൻ, മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾ, ടൗൺഷിപ്പ്, കന്റോൺമെന്റ് എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ ടി സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നേരിട്ട് ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ നിന്നും അഡ്വാൻസ് സമ്മറി ഫിഗേഴ്സ് നിശ്ചിത ഫാറത്തിലെഴുതി ഓരോ മാസവും 5-ാം തീയതി ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർക്ക് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാരും ഒരു സമഗ്രമായ റിപ്പോർട്ട് 10-ാം തീയതിതോറും അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും വിവരം ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

കോർപ്പറേഷൻ, മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾ, ടൗൺഷിപ്പ്, കന്റോൺമെന്റ് എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും ടി ആനുകാലികം 10-ാം തുതയി തോറും നേരിട്ട് അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും വിവരം ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ട് നിശ്ചിത പ്രൊഫോർമയിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കി അയയ്ക്കുന്ന വർഷം ജനുവരി 15-ാം തീയതിക്കകം പത്താചായത്തുകളിൽ നിന്നും ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും ആയത് സമഗ്രരൂപത്തിലാക്കി ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർമാർ ജനുവരി 31-ാം തീയതിക്കകം ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

കോർപ്പറേഷൻ, മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾ, ടൗൺഷിപ്പ്, കന്റോൺമെന്റ് എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ വാർഷിക റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കി ജനുവരി 31നകം ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

പട്ടിക-4

1. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കേരള ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ ഒ.പി.7911/82-ാം നമ്പർ കേസിൽ 1969-ലെ ജനനമരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ടിനു മുൻകാല പ്രാബല്യമില്ലെന്നും ആകയാൽ സെക്ഷൻ 13(3) അനുസരിച്ച് 1/4/70നു മുൻപുള്ള ജനനമരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാൻ അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതല്ലെന്നും വിധിയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ 1/4/70 നു മുൻപുള്ള ജനനമോ മരണമോ ഇപ്പോൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ല എന്ന് എല്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെയും വീണ്ടും ഓർമ്മിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കാര്യം ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ പരിഗണിക്കു സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. നിർദ്ദേശം ലഭിക്കുന്ന മുറയ്ക്കു മേലിൽ എന്ത് ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് വിവരം എല്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെയും അറിയിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

വ്യക്തമായ നിർദ്ദേശം ലഭിക്കുന്നതുവരെ 1/4/70 നു നമുൻപുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളിൽ പേരു ചേർക്കുന്നതിന, തിരുത്തൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനോ, 30/12/87-ലെ ബി.1.54543/87-ാം നമ്പർ സർക്കുലറിലെ നിർദ്ദേശപ്രകാരം ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ അനുവാദം വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ടി സർക്കുലറിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന അന്വേഷണ രീതിക്കു പകരം ഈ സർക്കുലർ പട്ടിക 2-ൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന അന്വേഷണ രീതി അവലംബിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകും.

2. ജനനമരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ചട്ടം (ഭേദഗതി) 9(2) 10(4) നു വിധേയമായുള്ള ഫാറം 17,18 അനുസരിച്ച സൂക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ കൃത്യമായി എഴുതി സൂക്ഷിക്കണമെന്ന് എല്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്കും നിർദ്ദേശം ന്ലകുന്നു. രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ ഗ്രാമ ലക്ഷ്മി മുദ്രാലയത്തിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്. സെക്ഷൻ 12 അനുസരിച്ച് സൗജന്യമായി നൽകേണ്ട സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് കൃത്യമായും എല്ലാവർക്കും നൽകിയിരിക്കണം.

3. സിനിമാശാലകൾ ഉള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റുകൾ താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന സ്ളൈഡ് എഴുതി പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു നടപടി സ്വീകരിക്കണം.

‘ജനനം 14 ദിവസത്തിനകവും മരണം 7 ദിവസത്തിനകവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുക വീഴ്ച വരുത്തുന്നത് ശിക്ഷാർഹമാണ്.’

4. ജനനമരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷന്റെ പരസ്യബോർഡുകൾ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിലുള്ള എല്ലാ റേ-ഷൻ കടകളിലും സഹകരണ സംഘങ്ങളിലും സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

മാതൃക താഴെ കൊടുക്കു

പരസ്യം

‘ജനനം 14 ദിവസത്തിനകവും മരണം 7 ദിവസത്തിനകവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുക. വീഴ്ച വരുത്തുന്നത് ശിക്ഷാർഹമാണ്’

പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കു - ജനനമരണ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ആവശ്യമാണ്.

വോട്ടർ പട്ടിക, ജോലി, സ്കൂൾ പ്രവേശനം ഡ്രൈവിംഗ് ലൈസൻസ്, ഇൻഷുറൻസ് പോളിസി, പാസ്പോർട്ട്, വിധവാപെൻഷൻ, കർഷകതൊഴിലാളി പെൻഷൻ, വാർദ്ധക്യകാലപെൻഷൻ, കയർതൊഴിലാളി പെൻഷൻ തുടങ്ങിയ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ജനന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും, ഇൻഷുറൻസ് തുക, സ്വത്തവകാശം, അപകടമരണാനുകൂല്യം തുടങ്ങിയവയ്ക്ക് മരണ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും ആവശ്യമാണ്.

5. ഈ സർക്കുലറിൽ പ്രതിപാതിക്കാത്ത കാര്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് ഉണ്ടായേക്കാവുന്ന സംശയങ്ങൾ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

6. 17-ാം വകുപ്പനുസരിച്ച് മുദ്രപത്രത്തിൽ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകുന്നതിനു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിന്റെ മാതൃക(ഫോറം നമ്പർ 9,10)യിൽ ഓരോ റബ്ബർ സ്റ്റാമ്പ് ഉണ്ടാക്കി ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

7. ഈ സർക്കുലറിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന വിവിധ അന്വേഷണ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുമ്പോൾ മറ്റ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ നൽകുന്നതിനു ഇതിനാൽ നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.

മേൽകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഉടൻ പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വരുത്തി ജനനമരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സമ്പ്രദായം കൂടുതൽ വിജയപ്രദമാക്കുന്നതിനു എല്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരുടെയും സഹകരണമുണ്ടാകണമെന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു.

(ഒപ്പ്)

ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ/പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറുടെ ഉത്തരവ്

വിഷയം: പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ, മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികൾ, കോർപ്പറേഷനുകൾ എന്നീ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ജോലികൾ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിന് സബ്രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന് സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന: ഈ ആഫീസിലെ 1/9/1977 -ലെ 44300/77-ാം നമ്പർ സർക്കുലർ

ഉത്തരവ് നമ്പർ ബി1 20217/90/കെ/ഡിസ്.തീയതി 12/6/1990

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ജോലികൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ആഫീസർമാരാണ് രജിസ്ട്രാറായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നത്. രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് സഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ കൂടി വേണമെന്ന് തീരുമാനത്തിൽ ഓരോ പഞ്ചായത്തിലും അന്ന് നിലവിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന തസ്തികകൾ പ്രകാരം മാനേജർ, ഹെഡ്ക്ലർക്ക്,എന്നിവരിൽ ഒരാളെ സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാറായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം സൂചന സർക്കുലർ വഴി രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്ക് നൽകിയിരുന്നു. പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റുകളിൽ ഈ രീതിയിലുള്ള ഒരു ഉത്തരവ് നൽകിയിരുന്നില്ല. പ്രത്യുത ഓരോ യൂണിറ്റിന്റെയും ആവശ്യം പരിഗണിച്ച് ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ പ്രത്യേകം പട്ടിക ഉത്തരവുകൾ നൽകിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ തന്നെ തസ്തിക പുനർനാമകരണം ചെയ്യുകയും, രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ജോലി മുൻകാലത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് വർദ്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കോർപ്പറേഷൻ, മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി, ടൗൺഷിപ്പ് കൗൺസിലിന്റെ എന്നീ യൂണിറ്റുകളെയും ബാധിക്കുന്ന തരത്തിൽ ഒരു പൊതു ഉത്തരവ് വേണമെന്ന അഭിപ്രായം ഉയർന്നു വരികയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജോലിഭാരം കൃത്യമായി ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻമാർ ഉണ്ടായേ മതിയാകൂ.

മേൽ വിവരിച്ച വസ്തുതകൾ വിശദമായി പരിശോധിക്കുകയും സിവിൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ജോലികൾ കൃത്യതയോടെ അതാതു യൂണിറ്റുകളിൽ നടക്കുന്നതിനു സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് ഒരു പൊതുഉത്തരവ് അനിവാര്യമാണ് എന്ന് കാണുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പൊതു ഉത്തരവ് ഇതിനാൽ നൽകുന്നു.

1. പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിലും കണ്ണൂർ കൗൺസിലിന്റെയും ജൂനിയർ സൂപ്രണ്ടും, ഹെഡ്ക്ലർക്ക്, യു.ഡി.ക്ലർക്ക് എന്നിവരിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും ഒരാളെ സബ്രജിസ്ട്രാർ ആയി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

2. ടൗൺഷിപ്പ്, മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി എന്നീ യൂണിറ്റുകളിൽ ജൂനിയർ ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു അധികാരം നൽകുന്നു.

3. മുനിസിപ്പൽ-കോർപ്പറേഷനുകളിൽ ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു രജിസ്ട്രാറെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ഇങ്ങനെ നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്ക് സാധാരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ജോലിക്കു പുറമേ സെക്ഷൻ 12 അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ചുമതലകൾ കൂടി മാത്രമേ നൽകുവാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ. നിയമന ഉത്തരവു കളുടെ പകർപ്പ് ജില്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കും ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കും നിർബന്ധമായും അയച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

എ.കെ. അപ്പുട്ടി

ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ/പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ

CIRCULAR J.2786

THE KERALA REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS (AMENDMENT)

Rules 1978-Publication

COPY OF NOTIFICATION G.O.MS. 237/78/LA&SWD DATED 9-10-1978 IS EXTRACTED BELOW FOR INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED

Copy of Notification

S.R.O No. 990/78-In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969(central Act 18 of 1969), the Government of Kerala, with the approval of the Central Government, hereby make the following amendments by the Kerala Registration of Births and deaths rules, 1970, issued under G.O.(P) 7/70/LAD dated the 29th June, 1970 and published as S.R.O. 262/70/in the Kerala Gazette Extraordinary No. 190 dated the 1st July, 1970, namely:-

AMENDMENTS

1. Short title and Commencement-These Rules may be called the Kerala registration of Births and deaths (amendment) rules 1978.

2. They shall come into force at once.

(1) For sub rule (2) of rule 5, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

(2) The information referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be given within fourteen days from the date of birth of still birth and within seven days from the date of death"

(2) For sub-rule(2) of rule, 7, the following shall be substituted namely:-

(2) The information referred to in sub-rule(1) shall be given within fourteen days from the date of birth or still birth and within seven days from the date of birth"

(3) Rule 7 shall be renumbered as sub-rule(1) of that rule and affterthe sub-rule (1)as so renumbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted namely:-

(2) the registrar shall issue this extract free of cost to the information under due acknowledgement. The informant shall acknowledge receipt of such extracts in the register maintained for the purpose by the register in form No.17"

4. after sub-rule (3) of rule 10 the following sub-rule shall be added namely:-

"(4) All receipts under the Act shall be accounted by the registrar in the register maintained for the purpose, in Form Rs.18

5. in sub-rule (1) of rule 11 for the words and figures "within 12 months" the to do "within five years" shall be substituted.

6. in sub-rul(3) of rule 18 for the words "twelve months" the words "five Years" shall be substituted

7 After rule 19 the following shall be added as rule 20 namelt"-

"20. All fines realized by the court under then Act shall be credited to the funds of the local bodies concerned".

8. The following forms shall be added after Form No. 16.

No. 1.12/87-VS(Cord)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
Office of the Registrar General, India
Vital Statistics Division

West Block-1R.K.Puram
New Delhi-110066
Dated 15-10-1990

To

The chief Registrar of Births Deaths and
Director of Health Services & Family Welfare
Himachal Pradesh
Govil Niwas, Opp. Himland Hotel
Circular Road.
SHIMLA-171-001

Sub-Change of sex- correction in the entry thereof.

Sir,

I am to invite a reference to your letter No. 19/25/77-Med 11-Vol.VIII-1412 dated 01/03/1990 on the above subject and to say that as per the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969 the particulars of vital events registered have to be confined only to the details relating to the relevant time of birth or death. Any subsequent change in the details cannot find a place in the register of births/deaths unless it is provided for the Act. In the instant case, reported change of sex of Miss Neera Devi female to male consequent upon a surgical operation is a subsequent change after the event had been recorded. Therefore, this change cannot be recorded in the registration records. In this connection, your kind attention is invited to Section 15 of the RBD Act, 1969 which provided for correction and cancellation of entry in the register of births and deaths where such entry is found to be erroneous in form or substance or has been fraudulently or improperly made. The aforesaid section, cannot be invoked for correcting subsequent change in sex as there was no error or any element of fraudulent entry at the time of registration of birth.

Yours faithfully,
(R.K.Bhatia)
Deputy Director of
Census Operations

Copy forwarded to all Chief Registrations of Births and Deaths for information and necessary action. This supercedes the clarification to query No. 79 of pages 45-46 of the Hand Book on Civil Registration (2nd edition) issued by this office.

Sd/-

(R.K.Bhatia)

Deputy director of
Census Operations

Copy of letter No. 1/14/87-Vs(Cord) dated 28/6/1991 of the Deputy Director of Cencus Operations, Office of the Register General, India, V.S. Division west block, R.K Puram New Delhi -66, addressed to the Chief registrar of Births and Deaths and Director of Panchayats, KeralaTrivandrum-695001.

Sub:- Correction of date of Birth-Clarification-reg.

Please refer to your letter No. B1-18225/90/dated 10-05-1991 on the subject cited above. Section 15 of the registration or Births and Deaths Act, 1969 states "If it is proved to the satisfaction of the registrar that any entry of birth or death in any register kept by him under thisd Act is erroneous in for or substance, or has been fraudulently or improperly made, he pasy, subject to such rules as may be made by the State Government with respect to the conditions on which and theCircumstances in which such entries may be corrected or cancelled, correct the error or cancel the entryby suitable entry in the marging without any alternation of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry and add thereto the data of the correction or cancellation." The concerned Registrar may, therefore, on merits of the case and personal satisfaction make the necessary correction within the meaning of aforesaid sectionof the regisatration of Births and deaths act, 1969.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/

(P.D. JOSHI)

Deputy Director of Census Operations

No.1/14/87/VS (Cord)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS/GRIM MANTRALAYA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL INDIA

V.S.DIVN. WEST BLOCK 1, R.K. PURAM,

To

The Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths
and Director of Panchayats, Kerala,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM-695001

Sub: Birth and Death prior to 1970-Recording of Nationality and

Place of Birth-Clarification- regarding.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. B1.9887/91 dated 9-9-1991 on the subject mentioned above, I am to say that certificate of birth/death in form No. 9/10 issued under sections 12 and 17 of the RBD Act, 1969 and corresponding State Rules made thereunder is only an extract of particulars from the register of births and deaths maintained under Section 16 of the Act. Since the Columns relating to particulars of Nationality and Place of Birth were not included in the original Register of Births at the time of registration of the event, the same cannot be included in the birth certificate at this stage.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(P.D.Joshi)

Sr. Research Officer

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

V.S. DIVISION, WEST BLOCK 1, R.K. PURAM

New Delhi 13-3-1992

To

The Chief Registrar of Births
& Deaths and Director of
Panchayats, Kerala,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM-695033.

Sub: Change of Sex in the birth register-
Clarification-regarding.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. B1-21465/91 dated 7-10-1991 on the above subject I am to say as under:

1. If the request for Change in sex is borne out of erroneous entry on clerical mistake, necessary correction may be allowed on the satisfaction of the concerned Register of Births & Deaths.
2. If the request for correction is borne out of subsequent change in sex due to biological reasons or surgery, the request may not be acceded to in view of our letter No. 1.12/Vs (Cord) dated 15-10-1990 (Copy enclosed).
3. If the request for these changes is borne out of a fraudulent entry, the relevant entry may be cancelled.
4. A request for re-registration of an event cannot be accepted as there is no provision in the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 for registering

an event than once. Even otherwise, events pertaining to the births prior to the enforcement of the Act cannot be registered in view of the judgement of the Kerala High Court which prohibited the registration of such events.

നമ്പർ ബി3- 42532/91

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്

തിരുവനന്തപുരം

30/9/1992.

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം: ജനനമരണരജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ - സർക്കുലർ ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്

സൂചന: 12/9/1990-ലെ ബി1 - 53872/89 നമ്പർ സർക്കുലർ

മേൽ സൂചന, സർക്കുലർ പട്ടിക 1-ാം ഖണ്ഡിക താഴെപ്പറയും പ്രകാരം ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്യുന്നു.

ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ മാതാവിന്റെയോ പിതാവിന്റെയോ രേഖാമൂലമുള്ള അപേക്ഷ പ്രകാരം കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണ് പേര് ചേർക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇനിയല്ലോ ഇരട്ടപ്പേരോ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആയത് കൂടി നിർബന്ധമായും എഴുതണം. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിന് പുറത്ത് താമസിക്കുന്ന മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ അപേക്ഷപ്രകാരം ജനന തീയതി മുതൽ 5 വർഷം വരെയുള്ള കോസ്റ്റുകളിൽ ഐഡന്റിഫിക്കേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ഇല്ലാതെ പേര് ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അഞ്ചു വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ സൂചനയിലെ സർക്കുലറിൽ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രകാരം തന്നെ പേര് ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

എന്നാൽ കേരളത്തിന് പുറത്തു താമസിക്കുന്നവരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അവർ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തെ രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ അന്വേഷണ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനു പകരം പേരിനേയും ജനനക്രമത്തെയും സംബന്ധിച്ച് സ്ഥലത്തെ നോട്ടറി പബ്ലിക് സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയ ആഫീഡവിറ്റ് മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ

(ഒപ്പ്)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്കുവേണ്ടി.

Copy of letter No. 1/14/87- Vs.(Cord) dated 2-3-1993 office of the Registrar General, India V.S. Division, West Block-1, R.K Puram New Delhi, addressed to the Chief Registrar of Births & Deaths & Director of Panchayats, Kerala

Sub:- Registration of events of accidental deaths-

Clarification - regarding.

Ref:-

With reference to your letter No. B3- 50447/92 dated 16/12/92 on the subject mentioned above I am to say that Section 7(2) of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969 provides for registration of every birth and death including the accidental deaths, even if such accidental deaths have not been reported to the Police and inquest has not been conducted in such cases

Sd/-

Deputy Registrar General

Endit.No. b3-50447/92/dated 7-4-1993

No.1/14/87-Vs(Cord)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs Grih Mantralaya
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
V.S.DIVISION, WEST BLOCK1, R.K. PURAM

New Delhi 8-10-1993.

To

The Chief Registrar of Births &
Deaths and Director of Panchayats,
Kerala,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM-695033

Sub:- Correction of the name of child in birth registration No. 61 dated 30-12-1961
of Thiruvalla

Municipality – clarification – regarding.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. B1. 35529/92 dated 24/4/1993 on the
subject mentioned above I am to say that if the register is satisfied that the earlier
entry of name was erroneous in form or substance or improperly made, he may
correct the name in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the
Act and corresponding state rules made thereunder. The Registrar may decide
request for correction according to facts of each case on its own merits keeping in
view the custom and practices in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(P.D.Joshi)

Senior Research Officer.

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs/Grih Mantrala
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
V.S. DIVISION, WEST BLOCK 1,R.K.PURAM

New Delhi, the 8-1993

To

The Chief registrar of Births &
Deaths and Director of Panchayats,
Kerala,

Thiruvananthapuram- 695033

Sub:- Registration of birth of children born in Jammu&Kashmir State-clarification-regarding.

Sir,

I am to invite a reference to your letter No. B-1 18935/93 dated 4-8-1993 on the subject mentioned above and to say that the vital events occurring in 148 Base Hospital are as a matter of procedure registered with the Registrar of Births and deaths C/o Olice station, Udampur (J&K) under Section 7(2) of the RBD Act, 1969, It is therefore, expected that the particular events of births referred to in your letter under reference might have been reported for registration as institutionalbirths. You may, therefore, advise the applicant Shri. P. Kochukuttan, to approach the registrar of Births and Deaths, Udampur either direct or through the 148 Base Hospitals for obtaining the relevant birth certificates. In view of this the footnote on the birth certificate issued by the Base Hospital for becomes ineffective. The 148 Base Hospital authorities has already been advised to delete the footnote on the Birth Certificate in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(P.D.Joshi)

Senior Research Officer.

ചീ. 38044/93.

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തീയതി 16/12/1993.

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ

എല്ലാ ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കും

എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർക്കും

എല്ലാ താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്താഫീസർക്കും

സർ,

വിഷയം:- ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ - രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളിൽ തിരുത്തലുകൾ വരുത്തുന്നതും പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിനും പ്രൊപ്പോസലുകൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന:- ഈ ആഫീസിലെ 14-5-92-ലെ ബി1.20941/92/കെ.ഡിസ്. നമ്പർ സർക്കുലർ.

ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളിൽ തിരുത്തലുകൾ വരുത്തുന്നതിനും പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുമായി അപേക്ഷകളോടൊപ്പം ലഭിക്കുന്ന പ്രമാണങ്ങളിൽ മിക്ക പകർപ്പുകളും രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. സുപ്രധാന പ്രമാണങ്ങൾ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തി അയച്ചാൽ മാത്രമേ ആധികാരിക രേഖയായി പകർത്താൻ കഴിയുകയുള്ളൂ. അതിനാൽ ഇക്കാര്യം രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. കൂടാതെ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്താത്ത ഫോട്ടോ കോപ്പി കൾക്ക് യാതൊരു നിയമ സാധുതയും ഉള്ളവയല്ലെന്നും ആയവസ്വീകാര്യമല്ലെന്നും കൂടി അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ,

(ഒപ്പ്)
ജനന മരണ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു വേണ്ടി.

1/4/87-Vs (Cord)

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs Mantralaya
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL , INDIA
V.S. DIVISION, WEST BLOCK 1, R.K. PURAM

New Delhi.

To

The Chief Registrar of Births &
Deaths and Director of Panchayats,
Kerala,

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM-695033

Sub: Correction of names in the Births and Deaths registers – clarification –
regarding.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 10403/93 dated 22-9-93 on the subject mentioned above I am to say that examples cited at page, 2 para I, column I of your letter under reference are stated to be nick names and not the real names. They also do not have all the appendages of surname/caste etc. leading to the inference that they may be nick names. If real names of parents and child are not written in the birth/death registers, they may be corrected in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the RBD Act, 1969 and corresponding State rules made thereunder. The Register may decide each request for correction according to facts of each case on its own merits.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(P.D.Joshi)

Senior Research Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Local Administration © Department

G.O.(B) No. 214/94/LAD.

Dated,

Thiruvananthapuram 3-9-1994

NOTIFICATION

S.R.O No. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the
Registration of Births and deaths Act 1969 (18 of 1969) the Government of Kerala

with the approval of the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 namely:-

1. Short title and commencement. (1) These rules may be called the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths(Amendment) Rules.

(2) These rules shall come into force at once.

2. In the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Rules) in Rule 5-

(a) for the marginal heading the following marginal heading shall be substituted, namely:-

(b) for sub rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be substituted namely:-

"(2)The minformation referred to in sub rule- (1) shall be given within twentyone days from the date of birth, still birth or death"

(2) For rule 7 of the Principal rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:-

"7 time and form for notifying information under section 10

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

(2) On receipt of the information referred to in sub-rule (1), the Register shall verify the relevant register off births, still births or deaths to ascertain if the event has been registered or not. In case the particular event is not found registered. He immediately issue a notice in form No. 7 A to the head.of the house hold or the officer-in-charge of the institution, as the case may be under section 21 of the Registration of Births and deaths Act,1969, for taking necessary action in the matter.

(3) The information referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be given withintwenty one days from the date of birth still birth or death"

"5-Time and Form etc. for giving information of births and deaths under Section 8 and 9"

4. In the Principal Rules, after Form 7, the following Form shall be inserted namely:-

`Form No. 7A (See Rule7)

NOTICE

(Under section 21 of the Registration of births & Deaths Act 1969)

No.....

Registration Unit/Panchayats/Municipality/Contonment.....Taluk

To

.....
.....

Dear Sir/Madam,

The following birth/death still birth/death events(s) has been reported to have occurred recently in your household/institution. It is your legal responsibility to get this event registered within prescribed period of as you have not registered the birth/death still birth under reference you are requested to contact the undersigned and get the event registered within..... Days from the date of issue of this notice.

Birth/still birth	Deaths
1. Name and local address of parents deceased...	1. Name and address of
2. Place of birth:	2. Place of death with full address....
3. Date of birth:	3. Date of death.....

You may be aware that failure without any reasonable cause to give the required information is an offence under Registration of Births and deaths Act 1969.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd/-)

Registrar of Births and Death

By Order of the Governor,

K. Mohan Das,

Secretary to Government.

Explanatory Note.

(This does not form part of the notification, but insintended to its general purport)

The time limit prescribed in the Kerala Registration of Births and deaths Rules, 1970 for furnishing information to the local register of Births and Deaths rewgarding the events of births and still births in urban areas and in rural areas is 7 days and 14 daysd respectively. Regarding the events of deaths the time limits is 7 days in both areas.TheGovernment of India, have suggested that the provisions in the stats Registration of Births and deaths rules corresponding to Section 8,9 and 10 of the registration of Births and deaths Act. 1969, may be amended raising the prescribed time limit ofr reporting and notifying of events of births and deaths to 21 days applicable uniformly both to rural and urban area Further, in case a birth, still birth or death is not found registrred the local Register is required to send a notice to the head of the hous-hold or the office-in-charge of the institution for taking action with regard to othe registration of the evwent. For this purpose a new form(form 7A) is also to be prescribed. The state government have decided to amendthe Rules accordingly and obtained the concurrence of the Government of India therefore.

The notification is intended to achieve the above object.

Endt.No.B1. 50766/92 dated 15-10-1994

കേരള സർക്കാർ

(സംഗ്രഹം)

ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾ-എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഓഫീസർ തസ്തികയുടെ ഔദ്യോഗിക നാമധേയം 'സെക്രട്ടറി' എന്ന് പുനർ നാമകരണം- ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

തദ്ദേശഭരണ (സി) വകുപ്പ്

സ.ഉ.(എം.എസ്) 172/94/തഭവ.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 15-7-1994.

ഉത്തരവ്

കേരള പഞ്ചായത്ത് രാജ് നിയമത്തിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകളുടെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ, സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ നിലവിലുള്ള പഞ്ചായത്ത് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഓഫീസർ തസ്തികയുടെ ഔദ്യോഗിക നാമധേയം 23-4-1994 മുതൽ പ്രാബല്യത്തോടെ 'സെക്രട്ടറി'

എന്ന് പുനർനാമകരണം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടും, ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഇതിനകം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള പഞ്ചായത്ത് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഓഫീസർമാരെ ടി നിയമത്തിലെ 179-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പ് പ്രകാരം നിയമിക്കപ്പെട്ട സെക്രട്ടറിമാരായി കണക്കാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടും സർക്കാർ ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

ഗവർണ്ണറുടെ ഉത്തരവിൻപ്രകാരം

(ഒപ്പ്)

എസ്. സുബ്ബയ്യ

അഡീഷണൽ സെക്രട്ടറി

കീഴെപ്പറയുന്ന നമ്പർ ഇ2/22809/94 തീയതി 30/7/94.

No. 1/15/87p/VS9 Cord)

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs

Office of the Register General, India

(Vital Statistics Division)

West Block-1 R.K.Puram, New Delhi- 110066

Dated 18/10/1994

To

The chief Registrars of Births & Deaths off
All States/Union territories.

Sub:- Issuance of extract from register of births and deaths under section 17 of the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 and corresponding state Rules made there under-clarification -regarding.

Sir,

The matter relating to issuance of extract from the register relating to births and deaths under section 17 of the RBD Act, 1969 and corresponding State rules made thereunder was re-examined at appropriate level in the context of complaints

from the general public to the chief Registrars against the current practice of giving details of birth of original and corrected entries. The general public especially those seeking certificate for immigration purpose faced difficulties in consular officers with extracts containing both original as well as corrected entries.

When a person applies for the extracts of the births and deaths records, there seems to be no legal difficulty for giving details of only corrected entries of the extracts unless he requires the original entry as well.

3. This supersedes the earlier clarification to Query No. 90 at Page No. 48 of the Handbook on Civil Registration (1989 edition)

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(S.P.Mishra)

Deputy Registrar General

Endt. No. B2-30047/94/K.Dis. dated-3-11-1994

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
Local Administration © Department

NOTIFICATION

G.O.No. 3/95/LAD

Date, Thiruvananthapuram 18/1/1995

S.R.O No. 95- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 17 of the Registration of Births and deaths Act, 1969 (central Act 18 of 1969), the Government of Kerala hereby authorize the officers mentioned in column(1) of the scheduled hereto to certify the extracts from the register relating to births and deaths in respect of the area noted against each in column(2) thereof. Namely:-

SCHEDULE

Designation of the Officer

Area

(1)	(2)
1. Health Supervisor, Kochi Municipal Corporation	Ernakulam region of Kochi Municipal Corporation
2) Assistant Health Officer of Kochi Kochi Municipal Corporation Region	Mattancherry region of Municipal Corporation.

By Order of the Governor,
K.Mohan Das
Secretary to Government.

Explanatory Note

(This does not form part of the Notification, but is intended to indicate its general purport)

The Health Officer of Kochi Corporation is the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Kochi Corporation area. He is over-burdened with the duties connected with the public health matters in the area and this causes delay in the issuance of the certacts from the registers relating to births and deaths. The Government have, therefore, decided that the Health Supervisor of the Corporation may be authorized to certify the extracts from the registers in respect of the Ernakulam Region of the Kochi Corporation and the Assistant Health Officer of the Kochi Corporation in-charge of the Mattancherry Region may be authorised to certify such extracts in respects in respect of the Mattancherry Region.

This notification is intended to achieve the above object.

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Local Admin istration © Department

NOTIFICATION

G.O.(MS) No. 9/95/LAD

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram,31/01/1995

S.R.O No. 171/95-In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Restrator of Births and Deaths Act 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969), the Governemnt of Kerala, with the approval of the Governemnt of India hereby make the following amendments to the Kerala registratyion of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 issued under G.O.(P) No. 7/70/LAD dated the 29th June, 1970 and published as S.R.O. No. 262/70 in the Kerala Gazettee, Extraordinary No. 190 dated the 1st July, 1970, namely:-

RULES

1. Short title and commencement:-)(1) These rules may be called the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Rules, 1995.

2. They shall come into force at once.

2. Amendment of the rules:- In the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970:-

(1) in sub-rule ii for the words "Five Years" the words "Six years" shall be substituted.

(2) in sub-rule (3) of rule 18 for the words "five years" the words "six years" shall be substituted.

By order of the Governor,

K. Mohandas,

Secretary to Government

Explanatory Note

(This does not form part of the notification, but is intended to indicate its general purport)

Representations have been received by the State Government pointing out the difficulties experienced by the public in getting the name of the child entered in the Birth register. After a period of 5 years the date of the birth of the child and in obtaining certified extracts as the register in respect of the Panchayat, in consultation with the central, Government have decided that the period. The State Government, in consultation with the central, government have decided that the period upto which the register can be retained in the Panchayat office may be enhanced to 6 years.

The notification is intended to achieve the above object.

No.30 (1) (IN) 93-Vs(FR)

Office of the Registrar General, India

Ministry of Home Affairs

Vital statistics Division

R.K.Puram, New Delhi.

Dated 5/7/95

To

The chief Registrar of Births and
Deaths and Director of Planning
Statistics and evaluation, Goa,
Junta Annexe, 3rd Floor, Panaji-463001

Sub:- Registration of births and deaths occurring to Indian citizen outside India under Section 20 (1) of the RBD Act, 1969.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter No. DPSE/RSD/INV- 43 dated 30-11-1994 on the subject mentioned above.

"Section 20(1) of the registration of Births and deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides that the registrar General shall subject to such rules as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf. Cause to be registred information as to birth and deaths of citizens of India outside India received by him under the rules relating to the registration of such citizens at Indian consultates made under the citizenship Act, 1955 (5) of 1955) and every such registration shall be deemed to have been duly made under this Act" Under the provisions of adoresaid section the Registrar General has to set up a Central Registry after framing necessary rules in this regard. The relevant rules are still to be framed and central Registry is yet to be established.

2. In the context of difficulties being faced by the public in regard to registration of births and deasth occurring to Indian citizens outside India under section 20(1) and obtaining certificate of births and deaths within country, the matter has been reconsidered and it has been decided to allow registration of such events of birth and death as provided under section 20(2) of the 1969 Act till such time as necessary rules in this regard are framed and central Registry is establisedfor this purpose.

3. It may be clarified that Section 20(2) does not provide for the registration of death occurring to Indian Citiznes outside India.

Sd/-

S.P. MIshra,

Deputy Registrar General

For Director of Panchayats

Copy of Governemnt. Ir. ZNo. 17703/C2/95 from the under Secretary, Local Admin.

© Department. Thiruvananthapuram to the supdt. Gov.Press. Copy to the Dikrector of Panchayats (with copy of the Notification)

Sub:- Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Rules 95-
Erraqtum in

Notification

I am to forward herewith the erratum ordered in G.O.(Rt) 5804/95/LAD dated 25/10/1995 and to request you to publish the same as gazette extra ordinary and to supply 300 copies to Governemnt and 1500 copies to the Director of Panchayats, Thiruvananthapuram at the earliest.

GOVERNEMENT OF KERALA

Local Administration © Department

ERRATUM

G.O(Rt) No. 5804/95 LAD. Dated, Thiruvanthapuram 25/10/1995.

In the Kerala registration of Births and deaths (amendment) Rules, 1955 issued in Notification No. G.O(MS) 9/95LAD dated 31st January 1995, in sub-rule(1) of Rule2, for "rule ii read rule 11"

By Order of the Governor,
K.C.Kamala Bai,
Addl. Secretary to Government

Endt. No. B5-32659/95/ dated 21/11/1969

നമ്പർ ബി1.29930/95

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം,
8.1.1996.

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം:- പഞ്ചായത്ത് വകുപ്പ്- ജനനമരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകളും, വിവാഹ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളും കൈമാറുന്നതും, സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതും സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന:- ഈ ആഫീസിലെ 28/4/89-ലെ ബി1. 14884/89 നമ്പർ സർക്കുലർ

സർക്കാരിന്റെ 11/10/95-ലെ ജി.ഒ. (എം.എസ്) 220/95/തഭവ. ഉത്തരവ് പ്രകാരം താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് ആഫീസുകളിൽ നിർത്തലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ, ഇപ്പോൾ താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് ആഫീസുകളിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ജനന മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ തൽക്കാലം ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പഞ്ചായത്തുകൾക്ക് തന്നെ നൽകുന്നതിന് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് ആഫീസർമാരിൽനിന്നും രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ വാങ്ങുമ്പോൾ ഓരോ രജിസ്റ്ററിന്റെയും കൃത്യത ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തുന്നതിന് ഫ്ലോ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരും/സെക്രട്ടറിമാരും ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

താലൂക്ക് പഞ്ചായത്ത് ആഫീസുകളിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഹിന്ദു വിവാഹ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ അതാതു ജില്ലാ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ ആഫീസുകളിൽ ഏൽപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. രജിസ്റ്ററുകളും റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളും ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരെയും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർമാരെയും ഏൽപ്പിച്ച വിവരവും ഏറ്റുവാങ്ങിയ വിവരവും ഈ ആഫീസിലേക്ക് റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്കുവേണ്ടി

എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്ത് സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും

എല്ലാ ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ആഫീസർമാർക്കും

എല്ലാ ജില്ലാ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർമാർക്കും ആവശ്യമായ നടപടികൾക്കായി അയയ്ക്കുന്നു.

നമ്പർ ബി1. 21950/96 എൽ.ഡിസ്.

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം
തീയതി 6/9/1996

ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ(ജനന മരണം)

ആന്റ് പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ

വിഷയം:- ഇരിങ്ങാലക്കുട നഗരസഭ - ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ കോളങ്ങളിലെ കുറവുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന:- താങ്കളുടെ 8/7/96-ലെ പി.എച്ച്2. 7684/95-ാം നമ്പർ കത്ത്.

സൂചന കത്തിലേക്കേകേ താങ്കളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. 1970ന് മുൻപ് ആരോഗ്യവകുപ്പ് നടത്തിയ ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളിൽ ഇല്ലാത്ത കോളങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുവാനോ വിവരങ്ങൾ (പോരൊഴികെ)

ചേർക്കുവാനോ പാടില്ല. ജനന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ഒരാളിന്റെ നാഷണാലിറ്റി തെളിയിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരികൾ രേഖയല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ നാഷണാലിറ്റി തെളിയിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ട അവസരത്തിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട റവന്യൂ അധികാരികളുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിനെ ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ,
(ഒപ്പ്)
ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു വേണ്ടി.

നമ്പർ ബി1. 670/97
ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ
(ജനന മരണം)

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർ,
പെരിനാട് ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്ത്

സർ,

വിഷയം:- പെരിനാട് ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്ത്-ജനന-മരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് വ്യാപകമായി നൽകുന്നത് ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന:- പെരിനാട് പഞ്ചായത്ത്-ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ 24/1/1997-ലെ പി.

6/7/97-ഉം 27/1/97-ലെ പി.6/7/97-ഉം പി.6/9/97-ലെ ഉം നം. നോൺ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ....

സൂചനയിലേക്ക് താങ്കളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. ജനന-മരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്ന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ജനനമോ, മരണമോ പ്രസ്തുത രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിൽ തന്നെയാണ് നടന്നിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തി, ജില്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർ റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ഓഫീസർ, മജിസ്ട്രേട്ട് എന്നിവർക്ക്, അവരുടെ അനുവാദത്തോടെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നടത്തേണ്ട കേസ്സുകളിൽ മാത്രമേ നൽകാവൂ എന്ന് 1/86-ലെ, ബി1/67004/85/എൽ.ഡിസ് നമ്പർ സർക്കുലറിൽ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ചില വിദേശ രാജ്യങ്ങൾ ജനന-മരണ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾക്ക് പകരമായി മതസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെയും ജ്ഞാനസനാനങ്ങളുടെയും സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ ജനന-മരണ തീയതി നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതിന് അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നതിനാൽ ജനനമോ മരണമോ, രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള കേസുകളിൽത്തന്നെ ടി സംഭവങ്ങൾ നടന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഏതെങ്കിലും രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിൽ അപേക്ഷ നൽകി വാങ്ങിയ നോൺ-രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിനൊപ്പം മേൽ രേഖകൾ ഹാജരാക്കി അന്യായമായ നേട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഇടവരുത്താതിരിക്കുന്നതിനും കൂടാതെ യാഥാർത്ഥ്യം ഒളിച്ചുവെച്ച് ആൾമാറാട്ടം നടത്തുന്ന പ്രവണത തടയുന്നതിനുമാണ് അപ്രകാരം സർക്കുലർ നിർദ്ദേശം നൽകിയിരുന്നത്.

എന്നാൽ വിധവകളുടെ പെൺമക്കളുടെ, വിവാഹാവശ്യത്തിന് ഗവൺമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും ധനസഹായം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് ടി സർക്കുലറുകളിലെ നിർദ്ദേശം തടസ്സമുളവാക്കിയത് ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടതിനെത്തുടർന്ന് ആ ആവശ്യം കാണിച്ച് നോൺ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകാവുന്ന തരത്തിൽ, 6/8/1986-ലെ ബി1/40077/86-ാം നമ്പർ സർക്കുലറിലൂടെ, മേൽ സർക്കുലറിലെ നിർദ്ദേശത്തിന് വ്യതിയാനം വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

6.4.1989-ലെ ബി1.7275-ാം നമ്പർ സർക്കുലറിലൂടെ, 1970-ഓ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമത്തിന് മുൻകാലപ്രാബല്യമില്ലെന്നതിനാൽ 1/4/1970ന് മുൻപ് നടന്ന ജനനവും മരണവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ ഇനിയൊരറിയിപ്പുണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ, രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്ന അറിയിപ്പ് മാത്രം, വേണ്ടത്ര അന്വേഷണം രജിസ്ട്രാർ നടത്തി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടശേഷം ജനനമോ, മരണമോ നടന്ന രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ നൽകുന്നതിന് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു.

ഈ സാഹചര്യം നിലനിൽക്കുമ്പോഴാണ് താങ്കൾ 1947-ൽ നടന്നതും 1960ൽ നടന്നതുമായ ജനനങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് സൂചനയിലെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ (അറിയിപ്പു പകരം) നൽകിയത് ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഒപ്പിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ നിലവിലുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ അവഗണിച്ച് നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള നോൺ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിന് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. ഇനിമേൽ ഇത്തരം തെറ്റ് ആവർത്തിക്കരുതെന്നു കർശനമായി താക്കീതു ചെയ്യുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ,

(ഒപ്പ്)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്കുവേണ്ടി

പകർപ്പ്:- എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർമാർക്കും
അറിവിനായി അയക്കുന്നു

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്

തിരുവനന്തപുരം

തീയതി 24/5/97.

നംപർ ബി1. 9048/95

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം:-ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ-അപാകത പരിഹരിക്കൽ-കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര്
ചേർക്കൽ-മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ പേരുകൾ-മേൽവിലാസം തുടങ്ങിയ തിരുത്തലുകൾ,
കുട്ടിയുടെ സെക്സ് തിരുത്തൽ-എന്നിവ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മാർഗ്ഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ നൽകി
ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു

സൂചന- 1. ബി1. 53872/89 തീയതി. 12/6/9-ാം നംപർ സർക്കുലർ

2.ബി1 19048/95 തീയതി 27/6/95-ാം നംപർ സർക്കുലർ.

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ കാര്യക്ഷമമായി നടത്തുന്നതിനും അപാകതകൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിനും തിരുത്തലുകൾ വരുത്തുന്നതിനുമുള്ള പ്രൊപ്പോസലുകൾ അയക്കുന്നതിനും നിബന്ധനകളും നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ച് നിരവധി സർക്കുലറുകൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ചില രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റുകളിൽ പ്രസ്തുത സർക്കുലറിലെ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്ക് വിരുദ്ധമായ നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ അക്കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് താഴെ വിവരിക്കും വിധം പൊതുവായ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

1-4-1970-ന് ശേഷമുള്ള രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച്

ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ മാതാവിന്റെയും പിതാവിന്റെയും രേഖാമൂലമുള്ള സംയുക്താപേക്ഷ പ്രകാരം, കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ലോക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കു തന്നെ ആവശ്യമായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടു റിക്കർഡാക്കുന്നതും സംയുക്താപേക്ഷ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് കഴിയാത്ത സാഹചര്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അത് വിലയിരുത്തി മാതാപിതാക്കളിൽ ഒരാളിന്റെ രേഖാമൂലമുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുടെയോ പ്രായപൂർത്തിയായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കുട്ടിയുടെ തന്നെ അപേക്ഷയുടേയോ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. പേര് ചേർക്കുമ്പോൾ കുട്ടിയുടെ പേരിനൊപ്പം ഇനിഷ്യലോ, സ്ഥലപ്പേരോ, ഇനിഷ്യലിന്റെ വികസിത രൂപമോ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിർബന്ധമായും എഴുതേണ്ടതാണ്. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിന് പുറത്ത് താമസിക്കുന്ന മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ, അപേക്ഷാപ്രകാരം പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിന് കുട്ടിയുടെ ഹൈഡ്രാഫിക്ക്കേഷനു വേണ്ടി താമസസ്ഥലവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് യൂണിറ്റിലെ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ നിന്നും കുട്ടിയുടെ ജനനക്രമം കാണിക്കുന്ന ഹൈഡ്രാഫിക്ക്കേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അപേക്ഷകൾ താമസിക്കുന്നത് കേരള സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന് വെളിയിലാണെങ്കിൽ മേൽകാര്യങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് നോട്ടറീസ് നമ്പാകെയുള്ള സത്യവാങ്മൂലം സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. 1-4-1970ന് മുൻപുള്ള എല്ലാ ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളിലും കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിന് മുൻപായി ആവശ്യമായ രേഖകൾ സഹിതം ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അപേക്ഷ ശുപാർശ സഹിതം അയച്ച് അനുവാദം വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് സ്കൂളിൽ ചേർന്ന ശേഷമാണ് കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ, സ്കൂൾ റിക്കാർഡിന്റെ ശരിപകർപ്പ് കൂടെ വാങ്ങേണ്ടതും ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിലേയും സ്കൂൾ രേഖയിലേയും ജനനതീയതികൾ തമ്മിൽ 6 മാസത്തിലധികം വ്യത്യാസമുള്ള കേസുകളിൽ പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിന് മുൻപായി ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ റ്റുവാദം വാങ്ങിയിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഈ പ്രകാരമുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കയക്കുമ്പോൾ, ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കയക്കുള്ള കോർട്ട് ഫീസ് സ്റ്റാമ്പ് പതിച്ച അപേക്ഷ ജനറൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷന്റെ ശരിപകർപ്പ് കൂട്ടിയുടെ സ്കൂൾ രേഖയുടെ ശരി പകർപ്പ്, അപേക്ഷകൻ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിലെ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ നിന്നുമുള്ള മാതാപിതാക്കൾക്ക് ജനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും മരണപ്പെട്ടതും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ആകെ കുച്ചികളുടെ ജനനക്രമം കാണിക്കുന്ന നിശ്ചിതഫാറത്തിലുള്ള സ്റ്റേറ്റ്മെന്റ് ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഐഡന്റിഫിക്കേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ വ്യക്തമായ ശുപാർശ സഹിതമുള്ള വിശദമായ അന്വേഷണ റിപ്പോർട്ട് എന്നിവ കൂടി അയക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തലോടുകൂടിയല്ലാത്ത രേഖകൾ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

1/4/1970-ൽ പട്ടാമ്പലത്തിൽ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമത്തിന് മുൻകാല പ്രാബല്യമില്ലെന്ന് കേരളാ ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ, ഒ.പി.7911/82-ാം നമ്പർ കേസിലെ വിധിന്യായത്തിൽ പരാമർശിക്കപ്പെട്ടതിനാൽ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇനിയൊരറിയിപ്പ് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതുവരെ 1/4/1970ന് മുൻപ് നടന്ന ജനനവും മരണവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നതിനാൽ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി നോൺ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. ഇത്തരം കേസുകളിൽ ജനനമോ, മരണമോ പ്രസ്തുത രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിന്റെ പരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ നടന്നതാണെന്ന് വ്യക്തമായി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ ജനന-മരണ തീയതിക്ക് മുൻപും പിൻപും ഉള്ള 3 വർഷത്തെ വീതം രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ കൂടി പരിശോധിച്ച് ടി ജനനമോ മരണമോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് രജിസ്ട്രാർ ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ട് ഇക്കാര്യം സംബന്ധിച്ച് അറിയിപ്പ് മാത്രം നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ വിധവകളുടെ പെൺമക്കളുടെ വിവാഹാവശ്യത്തിന് സഹായം സർക്കാരിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിക്കേണ്ട കേസുകളിൽ, മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരം കൃത്യമായും വസ്തുനിഷ്ടവുമായ പരിശോധന നടത്തി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ട് അക്കാര്യത്തിനായി മാത്രമുള്ള നോൺ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്.

തിരുത്തലുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച്

ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ ചേർത്ത പേര് പിന്നീട് മറ്റൊരു പേരായി തിരുത്താവുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ പ്രസവശേഷം രജിസ്ട്രേഷനോടനുബന്ധിച്ച് കുട്ടിക്ക് ഒരു ഔദ്യോഗിക പേര് ചേർക്കുകയും കുട്ടിയുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് സ്കൂളിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിന് മുൻപായി (അഞ്ചു വയസ് പൂർത്തിയാക്കുന്നതിന് മുൻപ്) തഥാർത്ഥ പേര് ചേർക്കുമെന്ന് മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആയത് അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ട് ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ അനുമതിയോടെ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്. കുട്ടിയുടെ പേരിൽ അക്ഷരത്തെറ്റോ, ക്ലിക്കൽ തകരാറോ സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കേസുകളിൽ മാത്രം ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് തന്നെ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ട് തെറ്റ് പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ സ്കൂൾ രേഖയാണ് ആധികാരിക പട്ടാണമായി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടത്. ഗസ്റ്റ് വിൻജാപനം വഴി പേര് മാറ്റിയാൽ അതിൻപ്രകാരം ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് തിരുത്താവുന്നതല്ല. ജനന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിനൊപ്പം ഗസ്റ്റ് വിൻജാപനത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പും നോട്ടറീ മുൻപാകെയുള്ള സത്യവാങ്മൂലവും എംബസികളിലെയും നിയമപരമായ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും നിറവേറ്റുന്നതാണ്.

രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ തീയതി മുതൽ 5 വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞ് ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളനുസരിച്ച് മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ പേരുകൾ, മേൽവിലാസം, കുട്ടിയുടെ സെക്സ്, മതം, സമുദായം മരണതീയതി, മരണപ്പെട്ടയാളിന്റെ പേര്, മരണപ്പെട്ടയാളിന്റെ ഭർത്താവിന്റെയോ പിതാവിന്റെയോ പേരുകൾ, തുടങ്ങിയവയിലുള്ള തിരുത്തലുകൾ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ അനുവാദത്തോടെ മാത്രമേ നടത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ. ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ ജനനത്തിയതി തിരുത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. മാതാവിന്റെ പേരിനൊപ്പം പിതാവിന്റെ പേര് കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തും കുട്ടിയുടെ പേരിനൊപ്പം മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ പേര് കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തും മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെയോ കുട്ടിയുടെയോ പേരിലെ ഇനീഷ്യലുകൾ വികസിപ്പിച്ചും ഉള്ള തിരുത്തലുകൾ യാതൊരു കാരണവശാലും അനുവദനീയമല്ലെന്ന് രജിസ്ട്രാർ ജനറൽ ഓഫ് ഇന്ത്യ കേന്ദ്ര നിയമ മന്ത്രാലയവുമായി ആലോചിച്ചതിന് ശേഷം വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആയതിനാൽ അത്തരം തിരുത്തലുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അനുമതിക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തേക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ തീയതി മുതൽ 5 വർഷം കഴിയാത്ത കേസുകളിൽ ക്ലിറിക്കൽ തകരാർ സ്പെല്ലിംഗ് മിസ്റ്റേക്ക് എന്നിവയാൽ വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്ക് തന്നെ ആധികാരിക രേഖകൾ പരിശോധിച്ച് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ട തിരുത്തലുകൾ വരുത്താവുന്നതാണ്. ഇവയൊഴികെ അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായി വ്യത്യസ്തമായ തിരുത്തലുകൾ മറ്റൊരു പേരായി തിരുത്തൽ എന്നിവ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ അനുമതിയോടെ മാത്രമേ വരുത്തുവാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ. മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ സ്ഥിരമേൽവിലാസം തിരുത്തുന്നതിന് അനുമതിക്കായി അപേക്ഷിക്കുമ്പോൾ ജനനസമയത്തെ കുട്ടിയെ സംബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതിനാൽ തിരുത്തിച്ചേർക്കണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന വിലാസത്തിലായിരുന്നു കുട്ടിയുടെ ജനന സമയത്ത്

മാതാപിതാക്കൾ താമസിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നതെന്ന് തെളിയിക്കുന്ന രേഖകൾ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കണം. അരമ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ മരണപ്പെട്ടയാളിന്റെ തിരുത്തേണ്ടി വരുമ്പോൾ ടിയാന്റെ മരണത്തിനു മുൻപായി നിയമാനുസരണം (ഗസറ്റ് ഓർ വിജ്ഞാപനം വഴി) പേര് മാറ്റിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ ടി ഗസ്റ്റ് വിജ്ഞാപനത്തിന്റെ ശരിപകർപ്പും പൗരത്വം തിരുത്തേണ്ടി വരുന്ന കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളിൽ ഫോറിനേഴ്സ് രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഓഫീസൽനിന്നും ടിയാന്റെ മരണകാലത്തെ പൗരത്വം സംബന്ധിച്ച സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും കൂടി ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതുള്ള അപേക്ഷയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. അരമത്തിനു മുൻപായി ഒരാൾ നിയമാനുസരണം പുതിയ പേര് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ പേരാണ് മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടത്.

തിരുത്തലുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അനുവദിക്കാവുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തതയ്ക്കുമുമ്പായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷന്റെയും സ്കൂൾ രേഖയുടെയും ശരി പകർപ്പുകൾ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർക്കുള്ള കോർട്ടഫീസ് സ്റ്റാമ്പ് പതിച്ച അപേക്ഷ, ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ ഏതേക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടും ശുപാർശയും താമസ സ്ഥലവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ നിന്നും ഐഡന്റിഫിക്കേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് (താമസം കേരളത്തിന് പുറത്താണെങ്കിൽ നോട്ടറീസ് മൂൻപാകെയുള്ള സത്യവാങ്മൂലം മതിയാകും) മാതാവിന്റെയോ പിതാവിന്റെയോ പേരിൽ തിരുത്തിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടി വരുമ്പോൾ മാതാപിതാക്കൾ സംയുക്തമായി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ളതായിരിക്കണം. ഒരു പേര് മറ്റൊരു പേരായി തിരുത്തേണ്ട കേസുകളിൽ രണ്ട് പേരിലും അറിയപ്പെടുന്നത് ഒരേ വ്യക്തിയാണെന്ന് സംബന്ധിച്ച് വില്ലേജ്/താലൂക്ക്-റവന്യൂ അധികാരിയിൽ നിന്നുള്ള സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം, ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നിയമത്തിലെ ചട്ടം 12(4) പ്രകാരമുള്ളതും രണ്ട് ഗസറ്റഡ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻമാരിൽ നിന്നുള്ള ഡിക്ലറേഷനുകൾ, എന്നിവ അനുബന്ധരേഖകളായി അയക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ തിരുത്തൽ വരുത്തുമ്പോൾ, സെക്ഷൻ 15-ൽ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന പ്രകാരം ഒറിജിനൽ എൻട്രി തിരുത്തുകയോ റദ്ദാക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാതെ യുക്തമായ രീതിയിൽ മാർജിനൽ എഴുതി രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഒപ്പും തീയതിയും രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും ഇപ്രകാരം തിരുത്തിക്കഴിയാത്ത കേസുകളിൽ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകുമ്പോൾ മുൻ സർക്കുലറിലേതിൽ നിന്നും വ്യത്യസ്തമായി തിരുത്തൽ വരുത്തിയ ശേഷമുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ മാത്രം (തിരുത്തൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു മൻപുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിൽ കാണിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല) ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്. ഏതെങ്കിലും സംഗതികളിൽ തിരുത്തലുകൾ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള പക്ഷം നിർഹനയമായും ആയത് തിരികെ വാങ്ങി റദ്ദ് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ, ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകളിൽ വരുത്തുന്ന തിരുത്തലുകൾ 12-ാം ചട്ടം അനുസരിച്ച് പർപ്പുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കി ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്ക് അയക്കുന്നതിന് പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതും, ജില്ലാ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ വീഴ്ചവരുത്തേണ്ടതുണ്ടോ എന്ന് വീക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

ജനന-മരണ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും 17-ാം വകുപ്പ് അനുസരിച്ച് മൂദ്ര പത്രത്തിൽ നൽകുന്നതിന് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിന്റെ മാതൃക(ഫോറം നമ്പർ 9,10) യിൽ ഓരോ റബ്ബർ സ്റ്റമ്പ് ഉണ്ടാക്കി മൂദ്രപത്രത്തിൽ പതിച്ച് വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതി ചേർത്ത് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഈ സർക്കുലറിൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കാത്ത കാര്യങ്ങളെ കുറിച്ച് ഉണ്ടായേക്കാവുന്ന സംശയങ്ങൾ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങേണ്ടതാണ്.

കൂടാതെ ഈ സർക്കുലറിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിധം അന്വേഷണ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളും ഐഡന്റിഫിക്കേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റും രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പക്ഷം നൽകുന്നതിന് മറ്റ് ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ ബാധ്യസ്ഥരാണ്.

മേൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഉടൻ പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വരുന്നതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർ/പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ

- പകർപ്പ്- 1. എല്ലാ ഗ3ാമപഞ്ചായത്ത് സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും
 2. എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഓഫീസർ, കണ്ണൂർ കന്റോൺമെന്റ്
 3. സെക്രട്ടറി, എല്ലാ കോർപ്പറേഷനുകളും
 4. ഹെൽത്ത് ഓഫീസർ, എല്ലാ കോർപ്പറേഷനുകളും (3 പ്രതി)
 5. സെക്രട്ടറി, എല്ലാ നഗരസഭകളും
 6. ഹെൽത്ത് ഓഫീസർ, എല്ലാ നഗരസഭകളും (3 പ്രതി)
 7. എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർമാർക്കും
 8. എല്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഡയറക്ടർമാർക്കും
 9. അഡീഷണൽ ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ (ഉപരി പത്ര സഹിതം) കരുതൽ ഫയൽ.

ആജ്ഞാനുസരണം,
ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ(ജനന-മരണം)

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ
തിരുവനന്തപുരം

Date 1.4.97.

From
The പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ
To

The ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർ,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരസഭ.

Sub: തിരുവനന്തപുരം നഗരസഭ- ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകളിൽ ഒപ്പ് വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള
അധികാരം ജൂനിയർ പബ്ലിക് ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാർക്ക് നൽകുന്നതിന് സംബ
ന്ധിച്ച്.

Sir,

താങ്കളുടെ 4/2/97-ലെ എച്ച്.1.216/97-ാം നമ്പർ കത്ത്.

സൂചനയിൽ താങ്കളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. കോർപ്പറേഷനുകളിൽ ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം ഈ ഓഫീസറുടെ 12/6/90-ലെ 20117/90കെ. ഡിസ്.നമ്പർ സർക്കുലറിലൂടെ, വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ജോലി ഭാരം കൃത്യമായി ഏറ്റെടുക്കുന്നതിന് ആവശ്യമായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉണ്ടായേ മതിയാകൂ എന്ന നയത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ജമ്മ-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

കോർപ്പറേഷനിൽ സീനിയറായ ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുള്ളപ്പോൾ സബ് രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരായി രണ്ട് ജൂനിയർ ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിന് ശരിയായ കീഴവഴക്കമല്ല.

ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരം കോർപ്പറേഷനിലെ ജനന-മരണ വിഭാഗത്തിലെ അധിക ജോലിഭാരം കണക്കിലെടുത്ത് ആവശ്യമുള്ളത്ര ഹെൽത്ത് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരെ സബ്-ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരായി നിയമിക്കാവുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ,
(ഒപ്പ്)
പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർക്കുവേണ്ടി

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം, തീയതി 30/6/1997.

ബി1.38820/96.

സർക്കുലർ

സർ,

വിഷയം:- ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ-മരണ കാർഡുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതും സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതും
സംബന്ധിച്ച്

സൂചന :- 16/5/97-ലെ ഇന്റർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റൽ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ തീരുമാനം.1997 ഡിസംബർ മാസത്തിൽ 100 ശതമാനം ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ നേടുന്നതിന് വേണ്ട പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ ഭാഗമായി കൂടിയ ഇന്റർഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റൽ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ മീറ്റിംഗിൽ ലോക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റുകളിൽ നിന്നും അയക്കുന്ന ജനന-മരണ കാർഡുകളിൽ ധാരാളം തെറ്റുകൾ കണ്ടുവരുന്നുവെന്നും, ചുരുക്കപ്പട്ടത്തിൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായും ചില രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റുകളിൽ നിന്നും കാർഡുകൾ അയക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു മാസത്തെ എല്ലാ കാർഡുകളിലും ഒരേ വിവരം തന്നെ ആവർത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായും ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ആയതിനാൽ ജനന-മരണ കാർഡുകളിൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ എഴുതിയെടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉത്തരവാദിത്തോടെ മുഴുവൻ വിവരങ്ങളും പൂർണ്ണമായി തന്നെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കൂടാതെ അതാതു മാസത്തെ ജനന-മരണ കാർഡുകൾ തൊട്ടടുത്ത മാസം 15-ാം തീയതിക്ക് മുൻപായി തന്നെ അഡീഷണൽ ഡയറക്ടർ, ഇക്കണോമിക്സ് ആൻഡ് സ്റ്റാറ്റിസ്റ്റിക്സ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ്, വി.എസ്.വിഭാഗം, വികാസ്‌വേൻ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം എന്ന വിലാസത്തിൽ അയച്ചു കൊടുത്ത് വിവരം ഈ ആഫീസിൽ അറിയിക്കുവാനും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ തിരുത്തലുകൾ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ആഫീസിലെ ബി1. 19048/95 തീയതി 24/3/97 -ഓ സർക്കുലറിലെ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പാലിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

എൻ. എ. രാജചന്ദ്രനുണ്ണി
ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ.

ബി 1 24547/97
ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ,
(ജനനം-മരണം)

ശ്രീ. നെൽസൺ പെരേര
സുധാവില്ലാ സെന്റ് ഡോമിനറ്റ്,
വെട്ടുകാട്, സെന്റ് സേവിയേഴ്സ്
കോളേജ് .പി.ഒ. തിരുനന്തപുരം

വിഷയം:- വിദേശത്ത് നടന്ന മരണം കഠിനംകുളം പഞ്ചായത്തിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നത്
സംബന്ധിച്ച്

സൂചന :- താങ്കളുടെ 16/7/97-ലെ അപേക്ഷ.

സൂചനയിലേക്ക് താങ്കളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. താങ്കളുടെ അപേക്ഷയിൽപ്പറയുന്ന മരണം വിദേശത്ത് വെച്ച് നടന്നതും റിയാദിലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ എംബസിയിലെ ഡെൽ ഡോക്യുമെന്റേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും രജിസ്ട്രാർഡ കൂടിയായ സിവിൽ അഫയേഴ്സ് ഡയറക്ടർ ഒപ്പ് രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി ഡെൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് നൽകുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ടി രേഖ നിയമസാധുതയുള്ള മരണരേഖ തന്നെയാണ്. ഇത്തരം കേസുകളിൽ, സംഭവ സ്ഥലവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റുന്ന നിലക്ക് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട എംബസികളിലെ കോൺസുലേറ്റുകളിലോ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട ജനന-മരണങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ലോക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റുകളായപഞ്ചായത്ത്/നഗരസഭകളിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതില്ല. മരണപ്പെട്ടയാളിന്റെ പേരിലുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങളും ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും നേടുന്നത് ടി മരണ രേഖ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. ആ നിലക്ക് ലൈഫ് ഇൻഷുറൻസ് കോർപ്പറേഷൻ ടി രേഖ അവഗണിക്കുന്നതിനോ പഞ്ചായത്തിലോ നഗരസഭകളിലെ ഉള്ള ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർ ഒപ്പിട്ട മരണ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് തന്നെ ഈ കേസിൽ സാമ്പത്തികാനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഹാജരാക്കണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെടാനോ കഴിയില്ല.

മേൽ വിവരങ്ങൾ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ,
(ഒപ്പ്)

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പകർപ്പ്:- ഡിവിഷണൽ മാനേജർ,
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മാനേജർ
ഘകഇ, സിറ്റി ബ്രാഞ്ച് ഓഫീസ് 111

P.B. No. 1008, LIC ലൈൻ

CLARIFICATION OF LEGAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

In the process of implementing the various provisions of the Act, certain references are made with regard to the legal provisions relating to registration of births and deaths. These are referred to the office of the Registrar General, India by the concerned state departments. The office of Registrar General, India issues clarifications in consultation with the Union Law Ministry wherever necessary. Over the years, clarifications on various issues covering almost every section of the Act have been issued. This chapter incorporates the important clarifications issued so far.

Section 4:-

1. **Query:** Whether the Chief Registrar or his nominee can inspect the work of registration under section 4(4) of the act as section 18 of the Act provides that the registration offices shall be inspected and registers kept therein shall be examined in such a manner and by such authority as may be specified by the District Registrar.

Clarification :- The Registrar will have to work under the control and supervision of the District Registrar and the District Registrar will have to work under the control and supervision of the chief Registrar. Under section 4(4), the chief Registrar shall either by issue of suitable instructions or otherwise, take steps to co-ordinate, unify or supervise the work of registration in the state. The word "Supervision" will include inspection. The dictionary meaning of word "Supervision" is to direct or watch with authority the work or proceedings or progress of any thing. Inspection means to look closely into, to examine office intly etc. Unless the person has the right to examine or look closely he cannot direct or watch with authority. Therefore, the authority of the chief registrar or his nominee to inspect the work of registration is implied within his authority to supervise under section 4(4) . This further finds support in sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Act under which the district Registrar has to act subject to the direction of the Chief Registrar and to carry into execution the orders of the Chief Registrar. Section 18 provides for internal inspection of the registration officers within the jurisdiction of the district Registrar. But that does not take away the right of the Chief Registrar under section 4 (4) to supervise the registration work throughout the state which by implication includes inspection of any registration office in any district in state.

Section 6:

2. **Query:** What is the precise scope of revenue district mentioned in section 6(1)

Clarification: The term "revenue district" has not been defined in the Act but as commonly understood, it is a district created for the purposes of revenue administration of a state. Accordingly, in the context of section 6(1) of the RBD Act, the term "revenue district" only means a district created for the purposes of the revenue administration and in any such district according to the provisions of that section there shall be only one District Registrar and or the purposes of assisting the District Registrar the state Government is empowered to appoint such number of additional district registrars as it thinks fit.

Section 7:

3. Query: Whether the State Government will have to issue a separate appointment order for each Registrar or an omnibus general order appointing the Registrars by designation.

Clarification: It is for the state Government to decide what type of order they must issue in exercise of their power under section 7. There is no objection to issue of an omnibus order if the authority so desires.

4. Query: who will appoint the Registrar for the cantonments- the state Government or the Central Government (the Ministry of Defence)? Will the rules made by the State Government be applicable to the cantonment, or will the Central Government Ministry of Defence (director, Military Land Records) have to make uniform rules for all the cantonment.

Clarification: So far as the cantonments are concerned for the purpose of Entry 30 of the Concurrent list of the constitution, the "State Government" is not the central but the State Government itself. It is only in relation to certain matters specified in Entry 3 of the Union List viz Delimitation. Local Self Government etc. which are the concern of the Central Government. All other functions appear to be that of State Government. It would be advantageous, however, to request the State Government to appoint cantonment authorities as the Registrars of Births and Deaths in these areas, so that there would be no difficulty in properly working out the Act.

5. Query:- "A" objects to his name being entered in the birth registrar as father of child born to his wife **"B"** on the ground that they are no longer living together and the conception that conception took place outside conjugal life. The name of **"A"** as father of child has been given by **"B"** what is the correct procedure to be followed in similar cases and especially in the present case.

Clarification: Since the birth has occurred to a parent who is legally married and in absence of separation decree. **"A"** cannot refuse himself to be the father of the child on the contention that conception took place outside their conjugal life. As information is being by **"B"** and the record is only an evidence of birth, objection of **"A"** may not be entertained.

6.Query:- Whether registration of births and deaths can be done at any place irrespective of the place of occurrence? Whether an event which has taken place in Bombay can be registered in Goa.

Clarification:- The event can be registered at the place of occurrence only. An event, which has taken place in Bombay, will be registered with the concerned local Registrar in Bombay within whose jurisdiction the event has occurred. The event cannot be registered in Goa.

7.Query :- Whether births or deaths of foreign national in India can be registered in India at the place of occurrence? Or, whether the births or deaths of foreign national in India are to be registered only in the respective foreign consulates as required in the case of births and deaths of Indian Citizen abroad under section 20(1) of the Act?

Clarification: Section 7(2) of the RBD Act 1969 provides for the registration of every birth and death irrespective of nationality. The birth of the child of the foreign national may be registered by the local Registrar and a birth certificate to this effect may be issued under section 12 of the Act. Section 20(1) of the Act is not applicable in such cases.

8.Query:- Under sub-section (5) of section 7, the registrar may appoint Sub-Registrars and assign to them any or all of his powers and duties. Would there be any inconsistencies with the Act if a rule is made or a directive issued from the registrar General, India, under section 3(3) to the effect that the powers of the Registrar conferred under section 12 and 15 should not be assigned to the sub-Registrar?

Clarification: Any such rule or directive by the registrar General, India, under section 3(3) of the Act would not be consistent with the provisions of section 7(5). Perhaps, the Chief Registrar may, while approving the appointment of sub-registrars under section 7(5), instruct the Registrar not to delegate functions to Sub-Registrars.

9 Query: Which Section of RBD Act, 1969 indicate that the registration of events should be done according to place of occurrence.

Clarification: Section 7(2) read with section 23(2) of the RBD Act, 1969 make it very explicit that the Registrar has to register only those events of birth and death which take place in his jurisdiction.

10.Query. Whether the event of death occurred in a road accident at Hyderabad could be registered in the area of residence of the deceased in Goa on the ground that the dead body was cremated there?

Clarification:- As per provisions of Section 7(2) of the RBD Act, 1969 the event of births/deaths can be registered only at the place of occurrence. The event which has taken place in Hyderabad should be registered with the concerned Registrar in whose jurisdiction the event has occurred. As such the event of death

under reference could not be registered in Goa. In such cases, it is expected that the event of death might have been reported to the Registrar of Births and deaths of the area where the death has occurred by the police officer incharge of Thana under Section 8(1)(e) of the RBD Act, 1969.

11.Query: (i) How the nationality of the incidence of the birth and death of a person can be ascertained by the Registrar?

Clarification: (i) the registration authority may register the nationality of non-Indian parents as entered in their passports. If doubt arises, this can be ascertained from the police authority where he or she is registered and issued with residential permit. As regards, the foreigners who pretend to be Indian nationals and the doubt is raised by the Local Registers, the only alternative is to get the matter enquired by the police of the area concerned.

(ii) Is the nationality mentioned by the reporter will be taken as valid evidence in the Court of Law? .

(iii) The registrar who is functionary under the Registration of record in the Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and is appointed by the State Government is obliged to make entries as per the form prescribed under the Rules, although-strictly under section 7(2) of the Act, the information required to be entered in the Registrar is confined to information relating to births and deaths only.

(iii) Is it obligatory on the part of the Registrar to record in the Birth/death register regarding nationality?

(iv) The admissibility of evidence as to nationality of a person will be decided by a Judge in the light of section 136 of the Evidence Act. The evidentiary value of entries made would depend upon the facts of each circumstance, reflect.

Accordingly, the admissibility of evidence and evidentiary value of entries made would depend upon the facts of each particular case,

12 Query: Deaths aboard ships while on sea are reported to the Director General of shipping by the Captain of the ship at the next port of call, under section 214 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1948. In respect of deaths of Indian citizens, the Director General of shipping shall under that Act send a certified copy of such reports to the appropriate registration authority of that state where the deceased was a normal resident. The question arises as to what is the exact procedure of registering and where to register the same, after obtaining all relevant information from the next of kin of the deceased and making special remark about the report received through Director General of Shipping. After such registration, extract may be issued in from 10 to the informant.

SECTION 8 :

13 . Query : The person eligible for reporting births and deaths for registration of events have been specified in section 8 of the Act. But it is not possible to know from the name of the informant mentioned in Forms 2,3 or 4

whether he is eligible to report the event or not, since the registration of the event is legalized, will it not be proper to add one column in Forms 2,3,4,11,12 and 13 for indicating the relationship?

Clarification: In respect of domiciliary event, a person specified in section 8 can also arrange to give the information through some other person, who need not be related to the new born or deceased as the case may be.

14. Query: The report of death aboard ship from the Director General, Shipping is usually received very late after the actual death has taken place. Whether such events have to be registered under section 13 of the Act.

Clarification: The registration of death on the basis of a report from Director General, Shipping do not fall in the same category as the events that occur on land for which the Act casts duty on specified persons. Therefore section 13 is not attracted in case of registration of events reported by Director General, shipping.

15. Query: A police Officer has forwarded a death report along with the inquest report for the registration of the death of a person. But in the death report the date of death is noted as between 9-6-1975 onwards and the dead body was found only on 14-6-1975. In the inquest report was signed by the police officer on 14-6-1975. In the circumstance, whether it will be sufficient to note the date of death in the register as between 9-6-1975 and 14-6-1975 since no body can correctly say the actual date of death?

Clarification: It is likely that the case of death was subjected to a detailed investigation and in such cases; normally post-mortem medical examination of the body is done. The post-mortem report may in that case indicate a more precise probable date of death and actual date of death.

16 Query: As per section 8(1) (b) of the RBD Act, 1969, registration of births and deaths occurring in a hospital has to effect on the basis of information given by doctors. Forms 5,6,7 have been supplied to the hospitals as prescribed in section 10 but information are still being received in old forms. It may be clarified if registration can be affected on the basis of information received in old forms.

Clarification: Under section 8 (1) (b) of the RBD Act 1969, it is the primary duty of the Medical Officer- in-charge of hospital, health centre maternity or nursing home or other like institutions to give or cause to be given either orally or in writing according to their best knowledge or belief and 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 subsection (1) of section 16. The Office-in-charge of such institutions is statutorily enjoined to register events occurring in such institutions with the registrar of the local area where such institutions are located. Public has no responsibility in this regard. Rule 5 under the above said section has prescribed period and forms. The Officer-in-charge of such institutions has to supply information in Form 2 for live-births, in

Form 3 for still births and in form 4 for deaths, in the same manner as the public, Forms 5,6 and 7 which have been prescribed under section 10 are meant for notifying the events by the notifiers specified in section 10. They contain very few particulars. Registration cannot be affected on the basis of information contained in the notification form as it does not give all the particulars necessary for registration.

17. Query: A ship with all persons aboard was drowned in the mid-sea so that no one could be expected to report the matter at the next place of halt. In the situation it seemed necessary that the registration of deaths should be done on the basis of the letter from the Shipping Master, Ministry of Shipping and transport, government Shipping Office, Bellard Estate, Bombay-1, addressed to the wife of deceased and which has been produced as evidence by the applicant. However, it seems from the said letter that the deceased was a resident of Junnagar district. In view of this it is not clear as to how the applicant seeks the death to be registered in Diu?

Clarification: The provision of the Act and the rule made there-under do not squarely provide for a situation where even the in-Charge of the ship along with the seamen and other people on board have been drowned leaving behind nobody to report about the incident. Rule 6 speaks of the person in charge of the ship to give information under sub-section (1) of section 8 at the first place of halt. There was no one in charge of the ship left behind in the instant case. On the basis of the information conveyed by the Shipping Master, Ministry of shipping & Transport, Government Shipping Office, Bellard Estate, Bombay-1 received by the wife of the deceased, the information such death could only be given by the wife of the deceased or his heirs which should be given to the local Registrar of the area of the state. However, if the delegation of such a power is being made by the Central Government in favour of another authority, registration could possibly be done by him also. But such registration should normally be done at the place of which the deceased was resident.

In view of this in such situation where the ship itself seems to have drowned in mid-sea the next of kin of the deceased could alone be expected to report the event of death and the same should be regarded as proper. Registration of such a case may be done at the place of which the deceased was normal resident.

In the present case, the Additional District Registrar of Diu, who has received request for registration may be advised to ask the party to approach the concerned local Registrar in Gujarat State.

18. Query: It may be clarified whether births occurring in hospitals in towns have to be registered by the Registrar of the area in which the hospitals are situated or is it possible to register such births at the place of normal residence of the concerned families?

Clarification: The events occurring in a hospital will be registered with the Registrar of the area in which such hospital falls. They will not be registered at the place of normal residence, since registration is done at the place of occurrence.

19. Query: Whether the reports of deaths furnished by the Director General of shipping, Bombay are to be passed on to the local Registrar or only copies of such reports are to be sent to Registrars for registering the events while retaining the original reports for preserving them as permanent record in Chief Registrar's office.

Clarification: Certified copies (in original) of death report received from Director General, Shipping may be sent to the concerned local Registrars. This will help the Registrar to retain the report as integral part of the register. The chief Registrars office need only keep a record of the receipt of such report and forwarding of the same to the concerned Registrars.

20. Query: In case of delayed reporting of institutional events, what procedure should be followed for registration of such events.

Clarification: It may be seen from the RBD Act 1969 that in respect of births and deaths in a hospital, health centre, maternity or nursing home or other like institutions, responsibility of informing the events to the Registrar LIES ON THE Medical Officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf under section 8(1) (b). Therefore, for any delay in the reporting of institutional events the concerned officer in-charge of the hospital may be held responsible and all the formalities required under section 13 of the Act observed. Further, in such cases the officer concerned can be penalized in accordance with the provisions of section 23 and 24 of the Act.

21. Query: One particular person committed suicide by hanging during the period between 26-6-76 and 2-7-76. The inquesting Officer has reported that the deceased person was identified only on 18-7-76. When he reported the death for registration, the Registrar demanded the late fee prescribed. Whether it is justifiable to realize late fee in such cases?

Clarification: If the exact date is not known, it may not be proper to rule that there has been a delay in reporting. As the report has been made by an officer of the police department of the Government, the Registrar concerned may be advised that strict interpretation of the law on the subject should not be made and the event should be registered with a suitable remark in the remarks column.

22. Query: Certain institutions send the birth or death reports late by (i) institutions (ii) police authorities? In that case, from whom the fee should be collected.

Clarification: If any officer incharge of an institution or police station or barrack does not report an event as required under section 8 of the Act within the

prescribed time, he becomes liable to pay late fee and even penalty as provided under sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Act.

23. Query: Certain institutions send the birth or death reports on the last day of the reporting period and naturally the registrar finds it difficult to register all the events on the same day. If the next day or next few days are holidays, registration is further delayed. Whether payment of late fee is involved in such cases?

Clarification: The question of late fee does not arise in this case as the events have been reported within the prescribed period. The registration can be done on the next working day after the holidays.

24. Query: In the absence of any specific provisions for registration of illegitimate births in the statute itself whether local Registrar shall presume identical procedure as in the case of legitimate birth? Whether the foot note 1 in form No. 11(birth register) of West Bengal Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1972 is as good as law?

SECTION 7(2) of the Act requires a registrar to take steps to inform himself carefully of every birth or death which takes place in his jurisdiction. There may be reasons for special precautions in case of registration of illegitimate birth and suspected deaths. Please provide guidelines.

Clarification: The procedures for registration of legitimate and illegitimate births are the same. In case of entry of an illegitimate birth the word "legitimate" has also to be entered in remarks column of the register. However, No person's name may be entered as that of father unless there is a joint request of the couple. The foot notes in Forms No.11 of state rules to this effect are guidelines to the registrar for registration in such cases. Since Form 11 is part of the rules framed under the Act the foot-notes are as good as law.

In order to inform himself of the events of births/deaths occurring in areas of his jurisdiction the registrar may require any person to furnish 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 requirements as provided under section 21 of the act. As regards problem of ensuring protection for the registrars for registering illegitimate births and suspected deaths, it may be mentioned that under section 26 of the Act, a Registrar is a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the I.P.C. of 1860 and no legal proceedings shall be instituted against him while exercising or performing any of his duties under this Act, as provided under section 28(1) of the RBDS Act, 1969.

25. Query: According to rule 6(2) of the Kerala registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 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 the information to the concerned Registrar. A doubt is now raised

in respect of a suicide committed in a house. Though the officer who has conducted the inquest has been asked to report the event, he has relied that in view of the rule 6 (2) and because the event has happened in a house it is to be reported by the person mentioned in section 8(1) (a) and not by him. Please provide necessary clarification.

Clarification: In this case, it is the duty of the head of the household to report the death. Rule 6(2) of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths rules, 1970 is not applicable here. However the officer who has conducted the inquest can be asked to notify the death, under section 10(1) (iii) of the Act, to the registrar, in such manner as prescribed in rule 7 of the state rules.

26. Query: Whether the head of the household may be allowed to intimate to the local registrar by post of the occurrence of vital events in the prescribed forms.

Clarification: There is no objection to the head of the household submitting particulars of occurrence of vital events to the registrar by post so long as the particulars are as per the prescribed reporting forms 2,3 and 4 depending upon whether it is a live-birth, still birth or death respectively. In this regard, it has been suggested that in such cases, a note may be made in the remarks column of the registrar to the effect that the registration is made on the basis of postal reportings and reporting forms 2,3 4 as the case may be preserved as an integral part of the register.

27. Query: Whether fisherman reported to have been missed in the sea can be considered as dead and if so, how registration in such cases can be made?

Clarification: THE Question whether fishermen have drowned in the sea or not is a question of fact. If there is sufficient evidence to prove that the person missing in the sea had actually drowned, a conclusion on the basis of that evidence may be drawn that they are dead. As regards, the presumption of death, such presumption would arise after the expiration of 7 years from the date of missing.

28. Query: Who is responsible for reporting of the event of birth/death in following circumstance?

(i) If a case of twin delivery is admitted in the Hospital wherein the first baby was born outside the Hospital and the second baby, after laps of some time, is delivered at the Hospital.

(ii) If the first baby born outside the Hospital is not brought to the Hospital along with the mother and subsequently expires.

(iii) If the delivery took place outside the Hospital and subsequently the mother admitted in the Hospital along with the new born baby for any puerperal complication.

(iv) If the patient is brought dead to Hospital.

Clarification: In all the four circumstances of births/deaths took place outside the Hospital hence it is not the responsibility of the Hospital authorities to report the occurrence of the event to the registration authorities. However, in the case cited at (i) while making the report of the second baby it is to be mentioned in the remarks column that it is a twin and the fact to the effect that the first baby was born outside the Hospital is also to be mentioned.

29. Query: what procedure is to be followed for registration event of birth in respect of an abandoned child and whether the name of parentsof such child could be entered in the relevant column.

Clarification: Registrationof birth of an abandoned child should be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section 8(i) (e) of the Act,. Entries in the regoister of births relating to parent of such child should be either "unknown" or whateverthe actual position. The names of adoptive parents should not be entered in place of natural parents (i.e. father and mother).

SECTION 12

30. Query: Whether death certificate could be issued in respect of a person who has been missing and has not been heard of for seven years.

Clarification: the death under section 2(b) of the registration of Births & deaths Act, 1969, means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after live-birth has taken place. It will be question, a fact in each case, for the purposes of this Act, whether "death" has taken place as defined in the Act. In view of the entries to be filled in the death register, it is difficult to advice that these columns in death register can be filled on the basis of "burden of proof" only.

31Query: What procedure for registration is to be followed in case of medico-legal cases of death occurred in hospitals?

Clarification: In case of medio-legal cases, the hospital authorities/physicians should inform the registrar concerned, details thereof for follow up action in obtaining required certificate from the police authorities. The object is that on receiptof the information the local registration could refister the event of death without comleting the column of cause of death, making a remark in the remarks column that the "inquest report is awaited".the cause of death could be filled in later on receiving the inquest report.

32. Query: As per section 12 a Registrar shall, as soon as the registration of birth or death has been completed. Give free of charge, to the person who gives information under section 8 or 9 an extract of the prescribed particu;lars under his hand from the register relating to birth or deaths.

In the case of birth and death which occuredin medical institutions, the Medical Officer in-charge, are the informants. Now certain registras havwe raised a doubt whether it is necessary to issue extracts to such Medical Officers.

Clarification: the section 12 of the RBD Act 1969 regards as "The registrar shall as soon as the registration of births and deaths 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" . As the Medical Officer In-Charge is the informant under section 8(1) (b) in case of institutional events, extracts should be issued to him who will transmit them to the parent or relatives of the new-born or the deceased as the case may be.

33. Query: Whether printing of family planning and health education slogans on the back side of the birth certificate is permissible under the Act?

Clarification: It is not desirable to use the birth certificate as publicity measure because of it being a legal document.

34. Query: section 12 empowers the registrar to issue an extract of the prescribed particulars under his hand from the register relating to such birth or death. The Life Insurance corporation etc. are insisting upon original copies of death certificates and they are not accepting the true copies of the certificate. Now a days the general public are demanding more than one copy of certificates. What is to be done in such cases.

Clarification: section 12 of the act provides for issue of extract only. However any number of copies of the extract can be given on payment of prescribed fee under section 17 of the act if required. The extract issued under section 17 of the act has evidentiary value and serves the same purpose as extract under section 12 of the Act.

35. Query: Whether a column regarding cause of death can be inserted in the death certificate issued by the Registrar in Form No.10?

Clarification: Section 12 of RBD Act, 1969 the cause of death cannot be disclosed by the registrar to any person seeking extracts under section 17 of the Act and hence Form No.10, does not include it.

36. Query: section 12 provides that registrars that registrar shall give free of charge, to the person who gives information under section 8 or section 9 an extract of the prescribed particulars from the register relating to such birth or death. Whether extract can be given free of charge to the person in case of delayed registration under then section 13?

Clarification: Section 12 of RBD Act, 1969 contemplates giving of extracts free of charge to the person giving information under section 8 section 9 thereof. The provisions of this section are therefore not applicable in relation to the section. 13. The extracts of charge therefore, cannot be given to the person giving information to the registrar under section 13 of the Act.

37. Query: section 12 of the RBD act, if provides that as soon as the registration of birth or death is completed, the registrar should give an extract of

the prescribed particulars under his hand from the register relating to such birth or death. Also section 17(2) provides that an extra can be obtained from the birth or death register subsequently on payment of fees and that such certificate shall be admissible in evidence for the purposes of proving the birth or death to which the entry relates. Whether such an extract can be produce proof of the fact of birth or death and in proof the civil status of the individual citizen arising for paternal, final and marital relationship?

Clarification: Entries in birth and death registers are public documents and are admissible for evidence under section 35 of the Indian evidence Act, 1872. However, these entries are only inclusive evidence of the fact of birth or death as the case may be. Other particulars as to which the registering officer concerned can have no person knowledge or no means of checking cannot be treated conclusive evidence. Where, the example, for as record in the birth register the name of the father appears to have been furnished by the mother, that by itself cannot be conclusive evidence of paternity, being a unilateral statement by an interested party.

38. Query: Whether an extract given under section 12 will have the same evidentiary as an extract given under section 17 under the Indian evidence Act, 1872?

Clarification: A certified extract under section 17 of the RBD Act, 1969 is intended for use for the purposes of legal dispute or judicial proceeding. In any such case, a document certified in the manner provided in section 76 is admissible in evidence under section 77 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as "proof of the contents of the public documents or parts of the public documents of which they purport to be copies."

Under section 76 of the Evidence Act any such copy of public document will bear a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is true copy of such document or part thereof, as the case may be, and every such certificate shall be dated and subscribed by such officer with his name and his official title shall be sealed whenever such officer is authorized by law to make use of seal.

As against the above, an extract of the prescribed particulars from the register of births and deaths given under section 12 of the RBD Act 1969 is intended mainly for purposes of record and may be useful for extra-judicial purposes like admission in an educational institution. It may be mentioned this connection that fees are chargeable in respect of certified copies, under section 17. However, if the administrative Ministry desires to have an extract under section 12 to serve the purpose as a copy given under section 17 same can be achieved by providing in the rules at the foot of copy of extract given under section 12, a certificate shall be given to the subject that it is a true copy of such documents and delivery such certificate shall be dated and subscription by such officer with his name, title and seal of officer. If this is done, the extract under section will also qualify as a

certified copy within the meaning of section 77 of the Evidence Act, but no fee can be levied for grant of copies under section 12.

39. Query: Whether the age of the deceased in the death certificate

Clarification: It is not desirable to record the age of the deceased in the death certificate (Form 10). The column for age in the death register has been provided mainly for statistical purposes. Any person wants to establish the age of the deceased for any purposes he has to produce the deceased birth certificate or any other secondary evidentiary proof relating to the age of the deceased.

40. Query: Whether birth/death certificate could be issued in the language other than the language in which entries are made in birth/death register.

41. Clarification: Extracts from birth/death register are to be issued only in the language in which entries have been made in the register.

41. Query: Whether a Still Birth Certificate could be issued under the provisions of act And state Rules?

Clarification: According to section 2(1) (a) of the Act, word/term "birth" means live birth or still birth. As such extract from Still Birth register (form No.12) could be issued in Form 9 with an appropriate changes in the wording in that form such as information has been taken from the original records of still Birth... date of still birth and place of still birth instead of word birth" given in that form.

42. Query: Whether extracts of birth/death under section 12 could be given free of charge also in respect of the events registered under section 13 of the Act.

Clarification: Section 12 of the Act contemplates giving of extracts free of charge to the person giving information under Section 8 or Section 9 thereof. The provision of this Section is, therefore, not applicable in relation to the event registered under Section 13.

43. Query: Whether birth or death extracts could be issued in the language in which the entries are made in the register. However, there is no objection, if the registrar also issues separately a copy of such extracts in other language. But such copy should be marked at top "Translated Version".

SECTION 13:

44. Query: As per section 13(1) of the RBD Act, 1969, registration of events after the expiry of specified period is possible on payment of prescribed late fee. It has been reported from certain parts of the country that due to public disturbances and imposition of curfew, etc or in similar other situations births and deaths could not be registered within the specified time limit. In some cases the events could not be registered for more than two months. Whether payment of late fee under section 13(1) of the Act and corresponding state rules can be waived by the state Govt. in such situations? Whether the power of waiving can be exercised by the authority of the state Govt. itself.

Clarification: It may be seen that the substantive provision section 13 speaks of "payment" of such late fees as may be prescribed. There is no provision either in this section or anywhere in the act which provides for any exemption from payment of the late fee. The section 30 authorizes the state Governments to make rules with approval of the central Govt. and clause (1) of sub-section (2) of this section provides for making rules for the fees payable for registration made under section 13. thus it is seen that legislative intent as incorporated in section 13(1) of the Act is that late fees shall be payable in case of delayed information but the quantum of fee only can be prescribed by rules made by the state Govt. In exercise of powers under section 30 of the Act. The Act does not provide for waiving of late fee under any circumstances under in case the information is delayed beyond the period specified for the purposes. Next point is whether a provision for exemption can be made in the rules. The law is settled on the point that subordinate legislation shall remain within the scope of the Act vide *Chaman Lal Vs. state of U.P* (AIR 1955.S.C. 435) The subordinate legislation cannot be beyond the status vide *State of Assam Vs Kidwai* reported in (1975) S.C.R 295 (317) . In the instant case neither Act provides for any exemption for it authorizes making of rules which may provide for exemption. Where statute provides for payment of fee in a particular matter the provision for exemption from payment of such fee becomes an essential legislative function. It cannot be delegated unless the statute lays down the policy and specifies the class or classes of cases in which, and circumstances under which exemption may be granted. Since there is no such provision in the statute in the instant case. Provision for exemption cannot be made in the rule. The authority to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act as mentioned in section 30 (1) does not extend to the making of rules for the purpose not envisaged under the Act, nor authorized by the Act.

In the present circumstances as the law stands at present there is no scope for exercising any power of exemption, either by any state Govt. or by the Central Govt.

45. Query: Some State Governments are proposing to organize "registration weeks". They are of the view that by organizing such a campaign there will be some impact and more and more people will come to know about the registration. The state Government intends to exempt/waive payment of late fee during the registration week a gesture in the spirit of the campaign. However, the Act does not provide for waiving of late fee under any circumstances, if the report is delayed beyond the specified period. In the circumstances, it may be suggested as to how the state Govts. Can organize a "Registration week".

Clarification: There is absolutely no doubt that there is no power to exempt the payment of late fee for delayed registration. RBD Act, 1969 refers to the payment of such late fee as may be prescribed by the state Govt. under the rules;

"Such fees" does not fee atr all. However, it would be permissible to fix a normal amount of fee say 5 paise or 10 paise, for delayed registration of these events during the observation of "Registration Week" by providing for the same in the rules made under provisions of that section by the state Govt.

However, certain difficulties are likely to arise under sub-section (3) of the section13. Any birth or death which has not been registered within one year of its occurrence can be registered only on an order made by magistrate of the first class or a Presidency Magistrate. In view of this provision every case of such delayed registration will have to be determined by a Magistrate and proceedings before such Magistrate will take its own time. The aspect therefore, requires careful consideration.

Besides the aforesaid, every case of delayed registration may also attract the penal provisions of section 23(1) and (4) of the Act, section 24, however, empowers in any officer authorised by the Chief registrar to compound such offences, by accepting a composition fee not exceeding Rs. 50 In view thereof, in every case of delayed registration during the "Week" some compounding fee will have to be taken from the concerned persons, which may be nominal fee.

Care will also have to be taken during the said "Week" to see that the benefit of delayed registration is not misused by way of recording incorrect dates of births with a view to getting favourable benefits in Government service.

46. Query: A person furnished the information to the registrar in writing on 29th day from the date of occurrence by payment of late fees section 13(1) . The Registrar registers the event after 6 days from the date of receipt. It may be clarified whether the registrar is supposed to pay any penalty for the registration of the event mentioned and obtained the written permission from the district Registrar.

Clarification: Section 13(2) is attracted only if information is given to the registrar after thirty days.

47. Query: An instance has come to the notice of the Chief registrar, Kerala where in a person informed an event to the Registrar 10 months after the occurrence of the event. As per section 13(2) of the RBD Act 1969 and corresponding state rules 10(2), sanction of District registrar is required for registering the event. The informant was instructed to produce the written permission of the district registrar. By the time the informant produced the written sanction under rule 10(2), one year had elapsed and consequently sanction from the First Class Magistrate became necessary for registration of the event as provided under section 13(3) of the Act and corresponding state rules 10(3). This has caused inconvenience to the party. In order to avoid such inconvenience the following procedure is suggested for consideration.

The Registrar may enter the details of the event in the register without signature of the informant and without his own signature on receipt of a provisional

written permission from the district registrar pending observance of the needful procedural formalities. Such a provisional permission will be sufficient to facilitate making of various entries in the registrar except signatures. Rule 10(3) will not be applicable once the process of registration has been initiated in the above mentioned manner. The registration will however be completed with signatures on the registers as and when the final sanction from the district Registrar is received. In case a sanction is denied, entry will be deleted.

It may be clarified if the above procedure can be adopted, It may also be advised whether an amendment of rule 10(2) of Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths, Rules, 1970 will be required or whether the procedure can be adopted by executive order of the state Govt.

Clarification: It may be found that sub-rules (1), (2), and (3) of rule 10 of the Kerala Registration of Births and Deaths rules, 1970 are mutatis mutandis same as sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 13 of the RBD Act, 1969 Act, except providing the quantum of late fee. Rule 10(3) as well as section 13(3) provides that any birth or death which has not been registered within one year of its occurrence shall be registered only on an order by a Magistrate of specified class and payment of specified fee. It is significant that while sub-sections (1) (2) section 13 speak of information as to birth or death being given, sub-section (3) speak of registration within the specified period. The word "registration" has not been defined in the Act. Section 11 provides for the manner in which it is to be done. Once the said action is complete, it can be said that birth or death has been registered. Mere filling the relevant columns without signature of the informant and of the Registrars will not amount to registration under section 11 and therefore it cannot be said that birth or death has been registered for the purposes of sub-section (3) of the section 13. The provision contained in section 13(2) makes distinction between the giving of the information and the registration and requires written permission of prescribed authority before the occurrence is registered. As stated above if the registration process has not been completed within one year. The order of the Magistrate will be required under sub-section (3). Neither the Act nor the rules provides for any provisional written permission from the district registrar. Section 13(2) of the act as well as rule 10(2) of the rules envisages one type of written permission from the prescribed authority and for this purpose the district registrar appears to be prescribed authority. If the registration process has not been completed, rule 10(3) will be attracted. Amendment of rule 10(2) will not be of any help in view of the provisions contained in sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Act. Remedy lies either in quick disposal of the case by the prescribed authority under section 13(2) or suitable amendment of the Act.

48. Query: After coming into operation of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 with effect from 1-4-1974 the Government of West Bengal has requested that the

authority to exercise power under rule 10(3) of west Bengal Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1972 be given to executive Magistrate. As only a First Class Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate is specified in section 13(3) of the act, the authority can now be exercised only by a judicial Magistrate of the 1st class or a Metropolitan Magistrate and not by Executive Magistrate. It is also for advice whether it would require amendment of the RBD Act, 1969, itself or only an amendment in the rule 10(3) of the west Bengal Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1972 would serve the purpose of specifying the appropriate Magistrate allowed by the Cr. P.C. 1973.

Clarification: Sub-section (3) of section 13 of the RBD Act, 1969 provides that in case of delay of registration of birth or death beyond one year of its occurrence the same shall be registered only on an order made by a magistrate of the first Class or a Presidency Magistrate after verifying the corrections of birth or death and on payment of prescribed fee.

This function of verifying the corrections may involve the appreciation or sifting of evidence or the formulation of a decision but that decision will not expose to any punishment or penalty or will not have the effect of sending any person for a trial so as to bring this function within the meaning of clause (a) of sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Cr. P.C. 1973. At the most it may be said to be quasi-judicial function. Under the RBD Act, 1969, the function under section 13(3) of the said Act is treated as administrative or executive in nature. Clause (b) of sub-section 3 of Cr. P.C. 1973 provides that the functions which are administrative or executive in nature exercisable by a Magistrate under any Law other than the code, shall be exercisable by a Executive Magistrate. In view thereof the functions under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the RBD Act 1969 can be exercised by an Executive Magistrate.

49. Query: Whether events occurring prior to the date of enforcement of the RBD Act, 1969 can be registered?

Clarification: The events of births and deaths which occurred prior to the coming into force of the RBD Act, 1969 can be registered under the provisions of this Act. The provisions of section 13 which relates to delayed registration can also be applied in registration of such events.

50. Query: Whether District Statistical Officer (District Registrar) can work in place 1st Class Magistrate under the provisions of sections 13(2), 13(3) of RBD Act, 1969 and rules 10(2) and 10(3) of Bihar registration Births and Deaths Rules 1970?

Clarification: Section 13(2) and (3) of the RBD Act, 1969 and rules 10(2) and (3) of Bihar Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 provide for separate authorities to grant permission for the delayed registration of births and deaths. Order of the First Class Magistrate is required only in case of births/deaths not

registered within a period of one year and provisions of section 13(3) only are applicable in this case. The District Statistical Officer who is District registrar cannot be given the powers of first Class Magistrate as the act does not provide for delegation of these powers to any other person.

51. Query: As per section 13(3) of the RBD Act, 1969 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. Recently an instance has been brought to the notice of this office by one of the registration officers wherein the order from the first Class Magistrate states that the birth to be registered is that of an adopted son of a couple. However it was verified that the adoption was not legally established under the adoption Law in force. Neither the legitimacy of the person concerned can be provided since the person who adopted him are not all dead, nor it is possible to know the name of his real parents. As for registration purpose, the order issued by the first class Magistrate is the basis, but doubts now arise whether the birth can be registered as "adopted son" unless the adoption is established under the Law. Please clarify?

Clarification: The information required to be given under section 13 of the RBD Act, 1969 is that of birth or death defined in the Act. 1969 is that of birth or death as defined in the Act. This information may be given by the natural parents or sufficient evidence may be produced before the magistrate within the prescribed period as provided under section 13. In view thereof what is required is the evidence of birth, which in the absence of his parents, may be given by the inhabitants of one's locality who were aware of his birth. It is stated that in the order of the First class Magistrate, the birth to be registered is that of an adopted son. In this case, unfortunately, the adopting couple is also dead and it is not possible to know the name of the real parents. While there may be no legal objection to registering the birth of an adopted son, it is however, necessary that the natural parents of the adopted son and their names should be entered in the registrar. The question of entering the name of adopted son in this case does not arise since there had been no valid adoption. In view thereof only the evidence of his birth could be given by the natural parents or by persons who are aware of his birth.

52. Query: Whether suitable rules to lay down specific procedure for ascertaining/verification of the fact of an event of birth/death under section 13(3) of the RBD Act, 1969 can be made in the state rules?

Clarification: It is felt that may not be proper to issue any guidelines which may have the effect of circumscribing or limiting the discretion of a Magistrate. The

Magistrate is expected to pass an order according to the facts of each case on its own merits.

53. Query: Events of births and deaths could not be registered in a state due to strike by the Talaticum-mantri who is also working as Registrar of Births and Deaths, although the events were reported by the parties within the time limit prescribed under the state rules. The Chief Registrar of Births and deaths of the state has proposed to grant certain relaxation of such events in view of the strike by the Registrar. Whether such relaxation is possible under the RBD Act, 1969?

Clarification: Under section 13 of the RBD Act, 1969, it is only in case where there is a failure on the part of the informant informing the Registrar as to the birth or the death of a person, the procedure contemplated therein is to be followed. It appears that the parties have reported the events within time and there is no default on their part. Due to strike in the department the authorities could not take steps to record the events reported by the parties. Under the above circumstances no late fee can be levied as section 13 applies only to cases where there is a failure on the part of the parties to report the birth and death of a person. The authorities can register the events reported by parties without any relaxation of the provisions of the Act.

54. Query: Whether power of First Class Magistrate under section 13(3) of the RBD Act 1969 could be delegated to the District Registrar or any other officers below the rank of the First Class Magistrate?

Clarification: Section 13(2) and (3) of the RBD Act 1969 and corresponding state rules made thereunder provides for separate authorities to grant permission for delayed registration of birth and death. The Act does not provide for delegation of these powers to any other person, as these are to be exercised by the First Class Magistrate only.

55. Query: Whether the Registrar is liable to pay late fee in cases of any delay on his part in registering an event under section 13(1) and 13(2) of the Act.

Clarification: Section 13(2) is attracted when the information required as per Section 8 or Section 9 of the Act is furnished after thirty days but within one year of the date of occurrence of the event. However, Section 13(3) is attracted when an event has not been registered within one year of occurrence.

Section 13 only speaks of payment of late fee under relevant sub-sections by the party concerned. There is no provision for payment of late fee by the Registrar for any delay on his part in registering an event. However, the registrar can be penalized for any undue delay on his part in registering an event. Section 23(2) provides that 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 return as required by sub-section (1) and Section 19 of the Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50

56. Query: section 23 of Registration of Births and deaths Act, 1969 deals with the penalties. Sub-section 5 of this section states that an offence under this Section shall be tried summarily by a Magistrate. The point has been raised whether a case in this connection is to be launched in the court of an Executive Magistrate or of a Medical Magistrate.

Clarification: section 3(4) of the Code of Criminal procedure provides that where the functions exercisable by a Magistrate under any law relate a matters which involve the appreciation, or reading of evidence or the formulation of any decision which expose any person to any punishment or penalty or detention in custody pending investigation or enquiry or trial would have effect of sending him for trial before any court, any shall be exercisable by a Judicial Magistrate.

57. Query: Whether the event of birth could be registered at the place other than the place of occurrence under the provisions of delayed registration as laid down in section 13(3) of the Act.

Clarification: The event of birth/death is to registered under section 13(3) of the RBD Act, 1969 at the place, where the event took place. Such cases, the registration should be made by on order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction of the concerned.

58. Query: Whether there is any time limit prescribed for delayed registration of births and deaths under section13 (3) of the Act.

Clarification: Under the provisions of section 13(3) of the Act, as it exists at present there is no time bar on delayed registration of such events.

59. Query: Who is the competent authority for collecting fee payable under Section 13 and corresponding State Rule?

Clarification: Fees and penalties limposed for late/delayed registration under Sections13 and 23 of RBD Act, 1969 and corresponding State Rules, are to be paid to the concerned Registrar of Births and deaths unless, some other officer has been appointed or authorized for the purpose under the State Rules

60. Query: Whether provisions of Section 13 will apply to cases where the events of births&deaths have been reported by informantwithin the time as prescribed in the state Rules but the same could not be registered by Registrart within one year of their reporting.

Clarification: section 13 applies only to cases where there is failure on the part of the informant to report such events in time. However, for any undue delay on the part of the Registrar in registering the events he may become liable for action under Section 23(2) of the Act.

SECTION 14:

61.Query: Whether the column relating to the name of the child registered before 1-7-1970 (i.e. before the date of implementationof the registration of Birthsd/Deaths Act 1969) can be filed in or not.

Clarification: By virtue of provision under section 31(2) of the registration of Births and deaths Act, 1969, the entries made in respect of births and deaths under the repealed law would, therefore be deemed to have been made under the provisions of this act and continue in force until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act.

62. Query: Whether penalty can be imposed under Section 23(4) any person fails to report the name of the child to the registrar within the time prescribed in the state rules.

Clarification. In case where the birth of a child has been registered without name and the parent or guardian of that child gives information regarding name of the child to the registrar after the prescribed period of six years, the registrar shall enter name in the register on payment of a late fee of rupees two (Rule 11(1) of Model Rules). If the information is delayed without any reasonable cause he shall also be punishable with a fine which may extend to ten rupees under section 23(4) of the RBD Act 1969 and the corresponding state Rules.

63. Query: Whether all corrections of other nature are to be made in the same manner as the correction of date of birth and same procedure shall apply for the supply of certified copies?

Clarification: Rule 12 of the Chandigarh Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1974 provides for uniform rule which applies to all types of correction including date of birth and supply of certified copy.

Rule 12(4) of Chandigarh registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1974 requires convincing proof by the Registrar and provides for elaborate procedure for effecting corrections under section 15 of the Act.

64. Query: A case has been referred by a person, where it is stated that this his female child has changed sex after surgical operations. In support of his statement he has enclosed medical certificates issued by the doctors who attended the child at the operation. Now consequent upon the change in sex, the father of the child has requested to make necessary changes in the birth entry of the child. Clarify whether on the basis of the documents produced by the party, necessary changes, such as name of child, sex can be effected in the original birth entry.

Clarification: It is agreed that correction by way of change in name and sex in original birth entry in the birth register may be effected on the basis of medical documents produced by the party.

65. Query: The birth of a child born to Mrs. "A" has been registered with name of the petitioner cited as the father of the child. The petitioner in his petition has denied the father-hood of the child. What procedure, the registrar should follow in such cases?

Clarification: The Registrar has authority under section 15 of the RBD Act, 1969 to make correction in the register of births and deaths. In the present case

the concerned Registrar may enquire into the matter and make the necessary corrections according to procedures laid down in rule 12 under the Act, If the petitioner is the legal husband of the mother of the child, his protest cannot stand unless there is a separation or divorce decree. If on the other hand, an error or fraud in the entry is suspected on the basis of the enquiry, to the satisfaction of Registrar, he may make a report as authorized by rule 12(6) giving necessary details to the officer authorized under section 25 and hearing from him, take necessary action as provided in the various sub-rules of rule 12.

66. Query: Section 15 of the RBD Act, 1969 authorises the Registrar to correct the error or cancel the entry of any birth or death if the same is erroneous in the form or substance or has been pointed out that this power leads to many serious problems because some of the registrations are forced to correct even date of birth which has been registered thirty or forty years ago. In certain cases, the dates of birth shown in the educational records, official records, etc. are quite different from the dates shown in the birth records. The Registrars are bound to correct the date of birth on receipt of requests from concerned parties. Consequently if the persons are employed, they may get extension in their service. The chances of malpractices cannot therefore be ruled out. Hence some restriction of this power of Registrars is felt a real necessity. Please advise.

Clarification: Section 15 of the RBD Act 1969 authorises the Registrar to correct the errors or cancel the entry of any birth or death if the same is erroneous in the form or substance or has been fraudulently or improperly made. But as will be seen, the matter is referred to the satisfaction of the Registrar. In this respect the Registrar will exercise quasi judicial functions and will have to scan the evidence or has been fraudulently or improperly made. Thus there is no question of the registrars being forced to correct the dates as suggested in the query.

The second safeguard is that the registrar will have to act the rules made by state Government. With respect to the conditions on which and the circumstances in which such entries may be corrected. The rules made by the state Government for this purpose may require strict proof to substantiate any claim and dates as suggested in the query.

The third safeguard is that the registrar shall not alter the original entry but shall make the correction in the margin and shall sign the same giving the date of correction. Consequently the original date as well as the corrected date will remain side by side on the register and any certified copy of the said entry will contain both the dates.

The Act nowhere says that the entry in registrar is the conclusive proof of birth and death. Therefore such entry will be merely evidence. When after correction, two dates, one original and the other corrected are there, the authority who has to take any action depending upon the date of birth of any person will not

be bound to accept the corrected date or to change the date mentioned in their own office records.

In view of position stated above chance of malpractices being committed appears to be very much Powers of the registrar conferred by this provision can be restricted by making very strict rules requiring convincing proof and providing for elaborate procedure in case of an application for change of date of birth as stated in para 2 above.

67. Query: It may be clarified whether correction in respect of events occurred and registered prior to the enforcement of the RBD Act, 1969 in a state/union territory can still be effected under the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 if applicable there, It may be pointed out that in section 28(1) of the Births, deaths and Marriage registration Act, 1886 there was a similar provision for correction of entry in the register.

Clarification: It would be competent for the registrar to correct or cancel the entries in respect of births and deaths registered under the repealed law in a state under section 15 of the RBD Act, 1969.

Where a birth or death has been registered under the provisions of the Births and deaths and Marriages registration Act, 1886 and the afore-said Act it is still in force in a state, the entries can be corrected under section 28 of the aforesaid Act.

In case the Act of 1886 has also been repealed the entries made under the provisions of that Act can be corrected under section 15 of the act.

68. Query: Whether entries in respect of births and deaths registered under different acts (other than the registration of Births, deaths and Marriages Act of 1886 in various states prior to the enforcement of the RBD Act, 1969 can still be corrected or cancelled whenever such a correction or cancellation is sought by the public under the provisions of old acts/rules (other than the registration of births, Deaths and Marriages act of 1886 or even under the provisions of the present 1969 Act, In this connection it may be mentioned that prior to the enforcement of 1969 Act, the states had their own Acts for registration of births and deaths (besides the 1886 Act) such as Travancore-Cochin Registration of births and deaths Act 1953 (Act VIII of 1953), the Kerala Municipal Act 1960 (Section 324), Madras Registration of Births and deaths Act, 1899 (Act III of 1899) etc. which stand repealed as per section 31 (1) of the RBD Act 1969.

Clarification: Section 31(1) of RBD Act, 1969 repeals the provisions of Law in force in the various states which relate to the matters covered by this Act. Sub-section (2) thereof provides that notwithstanding such repeal anything done or any action taken under the repealed Law shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions of the act, 1969 and shall continue in force accordingly until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this act.

Section 15 of the act empowers the registrar to correct or cancel any entry in the register of birth and deaths kept by him under this Act.

By virtue of provisions of section 31(2) the entries made in respect of births and deaths under the repealed Law would, therefore, be deemed to have been under the provisions of this Act and continue in force until superseded by anything done or any action taken under the Act. Similarly the Register of births and deaths in respect of the old entries will be deemed to have been kept by the registrar under this Act.

In view of the aforesaid, it would be competent for the registrar to correct or cancel the entries in respect of births and deaths registered under the repealed Law in the various states under section 15 of the 1969 Act.

69. Query: section 165 of the RBD Act, 1969 provides for correction or cancellation entry in the register of births and deaths. The Registrar has been empowered to correct or cancel any entry in any register kept by him. If it is proved to his satisfaction, that the entry is erroneous in form or substance, or has been fraudulently or improperly made. Pursuant to a rule made by the state Government under section 30(2) (k) of the Act, the registers are transferred to the District registrar or any other officer specified by the state Government. Whether the registrar is competent to carry out the correction or cancellation after a period of 12 months when the registers are not kept by him or whether the officer who has possession of the register can correct or cancel entries made in the register?

Clarification: Under section, 16(1) of the RBD Act 1969 every Registrar is required to keep the register of births and deaths for his registration area. Under section 15 registrars have been empowered to correct or cancel an entry of a birth or death in any register kept by him.

It appears that pursuant to a rule made by a state Government under section 30(2) (k) the said register is transferred to the District Registrar or an officer specified by the state Government after a period of 12 months. The view of the state government is that after the registers are so transferred these cannot be said to have been kept by the Registrar with the result that there is difficulty in making corrections or cancellation in the said registers by him under section 15 of the act. Section 15 clearly provides that the registers shall be kept by the registrar. The rule made by the state Government pursuant to section 30(2) (k) will therefore, have to be interpreted in a harmonious manner. The proper view would therefore be that irrespective of the place of keeping the registers, the register shall be deemed to have been kept by the Registrar and the transfer of these registers to the office of District Registrar or any other officer specified by the state Government would be for the administrative convenience of keeping the records at a convenient and centralized place.

Even though the registers are transferred and stored in the office of the District Registrar, the registrar would be the proper custodian of these registers. It would, therefore, be competent for him to make the corrections etc. under section 15 of the Act and for that purpose he can either call for the records or can himself go at that place and attest the entries.

70. Query: Whether the corrections or cancellation of entries in births/deaths registers under section 15 of the Act also covers change of name.

Whether Registrar is competent to effect correction involving change of name in respect of birth/death occurred and registered prior to enforcement of the 1969 Act.

Clarification: The question of change of name may be viewed from two angles. The first that there may be some clerical error in writing the name in the register. For example, Ram might have been written by oversight as RamLal or the word "Chandra" might have been written as "Chander". The correction of the name under such circumstances may be covered under section 15 of the act similarly, the name might have been fraudulently or improperly entered in the registrar. This would also fall under section 15 the second aspect would cover such cases where a person changes his name and thereafter makes a request for the change of the name in the register also. Such a contingency is obviously not covered under section 15 of the Act.

The name is one of the various entries prescribed in the register. So the change of name would be in fact, a correction of the entry relating to the name. every case in regard to the request for change of name should, therefore, be considered in the light of the aforesaid observations.

71. Query: Many of the entries relating to births and deaths made under the old rules contain clerical or formal error and people are finding difficulties to obtain certificates with correct details. It is necessary to give powers under section 15 of the 1969 Act to some person who understands the old records and who can attend to these matters. Naturally in the conditions obtaining in Goa, Daman and diu; the Civil Registrars are the best who can do this job. The law Department of this Administration which has been consulted in the matter has however, opined that the functions of the registrars under section 15 cannot be delegated to any other authority in the absence of any provisions in the act to do so. They advised that function under section 15 should be exercisable only by the registrar. As there is practical difficulty for the Registrars to do the correction in the old records and as the matter was very urgent. This Government decided to obtain Government of India's approval under section 32 of the Act and in anticipation of the same, had authorized the Civil Registrars of each taluka to make correction of erroneous entries in the old registers. Whether such an order is valid under the Act?

Clarification: It is found that the Administrator of Goa, Daman and diu had by order, made under section 15 of the act empowered the Civil registrar of each

taluka of the goa, Dman and diu to make corrections or cancellation of an erroneous entry in the old register to the extent that such corrections or cancellation of an erroneous entry in the old register to the extent that the such corrections or cancellation could be made permissible under the said section and the rules made thereunder The question is whether such an order would be valid under the Act and whether such a delegation for a limited purpose could be made to any authority other than the Registrar appointed under the Act.

The provisions of section 15 as may be seen are subject to such rules as may be made by the state Governemnt with respect to the condition on which and the circumstancesin which entries may be correctedor cancelled etc. The appointment of any other authority to carry out the functions undersection 15, by the Governemnt, in gthe case of the union territory by the administratorwould not amount to delegation off powers by the Registrar and the personso appointerd may legally perform such functions.

In view thereof, there some no leagal objections in passing of the said and action taken by the Civil Registrar would be legally in order. There is, however, no express provision under the Act to overcome this difficulty. In view thereof the provisions of section 32 of the Act may also be invoked to overcome the difficulties.

72.Query: A female birth was registered with date of birth as 26-11-44. Subsequently, an application is received stating that the female birth so regisdtered was actually a male birth, the person whose birth was so registered has requested that the name and sex as recorded in the birth registger may be corrected. In support of his claim the person has submitted an adffidavit attested by two minivcipal commissioners and his matriculation certificate which shows the same date of birth as registered in the case female birth referred to above.

Clarification: It is not a case of correction of name and sex but cancellation of the old entry relating to the birth in entry and action as per rules relating to the same is suggested. The Local Registration may be instructed to inform the party accordingly.

73. Query: Whether the date of birth can be corrected on the made strength of a declaratory degree obtained by another party from a accordingly.

Clarification: The application for correction of age has to be made by the person concerned and not by another person.

74. Query: Whether expantion of name by adding fathers and mothers name by way of correction in the registration records is covered under section 15 of the RBD Act. 1969.

Clarification: The provisions of section 15 of the Act are not attracted in such cases as these involve a change of name.

75. Query: Whether addition of name in old birth register could be made in respect of events occurred and registered prior to the coming into force of the RBD Act, 1969.

Clarification: By virtue of provisions of 31(2) of the registration of Births and deaths Act, 1969 the entries made in respect of births and deaths under the repealed law would, therefore, be deemed to have been made under the provisions of this Act and continue in force until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act. It therefore, follows that the events registered before the enforcement of this Act of 1969 will continue to be regulated under the provision of the aforesaid Act.

76. Query: Whether 'alias' in the name of a new born child or a deceased could be written in the birth or death register at the time of registration?

Clarification: 'Alias' in the name of a new born or a deceased person could be written in the birth or death register at the time of registration of the event as reported by the informant.

77. Query: Whether 'alias' in the name of person can be added subsequently in the register of births and deaths after the event has already been registered.

Clarification: Such addition of 'alias' in the name could be made in the birth and deaths register subject to the satisfaction of the Registrar that the relevant entry was improperly made and upon production of satisfactory evidence by the party concerned.

78. Query: Whether expansion of initial before name is possible under section 15 of the RBD Act 1969.

Clarification: If the Registrar feels that the earlier writing of short name (initials) was erroneous in form or substance, he may correct the same.

79. Query: Whether corrections in the name of father and grand – father could be made in the birth entries on the basis of court's judgement.

Clarification: Section 15 of the Registration of the Births & Deaths Act, 1969 provides for correction or cancellation of entry in the register. For this purpose, it has to be proved to the satisfaction of the register that any relevant entry is erroneous in form or in substances (etc). Even then, the original entry is not to be deleted or altered and a marginal entry is to be made. Rule 12 then deals with specific procedure to be followed. It does not seem to be a case of any formal error but the entries seem to be erroneous in substance.....if erroneous at all. For this purpose subrule 94) specifically provides for declaration by two credible persons having knowledge of the facts of the case. Further, the Registrar may be before arriving at the satisfaction like to give opportunity to show cause to the mother or the person who has given the report earlier.

80. Query: Whether the changes made in the name of father/mother through Gazette notification or otherwise subsequent to the date of registration of birth of the child, could be incorporated in the birth register.

Clarification: As such changes in the name are not covered under section 15 of the act, these need not be incorporated in the birth register.

81. Query: Whether fee could be charged for correction/cancellation of entries in the birth/ death register.

Clarification: Section 30(2) (e) of the Registration of Birth and deaths Act, 1969 does not envisage making of provision in the state rules for changing of fee for correction/cancellation of entries in birth/death register under the provisions of the section 15 of the Act, As such, no fee could be charged in this regard.

82. Query: Whether correction in the entry relating to name and sex in birth register could be made on the basis of a certificate from the surgeon performing such corrective operation.

Clarification: The entries relating to name and sex of such child may be allowed if the Surgeon performing corrective operation certifies the sex of the child.

SECTION 17.

83. Query: The medium of working in cantonment office is English and therefore, it is not possible to maintain the registers and other forms under the Act in regional language. The population in the cantonment area consists of person from different parts of the country who insist for birth and death certificates in English language only. Please clarify whether it is possible to adopt the prescribed registers and forms in English language by some of the registration units like cantonment etc.

Clarification: Since the medium of working in the office Cantonment Board is English, they may be allowed to maintain registers etc. in English language.

84. Query: Whether Ball-pen or Dot-pen can be used for making entries in the register of births and deaths.

Clarification: While making entries in the registers of births and deaths, use of ball/dot pen is not desirable as its use puts more strain on the paper. This was perhaps a reason that use of ink has been specifically recommended by the First Conference of the chief Registrars for making entries in the registers. However, there is no objection if ball/dot pen is used while preparing the monthly returns etc. which are not to be preserved permanently.

85. Query: Whether the full name of deceased, name of father/mother/husband and permanent address should be provided by Medical-Officer- In-charge in form No. 4 in case of medical termination of pregnancy or not, If not, how the death certificate can be issued in case the party applies for death certificate?

Clarification: It is necessary that all the required particulars of the deceased in form No. 13 are to be obtained from the hospital concerned before the entry is recorded in the death register. Without these particulars registration should not be effected.. It is the requirement of the Act. The confidential nature of the case under reference relates to "cause of Death" . We may inform hospital authorities that cause of death revealed by them will be treated as confidential by the registration authorities and will not be disclosed while issuing a death certificate under section 17 of the Act.

86. Query: Some chief Registrars have reported that due to constant use the registers of birth and death in certain registration units have become very old and are in dilapidated condition. If they are not copied in time the old registers cannot be used further. They have therefore sought permission of this office for taking of duplicate copy of such registers.

Clarification: It is true that registers of birth and death become unfit for use after certain period of time. On this account we have been suggesting to the States that these records should be handled very carefully. Getting copies of these registers is not the real solution as there is always a possibility of human error in copying of these records, apart from possibility of some foul play. The best course would be photostat copies or micro filming of such records apart from possibility of some foul play. The best course would be Photostat copies or micro filming of such records. The birth/death certificate is to be issued from the original records of birth/deaths. In view re-written record can be consultantly used while original records will be referred to at the time of issuing of birth/death certificate.

87. Query: In the old system of births and deaths registration in Haryana state there existed provision for inspection of births and deaths records by public in connection with obtaining extract. But under the new rules this facility has not been provided. As such it is not understood whether the inspection of record by public is to be allowed or not. Please clarify.

Clarification: The section 17 (1) of the RBD Act 1969, provides that the public may cause a search to be made by the Registrar for any entry in a registrar of births and deaths. In view of the above section, permission regarding inspection of the records by public is not possible. However on payment of prescribed fee, the search will be made by the appropriate authority and certified extracts can be issued to the applicant.

88. Query: Please clarify whether the fee for extracts to be issued for events registered under old by-laws of Municipal Councils is chargeable according to the old by-laws or as per rates prescribed under the new rules framed under section 30 of the RBD Act, 1969.

Clarification: After the enforcement of the RBD Act 1969, all provisions of previous Acts/laws as relate to matter covered in 1969 Act stand repealed as

provided under section 31 (1) of the Act. The question of issuing extracts in respect of old events under old laws does not arise now. Fees as prescribed under section 17 of 1969 Act and relevant state rules thereunder will be applicable in such cases also.

89. Query: Under the old system of registration of births and deaths, the extracts were given free of charge for Government work. Similar concession was also available to Soldiers Board. But in new rules there is no such provision. Please advise, if the extracts can be supplied free of charge to Government officers for Government work and also Soldiers Board.

Clarification: The section 17(1) of the RBD Act, 1969 empowers the state Government to make rules relating to payment of fees for issue of extracts. Hence if the state Government desires to grant any concession regarding payment of fee for giving extracts to category of Government officers and Soldiers Board, a proposal may be submitted for approval of the Central Government as provided in section 30(1) of the Act for amendment of the State rule.

90. Query: Under the rules, fees have been prescribed separately for two purposes viz. for search and for extracts. Section 17 of the Act empowers any person to cause a search for any entry in the births and deaths register. This becomes necessary when the concerned person has no details of the said entry i.e. the date, month and year of birth/death with him. If these details are available with him, it is not necessary for him to cause a search thereof and he can ask for extract, presumably he does not cause a search to be made and search fee cannot be levied and only extract fee can be charged from him. Please clarify.

Clarification: If a person gives details of the date of registration of birth or death (as different from date of occurrence) and asks for extract, he does not cause a search to be made. In such cases search fee cannot be levied and only extract fee can be charged from him, as the two items are prescribed separately in the rules.

91. Query: Whether a person can apply for a search only or he has to apply for search as well as grant of extract at the same time?

Clarification: Under the rules made by the state Government, under section 17 of the Act. Separate provisions together with fees therefore exist for causing the search of the event and for giving extracts from the register relating to birth or death. In view of aforesaid position. It would be possible for a person to apply only for causing a search for any entry in the register and he need not apply for both searching and obtaining extract. He can be informed regarding the existence of the event in the register.

92. Query: Section 17 of the RBD Act 1969 and relevant state rules thereunder provide for search of birth and death registers and fees payable for such search and for extract from the register. Whether the state Government

department can seek details from the register for official purpose without paying search fee as required under section 17 of the Act?

It has been brought to notice that police authority has power to seize the register of births and deaths or a court of Law can call for the same in which case the registration work is hampered. Besides statutory responsibility of Registrar gets infringed. What can be done under such circumstances?

Clarification: It may not be appropriate to be too legalistic in the matter when some information is required by a Government department in respect of death or birth. There should not be any legal difficulty in furnishing such information informally to the department. However, if the information is required for the purpose mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 17 it would be necessary to charge the prescribed fee from the department of giving extracts duly certified by the Registrar or the authorized person. (Please also refer clarification 90.).

It is not possible to prevent the police or a court of Law to seize or requisition register containing entries of births and deaths maintained by a Registrar. However, such cases would be very few and would arise only when there may be suspicion of forgery etc. Such seizure of the records may not be necessary for the purpose of providing the age or death of person as such purpose can be achieved by giving certified copies to the police, similarly an authorized person from the office of the Registrar can give evidence by producing the register in the court. The RBD Act 1969 does not give any immunity to the registers, maintained by a Registrar from seizure etc. and it is also not necessary to have such a provision in the Act. It is not considered that the registration work would be hampered or the statutory responsibility of the Registrars would be affected by such seizure or requisition of the records.

93. Query: Whether there is any restriction on the number of duplicate copies of extracts issued under Section 17 of the RBD Act, 1969?

Clarification: Section 17 of the RBD Act, 1969 and correspondent state rules made thereunder provides for issuance of any number of duplicate copies of birth and death certificates on payment of the required fees prescribed in the relevant state rule.

94. Query: It is possible to prevent the police and the court of Law to seize or requisition the registrar of birth and deaths maintained by the registration authorities in which case the registration work is hampered and statutory responsibilities of the Registrar gets infringed. What can be done under such circumstances?

It is not possible to prevent the police or a court of Law to seize or requisition the register containing entries of births and deaths maintained by a Registrar. However, such cases would arise only when there may be suspicion of forgery. Etc. Such births and deaths registers are required constantly in connection with discharging of day to day statutory responsibility of Registrar/District Registrars

and for issuance of extracts under Section 12/17 of the RBD Act, 1969 it would be appropriate to give a certified copy of the relevant entry of the register to the court of Law as and when required.

95. Query: Whether extracts of births and deaths can be issued from computerized register of births and deaths?

Clarification: The extracts of births and deaths could be issued from computerized records of births and deaths. However, it must be ensured that the particulars in the births and deaths extracts tally exactly with the entry in the original register of births and deaths. As per the provisions of state rule 18(1) the register of births and deaths are records of permanent importance and has to be preserved as such.

96. Query: According to the procedure laid down in Section 15 for the Act and the State Rules, the extracts from the register of births and deaths under section 17 contain both original as well as corrected items of the errors. There are cases where the members of the public seeking extracts under section 17 are only interested in the corrected items. In this regard, question arises whether extracts in such cases could be issued for corrected entries only as demanded by the public.

Clarification: Section 17 of the Act refers to the furnishing of extracts from the register of births and deaths. The ordinary meaning of the word 'extract' being "true & accurate conforming to...." As such, both the original entry and the corrected entry with the date of correction may be shown in the extracts of the corrected items as has been the current practice followed in this regard.

SECTION 18:

97. Query: Section 18 provides that the registration offices shall be inspected by the authority specified by the District Registrar. Can an officer above the District Registrar in the registration hierarchy be specified for purposes of section 18 by the District Registrar?

Clarification: The District Registrar may for the purposes of inspection specify officers under section 18 of the RBD Act, 1969 any such officer may perhaps be sending his inspection report to the district Registrar. Naturally any such officer can only be an officer over whom he has jurisdiction or control. He cannot be an officer superior in rank to the district Registrar.

98. Query: Under section 19(1) of the RBD Act 1969 and rule 15, sub—rules (1), (2) and (3) the registrar prepares three copies of the births and deaths register. One copy is sent to the chief registrar Bihar, the other copy to the District registrar and the third is being kept by the registrar himself as office copy. Please clarify whether the births and deaths register in Forms 11, 12 and 13 may be prepared in triplicate for the urban areas by corporations/municipalities and notified area committees where statistical staff have been posted.

Clarification: every Registrar including the Registrar for a Municipality with a population less than 30,000 may prepare only one copy of the statutory register of births and death. This copy may be sent to the Chief Registrar through the officer specified by him as prescribed in rule 15 (1) of the Bihar Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970. The registrars for the municipalities with population 30,000 and over need not prepare two or three copies of the statutory register as they are required to send only the compiled statement to Chief Registrar under sub-section (4) of rule 15 of the Bihar Registration of Births and deaths Rules, 1970. Bigger municipality/corporation may however, get a copy prepared by the Sub-Registrars of the sub-area of the municipality/corporation to be sent to the Registrar of the municipality/corporation for compilation of data for the entire jurisdiction of the local body.

SECTION 19:

99. Query: Registrars of births and deaths for each registration unit send monthly extracts of births and deaths every month to the state directorate. These extracts are used for compilation of statistical data and are preserved for one year. These extracts are then destroyed when the statistical work is over. Whether copies of the extracts or any relevant information can be supplied by this directorate for other legal purpose whenever desired from taluka or unit level?

Clarification: The extracts of births and deaths received in the directorate every month from the registrar, are not certified copies of their original record, hence they have no legal value. They are meant only for compilation. Queries from any quarter may be directed to the officer keeping the original records or the officer empowered to issue such extracts.

100. Query: Whether the monthly returns received under the State rules could be destroyed after three years from the date of their receipt or when the data from such returns are brought out in the Annual Vital Statistics Report of the State concerned.

Clarification: There appears to be no objection if such monthly statistical returns are destroyed after three years of their utility. As the monthly statistical returns are of not much consequence after the data are tabulated, it is left to each state to destroy as and when they feel that the returns have lost their utility.

101. Query: How long copies of monthly reports of birth and death should be preserved and what should be the procedure for destruction of such reports.

Clarification: The monthly statistical returns are of not much consequence after the data is tabulated, it is left to the Chief Registrar to destroy them as and when they feel that the returns have lost their utility according to the procedure being followed in this regard in their respective state/Union Territories.

SECTION 20:

102 Query: Whether births which occurred to Indian citizens abroad prior to 1-1-1971 and not registered with the Indian consulate as required under section 20(1) of the Act, can be registered now under section 20(2) of the Act?

If such births can be registered, whether section 13 continues to be applicable for cases when registration is sought beyond 60 days of arrival in India.

Clarification: The answer is in affirmative for both the queries referred to.

103: Query: Prior to integration of Goa, Daman & Diu; many persons of Goan origin had gone to the Portuguese colonies in Africa such as Mozambique, Angola, Mosambasa etc. for various purpose, consequent upon their settlement in Portuguese colonies in Africa they acquired citizenships of the country. Now it is seen that many such persons are returning to India with a view to settling permanently. On their return, they generally apply for Indian citizenship and request for registration of births of their children either before or after acquisition of Indian citizenship.

Since the births of the children of all such African repatriates are registered with the authorities in the Portuguese colonies it may be clarified whether registration of births of their children can be done in Goa, after they change the nationality of their children.

Clarification: The births already occurred and registered abroad with nationality other than Indian cannot be re-registered under section 20(2) of the 1969 Act. In such cases, birth certificates issued by the foreign government should serve all purposes in our country.

104: Query: As per section 20(2), the birth of the child to Indian citizen, outside India which has not been registered at Indian consulates, can be registered in India if the parents of the child return to settle, permanently in India, However, there are cases where the births were registered in the registration offices of the foreign countries where the parents were residing at the time of birth of the child concerned and not at the Indian Consulates of the said countries as provided under section 20(1). Birth certificate issued by such foreign registration authorities are also produced by the parents. Can these certificates be considered legally valid for the purpose of sub-section (2) of section 17 of the RBD Act 1969?

Clarification: Section 20 deals with special provisions as to registration of births and deaths of citizens outside India. Sub-section (1) provides that births and deaths of Indian citizens outside India registered at the Indian Consulates under the rules made under Citizenship Act, 1955 would be deemed to have been made under this Act and the information so received under the rules shall cause to be registered by the Registrar General. Where the births and deaths have not been so registered, no such information may be received by the Registrar General as provided in sub-section (1). For that purpose the procedure laid down in sub-section (2) would have to follow and if the parents of the child return to India with

a view to setting therein, they may, at any time within 60 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. Registration of the birth of Indian citizen in the registration office of a foreign country where the parents were residing at the time of the birth of the child would not make the registration with the Registrar General under this Act automatic as the procedure is not provided under the Act. . However under section 32 of this Act in the event of any difficulty arising in giving effect to the provisions of this Act in any state, the state government may, with the approval of the Central Government may, with the approval of the central Government 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.

105. Query: The wife of an Armed Force Personnel gave birth to a child in a hospital in Bangladesh while her husband was posted in Bangladesh. She has got the hospital documents to prove the occurrence of this birth. After coming back to her native place in India, she has sent a request for the birth to be registered there. Could the birth be registered?

Clarification: As Bangladesh has diplomatic relation with India, the birth in question should normally be registered with Indian Embassy in that country according to the citizens (registration at Indian Consulates) Rules, 1956 under the citizenship Act, 1955. In this particular case, the husband of the applicant was posted in Bangladesh on temporary duty. Therefore, the birth can as well as registered at the normal residence of the parent of the child i.e. her native place in India under section 20(2) of the RBD Act, 1969.

106. Query: Section 20(2) of the Act permits registration of the birth of any child born outside India and not registered with the Indian Consulate under section 20(1) when the parents of the child return to India with a view to setting therein. However, no such provision exists in regard to the registration of a death occurring outside the country and not registered under section 20(1). This causes a lot of difficulty to the relatives/heirs of the persons who die outside India,. It may be clarified whether on the same analogy as relevant to the registration of births; the deaths occurring outside India can also be registered in India. If so, what is the time limit for such registration?

Clarification: Sub-section (2) of section 20 provides for the registration of birth 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 setting 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. The said sub-section does not provide for registration of death occurring outside India on the analogy.

107. Query: Whether registration of Indian Nationals working aboard foreign registered ship can be effected in the country on the basis of information given by the concerned department of that country?

Clarification: The event of death of an Indian National can be registered formally in the local registration area of which the deceased was a normal resident on the basis of information furnished by the concerned Department of that country after obtaining all relevant information from the next of the kin of the deceased making special remarks about the report received from the concerned authority of that country.

108. Query: every case of delayed registration attracts the penal provision of section 23(1) which can be got over with compounding fee under section 24 of the ACT. If so, does not mean that all cases of delayed registration call for payment of fine (or compounding fee therefore) in addition to the late fee? However, section 13 of the Act does not make a specific mention of the same.

Clarification: Section 23 provides that any person who fails without reasonable cause to give any information which is his duty to give under provisions of the sections 8 and 9 shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees. It is clear therefrom that any information given to the registrar under section 13 would attract the penal provision of section 23 in addition to the events and provides for payment of late fee. The fee which is levied for compounding offences is to be charged under section 24 which deals with the power to compound offence. The compounding fee is therefore additional to the amount of late fee.

109. Query: One of the Registrars in a State has taken prosecution steps under section 23(1) (b) of the Act against two persons. The judicial Magistrate who tried the above case has fined the said person. But the fine imposed on the above cases was not remitted to the panchayats fund for the reasons that nothing has been mentioned in RBd Act, 1969 regarding the remittance of fine imposed in such cases. Is it necessary to make rules in this regard?

Clarification: A draft amendment of the rules to facilitate the remitting of fine imposed under section 23(1) (b) to the concerned registration unit is necessary.

110. Query: For example, in urban areas, a person is required to furnish the birth information to the Registrar of Births and Deaths in writing within 7 days from the date of occurrence. The registrar has registered the event after 7 days of receipt of the information from the party. As such the event has been registered within 14 days from the date of occurrence. Whether the Registrar can be penalized?

Clarification: For any undue delay on the part of the Registrar he becomes liable to penalty under section 23(2) of the Act.

111. Query: (a) Can the Registrar launch prosecution against the defaulting Medical Officer in charge (informant) for failure to get the institutional events registered? (b) Can the events be registered during prosecution proceedings? (c) If the Medical Officer requests the Chief Registrars to compound the offence before or after institution of the criminal proceedings, then will be charged a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence or for all the offences committed by him? (d) Can the events be registered if the offences for not reporting births and deaths are compounded? (e) Is the Medical Officer required to pay the late registration fees along with the fines imposed under section 23 or 24? (f) Will the fines imposed by the law courts or the late fees payable for delayed registration be borne by the defaulting Medical Officer himself or by the institutions from the Government/local Body funds?

Clarification: (a) If the Medical Officer Incharge does not report an event in prescribed time limit, he becomes liable to pay late fee and even penalty as provided under section 13 and 23 of the Act. Prosecution if need be can be done as provided under section 25 by an official authorized by the Chief Registrar.

(b) Irrespective of prosecution proceedings the Medical Officer-Incharge is duty bound to get the event registered as per relevant provision of the Act, depending on the delay etc.

(c) Compounding of an offence need not consider the number of events involved in an instance that came to notice.

(d) Launching of prosecution or compounding of offences against a person does not hinder completing the process of compulsory registration as per provision of section 13(4) of the Act. Action under section 13 will be without prejudice to any action taken under section 23 or 24 of the Act.

(e) The person concerned is required to pay the late registration fees along with the penalty that may be imposed under section 23 or 24.

(f) Fine will have to be borne by the concerned Medical Officer himself and not by the institutions as he is specified to be duty bound to report events occurring in the institution under section 8(1) (b) of the Act.

SECTION 23, 24, & 25:

112. Query: Sections 23, 24, and 25 of the RBD Act 1969 relate to penalties, power to compound offences and sanction for prosecution. A question has arisen as to the details of the procedure and machinery for instituting prosecution for offences referred to in section 23. Please advise.

Clarification: Section 23 of the RBD Act, 1969 indicates the offences and the penalties therefore, sub-section (5) thereof provides that notwithstanding anything contained in the Cr. P.C. an offence under that Act shall be tried summarily by a

Magistrate, chapter XXXI of the Cr. C.P 1973 contains the provision for the summary trial of offences. Section 262 provides that in trials under this chapter (chapter XXXI) the procedure specified in the code for the trial of summons cases shall be followed except hereafter mentioned. Chapter XX contains provisions for the trial of summons cases by Magistrates. In order to launch a prosecution under section 23 of the Act, a proper complaint will have to be filed by an authority in officer before the Magistrate. Since the chief Registrar of a state would be the chief executive authority in that state for carrying into execution the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder, the complaint should be filed by a person duly authorized by him in that regard. The prosecution thereafter shall be conducted by the Assistant Public Prosecutor under section 25 of the Code. The department should render full assistance to the Assistant Public Prosecutor for the successful prosecution of the case.

Section 24 empowers any officer authorized by the chief Registrar by a general or a special order subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the rules to compound a case either before or after the institution of criminal proceedings under that Act. The rules made under this provision may provide for the conditions under which the various category of case may be compounded. In case the criminal proceedings have not been instituted, after the case has been compounded, there would be no necessity to institute any criminal proceedings. However, in case the criminal proceedings has already been instituted before a Magistrate after the case has been compounded under this section, the Magistrate will be apprised of this position by way of an application made before him either by the concerned party or by chief Registrar and thereafter the accused person shall be discharged and further criminal proceedings against him shall be dropped by the Magistrate.

Section 25 stipulates that prosecution for an offence punishable under this Act shall be instituted except by an officer authorized by the chief Registrar by general or special order in this behalf. The complaint should be filed by an officer authorized by the chief Registrar by a general or a special order.

ANNUAL REPORT

FORM I

Serial No	Name of Grama Panchayat/ municipality/ Corporation/ Cononment	No. Registration Units under the local Registrar	No. of live births registered	No. Still births Registered	No. Deaths registered	No Infant Deaths registered	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Total

FORM NO. II

Sl .No	Name of Grama Panchayat /Municipality /Corporation /Cononment	No of Searches made under Se. 17		No of extracts issued under Se.17 (Rule 14)		Amount of search fee realized under Rule 14(1) (a) & (b)	Amount of extracts granting fee realized under Rule 14(a)(c)	Remarks
		For birth extracts	For death Extracts	No of birth Extracts issued	No of death extracte d issued			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Total

FORM NO. III

Serial No	Name of Gram Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation/Cononment	No of delayed registration made			Amount of fee realised			Remarks
		Under Rule 10(1)	Under rule 10(2)	Under rule 10(3)	As per Rule 10(1)	As per rule 10(2)	As per rule 10(3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Total

FORM NO. IV

Sl No	Name of Gram Panchayat /Municipality/ Corporation /Contonment	No of prosecution Launched under section 23	No. of offences compound ed under Section 24	Amount of fine realised		No of cases coming under Sec.13(4)	Amount of fee realized for insetion of name under rule 11	Remark s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Total

FORM NO.V

Serial No	Name of Grama Panchayat/Municipality/ Corporation/ Contonment	Events notified by the Notifiers Like midwife, Health Assistant/ Other Health Staff etc			Remarks
		Births	Still Births	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6

Total

FORM NO. VI

Additional Information in respect of Grama Panchaya
Municipality/Corporation/Cantonment

1. No. of Training Courses held during the year 19.....
2. No. of registration Offices inspected during the year 19.....
3. Publicity measures adopted
4. Position with regard to printing and supply of registration forms
5. Extent of delayed Registration.
6. Special studies conducted to find out the nature and extent of problem of under registration

**SCORES IN RESPECT OF THE CRITERIA INVOLVED FOR
AWARD FOR GOOD REGISTRATION AREAS**

(A) Rural registration centres/Municipality

Only on those rural registration centres/municipality which have seen regularly all the 12 monthly reports to the State/district head quarters for the calendar year... enter into this competition.

1. Performance Statistics (50) Scores

(In the case of registration units where no institutions are located, use the Following scores)

1. Percentage of number of events (both births and deaths registered to Expected number of events(P) 40X p/100
2. Percentage of events registered on the basis of notifications to total Number of events registered 10X p/100

(In the case of registration units where no institutions are located, use the Following scores)

1. Percentatge number of events (both births&deaths registered to Expected number of events (P) 40X p/100
2. Percentage of events registered on the basis of notification to Total number of events registered (P) 4X p/100
3. Percentage of institutional events to total registered events (P) 4X p/100
4. Whether medical certificates are attached with the returns

Yes	2
No	Nil

II Registration arrangement (50) Scores)

- (i) Whether jurisdiction of the registration centre is well demarked and defined

Yes	5
No	Nil
- (ii) Whether notional map of the registration centre is maintained

Yes	5
No	Nil
3. Whether the registration centre has a sign Board

Yes	5
No	Nil
3. Whether the registration has ever received any training or Orientation in the civil registration work

Yes	5
No	Nil
4. Whether
 - (i) Registrar is maintaining a complete list of all institutions in the area

Yes	5
No	Nil

(ii) A list of notifiers by name is maintained	Yes	5
	No	Nil
(iii) A copy of the Act/Rules/Executive Instructions is kept handy	Yes	3
	No	Nil
(iv) Events are registered promptly	Yes	2
	No	Nil
5. Whether		
(i) Blank registers/forms are kept in ready stock	Yes	3
	No	Nil
(ii) Registers are bound and neatly kept	Yes	3
	No	Nil
(iii) Notification forms are properly filled	Yes	3
	No	Nil
(iv) the current register is opened on 1 st January and all Pages are serially numbered	Yes	4
	No	Nil
(v) the records are kept in safe custody	Yes	3
	No	Nil
(vi) Previous year's registers have been seen to district Hqs/record Rooms for preservation	Yes	4
	No	Nil

(B) District Level

Only those districts for which at least 75 per cent of monthly returns separately for rural and urban registration units are received in time at the State headquarters for the calendar year..... would enter the competition. The score assigned to each item is same for both rural and urban areas. The total score for the district is obtained by adding the scores for rural and urban areas.

1. Performance Statistics	(100)	Scores	
		Rural	Urban
1. Percentage of number of events(both births and deaths)			
Registered to expected number of events (P)	40X p/100	40X/	100
2. Percentage of death medically certified to total registered deaths(P)			
(i) Below 2 percent	Nil	Nil	
(ii) 2-5 percent	2	2	
(iii) over 5 percent	5	5	
3. Percentage of registration units supervised/Inspected during last three years to total number of registration units(P)	20X p/100	20X p/100	
4. Percentage of total number of local registers trained during Last three years to total number of local registers (P)	20X p/100	20X p/100	

5. Percentage of monthly returns received to total number of

Returns due (P)

(i) within the stipulated period	15Xp/100	15X p/100
(ii) after the stipulated period	5Xp/100	5Xp/100

11 Registration arrangement

(50)

Scores

Rural Urban

1. Average size of the registration centres in terms

Of area and population

(i) area above 1 Sq. Km. Population 5,000 & above	5	5
(ii) Area below 1 Sq. Km. population 5,000 & above	10	10
(iii) Area below 1Sq. Km population below. 5,000	15	15
(iv) Area above 1Sq. Km. population below 5,000	5	5

Scores

Rural Urban

(i) Percentage of registration centres having well

demarcated and defined boundaries to total registration units(P)7Xp/100 7X p/100

(ii) Percentage of registration centres having national

Maps well maintained to total registration units(P) 3X p/100 3X p/100

3. Regular supply of forms

(i) Percentage of registration units where supply of forms is

Ensured for all the 12 months to total registration units(P) 25X /p100 25X p/100

(ii) Percentage of registration Units where supply of forms is

Ensured for 6-11 months to total registration units(P) 15X p/100 15X p/100

(iii) Percentage of registration units where supply of forms ensured

for a period below 6 months to total registration units (P) 5X p/100 5X p/100

Instruction in regard to assigning to items under each category

Within each district, it is proposed to give awards to two rural registration units and one municipality. Thus within each district, scores are to be assigned to each eligible rural registration units/municipality in the prescribed manner given below. The first two rural registration units having the largest score and one municipality securing the highest score will be selected for award at the district level.

(A) Rural registration centres/municipality

Please note that only those rural registration centres/municipality which have sent regularly all the 12 monthly returns during the calendar year.....are to be taken into account for consideration of awards. The first step in the process is, therefore, to see in respect of each registration centre whether all the 12 monthly returns are received for the previous year. In respect of these eligible rural

centers/municipalities which have sent all the 12 monthly returns follow the method of assigning scores to each, criterion as under:-

1. Performance Statistics

Under this all the eligible registration centres have been categorized into two groups. The first group consists of those registration units where no institution is located and the other eligible registration centres where institutions are located.

Two different patterns of scoring are prescribed. Under the first category, item 1 relates to the proportion of number of events registered (births and deaths) to expected number of events for each, state U.T. is given in the enclosure separately for rural and urban areas.

This gives the number of expected events per 1000 population. Assuming the same form applicable to the registration unit, the expected number of events can be worked out. The population of the registration units can be based on^{17*}..... Census population. The maximum score assigned to this item is 40 Item 3 and 4 under the second category are extra items which have relevance to institutional events. Item 3 refers to the proportion of events occurring in the institutions like hospitals, clinics, Jails, boarding houses, dharmasalaa etc. to total registered events. The other items under category 1 and 11 are self-explanatory.

11.Registration arrangement

Item-1-5 are self-explanatory.

(b) Awards at the district level

It is proposed to select 20 percent of the total districts in the state/U.T for giving awards. All the eligible districts are to be given scores in the manner prescribed below. The eligible districts securing highest scores are to be selected for awards given state-wise in the list enclosed.

Only those districts which have sent at least 75 percent of the returns separately for rural and urban registration units to the State headquarters for the calendar year 1987 are eligible for entering into the competition. Thus, the first step is to find out for each district whether 75 percent or more of the returns as mentioned above are received at the State headquarters For each of the eligible districts assign the score in the manner prescribed below. The score is to be given separately for rural and urban areas. The total of these scores are then taken for the district.

I. Performance Statistics

Item relates to the proportion of events registered number of events. The norm for the expected number of events at the district level may be taken the same as given earlier in respect of rural registration centres/municipalities . The*.....census population for the district may be used.

Item 2 is self- explanatory

Item 3 relates to the proportion of district registration units supervised/inspected during the last three years, to total registration units. If the same unit is inspected more than once count only once. Item 4 relates to the proportion of local registrars in the district who were trained or given orientation in the registration work during the last three years to total number of registrars in the district. If the same registrar is given training more than once, count only once, Item 5 is self-explanatory.

II. Registration arrangement

The average area of registration unit in a district is obtained by dividing the total area of the district by the total number of registration units. In a similar way, the average population of a registration unit is obtained by dividing the total population of the district by the total number of registration units. Use the*.....census figures for area and population of the district.

Item 2 and 3 are self-explanatory.

In the case of items, selection will be based on the maximum score obtained for item first of performance statistics, in both the cases (A) and (B)

CRITERIA FOR STATES/UNION TERRITORIES FOR THE AWARD FOR GOOD REGISTRATION AREAS.

These indications should be worked out, as far as possible separately for rural and urban areas.

1. PERFORMANCE STATISTICS

1. Percentage of number of events (births and deaths) registered to expected number of events(P)

2. Percentage of deaths medically certified to total registered deaths.

Below 2 percent

2-5 percent

Over 5 percent

3. Percentage of registration units supervised/inspected during the last three years to total number of registration units (P)

4. Percentage of total number of local registrars trained during the last three years to total number of local registrars

5. Percentage of monthly returns received to total number of returns (P) due:

6. (i) within the stipulated period

(ii) After the stipulated period

7. Whether the vital statistics Report is brought out

(i) For the year.....

(ii) For the year.....

*Latest census population is to be entered.

8. Whether the Report on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act. 1969 is brought out:

- (i) For the year.....
- (ii) for the year.....

11. Registration of arrangement

1. Average size of the registration centre in terms of area and population:
 - (i) Area above 1 Sq. Km. population 5000 and above
 - (ii) Area below 1sq. k. population 5000 and above
 - (iii) area below 1 sq. km. population below 5000
 - (iv) Area above 1 sq. km. population 5000.
2. (i) Percentage of registration centres having well demarcated and defined boundaries to total registration centres(P)
 - (ii) Percentage of registration units where supply of forms is ensured for 6-11 months to total registration units (p)
3. Regular supply of forms
 - (i) Percentage of registration units where supply of forms is ensured for all the 12 months to total registration units(P)
 - (ii) Percentage of registration of units where supply of forms is ensured for 6-11 months to total registration units (P)
 - (iii) Percentage of registration units where supply of forms is ensured for a period Below 6 months to total registration (P)
4. Whether the scheme of medical certification has been extended to:
 - (i) Second phase i.e. to all Government hospitals.
 - (iii) First phase i.e. Teaching Hospitals and all willing hospitals

Number of selected districts and total expected number of events per thousand Population by States

Sl. No.	State	No of selected Districts (Based on 1981 census)	Total Expected No. of events per Thousand population	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
9	Kerala	2	33	31

Name and designation of Local Registrar

District Level

*Name of District Registrar	Name of District

Municipal and Rural Level

Name of Registrar	Name of Centre	Name of District
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Revised list of causes of all registered deaths for Tabulation

1. Diseases:

1. Cholera	(001)
2. Typhoid & paratyphoid	(002)
3. Food Poisoning	(003,005)
4. Dysentery & Diarrhoea, Quastros enteritis	(004,006,009)
5. Tuberculosis	(010-018)
6. Leprosy	(030)
7. Diphtheria	(032)
8. Whooping Cough	(033)
9. Tetanus	(037)
10. Polomyelitis	(045)
11. Measles	(055)
12. Rabies	(071)
13. Malaria	(084)
14. Cancer	(140,199)(200-229)(230-239)
15. Diabetes Mellitus	(250)
16. Anaemias	(280-285)
17. Meningitis	(320-322)
18. Heart Diseases & Heart Attack	(410-414)(393-398)(402)
	(416)(420-429)
19. Pneumonia	(480-486)
20. Influenza	(487)
21. Bronchitis & Asthma	(490-493)
22. Jaundice	(782.4)
23. Chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis	(571)
24. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	(531-533)
25. Appendicitis	(540-543)
26. Syphilis and other diseases of genitourinary system	(580-629)
27. Abortions	(630-639)
28. Complications related to pregnancy, child birth, puerperium	(640-648)(651-676)
29. Certain conditions such as Birth injuries Slow growth of foetus and prematuring Organising in perinatal period	(760-779)
30. Cerebrovascular (paralysis)	(430-438)

31. Senility (767)
32. Others not elsewhere classified

11 External Causes

- E33. Bites or sitings of venomous animals (E905-906)
- E34. Accidental burns (E890-899)
- E35. Falls, Drowning (E880-888 E910)
- E36. Accidental poisonings (Other than Food poisoning) (E850-858)
- E37. Transport (traffic) accidents (involving Railway, boards, aircraft, motor vehicle, Animals being ridden or drawing vehicles) (E800-848)
- E38. Other accidents not elsewhere classified (E916-928)
- E39. Suicide (E950-959)
40. Homicide (E960-969)

കേരള സർക്കാർ

നമ്പർ 47797/സി1/97 തഭവ

തദ്ദേശ (സി) വകുപ്പ്
തിരുവനന്തപുരം
തീയതി 26/11/97

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം:- ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളുടെ ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനും ആയതിന്റെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകലും സംബന്ധിച്ച മാർഗ്ഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ.

ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഫോണ്ടിലിംഗ് ഹോമുകളിൽ കഴിയുന്ന കുട്ടികളെ ദത്തെടുക്കുന്നവർ പ്രസ്തുത കുട്ടികളുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ലഭിക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി വളരെയധികം പ്രയാസങ്ങൾ ദത്തെടുക്കുന്നവർക്ക് നേരിടുന്നതായി ജനന മരണ വിഭാഗം രജിസ്ട്രാർ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടിയുടെ ജനന തീയതി, ജനന സ്ഥലം, മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ പേര്, വിലാസം എന്നിവ ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചും ദത്തെടുത്ത ശേഷമുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനും ജനന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ചും താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന മാർഗ്ഗ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുന്നു.

(1) **രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ :-** ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടിയെ ലഭിക്കുന്ന സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമെങ്കിൽ ലോക്കൽ പോലീസിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി ആവശ്യമായ അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി അസ്ഥാഭാവിക മരണം സംബന്ധിച്ച് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ലോക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുവാൻ നിയോഗിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ തന്നെ ടി കുട്ടിയുടെ ജനനവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

(2) **ജനന സ്ഥലം:-** ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന കുട്ടിയുടെ ജനനം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ യഥാർത്ഥ ജനനസ്ഥലം അറിയാൻ കഴിയുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ കുട്ടിയെ ലഭിച്ച സ്ഥലം തന്നെ ജനന സ്ഥലമായി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(3) **ജനന തീയതി:-** അസ്ഥാഭാവിക മരണത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ മരണ സമയം ഡോക്ടർ സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുപോലെ ജനന തീയതി (ഏകദേശമാണെങ്കിൽ പോലും) ഡോക്ടറുടെ സഹായത്താൽ നിജപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

(4) **മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ പേര്:-** മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ പേര്, വിലാസം എന്നീ വിവരങ്ങൾ അറിയാത്ത സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട കോളങ്ങളിൽ യാതൊന്നും തന്നെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതില്ല.

(5) താമസിച്ചുള്ള ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ 'ഡി' എന്ന് അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് പോലെ ദത്താക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ തിരിച്ചറിയുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ജനന രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ ക്രമനംപർ കോളത്തിൽ ചുവന്ന മഷിയിൽ 'എ' എന്ന് അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

(6) കുട്ടികളെ ദത്താക്കുന്നോൾ ദത്താക്കുന്ന ദമ്പതികളുടെ രേഖാമൂലമുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അവരുടെ പേരും, മേൽവിലാസവും, പൗരത്വവും 'റിമാർക്കസ്' കോളത്തിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാണ്.

(7) ദത്താക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷന്റെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് നൽകുമ്പോൾ മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ പേര് എന്നത് "രക്ഷകർത്താവിന്റെ പേരുകൾ" എന്നാക്കി സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്. മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിലെ മരണ കാരണം മരണ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്താതെ നൽകുന്ന രീതി ഇക്കാര്യത്തിലും അനുവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

(8) കുട്ടിയെ ദത്താക്കുന്നതിന് മുൻപ് രജിസ്റ്ററിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും പേര് ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിയമപരമായി ദത്താക്കുന്നവരുടെ രേഖാമൂലമുള്ള അപേക്ഷാപ്രകാരം സ്വാഭാവിക ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ കുട്ടിയുടെ ഓമന പേര് മാറ്റുന്നതിന് ഉത്തരവ് നൽകുന്നതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഇത്തരം രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുകൾക്കും പേര് മാറ്റി നൽകാവുന്നതാണ്.

(9) ദത്താക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ഒരു കുട്ടിയുടെ ജനനം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ നിയമാനുസരണം ദത്താക്കുന്നവർക്ക് താമസിച്ചുള്ള ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്ക് വിധേയമായി പ്രസ്തുത കുട്ടിയുടെ ജനനം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

എസ്.എം. വിജയനന്ദ്

സെക്രട്ടറി

തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ വകുപ്പ്

കീഴെപ്പറയുന്ന നംപർ ബി2-40022/96, തീയതി 5-12-1997

എല്ലാ മുൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറിമാർക്കും, രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർക്കും

എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഓഫീസ്, കന്യാകുമാരി നഗരസഭയ്ക്കായി അയക്കുന്നു.

നംപർ ബി2 13987/98

പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,

തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 8/6/1998

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം:- ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ചേർക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി സംബന്ധിച്ച്

സൂചന:- ഈ ഓഫീസിലെ 24/3/97-ലെ ബി1 19048/95-ാം നംപർ സർക്കുലർ

ഈ ഓഫീസിലെ 27/3/1998-ലെ ബി2 546/98-ാം നംപർ സർക്കുലർ

മേൽ സൂചന ഒന്നിലെയും രണ്ടിലെയും സർക്കുലറിൽ ജനനം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള യൂണിറ്റിന് പുറത്ത് താമസിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുമ്പോൾ അപേക്ഷകർ താമസിക്കുന്ന യൂണിറ്റിലെ ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ നിന്നും ഐഡന്റിഫിക്കേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് വാങ്ങി ഹാജരാക്കണമെന്ന് നിഷ്ക്കർഷിച്ചിരുന്നു. ടി നിർദ്ദേശം കുട്ടികളുടെ ജനന സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് വളരെ കൂടുതൽ കാലതാമസവും വിഷമങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതായി പല ഗ്രാമ പഞ്ചായത്തു പ്രസിഡന്റുമാരും, സെക്രട്ടറിമാരും മറ്റു പൊതുജനങ്ങളും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട സർക്കാരിന്റെയും ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാറുടെയും മുൻപാകെ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പരാതിയിൽ സത്യമുണ്ടെന്നതിനാൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായി കുട്ടി ജനിച്ച് ആറ് വർഷം പൂർത്തിയാകുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് കുട്ടിയുടെ പേര് ജനന രജിസ്ട്രേഷനിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതിന് കുട്ടിയുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കൾ താമസിക്കുന്ന രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിലെ രജിസ്ട്രാറിൽ നിന്നും ഐഡന്റിഫിക്കേഷൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് വാങ്ങി ഹാജരാക്കണമെന്ന നിബന്ധന ഒഴിവാക്കി ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു.

ഇത്തരം കേസുകളിൽ കുട്ടിയുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ സംയക്താപേക്ഷയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ജനനം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള യൂണിറ്റിലെ ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർക്ക് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ പേര് ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

പി. കമാൽകുട്ടി ഐ.എം.എസ്.
ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ (ജനന-മരണ) ആന്റ്
പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ
പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടറാഫീസ്,
തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 19/6/1998

നമ്പർ ബി3.11904/98

സർക്കുലർ

വിഷയം :- 1-4-1970ന് മുമ്പുള്ള ജനനവും മരണവും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്

സൂചന :- 1. ഈ ആഫീസിലെ 12-6-1990-ലെ ബി1 - 53872/89-ാം നമ്പർ സർക്കുലർ

2. ഈ ആഫീസിലെ 24-3-97-ലെ ബി1- 19048/95-ാം നമ്പർ സർക്കുലർ

1-4-70ന് പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ വന്ന 1969-ലെ ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ടിന് മുൻകാല പ്രാബല്യമില്ലെന്ന് ബഹു: കേരള ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ ഒ.പി. 7911/82-ാം നമ്പർ കേസിലെ വിധിന്യായത്തിൽ പരാമർശിച്ചതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ 1-4-1970ന് മുമ്പുള്ള ജനന മരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന് സൂചന ഒന്നിലെയും രണ്ടിലെയും സർക്കുലറുകളിൽ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ 1998(1) കെ.എൽ.റ്റി. 683 ൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒ. പി. 1671/92-ാം നമ്പർ കേസിലെ വിധിന്യായത്തിൽ ബഹു: ഹൈക്കോടതിയിലെ ഫുൾ ബഞ്ച് 1-4-70ന് മുമ്പുള്ള ജനനം യഥാസമയം രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആയത് സെക്ഷൻ 13 അനുസരിച്ച് രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണെന്ന് വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ 1-4-70ന് മുമ്പു നടന്ന ജനന മരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ, ആയത് 1969-ലെ ജനന മരണ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ആക്ട് സെക്ഷൻ 13(3) അനുസരിച്ച് ഇപ്പോൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നു.

ഇത്തരം സംഗതികളിൽ അപേക്ഷകൾ ലഭിക്കുമ്പോൾ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർ വ്യക്തമായി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ യൂണിറ്റിന്റെ പരിധിക്കുള്ളിലാണ് ജനനം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മരണം നടന്നതെന്നും, സംഭവം നടന്നതിനു മുമ്പും പിമ്പുമുള്ള മൂന്ന് വർഷങ്ങളിലെയും ജനന മരണ രജിസ്റ്ററുകൾ പരിശോധിച്ച് ആയത് രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നും ഉറപ്പ് വരുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്.

ജനന മരണങ്ങൾ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനായി ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളിൽന്മേൽ റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ആഫീസർമാർ വിശദമായി അന്വേഷണം നടത്തി വസ്തുതകൾ ബോധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനുശേഷം മാത്രമേ അവ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി ഉത്തരവ് പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കാവൂ.

നിയമത്തിന്റെ ആനുകൂല്യം ഒരു കാരണവശാലും ദുർവിനിയോഗം ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ലെന്ന് എല്ലാ ജനന-മരണ രജിസ്ട്രാർമാരും, റവന്യൂ ഡിവിഷണൽ ആഫീസർമാരും ഉറപ്പു വരുത്തേണ്ടതും പരാതികൾ ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

(ഒപ്പ്)

പി.കമാൽകുട്ടി ഐ.എം.എസ്.
ചീഫ് രജിസ്ട്രാർ(ജനന-മരണ) ആന്റ്
പഞ്ചായത്ത് ഡയറക്ടർ