

Punjab Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1972

PUNJAB

India

Punjab Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1972

Rule

PUNJAB-REGISTRATION-OF-BIRTHS-AND-DEATHS-RULES-1972 of 1972

- Published on 6 September 1972
- Commenced on 6 September 1972
- [This is the version of this document from 6 September 1972.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

Punjab Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1972Published vide Notification No. GSR 76/CA 18/69/Section 30/72 dated 6.9.1972No. GSR 76/CA 18/69/Section 30/72 - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (18 of 1969), the State Government of Punjab with the approval of the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :-

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

(1)These rules may be called the Punjab Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1972.(2)These rules extend to the whole of the State of Punjab.(3)These rules shall come into force in the State of Punjab from the date of Gazette Notification.

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 under section 2(1)(g).

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

4. Submission of report under section 4.

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

5. Form etc. for giving information of births and deaths under sections 8 & 9.

(1)The information required to be given to the Registrar under section 8 or as the case may be section 9 shall if given in writing be in form Nos. 2, 3 and 4 for the registration of a birth, still birth and death respectively and if given orally mention the several particulars in the relevant form.(2)The information referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be given -(a)In a municipality or a cantonment -(i)within seven days from the date of birth or still birth; and(ii)within three days from the date of death.(b)In any other area -(i)within fourteen days from the date of birth or still birth; and(ii)within seven days from the date of death :Provided that a death caused by any notifiable epidemic disease shall be reported within 24 hours of its occurrence.

6. Birth or death in a vehicle under section 8(1)(f).

(1)In respect of a birth or death in a moving vehicle the person incharge of the vehicle shall give or cause to be given the information under sub-section (1) of section 8 at the first place of halt.Explanation. - For the purpose of this rule the term "vehicle" means conveyance of any kind used on land, air or water and includes an aircraft a boat, a ship, a railway carriage, a motor-car, a motor-cycle, a cart, a tonga and a rickshaw.(2)In the case of death (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 shall give or cause to be given the information under sub-section (1) of section 8.

7. Time and Form for notifying information under section 10(1).

(1)Every person required to notify a birth, still birth or death under section 10 shall give information thereof to the Registrar in Form No. 5, 6 or 7 as the case may be.(2)Such information shall be given -(a)In a municipality or a cantonment -(i)within seven days from the date of birth or still birth; and(ii)within three days from the date of death.Provided that :(a1)the Jamadars and other Sanitary staff shall notify births and deaths that occurred in their respective areas which they shall collect through the sweeper of that area.(a2)the Surveillance workers/Vaccinators and other public health personnel of different "Diseases eradication and public health programme" who are required to visit every home in their areas in certain periods shall report the occurrence of births and deaths in their areas.(b)in any other area -(i)within fourteen days from the date of birth or still birth; and(ii)within seven days from the date of death :Provided that Surveillance workers/Vaccinators/Sanitary Inspectors and other public health personnel of different "Diseases eradication and public health programme" who are required to visit every home in their area in certain periods shall report the occurrence of births and deaths in their areas.(3)Any area under section 10(2). Any area for the

purpose of section 10(2) shall mean any area having local body and with population of 20,000 and above according to the last census. The Registrar for such area shall obtain the certificate as to the cause of death in form No. 8 at the time of receiving the information from such person as required by this Act to give the information concerning the death.

8. Form of certificate under section 10(3).

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

9. Extracts of registration entries to be given under Section 12.

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

10. Authority for delayed registration and fee payable therefor under section 13.

(1)Any birth or death of which information is given to the Registrar after the expiry of the period specified in rule 5, but within thirty days of its occurrence, shall be registered on payment of a late fee of rupee one.(2)Any birth or death of which information is given to the Registrar after thirty days, but within one year of its occurrence, shall be registered only with the written permission of the officer prescribed in this behalf and on payment of a late fee of rupees three and on production of an affidavit made before a notary public or any other officer authorised in this behalf.(3)Any birth or death which has not been registered within one year, of its occurrence, shall be registered only on an order of a Magistrate of the first class and on payment of a late fee of rupees five.

11. Period for the purpose of section 14.

(1)Where the birth of any child had been registered without a name, the parent or guardian of such child shall within 12 months from the date of registration of the birth of child, give information regarding the name of the child to the Registrar either orally or in writing :Provided that if any such information is given after the period of 12 months, subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 23, the Registrar shall -(a)if the register is in his possession, forthwith enter the name in the register on payment of a late fee of rupees two.(b)if the Register is not in his possession and if the information is given orally, make a report giving necessary particulars, and if the information is given in writing, forward the same to the officer specified by the State Government in this behalf for making the necessary entry on payment of a late fee of rupees two.(2)The parent or the guardian as the case may be shall also present to the Registrar the copy of the extract given to him under section 12 or a certified extract issued to him under section 17, and on such presentation the Registrar shall make the necessary endorsement relating to the name of the child or take action as laid down in

clause (b) of the proviso to sub-rule (1).

12. Correction or cancellation of entry in the register of births and deaths under section 15.

(1) If it is reported to the Registrar that a clerical or formal error has been made in the register or if such error is otherwise noticed by him and if the register is in his possession, the Registrar shall enquire into the matter and if he is satisfied that any such error has been made, he shall correct the error (by correcting or cancelling the entry as provided in section 15) and shall send an extract of the entry showing the error and how it has been corrected to the District Registrar/State Government or the officer specified by it in this behalf immediately after the correction or cancellation. (2) In the case referred to in sub-section (1) if the register is not in his possession, the Registrar shall make a report to the District Registrar/State Government or the officer specified by it in this behalf and call for relevant register and after enquiring into the matter, if he is satisfied that any such error has been made, make the necessary correction. (3) Any such correction as mentioned in sub-rule (2) shall be countersigned by the District Registrar/State Government or the officer specified by it in this behalf when the register is received from the Registrar. (4) If any person asserts that any entry in the register of births and deaths is erroneous in substance, the Registrar may correct the entry in the manner prescribed under section 15 upon production by that person of a declaration setting forth the nature of the error and true facts of the case made by two credible persons having knowledge of the facts of the case. Explanation. - For the purpose of sub-rule (4) the term Credible Persons stands for Panch, Sarpanch, Municipal Commissioner, M.L.A., M.P., Gazetted Officer. (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 District Registrar/State Government or the Officer specified by it in this behalf. (6) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar that any entry in the register of births and deaths has been fraudulently or improperly made, he shall make a report giving necessary details to the officer authorised by the Chief Registrar by general or special orders in this behalf under section 25 and on hearing from him take necessary action in the matter. (7) In every case in which an entry is corrected or cancelled under this rule, intimation thereof should be sent to the permanent address of the person who has given information under section 8 or section 9.

13. Form of Register under Section 16.

(1) The register of births, still births and deaths to be kept by the Registrar under section 16 shall be in three parts as set out in form Nos. 11, 12 and 13 respectively and in each part of the register, the event shall be numbered serially and for each calendar year. (2) A new register shall be opened on the first day of January of each year. (3) An event which occurred in any previous year shall be recorded in the register for the year in which it is reported : Provided that no entry shall be interpolated between two entries recorded earlier.

14. Fees and Postal charges payable under section 17.

(1) The fees payable for a search to be made or an extract to be issued under section 17 shall be as follows:

Rs.	P.
(a) search for a single entry in the first year for which search is made	1,00
(b) for every additional year for which the search is continued	1,00
(c) for granting extract relating to each birth or death	1,00

(2) Any such extract in regard to a birth or death shall be issued, by the Registrar or the officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf in form No. 9 or as the case may be, Form No. 10 and shall be certified in the manner provided for in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (1 of 1872). (3) Any such extract may be furnished to the person asking for it by post on payment of the postal charges therefor.

15. Interval and forms of periodical returns under section 19(1).

(1) Every Registrar shall send to the Chief Registrar and District Registrar on or before the 5th of each month, a true copy of the entries in register of births and deaths relating to the month immediately preceding. (2) The Registrar 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 of the expiry of the week to which the information relates, and in form No. 15 a monthly return of births and deaths by the end of the month following the month to which the information relates. (3) The Registrar for a Cantonment shall send to the Chief Registrar or the officer specified by the Chief Registrar in this behalf, a weekly return of births and deaths in form No. 14 within 4 days of the expiry of the week to which the information relates and a monthly return of births and deaths in form No. 15 by the end of the month following the month to which the information relates.

16. Statistical report under section 19(2).

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

17. Notice under section 21.

- Notice to be issued under section 21 will be in Form No. 17.

18. Conditions for compounding offences under section 23.

(1) Any offence punishable under section 23 may, either before or after the institution of original proceedings under this Act, be compounded by an officer authorised by the Chief Registrar by a

general or special order in this behalf, if the officer so authorised is satisfied that the offence was committed through inadvertence or oversight or for the first time.(2)Any such offence may be compounded on payment of such sum, not exceeding rupees fifty for offences under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) and rupees ten for offences under sub-section (4), of section 23 as the said officer may think fit.

19. Registers and other records under section 30(2)(b).

(1)The Register of births and deaths shall be a record of permanent importance and shall not be destroyed.(2)All information received by the Registrar under sections 8 and 9 and the certificate as to the cause of death furnished under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act shall form an integral part of the register of births and deaths and shall not be destroyed.(3)Every register of births and deaths and the forms relating to the entries therein shall be retained by the Registrar in his possession for a period of twelve months after the end of the calendar year to which it relates and such register and forms in respect of any other area shall thereafter be transferred for safe custody to the District Registrar and in respect of Municipal areas/cantonment to such officer as may be specified by the State Government in this behalf.

20.

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