

CHAPTER 129

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Acts
Nos. 17 of 1951,
12 of 1952,
15 of 1953,
30 of 1954,
22 of 1955.

Laws
Nos. 40 of 1975,
41 of 1975,
23 of 1978.

AN ACT TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS.

[1st August, 1954.]

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Births and Deaths Registration Act.

Deaths (hereinafter referred to as an "Assistant Registrar-General").

PART I

ADMINISTRATION

Appointment of Registrar-General and his duties.

2. (1) There may be appointed a person to be or to act as Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as the "Registrar-General").

(2) An Assistant Registrar-General may, subject to the authority and control of the Registrar-General for the time being, exercise, perform or discharge any power, duty or function conferred or imposed upon such Registrar-General by or under this Act.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar-General and his duties.
[§§ 2 and 3, Law 23 of 1978.]

(3) There may be appointed a fit and proper person to be or to act as a Deputy Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

4. (1) For each district there shall be a District Registrar of Births and Deaths (hereinafter referred to as the "District Registrar").

District Registrars.

(4) The Deputy Registrar-General may, subject to the authority and control of the Registrar-General for the time being, exercise, perform or discharge any power, duty or function conferred or imposed upon such Registrar-General by or under this Act or by or under any other written law.

(2) The Government Agent of a district shall be the District Registrar for that district.

(3) Every Additional Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, Additional Assistant Government Agent and Office Assistant to a Government Agent, of a district shall be an Additional District Registrar for that district.

(4) There may be appointed any person as a District Registrar or as an Additional District Registrar in addition to or in place of any officer who is a District Registrar or an Additional District Registrar by virtue of the preceding provisions of this section.

Appointment of Assistant Registrar-General and their duties.

3. (1) There may from time to time be appointed a fit and proper person or each of two or more such persons to be or to act as an Assistant Registrar-General of Births and

(5) Every District Registrar within his district—

- (a) shall have and may exercise and discharge the powers and duties conferred or imposed on a registrar of a division ; and
- (b) shall superintend, subject to the direction of the Registrar-General, the registration of births, deaths, and still-births, and the registrars officiating within such district, and all other persons appointed for or engaged in carrying out the provisions of this Act within such district.
- (4) Every acting registrar and every deputy registrar for the time being—
- (a) shall have the powers conferred on a registrar by or under this Act, and may exercise those powers ;
- (b) shall perform the duties imposed on a registrar by or under this Act ; and
- (c) shall be subject to the liabilities and penalties imposed on a registrar by this Act.

Registration divisions.

5. (1) The Minister may, by Notification published in the Gazette, divide the several administrative districts of Sri Lanka into such divisions, for the purposes of the registration of births and deaths, as may appear to him to be expedient, and may at any time by a like Notification amend, alter or abolish any such division.

(2) Every reference to any revenue district in any Notification made under subsection (1) of this section before the commencement of the Administrative Districts Act shall, after the commencement of that Act, be construed as a reference to the administrative district consisting of the area which constituted that revenue district.

Appointment of registrars, deputy registrars, &c.

6. (1) There may be appointed (whether by name or by office), for each division into which the administrative districts of Sri Lanka are divided, or are deemed to have been divided, under section 5 (hereinafter referred to as a "division"), a registrar and a deputy registrar, and in the prescribed circumstances and for such period as may be specified in the appointment, an acting registrar and an acting deputy registrar.

(2) Every appointment referred to in subsection (1), which is made by reference to office, not being an acting appointment, shall be notified in the Gazette.

(3) No person shall be appointed to be, or to act as, a registrar or a deputy registrar of a division, situated in an area in which Part V of this Act applies, unless he is a registered medical practitioner or is a registered ayurvedic practitioner registered or deemed to be registered under the Ayurveda Act, or is a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the Director of Health Services.

7. Every registrar and deputy registrar for the time being shall, as long as they hold office, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code.

Registrars deemed to be public servants.

8. (1) Every registrar shall dwell in his division and have an office or offices in such convenient place or places in that division as may be appointed in that behalf by the District Registrar of the district in which the division is situated :

Residence and office of registrar.

Provided that such District Registrar may, in the special circumstances of any case and with the prior approval of the Registrar-General, authorize a registrar to dwell or have his office or offices outside his division.

(2) Every District Registrar shall notify to the Registrar-General the residence and office or offices of every registrar whose division is situated within his district as soon as such registrar is appointed or as soon as such registrar has changed his residence or office.

(3) The registrar shall attend at his office or each of his offices on such days and during such hours as may be fixed by the Registrar-General or by the District Registrar of the district in which that division is situated ; and he shall cause a board bearing his name, the words " Registrar of Births and Deaths ", the name of his division, his days of attendance and his hours of work, in legible characters in the Sinhala, Tamil and English languages, to be exhibited in a conspicuous place at or near the entrance of his office, and in case he has more than one office, at or near the entrance of each of his offices.

Annual list.

9. The Registrar-General may from time to time publish in the Gazette a list of the Registrars of Births and Deaths in Sri Lanka, with their names and the names of their divisions and of their office or offices, and may cause such list to be exhibited conspicuously in the offices of the District Registrars.

PART II

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

Duty of registrar to register births, deaths, and still-births.

10. (1) It shall be the duty of every registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death occurring in his division, and to register accurately and with all convenient despatch in the language specified for the purpose by the Registrar-General, in the registers provided by him, the particulars of the matters set out in forms A and B of the Schedule.

(2) It shall be the duty of the registrar of a division which is or is within an area in which Part V of this Act applies, to inform himself carefully of every still-birth occurring in his division, and to register accurately and with all convenient despatch, in the language specified for the purpose by the Registrar-General, in the registers provided by him, the particulars of the matters set out in form C of the Schedule.

[§ 3, Law 41 of 1975.]

(3) Every registration entry consisting of the particulars registered under the preceding provisions of this section—

- (a) shall be made in the order of time in which those particulars were given to the registrar;
- (b) shall be numbered consecutively and shall be signed by the officer making the entry; and
- (c) shall be prepared in triplicate, that is to say, the original, the second copy (hereinafter referred to as the "duplicate"), and a third copy which shall bear an endorsement under the hand of the District Registrar, Additional District

Registrar, or registrar, as the case may be, that it is issued under the provisions of section 11A:

Provided, however, that a registration entry under Part V in respect of a still-birth shall be kept only in the original.

11. (1) Every registrar of a division shall, at the end of each period fixed in that behalf by the Registrar-General, send to the District Registrar of the district in which that registrar's division is situated for transmission to the Registrar-General for custody in his office—

Transmission of duplicates to Registrar-General.

(a) the duplicate of every registration entry made by such registrar in that division during such period; and

(b) if no such entry was made during the period, a certificate to that effect:

Provided that a registrar shall send that duplicate or certificate direct to the Registrar-General, if such registrar is so directed in writing by the Registrar-General.

(2) Every District Registrar shall, at the end of each period fixed in that behalf by the Registrar-General, send to him for custody in his office—

(a) the duplicate of every registration entry made by such District Registrar during that period; and

(b) if no such entry was made during the period, a certificate to that effect.

11A. Where a registration entry is made in triplicate in accordance with the provisions of this Act by the registrar of a division or by a District Registrar or by an Additional District Registrar on particulars furnished by an informant, such registrar or District Registrar or Additional District Registrar shall forthwith, free of charge, deliver or transmit by post to such informant, the third copy of that registration entry.

Issue of free copy of birth and death registration entry.
[§ 3, Law 41 of 1975.]

12. (1) Where the original of a registration entry (prepared under this Act or under any past enactment) is lost, damaged, illegible or in danger of becoming illegible, and the duplicate is available, the

Replacement of the original entry or duplicate entry in certain circumstances.

Registrar-General may, after due inquiry, cause to be substituted therefor a copy of the duplicate certified by him to have been made after verification with the duplicate and to be a true copy of the duplicate.

(2) Where the duplicate of a registration entry (prepared under this Act or under any past enactment) is lost, damaged, illegible or in danger of becoming illegible, and the original is in the custody of a District Registrar, the Registrar-General may, after due inquiry, cause to be substituted therefor a copy of the original certified by the District Registrar to have been made after verification with the original and to be a true copy of the original.

(3) Where the duplicate of a registration entry (prepared under this Act or under any past enactment) is lost, damaged, illegible or in danger of becoming illegible, and the original is in the custody of a registrar of a division, the Registrar-General may, after due inquiry, cause to be substituted therefor a copy of the original certified by that registrar to have been made after verification with the original and to be a true copy of the original and countersigned by the District Registrar in whose district that division is situated.

Replacement
of an entry
when both the
original and
duplicate are
lost, damaged,
or illegible.

13. (1) Where both the original and the duplicate of a registration entry (prepared under this Act or under any past enactment) are lost, damaged, illegible or in danger of becoming illegible, the Registrar-General may, upon the production of a declaration, made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2), or of his own motion, and after such inquiry as he may think necessary, cause to be substituted therefor copies of such original and duplicate bearing his certificates setting out the reasons for such substitution and the sources from which the particulars specified in such copies were obtained:

Provided, however, that where both the original and the duplicate are lost or illegible, copies shall not be substituted as aforesaid unless—

(a) the Registrar-General has made a full report to the appropriate Family Court setting out the reasons for the proposed substitution, the

particulars propsoed to be substituted and the evidence upon which the particulars have been obtained; and

(b) the Family Court has, after holding such inquiry and giving such notice as the court may consider requisite, sanctioned such substitution as the court may deem proper.

No stamp duty shall be payable on any proceedings before a Family Court under this subsection.

(2) The declaration referred to in subsection (1) shall—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) be made by the person upon whose information the original entry was made or any credible person having knowledge of the truth of the particulars relating to such entry;
- (c) be made before the Registrar-General or any District Registrar; and
- (d) set out the reasons why substituted copies are necessary and the sources and nature of the information (relating to the particulars to be specified therein) upon which the declarant relies.

14. (1) The Registrar-General shall cause every copy substituted under section 12 or section 13 to be filed and preserved.

Substituted
copies deemed
to be originals
or duplicates,
&c.

(2) Every copy certified in accordance with the provisions of section 12 (1) or section 12 (2) or section 13, or certified and countersigned in accordance with the provisions of section 12 (3) shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be the original or duplicate, as the case may be, which it replaces.

PART III

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

15. Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of section 20, the father or mother of every child born alive, and in case the parents of the child are unable to provide the information relating to the birth hereinafter specified by reason of their

Obligation on
certain
individuals to
give
information
about birth in
person.

death, illness, absence or other inability recognized by the Registrar-General, the occupier of the house or building in which the child was born, each person present at the birth and the person having charge of the child shall, within forty-two days of the date of the birth, give information of such of the particulars relating to the birth required under this Act to be registered as the informant possesses, to the appropriate registrar and shall, if called upon by the registrar, sign the register of births in the appropriate place in the presence of the registrar.

This section shall apply to a birth which has occurred not earlier than forty-two days before the appointed date in like manner as it applies to a birth occurring on or after that date.

When and how information about birth may be given by written declaration.

16. (1) If a person required under section 15 to give particulars of a birth occurring in a division cannot conveniently attend the office of the registrar of that division, it shall be competent for such person—

(a) to make a written declaration containing information of such of the particulars of the birth specified in form D in the Schedule as such person possesses, to affix thereon a stamp supplied by the declarant of the value of twenty-five cents and to send the declaration to the registrar of that division; or

(b) if such person resides in some other division, to make a declaration as aforesaid, to affix thereon stamps of the value of fifty cents to be supplied by the declarant and to send the declaration to the registrar of such other division.

(2) The registrar to whom a declaration is sent under subsection (1) may, by written notice, require the declarant to attend his office within seven days of the receipt of the notice and to supply such written or oral information as he may require.

Where a declaration under subsection (1) is sent to a registrar of a division other than that in which the birth to which the

declaration relates occurred, it shall be the duty of such other registrar to receive and attest the declaration and to send it to the registrar of the division in which the birth occurred.

(3) On receipt of a declaration relating to a birth sent to him under subsection (1) or under subsection (2) and such other information as he may obtain under subsection (2), the appropriate registrar shall, if such birth has not already been registered, enter in the register of births the particulars relating to that birth required under this Act to be registered, and sign that register in the appropriate place. The declaration shall be attached to the duplicate of the relevant registration entry and shall be sent together with that duplicate to the appropriate District Registrar for transmission to the Registrar-General for custody in his office.

17. Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of section 20, where any living new-born child is found exposed, it shall be the duty of the person finding such child, within seven days of such finding, and of the person in whose charge such child is placed, within seven days of the date on which such child is placed in his charge, to give to the appropriate registrar information of such of the particulars required under this Act to be registered as the informant possesses and to sign the register of births in the appropriate place in the presence of that registrar:

Provided that any person obliged, under the preceding provisions of this section, to provide information of a birth to a registrar may, instead of providing that information to him, give the information to the nearest grama seva niladhari or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station and, if such information has been so given, the grama seva niladhari or officer shall give the information to the appropriate registrar and sign the register of births in the appropriate place.

18. (1) Where a birth occurring in a division has, from the default of the persons required to give information concerning the birth under this Act, not been registered, the registrar of that division, may, after forty-two days from the date of such birth,

Information concerning birth to be given by person finding a new-born child.

Requisition by registrar of information concerning birth.

or, in any case when a new-born child is found, after seven days from the date of such finding, send a written requisition to any such person requiring him to attend personally at the registrar's office within such time (not less than seven days from the date of the receipt of the notice and not more than three months from the date of the birth or the finding) as may be specified in the notice, and to give information of such of the particulars required to be registered under this Act as he possesses and to sign the register of births in the appropriate place in the presence of the registrar.

(2) Every person to whom a requisition is sent under subsection (1) shall, unless the birth to which the requisition relates has been previously registered, comply with the terms of the requisition.

Duty of registrar to register births without fee or reward.

19. It shall be the duty of a registrar upon receiving from the appropriate informant at any time, not exceeding three months from the date of a birth or of the finding of a new-born child, information of any of the particulars required to be registered under this Act, to register, without fee or reward, forthwith in the prescribed form and manner such particulars (if they have not been previously registered), and to sign the register of births in the appropriate place.

Information about, and registration of birth of, children born, or living new-born children found exposed, in estates.

20. (1) Where a birth occurs in an estate, it shall be the duty of the person or persons required by section 15 to give information relating thereto to give such information to the superintendent of the estate, within seven days of the birth, instead of to the registrar.

(2) Where any living new-born child is found exposed in an estate, it shall be the duty of the person finding such child, within twenty-four hours of such finding, and of the person in whose charge such child is placed, within twenty-four hours of his taking charge of such child, to give to the superintendent of the estate, instead of to the registrar, the information required by section 17 to be given to the registrar.

(3) Where the superintendent of an estate receives information of a birth under subsection (1), he shall, within forty-eight

hours of the receipt of the information, make, after verifying the information, a written report of the birth, substantially in the form E set out in the Schedule, to the nearest medical officer, or apothecary, appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, who shall send that report forthwith to the District Registrar of the district in which the estate is situated.

(4) Where the superintendent of an estate receives any information under subsection (2), he shall, within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the information, make a written report of the information, after verifying it, to the nearest medical officer, or apothecary, appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, who shall send that report forthwith to the District Registrar of the district in which the estate is situated.

(5) Where a District Registrar receives a report sent to him under subsection (3) or subsection (4), he shall register, in the prescribed form and manner, the particulars relating to the birth specified in that report. The superintendent of the estate who has made that report shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the informant who supplied the aforesaid particulars and to have signed the entry, consisting of those particulars, made by the registrar.

21. (1) No person shall, in the case of an illegitimate child, as father of such child, be required to give information under this Act concerning the birth of such child.

(2) The registrar shall not enter in a register of births (kept under this Act or any past enactment) the name of any person as the father of an illegitimate child—

(a) except at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself as the father of the child, and unless such person signs the register together with the mother; or

(b) except upon an order of a competent court which is summarized in the register:

Provided that where a registrar for the purpose of registering a birth takes particulars relating to the birth

Registration of illegitimate children.

from a declaration made under section 16 or section 24, or from a superintendent's report made under section 20, or from a certificate of a Magistrate or Judge of a Primary Court issued under section 49, he shall enter in such register as father of the child the name of any person acknowledging himself as such, if such person has together with the mother signed in the appropriate place such declaration, report or certificate.

(3) Except upon an order of a competent court, no person shall, after the original registration of the birth of an illegitimate child, enter in the register of births the name of any person as the father of such child.

Registrar may call for proof of marriage in certain circumstances.

22. If a registrar has reason to doubt the legitimacy of a child whose birth has been or is to be registered on information supplied by the person required under this Act to give information concerning the birth, he may give notice to any person who may be prejudiced by such registration or intended registration, to appear before him and give such information relating to the birth as he may require, and he may demand from the person required under this Act to give information concerning the birth a certified copy of the entry, relating to the marriage of the alleged parents of the child, in the marriage register, or such other proof as he may think fit; and if such copy or other proof is not produced, he shall inform the appropriate District Registrar that such copy, or other proof to his satisfaction, has not been produced, and the District Registrar may, after such inquiry as he may consider necessary, take such steps as he may deem fit.

Restriction on registration of birth after three months from occurrence.

23. No person shall, after the expiration of a period of three months immediately succeeding the date of the birth of any person, register or cause to be registered that birth except upon an order made in that behalf under section 24 by the Registrar-General or the appropriate District Registrar.

Order for registration of birth after three months from occurrence.

24. (1) In any case where the birth of any person is not registered within the period of three months immediately succeeding the date of the birth—

(a) the Registrar-General or any District Registrar or registrar may, by

notice in writing, direct any person who is required by this Act to give information concerning the birth to attend personally at the office of the Registrar-General or of a District Registrar within such time, not being less than seven days after the receipt of the notice, as may be specified in the notice, and to make before that officer a declaration of the particulars required to be registered under this Act in respect of the birth; or

(b) any such person or any other person interested may of his own motion attend personally at the office of the Registrar-General or of any District Registrar and make before such officer a declaration of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth.

(2) Every declaration under subsection (1) shall be made substantially in the form F in the Schedule and shall contain a statement of the particulars required to be set out in the form according to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant.

Every such declaration shall, if made within a period of twelve months from the date of the birth, bear a stamp of one rupee, and, if made at any time thereafter, bear a stamp of five rupees. The stamp shall be supplied by the declarant.

(3) Any District Registrar, not being the appropriate District Registrar, before whom a declaration is made under subsection (1), shall—

(a) if the declaration is made within the period of twelve months immediately succeeding the date of the birth, transmit the declaration to the appropriate District Registrar to be dealt with as provided in subsection (5), and

(b) if the declaration is made after the expiration of the said period of twelve months, transmit the declaration to the Registrar-General to be dealt with as provided in subsection (6).

(4) Where a declaration under subsection (1) is made before the appropriate District Registrar after the expiration of the period of twelve months immediately succeeding the date of the birth, the District Registrar shall transmit the declaration to the Registrar-General to be dealt with as provided in subsection (6).

(5) Where a declaration under the preceding provisions of this section is made before any District Registrar within the period of twelve months immediately succeeding the date of the birth, the appropriate District Registrar may, if he is satisfied as to the truth of the matters stated in the declaration, make order directing the appropriate registrar to enter in the register of births the particulars specified in the declaration. Any such order may be made notwithstanding that a period of twelve months has elapsed after the date of the birth.

(6) Where any declaration is made under subsection (1) before the Registrar-General or is transmitted to him under subsection (3) or subsection (4), he may, if he is satisfied as to the truth of the matters stated in the declaration and if the birth to which the declaration relates occurred not earlier than the 1st day of January, 1868, make order directing the appropriate registrar to enter in the register of births the particulars specified in the declaration.

Effect of order under section 24.

25. (1) Where an order under section 24 is made directing a registrar to enter the particulars of a birth specified in a declaration, he shall forthwith enter those particulars in the register of births and sign the register in the appropriate place. The entry so made shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been signed by the person who made the declaration.

(2) Every written order under section 24 shall be attached to the duplicate of the relevant registration entry and shall be sent together with the duplicate to the appropriate District Registrar for transmission to the Registrar-General for custody in his office.

26. The provisions of section 24 shall apply to the registration of a birth which has occurred prior to the appointed date, if, but only if, the birth had occurred not earlier than the 1st day of January, 1868.

Application of section 24 to certain births occurring before the appointed date.

27. (1) Where the birth of any person has been registered without a name being specified in the registration entry at the time of the registration or if his name has been altered after that time, the Registrar-General or the appropriate District Registrar or the Additional District Registrar may, on application made in writing in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2), amend, after such inquiry as he may consider necessary, the birth registration of such person, by the substitution, addition, insertion or omission of particulars relating to his name.

Insertion or alteration of the name of a person in the register.
[§ 3, Law 41 of 1975.]

(2) Every application under subsection (1) shall be—

(a) made by a parent or guardian of the person to whom the application relates if that person is under the age of twenty-one years, or made by that person himself if he is over twenty-one years of age; and

(b) supported by a declaration substantially in such one of the forms G, GG, H and HH set out in the Schedule as may be appropriate, made before a Justice of the Peace or any District Registrar and bearing a stamp, supplied by the applicant, of the value of one rupee if not more than two years have elapsed since the registration of the birth and of five rupees if more than two years have so elapsed.

(3) Where an application is received under this section for the amendment of a birth registration entry of a person who at the date of the application is over seven years of age, the Registrar-General or the District Registrar considering the application shall, before he causes such amendment to be made, satisfy himself that the altered name or the name that is now being assigned has been in actual use for a period which in his opinion is reasonable.

(4) The preceding provisions of this section shall apply to a birth registered whether under this Act or under any past enactment.

(5) Where the birth of any child has been registered without a name being specified in the registration entry at the time of the registration, it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child or of the guardian of the child to make an application under the preceding provisions of this section not later than forty-two days from the date of the registration of the birth for the insertion of particulars relating to the name of the child. The failure to make an application within the time herein specified shall not prevent the making of such an application under this section after the end of that period.

(6) Where an application under the preceding provisions of this section for the alteration or insertion of the name of a person has been made otherwise than by a parent or the lawful guardian of that person appointed by a competent court, the decision of the Registrar-General or the District Registrar upon the application shall be published in the prescribed manner at the place where that person's birth occurred and at his place of residence, and any person aggrieved by the decision may appeal to the Family Court against that decision. Every such appeal

- (a) shall be made by petition in writing bearing a stamp of one rupee;
- (b) shall be preferred within thirty days of the date of the first publication of notice of the decision as aforesaid; and
- (c) shall be heard and determined by the Family Court after such summary inquiry as the court may deem requisite.

The decision of the family Court upon any such appeal shall be final, and shall not be subject to an appeal to the Court of Appeal.*

(7) Notwithstanding that a right of appeal against a decision of the Registrar-

General or the District Registrar is conferred by subsection (6), the decision shall be given provisional effect by the amendment of the birth registration entry to which the decision relates but without prejudice to the duty of the Registrar-General or the District Registrar subsequently to make such further amendments as may be rendered necessary by the decision of the Family Court upon any appeal.

27A. (1) A person whose birth has been registered (whether under this Act or under any past enactment), or his parent or guardian, or a person aggrieved by any particulars in the entry relating to that birth may make a written application to the Registrar-General in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) for an order directing

Amendment of
birth
registration
entry by
Registrar-
General.
[§ 3, Law 41 of
1975.]

- (a) the alteration of all or any of the particulars in the register relating to the name, rank or profession of the father of the person whose birth has been registered or for the omission of such particulars or for the insertion of fresh particulars, in any case where the original particulars had been falsely or improperly entered; or
- (b) the insertion of the name of the father of such person, in any case where such name was omitted at the time of the original entry; or
- (c) the alteration of the names of the parents of such person, in any case where such names have been altered since the original entry was made; or
- (d) the alteration, insertion or omission of particulars relating to the marriage of the parents of such person; or
- (e) the alteration, insertion or omission of particulars in the original entry to bring such entry into conformity with the legitimate status of such a person where by virtue of the operation of the provisions of section 3 of the Legitimacy Act that person is rendered legitimate; and

* See also Article 138 of the Constitution.

- (f) the making in the entry of any consequential amendments resulting from such alteration, insertion or omission.
- (2) Every application under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by a written declaration in the prescribed form made before the Registrar-General or any District Registrar or any Additional District Registrar and shall bear a stamp of the value of five rupees supplied by the applicant and a certified copy of the birth registration entry in proof of the contents of the entry.
- (3) On an application made in accordance with the preceding provisions of this section, for the amendment of an entry in a register of births, the Registrar-General may, after due notice to such parties and persons as may be interested, and after due inquiry held by him or by an officer authorized by him in that behalf, make such order, whether in terms of the application or otherwise, as the justice of the case may require.
- (4) The order made by the Registrar-General shall be published in the prescribed manner.
- (5) Any person aggrieved by the Registrar-General's order may appeal to the Family Court against that order within thirty days of the publication of notice of the order under the preceding subsection, and such appeal shall be by a petition in writing bearing a stamp of the value of five rupees.
- (6) Every order of the Family Court shall be subject to an appeal to the Court of Appeal within a period of thirty days from the date on which a certified copy of the order of the Family Court is served on the Registrar-General.
- (7) The Family Court shall cause a certified copy of every order made by that court or by the Court of Appeal to be served on the Registrar-General.
- (8) Notwithstanding the right of appeal against an order of the Registrar-General or of the Family Court, the order of the Registrar-General shall be given provisional effect by the amendment of the registration entry to which the order relates but without prejudice to the duty of the Registrar-General to make such further amendments as may be rendered necessary by the order of the Family Court or Court of Appeal upon any appeal, as the case may be.
- (9) The procedure in regard to appeals to the Court of Appeal under this section shall be regulated by the law relating to appeals to the Court of Appeal from the Family Court.
28. (1) A person whose birth has been registered (whether under this Act or under any past enactment), or his parent or guardian, or a person aggrieved by the particulars in respect of the race of the father in the entry relating to that birth, may make a written application to the Family Court of the district in which the birth occurred for an order directing the alteration of all or any of the particulars in the register relating to the race of the father of such person, or for the omission of such particulars or for the insertion of fresh particulars, in any case where the original particulars had been falsely or improperly entered.
- (2) Every application made under subsection (1) shall bear a stamp of the value of five rupees supplied by the applicant.
- (3) On an application to the Family Court, in accordance with the preceding provisions of this section, for the amendment of an entry in a register of births, the Family Court may, after due notice to the Registrar-General, the appropriate registrar, and such other parties and persons as the court may think fit, and after due inquiry, make such order, whether in terms of the application or otherwise, as the justice of the case may require.
- (4) Every order of the Family Court shall be subject to an appeal to the Court of Appeal within a period of thirty days from the date on which a certified copy of the order of the Family Court is served on the Registrar-General under the provisions of subsection (5).

Amendment of
birth
registration
entry relating
to race of
father.
[§ 3, Law 41 of
1975.]

(5) The Family Court shall cause a certified copy of every order made by that court under subsection (3) or by the Court of Appeal to be served on the Registrar-General.

(6) The Registrar-General, on receipt of a certified copy of a court order served on him under subsection (5), shall give effect to the order, and where the order includes a direction for the amendment of a registration entry, shall make or cause such amendment to be made.

PART IV

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS

When and by whom information concerning a death to be given.

29. (1) When a death occurs in a house or building the nearest relatives present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased, and, in the absence of such relatives, every other relative of the deceased dwelling or being in the same registrar's division as the deceased, and, in the absence of such other relatives, each person present at the death and the occupier of the house in which the death took place, and, in the absence of the persons hereinbefore specified in this section, the person causing the body of the deceased to be buried, cremated, or otherwise disposed of, shall, within five days of the death, give information of such of the particulars relating to the death required under this Act to be registered as is known by such person or persons to the appropriate registrar, and shall, if called upon by that registrar sign in his presence the register of deaths in the appropriate place.

(2) When a death occurs in a place other than a house or building, every relative of the deceased having knowledge of any of the particulars concerning the death required to be registered under this Act, and in the absence of such a relative every person present at the death, the person taking charge of the corpse, and the person causing the corpse to be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of, shall, within five days from the date of the death, give information of such of the particulars relating to the death required under this Act to be registered as is known by such person or

persons to the appropriate registrar and shall, if called upon by the registrar, sign in his presence the register of deaths in the appropriate place.

(3) When a corpse is found in a place other than a house or building, every relative of the deceased having knowledge of any of the particulars concerning the death required to be registered under this Act and, in the absence of such relative, the person finding the corpse, the person taking charge of the corpse, and the person causing the corpse to be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of, shall, within five days from the date of the finding of the corpse, give information of such of the particulars relating to the death required under this Act to be registered as is known by such person or persons to the registrar of the division in which the corpse was found and shall, if called upon by the registrar, sign in his presence the register of deaths in the appropriate place.

30. (1) If a person required under section 29 to give particulars of a death occurring in a division cannot conveniently attend the office of the registrar of that division, it shall be competent for such person to make a written declaration substantially in the form I set out in the Schedule and send such declaration to the registrar; and the declaration shall bear a stamp, supplied by the declarant, of the value of twenty-five cents.

When and how information about a death may be given by written declaration.

(2) The registrar to whom a declaration is sent under subsection (1) may, by written notice, require the declarant to attend his office within seven days of the receipt of the notice and to supply him such written or oral information as he may require.

(3) Where information relating to a death is supplied under the preceding provisions of this section, the registrar shall enter the information in the register of deaths and sign the register in the appropriate place. The declaration shall be attached to the duplicate of the relevant registration entry and shall be sent together with that duplicate to the appropriate District Registrar for transmission to the Registrar-General for custody in his office.

Certificate of medical practitioner as to cause of death.

31. In the event of the death of any person who has been attended during his last illness by a medical practitioner, a certificate in duplicate, substantially in the form J set out in the Schedule, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the cause of the death shall be forthwith issued without fee or reward by such practitioner to the person required under this Act to give information, and such person shall, at the time he gives to the appropriate registrar information concerning the death as required by this Act, deliver such certificate to him. On receipt of the certificate, the registrar shall enter in the register the cause of death as stated in the certificate, together with the name of the medical practitioner who issued the certificate.

Requisition by registrar of information concerning death.

32. (1) Where any death which has occurred in a division has, by reason of the default of the person required under this Act to give information concerning the death, not been registered, the registrar of that division may, at any time after fourteen days but within three months of the date of such death, and, in the case of the finding of a corpse in a place other than a house or a building, of the date of such finding, send a written notice, substantially in the form K set out in the Schedule, to any such person, requiring him to attend personally at the registrar's office within such time (not less than seven days after the receipt of the notice and not more than three months of the date of the death or of the finding of the corpse) as may be specified in the notice, and to give to the registrar information of such of the particulars relating to the death required under this Act to be registered as such person possesses, and to sign the register of deaths in the appropriate place in the presence of the registrar.

(2) Every person to whom a notice is sent under subsection (1) shall, unless the death is registered before the expiry of the time specified in the notice, comply with its terms.

Duty of registrar to register deaths without fee or reward.

33. It shall be the duty of a registrar upon receiving from the appropriate informant, at any time not exceeding three months from the date of a death or of the finding of a corpse, information of any of the particulars required to be registered

under this Act, to register, without fee or reward, forthwith in the prescribed form and manner such particulars (if they have not been previously registered), and to sign the register of deaths in the appropriate place.

34. (1) Where a death occurs in an estate, it shall be the duty of the person or persons required by section 29 to give information relating thereto to give such information to the superintendent of the estate within twenty-four hours of the death instead of to the registrar.

Registration of death occurring in an estate.

(2) Where the superintendent of an estate receives information of a death under subsection (1), he shall within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the information, make, after verifying the information, a written report of the death substantially in the form L in the Schedule, to the nearest medical officer or apothecary, appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, who shall send that report forthwith to the District Registrar of the district in which the estate is situated.

(3) On receipt of the report of the superintendent referred to in subsection (2), the District Registrar shall register, in the prescribed form and manner, the particulars relating to the death specified in the report. The superintendent shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the informant and to have signed the entry, consisting of those particulars, made by the registrar.

35. No person shall, after the expiration of a period of three months immediately succeeding the date of the death of any person, register or cause to be registered that death except upon an order made in that behalf under section 36 by the Registrar-General or the appropriate District Registrar.

Restriction on registration of death after three months from occurrence.

36. (1) In any case where the death of any person is not registered within the period of three months immediately succeeding the date of the death

Order for registration of death after three months from occurrence.

(a) the Registrar-General or any District Registrar or registrar may, by notice in writing, direct any person who is required by this Act to give

information concerning the death to attend personally at the office of the Registrar-General or of a District Registrar within such time, not being less than seven days after the receipt of the notice, as may be specified in the notice, and to make before that officer a declaration of the particulars required to be registered under this Act in respect of the death ; or

- (b) any such person or any other person interested may of his own motion attend personally at the office of the Registrar-General or of any District Registrar and make before such officer a declaration of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death.

(2) Every declaration under subsection (1) shall be made substantially in the form M in the Schedule and shall contain a statement of the particulars required to be set out in the form according to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant.

Every such declaration shall, if made within a period of twelve months from the date of the death, bear a stamp of one rupee, and, if made at any time thereafter, bear a stamp of five rupees. The stamp shall be supplied by the declarant.

(3) Any District Registrar, not being the appropriate District Registrar, before whom a declaration is made under subsection (1), shall—

- (a) if the declaration is made within the period of twelve months immediately succeeding the date of the death, transmit the declaration to the appropriate District Registrar to be dealt with as provided in subsection (5) ; and
- (b) if the declaration is made after the expiration of the said period of twelve months, transmit the declaration to the Registrar-General to be dealt with as provided in subsection (6).

(4) Where a declaration under subsection (1) is made before the appropriate District

Registrar after the expiration of the period of twelve months immediately succeeding the date of the death, the District Registrar shall transmit the declaration to the Registrar-General to be dealt with as provided in subsection (6).

(5) Where a declaration under the preceding provisions of this section is made before any District Registrar within the period of twelve months immediately succeeding the date of the death, the appropriate District Registrar may, if he is satisfied as to the truth of the matters stated in the declaration, make order directing the appropriate registrar to enter in the register of deaths the particulars specified in the declaration. Any such order may be made notwithstanding that a period of twelve months has elapsed after the date of the death.

(6) Where any declaration is made under subsection (1) before the Registrar-General or is transmitted to him under subsection (3) or subsection (4), he may, if he is satisfied as to the truth of the matters stated in the declaration and if the declaration is made not later than twenty-five years from the date of the death to which the declaration relates, make order directing the appropriate registrar to enter in the register of deaths the particulars specified in the declaration.

37. (1) Where a written order under section 36 is made to a registrar to enter the particulars relating to a death, he shall forthwith enter those particulars in the register of deaths and sign the register in the appropriate place. The entry so made shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been signed by the person who made the declaration.

(2) Every written order under section 36 shall be attached to the duplicate of the relevant registration entry and shall be sent, together with that duplicate, to the appropriate District Registrar for transmission to the Registrar-General for custody in his office.

38. The provisions of section 36 shall apply to the registration of a death which has occurred prior to the appointed date, if, but only if, the declaration relating to such death is made under that section not later than twenty-five years from the date of such death.

Effect of order under section 36.

Application of section 36 to certain deaths occurring before the appointed date.

Certificate of inquirer into deaths.

39. (1) Where an inquiry into a death is held under the Code of Criminal Procedure Act the inquirer into deaths who holds the inquiry shall send to the appropriate registrar, within five days after the conclusion of the inquiry, a certificate under his hand, setting out such of the particulars of the death required under this Act to be registered as the inquirer possesses, and the time and place of the inquiry.

(2) On receipt by a registrar of the certificate referred to in subsection (1), he shall, if the death mentioned in that certificate has not been previously registered, register the particulars relating to such death in the prescribed form and manner, or, if the death has been previously registered, record in the register against the relevant original entry such particulars relating to the death as may be at variance with the particulars specified in the said original entry.

(c) a certificate, substantially in the form O set out in the Schedule, from a grama seva niladhari or police officer resident in the division of the appropriate registrar stating that information of such death, including its cause, was given to such registrar or to such grama seva niladhari or police officer not less than three hours before the granting of such certificate ; or

(d) the duplicate of the certificate of a medical practitioner issued under section 31 ; or

(e) a certificate, substantially in the form P set out in the Schedule, from an inquirer into deaths who has held, under the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, an inquiry into such death ; or

(f) in the case of a death occurring on an estate, a certificate, substantially in the form Q set out in the Schedule, from the superintendent of the estate, stating that he has authorized the burial, cremation or other disposal of the corpse.

(2) Every certificate obtained for the purposes of subsection (1) shall be issued forthwith in duplicate without fee or reward from the applicants.

(3) The officer or person authorized to issue any certificate referred to in subsection (1) may, before issuing the certificate, hold such inquiry as he may think necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars that are to be specified in that certificate, and he may for that purpose enter into any house or land or inspect a corpse.

(4) The person in charge of a cemetery or burial ground established or registered under the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance for an area in which this Part applies shall not permit a corpse to be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of in such cemetery or burial ground except on the production of a certificate, or a duplicate of a certificate, referred to in subsection (1).

(5) The duplicate of the certificate of a grama seva niladhari or a police officer or a medical practitioner or an inquirer into

Application of this Part to certain areas by Minister's Order.

40. The Minister may, by Order published in the Gazette, declare that the provisions of this Part of this Act shall, on and after a date specified in the Order, apply in any area or areas as may be defined in the Order.

Registration of deaths, and the burial, cremation or other disposal of the corpses, of persons dying within areas in which this Part applies.

41. (1) No person shall bury, cremate or otherwise dispose of, or cause to be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of, the corpse of a person dying within any area in which this Part applies, unless there has been obtained—

(a) a certificate, substantially in the form N set out in the Schedule, from the appropriate registrar to the effect that the notice of the death of the person whose body is to be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of was given to him ; or

(b) the certificate of registration issued under section 42 from the appropriate registrar ; or

deaths obtained for the purposes of subsection (1) shall, within five days of the death to which the certificate relates, be sent by the person who obtained the certificate to the appropriate registrar.

(6) Where a death occurs in an estate situated in an area in which this Part applies, the superintendent of that estate shall, within five days of the death, send a certificate, substantially in the form L set out in the Schedule, to the nearest medical officer, or apothecary, appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, who shall send that certificate forthwith to the District Registrar of the district in which the estate is situated.

(7) A registrar, on receipt of the duplicate of a certificate sent to him under subsection (5), and a District Registrar, on receipt of the certificate sent to him under subsection (6), shall, in the prescribed form and manner, register the particulars specified in such duplicate or certificate.

Removal of
corpses from
areas in which
this Part
applies for
burial, &c.

42. (1) No corpse shall be removed outside an area in which this Part applies for burial, cremation or other disposal in any place except a cemetery or burial ground established or registered for such area under the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, unless the person or persons required under this Act to give information concerning the death has—

(a) given information of the death to the appropriate registrar and obtained from him, on written application made, a certificate, substantially in the form R set out in the Schedule, of the registration of the death; and

(b) obtained written permission for the removal of the corpse from the proper authority within the meaning of the Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance or from the Government Agent or Magistrate within whose territorial jurisdiction such area is situated or from a public officer authorized in writing in that behalf by the Government Agent within whose territorial jurisdiction such area is situated:

Provided that the preceding provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a death occurring in a Government hospital or in an estate.

(2) The certificate of registration referred to in subsection (1) shall be issued without a fee except in the circumstances specified in subsection (3) or subsection (4), where the fees specified therein shall be paid to the registrar as a personal payment to be retained by him for his own use.

(3) Where the application for the certificate of registration referred to in subsection (1) is made between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and such certificate is issued between those hours without any inspection of the corpse, the applicant shall pay the registrar for the certificate five rupees.

(4) Where the application for the certificate of registration referred to in subsection (1) is made between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and such certificate is issued between those hours after an inspection of the corpse, the applicant shall pay the registrar for the certificate seven rupees and fifty cents.

43. (1) No person shall bury, cremate or otherwise dispose of, or cause to be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of, the body of a still-born child delivered in an area in which this Part applies, unless there has been obtained—

(a) a certificate, substantially in the form S set out in the Schedule, from the appropriate registrar or from a grama seva niladhari or police officer resident in such registrar's division, stating that the occurrence of the still-birth was notified to him; or

(b) in the case of a still-birth occurring in an estate, a certificate from the superintendent of the estate stating that he has authorized the burial, cremation or other disposal of the body; or

(c) a certificate, substantially in the form T set out in the Schedule, from the medical practitioner in attendance

Registration of
still-births in
areas in which
this Part
applies.

at the birth of such child or from a medical practitioner who has examined the body, stating that the child was not born alive.

(2) The certificates referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) shall be issued after such inquiry or inspection of the body of the still-born child as may be necessary and without fee or reward.

(3) A certificate relating to a still-birth obtained for the purposes of subsection (1) (other than a superintendent's certificate) shall, within five days of the occurrence of the still-birth, be sent by the person who obtained the certificate to the appropriate registrar.

(4) Where a still-birth occurs in an estate situated in an area in which this Part applies, the superintendent of that estate shall, in the prescribed form and within the prescribed period, send a written report of the still-birth to the nearest medical officer, or apothecary, appointed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, who shall send that report forthwith to the District Registrar of the district in which that estate is situated.

(5) A registrar, on receipt of a certificate sent to him under subsection (3), and a District Registrar, on receipt of a report sent to him under subsection (4), shall, in the prescribed form and manner, register the particulars specified in that certificate or report.

General Duty
of registration
of registrars
and District
Registrars in
areas in which
this Part
applies.

44. The duty of registrars and District Registrars, officiating in the areas in which this Part applies, to register particulars of deaths and still-births under this Part shall be in addition to their duty to register, in the prescribed form and manner, particulars of deaths and still-births of which due information is given directly to them in accordance with the other provisions of this Act.

Other
provisions of
Act to apply
also to area in
which this Part
applies.

45. All the other provisions of this Act shall, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this Part, apply to every area in which this Part applies.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

46. (1) It shall be the duty of every grama seva niladhari to inform himself of every birth and death occurring within his jurisdiction, and to make to the appropriate registrar, within seven days of such birth or death, a report, substantially in the form U or form V set out in the Schedule, relating to the birth or death.

(2) The Minister may by Order published in the Gazette exempt the grama seva niladharis of any area specified in that Order from the obligation imposed on them by subsection (1).

47. (1) The succeeding provisions of this section shall apply in every case where a birth or still-birth occurs—

(a) in any area in which Part V applies,
or

(b) in any other area declared by Order of the Minister published in the Gazette to be an area in which those provisions shall apply.

Every Order under paragraph (b) shall specify the date on and after which those provisions shall so apply.

(2) In every case to which the provisions of this section apply—

(a) the father of the child, if at the time of the birth or still-birth he was residing in the house where the birth or still-birth took place, and

(b) any person in attendance upon the mother at that time or within six hours thereafter,

shall, within twenty-four hours after that time, attend the office of the medical officer of health within whose area such birth or still-birth occurred and, in regard to such birth or still-birth, give him information of such of the particulars of the matters specified in the form W set out in the Schedule as the informant possesses.

Duty of grama
seva niladhari
to give
information
about births
and deaths.

Duty of certain
persons to give
information
relating to
births and still-
births
occurring in
certain areas to
medical
officers of
health, &c.

(3) If a person required by the preceding provisions of this section to give information regarding a birth or a still-birth to a medical officer of health cannot conveniently attend before that officer, such person may send a written declaration containing such of the particulars of the matters specified in the form W set out in the Schedule as such person possesses.

(4) The information required to be given under this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any information relating to the registration of births and still-births required to be given under any other provision of this Act.

(5) Every medical officer of health who, in accordance with the provisions of this section, receives information regarding a birth or a still-birth which has occurred within his area shall, within seven days of the receipt thereof, send such information to the appropriate registrar.

Weekly returns or certificates to be supplied by manager or other person in charge of a private hospital or a private maternity or nursing home.

48. The manager or other person in charge of every private hospital or private maternity or nursing home shall, before Wednesday in each week, send to the appropriate registrar—

(a) returns, substantially in the forms X, Y and Z set out in the Schedule, specifying the particulars relating to the births, deaths and still-births which have occurred in the hospital or nursing or maternity home during the preceding week, or

(b) where no births, deaths or still-births have occurred in that hospital or nursing or maternity home during the preceding week, a certificate to that effect.

Registration consequent on certain prosecutions.

49. (1) Upon the conclusion of the trial of a person for giving false information or for not giving to the registrar information he is required to give under this Act concerning a birth or a death or a still-birth, the Magistrate or Judge of the Primary Court trying such person shall issue to the appropriate District Registrar a certificate in the form AA, or the form AB or the form AC set out in the Schedule, as the case may be.

(2) On receipt by the District Registrar of the certificate referred to in subsection (1), he shall, in case the birth or death or still-birth mentioned in that certificate has not been registered, cause the appropriate registrar to register the particulars specified in the certificate in the prescribed form and manner, and in case such birth or death has been previously registered, cause such registrar to record in the register against the relevant original entry such particulars as may be at variance with the particulars specified in the said original entry.

50. No correction, amendment or other alteration in any register of births, deaths or still-births shall be made except in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Correction of registration entries.

51. The Registrar-General or any officer authorized by him in that behalf may, from time to time, subject to such rules as may be prescribed, correct any clerical error or supply any inadvertent omission in any registration entry made under this Act or under any past enactment.

Correction of clerical errors, &c.

52. (1) Where—

(a) there is a registration entry made under this Act or under any past enactment relating to a birth, death or still-birth that did not take place ; or

(b) more than one registration entry has been made under this Act or under any past enactment in respect of the same birth, death or still-birth ; or

(c) the particulars relating to a birth, death or still-birth registered under this Act or under any past enactment has been entered in the wrong register ; or

(d) a registration entry relating to a birth, death or still-birth has been made under this Act or under any past enactment by a registrar other than the appropriate registrar ; or

(e) a registration entry has been made under this Act or under any past enactment upon information

Correction of errors other than clerical errors, &c.

given by a person other than the person required under this Act to give the information ; or

(f) entries relating to a birth or death registered under this Act or under any past enactment after three months of such birth or death have not been made in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Act or enactment ; or

(g) registration entries have been left unsigned by the appropriate registrar or the person required under this Act to give the information ; or

[§3, Law 41 of 1975.]

(h) there is any other error or omission of fact or substance in a birth registration entry, or where the informant has failed to furnish or has omitted, or erroneously furnished any particulars in a birth registration entry, not being an error or omission of fact or substance which can be amended under the other provisions of this Act ; or

[§ 3, Law 41 of 1975.]

(i) there is any other error or omission of fact or substance in a death or still-birth registration entry or where the informant has failed to furnish or has omitted or has erroneously furnished any particulars in a death or still-birth registration entry ; or

(j) by reason of damage or age, any particulars relating to a registration entry are missing or are illegible or are in danger of becoming illegible,

the Registrar-General, upon the production of a declaration made in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3), or of his own motion, and after such inquiry as he may think necessary, may—

(i) make, or direct the appropriate District Registrar or registrar to make, a note or endorsement on the margin or on the reverse side of the entry, specifying the nature of the irregularity in the entry and the true facts relating to that entry ; or

(ii) amend or rectify the entry, or direct the appropriate District Registrar to amend or rectify the entry, by the correction of errors or by the supplying of omissions or by the restoration of particulars that are missing, illegible or in danger of becoming illegible ; or

(iii) make such other order as he may think fit.

(2) Where the Registrar-General under subsection (1) directs a District Registrar or registrar to make a note or endorsement or to amend or to rectify an entry, such District Registrar or registrar shall, in accordance with that direction, make such note or endorsement, or amend or rectify the entry.

(3) The declaration referred to in subsection (1) shall—

(a) be in writing ;

(b) be made by the person upon whose information the entry was made or any credible person having knowledge of the true facts relating to the entry ;

(c) bear a stamp of the value of one rupee if the declaration is necessary for any reason mentioned in paragraph (a) or paragraph (e) or paragraph (h) or paragraph (i) of subsection (1) ;

(d) be made before the Registrar-General or any District Registrar ; and

(e) set out the nature of the irregularity, error, omission or other defect and the true facts relating to the entry.

53. Where an inquirer into deaths, on being satisfied by evidence on oath or affirmation, issues to the Registrar-General or the appropriate District Registrar a written declaration under his hand stating that there occurs an error of fact or substance (other than an error relating to the cause of death) in any certificate furnished, under section 39 (1), by him or by any other inquirer and stating the true facts relating to the particulars specified in the

Correction of a
death
registration
entry on issue
of a certificate
by an inquirer
into deaths.

certificate, the Registrar-General or the District Registrar may cause any error in a death registration entry made by reference to such certificate to be corrected in accordance with such written declaration.

Manner in which amendments to an entry to be made, &c.

54. Every amendment made under section 27 or section 27A or section 28 to any entry, every particular recorded against an original entry under section 39 or section 49, every correction or insertion made under section 51, every note, endorsement, amendment, or rectification made under section 52, and every correction made under section 53 shall be made, without the erasure of any of the particulars of the original entry, in the language in which that entry was made; and the amendments and other alterations made under the said sections shall bear as near thereto as possible the signature of the officers making those amendments or alterations.

Power of court to question the correctness of a registration or entry.

55. The provisions of sections 27, 27A, 28, 51 and 52 for perfecting registration entries shall not be construed as precluding any person from questioning, in any proceedings in any court (not being proceedings taken under this Act), the correctness of any registration or entry although such person may not have observed properly those provisions.

Issue of certified copies, &c.

56. (1) Any person shall be entitled on making a written application to the appropriate District Registrar or to the appropriate Additional District Registrar or to the appropriate registrar, and under such conditions and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, to refer to any book or document in the possession of such District Registrar, Additional District Registrar or registrar, and kept under this Act or under any past enactment, and to demand a certified copy of, or a certified extract from, any entry in such book or document. The Registrar-General, or an Assistant Registrar-General may, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, issue a certified copy of or a certified extract from, any registration entry.

[§ 3, Law 41 of 1975.]

(2) The applicant shall supply in respect of every written application and in respect of every certified copy or certified extract

thereof a stamp or stamps of such value as may from time to time be prescribed.

57. (1) The third copy issued under section 11A or a certified copy of, or a certified extract from, a registration entry obtained under section 56 shall be received as prima facie evidence of the birth, death or still-birth to which that copy or extract relates if that entry purports to have been made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and that copy or the extract purports to have been made under the hand of the Registrar-General, or an Assistant Registrar-General, or the appropriate District Registrar, or the appropriate Additional District Registrar, or under the hand of the appropriate registrar.

Third copy, certified copy or extract to be prima facie evidence.
[§ 3, Law 41 of 1975.]

(2) A certified copy or a certified extract of a registration entry issued under the appropriate section of any past enactment shall be received as prima facie evidence of the birth, death or still-birth to which that copy or extract relates if that entry purports to have been made in accordance with the provisions of such enactment and that copy or extract purports to have been made under the hand of the Registrar-General, an Assistant Registrar-General, the appropriate District Registrar, or the appropriate Additional District Registrar, or under the hand of the appropriate registrar.

58. (1) All notices, declarations, certificates, requisitions, returns, and other documents required or authorized by or under this Act to be delivered, sent, or given to the Registrar-General, or District Registrar, or registrar, or medical officer of health, or by a medical officer of health to a registrar, or by a registrar to an appropriate informant, may be delivered in person or sent by post.

Manner in which documents may be sent, &c.

(2) Any document referred to in subsection (1) which is sent by post shall be deemed to be received by the person to whom it is sent on the date on which it would be delivered to that person in the ordinary course of post.

(3) For the purpose of proving the sending of any document referred to in this section, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was prepaid, or, if it be a letter that might according to the rules of the

Department of Posts of Sri Lanka be sent free on State Service, that such letter was franked "On State Service" and that it was properly addressed and put into the post.

Books.

59. The Registrar-General and every District Registrar and registrar shall—

- (a) keep, for the purposes of this Act, books of such form and material as may be specified in that behalf by the Minister or as may be prescribed by any rule made under this Act;
- (b) preserve carefully all books and documents kept under this Act or under any past enactment and in their custody; and
- (c) at no time allow such books and documents to remain out of their possession except in obedience to an order of a competent court or except in accordance with the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder.

Registrar to surrender records on ceasing to hold office.

60. (1) A registrar who ceases to hold office shall forthwith deliver all the books, documents, papers and other articles in his possession as registrar, with a list thereof, to the District Registrar within whose district his division is situated.

(2) The District Registrar shall carefully arrange and keep in his office all articles delivered to him by a registrar under subsection (1) except incomplete books which shall be sent by him to the registrar's successor forthwith.

Declaration by non-resident persons, &c.

61. (1) Where a person who is qualified to make the declaration under section 13 or section 24 or section 27 or section 27A or section 36 or section 52 is outside Sri Lanka, the declaration may be made before any diplomatic, consular or trade representative of Sri Lanka, or a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner for Oaths; and the amount of the stamp duty in respect of such declaration leviable under this Act shall be transmitted to the Registrar-General or appropriate District Registrar, who shall affix to the declaration a stamp or stamps of the proper value and cancel such

stamp or stamps, or shall be paid to the diplomatic, consular or trade representative, if any, before whom a declaration is made.

(2) When the person who is qualified to make a declaration is in Sri Lanka but unable to appear before the Registrar-General or a District Registrar, the declaration may be made before a Justice of the Peace, a Commissioner for Oaths, or the Judge of a Primary Court on paper bearing a stamp of the proper value.

(3) A declaration made in accordance with the preceding provisions of this section shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been duly made before the Registrar-General or a District Registrar.

62. (1) The Registrar-General or any District Registrar holding an inquiry under this Act may—

- (a) summon any person whom he thinks necessary for the purposes of the inquiry to appear before him;
- (b) examine such person on oath or affirmation; and
- (c) call upon such person to produce any document in his possession which the Registrar-General or the District Registrar, as the case may be, considers material to the inquiry.

Power of Registrar-General and District Registrars to examine witnesses and call for documents.

(2) Every person summoned under subsection (1) shall appear before the officer summoning him, and every person called upon to produce a document under that subsection shall produce such document, if the document is in his possession.

(3) Rules may be made under section 69 providing for the payment in such circumstances as may be prescribed of travelling allowances to persons summoned under subsection (1).

63. Notwithstanding anything in section 16 or section 30 or in the form D or the form I set out in the Schedule, it shall not be necessary for a declaration under either of those sections made by a Government officer attached to a hospital or jail or other public institution to bear a stamp of the value of twenty-five cents or to be attested by two witnesses.

Government officers' declarations under sections 16 and 30.

Penalty, in cases of late registrations, for non-observance of provisions of Act, &c.

PART VII

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

64. (1) Every person who—

- *(a) registers or causes to be registered the birth of a child after the expiry of three months from the date of such birth except upon an order made in that behalf under section 24 of this Act by the Registrar-General or the appropriate District Registrar; or
- *(b) registers or causes to be registered the death of a person after the expiry of three months from the date of such death except upon an order made in that behalf under section 36 of this Act by the Registrar-General or the appropriate District Registrar; or
- *(c) contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) or subsection (2) or subsection (4) or subsection (5) or subsection (6) of section 41, or the provisions of subsection (1) or subsection (3) or subsection (4) of section 43 or the provisions of any rule made or deemed to be made under this Act; or
- (d) having custody of a register kept under this Act or under any past enactment, carelessly loses, injures or permits the injury of such register,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(2) Every registrar, police officer, grama seva niladhari or superintendent of an estate, who, in the discharge of his duties under section 41, knowingly causes unnecessary vexation to any person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(3) Every registrar who refuses or without reasonable cause omits to register any birth

or death or still-birth or any particulars relating to such birth, death or still-birth, concerning which information has been given to him by the appropriate informant and which he ought to register, or knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself, intending or knowing it to be likely to cause injury to any person or to the Government, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

65. Every medical practitioner who neglects or refuses to issue a certificate as required by section 31, and every person who neglects or refuses to deliver the certificate given to him under that section to the registrar as provided therein, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

*66. Every person who, contrary to the provisions of section 42, removes or causes to be removed for burial, cremation or other disposal a corpse, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred rupees, or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding one month.

67. Every person who—

- (a) knowingly and wilfully tears, defaces, destroys, or injures any notice, certificate, declaration, book, or document kept under this Act or under any past enactment or any part of such notice, certificate, declaration, book or document, or a certified copy of such notice, certificate, declaration or document, or any part of such certified copy; or
- (b) knowingly and wilfully inserts any false particular in any register, certificate, declaration, book or document, kept under this Act or under any past enactment, or knowingly and wilfully alters any entry in such register or any such certificate, declaration, book or document; or

Penalty for failure to issue certificate under section 31, &c.

Penalty for non-compliance with section 42.

Penalty for destruction of documents and for giving false certificates, &c.

* Primary Court has exclusive jurisdiction — See Section 33 of the Judicature Act read with Gazette Extraordinary No. 43/4 of 1979-07-02.

(c) signs or issues any false certificate relating to a birth, death, or still-birth ; or

(d) certifies in writing to be a copy or extract of any book or document kept under this Act or any past enactment, knowing such copy or extract to be false in any particular,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees.

(d) wilfully makes, gives, or uses any false statement or representation as to a child born alive having been still-born, or falsely pretends that any child born alive was still-born ; or

(e) makes any false statement with intent to have it entered in any register of births, deaths, or still-births, or to obtain a certificate under section 41 or section 43,

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Penalty for
false statement,
&c.

68. (1) Every person who—

*(a) refuses or omits to perform any act, or give any information or notice, or make any report required of him under this Act or under any rule made or deemed to be made thereunder ; or

*(b) wilfully makes any false answer to any question put to him by a registrar, police officer, grama seva niladhari, superintendent of an estate, or a Government officer attached to a hospital or other public institution relating to the particulars required to be registered concerning any birth, death, or still-birth, or wilfully gives to such registrar, police officer, grama seva niladhari, superintendent, or Government officer any false information concerning any birth, death, or still-birth, or as to the cause of any death ; or

(c) wilfully makes any false certificate, declaration, certified copy or certified extract for the purposes of this Act, or forges or falsifies any order made under this Act or any such certificate, declaration, copy or extract, or knowing any such certificate, declaration, copy, extract or order to be false or forged, uses it as true, or gives or sends it as true to any person ; or

(2) The failure on the part of any person making or furnishing any declaration, report or other document required by this Act to set out therein particulars as to any matter of which particulars are required to be set out in the form prescribed by this Act for the purpose shall not be an offence if the failure was due solely to the fact that such person did not have knowledge of such matter.

PART VIII

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

69. (1) The Minister may make all such rules as may be necessary for carrying out or giving effect to the principles and provisions of this Act. Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by subsection (1), the Minister may make rules—

(a) for the guidance, in the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their duties under this Act, of the Registrar-General, District Registrars, registrars, acting and deputy registrars and such other officers and persons as may be appointed for the purposes of the Act ;

(b) for fixing the fees payable for any matter or thing done under, by virtue of, or in pursuance of any of

* Primary Court has exclusive jurisdiction — See section 33 of the Judicature Act read with Gazette Extraordinary No. 43/4 of 1979-07-02.

the provisions of this Act and for specifying the persons by whom and to whom such fees shall be payable;

(c) for amending, modifying, rescinding, or replacing any form set out in the Schedule; and

(d) in respect of such matters as may be required by this Act to be prescribed.

(3) No rule made under the preceding provisions of this section shall have effect until that rule has been approved by Parliament, and until the rule has been published in the Gazette.

(4) Every rule approved and published in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3) shall be as valid and effectual as if it were herein enacted.

Interpretation. 70. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“appointed date” means the 1st day of August, 1954;

“appropriate District Registrar” or “appropriate Additional District Registrar”, in relation to any matter concerning a birth, death, or still-birth mentioned in this Act, means the District Registrar or Additional District Registrar of the district in which such birth, death, or still-birth took place;

“appropriate informant” means the informant required under the provisions of this Act to give the information specified in those provisions;

“appropriate registrar”, in relation to any matter concerning a birth, death, or still-birth mentioned in this Act, means the registrar of the division in which such birth, death, or still-birth took place;

“birth” means a product of conception, which, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, after complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, breathes or shows any

other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached;

“district” means administrative district;

“estate” means any land of which ten acres or more are in cultivation and which is situated in a district declared under section 3 of the Medical Wants Ordinance to be an estates medical district, other than [§ 2, Law 40 of 1975.] any such district or part of such district as may be excluded by the Minister by Order published in the Gazette.

“guardian”, in relation to any person, means the lawful guardian of that person appointed by a competent court, or the brother or sister of that person being a major, or a grandparent of that person, or a brother or sister of a parent of that person;

“occupier” includes the keeper, master, matron, superintendent, or other chief residing officer of a public institution, and, where a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings, includes any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings or separate apartments are immediately held;

“past enactment” means the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1895, or any other enactment at any time heretofore in force relating to the registration of births, deaths and still-births;

“public institution” includes a prison, lock-up, mental hospital, hospital, certified school, approved school, barracks, and any charitable or other institution which is under the management of a Government officer;

“registered medical practitioner” means a person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Ordinance;

[§ 2, and 3,
Law 23 of
1978.]

"Registrar General" includes a Deputy Registrar-General;

"still-birth" means death prior to complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception which has had a duration of not less than twenty-eight weeks of gestation, death being indicated by the fact that after such separation, the foetus

does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles; and

"superintendent of an estate" means the person having the charge and supervision of the labourers and work of an estate.

SCHEDULE

Form A

[Section 10
(1).]

BIRTH REGISTRATION ENTRY

No.	Division :.....	District :.....
(1) Date and place of birth ¹ :.....		
(2) Name :.....		
(3) Sex :.....		
(4) Father's—		
full name :.....;		
date of birth :.....;		
place of birth :.....;		
race ² :.....;		
rank or profession :.....		
(5) Mother's—		
full name :.....;		
date of birth :.....;		
place of birth :.....;		
race ² :.....;		
age :.....		
(6) Were parents married ? :.....		
(7) If grandfather born in Sri Lanka :.....		
his full name :.....;		
his year of birth :.....;		
his place of birth :.....		
(8) If the father was not born in Sri Lanka and if great grandfather born in Sri Lanka, the great grandfather's ³ —		
full name :.....;		
year of birth :.....;		
place of birth :.....		
(9) Informant's full name, residence, and in what capacity he gives information :.....		
(10) Informant's signature :.....		
(11) Date of registration ¹ :.....		
(12) Registrar's signature :.....		
(13) Name inserted, or substituted, after registration :.....		
(14) Name of person on whose information particulars relating to item 13 were supplied, and in what capacity he gave information :.....		
(15) Date of insertion, or substitution, and District Registrar's, or Registrar-General's signature :.....		

¹ Specify all the particulars relating to the dates, including the month, and last portion of the year, in letters, for instance, first day of January, 1947 (forty-seven).

² Tamils or Moors must be described as "Sri Lanka" Tamils or Moors, or "Indian" Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

³ In the case of a person born in wedlock, information should be given of the paternal grandfather and great grandfather, and in the case of a person not so born, and not legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents, information should be given of the maternal grandfather and great grandfather.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

[Cap. 129]

Form B**DEATH REGISTRATION ENTRY**[Section 10
(1).]

No. Division:..... District:.....

- (1) Date and place of death¹:.....
- (2) Full name:.....
- (3) Sex and race²:.....
- (4) Age¹:.....
- (5) Rank or profession:.....
- (6) Parents' full names :

Father:.....
Mother:.....
- (7) Cause of death and place of burial or cremation:.....
- (8) Informant's full name, residence, and capacity for giving information³:.....
- (9) Informant's signature:.....
- (10) Date of registration:.....
- (11) Registrar's signature:.....

¹ Specify the age and all the particulars relating to the date, including the month, and last portion of the year, in letters, for instance, first day of January, 1947 (forty-seven).

² Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

³ If one of the qualifications of the informant for giving information was his presence at death, specify this fact.

Form C**STILL-BIRTH REGISTRATION ENTRY**[Section 10
(2).]

No. Division:..... District:.....

- (1) Date and place of occurrence¹:.....
- (2) Race²:.....
- (3) Sex:.....
- (4) Mother's full name and rank or profession:.....
- (5) Mother's age¹:.....
- (6) Number of months pregnant at time of still-birth:.....
- (7) Father's full name and rank or profession:.....
- (8) Name, description and residence of informant:.....
- (9) If informant related to still-born child, specify nature of relationship:.....
- (10) Informant's signature:.....
- (11) Date of information¹:.....
- (12) Date of registration¹:.....
- (13) Registrar's signature:.....

¹ Specify the age and all the particulars relating to the date, including the month, and last portion of the year, in letters, for instance, first day of January, 1947 (forty-seven).

² Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form D

[Section 16.]

DECLARATION OF BIRTH

- Birth in..... Division,..... District.
- (1) Date and place of birth¹:.....
 - (2) Name :.....
 - (3) Sex :.....
 - (4) Father's—
full name :.....;
date of birth :.....;
place of birth :.....;
race² :.....;
rank or profession :.....
 - (5) Mother's—
full name :.....;
date of birth :.....;
place of birth :.....;
race² :.....;
residence :.....;
age :.....
 - (6) Were parents married? If so, when and where :.....
 - (7) If grandfather born in Sri Lanka³—
his full name :.....;
his year of birth :.....;
his place of birth :.....
 - (8) If the father was not born in Sri Lanka and if great grandfather born in Sri Lanka, the great grandfather's³—
full name :.....;
year of birth :.....;
place of birth :.....
 - (9) Declarant's full name, rank or profession, and residence, and in what capacity he gives information :.....
 - (10) Parents' signatures for purposes of section 21 :.....
- I do hereby declare the above to be a true and correct statement.
- Witness my hand at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

Stamp of
25 cents.

Signature of declarant :.....

Subscribed in the presence of—

1st witness :

Full name :.....
Residence :.....
Signature :.....

2nd witness :

Full name :.....
Residence :.....
Signature :.....

¹ Specify all the particulars relating to the dates, including the month, and last portion of the year, in letters, for instance, first day of January, 1947 (forty-seven).

² Tamils or Moors must be described as "Sri Lanka" Tamils or Moors, or "Indian" Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

³ In the case of a person born in wedlock, information should be given of the paternal grandfather and great grandfather, and in the case of a person not so born, and not legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents, information should be given of the maternal grandfather and great grandfather.

N.B.—If the name of the child is not specified in this form, the declarant is bound within forty-two days to make an application under section 27 for the insertion of the name of the child.

Form E

REPORT OF BIRTH ON AN ESTATE

[Section 20.]

(To be transmitted to nearest medical officer or apothecary within forty-eight hours of the receipt of information of the birth.)

No.

Birth on the Estate, in the Medical District of

(1) Date and place of birth¹ :.....

(2) Name :.....

(3) Sex :.....

(4) Father's—

full name :.....;

date of birth :.....;

place of birth :.....;

race² :.....;

rank or profession :.....

(5) Mother's—

full name :.....;

date of birth :.....;

place of birth :.....;

race² :.....;

age :.....

(6) Were parents married ?.....

(7) If grandfather born in Sri Lanka³.....

his full name :.....;

his year of birth :.....;

his place of birth :.....

(8) If the father was not born in Sri Lanka and if great grandfather born in Sri Lanka, the great grandfather's³—

full name :.....;

year of birth :.....;

place of birth :.....

(9) Name in full of the *kangany* or *kanganies* under whom the father and mother work⁴ :.....

(10) Place where and time when the birth was reported to the superintendent by the *kangany*⁴ :.....

(11) Parents' signatures for purposes of section 21 :.....

I do hereby declare the above to be a true and correct statement.

Witness my hand at....., this day of, 19.....

....., Superintendent of Estate.

Received on the day of, 19.....

....., Medical Officer or Apothecary.

¹ Specify all the particulars relating to the dates, including the month, and last portion of the year, in letters, for instance, first day of January, 1947 (forty-seven).

² Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

³ In the case of a person born in wedlock, information should be given of the paternal grandfather and great grandfather, and in the case of a person not so born, and not legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents, information should be given of the maternal grandfather and great grandfather.

⁴ To be filled only in case of labourers.

N.B.—If the name of the child is not specified in this form, the parent or guardian of the child is bound within forty-two days to make an application under section 27 for the insertion of the name of the child.

Form F

[Section 24.]

DECLARATION OF BIRTH AFTER THREE MONTHS

Whereas the birth of the child herein named has not been registered within three months and it is now necessary to register the same, I,....., of..... hereby declare that the following particulars to be registered concerning its birth and name are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- (1) Date and place of birth:
- (2) Name:
- (3) Sex:
- (4) Father's—
full name:;
date of birth:;
place of birth:;
race²:;
rank or profession:
- (5) Mother's—
full name:;
date of birth:;
place of birth:;
race²:;
residence:;
age:
- (6) Were parents married?
- (7) If grandfather born in Sri Lanka³—
his full name:;
his year of birth:;
his place of birth:
- (8) If the father was not born in Sri Lanka and if great grandfather born in Sri Lanka, the great grandfather's³—
full name:;
year of birth:;
place of birth:
- (9) Declarant's full name, and residence, and in what capacity he gives information:
- (10) Parents' signatures for purposes of section 21:

.....
Informant.

Declared before me at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

Appropriate Stamp ⁴ .

.....
Registrar-General or District Registrar.

No. and date of the registration: (to be filled in by the registrar).

¹ Specify all the particulars relating to the dates, including the month, and last portion of the year, in letters, for instance, first day of January, 1947 (forty-seven).

² Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

³ In the case of a person born in wedlock, information should be given of the paternal grandfather and great grandfather, and in the case of a person not so born, and not legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents, information should be given of the maternal grandfather and great grandfather.

⁴ If declaration is made within twelve months of birth the stamp shall be of the value of one rupee and if it is made thereafter the stamp shall be of the value of five rupees.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

[Cap. 129]

Form G

DECLARATION OF NAME

[Section 27.]

I,....., do hereby declare that the male (or female) child born on the....., at....., in....., to..... and....., his wife, and whose birth was registered in the division of..... on the..... day of....., 19...., has received the name of.....

Witness my hand this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Signature.

Appropriate
Stamp.*

Declare before me at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Justice of the Peace or District Registrar.

* One-rupee stamp if not more than two years have elapsed since the registration of birth and five-rupee stamp if more than two years have so elapsed.

Form GG

DECLARATION OF NAME BY THE PERSON HIMSELF

[§ 3, Law 41 of
1975.]
[Section 27.]

I,....., do hereby declare that I am the male (female) child born on the....., at....., in....., to..... and....., his wife, and whose birth was registered in the division of..... on the..... day of....., 19....., and that I have received the name of.....

Witness my hand this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Signature.

Declared before me at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Justice of the Peace or District Registrar.

Appropriate
Stamp.

Form H

[Section 27.]

DECLARATION OF ALTERATION OF NAME

I,....., do hereby declare that the male (or female) child born on the....., day of....., 19....., at....., in....., to..... and....., his wife, and whose birth was registered in the division of..... on the..... day of....., 19....., has since had his (or her) name..... altered to.....

Witness my hand this....., day of....., 19.....

Signature.....

Declared before me on this....., day of....., 19.....

Appropriate
Stamp.*

.....
Justice of the Peace or District Registrar.

* One-rupee stamp if not more than two years have elapsed since the registration of birth and five-rupee stamp if more than two years have so elapsed.

Form HH

[§ 3, Law 41 of
1975.]

[Section 27.]

DECLARATION OF ALTERATION OF NAME BY THE PERSON HIMSELF

I,....., do hereby declare that I am the male (female) child born on the....., at....., in....., to..... and....., his wife, and whose birth was registered in the division of..... on the..... day of....., 19....., and that my original name..... has been altered to.....

Witness my hand this....., day of....., 19.....

Signature.....

Declared before me at....., this....., day of....., 19.....

.....
Justice of the Peace or District Registrar.

Appropriate
Stamp.

Form I**DECLARATION OF DEATH****[Section 30.]**

Death in..... Division,..... District.

- (1) Date and place of death :
- (2) Full name and residence :
- (3) Sex and race :*.....
- (4) Age :
- (5) Rank or profession :

(6) Parents' full names : { Father :
Mother :

- (7) Cause of death and place of burial or cremation :
- (8) Declarant's full name, residence, and capacity for giving information :
- (9) Name of registered medical practitioner whose certificate as to cause of death is annexed :

Stamp of
25 cents.

I do hereby declare the above to be a true and correct statement.

Witness my hand at.....,

this..... day of....., 19.....

Signature of declarant :

Subscribed in the presence of--

1st witness : Full name :

Residence :

Signature :

2nd witness : Full name :

Residence :

Signature :

* Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form J

[Section 31.]

CERTIFICATE OF CAUSE OF DEATH

To the Registrar of

I State here the medical qualifications.

I, , certify that I attended on of , who was apparently aged (or stated to be aged) from the day of (month) to the day of (month) and that his (or her) death was probably caused by

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

* Disease or condition directly leading to death. (This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g., heart failure, asthenia, &c. It means the disease, injury or complication which caused death).

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

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

(c).

II
Other significant conditions contributing to the death, but not related to the disease or condition causing it.

.....
.....

Medical Practitioner.

Date:

* The disease may be referred to, in the case of a disease specified by the Registrar-General, by reference to its number in the International List of the Cause of Death.

Form K

[Section 32.]

REQUISITION FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING DEATH

The death of , of , which took place at on the , not having been reported to me within fourteen days of its occurrence, you (name of the person), being legally bound to furnish information concerning such death, are hereby required to appear before me at my office at , on the , and to give the said information to the best of your knowledge and belief.

Dated at , this day of , 19.....

Registrar.

To (name and residence of the person).

Form L

REPORT OF DEATH ON AN ESTATE

[Sections 34
and 41 (6).]

(To be fully answered and transmitted to the nearest medical officer or apothecary within forty-eight hours of the receipt of information of the death.)

No :

Death on the Estate, in the Medical District of

- (1) Date and place of death :
- (2) Full name :
- (3) Sex and race : *
- (4) Age :
- (5) Class and rank (*whether kangany or labourer, or wife of such, or child*) :

(6) Parents' full names : { Father :

Mother :

- (7) Cause of death, and, if buried or cremated off the estate, place of burial or cremation
- (8) Name of *kangany* in whose gang deceased was employed :
- (9) State whether seen by medical officer, estate dispenser, apothecary, or superintendent during last illness :
- (10) If not treated by anyone, briefly give reasons :

I,, do hereby declare the above to be a true and correct statement.

Witness my hand at, this day of, 19.....

.....
Superintendent of Estate.

* Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form M

DECLARATION OF PARTICULARS RELATING TO DEATH FOR PURPOSES OF LATE REGISTRATIONS

[Section 36.]

I, of, solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare that the particulars stated below relating to an unregistered death are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and that the death has not been registered within three months from its occurrence or from the finding of the corpse in a place other than a house or a building, for this reason, viz.

- (a) Date of Death :
1. (b) Place of Death :
- (c) Registration Division and District :

2. Full Name:

3. Sex and Race¹:

4. Age:

5. Rank or Profession:

6. Parents' full names²: { Father:
Mother:

7. Cause of death and place of burial or cremation:

8. Declarant's full name, residence and capacity for giving information:

.....,

Declarant.

Stamp.*

Declared before me at this day of 19.....

.....
District Registrar.

* Re. 1 if made within 12 months of death; Rs. 5 if made thereafter.

¹ Tamils or Moors must be described as "Sri Lanka" Tamils or Moors, or "Indian" Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.² In the case of an illegitimate child the name of the father should not be entered except with the joint consent of both parents, which should be signified by their signing this declaration. In the absence of such joint consent the name of the father should be omitted and the words "parents not married" entered after the name of mother.

Form N

[Section 41 (1)
(a).]

CERTIFICATE OF NOTICE OF DEATH

No.: Division: District:

I certify that I have this day received from of notice of death of

(1) Date and place of death:

(2) Full name:

(3) Sex and race* :

(4) Age:

(5) Cause of death:

..... 19.....

.....
Registrar.

* Tamils or Moors must be described as "Sri Lanka" Tamils or Moors, or "Indian" Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form O

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH BY POLICE OFFICER OR GRAMA SEVA NILADHARI

[Section 41 (1)
(c).]

I certify that information of the death, of which particulars are given below, was furnished to the registrar of.....(or to me, the registrar of the division being absent), not less than three hours previously to the granting of this certificate :—

- (1) Date and place of death :.....
- (2) Full name :.....
- (3) Sex and race* :.....
- (4) Age :.....
- (5) Rank or profession :.....
- (6) Cause of death :.....
- (7) Name of last medical attendant :.....
- (8) Informant's full name and residence :.....

Dated at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Police Officer or Grama Seva Niladhar.

* Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form P

INQUIRER'S CERTIFICATE

[Section 41 (1)
(e).]

I....., Inquirer into Deaths, of....., certify that I have this day held an inquiry under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act on the dead body of....., of....., and that the particulars stated in the Schedule hereto are true and correct, and I hereby authorize the burial or cremation of the said body.

Dated at..... this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Inquirer into Deaths.

Schedule

- (1) Date and place of death :.....
- (2) Full name and residence :.....
- (3) Sex and race* :.....
- (4) Age :.....
- (5) Rank or profession :.....

(6) Parents' full names : { Father :.....
Mother :.....

- (7) Cause of death :.....

* Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form Q

[Section 41 (1)
(f.)]

CERTIFICATE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTATE

I, Superintendent of the Estate, in hereby authorize the burial, cremation or * of the body of (name), whose death took place on the above estate on the day of 19

Dated at this day of 19

.....
Superintendent.

* If the body is to be disposed of in some other manner, specify such manner in the blank space.

Form R

[Section 42 (1)
(a.)]

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

No. Division : District :

I have this day received from of notice of, and registered, the following death :—

- (1) Date and place of death :
- (2) Full name :
- (3) Sex and race * :
- (4) Age :
- (5) Cause of death :

.....
Registrar.

....., 19

* Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form S

[Section 43 (1)
(a.)]

CERTIFICATE OF NOTICE OF STILL-BIRTH

No.

I have this day received from of notice of the following still-birth :—

- (1) Date and place of occurrence :
- (2) Race * :
- (3) Sex :
- (4) Mother's full name and rank or profession :

....., 19

.....
Registrar,

Police Officer or Grama Seva Niladhari.

* Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form T

CERTIFICATE OF STILL-BIRTH

[Section 43 (1)
(c).]

I certify that the child whose particulars are given below was not born alive :—

- (1) Date and place of occurrence :.....
- (2) Race* :.....
- (3) Sex :.....
- (4) Mother's full name and rank or profession :.....
- (5) Mother's age :.....
- (6) Number of months pregnant at time of still-birth :.....
- (7) Father's full name and rank or profession :.....
- (8) Informant's full name, residence, and description :.....
- (9) Informant's signature :.....
- (10) Date of information :.....

..... Medical Practitioner.

....., 19.....

* Tamils or Moors must be described as "Sri Lanka" Tamils or Moors, or "Indian" Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form U

REPORT OF BIRTH BY GRAMA SEVA NILADHARI

[Section 46
(1).]No. :..... Grama Seva Niladhari's Division :..... Registration
Division :.....

- (1) Date and place of birth :.....
- (2) Name :.....
- (3) Sex :.....
- (4) Father's -

full name :.....

date of birth :.....

place of birth :.....

race* :.....

rank or profession :.....

- (5) Mother's -

full name :.....

date of birth :.....

place of birth :.....

race* :.....

(6) Were parents married?

(7) If grandfather born in Sri Lanka†—

his full name:

his year of birth:

his place of birth:

(8) If the father was not born in Sri Lanka and if great grandfather born in Sri Lanka the great grandfather's†—

full name:

year of birth:

place of birth:

I certify that the above statement contains true particulars of a birth which occurred in my division.

Signed at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Signature of Grama Seva Niladhari.

* Tamils or Moors must be described as "Sri Lanka" Tamils or Moors, or "Indian" Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

† In the case of a person born in wedlock, information should be given of the paternal grandfather and great grandfather, and in the case of a person not so born, and not legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents, information should be given of the maternal grandfather and great grandfather.

Form V

[Section 46
(1).]

REPORT OF DEATH BY GRAMA SEVA NILADHARI

No.:.....	Grama	Seva	Niladhari's	Division:.....	Registrar's Division:.....
-----------	-------	------	-------------	----------------	-------------------------------

(1) Date and place of death:

(2) Full name:

(3) Sex and race*:

(4) Age:

(5) Rank or profession:

(6) Cause of death:

(7) Name and address of person bound to give information:

I certify that the above statement contains the true particulars of a death which occurred in my division and I report the same to the registrar of.....

Signed at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Signature of Grama Seva Niladhari.

* Tamils or Moors must be described as "Sri Lanka" Tamils or Moors, or "Indian" Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

Form W

REPORT OF BIRTH OR STILL-BIRTH BY THE FATHER OR ANY
PERSON IN ATTENDANCE UPON THE MOTHER

[Section 47
(2).]

- (1) Whether birth or still-birth :
- (2) Date of occurrence :
- (3) Place of occurrence : House No. : Street : Town or Village :
- (4) Sex and race* :
- (5) Father's full name and occupation :
- (6) Mother's full name :
- (7) Names of other adult inmates :

I, of....., being the father /† the person in attendance upon the mother at the time of /† within six hours after /† the birth, /† still-birth, certify that the above statement of particulars is to the best of my knowledge and belief true.

Signed at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Signature.

* Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

† Omit inapplicable words.

Form X

[Section 48.]

Return of births during the week ending....., 19....., taking place at.....

Date of birth	Sex	Father's full name and address	Mother's full name and address

.....
Signature of Manager or Officer in charge.

Date :....., 19.....

[Section 48.]

Form Y

Return of deaths during the week ending, 19...., taking place at

Date of Death	Full Name	Sex	Age	Cause of death	Full name and address of person who admitted patient for treatment and his relationship to deceased	Full name and address of person removing dead body for burial or cremation and his relationship to deceased

Signature of Manager or Officer in charge.

Date:....., 19....

[Section 48.]

Form Z

Return of still-births during the week ending, 19...., taking place at

Date of occurrence	Sex	Mother's full name and address	Father's full name and address

Signature of Manager or Officer in charge.

Date:....., 19....

Form AA

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDGE OF PRIMARY COURT RELATING TO A BIRTH

[Section 49
(1).]

To the District Registrar,.....

I, Magistrate of..... or Judge of the Primary Court for..... do hereby certify that..... of..... was this day tried by me and convicted (or acquitted) on the charge of giving false information, or of not giving due information (as the case may be) to the registrar touching the birth of a child, and that the following particulars touching that child appeared in evidence during the trial:—

- (1) (a) Date of birth :?.....
- (b) Place of birth :.....
- (c) Registration division :.....
- (2) Name :.....
- (3) Sex :.....
- (4) Father's—
full name :.....;
date of birth :.....;
place of birth :.....;
race :³.....;
rank or profession :.....
- (5) Mother's—
full name :.....;
date of birth :.....;
place of birth :.....;
race :³.....;
residence :.....;
age :.....
- (6) Were parents married ?.....
- (7) If grandfather born in Sri Lanka⁴—
his full name :.....;
his year of birth :.....;
his place of birth :.....
- (8) if the father was not born in Sri Lanka and if great grandfather born in Sri Lanka, the great grandfather's⁴—
full name :.....;
year of birth :.....;
place of birth :.....
- (9) Parents' signatures for purposes of section 21 ;.....

Witness my hand at..... this..... day of....., 19.....

Magistrate of.....

or

Judge of Primary Court for.....

¹ Strike out if inapplicable.

² Specify all the particulars relating to the dates, including the month and last portion of the year, in letters, for instance, first day of January, 1947 (forty-seven).

³ Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.

⁴ In the case of a person born in wedlock, information should be given of the paternal grandfather and great grandfather, and in the case of a person not so born, and not legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents, information should be given of the maternal grandfather and great grandfather.

Form AB

[Section 49
(1).]

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDGE OF PRIMARY COURT RELATING TO A STILL-BIRTH

To the District Registrar,.....

I, Magistrate of..... or Judge of the Primary Court for....., do hereby certify that....., of....., was this day tried by me and convicted (or acquitted) on a charge of giving false information, or of not giving due information, (as the case may be) to the registrar touching a certain still-birth, and that the following particulars touching such still-birth appeared in evidence during the trial:—

- (1) (a) Date of occurrence of still-birth :².....
- (b) Place of occurrence :.....
- (c) Registration division :.....
- (2) Race :³.....
- (3) Sex :.....
- (4) Mother's full name and rank or profession :.....
- (5) Mother's age :².....
- (6) Number of months pregnant at time of still-birth :.....
- (7) Father's full name and rank or profession :.....

Witness my hand at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

Magistrate of.....

or

Judge of Primary Court for.....

¹ Strike out if inapplicable.

² Specify all the particulars relating to the dates, including the month and last portion of the year, in letters, for instance, first day of January, 1947 (forty-seven).

³ Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors as the case may be.

Form AC

[Section 49
(1).]

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE OR JUDGE OF PRIMARY COURT RELATING TO A DEATH

To the District Registrar,.....

I, Magistrate of..... or Judge of the Primary Court for....., do hereby certify that....., of....., was this day tried by me and convicted (or acquitted) on the charge of giving false information or of not giving due information (as the case may be) to the registrar touching the death of a certain person (or the finding of a certain dead body (as the case may be), and that the following particulars touching such deceased person appeared in the evidence during the trial :—

- (1) (a) Date of death :².....
- (b) Place of death :.....
- (c) Registration division :.....
- (2) Full name and residence :.....
- (3) Sex and race :¹.....
- (4) Age :².....
- (5) Rank or profession :.....
- (6) Parents' full names :
 Father :.....
 Mother :.....
- (7) Cause of death and place of burial or cremation ;.....

Witness my hand at....., this..... day of....., 19.....

Magistrate of.....

or

Judge of Primary Court for.....

¹ Strike out if inapplicable.

² Specify all the particulars relating to the dates, including the month, and last portion of the year, in letters, for instance, first day of January, 1947 (forty-seven).

³ Tamils or Moors must be described as " Sri Lanka " Tamils or Moors, or " Indian " Tamils or Moors, as the case may be.