

(b) a person required to give information only in default of some other person shall not be bound to give such information if he believed and had reasonable grounds for believing that such information had been given;

(c) when a child is born in any hospital, the officer in charge thereof shall be bound to forward forthwith to the Registrar General or Registrar, as the case may be, a report of such birth in such form as the Registrar General may time to time specify.

Information respecting finding of new born child to be given.

**367.** In case any new-born child is found exposed, it shall be the duty of any person finding such child and of any person in whose charge such child may be placed to give, to the best of the knowledge and belief, to the Registrar General or Registrar or other municipal officer aforesaid, within seven days after the finding of such child, such information of the particulars required to be registered concerning the birth of such child as the informant possesses.

Information of death to be given.

**368. (1)** It shall be duty of the nearest relative of any person dying in the City present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of the deceased and, in default of such relative, of each person present at the death, and of the occupier of the premises in which, to his knowledge, the death took place, and, in default of the person hereinbefore in this section mentioned, of each inmate of such premises to give to the best of his knowledge and belief to the Registrar General or, if the City has been divided into divisions under section 363, to the Registrar of the division in which the death took place or to an officer appointed under section 365 information of the particulars required to be registered concerning such death within twenty four hours of its occurrence:

Provided that if the cause of death is known to be a dangerous disease the information aforesaid shall be given within twelve hours of its occurrence.

Medical practitioner who attended a deceased person to certify cause of his death.

**369.** In the case of a person who has been attended in his last illness by a duly qualified medical practitioner, that practitioner shall within three days of his becoming cognizant of the death of such person sign and forward to the Registrar General a certificate of the cause of such person's death, in such form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner in this behalf, and the cause of death as stated in such certificate shall be entered in the register, together with the name of the certifying medical practitioner.

Correction of errors in registers of births or deaths.

**370. (1)** Any clerical error which may at any time be discovered in a register of births or in a register of deaths may be corrected by any person authorised in that behalf by the Commissioner.

(2) An error of fact or substance in any such register may be corrected by any person authorised as aforesaid by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, upon production to the Commissioner, by the person requiring such error to be corrected, of a declaration on oath setting forth the nature of the error and the true facts of the case, made before a Magistrate by two persons required by this Act to give information concerning the birth or death with reference to which the error has been made or, in default of such persons, by two credible person having knowledge of the case, and certified by such Magistrate to have been made in his presence.

(3) Except as aforesaid no alteration shall be made in any such register.

Registration of name of child or of alteration of name.

**371. (1)** When the birth of any child has been registered and the name, if any, by which it was registered, is altered or, if it was registered without a name, when a name is given to it, the parent or guardian of such child or other person procuring such name to be altered or given may, within twelve months next after the registration of the birth, deliver to the Registrar General or, if the City is divided into divisions under section 363, to the Registrar of the division in which the birth was registered such certificate as hereinafter mentioned, and the Registrar General or Registrar upon the receipt of that certificate shall, without any erasure of the original entry, forthwith enter in the register-book the name mentioned in the certificate as having been given to the child.