

Karnataka Registration of Births & Deaths Rules, 1999

Annexure II

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No. PDS 208 SMC 99

Karnataka Government Secretariat,
7th floor, 4th stage, Dr. Ambedkar vedhi
M.S.Building Bangalore, dt: 30/12/1999

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act 18 of 1969) the Government of Karnataka with the approval of the Central Government, hereby makes the following rules, namely;

1. Short title and commencement

- 1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1999.
- 2) They shall come into force with effect from the first day of January 2000.

2. Definitions

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

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

3. Period of gestation

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

4. Submission of report under section 4

The report under sub-section (4) of section 4 shall be prepared in form -A and shall be submitted alongwith the statistical report referred to in sub-section(2) of section 19, to the State Government by the Chief Registrar for every year by the 31st July of the year following the year to which the report relates.

5. Form etc., for giving information of births and deaths

- 1) The information required to be given to the Registrar under section 8 or section 9, shall be in Form Nos.1,2, or 3 for the Registration of a birth, death or still birth, as the case may be , hereinafter to be collectively called reporting forms. Information if given orally, shall be entered by the Registrar in the appropriate reporting forms and the signature or thumb impression of the informant shall be obtained, on such form.
- 2) The part of the reporting forms containing legal information shall be called the 'Legal Part' and the part containing statistical information shall be called the 'Statistical part'.

- 3) The information referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be given within **twenty one days** from the date of birth, death or still birth, as the case may be.

6. Birth or death in a vehicle

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

Explanation-- *For the purpose of this rule the term "Vehicle" means conveyance of any kind used on land, air or water and includes an aircraft, a boat, a ship, a railway carriage, a motor car, a motor cycle, a cart, a Tonga or a rickshaw.*

- 2) In the case of death (not falling under clauses (a) to (e) of subsection (1) of section 8 in which an inquest is held, the officer who conduct the inquest shall give or cause to be given the information under sub-section (1) of section 8.

7. Form of certificate under section 10

The certificate as to the cause of death required under sub-section (3) of section 10 shall be issued in Form No.4 in case of death occurring in hospitals, whether Government or private, in Form 4A in case of deaths occurring in other places and the Registrar shall, after making necessary entries in the register of deaths, forward all such certificates to the Chief Registrar in this behalf by the 10th of the month immediately following the month to which the certificates relate.

8. Extracts of registration entries to be given under section 12

- 1) The extracts of particulars from the register relating to births or deaths to be given to an informant under section 12 shall be in Form 5 or Form 6, as the case may be;
- 2) *In case of domiciliary events of births and deaths referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 8 which are reported direct to the Registrar of Births and Deaths, by the head of the house or household as the case may be, or, in his absence, the nearest relative of the head present in the house, may collect the extract of birth or death from the Registrar within thirty days of its reporting.*
- 3) In case of domiciliary events of births and deaths referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 8 which are reported by person specified by the State Government under sub-section (2) of the said section, the person so specified shall transmit the extracts received from the Registrar of Births and Deaths to the concerned head of the house or household as the case may be, or, in his absence, the nearest relative of the head present in the house within thirty days of its issue by the Registrar.
- 4) In case of institutional events of births and deaths referred to in clauses (b) to (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8, the nearest relative of the new born or deceased may collect the extract from the officer or person in charge of the institution concerned within thirty days of the occurrence of the event of birth or death.

- 5) If extract of birth or death is not collected by the concerned person as referred to in sub-rules (2) to (4) within the period stipulated therein, the Registrar or the officer or person in charge of the concerned institution as referred to in sub-rule (4) shall transmit the same to the concerned family by post within fifteen days of the expiry of the aforesaid period.

9. Authority for delayed registration and fee payable thereof

- 1) Any birth or death of which information is given to the Registrar after the expiry of the period specified in rule 5, but within thirty days of its occurrence, shall be registered on payment of a late fee of rupees two.
- 2) Any birth or death of which information is given to the registrar after thirty days but within one year of its occurrence, shall be registered only with the written permission of the Tahsildar or the Commissioner/Chief Officer, as the case may be, and on payment of a late fee of rupees five.
- 3) Any birth or death which has not been registered within one year of its occurrence, shall be registered only on an order of a Magistrate of the first class or a Presidency Magistrate under section 13(3) and on payment of a late fee of rupees ten.

10. Period for the purpose of section 14

- 1) Where the birth of any child had been registered without a name, the parent or guardian of such child shall, within 12 months from the date of registration of the birth of child, give information regarding the name of the child to the Registrar either orally or in writing:

Provided that if the information is given after the aforesaid period of 12 months but within a period of 15 years, which shall be reckoned.

- (i) in case where the registration is made after the date of commencement of these rules, from such date, or
- (ii) in case where the registration is made after the date of commencement of these rules, from the date of such registration, the Registrar shall,
 - (a) if the register is in his possession forthwith enter the name in the relevant column of the concerned form in the birth register on payment of a late fee of rupees five, and
 - (b) if the register is not in his possession and if the information is given orally, make a report giving necessary particulars, and, if the information is given in writing, forward the same to the Tahsildar or the Commissioner/Chief Officer of the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council as the case may be, for making the necessary entry on payment of a late fee therein of rupees five.
- 2) The parent or the guardian, as the case may be, shall also present to the Registrar the copy of the extract given to him under section 12 or a certified extract issued to him under section 17 and on such presentation the Registrar shall make the necessary endorsement relating to the name of the child or take action as laid down in clause (b) of the proviso to sub-rule(1).

7. Correction or cancellation of entry in the register of births and deaths

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

8. Form of register under section 16

Every Registrar shall keep registers of births, deaths and still births in Form 7,8 and 9 for every registration area or any part thereof, wherein the legal part of Forms, 1,2 and 3 shall constitute such registers..

13. Fees and postal charges payable under section 17

- 1) The fees payable for a search to be made, an extract or a non-availability certificate to be issued under section 17, shall be as follow .

a.	Search for a single entry in the first year for which the search is made	Rs. 2.00
b.	for every additional year for which the search is continued	Rs. 2.00
c.	for granting extract relating to each birth or death	Rs. 5.00
d.	For granting non-availability certificate of birth or death	Rs. 2.00

- 2) Any such extract in regard to birth or death shall be issued by the Registrar or the Tahsildar or Commissioner/Chief Officer of the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council as the case may be, in Form No.5 or as the case may be, in Form No.6 and shall be certified in the manner provided for in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 (Central Act No.1 of 1872).
- 3) If any particular event of birth or death is not found registered the Registrar shall issue a non-availability certificate in Form No.10.
- 4) Any such extract or non-availability certificate may be furnished to the person asking for it or sent to him by post on payment of the postal charges therefor.

14. Interval and forms of periodical returns under section 19

- 1) Every Registrar shall after completing the process of registration send all the Statistical Part of the reporting forms relating to each month along with a Summary Monthly Report in Form 11 for births, Form 12 for deaths and Form 13 for still births to the Tahsildar in rural areas and Commissioner or Chief Officer of the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council in urban areas on or before the 5th of the following month.
- 2) The officer so specified shall forward all such statistical part of the reporting forms received by him along with the summary monthly report to the Chief Registrar not later than the 10th of the month.

15. Statistical report under section 19

The statistical report under sub-section (2) of section 19 shall contain the details of births and deaths registered during the year and shall be compiled for each year before the 31st July of the year immediately following and shall be published as soon as may be thereafter but in any case not later than five months from that date.

16. Conditions for compounding offences

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

17. Registers and other records under section 30(2)(k)

- 1) The birth register, death register and still birth register shall be records of permanent importance and shall not be destroyed.
- 2) The court orders and orders of the specified authorities granting permission for delayed registration received under section 13 by the Registrar, shall form an integral part of the birth register, death register and still birth register and shall not be destroyed.
- 3) The certificate as to the cause of death furnished under sub-section (3) of the section 10 shall be retained for a period of at least five years by the Chief Registrar or the officer specified by him in this behalf.
- 4) Every birth register, death register and still birth register shall be retained by the Registrar in his office for a period of twelve months after the end of the calendar year to which it relates and such register shall thereafter be transferred for safe custody to the Tahsildar in rural areas and Commissioner/Chief Officer of the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council in urban areas.

18. Repeal and Savings

(1) The Karnataka Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 are hereby repealed:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect

- (a) the previous operation of the said rules or anything duly done or suffered there under; or
- (b) any right, liability or obligation already accrued or incurred under the said rules.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

(Gulumurthy.S.Hegde)
Deputy Secretary to Government,
(Statistics & S and T)
Planning, Institutional Finance & Statistics,
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