The Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1999.
TRIPURA

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S.PART—I—Orders and Notifications by the Government of Tripura,
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GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Dated, Agartala, the 26th June 1999.

NOTIFICATION.

1. Short title—(1) These rules may be called the Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1999.

(2) These rules shall come into force with effect from 1-1-2000 through notification in the Official Gazette.

(3) These rules will replace the Tripura Registration of Births and Deaths rules, 1975 and all the subsequent amendments noticed from time to time.

2. Definitions—(1) Definitions in these rules, unless the context otherwise requires;

(a) Sections 1 to 3 of the Births and Deaths Act, 1950;

(b) "Form" means form appended to these rules, and

(c) "Rules" include a section of this Act.

3. Period of gestation—The period of gestation for the purpose of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 2 shall be twenty-eight weeks.

4. Submission of report under section 4(4)—The report under sub-section (4) shall be prepared in the prescribed format appended to these rules and shall be submitted along with the statistical report referred to in sub-section (2) of section 19, to the State Government by the Chief Registrar for every year by the 1st July of the year following the year to which the report relates.

5. Form, etc. for giving information of births and death—(1) The information required to be given to the Registrar under section 8 or section 9, as the case may be, shall be in Form No. 1, 2 and 3 for the registration of a birth, death and still birth respectively, hereinafter to be collectively called the reporting form. Information if given orally, shall be entered by the Registrar in the appropriate reporting forms and the signatures/thumb impressions of the informant obtained.

6. The part of the reporting form containing legal information shall be called the 'Legal Part' and the part containing statistical information shall be called the 'Statistical Part'.

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

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

Explanation—For the purpose of this rule the term "vehicle" means conveyance of any kind used on land, air or water and includes an aircraft, a boat, a ship, a railway carriage, a motor car, a motor cycle, a cart, a tonga and a Rickshaw.

9. In the case of deaths due to neglect under clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8 in which an inquest is held, the officer who conducts the inquest shall give or cause to be given the information under sub-section (4) of section 8.

10. Copy of certificate under section 10(3)—The certificate as to the cause of death required under sub-section (3) of section 10 shall be issued in Form No. 4 or 5 and the Registrar shall, after making necessary entries in the registrar of births and deaths, forward all such certificates to the Chief Registrar or the officer specified by him in this behalf by the 10th of the month immediately following the month to which the certificates relate.

11. Return 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 No. 6 or Form No. 7 as the case may be.

12. In the case of domiciliary events of births and deaths referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 which are reported directly to the Registrar of Births and Deaths, the head of the house or household as the case maybe, or in his absence, the nearest relative of the head present in the house may collect the extracts of birth and/or death from the Registrar within thirty days of the event.
(1) In the case of institutional events of births and deaths referred to in clauses (b) to (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8, the next of kin or legal representative 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 or death.

(2) If the 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 therefore.—(1) Any birth or death of which information is given to the Registrar after the expiry of the period specified in rule 8, 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 upon the written permission of the officer prescribed in this behalf 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 and on payment of a late fee of rupees five.

10. Period for the purpose of section 14(4).—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 from the date of the registration, the Registrar may grant a name certificate under section 14(5) of the Indian Births and Deaths (Amendment) Rules, 1959.

(2) In case where the registration has been made prior to the date of commencement of the Registration of Births & Deaths (Amendment) Rules, 1959, from such date,

(b) if the register is not in the possession of the Registrar and if the information is given orally, make a report giving necessary particulars, and if the information is given in writing, forward the same to the officer specified by the State Government in this behalf for making the necessary entry on payment of a late fee of rupees five.

(3) Any such correction as mentioned in sub-rule (2) shall be countersigned by the State Government or the officer specified by it in this behalf.

(4) If any person asserts that any entry in the register of births and deaths is erroneous in substance, the Registrar may correct the entry in the manner prescribed under section 15 upon production by that person of a declaration setting forth the nature of the error and true facts of the case made by two credible persons having knowledge of the facts of the case.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (3) and sub-rule (4) The Registrar shall make report of any correction of the kind referred to therein giving necessary details to the State Government or the officer specified in this behalf.

(6) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar that any entry in the register of births and deaths has been fraudulently or improperly made, he shall make a report giving necessary details to the officer 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 should be sent to the permanent address of the person who has given information under section 8 or section 9.

12. Form of register—under Section 16. The legal part of the Form Nos. 1, 2 and 3 shall constitute the birth register, death register and still birth register (Form Nos. 7, 8 and 9) respectively.

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 follows.

(a) Search for a single entry in the first year for which the search is made.

(b) for every additional year for which the search is continued.

(c) for granting extract relating to each birth or death.

(d) for granting non-availability certificate of birth or death.

2.00

2.00

5.00

2.00

14. (1) Any such extracts 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.

(2) The officer specified shall forward all such statistical parts of the reporting forms received by him to the Chief Registrar not later than the 5th of the month.

15. The officer specified shall forward all such statistical parts of the reporting forms received by him to the Chief Registrar not later than the 5th of the month.
16. Condition 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 at 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), and (3) and rupees one hundred and fifty 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)—

(i) The birth register, death register and still birth register shall be records of permanent importance and shall not be destroyed.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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 5 years by the Chief Registrar or the officer specified by him in this behalf.

(iv) Every birth register, death register and still birth register shall be retained by the Registrar in this 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 such officer as may be specified by the State Government in this behalf.

By order of the Governor,

Sd/- Jt. Secretary to the Government of Tripura.

FORMAT OF THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE ACT

(See Rule 4)

1. Brief description of the State, its boundaries and revenue districts.
2. Changes in Administrative Areas.
3. Explanation about the differences in Areas.
4. Changes in Registration Area-Extension.
5. Administrative set up of the registration machinery at various levels.
7. Notification of births and deaths.
10. Search of births and deaths register for issue of certificates.
11. Delayed registrations.
12. Prosecutions and compounding of offences.
   i) Administrative.
   ii) Others.
14. Orders and Instructions issued under the Act.
15. General remarks.