

As on 28th September 2021

Existing Sections of the RBD Act, 1969	Proposed Amendments by ORGI	Comments/Suggestions from General Public	
		Comments/Suggestions	Justification
<p>Section-1 -Short title, extent and commencement— (1) This Act may be called the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.</p> <p>(2) It extends to the whole of India.</p> <p>(3) It shall come into force in a State on such date¹ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint:</p> <p>Provided that different dates may be appointed for different parts of a State.</p>	<p>Short title and commencement – (1) The Act may be called the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 20__.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No change suggested</p> <p>(3) It shall come into force in all the States on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint:</p> <p>Provided that different dates may be appointed for different parts of a State.</p>		
<p>Section-2 -Definitions and interpretation— (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, --</p> <p>(a) “birth” means live-birth or still-birth.</p>	<p>No change suggested</p>		

<p>(b) “death” means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live-birth has taken place;</p> <p>(c) “foetal death” means absence of all evidence of life prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception irrespective of the duration of pregnancy ;</p> <p>(d) “live-birth” means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, and each product of such birth is considered live-born;</p> <p>(e) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;</p> <p>(f) “State Government”, in relation to a Union territory, means the Administrator thereof;</p> <p>(g) “still-birth” means foetal death where a product of conception has attained at least the prescribed period of gestation.</p>	<p><u>New Insertions:</u></p> <p>(h)“abandoned child”; shall have the same meaning as defined in</p>		
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	<p>Section 2(1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.</p> <p>(i) “orphan child”; shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 2(42) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.</p> <p>(j)“surrendered child” shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 2(60) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.</p> <p>(k) “child care institution” shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 2(21) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.</p> <p>(l)“Adoption” shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 2(2) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.</p> <p>(m)”disaster” shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 2(d) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005</p> <p>(n)”Aadhaar number” shall have</p>		
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<p>(2) Any reference in this Act to any law which is not in force in any area shall, in relation to that area, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that area</p>	<p>the same meaning as defined in Section 2 (a) of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery Of Financial And Other Subsidies, Benefits And Services) Act, 2016</p> <p>(o)“Executive Magistrate” shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 20 of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973</p> <p>(p)“Specialised Adoption Agency” shall have the same meaning as defined in the juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act,2015</p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section-3-Registrar-General, India— (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a person to be known as the Registrar-General, India. (2) The Central Government may also appoint such other officers with</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		

<p>such designations as it thinks fit for the purpose of discharging, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar General, such functions of the Registrar-General under this Act as he may, from time to time, authorize them to discharge.</p> <p>(3) The Registrar-General may issue general directions regarding registration of births and deaths in the territories to which this Act extends and shall take steps to co-ordinate and unify the activities of Chief Registrars in the matter of registration of births and deaths and submit to the Central Government an annual report on the working of this Act in the said territories.</p>	<p>(3) The Registrar-General may issue general directions regarding registration of births and deaths in the territories to which this Act extends and shall take steps to co-ordinate and unify the activities of Chief Registrars in the matter of registration of births and deaths and the database of registered births and deaths, and submit to the Central Government an annual report on the working of this Act in the said territories.</p> <p><u>New Insertion:</u> (3A) The Registrar General, India shall maintain the database of registered births and deaths at national level, that may be used, with the approval of Central Government, to update Population Register prepared under the Citizenship Act, 1955; Electoral Registers or Electoral Rolls prepared under Representation of People Act, 1951; Aadhaar Database</p>		
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	<p>prepared under Aadhaar Act, 2016, Ration Card database prepared under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA); Passport Database prepared under the Passport Act; and Driving Licence database under Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 and other databases at national level subject to proviso of Section 17 (1) of RBD Act, 1969</p>		
<p>Section 4-Chief Registrar— (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a Chief Registrar for the State.</p> <p>(2) The State Government may also appoint such other officers with such designations as it thinks fit for the purpose of discharging, under the superintendence and direction of the Chief Registrar, such of his functions as he may, from time to time, authorize them to discharge.</p> <p>(3) The Chief Registrar shall be the chief executive authority in the State for carrying into execution the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made there under subject to the directions, if any, given by the State Government.</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		

<p>(4) The Chief Registrar shall take steps, by the issue of suitable instructions or otherwise, to co-ordinate, unify and supervise the work of registration in the State for securing an efficient system of registration and shall prepare and submit to the <i>State Government</i>, in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed, a report on the working of this Act in the State along with the statistical report referred to in sub-section (2) of section 19.</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><u>New Insertion</u></p> <p>(4A) The Chief Registrar shall take steps, by the issue of suitable instructions or otherwise to maintain a unified database of civil registration records at State level, and integrate with the database at national level maintained by Registrar General, India, in prescribed manner.</p>		
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<p>Section 5- Registration divisions— The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, divide the territory within the State into such registration divisions as it may think fit and prescribe different rules for different registration divisions.</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section 6- District Registrar— (1) The State Government may appoint a District Registrar for each revenue district and such number of Additional District Registrars as it thinks fit who shall, subject to the general control and direction of the District Registrar, discharge such functions of the District Registrar as the District Registrar may, from time to time, authorize them to discharge.</p> <p>(2) The District Registrar, shall superintend, subject to the direction of the Chief Registrar, the registration of births and deaths in the district and shall be responsible for carrying into execution in the district the provisions of this Act and the orders of the Chief Registrar issued from time to time for the purposes of this Act.</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section7-Registrars- (1) Registrars—(1) The State</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		

<p>the local language, his name with the addition of Registrar of Births and Deaths for the local area for which he is appointed, and the days and hours of his attendance.</p> <p>(5) The Registrar may, with the prior approval of the Chief Registrar, appoint Sub-Registrars and assign to them any or all of his powers and duties in relation to specified areas within his jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Amendment (5) The Registrar may, with the prior approval of the Chief Registrar appoint</p> <p>(a) Sub-Registrars and assign to them any or all of his powers and duties in relation to specified areas within his jurisdiction.</p> <p>New Insertion b) Special Sub-Registrars, in the event of disaster, with any or all of his powers and duties for on the spot registration of deaths and issuance of extract thereof, as may be prescribed.</p>		
<p>Section 8- Persons required to register births and deaths—</p> <p>(1) It shall be the duty of the persons specified below to give or cause to be given, either orally or in writing, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, within such time as may be prescribed, information to the Registrar of the several particulars required to be entered in the forms prescribed by the State Government under sub-</p>	<p>1) It shall be the duty of the persons specified below to give or cause to be given, either orally or in writing, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, within such time as may be prescribed, information to the Registrar of the several particulars including Aadhaar number, if available, of parents and the informant in case of</p>		

<p>section (1) of section 16,--</p> <p>(a) In respect of births and deaths in house, whether residential or non-residential, not being any place referred to in clauses (b) to (e), the head of the house or, in case more than one household live in the house, the head of the household, the head being the person, who is so recognized by the house or the household, and if he is not present in the house at any time during the period within which the birth or death has to be reported, the nearest relative of the head present in the house, and in the absence of any such person, the oldest adult male person present therein during the said period;</p>	<p>birth, and of the deceased, parents, husband or wife and the informant in case of death required to be entered in the forms prescribed by the State Government under sub-section (1) of section 16,--</p> <p>(a) In respect of births and deaths in house, whether residential or non-residential, not being any place referred to in clauses (b) to (e), the head of the house or, in case more than one household live in the house, the head of the household, the head being the person, who is so recognized by the house or the household, and if he is not present in the house at any time during the period within which the birth or death has to be reported, the nearest relative of the head present in the house, and in the absence of any such person, the oldest adult person present therein during the said period;</p> <p><u>New Insertions</u></p> <p>(aA) In respect of non-institutional adoption, the adoptive parents will provide information;</p> <p>(aB) in respect of child born to a</p>		
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<p>(b) In respect of births and deaths in a hospital, health centre, maternity or nursing home or other like institution, the medical officer in charge or any person authorized by him in this behalf;</p> <p>(c) In respect of births and deaths in a jail, the jailor in charge;</p> <p>(d) In respect of births and deaths in a choultry, chattram, hostel, dharmasala, boarding-house, lodging-house, tavern, barrack, toddy shop or place of public resort, the person in charge thereof;</p> <p>(e) In respect of any new-born child or dead body found deserted in a</p>	<p>single parent / unwed mother from her womb, the parent or the nearest relative.</p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><u>New Insertion</u> (dA) in respect of birth of a child taken on adoption from the Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA), the person in charge thereof. (Pre-adoption)</p> <p>(dB) In respect of orphan, abandoned, or surrendered child in child care institution, the person in charge or caretaker thereof;</p> <p><i>No change suggested.</i></p>		
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<p>public place, the headman or other corresponding officer of the village in the case of a village and the officer in charge of the local police station elsewhere:</p> <p>Provided that any person who finds such child or dead body, or in whose charge such child or dead body may be placed, shall notify such fact to the headman or officer aforesaid:</p> <p>(f) In any other place, such person as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the State Government, having regard to the conditions obtaining in a registration division, may by order require that for such period as may be specified in the order, any person specified by the State Government by designation in this behalf, shall give or cause to be given information regarding births and deaths in a house referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (i) instead of the persons specified in that clause.</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section-9 ----- Special provision regarding births and deaths in a plantation—In the case of births and deaths in a plantation, the superintendent of the</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		

<p>plantation shall give or cause to be given to the Registrar the information referred to in section 8</p> <p>Provided that the persons referred to in clauses (a) to (f) of sub-section (i) of section 8 shall furnish the necessary particulars to the superintendent of the plantation.</p> <p>Explanation – In this section, the expression “plantation” means any land not less than four hectares in extent which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, pepper, rubber, cardamom, cinchona or such other products as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify and the expression “superintendent of the plantation” means the person having the charge or supervision of the labourers and work in the plantation, whether called a manager, superintendent or by any other name.</p>			
<p>Section 10-Duty of certain persons to notify births and deaths and to certify cause of death—</p> <p>(1) It shall be the duty of—</p> <p>(i) the midwife or any other medical or health attendant at a birth or death,</p> <p>(ii) the keeper or the owner of a place set apart for the disposal of</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		

<p>dead bodies or any person required by a local authority to be present at such place, or</p> <p>(iii) any other person whom the State Government may specify in this behalf by his designation, to notify every birth or death or both at which he or she attended or was present, or which occurred in such areas as may be prescribed, to the Registrar within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(2) In any area, the State Government, having regard to the facilities available therein in this behalf, may require that a certificate as to the cause of death shall be obtained by the Registrar from such person and in such form as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) Where the State Government has required under sub-section (2) that a certificate as to the cause of death shall be obtained, in the event of the death of any person who, during his last illness was attended by a medical practitioner, the medical practitioner shall, after the death of that person, forthwith, issue without charging any fee, to the person</p>	<p>The existing Sub- Section 10 (2) may be substituted with the following-</p> <p>(2) Where the death occurs in any medical institutions, irrespective of ownership, providing specialized or general treatment, it shall be mandatory for those institutions to provide a certificate as to the cause of death to the Registrar and a copy to the nearest relative in such form as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(3) Where the State Government has required under sub-section (2) that a certificate as to the cause of death shall be obtained, In the event of the death of any person other than medical institution who, during his last illness was attended by a medical practitioner, the medical practitioner shall, after the death</p>		
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<p>required under this Act to give information concerning the death, a certificate in the prescribed form stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the cause of death; and the certificate shall be received and delivered by such person to the Registrar at the time of giving information concerning the death as required by this Act.</p>	<p>of that person, forthwith, issue only once, without charging any fee, to the person required under this Act to give information concerning the death, a certificate in the prescribed form stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the cause of death; and the certificate shall be received and delivered by such person to the Registrar at the time of giving information concerning the death as required by this Act.</p>		
<p>Section 11- Informant to sign the register – Every person who has orally given to the Registrar any information required under this Act shall write in the register maintained in this behalf, his name, description and place of abode, and, if he cannot write, shall put his thumb mark in the register against his name, description and place of abode, the particulars being in such a case entered by the Registrar.</p>	<p><i>No change suggested.</i></p>		
<p>Section 12- Extracts of registration entries to be given to informant. —The Registrar shall, as soon as the registration of a birth or death has been completed*;</p>	<p>Extracts of registration entries to be given to informant. —The Registrar shall, as soon as the</p>		

<p>give, free of charge, to the person who gives information under section 8 or section 9 an extract of the prescribed particulars under his hand from the register relating to such birth or death.</p>	<p>registration of a birth or death has been completed but not later than 7 days give, free of charge, to the person who gives information under section 8 or section 9 an extract of the prescribed particulars under his signature from the register relating to such birth or death.</p>		
<p>Section 13-Delayed registration of births and deaths. –</p> <p>(1) Any birth or death of which information is given to the Registrar after the expiry of the period specified therefore, but within thirty days of its occurrence, shall be registered on payment of such late fee as may be prescribed</p> <p>(2) Any birth or death of which delayed 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 prescribed authority and on payment of the prescribed fee and the production of an affidavit made before a notary public or any other officer authorized in this behalf by the State Government.</p>	<p>No change suggested.</p> <p>(2) Any birth or death of which delayed 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 District Registrar or any other prescribed authority and on payment of the prescribed fee and the production of a prescribed self-attested document as prescribed.</p>		

<p>(3) Any birth or death which has not been registered within one year of its occurrence shall be registered only on an order made by a magistrate of the first class or a Presidency Magistrate after verifying the correctness of the birth or death and on payment of the prescribed fee.</p> <p>(4) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to any action that may be taken against a person for failure on his part to register any birth or death within the time specified therefore and any such birth or death may be registered during the pendency of any such action.</p>	<p>Any birth or death which has not been registered within one year of its occurrence shall be registered only on an order made by an executive magistrate after verifying the correctness of the birth or death and on payment of the prescribed fee.</p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section 14-Registration of name of child. —Where the birth of any child has been registered without a name, the parent or guardian of such child shall within the prescribed period give information regarding the name of the child to the Registrar either orally or in writing and thereupon the Registrar shall enter such name in the register and initial and date the entry</p>	<p><i>No Change suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section 15- Correction or cancellation of entry in the register of</p>			

<p>births and deaths.— If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar that any entry of a birth or death in any register kept by him under this Act is erroneous in form or substance, or has been fraudulently or improperly made, he may, subject to such rules as may be made by the State Government with respect to the conditions on which and the circumstances in which such entries may be corrected or cancelled, correct the error or cancel the entry by suitable entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry and add thereto the date of the correction or cancellation.</p>	<p><i>No Change suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section 16- Registrars to keep registers in the prescribed form – (1) Every Registrar shall keep in the prescribed form a register of births and deaths for the registration area or any part thereof in relation to which he exercises jurisdiction. (2) The Chief Registrar shall cause to be printed and supplied a sufficient number of register books for making entries of births and deaths according to such forms and instructions as may, from time to time, be prescribed; and a copy of such forms in the local language</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		

	<p>time being in force, the extracts in sub-section (2) above, shall be used to prove the date and place of birth of a person born on or after the date of Amendment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Admission into educational institutions; b) Issuance of driving license; c) Preparation of voter list; d) Registration of marriage; e) Appointment in Central Government, State Government, Local Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings; and Statutory Bodies, Autonomous Bodies under Central and State Government; f) Issuance of passport; g) Other cases as prescribed by rule. 		
<p>Section 18- Inspection of registration offices – The registration offices shall be inspected, and the registers kept therein shall be examined in such manner and by such authority as may be specified by the District Registrar.</p>	<p>The registration offices shall be inspected, and the registers kept therein shall be examined in such manner and by such authority as may be specified by the Chief Registrar by a general or special order in this behalf.</p>		

<p>of 1955), and every such registration shall also be deemed to have been duly made under this Act.</p> <p>(2) In the case of any child born outside India in respect of whom information has not been received as provided in sub-section (1), if the parents of the child returns to India with a view to settling therein, they may, at any time within sixty days from the date of the arrival of the child in India, get the birth of the child registered under this Act in the same manner as if the child was born in India and the provisions of section 13 shall apply to the birth of such child after the expiry of the period of sixty days aforesaid.</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section 21-Power of Registrar to obtain information regarding birth or death—The Registrar may either orally or in writing require any person to furnish any information within his knowledge in connection with a birth or death in the locality within which such person resides and that person shall be bound to comply with such requisition.</p>	<p><i>No changes suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section 22- Power to give directions—The Central Government may give such directions to any</p>	<p><i>No changes suggested</i></p>		

<p>State Government as may appear to be necessary for carrying into execution in the State any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or order made there under.</p>			
<p>Section 23- Penalties— (1) Any person who—</p> <p>(a) fails without reasonable cause to give any information which it is his duty to give under any of the provisions of sections 8 and 9; or</p> <p>(b) gives or causes to be given, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births and deaths, any information which he knows or believes to be false regarding any of the particulars required to be known and registered; or</p> <p>(c) refuses to write his name, description and place of abode or to put his thumb mark in the register as required by section 11, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.</p>	<p>Section 23- Penalties— (1) Any person [or Institution] who—</p> <p>(a) fails without reasonable cause to give any information which it is his duty to give under any of the provisions of sections 8 and 9; or</p> <p>(b) gives or causes to be given, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births and deaths, any information which he knows or believes to be false regarding any of the particulars required to be known and registered; or</p> <p>(c) refuses to write his name, description and place of abode or to put his thumb mark in the register as required by section 11, shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to two hundred fifty rupees or, in case of institution, with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees per event of birth or death.</p>		

<p>(2) Any Registrar or Sub-Registrar who neglects or refuses, without reasonable cause, to register any birth or death occurring in his jurisdiction or to submit any returns as required by sub-section (1) of section 19 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.</p> <p>(3) Any medical practitioner who neglects or refuses to issue a certificate under sub-section (3) of section 10 and any person who neglects or refuses to deliver such certificate shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.</p> <p>(4) Any person who, without reasonable cause, contravenes any provision of this Act for the contravention of which no penalty is provided for in this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.</p>	<p>(2) Any Registrar or Sub-Registrar who neglects or refuses without reasonable cause, to register any birth or death occurring in his jurisdiction or not issues extracts to the informant under section 12 or to submit any returns as required by sub-section (1) of section 19 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.</p> <p>(3) Any medical practitioner who neglects or refuses to issue a certificate under sub-section (3) of section 10 and any person who neglects or refuses to deliver such certificate shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees in each event.</p> <p>(4) Any person [or institution] who, without reasonable cause, contravenes any provision of this Act, for the contravention of which no penalty is provided for in this section shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to two hundred fifty rupees or, in the case of an institution, with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees per event of birth and death.</p>		
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<p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), an offence under this section shall be tried summarily by a Magistrate</p>	<p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 [Act no. 2 of 1974 (25th January, 1974)], an offence under this section shall be tried summarily by a Judicial Magistrate.</p>		
<p>Section 24-Power to compound offences—</p> <p>(1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any officer authorised by the Chief Registrar by a general or special order in this behalf may, either before or after the institution of criminal proceedings under this Act, accept from the person who has committed or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under this Act, by way of composition of such offence a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.</p> <p>(2) On the payment of such sum of money, such person shall be discharged, and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of such offence.</p>	<p>Section 24-Power to compound offences—</p> <p>(1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any officer authorised by the Chief Registrar by a general or special order in this behalf may, either before or after the institution of criminal proceedings under this Act, accept from the person [or institution] who has committed or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under this Act, by way of composition of such offence a sum of money not exceeding two hundred fifty rupees or in case of institution a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees per event of birth or death.</p> <p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		

<p>Section 25-Sanction for prosecution – No prosecution for an offence punishable under this Act shall be instituted except by an officer authorized by the Chief Registrar by general or special order in this behalf.</p>	<p><i>No change suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section 26- Registrars and Sub-Registrars to be deemed public servants – All Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall, while acting or purporting to act in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code [45 of 1860].</p>	<p><i>No changes suggested</i></p>		
<p>Section 27- Delegation of powers – The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any power exercisable by it under this Act (except the power to make rules under section 30) or the rules made thereunder shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction, be exercisable also by such officer or authority subordinate to the State Government as may be specified in the</p>	<p><i>No changes suggested</i></p>		

<p>prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may provide for -</p> <p>(a) the forms of registers of births and deaths required to be kept under this Act;</p> <p>(b) the period within which and the form and the manner in which information should be given to the Registrar under section 8;</p> <p>(c) the period within which and the manner in which births and deaths shall be notified under sub-section (1) of section 10;</p> <p>(d) the person from whom and the form in which a certificate as to cause of death shall be obtained;</p> <p>(e) the particulars of which extract may be given under section 12;</p> <p>(f) the authority which may grant permission for registration of a birth or death under sub-section (2) of section 13;</p> <p>(g) the fees payable for registration made under section 13;</p> <p>(h) the submission of reports by the Chief registrar under sub-section (4) of section 4;</p> <p>(i) the search of birth and death registers and the fees payable for such search and for the grant of extracts from the registers;</p> <p>(j) the forms in which and the intervals at which the returns and the statistical report under section 19 shall be furnished and published;</p>			
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<p>of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the provisions aforesaid, as if they were in force when such thing was done or such action was taken, and shall continue in force accordingly until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act.</p>			
<p>Section 32- Power to remove difficulty – If any difficulty arises in giving effect in a State to the provisions of this Act in their application to any area, the State Government may, with the approval of the Central Government, by order make such provisions or give such directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appears to the State Government to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty: Provided that no order shall be made under this section in relation to any area in a State after the expiration of two years from the date on which this Act comes into force in that area.</p>	<p><i>No changes suggested</i></p>		
	<p><u>New Insertion</u> Section 33 – Provision for Appeal (1) Any person aggrieved by any action or order of the Registrar may appeal to the District</p>		

	<p>Registrar within 30 days from the date of such action or receipt of such order.</p> <p>(2) Any person aggrieved by any action or order of the District Registrar may appeal to the Chief Registrar within 30 days from the date of such action or receipt of such order.</p>		
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