

Govt. of (1888)

Public

Spencer

Gr.O., Sec. 15th September, 18

Nos 902 - 904

Council under certain sections of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886, I am directed to invite a reference to the reply* of the Government of Madras to Home Department Resolution, No. 300, dated the 29th August 1878, and to the subsequent correspondence relating to the Bill which became Act VI of 1886; and to suggest the desirability of pointing out to persons in the Madras Presidency having the custody of any registers or records to which section 32 of the Act applies the propriety of submitting them for examination and verification by Commissioners to be appointed under section 33, accompanied by as full a history of every register or record as its custodian can give, showing how it came into his possession, and by whom, and in pursuance of what ecclesiastical or other direction it was made, and furnishing such further useful information as may be available. I am further to suggest that those persons might also advantageously be asked to express their wishes as to the nature of the rules to be made under clause (f) of section 36. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive from the Madras Government suggestions as to the appointment of Commissioners. His Excellency in Council, as at present advised, considers that it will probably be convenient to have one body of Commissioners in Calcutta to dispose of all registers and records submitted from all India.

2. I am at the same time to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the appointment of the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, to be Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Madras Presidency, may be gazetted, and that due intimation of the fact may be given to this department in view of enabling the Government of India to issue the necessary orders† under sections 24 (2) and 32 of Act VI of 1886 for the Native States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukóta, Sándur and Banganapalle, before the date (1st October 1888) on which the Act comes into force.

† Vide letter from the Madras Government to Foreign Department, No. 890, dated 29th September 1886.

ORDER—dated 15th September 1888, No. 902, Public.

The Notifications of the Government of India, bringing into force the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886) with effect from 1st October 1888, and prescribing rules under sections 26, 28 and 32 of the Act, will, together with the Act itself, the statement* of Objects and Reasons, and the following Notification, be published in three successive issues of the Fort St. George and District Gazettes in English and the several vernaculars of the presidency. Copies should also be posted in conspicuous positions in all Registration offices, for the information of the public:—

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of sections 6 and 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council hereby appoints—

- (i) the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, to be the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under this Act, for the territories under the administration of the Government of Fort St. George;
- (ii) all Marriage Registrars, who perform the functions prescribed by the several Marriage Acts noted in the margin, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths under this Act, for the classes mentioned in section 11 (1) thereof.

XV of 1865.
III of 1872.
XV of 1872.

(iii) all District Registrars under the Indian Registration Act* to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the local areas comprised within their several districts;

* III of 1877.

(iv) the central office of the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, to be the general registry office under section 6 (1) of the Act, for keeping such certified copies registers of births, deaths and marriages as may be forwarded to the Registrar-General in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

2. The Government of India will be requested to issue the necessary notifications under sections 13, 24 (2), and 32 of the Act as regards Native States. Every endeavour should be made by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and the Political Agents, Banganapalle, Sándur and Pudukóta, to give as wide publicity as possible to all these notifications, as the provisions of the Act, equally with those of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872,† apply to certain classes of British subjects residing in the above mentioned territories.

† G.O., No. 103, Ecd., dated 23rd July 1888.
" " 134, " " 18th Sept. "

3. The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Madras, will arrange, in communication with the Superintendent of Stationery and the Superintendent, Government Press, to comply with the provisions of section 18 of the Act by supplying the forms and registers prescribed by the Government of India as early as possible to all Registrars subordinate to him. In this connection, the attention of the Registrar-General is drawn to the suggestion made in the last sentence of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter recorded in G.O., No. 1837, Public, dated 2nd September 1886.

4. (i) The Registrar-General should be careful to carry out the intentions of the Legislature as regards the proper indexing and recording of marriages in his office—(vide paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons published in the Fort St. George Gazette, of the 10th February 1885).

(ii) He should submit for the sanction of Government a draft copy of the instructions he proposes to issue to Registrars for their direction and guidance in carrying out the provisions of the Act. The Government have reason to believe that there is, at present, a great want of system in the maintenance of records by Marriage Registrars appointed under Act XV of 1872.

(iii) He is requested to revise the accompanying copy of the rules framed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and the rules for the submission of quarterly returns of baptisms and burials, so as to bring them into accordance with the rules and instructions issued under the new Act.

(iv) At the end of each official year, a brief report, showing the work done under the Act, should be submitted by the Registrar-General to Government in the Public Department.

5. (i) Clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland may, under section 24 (1) of the Act, submit their returns to the Registrar-General through their ecclesiastical superiors as heretofore. The returns from all other ministers of religion who are appointed Registrars under this Act, as well as those from the Registrar of the Diocese, Madras, will in future be submitted direct, not to the Chief Secretary to Government as heretofore, but to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Madras.

(ii) With reference to section 32 of the Act, persons having in their custody any registers or records of births, baptisms, naming, dedications, deaths, or burials of the kind therein described, will be invited to send in such records and registers to the office of the Registrar-General, Madras, before the 1st October 1889.

(iii) Such registers or records should be accompanied in each case by as full a history of each as the custodian can give, showing how it came into his possession, and by whom and in pursuance of what ecclesiastical or other direction it was made, and furnishing any such further information as may be available.

(iv) It should at the same time be stated by the custodian what his wishes are as to the nature of the rules to be made under clause (f) of section 36, and the future custody of such registers or records.

(v) The Registrar-General will classify and arrange the records thus sent in, so as to facilitate their examination and verification by the Commissioners to be appointed under section 33 of the Act.

6. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the Government of India in considering that it will be sufficient to have one body of such Commissioners at Calcutta to dispose of registers and records submitted from all parts of India.

7. It must be distinctly understood that the primary object of the **voluntary** registration of births and deaths under this Act is solely to validate the record of these events for the purpose of evidence, and that such registration in no way supercedes or dispenses with the **compulsory** registration of births and deaths for sanitary, economic and statistical purposes which is provided for in Municipalities under Madras Acts I and IV of 1884. In view to prevent ignorant persons from imagining that the registration under the new Act satisfies the requirements of the local Acts above mentioned, registering officers should be instructed to inform those coming before them for the purposes of the present Act of the actual state of the law.

8. It should further be borne in mind—

- (i) that the Act, as now brought into force, will apply only to a very small portion of the population.*
- (ii) that the existing arrangements as regards the Registration of Christian Marriages are not affected by the new Act, except that the Inspector-General of Registration is appointed custodian of the records;
- (iii) that District Registrars under Act III of 1887, who have been appointed registrars of local areas under section 13 of the present Act, have nothing to do with the registration of marriages, but only of births and deaths; while, on the other hand, persons appointed Marriage Registrars under Act XV of 1872 will now also be Registrars of Births and Deaths.

9. The Government do not anticipate that the work under this Act will be so large as to necessitate the immediate entertainment of special establishments, or the payment of additional remuneration to District Registrars on account of the extra duties now imposed upon them. The Registrar-General will, however, report on this point.

10. The fees prescribed in rule 19 of the Government of India Notification will be credited to XXV, Miscellaneous—*Provincial*, under *Fees, fines and forfeitures*. The establishment charges, if any, will be similarly kept apart from the accounts of the Registration Department proper.

11. It will be suggested to the Government of India that, where any person is unable to attend at the office of the District Registrar and requires his presence at his private residence for the purposes of section 22 of the Act, the same fees should be charged for such attendance as might be levied under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

* East Indians, Jews, Armenians, Parsis, Europeans and Native Christians (Paragraph 12 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons).

12. The following letters will be addressed to the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

- To the Political Department.
- „ the Revenue Department.
- „ the Financial Department.
- „ the Marine Department.
- „ the Judicial Department.
- „ the Ecclesiastical Department.
- „ the Local and Municipal Department.
- „ the Board of Revenue.
- „ all Collectors.
- „ the Honorable the Judges of the High Court,
with reference to Section 17 of the Act.
- „ the Government Solicitor.
- „ the Inspector-General of Registration, with altered copy of Marriage, &c., rules.
- „ the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
- „ the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
- „ the Sanitary Commissioner.
- „ the Superintendent of Stationery.
- „ the Superintendent, Government Press.
- „ the Translators * to Government.
- „ the British Consular Agent, Pondicherry and Karikal.
- „ the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
- „ the Political Agent, Pudukota.
- „ the Political Agent, Sandur.
- „ the Political Agent, Banganapalle.
- „ the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras.
- „ the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.
- „ the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Madras.
- „ the Registrar of the Diocese, Madras.
- „ the Most Reverend Archbishop Colgan.
- „ all Marriage Registrars (including Travancore and Cochin).
- „ all Licensed Ministers and Secretaries of Missionary Societies.
- „ the Presidency Port Officer, Madras,
with reference to rule 10 of the Government of India Notification.
- „ the Accountant-General.

* With the request that translations of the *Notifications* printed in the Appendix may be forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press, as early as possible. The Act and the Statement of Objects and Reasons have already been published in the Vernaculars.

LETTER—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Ootacamund, 15th September 1888, No. 903, Public.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsements, Nos. 1162 and 1174, dated 19th July 1888, as well as your subsequent letter, No. 1431, dated 31st August 1888, relating to the introduction of Act VI of 1886 from 1st October next, and with reference thereto to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 902, dated 15th September 1888, and to request that the requisite notifications under sections 13, 24 (2), and 32 of this Act may be issued as early as possible, as recommended in Mr. Stokes' letter, No. 890, Political, dated 29th September 1886, to the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

15TH SEPTEMBER 1888, Nos. 902—904, PUBLIC.

2. I am to invite the special attention of the Government of India to the suggestion made in paragraph 11 of the Proceedings above mentioned, and, in regard to the appointment of Commissioners under section 33 of the Act, to refer you to paragraph 6.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LETTER—to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated Ootacamund, 15th September 1888, No. 904, Public.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1469—2906, dated 10th August 1888, and, in reply, to forward copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 902, dated 15th September 1888, from which you will observe that the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, has been appointed Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for this Presidency under section 6, Act VI of 1886, and directed to supply the necessary forms and registers required to all officers subordinate to him. Upon the appointment of the Inspector-General as Registrar-General for Coorg, this order will apply also to the supply of forms, &c., for that province.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raiff.

APPENDIX.

THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT, 1886.

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ACT No. VI of 1886.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 8th March 1886.)

An Act to provide for the Voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of births and deaths among certain classes of persons, for the more effectual registration of those births and deaths and of the marriages registered under Act III of 1872, or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and of certain marriages registered under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, and for the establishment of general registry offices for keeping registers of those births, deaths and marriages;

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the authentication and custody of certain existing registers made otherwise than in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the registers were kept, and to declare that copies of the entries in those registers shall be admissible in evidence;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called "The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886;" and
- (2) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, directs.
- (3) Any power conferred by this Act to make rules or to issue orders may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

2. This Act extends to the whole of British India, and applies also, within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, to British subjects in those dominions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject

or context,—

"sign" includes mark, when the person making the mark is unable to write his name:

"prescribed" means prescribed by a rule made by the Governor-General in Council under

this Act: and

"Registrar of Births and Deaths" means a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under this Act.

4. Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made under this Act, shall affect any law heretofore or hereafter passed providing for the registration of births and deaths within particular local areas.

5. All powers conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Establishment of general registry offices and appointment of Registrars-General.

6. (1) Each Local Government—

(a) shall establish a general registry office for keeping such certified copies of registers of births and deaths registered under this Act, or marriages registered under Act III of 1872 (to provide a form of marriage in certain cases), or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, or, beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, as may be sent to it under this Act, or under any of the three last-mentioned Acts, as amended by this Act; and

(b) may appoint to the charge of that office an officer, to be called the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, for the territories under its administration :

(2) Provided that the Governor of Bombay in Council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, establish two general registry offices and appoint two Registrars-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under his administration ; one for Sindh and the other for the other territories under the administration of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

7. Each Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall cause indexes of all the certified copies of registers sent to his office under this Act, or under Act III of 1872, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, or the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, as amended by this Act, to be made and kept in his office in the prescribed form.

8. Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees, the indexes so made shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect them, and copies of entries in the certified copies of the registers to which the indexes relate shall be given to all persons applying for them.

9. A copy of an entry given under the last foregoing section shall be certified by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, or by an officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth, death or marriage to which the entry relates.

10. Each Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall exercise a general superintendence over the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the territories for which he is appointed.

CHAPTER III.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.*

A.—Application of this Chapter.

Persons whose births and deaths are registrable.

11. (1) The persons whose births and deaths shall, in the first instance, be registrable under this chapter are the following, namely :—

(a) in British India, the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies, and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force, and all persons professing the Christian religion ;

(b) in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, British subjects being members of a like race, sect or tribe, or professing the Christian religion ;

(2) But the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, extend the operation of this chapter to any other class of persons either generally or in any local area.

B.—Registration Establishment.

12. The Local Government may appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks necessary to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for such local areas within the territories under its administration as it may define and, if it sees fit, for any class of persons within any part of those territories.

13. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as he thinks necessary to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for such local areas within the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty as he may define and, if he sees fit, for any class of persons within any part of those dominions.

Registrar to be deemed a public servant.

Power to remove Registrars.

(2) A Registrar of Births and Deaths may resign by notifying in writing to the Local Government or to the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, his intention to do so, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

* This chapter does not deal with the registration of marriages.

16. (1) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall have an office in the local area, or within the part of the territories or dominions, in which he is appointed.

(2) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths to whom the Local Government may direct a sub-section to apply shall attend at his office for the purpose of registering births and deaths such days and at such hours as the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages may direct, and shall cause to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office his name, with the addition of Registrar of Births and Deaths for the local area or class for which he is appointed, and the days and hours of his attendance.

17. (1) When any Registrar of Births and Deaths to whom the Local Government may direct this section to apply, not being a Registrar of Births and Deaths for a local area in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's office is situate, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths during such absence or until the Local Government fills the vacancy.

(2) When any such Registrar of Births and Deaths for a local area in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths during such absence or until the Local Government fills the vacancy.

(3) The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall report to the Local Government all appointments made by him under this section.

18. The Local Government shall supply every Registrar of Births and Deaths with a sufficient number of register books of births and of register books of deaths, and shall make suitable provision for the preservation of the records connected with the registration of births and deaths.

C.—Mode of Registration.

19. Every Registrar of Births and Deaths, on receipt of notice of a birth or death within the local area or among the class for which he is appointed, shall, if the notice is given within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorized by this Act to give the notice, forthwith make an entry of the birth or death in the proper register book :

Provided that—

- (a) if he has reason to believe the notice to be in any respect false, he may refuse to register the birth or death until he receives an order from the Judge of the District Court directing him to make the entry and prescribing the manner in which the entry is to be made ; and
- (b) he shall not enter in the register the name of any person as father of an illegitimate child, unless at the request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child.

Persons authorized to give notice of birth.

20. Any of the following persons may give notice of a birth, namely :—

- (a) the father or mother of the child ;
- (b) any person present at the birth ;
- (c) any person occupying, at the time of the birth, any part of the house wherein the child was born and having knowledge of the child having been born in the house ;
- (d) any medical practitioner in attendance after the birth and having personal knowledge of the birth having occurred ;
- (e) any person having charge of the child.

Persons authorized to give notice of death.

21. Any of the following persons may give notice of a death, namely :—

- (a) any relative of the deceased having knowledge of any of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death ;
- (b) any person present at the death ;
- (c) any person occupying, at the time of the death, any part of the house wherein the death occurred and having knowledge of the deceased having died in the house ;
- (d) any person in attendance during the last illness of the deceased ;
- (e) any person who has seen the body of the deceased after death.

Entry of birth or death to be signed by person giving notice.

22. (1) When an entry of a birth or death has been made by the Registrar of Births and Deaths under section 19, the person giving notice of the birth or death must sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar.

(2) Until the entry has been so signed, the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act.

(3) When the birth of an illegitimate child is registered, and the mother and the person acknowledging himself to be the father of the child jointly request that that person may be

istered as the father, the mother and that person must both sign the entry in the register in presence of the Registrar.

23. The Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the birth or death, and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, give to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form, signed by the Registrar, having registered the birth or death.

24. (1) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths in British India shall send to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which the local area or class for which he is appointed is situate or resides, at the prescribed intervals, a true copy certified by him, in the prescribed form, of all the entries of births and deaths in the register book kept by him since the last of those intervals:

Provided that in the case of Registrars of Births and Deaths who are clergymen of the churches of England, Rome and Scotland, the Registrar may, if so directed by his ecclesiastical superior, send the certified copies in the first instance to that superior, who shall send them to the proper Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

In this sub-section "Church of England" and "Church of Scotland" mean the Church of England and the Church of Scotland as by law established respectively; and "Church of Rome" means the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to every Registrar of Births and Deaths in the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, with this modification, that the certified copies referred to in that sub-section shall be sent to such one of the Registrars-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

25. (1) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on payment of the prescribed fees, at all reasonable times, allow searches to be made in the register books kept by him, and give a copy of any entry in the same.

(2) Every copy of an entry in a register book given under this section shall be certified by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth or death to which the entry relates.

26. Notwithstanding anything in section 19, the Governor-General in Council may make rules authorizing Registrars of Births and Deaths, on conditions and in circumstances to be specified in the rules, to register births and deaths occurring outside the local areas or classes for which they are appointed.

D.—Penalty for False Information.

27. If any person wilfully makes, or causes to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths, any false statement in connection with any notice of a birth or death under this Act, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

E.—Correction of Errors.

28. (1) If it is proved to the satisfaction of a Registrar of Births and Deaths that any entry of a birth or death in any register kept by him under this Act is erroneous in form or substance, he may, subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor-General in Council with respect to the conditions and circumstances on and in which errors may be corrected, correct the error by 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.

(2) If a certified copy of the entry has already been sent to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Registrar of Births and Deaths shall make and send a separate certified copy of the original erroneous entry and of the marginal correction therein made.

CHAPTER IV.

AMENDMENT OF MARRIAGE ACTS.

Addition of new section after section 13, Act III of 1872.

13A. The Registrar

Transmission of certified copies of entries in marriage-certificate book to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

29. After section 13 of Act III of 1872 (to provide a form of marriage in certain cases) the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"13A. The Registrar shall send to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which his district is situate, at such intervals as the Governor-General in Council from time to time directs, a true copy certified by him, in such form as the Governor-General in Council from time to time prescribes, of all entries made by him in the said marriage-certificate book since the last of such intervals."

Amendment of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

30. In the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

- at the end of section 3, the words "Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" means a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886," shall be added;
- for the words "Secretary to the Local Government," wherever they occur, and for the words "Secretary to a Local Government" in section 79, the words "Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" shall be substituted;
- for the words "at such places as the Local Government directs" in section 62 the words "in the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories of the Local Government by which the person who keeps the register book was licensed" shall be substituted; and
- in section 81, after the words "Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" the words "in England" shall be added.

Addition of new section after section 8 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.

31. After section 8 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"8A. Every Registrar, except the Registrar appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, shall, at such intervals as the Governor-General in Council from time to time directs, send to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories administered by the Local Government by which he was appointed, a true copy certified by him, in such form as the Governor-General from time to time prescribes, of all certificates entered by him in the said register of marriages since the last of such intervals."

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN EXISTING REGISTERS.

32. If any person in British India, or in the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, has for the time being the custody of any register or record of birth, baptism, naming, dedication, death or burial of any persons of the classes referred to in section 11, sub-section (1), or of any register or record of marriage of any persons of the classes to which Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, or the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, applies, and if such register or record has been made otherwise than in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the register or record was kept, he may, within one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, send the register or record to the Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which he resides, or, if he resides within the dominions of any such Prince or State as aforesaid, to such one of the Registrars-General as aforesaid as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, directs in this behalf.

33. (1) The Governor-General in Council may appoint so many persons as he thinks fit to be Commissioners for examining the registers or records sent to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under the last foregoing section.

(2) The Commissioners so appointed shall hold office for such period as the Governor-General in Council, by the order of appointment, or any subsequent order, directs.

34. (1) The Commissioners appointed under the last foregoing section shall enquire into the state, custody and authenticity of every such register or record as may be sent to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under section 32;

and shall deliver to the Registrar-General a descriptive list or descriptive lists of all such registers or records, or portions of registers or records, as they find to be accurate and faithful.

(2) The list or lists shall contain the prescribed particulars and refer to the registers or records, or to the portions of the registers or records, in the prescribed manner.

(3) The Commissioners shall also certify in writing, upon some part of every separate book or volume containing any such register or record, or portion of a register or record, as is referred to in any list or lists made by the Commissioners, that it is one of the registers or records, or portions of registers or records, referred to in the said list or lists.

35. (1) Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees, the descriptive list or lists of registers or records, or portions of registers or records, delivered by the Commissioners to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, shall be, at all reasonable times, open to inspection by any person applying to inspect it or them, and copies of entries in those registers or records shall be given to all persons applying for them.

- (2) A copy of an entry given under this section shall be certified by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, or by an officer or person authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth, baptism, marriage, dedication, death, burial or marriage to which the entry relates.

CHAPTER VI.

RULES.

Power for Governor-General in Council to make rules.

36. In addition to any other power to make rules impliedly or expressly conferred by this Act, the Governor-General in Council may make rules—
- (a) to fix the fees payable under this Act;
 - (b) to prescribe the forms required for the purposes of this Act;
 - (c) to prescribe the time within which, and the mode in which, persons authorized under this Act to give notice of a birth or death to a Registrar of Births and Deaths must give the notice;
 - (d) to prescribe the registers to be kept and the form and manner in which Registrars of Births and Deaths are to register births and deaths under this Act, and the intervals at which they are to send to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages true copies of the entries of births and deaths in the registers kept by them;
 - (e) to prescribe the particulars which the descriptive list or lists to be prepared by the Commissioners appointed under Chapter V are to contain, and the manner in which they are to refer to the registers or records, or portions of registers or records, to which they relate;
 - (f) to prescribe the custody in which those registers or records are to be kept; and
 - (g) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Procedure for making and publication of rules.

37. (1) The Governor-General in Council shall, before making rules under this Act, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.
- (2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.
- (3) The Governor-General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.
- (4) Every rule made under this Act shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and the publication in the *Gazette of India* of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is proposed by this Bill (1) to establish a system of voluntary registration of births and deaths for the benefit of such classes of the community as would be likely to avail themselves of such registration, (2) to establish general registry offices for keeping registers of the births and deaths so registered, and of marriages registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and (3) to provide machinery for giving evidential value to certain existing registers of births, baptisms, deaths, burials and marriages, which have been kept under no law.

2. The subject of the registration of births and deaths among Europeans in India has been long under the consideration of the Government, whose attention has, moreover, been frequently directed to it by memorials from various Christian religious bodies urging very strongly the need for legislation.

3. The Indian Statute-book contains at present no general law for the registration of births and deaths. There are, indeed, enactments which provide for the registration of births and deaths within certain specified areas, principally municipalities and cantonments, but, in the first place, these enactments are strictly local in their nature, leaving the greater portion of the country unprovided for, and, in the next place, their provisions, being directed primarily to statistical purposes, are not of such a nature as to make the registers of births and deaths kept under them of value for purposes of evidence.

4. As to the numerous registers of baptisms and burials which are kept by ministers of religion in all parts of the country, it is doubtful how far they can be relied on for giving accurately the requisite particulars as to births and deaths, and most of them would, moreover, be inadmissible in evidence.

5. This being the state of the law, and considering the importance of the subject generally, and the memorials above referred to, and having regard to the fact that references are frequently made to the Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India for proof of age or of

deaths in connection with questions involving large individual interests, such as rights to property, the Government of India is of opinion that it is expedient to enact a permissive law under which full facilities for registering births and deaths should be given to persons valuing unimpeachable evidence of these events.

6. As to the second object of the Bill, it is obvious that no system of registration of birth and deaths can be complete or of practical value unless it provides for the establishment, at certain centres, of general offices where the information registered at the various local offices shall be collected and so arranged as to be readily available for public reference.

7. In this connection, the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the unsatisfactory nature of the system of registration of marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and Act III of 1872.

Documentary evidence of all marriages under the former Act is, by the provisions of the Act or the orders thereunder, sent to the Secretary to the Local Government, who is also empowered to grant certified copies which are receivable in evidence. It would seem, therefore, at first sight, that nothing further was required. But, as a matter of fact, not only are no arrangements made for maintaining an index to the marriage records which are received in the local Secretariat, but the greater portion of the marriage records which are received in the local Secretariat have, under section 81 of the Act and the orders in force, to be sent on in original to the Government of India in the Home Department for transmission to the Secretary of State; so that the greater number of the marriage records which reach the local Secretariat do not remain there for purposes of reference, and such as do remain are, owing to the absence of an index, practically valueless.

As to Act III of 1872, this Act makes no provision for the marriages solemnized under it being reported to any central authority. The marriage-certificate books for which it provides are retained by the Registrar, who is not even required to index them. Their value as records of the marriages to which they refer is accordingly much diminished.

8. The Government of India have, therefore, availed themselves of the opportunity of the proposed legislation for the registration of births and deaths to remove these defects in the marriage registration law, by providing for general registry offices for keeping registers, not only of the births and deaths which may be registered under the proposed law, but also of marriages which may be registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

9. The present Bill extends (section 2) to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

10. As there seems to be no way of utilizing for the special purposes in view the compulsory system of registration of births and deaths which is prescribed by the local laws referred to in paragraph 3 above, or of separating the registration of the limited classes affected by the Bill from that of the general population which is required under those laws, it has been found necessary to save the laws providing for the registration of births and deaths within particular local areas at present in force or which may hereafter be passed; and this is done by section 4. The result of this section will, therefore, be that the persons to whom the provisions of the Bill relating to the registration of births and deaths are applicable will be bound, as heretofore, to satisfy the statistical requirements of such local Acts, and will be at liberty to re-register births and deaths under the Bill for evidential purposes.

11. Chapter II provides (section 5) for the establishment by the Local Governments of general registry offices of births, deaths and marriages, and the appointment of Registrars-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages. By section 6 indexes are to be kept at the general registry offices of all the certified copies of registers which may be sent to them under the Bill or under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. These indexes (section 7) are to be open to public inspection, and copies of the entries in the certified copies of the registers to which they relate are to be given to all persons applying for them; and such copies are (section 8) to be admissible in evidence. By section 9 the Registrar-General is given the superintendence of the Registrars of Births and Deaths.

12. Chapter III deals with the subject of registration of births and deaths. Section 10 defines the persons whose births and deaths are registrable as, in British India, the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force, and all persons professing the Christian religion, and in Native States all like persons who are British subjects. These provisions of the Bill will therefore, generally speaking, apply to East Indians, Jews, Armenians and Parsis as well as to Europeans and Native Christians. These are believed to be the only classes of persons in the country who are likely to avail themselves of the benefits of a law of this nature.

13. The chapter then provides for a registration establishment, empowering (sections 11 and 12) the Local Government in British India and the Governor-General in Council in Native States to appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, fit persons to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for definite local areas. It is proposed to appoint under the general powers given by these sections persons authorized or licensed to perform marriages under either Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and, in order to provide for the receipt of notices from persons who may prefer not to resort to the Marriage Registrars, other suitable persons, one

whom it is intended should be appointed for each local area for which a person who is also a marriage Registrar is appointed. It is to the latter class of Registrars that sections 13 and 14, which lay down certain provisions as to the office of such Registrars, and for the filling up of temporary vacancies in the office of such Registrars, are intended to apply. Section 15 provides for the supply of register books and the preservation of records.

14. The chapter next treats of the mode of registration. It imposes (section 16) a duty on every Registrar of Births and Deaths to make an entry in his register book of all births and deaths of which notice may be given to him within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorized to give him such notice. It then (sections 17 and 18) specifies the persons who shall be authorized to give notice of births and deaths respectively.

Section 19 provides that the entry of the birth or death is to be signed by the person giving notice, and declares that until it is so signed the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered. By section 20 every Registrar of Births and Deaths is required to give on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the same, and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, a certificate of having registered the birth or death.

Section 21 provides for the sending by every Registrar of Births and Deaths at prescribed intervals, to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, of certified copies of all entries in his register books. In the case of Registrars in British India the copies are to be sent to the Registrar-General within whose jurisdiction the local area for which the Registrar is appointed is situate, an exception being made in the case of Registrars who are clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland, who may send them to their ecclesiastical superiors to be forwarded by them to the Registrar-General. In the case of Registrars in Native States, the copies are to be sent to such one of the Registrars-General as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf. Section 22 provides for searches, and grant of copies of entries in register books which shall be admissible in evidence.

15. Sections 23 and 24 prescribe penalties of imprisonment which may extend to three years and fine for wilfully giving false information to a Registrar of Births and Deaths, and of fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, for Registrars of Births and Deaths omitting to enter births or deaths in the register or losing or injuring register books.

16. Lastly, section 25 prescribes the procedure by which errors in the form or substance of any entry in a register book of births and deaths may be corrected.

17. Chapter IV (sections 26 and 27) makes the amendments in Act III of 1872 and the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, which are necessary in order to make the provisions of these Acts fit in with the scheme of the Bill, under which certified copies of entries in the registers kept under these Acts are in future to be sent to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

18. Chapter V deals with the last of the three subjects referred to in the first paragraph of this Statement. As noted above, registers of births or baptisms and deaths or burials are at present kept in all parts of the country by ministers of religion. Registers of marriages were also similarly kept before the marriage registration law came into force. Registers of marriages were admitted in evidence owing to the irregular manner in which they have been compiled. At the same time, others are probably fit for admission as public registers. Under these circumstances, it seems advisable to follow the analogy of what was done in England (see 3 & 4 Vic., c. 92) and provide a procedure under which such of these registers as are worthy of recognition may be validated and certified copies of entries made in them declared admissible in evidence. This is accordingly done by Chapter V.

19. That chapter first (section 28) declares that any person having custody of any such records may, within one year from the date on which the Bill comes into force, send them to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which the person resides, or, if he resides in a Native State, to such one of those Registrars-General as the Governor-General in Council, by notification, directs. It then (section 29) provides for the appointment by the Governor-General in Council of Commissioners to examine the registers so sent to the Registrar-General, and prescribes (section 30) the duties of the Commissioners, which are to inquire into the state, custody and authenticity of every register submitted to them, and to prepare lists of all such registers or portions of registers as they find to be accurate and faithful, and to certify upon some part of every book or volume containing any such register or portion of a register as is referred to in any such list that it is one of the registers referred to in the list. Section 31 permits, on payment of a fee, searches to be made of the lists so prepared, and provides for the grant of certified copies of the entries in the registers which shall be admissible in evidence.

20. Finally, Chapter VI (sections 32 and 33) empowers the Governor-General in Council to make rules with regard to certain matters connected with the purposes of the Act, and prescribes the usual procedure for the making and publication of such rules.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 2nd January 1885.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 19th July 1888.

No. 1161.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct under section 1, sub-section (2), of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, No. VI of 1886, that that Act shall come into force on the first day of October 1888.

No. 1173.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules made under sections 26, 28, and 36 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, No. VI of 1886:—

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—
 - (1) "the Act" means the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act;
 - (2) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules;
 - (3) "Registrar-General" and "Registrar" mean, respectively, a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under the Act; and
 - (4) "sign," used with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, includes mark.

2. Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B respectively.

3. Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorized to give it.

4. Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be:

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority, for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence, and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General after that time.

5. An appeal against an order of a Registrar refusing to register a birth or death on any other ground than that referred to in proviso (a) to section 19 of the Act shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar, or direct him to register the birth or death.

6. Registers of births and deaths shall be kept in the forms set forth in Schedule C and Schedule D respectively.

7. When a birth or death has occurred during a journey, or when the person giving notice of a birth or death was compelled by duty, or urgent necessity, or unavoidable accident, to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area,

any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death, and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

8. The provisions of Rule 4, as to the time within which notice of a birth or death must be given, shall apply to every notice of a birth or death given under the circumstances described in the last foregoing rule.

9. In every case of a birth or death admitted to registration under Rule 7, the Registrar to whom the notice of the birth or death is given shall record in his register the reason why the notice was not given to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, and shall within one week from the date of the registration of the birth or death forward to the Registrar-General, and to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, a copy of the entry in the register relating to the birth or death.

Every Registrar shall paste into a book kept by him for the purpose all copies of entries received by him under this rule, and the book containing the copies shall be, at all reasonable times, open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

10. The Registrar for any local area including a port may register any birth or death which has occurred on the high seas on board any ship arriving at such port:

Provided that notice of the birth or death is given to such Registrar within sixty days after the arrival of the ship.

In the notice of such birth or death, and in the entry thereof in the register, there shall be specified, in lieu of the name of the place at which, the name of the ship on which the event occurred, and the name of the commander of the ship, and the approximate latitude and longitude of the ship's position at the time of the birth or death.

11. Every certificate of registration of a birth or death given by a Registrar under section 23 of the Act shall be in the form set forth in Schedule E.

12. At the foot of every copy of an entry given under section 9 or section 25 of the Act there shall be written a certificate, dated and subscribed by the Registrar-General or officer authorized under section 9, or by the Registrar, as the case may be, that the copy is a true copy of the entry.

13. Every Registrar shall keep, in the form set forth in Schedule F, a register of all certificates of registration and copies of entries given by him.

Every Registrar-General shall keep a register in a similar form of all copies given by him of entries in the certified copies of the registers sent to his office.

14. The copies of entries of births and deaths which Registrars are required by section 24 of the Act to send to the Registrar-General shall be certified in the form set forth in Schedule G, and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July, and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a register during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General.

15. The indexes which are required by section 7 of the Act to be made of the certified copies of registers of births, deaths, and marriages sent to the office of the Registrar-General shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule H, Schedule I, and Schedule J, respectively.

Every entry in an index shall be made alphabetically with reference to the initial letter of the name of the person indicated by the entry.

In the index of certified copies of entries of marriages, the names of both the husband and the wife must be indexed.

In the case of the person of European descent, the initial letter will be the first letter of the surname; and in the case of any other person, the first letter of his name, and not that of his rank, title, or class.

16. A Registrar may, of his own motion, correct, in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act, any error in form made in an entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths kept by him under the Act.

In every case in which an entry is corrected under this rule, intimation thereof shall (if practicable) be communicated, within one week from the date of the correction being made, to the person who gave the notice of the birth or death.

17. When an error in substance in any entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths is asserted to have been made, the Registrar may correct the error, in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act, on application made in writing, and signed in the presence of two witnesses attesting the signature, by any person authorized under section 20 or 21, as the case may be, to give notice of the birth or death to which the entry relates:

Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the application is well founded.

An appeal against an order of a Registrar under this rule refusing to correct an asserted error in an entry in a register shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar, or direct him to correct the error.

18. Without the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General, an application for the correction of an entry in a register of births or register of deaths shall not be entertained after the expiration of one year from the date on which the notice of the birth or death was given.

19. The sums specified in Schedule K shall be the fees payable under the sections of the Act there referred to:

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's regular forces, and all seamen, shall be exempted from the payment of any fees.

20. Every Registrar-General and Registrar shall keep a register, in the form set forth in Schedule L, of all fees realised under these rules, and shall forward the fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The Treasury Officer shall give the Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Notice of a Birth.

(Rule 2.)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (local area or class).
I, A.B. (name, description, and residence), being (here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on (date) at (place) I, A.B., or my wife, C.D., or C.D. (name and description), was delivered of a _____, and I request that the said birth may be registered.

Signature.

SCHEDULE B.

Notice of a Death.

(Rule 2.)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (local area or class).
I, A.B. (name, description, and residence), being (here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on (date) at (place) my (state relationship) C.D. (name and description), died of _____, and I request that the said death may be registered.

Signature.

SCHEDULE C.

Register of Births.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Name, if any.
5. Sex.
6. Name, race, religion, and occupation of father.
7. Name, race, and religion of mother.
8. Signature, description, and residence of mother, and person acknowledging himself to be father. [Column only to be used in the case referred to in section 19, proviso (b), and section 22, sub-section (3).]
9. Signature, description, and residence of mother, and person acknowledging himself to be father. [Column only to be used in the case referred to in section 19, proviso (b), and section 22, sub-section (3).]
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area birth occurred. (Column only to be used in the case of a birth registered under Rule 7.)
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE D.

Register of Deaths.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of death.
3. Place of death.
4. Name, sex, race, religion, and occupation of deceased.
5. Names, race, religion, and occupation of parents of deceased.
6. When deceased was a married woman or a widow, name, race, religion, and occupation of her husband or late husband.
7. Age of deceased.
8. Cause of death.
9. Signature, description, and residence of person giving notice.
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area death occurred. (Column only to be used in the case of a death registered under Rule 7.)
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE E.

Certificate of Registration of Birth or Death.

(Rule 11.)

Certified that I have this day registered the birth (or death) to which the entry in the Register of Births (or Deaths), of which a true copy is above written, relates.
Dated the _____ of _____

A.B.,
Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (local area or class).

SCHEDULE F.

Register of Certificates of Registration or Copies of Entries granted.

(Rule 13.)

1. Serial number.
2. Name and residence of person applying for certificate or copy.
3. Date of application.
4. Nature of certificate or copy granted.
5. Date of grant of certificate or copy.
6. Fee paid.
7. Initials of Registrar.
8. Remarks.

SCHEDULE G.

Certificate of truth of Copies of Entries sent to the Registrar-General.

(Rule 14.)

Certified that the above, which contain entries from No. _____ to No. _____ regarding _____, is a true copy of all the entries in the Register of Births (or Register of Deaths, as the case may be) kept by me for the three months ending the day of _____, 18 _____.

Dated the _____ of _____

Signature.

Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (local area or class).

SCHEDULE H.

Index of certified Copies of Registers of Births.

(Rule 15.)

- Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE I.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Deaths.

(Rule 15.)

- Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE J.

Index of certified Copies of Entries of Marriages.

(Rule 15.)

- Name of (husband) (wife).
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of entry.

SCHEDULE K.

Fees leviable under Sections 8, 23, and 25 of the Act.

(Rule 19.)

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) Under section 8 for inspection of indexes in the office of a Registrar-General—			
(a) For the first year	1	0	0
(b) For every additional year, for annas up to a maximum for one inspection of	5	0	0
(ii) Under section 8 for each copy of an entry in a certified copy of a register in the office of a Registrar-General	1	0	0
(iii) Under section 23 for a certificate of registration of birth or death	1	0	0
(iv) Under section 25 for search in a register of births or deaths—	1	0	0
(a) for the first year			
(b) for every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one search of	5	0	0
(v) Under section 25 for each copy of an entry given by a Registrar	1	0	0

SCHEDULE L.

Register of Fees

(Rule 20.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of receipt.
3. From whom received.
4. On what account received.
5. Section of Act under which chargeable.
6. Amount of fee.
7. Signature of Registrar-General or officer authorized under section 9 of the Act
Registrar, as the case may be).
8. Signature of Treasury official, and date of receipt in treasury.
9. Remarks.

A. P. MacDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India

Ootacamund, September 15, 1888.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of sections 6 and 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Right Honorable the Governor in Council hereby appoints—

- (i) The Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, to be the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages under this Act for the territories under the administration of the Government of Fort St. George.

XV of 1865.
III of 1872.
XV of 1872.

III of 1877.

- (ii) All Marriage Registrars, who perform the functions prescribed by the several Marriage Acts noted in the margin, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths under this Act for the classes mentioned in section 11 (1) thereof.
- (iii) All District Registrars under the Indian Registration Act * to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the local areas comprised within their several districts.

- (iv) The Central office of the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, to be "the General Registry Office" under section 6 (1) of the Act, for keeping such certified copies of Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages as may be forwarded to the Registrar-General in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Govt. of 1888 Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 15th September 1888,
Nos. 902—904.

SEPTEMBER.

**Births, Deaths and Marriages
Registration Act (VI of 1886).**

Passing orders relating to the introduction of
the — from 1st October next and addressing the
Government of India and the Chief Commissioner
of Coorg on the subject.