



CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM IN INDIA LEGAL PROVISIONS



OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
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NEW DELHI

CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM(CRS)-INDIA

- Universal
 - Compulsory
 - Continuous
 - Permanent
-
- **In India**
 - Birth, Death, Still Birth
 - Marriage, Separation, Divorce & Adoption - **Not Included**

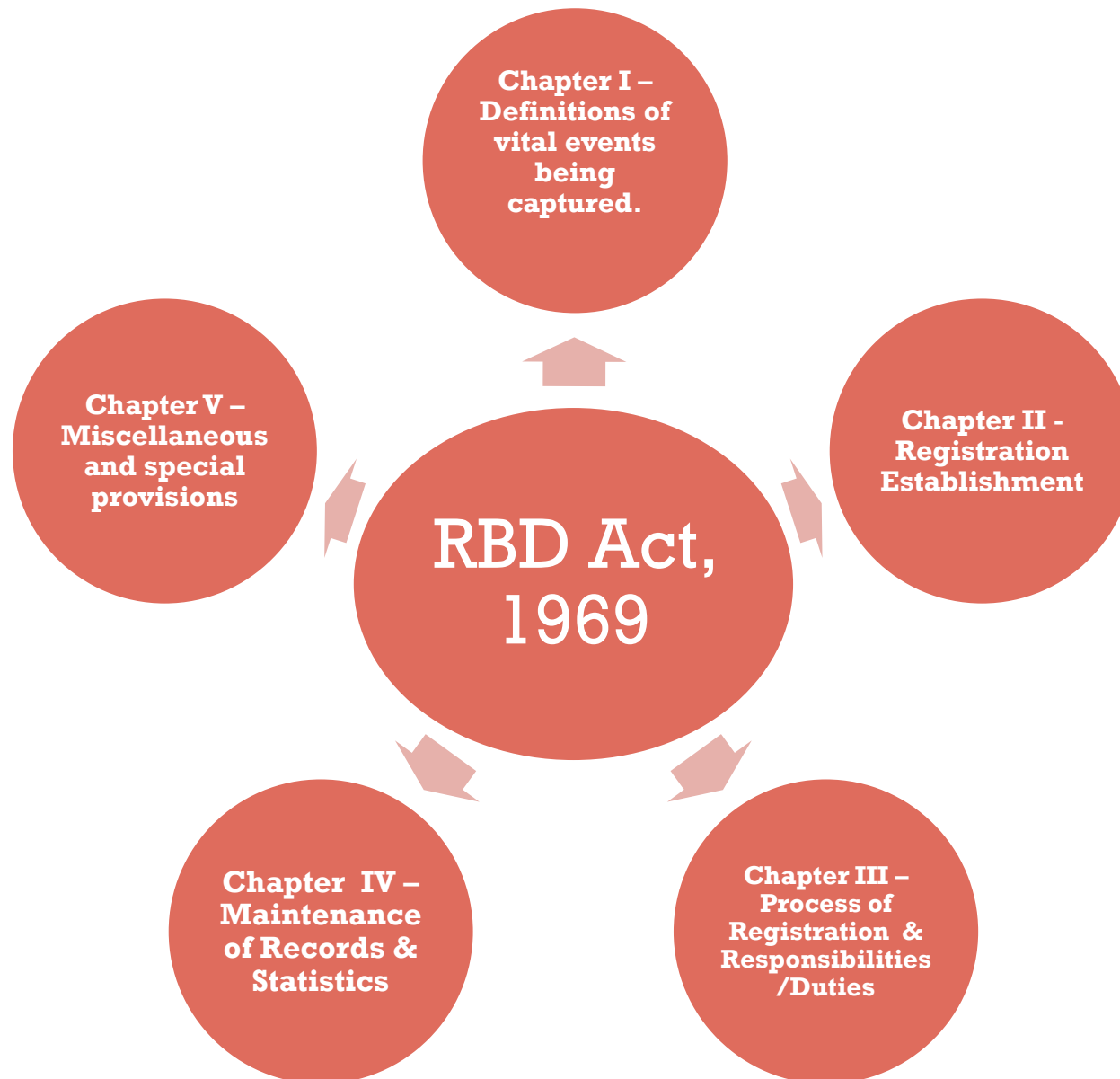
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act of 1886
 - Applicable to whole of British administered India
 - Provided **voluntary registration** of births, deaths and marriages
- After Independence & prior to central legislation in 1969
 - Registration work was carried out under a number of Acts, executive orders and bylaws prevailing in various States in India
 - All these times several Municipal Acts/Byelaws/Rules/Regulations had provisions for registration of births and deaths
 - These were being used mostly by the Europeans and the urban elite

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE (CONTD.)

- Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act 1969 - Continuous, Permanent and Systematic recording of births and deaths
- Enactment of this Act - an important landmark in the history of Registration system
- Effective from 1st April 1970 in most of the States
- Under the Concurrent list of the Constitution of India
- Administered by the Central Government, implemented by the State Governments

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS (RBD) ACT, 1969 - AN OVERVIEW



RBD ACT, 1969 (OVERVIEW CONTD.)

It consist of 5 chapters containing 32 sections.

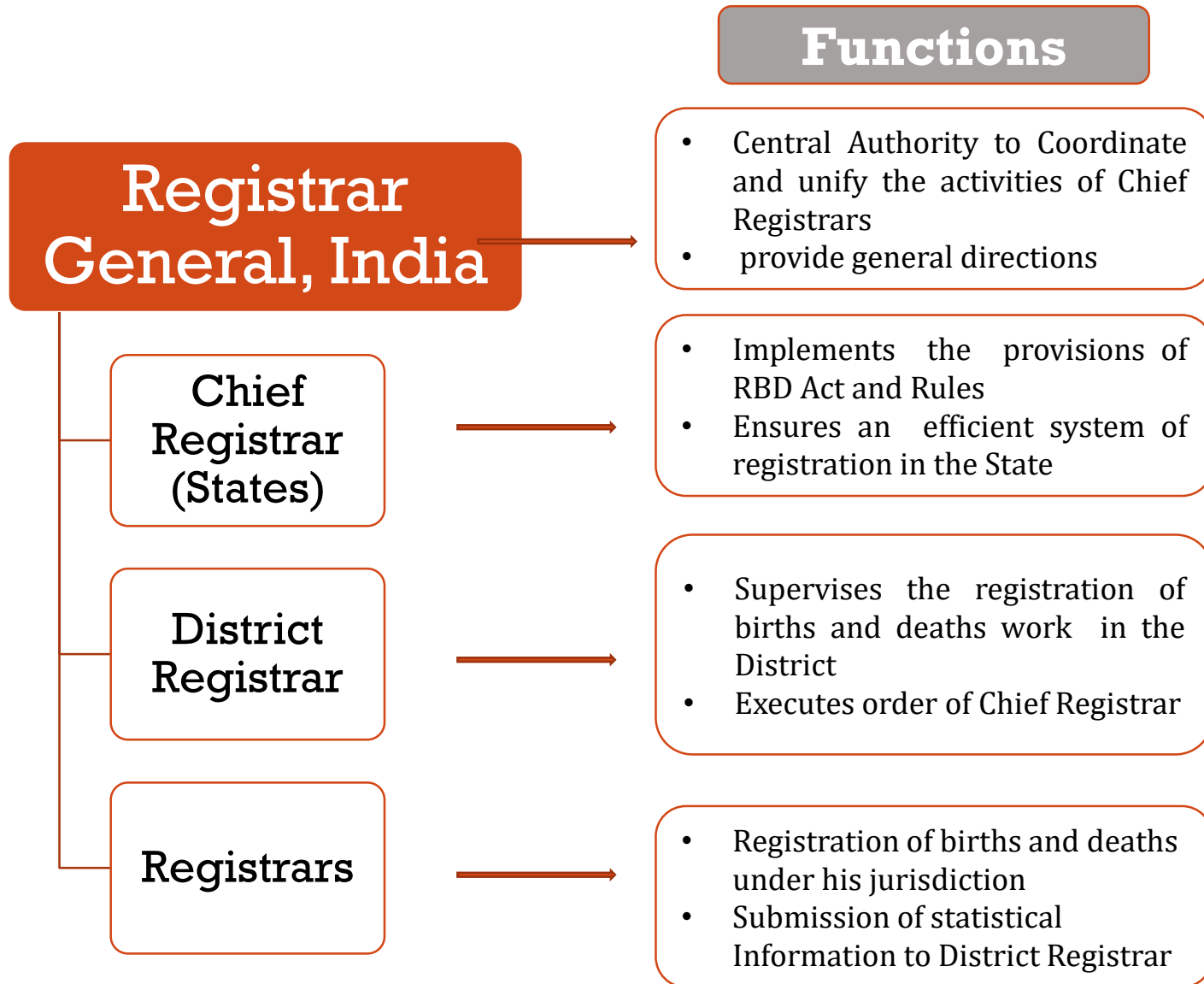
This covers broadly:

- Definitions and interpretation in respect of vital events being captured
- Administrative setup
- Registration Process
- Maintenance of Record & Statistics
- Miscellaneous and special provisions including:
 - Penalties
 - Provisions for registration of Birth and deaths of citizens outside India
 - Sanction of Prosecution
 - Delegation of Power

RULES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RBD ACT

- Central Government frames model RBD rules
- The first set of model rules was framed in 1970 and the same were implemented from 1st April 1970
- The model rules were revised in 1999 and implemented from 1st January 2000
- State Governments modify the model rules under the frame-work of the Act to suit their requirements with the approval of the Central Government

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP



SALIENT FEATURES OF THE RBD ACT, 1969

- Registration to be done at the place of occurrence of the event
- Provision for delayed registration(after 21 days of the event)
- Provision of birth registration - without the name of the child
- Name can be entered later but not after 15 years from the date of registration
- Provides legal documents – Birth /Death certificates
- Issuance of free certificate of birth/death in case the registration is done within 21 days
- Penalties for non-reporting/non-registration of the events
- Provision for correction or cancellation of entries

WAY FORWARD

- With the rapid development in IT sector there is a need to modify the RBD Act to absorb the technology
- To treat electronic register, digital birth/death certificate etc. as legal documents
- The Act may have synergy with Information and Technology Act 2000
- Provide linkages of vital records with National Population Register / Other data bases
- Ensure privacy and security of individual information

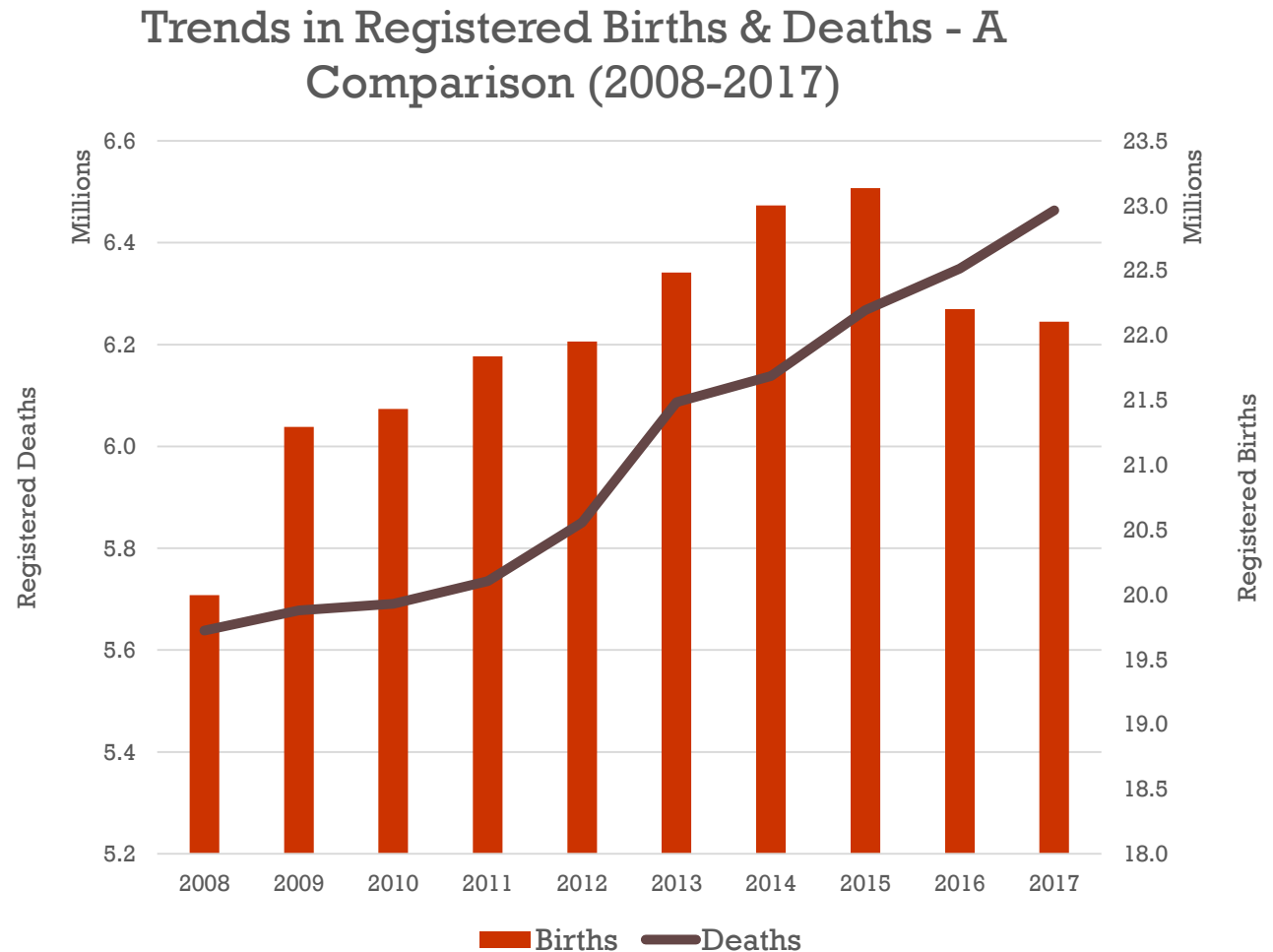
THANKS

STATUS OF REGISTRATION - INDIA

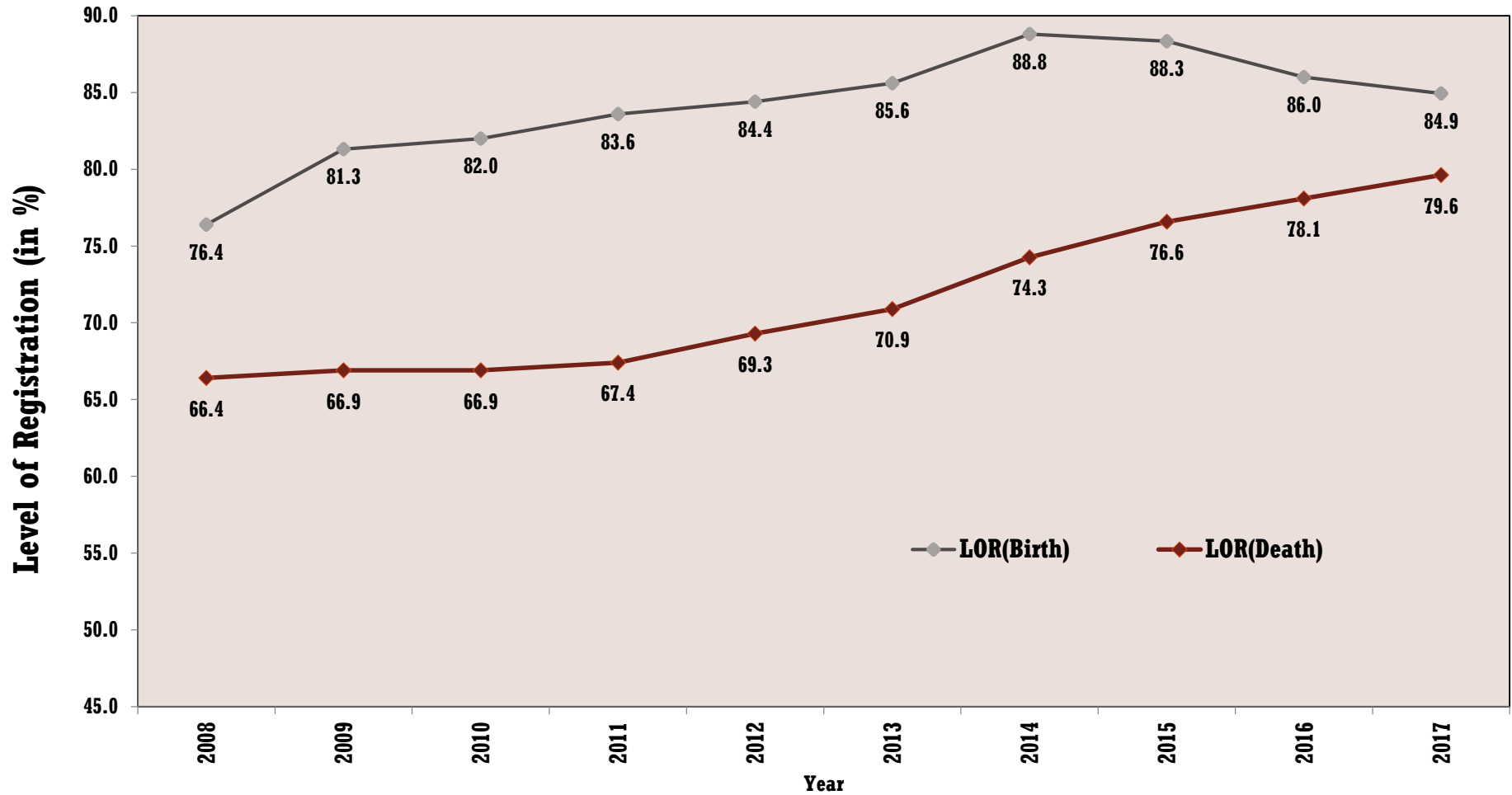
S.No.	Item	2017
i)	Estimated Mid- Year Population (in Millions)	1288.53
ii)	Estimated Live Births (in Millions)	26.03
iii)	Number of Registered Births(in Millions)	22.10
iv)	Level of Registration- Births	84.9%
v)	Estimated Deaths(in Millions)	8.12
vi)	Number of Registered Deaths(in Millions)	6.46
vii)	Level of Registration- Deaths	79.6%
viii)	Number of Registered Infant Deaths(in Millions)	0.17
ix)	Percentage of Infant Death to Total Deaths	2.6%

NUMBER OF REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL - 2008-2017

Year	Births	Deaths
2008	20.0	5.6
2009	21.3	5.7
2010	21.4	5.7
2011	21.8	5.7
2012	22.0	5.9
2013	22.5	6.1
2014	23.0	6.1
2015	23.1	6.3
2016	22.2	6.3
2017	22.1	6.5



LEVEL OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 2008-2017



LEVEL OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS OF STATES/UTS, 2017

Between 50-80% (8 States/Uts)	
Daman & Diu	57.9
Uttar Pradesh	61.5
Sikkim	66.2
Lakshadweep	66.9
A & N Islands	72.8
Bihar	73.7
Madhya Pradesh	74.6
Jammu & Kashmir	78.8

Between 80 - 99.9% (16 States/Uts)	
Goa	80.4
India	84.9
Uttarakhand	87.8
Odisha	88.2
Himachal Pradesh	89.4
Jharkhand	90.1
Tamil Nadu	91.2
D & N Haveli	91.4
West Bengal	91.7
Gujarat	91.9
Haryana	93.2
Rajasthan	94.4
Maharashtra	94.5
Punjab	95.1
Andhra Pradesh	96.5
Telangana	97.2
Kerala	98.7

12 State/UTs have achieved Cent Percent Level of Registration of Births namely
 Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry

LEVEL OF REGISTRATION OF DEATHS OF STATES/UTS, 2017

Below 50% (6 States)	
Nagaland	21.1
Manipur	29.7
Arunachal Pradesh	36.2
Uttar Pradesh	38.3
Bihar	42.7
Uttarakhand	46.9

Between 50-80% (8 States/UTs)	
Jammu & Kashmir	61.5
Jharkhand	61.9
Lakshadweep	65.9
Assam	65.9
Madhya Pradesh	68.7
Daman & Diu	69.3
Telangana	73.2
A & N Islands	73.9
India	79.6

Between 80 - 99.9% (8 States)	
Meghalaya	80.3
West Bengal	80.7
Himachal Pradesh	82.7
Chhattisgarh	88.8
Maharashtra	93.1
Andhra Pradesh	94.4
Rajasthan	95.3
Gujarat	98.2

14 State/UTs have achieved Cent Percent Level of Registration of Deaths namely Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Delhi and Puducherry