



OBJECTIVES AND USES OF CIVIL REGISTRATION

1.13 The CRS has a three-fold objective:

- i. Legal
- ii. Administrative, and
- iii. Statistical

These are detailed in the box.

Legal and Protective Uses for Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth registration records provide legal proof of place of birth and date of birth • Death registration record required for settlement of inheritance, insurance claims etc. • Have evidentiary value under Indian Evidence Act, 1872
Administrative Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A legal register of locality wise births and deaths • Main source of information on mortality, causes of death, to facilitate health planning, etc.
Statistical Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of demographic data for socio-economic planning, development of health systems and population control • Data on fertility and mortality is essential in understanding the trends in population growth and is used for population projections

Uses of birth certificate:

- For deriving benefits under social welfare schemes
- First right of the child
- To establish identity
- Conclusive proof of age
 - Care and protection of juveniles
 - Admission to school
 - Preparing driving license, passport, etc.
 - Proof for right to vote
- Entry into the National Population Register

(National Population Register is a flagship project of the Government of India and is aimed at creating a comprehensive identity database of all usual residents in the country. Updation of the Register would be through birth and death registration mechanism.)

Uses of death certificate:

- Settlement of inheritance and property rights
- Getting insurance claims
- Family pension

Table: Informants and Notifiers by place of occurrence of event

Place of occurrence	Informants*	Notifiers**
House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of the household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Midwife or any other medical or health attendant ANMs, ASHAs and Aanganwadi Workers Keeper or the owner of a place set apart for the disposal of dead bodies or any person required by a local authority to be present at such place
Institution Hospital, Health facility, Nursing home, etc. Jail Hotel, Dharamshala, Choultry, hostel, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical Officer-in-charge or any person authorized by the MO I / C Jailor-in-charge Person In-charge 	
Public place (For any new-born or dead body found deserted)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Headperson / Other corresponding Officer (in case of a Village) Officer in-charge of local police station (in other areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any other person whom the State Government may specify in this behalf by his / her 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
Events in Moving vehicle / Conveyance cart, Tonga, Rickshaw on land, Aircraft, Boat, Ship, Rail, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person in-charge of the moving vehicle 	
Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suprintendent (Supervisor of labourers) / Plantation Managers 	
<p>*Designated under Section 8 & 9 of the Act to report occurrence of birth, stillbirth and death together with certain of its characteristics in the prescribed reporting form to the concerned Registrar to facilitate registration of the event.</p> <p>**Designated under Sections 8 & 10 of the Act to notify to the concerned Registrar, birth, stillbirth or death event which she / he attended to or was present at or which occurred in the area under her / his jurisdiction after obtaining signature of the head of the household on the reporting form.</p>		

SALIENT FEATURES / PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

2.2 The salient features and provisions of the RBD Act, 1969 are as under:

- Registration of Births and Deaths is compulsory
- Births mean live birth and still birth
- Uniform law for reporting and registration of all births and deaths occurring within the country [Section 1 (2)]
- Prescribes functionaries at the Centre, State, District and Local levels and their roles and responsibilities for implementation of provisions of the Act [Sections 3, 4, 6 and 7]
- Birth and death events to be registered by the Registrar at the place of occurrence and within her / his jurisdiction [Section 7 (2)]

- Reporting of births and deaths within 21 days of occurrence of the event [Section 8, Rule 5 (3)]
- Spells out responsibility of certain persons / institutions to report occurrence of the event [Section 8 and 9]
- Allows issuance of an extract of prescribed particulars from the register of birth or death to the informant, free of charge [Section 12]
- Allows registration beyond the prescribed period of 21 days [Section 13]
- Allows registration of birth without name of child and for addition of name at a later date [Section 14; Maximum period prescribed in the Rules for subsequent addition of name is 15 years]
- Allows for correction or cancellation of entry in the birth and death register [Section 15]
- No extracts relating to any death, issued to any person, shall disclose the particulars regarding the Cause of Death as entered in the death register [Section 17]
- Special provisions as to registration of births and deaths of citizens outside India [Section 20]
- Provision for imposing penalties for non-reporting / non-registration and negligence [Section 23]
- Registers of births and deaths to be kept as permanent records [Section 30]

Online Civil Registration System Application to Monitor the Civil Registration Work

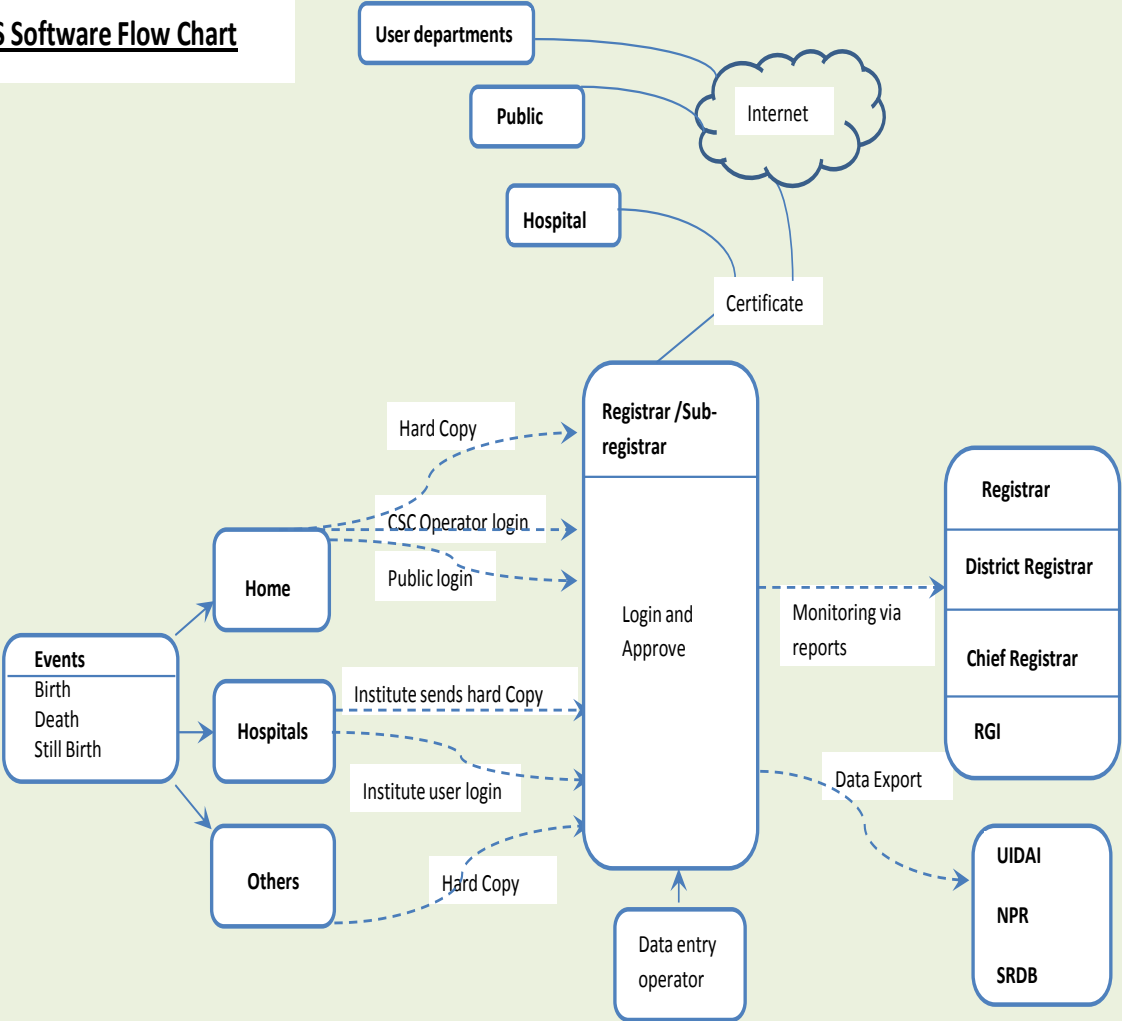


CRS SOFTWARE



Office of the Registrar General, India

CRS Software Flow Chart



Where to Log in

crsorgi.gov.in

Note: Himachal Pradesh had adopted CRS online application.