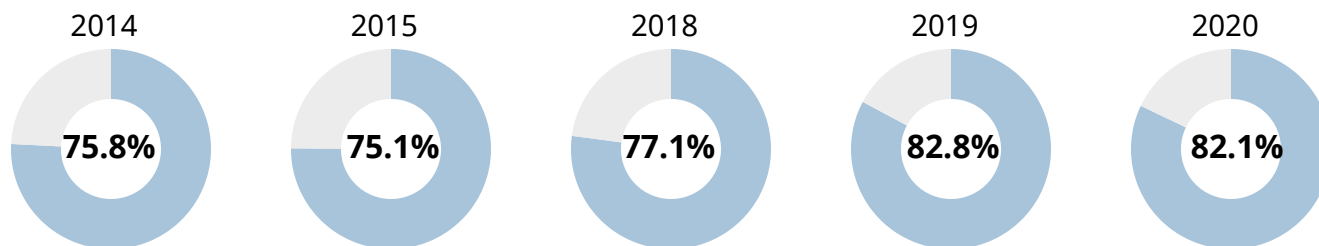
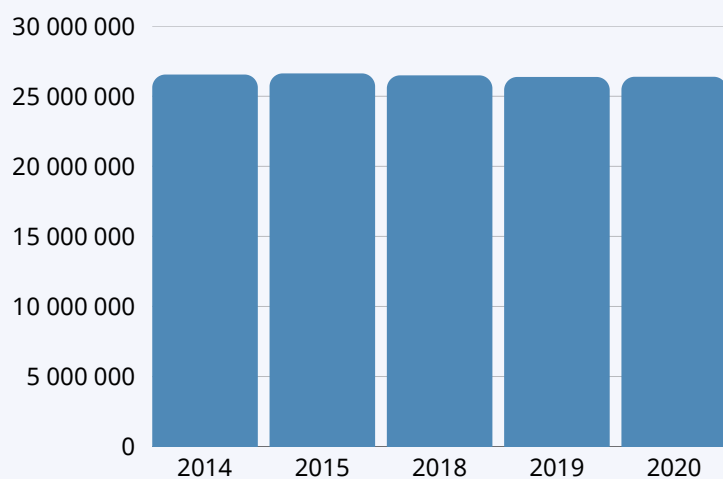


BIRTH REGISTRATION

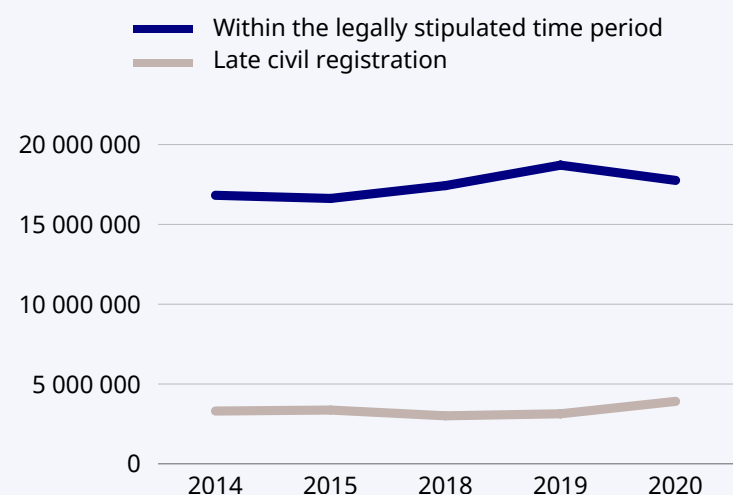
1A. Percentage of births in the territory and jurisdiction that are registered within one year of occurrence (Target 2024: 100%)



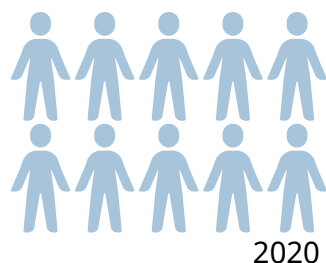
Total number of births in the territory and jurisdiction of the country or area



Number of births registered by the civil registration system



2A. Percentage of births registered accompanied with the issuance of an official birth certificate with minimum information within one year of occurrence (Target 2024: 100%)



100%

At present such information is not available.

However, as per the RBD Amendment Act, 2023, the Registrar is required to issue birth certificates within seven days of completing registration.

1B. Percentage of children under 5 years who have had their birth registered (Target 2024: 100%)



1C. Percentage of individuals who have had their birth registered (Target 2024: 75%)

No data reported

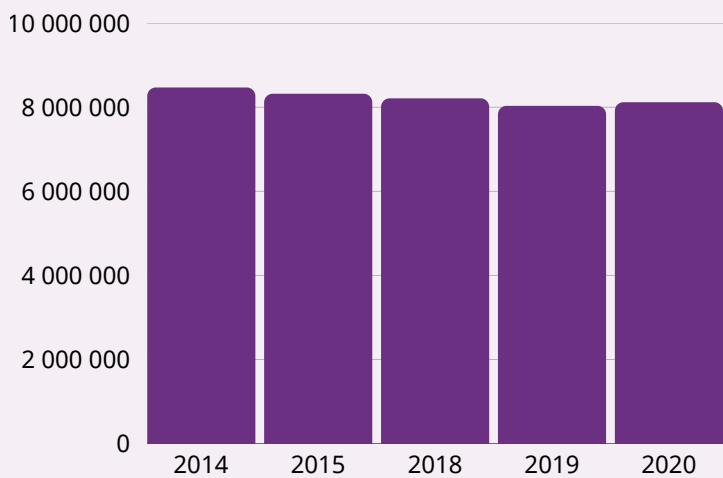
Source: National Family Health Survey-4 and Survey 5 report.

DEATH REGISTRATION

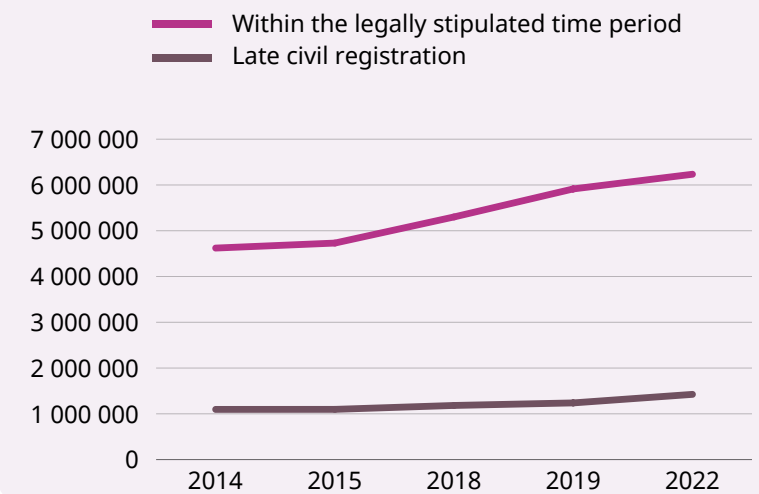
1D. Percentage of all deaths that are registered within one year of occurrence (**Target 2024: 100%**)



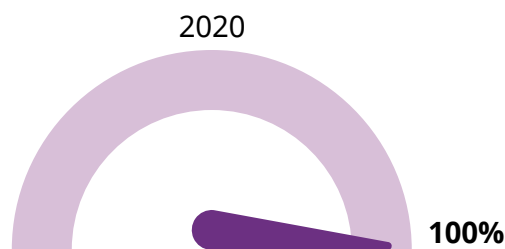
Number of deaths registered by the civil registration system



Number of deaths registered by the civil registration system

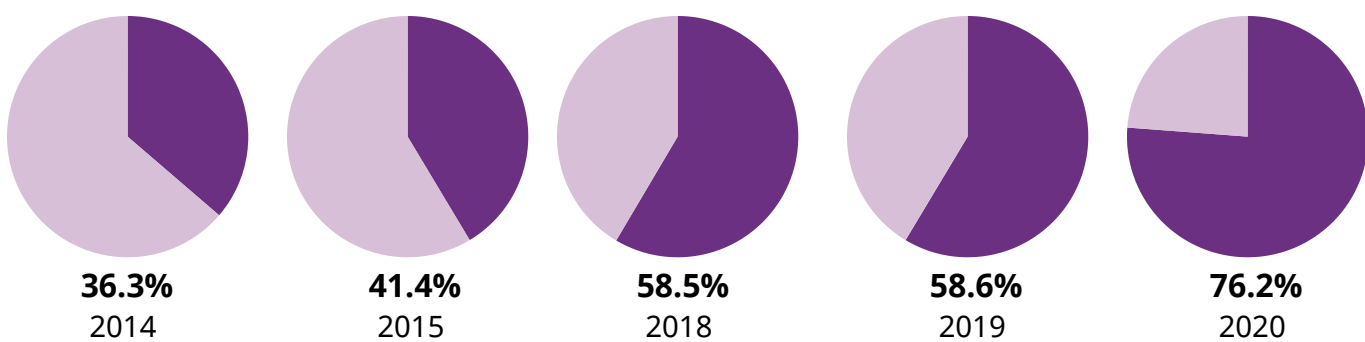


2B. Percentage of deaths registered accompanied with the issuance of an official death certificate with minimum information* within one year of occurrence (**Target 2024: 100%**)



*Minimum information includes the deceased's name, date of death, sex and age.

1E (adjusted). Percentage of all deaths occurring in health facilities or with the attention of a medical practitioner that have a medically certified cause of death recorded using the international form of the death certificate (**Target 2024: 60%**)



VITAL STATISTICS

● YES ● NO ● NOT REPORTED

Variable	Baseline (2015)	Mid-term (2019)	2025 review (2024)
Target 3A. Production of birth statistics			
Nationally representative statistics on births are produced from registration records or other valid administrative data sources (Target year: 2024)	●	●	●
Age of mother	●	●	●
Sex of child	●	●	●
Geographic area/administrative subdivision for place of birth (occurrence)	●	●	●
Geographic area/administrative subdivision for place of usual residence of the mother	●	●	●
Target 3B. Production of death statistics			
Nationally representative statistics on deaths are produced from registration records or other valid administrative data sources (Target year: 2024)	●	●	●
Age	●	●	●
Sex	●	●	●
Geographic area/administrative subdivision for place of death (occurrence)	●	●	●
Geographic area/administrative subdivision for place of usual residence of the deceased	●	●	●
Cause of death as defined by ICD	●	●	●
Target 3F. Dissemination of birth and death statistics			
Key summary tabulations of vital statistics on births and deaths using registration or other administrative records as the primary source, are made available in the public domain in electronic format annually, and within one calendar year (Target year: 2024)	●	●	●
Registration records are used as the primary source	●	●	●
Tabulations are produced annually	●	●	●
Tabulations are disseminated electronically	●	●	●
Tabulations are available within one calendar year	●	●	●
Target 3G. Dissemination of statistics on causes of death			
Key summary tabulations of vital statistics on causes of death using registration or other administrative records as the primary source, are made available in the public domain in electronic format annually, and within two calendar years (Target year: 2018)	●	●	●
Registration records are used as the primary source	●	●	●
Tabulations are produced annually	●	●	●
Tabulations are disseminated electronically	●	●	●
Tabulations are available within two calendar year	●	●	●
Target 3H. Reporting of birth and death statistics			
An accurate, complete and timely vital statistics report for the previous two years, using registration records or other routine administrative sources as the primary source, is made available in the public domain (Target year: 2024)	●	●	●
Registration records are used as the primary source	●	●	●
Information is available for the previous two years	●	●	●
Tabulations are available in the public domain	●	●	●

ACTION AREAS

(REGIONAL ACTION FRAMEWORK)

POLITICAL COMMITMENT

India shows strong political commitment to CRVS, explicitly incorporating it into the National Development Strategy through indicators outlined in the Registration of Births and Deaths Act (RBD Act), 1969, amended in 2023 to align with current priorities. The CRVS system's implementation is supported by sectoral and governmentwide budgets allocated at the state level, ensuring dedicated financial resources. Furthermore, civil registration is designated as an essential service, with the amended Act providing for the appointment of special sub-registrars during disasters or epidemics to maintain uninterrupted registration services. This comprehensive legislative and budgetary framework underscores India's ongoing commitment to strengthening and sustaining an effective CRVS system.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND GENERATING DEMAND

India has taken significant steps to enhance public engagement and generate demand for CRVS. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, amended in 2023, mandates inclusive registration, regardless of gender or background. The amendment also reviewed penalties to improve compliance, particularly among vulnerable populations. Health sector staff, including ASHA and anganwadi workers, play a key role in supporting registrations in rural areas, while both public and private hospitals are legally required to report vital events. Although nongovernmental groups are not directly involved, state and local authorities frequently organize awareness campaigns. A major provision of the 2023 amendment is the recognition of the birth certificate as a single official document for accessing services such as education, government employment, voter registration, passports and Aadhaar, creating a strong, practical incentive for timely registration.

COORDINATION

India has established strong coordination mechanisms to support its CRVS system. Civil registration data are regularly shared with the National Statistics Office and other government agencies, as permitted under Sections 3 and 4 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (amended in 2023), which provides a legal framework for data-sharing upon request. The civil registration database is also integrated with key administrative systems, including those of the health ministry, national ID authority and passport authority. Furthermore, India's national CRVS coordination mechanism includes representatives from civil society organizations and local communities, ensuring inclusive and participatory decision-making.

POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS

India's civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system is governed by the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, which underwent a comprehensive amendment in 2023 following a detailed legal review. The revised Act facilitates data sharing with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), enabling integration with the Aadhaar identity system. While a unique ID is not issued at the time of birth registration, records for individuals born on or after October 1, 2023, are shared with UIDAI through API based exchange to support Aadhaar generation.

Timely registration of births and deaths is free, and certificates are issued at no cost if registered within the stipulated period. Delayed registrations attract a fee, determined by individual states based on model guidelines. Registration requires proof of birth details and the parents' identity and address. The system also permits the registration of vital events for non-citizens, reinforcing India's commitment to an inclusive, interoperable, and legally sound CRVS framework.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

India has strengthened CRVS infrastructure to improve accessibility and efficiency. Registration information is available in 16 scheduled languages and centres are adapted for persons with disabilities. A national review of CRVS business processes was conducted in 2021, incorporating feedback from registrars, stakeholders and the public. Resulting improvements were implemented through advisories to states, including upgrades to the digital registration platform.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, PRACTICES AND INNOVATIONS

Standard operating procedures (SOPs) are outlined in a training manual available in 13 languages, and registration forms were updated in the 2024 Model Rules. Access has been expanded through a dedicated mobile app for registrars and an online platform for vital event registration (CRS portal). The system ensures data security with layered protections, cybersecurity measures and offsite back-ups. Civil registration operates continuously under the RBD Act, supported by a business continuity plan. Targeted state campaigns focus on registering hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

PRODUCTION, DISSEMINATION AND USE OF VITAL STATISTICS

India conducts regular training for state registration functionaries on producing, analysing and disseminating vital statistics. Since the coverage of CRS in India is still not saturated, the Sample Registration System (SRS) is used for generating vital statistics. SRS data are actively used to inform national policies aligning with the country's development strategy.