

## Statement for Ministerial Conference

Civil Registration System (CRS) is popularly known as **Birth and Death Registration System**. It provides individuals with the official recognition and documentation necessary to establish legal identity and civil status. The information collected through CRS provides useful and important statistics.

Registration of Births and Deaths in India is mandatory with the enactment of Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 and is done as per the place of occurrence of the event. India is a vast country consisting of 28 States and 8 Union Territories. As per the registration data from CRS for the year 2019, the level of registration at the national level is 92.7% for Birth and 92% for Death. 14 States have achieved cent per cent registration levels for births. In case of deaths, 19 States have achieved cent per cent registration level. **The trend line indicates that the level of registration of births that was 86.6% in 2014 has risen to 92.7% in 2019. In case of deaths registration, the progress has been from 72.5% to 92.0% for the same period.**

India is committed to achieve 100% registration target by 2024. In order to achieve this vision, the country has reduced the process time of civil registration and physical interface of different stakeholders by use of digital platform. More than three-fourth (3/4) of registration units in the country are working in digital mode. States and Medical institutions have been motivated to use the uniform software to bring in standardization in documentation, data archiving and issuance of certificate through rigorous follow up and consultations at all levels. However, with the aim of further streamlining the registration process, the present CRS portal is being revamped. In addition, the process of amending the RBD Act, 1969 has been initiated in order to accommodate the progressive changes in the society in the last 50 years since the enactment of the Act.

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