

## RESEARCH ARTICLE



Received: 02.02.2018

Accepted: 16.04.2018

Published: 06.06.2018

**Citation:** Biradar SI, Gadad A. (2018). Trend of registered births and deaths in Karnataka state. *Geographical Analysis*. 7(1): 29-32. <https://doi.org/10.53989/bu.ga.v7i1.6>

**Funding:** None

**Competing Interests:** None

**Copyright:** © 2018 Biradar & Gadad. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Published By Bangalore University, Bengaluru, Karnataka

**ISSN**

Print: 2319-5371

Electronic: XXXX-XXXX

## Trend of registered births and deaths in Karnataka state

S I Biradar<sup>1</sup>, Ashok Gadad<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Geography, Karnataka University, Dharwad, 580 003

<sup>2</sup> Department of social sciences, Vijayanagar P.U. College, Vidyanagar, Hubballi

### Abstract

*In almost all societies of different nations a birth certificate is basic legal document that gives identity to a child and automatically bestows a number of rights to avail the opportunities, facilities and benefits. Similarly, a death certificate ensures the right to inherit property and to claim any available benefit. It is a most important aspect that the registration of births and deaths is also vital for national planning. Without knowing the size and composition of the local population it is impossible for the concerned authorities to decide how much and what type of essential services to provide? And how to pinpoint the diseases or causes that cut-short the lives or premature mortality? Without such data the policy-makers lack reliable evidence to design policies. Thus, every society requires a solid system of births and deaths registration. In view of this vital requirement the researchers in this paper have made an attempt to examine the trend of registered births and deaths in Karnataka state of Indian union.*

**Keywords:** Registered births; registered deaths; still births

### Introduction

The Registration of Birth and Deaths Act 1969 (Central Act No. 18 of 1969) came into force in the state with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1970. The Karnataka Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 were framed and issued by Govt. of Karnataka vide Govt. Notification No. PD 172 PST (1)69 dtd. 15.12.1970, effective from 01.01.1971. These rules subsequently were amended in December 1999 as per the instructions and guidelines of Registrar General, India through the Gazette Notification No. PDS 208 SMC 99 dated 30.12.1999. Revamped system of registration of Births and Deaths is in force in Karnataka state since the 1<sup>st</sup> January of 2000 for this purpose the Govt. of Karnataka have appointed Director at

state level, Deputy Commissioner at district level, village Accountants for the rural areas and various officers/inspectors for the urban areas.

In Karnataka state the Registration of Births and Deaths and still Births is compulsory and free under the RBD Act, 1969 and rules framed there under. As per the RBD law, it is the mandatory duty of the household/family head present in the house to report the occurrence in the house of any live birth or still birth or death in various forms to the concerned local authorities within 21 days of its occurrence. After completion of the birth or death registration in prescribed forms, the certificate will be issued.

Among the determinants of population growth, the births and deaths in a

region influence the growth of population or natural increase to a greater extent. The Karnataka state has been experienced steady fluctuations in Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR). But one of the most difficult problems faced by the population geographers is the varied quality of population data available for different countries and regions of the world due to non-maintenance of genuine population records, registers, omissions, double entries, literacy or fiscal and political motives. However in recent years the UNO has been assisting many countries with the vital process of demographic data collection through the reports and studies of the UNO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. Now there are good sources of data such as census reports and various registers of population through which the process of collection, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing the demographic, economic and social data is being done.

Registered birth and death rates are one of the most essential aspect to understand the births and deaths of given area in making policy decisions for socio-economic development. The births and deaths in a region provides insight into the population growth, pressure, population-resource relationships, and planning for infrastructural facilities etc. In view of this the studies on births and deaths registration in Karnataka state appears to be significant and relevant.

## Study Area

The study region Karnataka state lies in the Southern part of India between 11°35' N to 18°30' N latitudes and between 74°5' East to 78°35' East longitudes. The total geographical area of the state is 191791 sq.km which accounts 5.83 percent of the total geographical area of India. In terms of area it is 8<sup>th</sup> largest state and in population 9<sup>th</sup> largest in the country. The state extends North-South about 750 km and East-West about 400 km. As per the 2011 census the total population of the state is 6.11 crore,

The Karnataka state has been divided into four revenue divisions (Bengaluru, Mysuru, Belagavi and Kalaburgi), 52 sub-divisions, 30 districts, 177 taluks, 747 hoblies (revenue circles) for administrative purpose. As per the 2011 census the state has 29340 villages, 220 statutory towns and 127 census towns.

## Objectives

The objectives of this study are: To examine the registered births trend in Karnataka state. To examine the registered deaths trend in Karnataka state. To analyse the CRS and SRS vital rates of births, still-births and deaths in Karnataka state.

## Data used and methods

The present study is purely based on the secondary source of information i.e., annual report on the registration of births and deaths act, 1969-2011. Vital statistics tables of Karnataka



Fig. 1. Location of Karnataka State

1971-2011. The data has been analysed with help of simple statistical charts, graphs and maps.

## Results and Discussions

### Trend of registered births and deaths in Karnataka state

In the year 1971 the registered live births were 469226 and the deaths were 176160 with the vital births and deaths rates of 16.00 and 6.00 respectively (per 1000 people). These figures slightly increased to 484616 births and 179593 deaths retaining the same birth and death vital rates of 16.1 and 6.0. During 1973 to 1979 there is a steady decline in the registration of births and deaths in Karnataka state with slight fluctuations in births range of 463130-455668 and death range of 193725-163296. Consequently, the vital rates of births and deaths have also been declined from 14.94 and 6.24 in 1973 to 12.82 and 4.59 respectively in 1979. From 1980 onwards till 2011 there is a continuous increasing trend in the registered births and deaths and their vital rates except for few years in between the 30 years period.

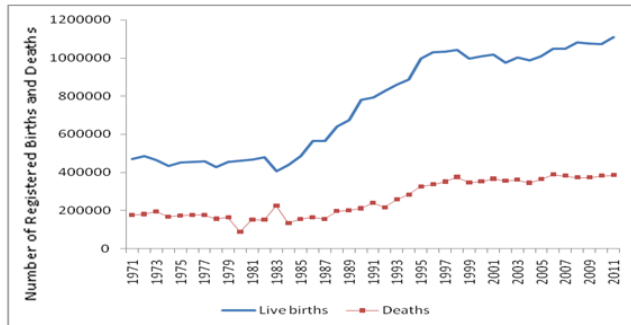


Fig. 2. Trend of registered births and deaths-1971-2011

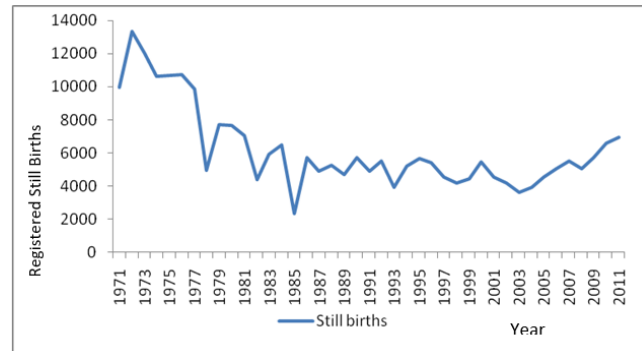


Fig. 3. Registered still births: Karnataka - 1971 - 2011

The maximum number of registered births is found in the year 2011 i.e., 1108562 births and the maximum registered deaths is found in 2006 i.e., 387604 deaths.

A still birth is the death or loss of the baby before or during delivery. Both miscarriage and still birth describe pregnancy loss. The registered still birth in the state in the year 1972 were 13312. It is observable that the number of still births have been continuously decreased during the period from 1972 to 2011 with moderate level fluctuations. The general decrease in the number of still births may be the result of improved medical care facilities.

The percentage of births and deaths registered through Civil Registration System rates to sample registration system rates shows a continuous increase in the percentage registration of both births and deaths. In the year 1971 this rate was 50.5 (for births) and 40.60 for deaths which has been continuously increased and crossed 90% in the year 1998. In the year 2011 the percentage of registered births was maximum and to the extent of 99.47 percent. Similarly, the percentage of registered deaths was maximum (98.87%) in the year 2006. The overall increasing trend in the registration of births and deaths shows the increasing awareness among the people about the importance of births and deaths registration.

## Conclusion

The registration of births and deaths is an important component of demographic studies and geographers are more interested in studying the demographic process and their consequences in an environmental context. When the data pertaining to the registered births and deaths in Karnataka state, it has revealed that the registration of births, and deaths has been continuously increased with slight fluctuations during the period from 1971 to 2011. It is a very good development that the both rates have shown the figures nearing 100 percent. During the same period the rate of still births has also been comedown. This trend shows more and more improvements in the accuracy and reliability levels in recording the demographic data.

## References

- 1) Chandna R, Sidhu M. Population Geography. New Delhi. Kalyani Publications. 1980.
- 2) Census Report from 1971-2011. .
- 3) Handbook of Karnataka State: Govt. of Karnataka. 2015.
- 4) Kanbargi R. Fertility Differentials in Karnataka: A Census Analysis. *Journal of Family Welfare*. 1979;25(4):40-49.
- 5) Report on Births and Deaths Registration: Govt. of Karnataka Publ. Bengaluru. 2011.
- 6) *Census Report from*. 1971.

**Table 1.** Vital events of registered births and deaths from 1971 to 2011

Year	Number of vital events registered			Vital rates		Percentage of CRS rates to SRS rates	
	Live births	Still births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1971	469226	9966	176160	16.00	6.00	50.50	40.60
1972	484616	13312	179593	16.10	6.00	51.10	47.20
1973	463130	11970	193725	14.94	6.24	51.70	50.30
1974	435353	10612	166102	13.74	5.24	49.10	48.10
1975	453444	10689	171857	13.97	5.29	50.40	48.10
1976	454851	10713	176061	13.68	5.30	46.40	45.30
1977	459473	9828	175824	12.92	5.17	48.20	46.20
1978	427336	4991	155489	12.22	4.44	42.00	37.30
1979	455668	7714	163296	12.82	4.59	44.70	45.00
1980	460295	7673	87556	12.68	2.41	45.90	25.10
1981	466387	7036	150526	12.56	4.06	44.40	44.60
1982	480337	4420	150008	12.66	3.96	45.40	43.00
1983	406812	5921	224115	10.51	3.21	36.10	34.50
1984	439892	6472	132568	11.14	3.35	36.80	35.00
1985	484334	2373	154186	12.03	3.83	40.60	43.50
1986	564500	5739	162700	13.65	3.93	47.40	45.20
1987	564015	4897	154018	13.40	3.66	46.40	42.10
1988	641846	5276	195787	14.98	4.57	52.20	51.90
1989	673287	4734	199766	17.68	5.09	63.10	57.80
1990	780496	5736	209873	17.61	4.73	62.90	58.40
1991	792291	4938	240206	17.65	5.35	65.60	59.40
1992	827188	5551	215666	18.00	4.69	68.50	55.20
1993	860471	3949	257133	18.34	5.48	71.90	68.50
1994	886320	5236	282180	21.60	6.90	86.70	83.10
1995	996077	5656	325279	20.34	6.64	84.40	87.40
1996	1028112	5415	336535	20.54	6.61	89.34	86.92
1997	1031329	4545	350264	20.17	6.85	88.86	90.14
1998	1042256	4213	374400	20.00	7.16	90.67	90.71
1999	997649	4473	346451	18.68	6.48	83.78	84.26
2000	1009716	5472	351736	20.04	6.98	91.07	89.48
2001	1017224	4557	365181	19.51	7.00	87.88	92.15
2002	973653	4187	355662	18.85	6.89	85.29	95.69
2003	1001749	3628	359661	19.31	6.93	88.58	96.25
2004	988520	3943	343644	18.82	6.54	90.05	94.78
2005	1007868	4538	364415	18.51	6.69	89.85	94.23
2006	1046531	5091	387604	18.95	7.02	94.28	98.87
2007	1046424	5526	381890	18.95	6.92	95.23	94.79
2008	1082450	5069	372062	19.30	6.63	97.47	89.79
2009	1076383	5729	373290	19.05	6.61	97.69	91.81
2010	1071518	6587	381743	18.29	6.51	95.26	91.69
2011	1108562	6940	384745	18.72	6.50	99.47	91.55