



Registration of Births and Deaths in Mizoram

Dr.Lalchhuanmawia, Associate Professor

Govt. T. Romana College

Abstract :

The registration of births and deaths Act, 1969 and the Mizoram registration of births and deaths Rules 1978 framed under the act came into force in the state with effect from 1.7.1985. The whole of the state of Mizoram is covered by 843 registrations of births and deaths whose jurisdictions are specially defined. These Registrars of births and deaths submit monthly returns directly to the office of the Additional Chief Registrars of births and deaths. Statistics on the number of births and deaths and medical cause of death are imperative for decision-making in health. The inadequacy of the CRS (Civil Registration System) to record births, deaths and the causes of death in the country leaving the countries powerless to track and protect the well-being of their populations. The average over all birth rate of Mizoram during these ten years (2010-2019) was 20.86 and the average overall birth rate of the state during the first five years (2010-2014) were calculated at 22.3 while the last five years birth rate were calculated at 19.4 which was 13 percent declined from the first five years birth rate. While the average combines death rate of Mizoram was measured at 5.3 per thousand and at the same time all India death rate was calculated at 6.66 per thousand during the same periods

Keywords: Civil registration system, Birth rate, Death rate, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Additional Chief Registrar of births and deaths.

Registration of births and deaths act (RBD act) was enacted in India in 1969 to promote compulsory RBDs. India implemented registration of sample of births and deaths as part of the sample registration system in 1970, which is the main source of vital statistics including cause of death for India. The vital statistics of India based on Civil Registration System was utilized for providing information on the completeness of births and death registration for each state for a given year. The administrative reporting system of a birth and death event in India starts at the local level; the consolidated registrations from the local level are transmitted to the Chief Registrar of a state from where an annual consolidation of these data is sent to the office of the Registrar

General and Census Commissioner of India (RGI), Government of India. Based on this state-level annual consolidation, RGI office produces the civil registration system reports annually for each state.

Registration of births and deaths is compulsory and mandatory in India as per the provision of Registration of births and deaths acts 1969 to register every birth, stillbirth and death with the concerned state and union territory within 21 days of its occurrence. The registration of births was taken up by Registrar General at the central and the Chief Registrars in the states.

The registration of births and deaths Act, 1969 and the Mizoram registration of births and deaths Rules 1978 framed under the act came into force in the state with effect from 1.7.1985. The whole of the state of Mizoram is covered by 843 registrations of births and deaths whose jurisdictions are specially defined. These Registrars of births and deaths submit monthly returns directly to the office of the Additional Chief Registrars of births and deaths.

As per the registration of births and deaths act 1969, with the corresponding state rules, events of births and death reported after 30 days but within one year occurrence are registered with prior permission from the Additional Chief Register of births and deaths on payments of late fee of Rs.100 (rupees hundred) only. Events reported after one year of occurrence are registered only prior written permission from Judicial Magistrate 1st Class and on payment of late fee of Rs.1000 (one thousand) only. Events reported after 21 days but within 30 days from the date of occurrence are registered by the registrars on their respective permission with late fee of rupees 10 (rupees ten) only. The collected fees are deposited into government revenue under relevant head of account.

Statistics on the number of births and deaths and medical cause of death are imperative for decision-making in health. The inadequacy of the CRS (Civil Registration System) to record births, deaths and the causes of death in the country leaving the countries powerless to track and protect the well-being of their populations.

In Mizoram, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the RBD Act. The Secretary, Planning & Programme Implementation Department is the Chief Registrar of births and deaths and the Director of Economics & Statistics is the Additional Chief Registrar acts as the functional head of the civil registration system. The whole of the state of Mizoram is covered by 843 registrars of births and deaths whose jurisdiction are specifically defined.

Birth rate is a crude measure of fertility of a population and is a crucial determinant of population growth. The crude birth rate is the number of live births occurring among the population of a country during a given year per 1000 population estimated at mid-year population. On the other hand, death rate or mortality rate is a measure of the frequency of occurrence of death during a certain period of time usually one year. Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year per 1000 population estimated at the mid year of a country. Subtracting the crude date rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

The birth rate at all India level has declined drastically over the last four decades from 36.9 in 1971 to 20 in 2018. The birth rate different in rural and urban areas also narrowed over these years. However, birth rate in rural areas is still higher than urban areas during these years.

The growth rate of population is associated with birth rate and death rate of the country. The birth rate and death rate are calculated in per thousand, the births rate and death rate of Mizoram for ten years (2010-2019) was highlighted below and it was found that the birth rate recorded in 2010 was 22 per thousand and the death rate recorded in the same time was 5.03 per thousand. The actual growth rate of population during this year was estimated at 18 per thousand

Birth rate = (Number of births / Total population) x 1000

Death rate = (Number of deaths / total population) x 1000

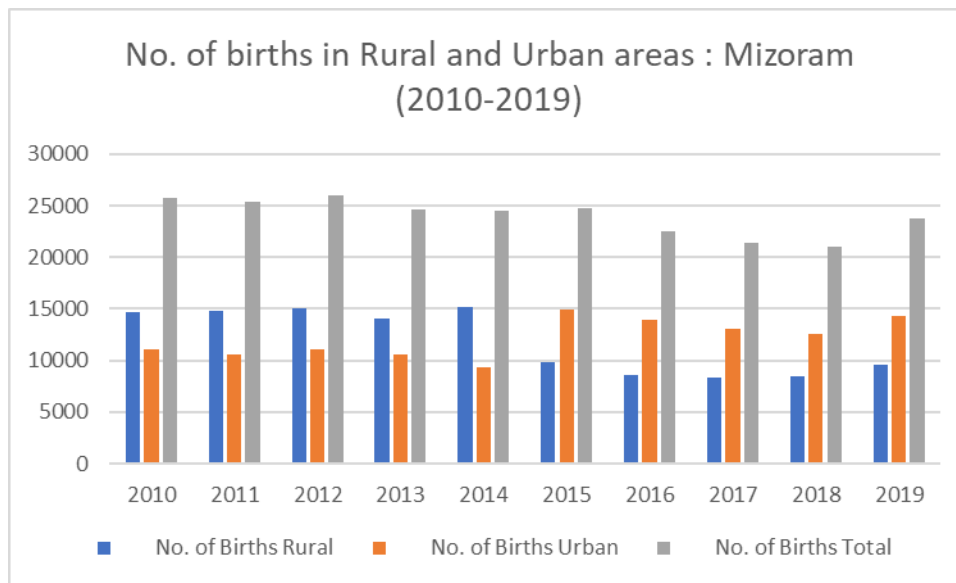
Table -1: Numbers of births and birth rate of Mizoram for the last ten years (2010 - 2019)

Year	No. of Births			Birth rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Combine
2010	14,684	11,068	25,752	27	18	22
2011	14,801	10,624	25,425	27.98	18.9	23.3
2012	14,996	11,046	26,042	28.54	19.32	23.73
2013	14,044	10,540	24,584	19.67	24.92	22.41
2014	15,225	9,291	24,516	33.08	17.3	20.12
2015	9,879	14,907	24,786	19.06	25.83	22.59
2016	8,604	13,893	22,497	16.37	24.29	20.5
2017	8,396	13,035	21,431	15.97	22.79	19.53
2018	8,444	12,540	20,984	13.82	18.44	16.33
2019	9,555	14,258	23, 813	15.32	20.49	18.05

Source: Annual Report of Registration of Births & Deaths, Mizoram (2017-2020)

The number of births recorded in Mizoram in 2010 was 25,752 consisting of 14,684 from rural area which was 57.02 percent of the total births recorded and 11068 from urban area which was 42.98 percent of the total births recorded in this year. Again, the number of deaths recorded in 2010 was 1931 for rural area and 3434 for urban area which were 36 percent for rural and 64 percent for urban area respectively. The birth rate was high however death rate was low in rural areas; however, the opposite situation prevails in urban areas where the birth rate was low and death rate was high.

Figure 1 : Number of births in rural and urban areas in Mizoram (2010-2019)

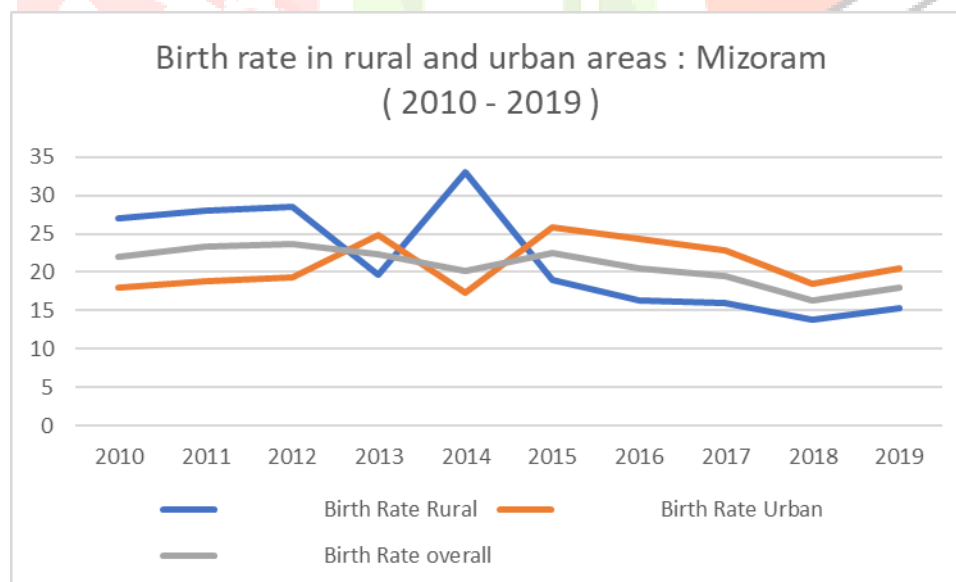


Source : Annual Report of Registration of Births & Deaths, Mizoram (2017-2020)

The number of births recorded decreased to 25,425 in 2011, comprises of 14,801 in rural and 10,624 in urban areas. Of these total numbers of births which take places in the state, 58.2 percent were born in rural areas and 41.8 percent were born in urban areas. During this year the number of populations in the state is 525,435 in rural and 571,771 in urban areas respectively. In 2012 the number of births recorded increased to 26,042, of which 57.6 percent were from rural areas and the rest 42.4 percent were from urban areas. In 2013, the number of births recorded was 24,584, which was 5.6 percent less from the previous year births recorded. The number of births recorded was further decreased to 24,516 in 2014. Out of this number, 15,225 were borne in rural areas which were 62.1 of total births and only 37.9 percent babies were borne in urban areas during this year. From 2015, there was a turning point in places of births as number of births in urban areas surpasses number of births in rural areas. The number of births recorded further decreased to 22,497 in 2016 which was 9.2 percent less from the previous year. Of these 8604 were from rural areas which is 38.2 percent and 13,893 were from urban areas which is 61.8 percent of total births. In 2017 the number of births recorded was down again from the previous year. 39.2 percent new borne baby was from rural areas and 60.8 percent were from urban areas out of the total births recorded of 21,431 in this year. The number of births recorded was least in 2018 during these 10 years and it was 20,984 out of which 40.2 percent were borne in rural areas and 59.8 percent were born in urban areas. Populations of the state in this year were 645,889 in rural and 684,395 in urban areas respectively. In 2019 the number of births recorded moves up to 23813, which was 13.5 percent more from the previous year. It was a remarkable and sign of good turning point for the growth of population in the state. Out of these total births 59.9 percent were borne in urban areas.

The birth rate of Mizoram state in 2010 was recorded at 22 per thousand comprises of at 18 in urban and at 27 in rural areas. The birth rate in rural areas is much higher than the birth rate of the whole of the state and birth rate in urban areas is lower than the average rate of the state. In 2011 the birth rate of the state moves up to 23.3. Both urban and rural areas have the higher birth rate during this year and it was 27.98 in rural and 18.9 in rural areas respectively. The birth rate further increased to 23.73 in 2012, but started declining after that year. In 2013 the birth rate in rural areas declined at a very high rate and it stood at 19.67 which were 31.1 percent less from the previous year. However, the birth rate in the urban areas moves up to 24.92 which was 28.9 percent more than the previous year. The overall birth rate of the state in 2014 further decreased to 20.12. Surprisingly, birth rate in rural areas was moves up at the high rate after it was decreased in the previous year. Birth rate in rural areas was 33.08 and urban areas were 17.3 during this year. In 2015 the overall birth rate of the state stood at 22.59 which were higher than previous year, birth rate in rural areas declined to 19.06, at the same time birth rate in the urban areas moves up to 25.83. The birth rate declined to 20.5 in 2016 and then further down to 19.53 in 2017. In this year the birth rate in rural areas were recorded at 15.97 only and urban areas was at 22.79. The birth rate of the state in rural areas was begun to decline from 2013, except in 2014 it was less than urban birth rate till 2019. The overall birth rate declined to 16.33 in 2018 which was 16.4 percent less from the previous year. In 2019 an overall birth rate was recorded at 18.05 which were composing of 15.32 in rural and 20.49 in urban areas. The average over all birth rate of the state during these ten years was 20.86. The average overall birth rate of the state during the first five years (2010-2014) were calculated at 22.3 while the last five years birth rate were calculated at 19.4 which was 13 percent declined from the first five years birth rate.

Figure 2: Births rate in rural and urban areas in Mizoram (2010-2019)



Source : Annual Report of Registration of Births & Deaths, Mizoram (2017-2020)

The trend of the birth rate shows that it was gradually declined during these years; it may be due to successful awareness of birth control in the state. This indicates that the number of new borne baby in the state was gradually decreased during these ten years. The average birth rate of the state in the rural areas was 21.6 during these ten years and it was 21.03 in urban areas during the same years. The average birth rate in the rural areas during the first five year (2010-2014) was calculated at 27.3 and during the last five years was calculated at 16.1. On observing the two average birth rate of rural areas it can be seen that the average birth rate of the last five years were 41.03 percent less from the first five-year average birth rate. The average birth rate in urban areas during the first five years was calculated at 19.7 and during the last five years was calculated at 22.4. The average birth rate in urban areas was escalated at 13.7 percent from the first five years to the last five years. The birth rate in the rural areas was higher than birth rate in urban areas however, the number of new borne baby in the urban areas were more than rural areas in Mizoram during the last ten years.

Number of deaths and death rate:

The death rate of India has witnessed a significant decline over the last decade from 14.9 in 1971 to 6.2 in 2018. The decline has been more in rural areas as compare to urban areas. In 2018 the death rate for India was 5.1 in urban areas and 6.7 in rural areas respectively. During the last decade the death rate of a country has declined from 7.3 to 6.2.

The number of deaths recorded in Mizoram in 2010 was 5,365 of which 36 percent were recorded in rural areas and 64 percent were from urban areas. In 2011, the death toll rises to 5484 and the number of deaths recorded in rural areas increased by 830 which was 42.9 percent increased from the previous year. However, urban areas have negative growth during this period by 20.7 percent. The number of deaths recorded increased in both rural and urban areas in 2012 and it was 18.6 percent more than the previous year. In 2013 the number of deaths recorded was highest in rural areas during these ten years and it was 29.3 percent more from the previous year, at the same time urban areas have a remarkable negative growth of 41.4 percent less from the previous year. The number of deaths in urban areas was gradually increased after that year and it was 66.9 percent of the total death recorded is from urban areas in 2015 and it was 67.4 percent in 2016. At the same time, the number of deaths recorded in rural areas declined, it was 35.1 percent less than the previous year in 2015 and only 33.1 percent of the total death toll recorded in 2017 was from rural areas. In 2019 the number of deaths recorded in urban areas was 4,343 which were 65.7 percent of the total deaths in the state. During these ten years, the number of deaths recorded in Mizoram was 61,106, out of which 42.8 percent were in rural areas and 57.2 percent death was in urban areas.

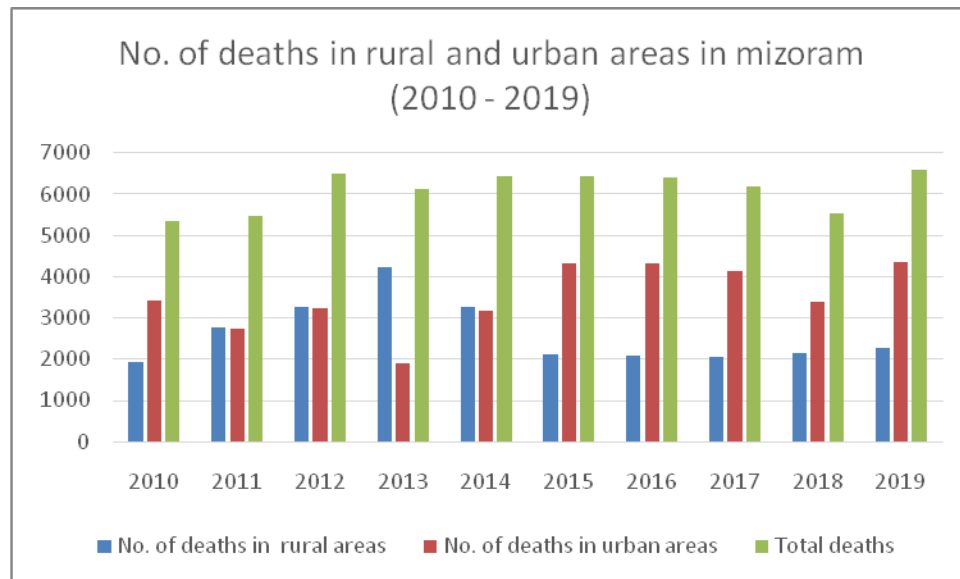
Table -2: Numbers of deaths and death rate of Mizoram for the last ten years (2010 - 2019)

Year	No. of Deaths			Death rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Combine
2010	1,931	3,434	5,365	5	4	4
2011	2,761	2,723	5,484	5.22	4.85	5.03
2012	3,275	3,228	6,503	6.23	5.64	5.93
2013	4,235	1,891	6,126	4.25	6.8	5.58
2014	3,282	3,162	6,444	6.25	5.53	5.87
2015	2,130	4,310	6,440	4.03	7.55	5.86
2016	2,088	4,334	6,422	3.97	7.57	5.86
2017	2,051	4,140	6,191	3.9	7.24	5.64
2018	2,148	3,377	5,525	3.52	4.97	4.29
2019	2,263	4,343	6,606	3.63	6.24	5.01

Source: Annual Report of Registration of Births & Deaths, Mizoram (2017-2020)

In 2017 the total numbers of deaths in Mizoram were 6191 out of which 4020 were male which was 64.9 percent of total deaths in the state and the remaining 2171 were female. In 2018 the number of deaths decreased to 5,525 which were 10.8 percent less from the previous year. This is due to decline in the number of male deaths during this year. The numbers of male death were down to 3502 which was 12.9 percent less than the previous year. However, only 36.6 percent of total deaths recorded in this year were female. In 2019 the number of male deaths rises up to 4052 which was 61.3 percent of the total deaths and that push up the number of deaths in this year.

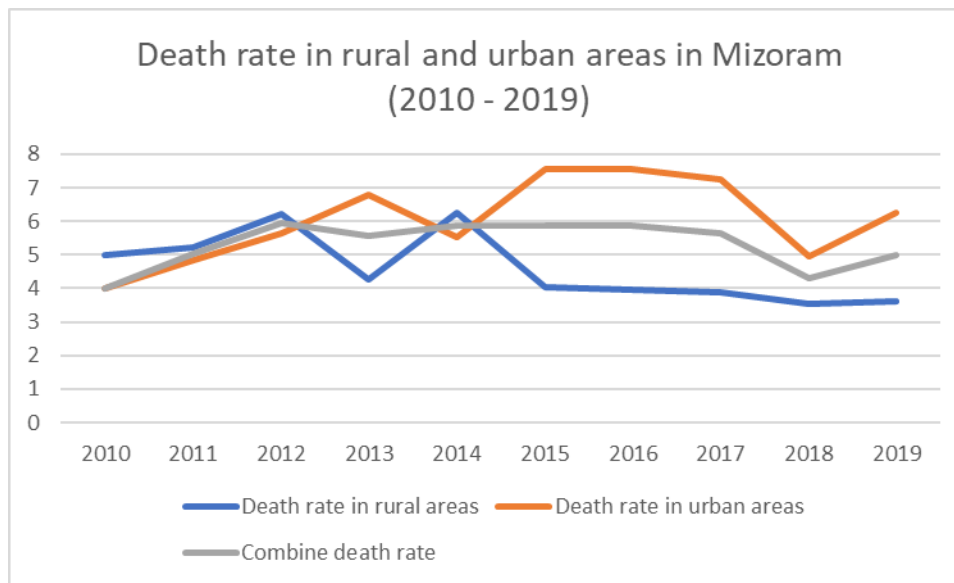
Figure 3 : Number of deaths in rural and urban areas in Mizoram (2010-2019)



Source : Annual Report of Registration of Births & Deaths, Mizoram (2017-2020)

The death rate or mortality rate is a measure of the frequency of occurrence of death during a specified period of time usually one year per one thousand populations in India. The death rate of Mizoram in 2010 is measured at 4 per thousand. The rate further increased to 5.93 per thousand in 2012 which is 48.3 percent more from 2010. During these three years the death rate in rural areas is higher than the death rate in urban areas. However, there is a surge of death rate in urban areas and then since 2013 urban areas have the higher death rate than the rural areas. In 2015 the death rate was measured at 5.86 per thousand and the urban areas death rate was 7.55 which were much higher than the combine state death rate. The death rate was slightly down to 4.29 in 2018 which was 3.9 percent less than the preceding year.

Figure 4 : Death rate in rural and urban areas in Mizoram during 2010-2019.



Source : Annual Report of Registration of Births & Deaths, Mizoram (2017-2020)

During these ten years (2010-2019) the average combine death rate of Mizoram was measured at 5.3 per thousand and at the same time all India death rate was calculated at 6.66 per thousand during the same periods. In observing the death rate of urban and rural areas it was found that the death rate of urban areas is much higher than rural areas. The average death rate of rural areas was measured at 4.6 and the average death rate in urban areas was much higher than rural and it stood at 6.04 during these ten years. On observing the time series data of rural and urban death rate of Mizoram for the last ten years it was found that the average death rate of rural areas for the first five years (2010-2014) was measured at 5.39 per thousand, while the last five years (2015-2019) average was measured at 3.81 which is 36.9 percent down from the previous five-year average death rate. However, the average death rate of urban areas for the first five years (2010-2014) was calculated at 5.4 per thousand and the last five years (2015-2019) average rate stood at 6.7 per thousand. The trend of average death rate in rural and urban areas goes in opposite direction. In rural areas the average death rate was high in the first five years and it was low in the last five years. However, the condition was reversed in the urban areas that the average death rate was low in the first five years and high in the last five years.

Conclusion:

The numbers of child births in Mizoram were declined from 25,752 in 2010 to 23,813 in 2019, which was around 7.5 percent decreased during these ten years. The births statistics of rural and urban areas shows opposite trend during these years that in rural areas the absolute numbers of child births were decrease nearly by 35 percent and the birth rate also declined from 27 to 15.32 per thousand during these years. whereas, in the urban areas the number of child births and birth rate shows a positive trend and number of child births was increased by around 28.8 percent and the birth rate also step up from 18 to 49 during these ten years. The birth rate in Mizoram declined from 22 per thousand in 2010 to 18.25 per thousand in 2019. However, the death rate moves up from 4 per thousand in 2010 to 5.01 per thousand in 2019. Rural areas have negative growth death rate from 5 per thousand in 2010 to 3.63 per thousand in 2019 but the death rate in urban areas increased from 4 per thousand to 6.24 per thousand in the same periods.

References:

1. Government of Mizoram: Annual Report, Registration of Births & Deaths, Mizoram (2017-2020), Planning and Programme Implementation Department.
2. Government of Mizoram: Economic survey (2018-19), Planning & Programme Implementation Department, (Research and Development Branch).
3. Government of Mizoram: Statistical Handbook, Mizoram (2018), Directorate of Economics & Statistics Mizoram.
4. Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India : Sample Registration System (SRS), bulletin-Vol 53, No-1, May, 2020.
5. Anil Kumar.G, Dandona Lalit & Dandona Rakhi (2019) : Completeness of death registration in the civil registration system, India (2005-2015), Indian Journal of Medical, June, 2019.
6. Government of India: Census of India 2011, 'Report on post enumeration survey', Registrar General and Census Commissioner, New Delhi – 2014.