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A Report on the Survey, To Study ~~1978~~  
The problems of civil registration  
in Kerala - 1978

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A REPORT ON THE SURVEY TO STUDY  
THE PROBLEMS OF  
CIVIL REGISTRATION IN KERALA

REPORT No. " 45 "

ISSUED BY,  
THE VITAL STATISTICS SECTION OF  
THE DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
KERALA

TRIVANDRUM,  
10-2-1983.



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PREFACE

This report gives the results of a survey on birth and deaths conducted on a sample basis with 1978 as reference year along with the celebration of a registration week in the State. The results are of use in planning future activities, especially as regards making people registration conscious. It is high time that a state like Kerala with a very high literacy rate taken steps to have complete registration.

The report should have been published much earlier but due to administrative difficulties, this could not be done. Smt. K. Leela, Research Officer and her staff have been responsible for the tabulation and analysis of the information collected. The report though successive contains all the information which could be presented as obtained through the survey. The services of the staff who did the survey and tabulation are gratefully acknowledged.

Trivandrum,  
16-2-1983.

Dr. R.S. KUNJIP  
DIRECTOR



REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS  
ON THE PROBLEMS OF CIVIL REGISTRATION

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Report on the survey of births & deaths and to study the problems of Civil registration in Kerala

Population is one of the most dynamic factors in the present economy of Kerala. The population of Kerala has been growing rapidly in recent years. Though the area of the state is only 1.18% of the Indian Union its population form 3.71% of the Indian population. We are in an era in which most of the developed countries think of zero population growth. Kerala can also have zero population growth by about 2050. As of now, the State has almost 3 times the density of population in the Indian Union. There are some favourable traits also like high literacy percentage. One could have imagined that this high literacy would have made the people registration conscious and the births and deaths registration would have been almost complete. But this is not so. Attempts are being made to improve registration of births and deaths. One such attempt is the holding of a registration week in the State. During that period details of births and deaths that occurred during the previous year were also collected. This report presents the results of that survey.

2. Registration Laws and machinery for Registration

The Registration of Birth and Death Act 1969 (Central Act) and the Kerala Registration of birth and death rules 1970 issued there under, regulate the registration of vital events and compilation of Vital Statistics in this State.

The Act provides for a suitable machinery for effective Registration of Birth and Deaths and compilation of Vital Statistics. In this state the Director of Panchayats is the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths and the Additional Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics is the Additional Chief Registrar. The Panchayat Executive Officers and Commissioners of Corporations/Municipalities are the local registrars in rural and urban areas respectively.

3. Necessity for intensive publicity about Civil Registration

In advanced countries, as soon as a child is born the parents not only make sure that the birth is registered but they also get a copy of the birth certificate. Like many other certificates it has value to an individual throughout his life. In the developing countries many events go unregistered due to a variety of reasons. The successes of Civil registration depends to a large extent on the civic consciousness and co-operation of the people. The person who is responsible for registration may not



registering the event regard his duties as of any importance. The authority of law and threat of penalties alone will not ensure cost percent registration. Therefore there is absolute necessity for intensive publicity and propaganda with a view to educate the public on the importance and necessity of vital registration.

#### 4. Celebration of Registration week.

The interdepartmental committee on vital statistics met on 1-12-1978 and decided to celebrate a Registration week in the state with a view to identify the reasons for under registration, and to make the people registration conscious, through intensive publicity measures. It was decided to celebrate the registration week from 29th December to 6th January 1979 throughout the state; a survey on births and deaths was also planned. The details of events occurred during 1978 were to be collected in the prescribed form from 100 households selected at random from each Registration Unit.

#### 5. Organisation of field work.

The Registrar of each unit will be responsible for collecting the data from 100 households during the celebration week through the employees. On the expiry of the period he will forward the form to the concerned District Panchayat Officer, who in turn will transmit them to the District Statistical Officer of the concerned District for compilation. The tabulation and analysis of the data done in the Vital Statistics Section.

#### 6. Findings

##### 1. Birth and Death rates.

The birth and death rate obtained from the survey in respect of each District are given in table 1. According to the survey, the birth rate of the state was 27.13 and the death rate 7.39. According to the sample registration scheme the birth and death rates in the rural areas were 25.2 and 7.2 respectively. The slight difference in the estimates can be due to sampling fluctuations. The highest birth rate was in Kozhikode District followed by Malappuram District. Trivandrum District showed the highest death rate followed by Kozhikode District. The lowest birth rates were in Trichur and Ernakulam Districts and in the case of deaths Ernakulam and Idukki District showed the lowest rates. A detailed statement showing the registered and unregistered events are given in table I. According to the survey the



under registration of births in rural areas is 15.44 while in the urban area it come to about 7.25. As regards deaths under registration is 20.76 and 15.49 in the rural and urban areas respectively. In rural areas under registration in births and death is higher than in the urban areas.

Table . I  
Details of Registered and unregistered birth & death

	Births			Deaths		
	Registered	Not Registered	Total	Registered	Not Registered	Total
Rural	13944 (34.39)	2546 (15.44)	16437 (100.00)	3507 (79.24)	919 (20.76)	4426 (100.00)
Urban	704 (92-75)	55 ( 7.25)	759 (100.00)	229 (84.51)	42 (15.49)	271 (100.00)
Total	14648 (84.92)	2601 (15.08)	17249 (100.00)	3736 (79-54)	961 (20.46)	4697 (100.00)

The highest percentage of under registration of birth and deaths are in Kottayam and Quilon District respectively.

Rural and urban differentials

Table I in the Appendix II & III gives the birth rates for the state, rural areas and urban areas separately. It is a usually accepted theory in demography that urban population have a lower birth rate when compared to their rural counterpart. Various explanations like industrialisation, more wealth, better knowledge of family planning methods, migration of urban mothers to rural homes to await the arrival of the baby are offered to justify this. But in the above table in urban areas the birth rate is more than in rural areas. This is mainly due to the fact that large number of expectant women from sub-urban rural areas move to Hospitals in the urban areas and more events are registered in the urban registration offices; consequently the defect rates are higher.

Percentage of events Registered by Religious groups

Population of Kerala is composed of 3 major religions. Hindus, X ians and Muslims. District wise figures are show in Table II A. II(b) in the appendix I, II, III. The percentage



distribution of population according to 1971 census are:

Hindus	: 59.41
Christians	: 21.05
Muslims	: 19.50
Others	: 0.04

Out of the 17246 births 54.22% births occurred to Hindus, 17.56% to Christians and 28.20% to Muslims. Only 0.02% of birth occurred to others. The percentage of death among Hindus, Christians, Muslims and others are 61.49%, 18.50%, 19.97% and 0.4% respectively.

The percentage of registration among Hindus, Muslims and Christians are more or less the same.

#### Place of occurrence of events.

It is possible that the births and deaths occur in hospitals or in the houses of the persons concerned. There are two factors responsible for this apart from the seriousness of the case; the availability of hospital facilities in the vicinity is the main factor while the readiness to utilise these is the other factor. Without looking into these factors separately, it would be possible to find out what percentage of events actually occurred in the hospitals. This is done in the following pages.

The events may occur in houses or in hospitals. In urban areas it is possible that more events occur in hospital.

District-wise figures are given in Table.No.III(a) & (III(b))

Out of the 16487 births occurred in the rural areas 46.07% occurred in houses, 50.79% occurred in hospitals and 3.14% in other places. In urban areas 24.37% of births occurred in houses and 64.95% occurred in hospital and 3.14% in other place.





Table - II

Distribution of births according to the place of occurrence

Religion	Rural				Urban				Total			
	Domicil- aries tal	Hospi- tal	Others	Total	Domicil- aries tal	Hospi- tal	Others	Total				
Hindus	3705	4965	319	8991	98	215	48	361	3804	5121	367	9352
	41.22	55.23	3.155	100.00	27.15	59.56	15.29	100.00	40.68	55.40	3.92	100.00
Christians	833	1944	56	2873	21	129	5	155	841	2073	101	3028
	25.99	67.67	3.34	100.00	13.54	83.25	3.23	100.00	23.20	68.46	3.34	100.00
Muslim	3055	1462	103	4620	66	149	28	245	3121	1611	131	4863
	65.12	31.66	2.22	100.00	27.16	61.32	11.52	100.00	64.19	33.12	2.69	100.00
Others	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
	33.33	66.67	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	33.33	66.67	..	100.00
Total	7595	8374	518	16487	185	493	181	759	5780	8837	5991	17248
	45.07	50.72	3.14	100.00	24.57	64.95	10.57	100.00	45.12	51.41	3.47	100.00



From table II is observed that more births occurred in hospitals than in houses (domiciliary events). 45.12% and 51.41% of the total births occurred in the houses and hospitals respectively. When a religion-wise analysis is taken it is found that number of births occurred in houses is higher than in hospital among muslims in rural areas. The percentage of births are 64.19% and 33.12% in house and hospital respectively among Muslims. In urban areas the percentage of births occurred in hospitals is higher than in houses in all the 3 religious groups. In rural areas the percentages of births occurred in houses among hindus, Sikhs and Muslims are 41.22, 28.99 and 65.12 respectively. Christians make more use of hospital facilities as compared to other religious groups.

(Table III) attached

From the above table it is observed that the percentage of deaths occurred in houses is higher than in hospitals. The percentages of death occurred in houses and hospitals are 68.90% and 27.35% respectively. More than 60% of the deaths occurred in houses in all the religions. In rural areas 69.11% of the total death occurred in houses while in urban areas it is 65.32%. The percentage of death occurred in hospitals are 27.77% and 30.25% in the rural and urban areas respectively.

#### Reasons for not registering the events.

It is seen that 24.79% in the rural areas and 25.35% in the urban areas do not know the reason for not registering the event. 32.06% of the informants from rural areas and 19.59% from the urban areas did not register the events on the presumption that the midwives who attended the delivery cases would have reported the events for registration. 10.98% did not register the events due to personal inconvenience. Indifference is found to be the reason for non-registration in respect of 1.21% of the events. 20.74% of the informants did not report any reason for non-registration.

#### Knowledge regarding the registration.

Even though an event in a household was registered the people may be ignorant as the event might have been reported by the Hospital or Medical or paramedical personnel. Table No.5 gives the details as to whether the informants have knowledge about registration or not. 8.02% of the persons have no knowledge about the registration.

Table No.V



Table III

Distribution of deaths according to the place of occurrence

Religion	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Domiciliary	Hospital	Domiciliary	Hospital	Domiciliary	Hospital
Hindu	1899 (69.28)	757 (27.62)	2741 (100.00)	103 (3.41)	30 (26.53)	5 (100.00)
Christians	525 (65.22)	253 (31.43)	805 (100.00)	35 (54.69)	271 (42.19)	2 (3.12)
Muslims	633 (72.09)	219 (29.94)	878 (100.00)	39 (65.00)	16 (26.67)	5 (8.33)
Others	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	672 (71.64)
Total	3059 (69.11)	1229 (27.77)	4426 (100.00)	177 (65.33)	82 (30.25)	12 (4.43)
				271 (100.00)	525 (68.90)	1311 (27.91)
					150 (3.19)	4697 (100.00)

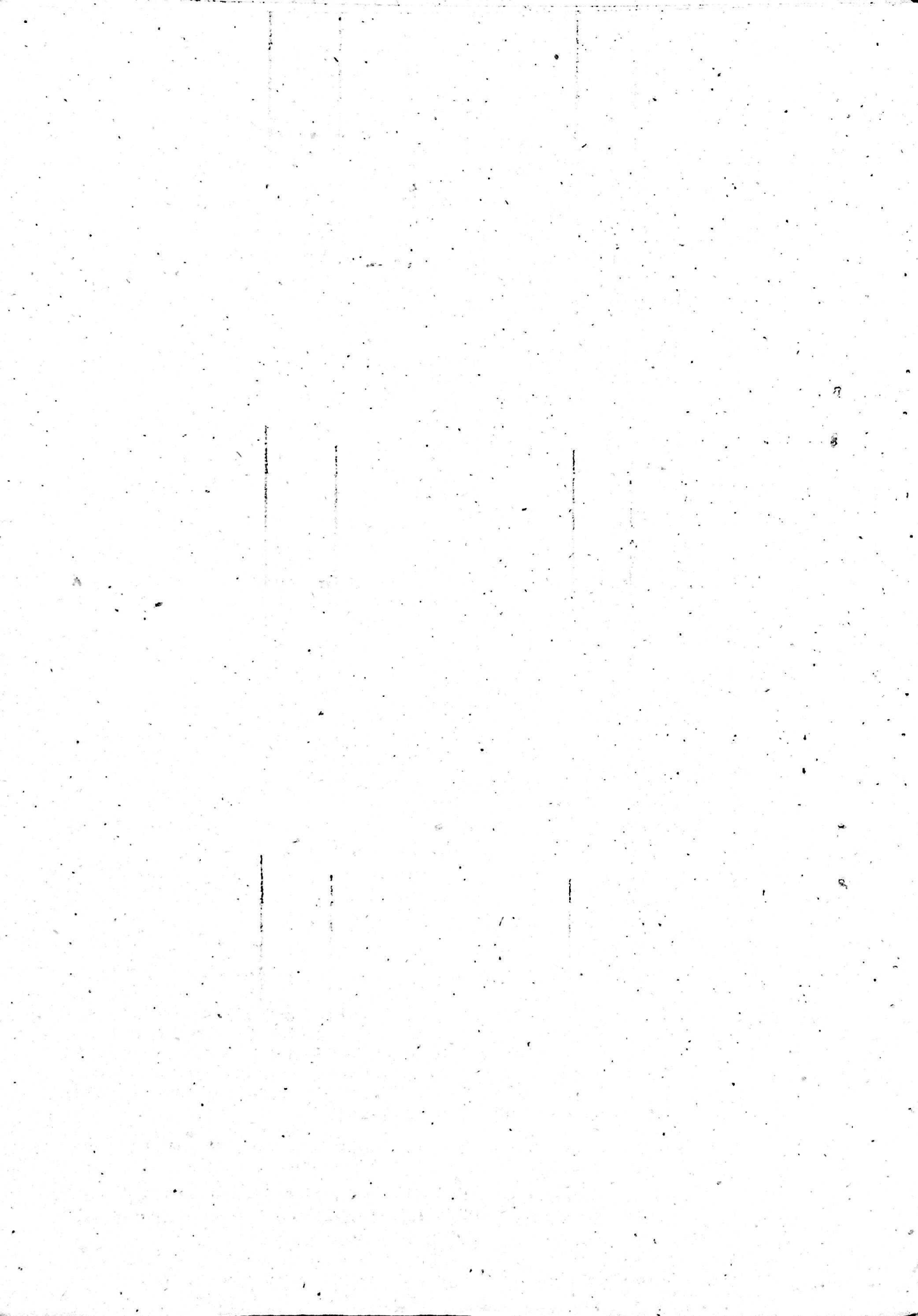


Table No. 5  
Knowledge regarding registration

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Hindus	30021	2711	32732	1911	106	2017	41932	2817	34749
Christian	11243	1071	12314	990	47	1037	(91.58%) 12233	(3.11) 1118	13351
Muslims	11438	937	12375	789	42	831	(91.63) 12227	(8.37) 979	13206
Others	4	..	4	5	..	..	4	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>52706</b>	<b>4710</b>	<b>57425</b>	<b>3690</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>3885</b>	<b>53336</b>	<b>4914</b>	<b>61310</b>
	(91.78)	(8.22)		(94.93)	(5.03)		(91.93)	(8.02)	

Distribution of deaths by age

Distribution of registered and un-registered deaths according to age has been given in Table VI in the appendix. The number of death in the age group 55 and above is the highest and in the age group 5-14 it is the lowest. The percentage of unregistered deaths is the highest among infants. (in the age group 0-1 years).

7. Summary of major findings

The following are the major findings

1. 15.08% of the total births were not registered.
2. In rural areas 15.44% and in urban areas 7.25% of the total births were not registered
3. 20.46% of the total deaths were not registered.
4. 20.70% of the deaths in rural areas and 15.50% of the deaths in urban areas were not registered.
5. The percentage of births registered in the urban areas is higher than that in rural areas.
6. The percentage of unregistered births is lowest among Muslims.
7. More births occurred in Hospitals while more deaths occurred outside hospitals.
8. Among the un-registered births 25.35% were due to ~~the~~
8. Among those who have not registered births 31.72% reported as they thought that the Mid-wives who attended the delivery cases would have reported the births for registration; 2.17% of the informants had no knowledge about registration.
10. The percentage of unregistered deaths below 1 year was 26.39%.
11. The percentage of deaths was highest in the age group 55 years and above and lowest in the age group 5.14.

\*ignorance.



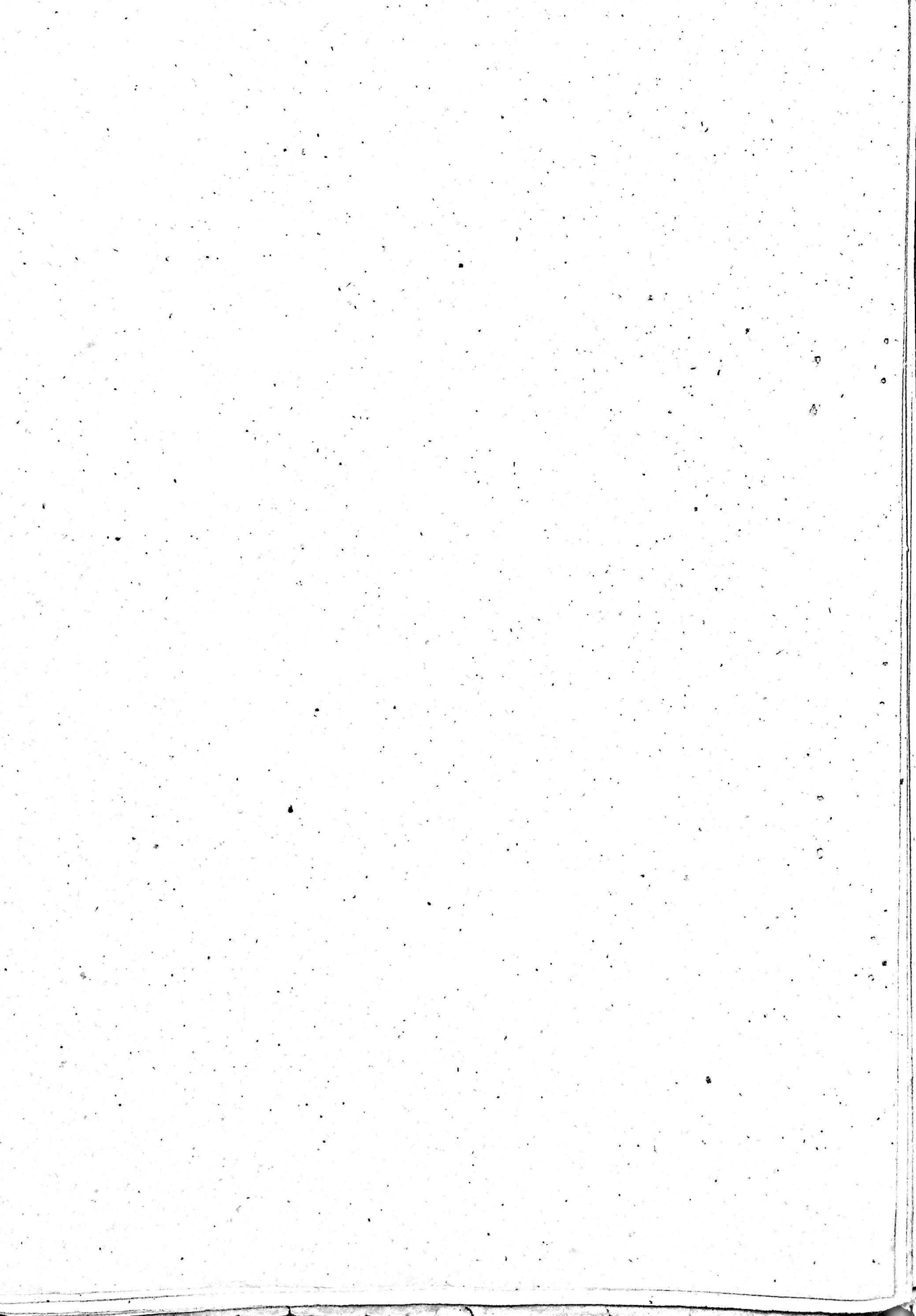


12. The birth rate in 1978 has been estimated as 27 and death rate 7 per 1000 population.

8. Implications and recommendations.

The findings from the survey have very broad and far reaching implications. The whole idea of vital registration is not quite known to the people at large. It is therefore necessary to make the people registration conscious. The efforts for popularising registration have to be intensified. The holding of the registration week might have made some people understand the need for registration. Such attempts should be replicated.

There should be a machinery for popularising the need for registration. Though the time-periods are exhibited on notice boards kept at registration offices they are not as a rule known to the common man. They do not also know whether a birth or death certificate will be obtained after registration. The fact that events occurring in Government hospitals are automatically passed on to the registration units and are registered is also not known to them. These points will have to be emphasised and steps should be taken to see that the people are convinced of the need and uses of registration. For school admission production of birth certificates must be made compulsory.

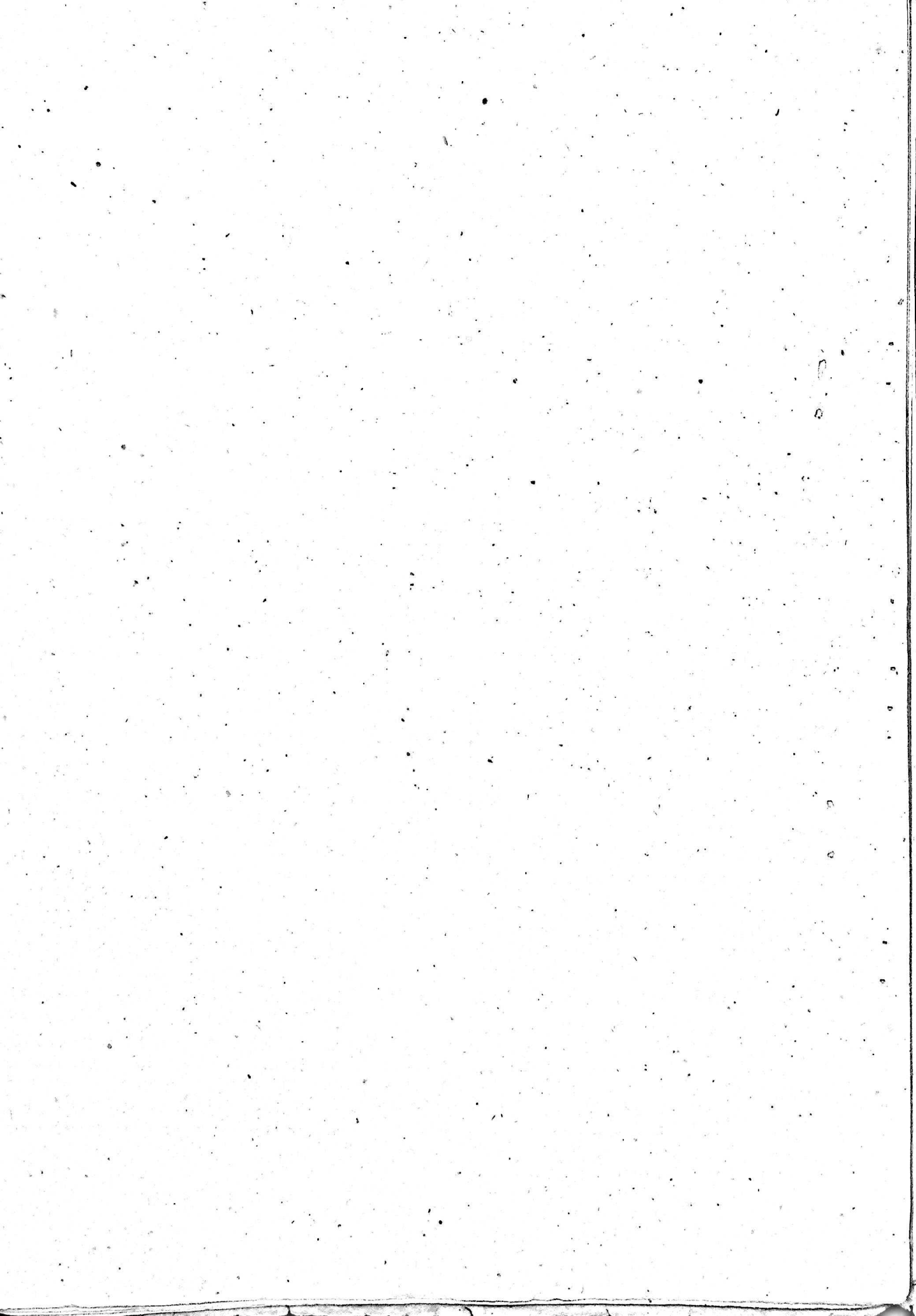


Appendix  
Table V

District - wise

Distribution of population - Birth rate & Death rate

Name of district	Population covered	Total No. of Births	Birth rate	Total No. of deaths	Death rate.
Trivandrum	40989	1003	25.05	400	9.99
Quilon	60517	1393	23.02	410	6.77
Alleppey	53911	1432	20.06	421	7.39
Kottayam	46155	1233	26.71	383	8.29
Idukki	29456	839	28.48	172	5.81
Ernakulam	63338	1242	19.45	361	5.65
Trichur	64782	1232	19.02	440	6.79
Palghat	55157	1595	28.92	473	8.57
Malappuram	64179	2053	31.98	425	6.62
Kozhikode	66309	2465	37.17	621	9.36
Cannanore	88276	2739	31.25	591	6.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>635619</b>	<b>17246</b>	<b>27.13</b>	<b>4697</b>	<b>7.39</b>



Total

1940 13,052 11,82

TABLE I(a)  
No. of Registered and Unregistered Birth

Name of District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Regi- stered	Unre- gistered	Total	Regi- stered	Unre- gistered	Total	Regi- stered	Unre- gistered	
TVM	835 (92.06)	72 (7.94)	907 (5.50)	86 (89.58)	10 (10.42)	96 (12.65)	921 (91.82)	82 (8.18)	1003 (5.82)
QLN.	994 (73.14)	365 (26.86)	1359 (8.24)	31 (91.18)	3 (8.82)	34 (4.48)	1025 (73.58)	308 (26.42)	1393 (8.08)
APRY.	1259 (91.96)	110 (8.04)	1369 (8.30)	60 (95.24)	3 (4.76)	63 (8.30)	1319 (92.11)	113 (7.89)	1432 (8.30)
KYM.	817 (67.63)	391 (32.37)	1208 (7.33)	21 (84.00)	4 (16.00)	25 (3.29)	838 (67.96)	395 (32.04)	1233 (7.15)
KDI.	830 (98.93)	9 (1.07)	839 (5.09)	..	..	..	830 (98.93)	9 (1.07)	839 (4.86)
ERKM.	1029 (94.49)	60 (5.51)	1089 (6.61)	148 (96.73)	5 (3.27)	153 (20.16)	1177 (94.77)	65 (5.23)	1242 (7.20)
FER.	872 (75.36)	285 (24.64)	1157 (7.02)	72 (96.00)	3 (4.00)	75 (9.88)	944 (76.62)	289 (23.38)	1232 (7.14)
PLT.	1154 (73.60)	414 (26.40)	1568 (9.51)	25 (92.59)	2 (7.41)	27 (3.56)	1179 (73.92)	416 (26.03)	1595 (9.35)
MLPM.	1814 (90.97)	180 (9.03)	1994 (12.09)	45 (77.27)	14 (23.73)	59 (7.77)	1859 (90.55)	194 (9.45)	2053 (11.90)
KDE.	2227 (95.01)	117 (4.99)	2344 (14.32)	114 (94.21)	7 (5.79)	121 (15.94)	2341 (94.97)	124 (5.03)	2465 (14.23)
CNMR.	2110 (79.53)	543 (20.47)	2653 (16.09)	102 (96.23)	4 (3.77)	106 (13.97)	2212 (80.17)	547 (19.83)	2759 (16.01)
Total	13941 (84.56)	2546 (5.44)	16487 (92.75)	704 (92.75)	55 (7.25)	759 (13.02)	14645 (84.92)	2601 (15.08)	17246 (15.08)



TABLE J(b)

No. of Registered &amp; Unregistered Deaths

Name of District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Regi-stered	Unre-stered	Total	Regi-stered	Unregi-stered	Total	Regi-stered	Unregi-stered	Total
Triavandrum	271 (81.63)	61 (18.37)	332 (7.50)	64 (94.12)	4 (5.88)	68 (25.09)	335 (83.75)	65 (16.25)	400 (8.5)
Quilon	268 (67.00)	132 (33.00)	400 (9.04)	1 (10.00)	9 (90.00)	10 (3.69)	269 (65.61)	141 (34.39)	410 (8.73)
Alleppey	338 (83.87)	65 (16.13)	403 (9.11)	14 (77.73)	4 (22.23)	18 (6.64)	352 (83.61)	69 (16.39)	421 (8.96)
Kottayam	279 (73.31)	99 (26.19)	378 (8.54)	5 ..	..	5 (1.84)	284 (74.15)	99 (25.85)	383 (8.15)
Idukki	167 (97.09)	5 (2.91)	172 (3.89)	..	..	..	167 (97.09)	5 (2.91)	172 (3.66)
Ernakulam	257 (84.54)	43 (15.46)	304 (6.87)	50 (87.12)	7 (12.28)	57 (21.03)	307 (85.04)	54 (14.96)	361 (7.69)
Trichur	249 (56.47)	185 (43.53)	425 (9.60)	14 (93.33)	1 (6.67)	15 (5.54)	254 (57.72)	186 (42.28)	440 (9.37)
Palghat	340 (74.07)	119 (25.93)	459 (10.37)	11 (78.57)	3 (21.43)	14 (5.17)	351 (74.21)	122 (25.79)	473 (10.07)
Malappuram	337 (85.53)	57 (14.47)	394 (8.90)	21 (67.74)	10 (32.26)	31 (11.44)	358 (84.24)	67 (15.76)	425 (9.05)
Kozhikode	531 (88.94)	66 (11.06)	597 (13.49)	20 (83.33)	4 (15.67)	24 (8.86)	551 (88.73)	70 (11.27)	621 (13.22)
Cannanore	479 (85.23)	83 (14.77)	562 (12.69)	29 ..	..	29 (10.70)	508 (85.96)	83 (14.04)	591 (12.59)
Total	3507 (79.24)	919 (20.73)	4426 ( )	229 (84.50)	42 (15.50)	271 ( )	3736 (79.54)	961 (20.46)	4697 ( )





Distribution of Registered and Unregistered Births according to Religion.

Religion	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL			
	Registered	Un-registered	Registered	Un-registered	Registered	Un-registered		
Hindus	7500 (85.41) (55.80)	1491 (15.59) (53.55)	5991 (54.55)	334 (47.44)	6325 (47.56)	7854 (53.49)	1518 (16.23) (58.56)	9352 (54.23)
X-ians	2391 (17.15)	482 (18.93)	2873 (17.43)	144 (20.45)	3017 (20.42)	2535 (17.31)	493 (16.28)	3028 (17.56)
Muslims	4047 (29.03)	575 (13.41)	4622 (28.02)	226 (32.11)	4848 (30.81)	4275 (29.18)	590 (22.68)	4863 (28.19)
Others	3 (0.02)	-	3 (0.02)	-	3 (0.02)	3 (0.02)	3 (0.02)	3 (0.02)
Total	13941 (100.00)	2548 (100.00)	16489 (100.00)	704 (100.00)	17193 (100.00)	14645 (100.00)	2301 (100.00)	17246 (100.00)

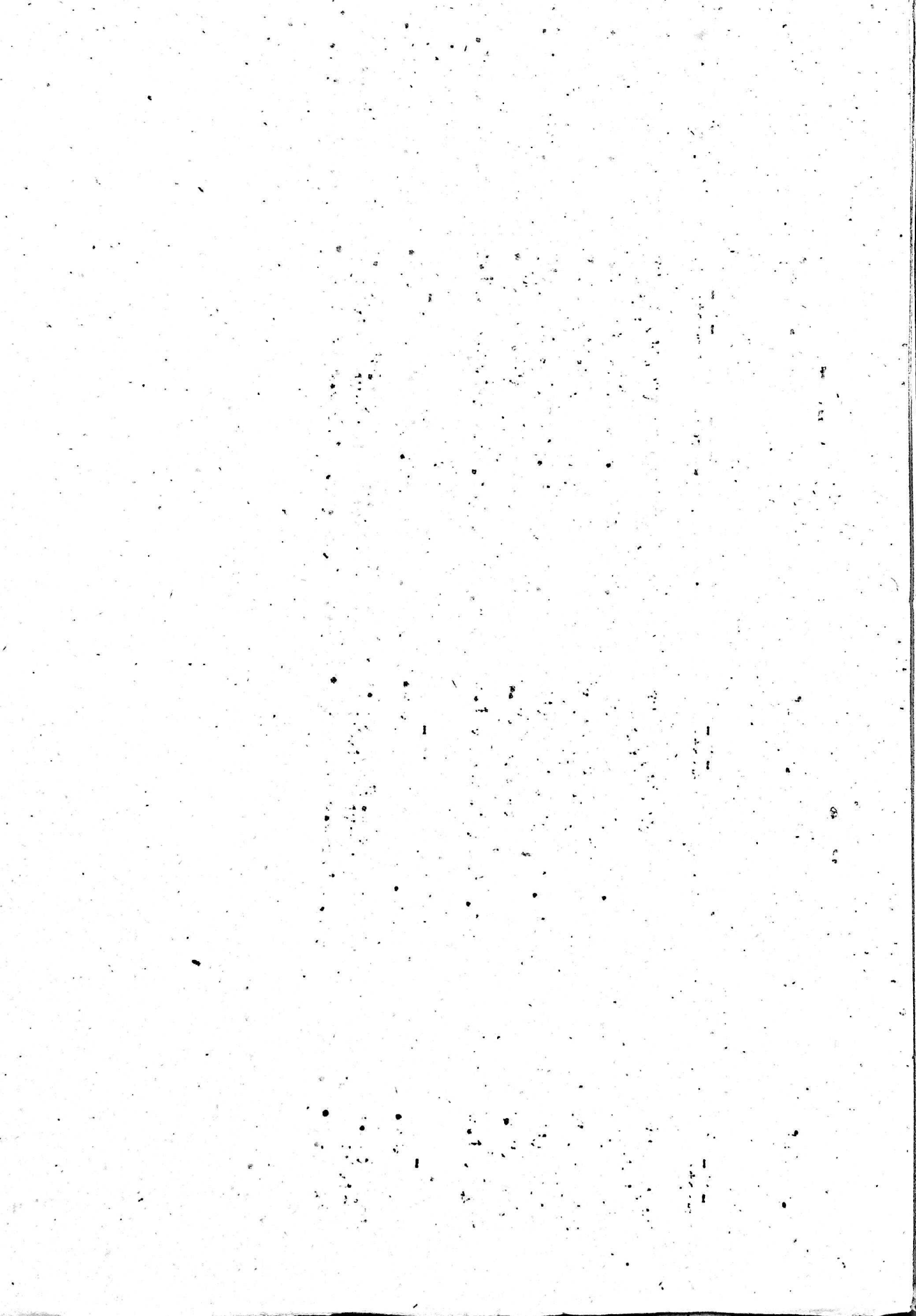


Table 2(b)

Distribution of Registered and Unregistered Deaths according to Religion.

Religion	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered
Hindus	2173 (79.23) (51.95)	563 (20.72) (61.81)	2741 (88.44) (51.95)	130 (40.48) (56.77)	2741 (79.79) (54.24)	130 (20.26) (50.88)
Muslims	626 (77.76) (17.85)	179 (22.24) (19.48)	805 (75.60) (18.19)	48 (25.00) (20.96)	805 (77.56) (23.62)	48 (22.44) (20.29)
Others	705 (80.41) (20.13)	172 (19.59) (18.71)	878 (85.00) (19.84)	51 (15.00) (22.27)	878 (80.70) (22.14)	51 (19.30) (18.83)
Total	3507 (79.24) 100.00	915 (20.76) 100.00	4423 (84.50) 100.00	229 (15.50) 100.00	4423 (79.54) 100.00	229 (20.46) 100.00

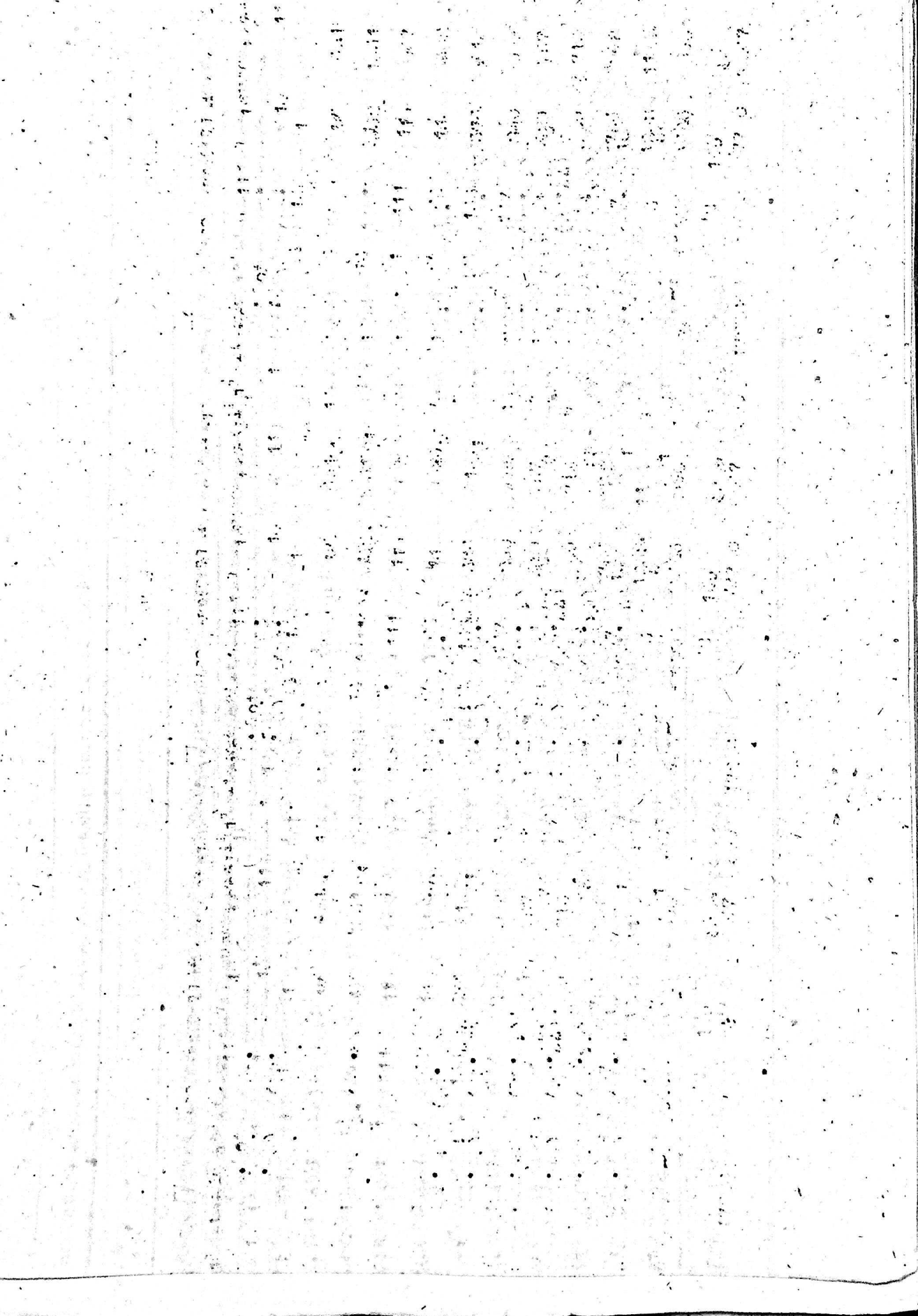


Table 3a.

Distribution of Births according to place of occurrence.

Districts	RURAL						URBAN						TOTAL
	House		Hospital		Others		House		Hospital		Others		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Mivandrum	261	635	11	907	35	55	5	96	295	691	16	1003	
Malton	330	1001	28	1359	2	30	2	34	332	1031	30	1393	
Alferry	409	901	59	1359	10	46	7	63	419	947	65	1432	
Attayam	257	879	72	1208	1	23	1	25	258	902	73	1233	
Arakkal	376	415	48	859	-	-	-	-	376	415	48	839	
Arnakulam	219	857	13	1089	11	142	-	153	250	999	13	1242	
Arachur	407	711	39	1157	22	45	7	75	429	757	45	1232	
Arakkal	799	697	72	1568	10	16	1	27	809	745	73	1595	
Arakkapuran	1729	224	41	1994	27	18	14	59	1756	242	55	2053	
Arakkode	1165	1131	48	2344	67	49	5	121	1232	1180	53	2465	
Arakkannore	1645	923	87	2655	-	67	39	100	1645	940	126	2759	
Total	7595	8374	518	16487	185	493	81	759	7780	8837	599	17246	

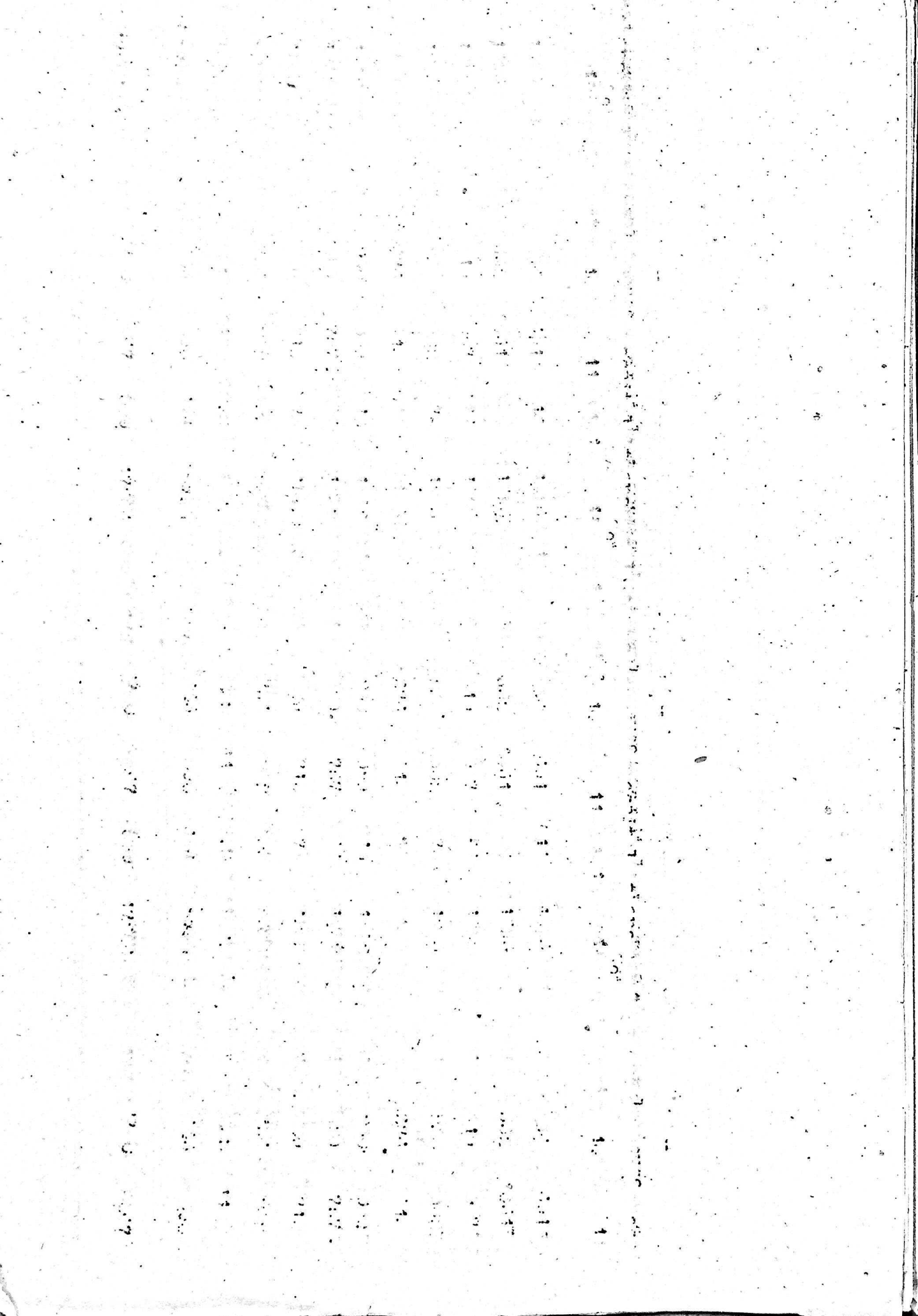


TABLE 3 (b)

- 18 -

Distribution of Deaths according to place of occurrence.

Districts	RURAL					URBAN					TOTAL		
	House	Hospital	Others	Total	House	Hospital	Others	Total	House	Hospital	Others	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Trivandrum	190	125	17	332	54	13	1	68	244	138	18	400	
Coimbatore	181	202	17	400	3	7	-	10	184	209	17	410	
Alleppey	303	85	15	403	11	4	3	18	314	89	18	421	
Kottayam	258	109	11	378	3	2	-	5	261	111	11	383	
Idukki	97	64	11	172	-	-	-	-	97	64	11	172	
Ernakulam	196	103	5	304	26	30	1	57	222	133	6	361	
Trichur	259	161	5	425	9	6	-	15	258	167	5	440	
Palghat	350	90	19	459	12	1	1	14	362	91	20	473	
Kalappuram	314	59	21	394	18	11	2	31	332	70	23	425	
Kozhikode	435	149	13	597	14	8	2	24	449	157	15	621	
Cannanore	476	82	4	562	27	1	1	29	503	83	5	591	
Total	3059	1229	138	4426	177	83	11	271	3236	1312	149	4697	

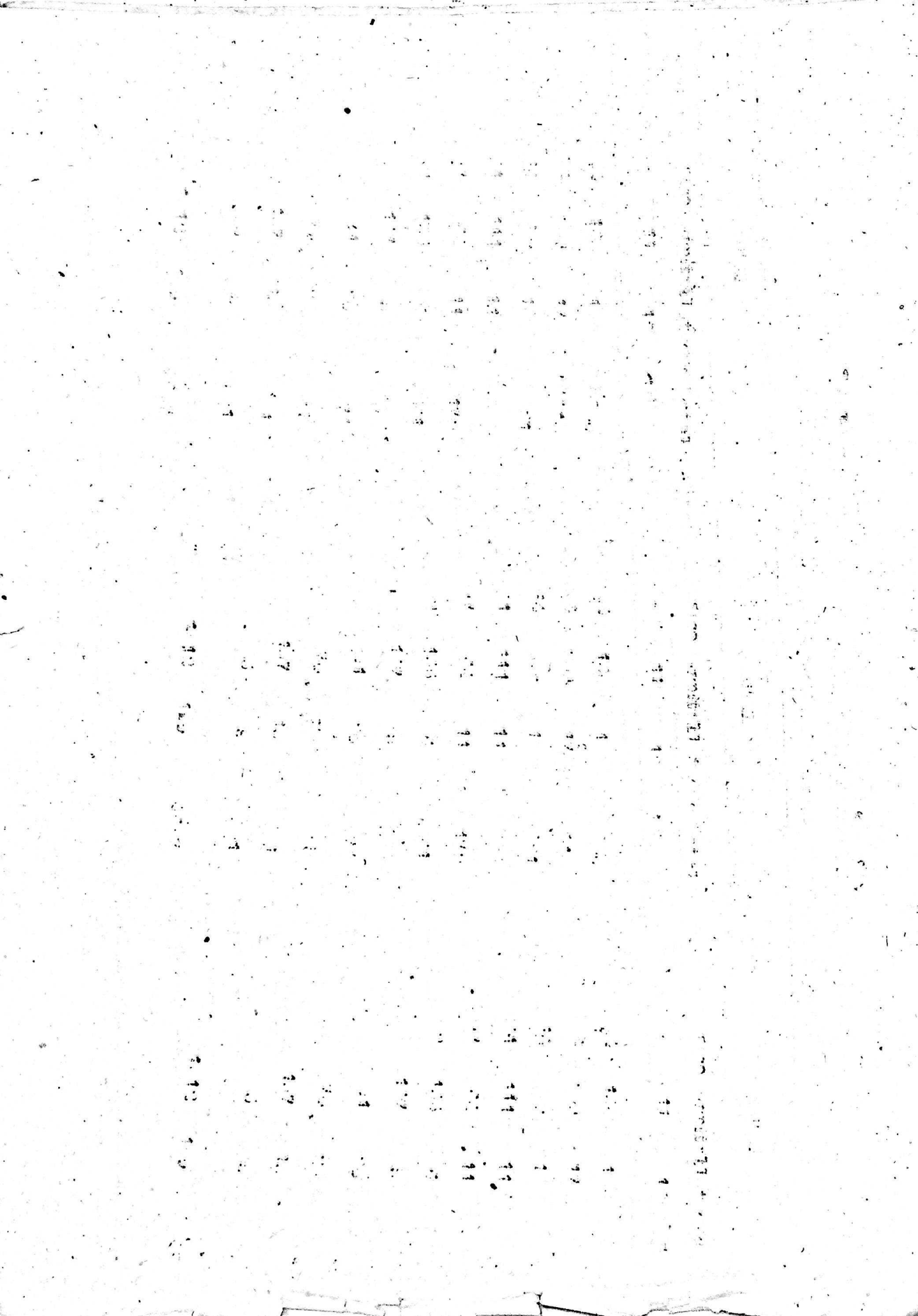




Table No. IV

Knowledge about the Registration of Vital events

Name of District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Trivandrum	5994	484	6478	572	521	431	6366	543	6909
Quilon	1297	62	1359	31	3	34	1328	65	1393
Alleppey	1714	58	1772	79	2	81	1793	60	1853
Kottayam	1503	505	2008	26	...	26	1529	505	2034
Idukki	4846	157	5003	..	..	..	4846	157	5003
Ernakulam	7906	594	8500	1753	61	1814	9659	555	10214
Trichur	7913	1866	9779	634	49	683	8547	1915	10462
Palghat	1404	164	1568	25	2	27	1429	166	1595
Malappuram	8128	561	8689	377	12	389	8505	573	9078
Kozhikode									
Cananore	12001	268	12269	393	7	400	12394	275	12669
<b>Total</b>	<b>53706</b>	<b>4719</b>	<b>57425</b>	<b>3690</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>3885</b>	<b>56396</b>	<b>4914</b>	<b>61310</b>
	(91.78)	(8.22)		(94.98)	(5.02)		(91.98)	(8.02)	



APPENDIX - IX

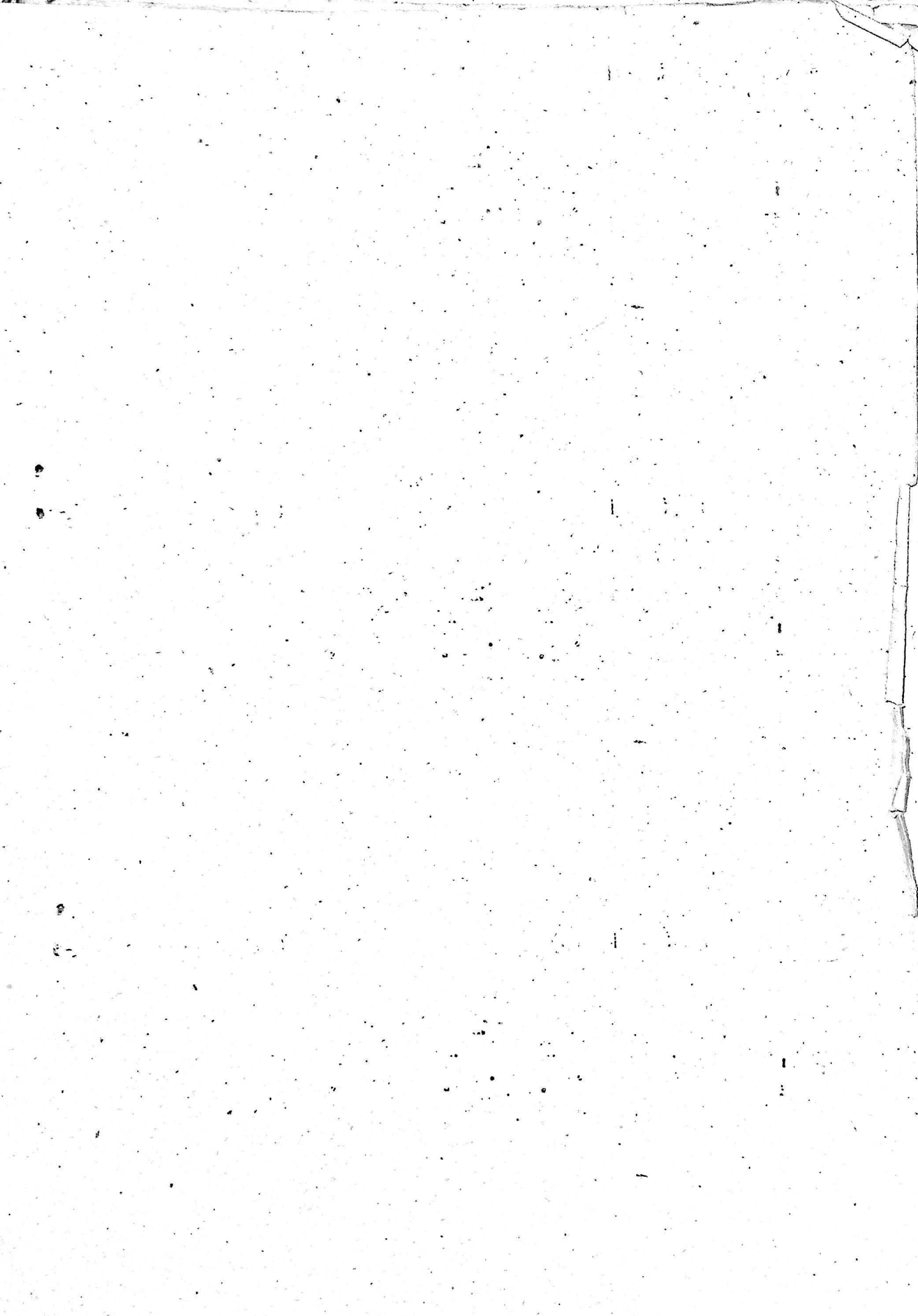
TABLE - 5

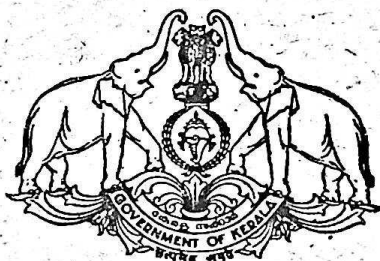
Distribution of Registered and Unregistered deaths by Age Group.

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Age group

	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-34	35-54	55 & above	N.R	Total
Registered	(73.61) 293	(79.92) 125	(76.59) 269	(76.21) 570	(81.31) 2155	(81.47) 115	(65.72) 3736	(79.54)
Unregistered	(23.39) 105	(20.08) 53	(25.61) 84	(23.79) 131	(18.69) 490	(18.53) 60	(34.28) 961	(20.46)
Total	(5.47) 398	(5.52) 234	(3.43) 161	(7.52) 553	(14.92) 2645	(56.31) 175	(3.73) 4697	(100.00)





**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**

**“REPORT ON EVALUATION  
STUDY OF AYACUT VERIFI-  
CATION OF MINOR IRRIGA-  
TION PROJECTS IN  
QUILON DISTRICT”**

**AGRICULTURE DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF  
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
FEBRUARY, 1985**

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