

# An Appraisal of the Trend and Pattern of Birth Registration in Shiroro Local Government of Niger State Nigeria

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DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.9.01.2019.p85105

<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.9.01.2019.p85105>

**Abstract-** Vital registration or registration of vital events is one of the three major sources of demographic data in Nigeria. The other two are the population census and sample survey. The former is judged to be an indispensable source of demographic data because, it provide information on vital statistics and population trends between two census periods. The study adopted a cross sectional survey design and applied multi stage sampling techniques to sample 230 respondents from the general public in the study area. The first stage involved the splitting of the local government into wards. The second stage involves selecting streets, while the third stage was the households. In all, 6 wards were sampled for the study. The study utilized both primary and secondary sources of data. The quantitative data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics like tables, frequencies and percentages were employed in presenting and interpreting the data. Information from the qualitative data was transcribed and ordered in themes to ensure that outstanding points of the responses are noted. The following conclusions were drawn from the study: the available vital registration facilities are grossly inadequate and were unevenly distributed in the study area; lack of awareness and knowledge of the existence and the importance of vital registration by majority of the people in the local government; long distance to vital registration centres from their residents; majority of births in the area were not registered, and even among the few births that were registered, majority of them were registered after the limited period for registration. And the study reveals that socio-economic index, educational level and distance of facilities to residents are determinants of access to vital registration facility. The study made the following recommendations; government and it development partners should embarks on aggressive door-to-door campaign on the need to register children at birth and importance of birth registration, more vital registration centres should establish especially in rural areas, birth registration should be made compulsory and stiff punishment should apply to violators, deployment of qualified personnel to manage vital registration centres.

**Index Terms-** Registration, Birth, Vital, Centre, Campaign, Awareness and Pattern

## I. INTRODUCTION

A functional vital registration system in any country, by supplying the most reliable data on deaths and births and population dynamics, provides indicators for health and development; and pre-requisite data for the effective planning of health and other services, resource allocation, legal, administrative and health policy formulation, program planning, and evaluation (Jewkes & wood, 1998; WHO, 2007; & Pais, 2009 cited in Tobin, Obi & Isah 2013). Birth registration data are needed to formulate programs relating to maternal and child health including nutrition, immunization and universal education; and data from death registration provide information on the economic burden of disease, and an understanding of disease etiology (Immigration and refugees Board of Canada, 2010 & NPC, 2006 cited in Tobin, Obi & Isah 2013).

The right to be registered at birth is founded in article 7 of the United Nations Convention of the rights of the child, now well over a decade old (NPC, 1998). Unfortunately, the accuracy of birth and death records, particularly in developing countries, has come under question in several studies with the increasing realization that each year, despite a growing awareness of the importance of vital registration, and the commitment of states under international law to ensure this right, several births and deaths go uncounted (Mba,2007 cited in Tobin, Obi & Isah 2013). Globally, each year, about two-thirds of 57 million annual deaths (representing 38 million deaths) go unregistered, and as much as 40% (48 million) of 128 million births go unregistered, representing one out of three children(WHO,2007 cited in Tobin, Obi & Isah 2013). Although it can be argued that census and other large sample surveys may be useful in supplementing demographic data in countries where vital registration system is still at infancy, they are expensive to perform on a routine basis, being frequently marred by politics, disputes about figures, underfunding and topographical challenges; and should rather serve as complements in a comprehensive health information system (Hill, lopez & shibuya, 2007; Akande & Sekoni 2005 cited in Tobin, Obi & Isah 2013).

Nigeria, a signatory to the convention, established the compulsory registration of births and deaths since 1979, with the National Population Commission (NPC) established and charged with the statutory responsibility of production of vital and demographic data in 1992 ( Akande & Sekoni, 2005; NPC,2006).

However, several decades after, only a small proportion of these events are actually registered, with the national average for birth registration put at 30%, with 49% in urban areas and 22% rural areas in the 2008 census ( Akande & Sekoni, 2005; NPC,2006 cited in Tobin, Obi & Isah 2013). Thus, about 70% of the over 5 million births annually go unregistered (McCan-Benns, Fox, Foster-Williams Ashley & Iron, 1996 cited in Tobin, Obi & Isah 2013). Interestingly, there is no national average for death registration. The few published studies carried out in the country to explore the reason for these small proportions show that a large percentage of the populace are aware of vital registration, particularly birth registration, but practice remains poor (Ndong, Gloyd & Gale, 1994 cited in Tobin, Obi & Isah 2013). It therefore remains to be investigated whether gaps in awareness, lack of clarity about the registration process, and individual perceptions may be contributory to this observed pattern. This study, therefore, was undertaken to assess the awareness, perception, and practice of birth registration in Shiroro Local Government Area of Niger State Nigeria.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The dearth of demographic data in Nigeria has been a source of concern to government, scholars and policy analysts. Efforts at obtaining accurate population figures on which to base development plans have not yielded much results. Population census which has been the major source of data on population has been plagued by over-politicization. Hence, Okunsanya(1999) as cited in Okereka (2015) observes that “head counts” in Nigeria have been greatly flawed with corruption by power thirsty ones who maintain great duplication of published figures in order to acquire seats in legislatures. This has necessitated the exploration of complimentary sources of population data. Another reason for the manipulation or falsification of census figures in Nigeria is that population is one of the criteria or principle for the allocation of federal collected revenue among the states and local government of the federation (Okereka, 2015).

Traditionally, the statistics for demographic analysis and population studies are derived from vital registration system. Periodic census or enumeration, sample surveys or inquiries and non-conventional sources of population data (Kpedekpe 1979; Lucas 1994; Onokerhoraye 1995; Umoh 2001 cited in Okereka, 2015). These various sources have been explored by different countries, but in Nigeria, attention has been focused more on the conduct of censuses.

Adekunle (1998) cited in Okereka (2015), states that census exercise is a decennial affair, very costly and Nigeria experience has been faced with the problem of inflated figures over the years. This cankerworm has eaten deep had to be culture of census to the extent that other sources of generating reliable current demographic data had to be explored. Woods (1982) maintained that we have within the broad spectrum of demographic sources, two very distinctive sets of data, each of which is derived in a specific manner. Firstly, much elementary demographic information comes from population counts or more recently census. Secondly, vital statistics are provided by system of continuous registration. On his Part, Onokerhoraye (1985) cited in Oereka (2016) states that the census method of collecting population data described the states of population in particular

area at a given in time. Consequently, population census is less useful for analyzing population dynamics. To him “vital registration” which is not only continuous, but also backed by law should use to complement population census as registration data relates for various analytical purpose.

Grebenik (1968:340) cited in Okereka (2015) defines vital statistics as statistics on principal event in the life of an individual. He opines that these events are usually gathered at the time of event such as birth, marriage, the dissolution of marriage and death. He contends that vital registration in developing countries should be made compulsory so that it will be complete and in Nigeria has not been amenable to legal compulsory. In some part of Nigeria, disclosure of the number of children one has is seen as a culture taboo and because of the people’s belief in reincarnation (life after death), reporting the death of someone to stranger may be perceived to be counterproductive, that is, the smooth process of reincarnation may be interrupted or completely thwarted Idahosa and Otoghile (1999). In order to disabuse the minds of the people regarding these tendencies, they need to be persuaded and not compelled without first giving intensive re-orientation. Through a systematic process of enlightenment, the people should be made to understand that if birth and deaths, for example, are registered there will be no visitation of adverse consequences on them the foregoing analysis is in tandem with the argument by Lucas (1994) cited in Okereka 2015 that if registration is effective and compulsory, as it in Australia, Demark, Britain and America, the number of birth and deaths used together with most recent census and migration statistics will facilitate the calculation of births and deaths rates and up-to-date estimates of population. To Lucas, prevention of diseases and reduction of mortality can be achieved through the analysis of date in respect of a registered cause of a person’s death, his age and occupation. From the point of view of administration Lucas (1994) conclusion that the difficulties and cost of effective and reliable registration system are so enormous that registration is likely to provide demographic data for more developing countries within the next decades seems very expedient. In most cases, the economies of these countries, particularly Nigeria have been mismanaged by the leaders with the result that their ability to embark on masses-oriented policies and programmes are hamstrung by debilitating degree of corruption. As mentioned earlier, migration is one of the aspects of vital registration system. Migration is defined by Ogunlade (1995) cited in Okereka (2015) as the movement of people across a specific boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent residence. There is international migration (migration between countries) as well internal migration (migration within a country). Ogunlade (1886), states that with specific reference to contemporary civic registration system in Nigeria, there seems to be greater emphasis on the registration of births and deaths with less attention on migration. Under migration, it is just the international category that is given some attention.

The issue of the registration of internal migration is yet to come into the mainstream in the civic registration system. Scholars have advanced various reasons for this. For example Emereuwano (1995) and Oluwayemisi (2008) cited in Okeraka (2015) have observed generally that the greatest interest in vital statistics in Nigeria is directed to data on births and deaths because, these two event are needed for development planning, evaluation of public facilities, life insurance, medical services research and population

analysis; for the comparison of trends and changes in fertility and mortality and morbidity rates in the society on a continuous basis. In order to have effective vital registration system Linder (1981) suggests that for developing countries, start must be made with capital cities; (Urban Centres).... After the registration system in the urban centres is deemed operational, effort must be then transferred to semi-urban and rural areas. This is because; Linder in work above suggested that the rural people are highly illiterate and lack sufficient education on the usefulness of vital registration. He concluded by also recommending that these creation of local centres will ensure easy access to registration centres by the people in rural areas. In Nigeria, the national vital registration policy is being implemented throughout the county. But the coverage and intensity is very low. Therefore, the work is to identify some of the socio-economic factor militating against the effective implementation of the policy with a view to proffering solution to them and ultimately achieving enhancing vital civic registration system.

Understanding of human social actions is based on some existing theories and models. The theory of Urban Bias is adopted for explanations of issues under study. Michael Lipton (1980) argued that poverty persists mainly because development was designed by and for people living in urban areas. Most poor people in developing nations live in rural areas, but the towns and cities get a far larger share of national resources. This, he argued, was not only unjust but also inefficient. Furthermore, he argued that the development of urban areas and industrialization in poor countries has been at the expense of rural areas. He said public spending in poor countries have been concentrated on the development of urban areas and on industrial growth. Governments tend to favour allocating resources to towns and cities as opposed to villages. This is mainly because people in urban areas have more political power to convince governments to make taxation and spending choices that favour their interests. This theory explains the uneven distribution of vital registration centres in Shiroro local government of Niger State. Most vital registration centres in Shiroro Local Government are located in urban centres at detriment of rural areas where majority of the population reside. The study is aim at appraisal the trend and pattern of birth registration in the study area.

### III. METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a cross-sectional survey design. The study was conducted in Shiroro Local Government area of Niger State, The study population comprised heads of households (or their spouses) that have been resident in the community for at least 6 months prior to the survey. Two hundred and fifty (250) questionnaires were administered on the heads of households (or their spouses) that have been resident in the community for at least 6 months prior to the survey.

Multi-stage sampling technique was employed for the study, which entailed the use of cluster, systematic and simple random sampling techniques to sample households and individuals at different stages were employed. The quantitative data collected were subjected to appropriate statistical analysis. Specifically, charts, frequency counts and simple percentages were used.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age**

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
15-19 years	3	1.2
20-24 years	11	4.4
25-29 years	24	9.6
30-34 years	44	17.6
35-39 years	123	49.2
40-44 years	38	15.2
45-49 years	6	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

Table 1 shows that 1.2% of the respondents are within age bracket 15-19 years, 4.4% of the respondents are within 20-24 years while age 25 – 29years constitute 9.6% of the respondents and 2.4% of the respondents are within 45-49 years. Similarly, 15.2% of the respondents are within the age 40-44 years while 17.6% of the respondents are age 30-34 years and 49.2% of the respondents are age 35-39 years. The above statistics shows that Majority of the respondents are within the age bracket 15-39 years which is typical of population composition of African countries.

**Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupation**

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage %
Unemployed	9	3.6
Farming	117	46.8
Petty trading	13	5.2
Civil servant	40	16.0
Full time house wife	70	28.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of respondents by occupation. 3.6% of the respondents are unemployed, 5.2% of the respondents are petty traders, 16% of the respondents are civil servant, while 28% of the respondents are full house wife and 46.8% of the respondents are farmers. The implication of this result is that majority of the respondents are predominantly farmers. It explain that majority of the people of Africa reside in rural area where most of them practice agriculture.

**Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Annual Income**

Annual Income	Frequency	Percentage %
No income	85	34.0
Less than #6,000	19	7.6
#6,000- #20,000	44	17.6
#21,000-#25,000	36	14.4
#36,000-#50,000	42	16.8
#51,000-#65,000	19	7.6
#66,000 and above	3	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

In the above table 3 which reveals the percentage distribution of respondents annual income. The result shows that 1.2% of the respondents annual income is in between #66,000 and above, 7.6% of the respondents annual income falls in between #51,000-#65,000 and less than #6,000, 14.4% of the respondents annual income falls between #21,000-#25,000, 16.8% of the respondents annual income constitute #36,000-#50,000 while 17.6% of the respondents annual income is in between #6,000-#20,000 and 34% of the respondents had no annual income. The statistics shows that majority of the respondents are living below poverty level.

**Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Religion**

Religion	Frequency	Percentage %
Muslim	173	69.2
Christian	75	30.0
Traditional	2	.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

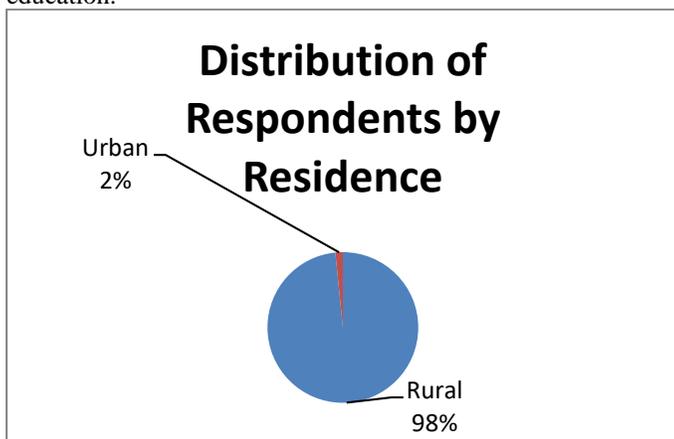
Table 4 shows the percentage distribution of respondents by religious affiliation. Majority of the respondents are Muslim with 69.2% while 0.8% of the respondents are traditional worshipers and 30% of the respondents are Christians. It is not surprising that the statistics indicated Muslims as majority, just like most local government areas in Northern Nigeria.

**Table 5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education**

Level of Educational	Frequency	Percentage %
No formal education	90	36.0
Primary	40	16.0
Secondary	87	34.8
Tertiary	33	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

In the above table 5, 13.2% of the respondents had tertiary education, 16% of the respondents had primary education while 34.8% of the respondents had secondary education and 36% of the respondents had no formal education. The implication of this result is that majority of the respondents had low level of education.



**Figure 1: Distribution of Respondents by Residence**

Figures 1 above reveals that 98% of the respondents' dweller in the rural area while 2% of the respondents' are urban dwellers. By implication the result shows that Shiroro local Government Area is still a rural local government area, typical of most the local government areas in Nigeria.

**Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Awareness of Vital Registration**

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	78	31.2
No	172	68.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

Table 6 reveals the percentage distribution of respondents on awareness of vital registration. 31.2% of the respondents said they are aware of vital registration while 68.8% of the respondents said they are not aware of the existence vital registration in Shiroro Local Government Area. The result indicated that majority of the respondents are not aware of vital registration in Shiroro Local Government Area.

In the FGD sessions, study participants maintained that they are not aware of the existence of birth registration in their community. In most of the FGD sessions conducted the participants commented, as follows:

A rural study participant had this to say:

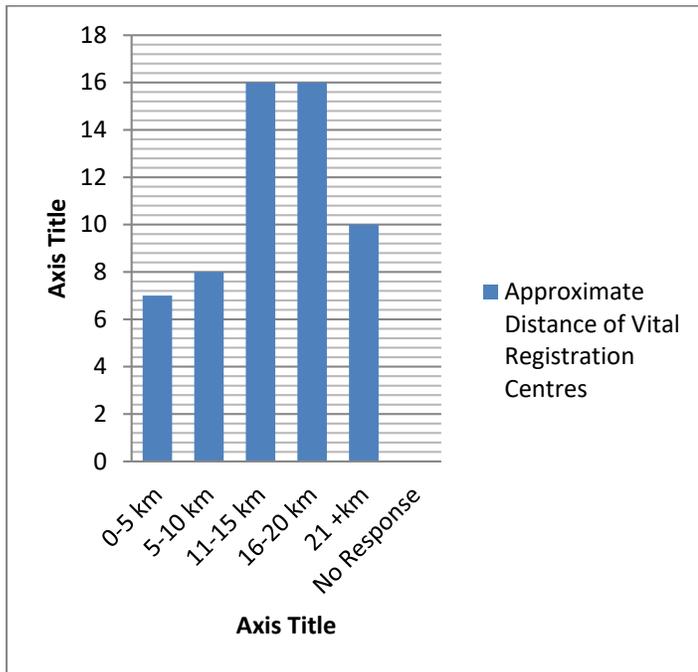
'We are not aware of birth registration in this community. When children are born in this village we don't registered them.'

**Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on Availability of Vital Registration Centre in their community**

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	54	21.6
No	196	78.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 2016

Table 7 shows that 21.6% of the respondents said they have vital registration centre in their community and 78.2% of the respondents said no vital registration centre sited in their community. This is an implication that majority of the respondents said they didn't have vital registration centre in their community which could be responsible for low awareness in the study area.



**Figure 2: Distribution of Respondents on Distance of Vital Registration Centre to resident**

Figure 2 shows that 2.8% of the respondents said vital registration centres is 0-5 km from their place of abode, 3.2% of the respondents said it is 5-10 km from them, 6.4% of the respondents said it is 11-15 km and 16-20 km from them, while 4.0% of the respondents said vital registration centres is 21 +km from them and 77.2% of the respondents did not respond to this question. This is an indication that most of the vital registration centres are located far away from the residents of majority of the respondents.

**Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by children registration at birth**

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	80	32
No	177	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

Table 8 shows the percentage distribution of respondents whether they registered their child at birth, 32% of the respondents did registered their child at birth while 68% of the respondents said they did not registered their child. The result shows that majority of the respondents didn't registered their child at birth, since most

of them are not aware of vital registration or do not have vital registration centres sited in their community.

**Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on Number of Children registered**

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
1-4	50	20.0
5-8	29	11.6
9-13	6	2.4
14-18	2	.8
Others	1	.4
No Response	162	64.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

From the above table, the percentage distribution of respondents responses on the number of children which they have registered, some of the respondents said they have registered 14-18 children with 0.8%, some of the respondents said they have registered 9-13 with 2.4%, others said 0.4%, and some of the respondents said they have registered 5-8 with 11.6% while 20% of the respondents said they have registered 1-4 number of children but majority of the respondents no responses with 64.8%. This is an implication that majority of the respondents have no idea of vital registration and most of them don't register their children.

**Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on when they registered their Children**

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
At birth	69	27.6
1 Month after birth	13	5.2
6 month after birth	1	.4
1 year after birth	1	.4
Do not register at all	166	66.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 018

In the above table 9, it shows that 0.8% of the respondents registered their children at 6 months after birth and 1 year after birth, 5.2% of the respondents said they registered their children 1 month after birth while 27.6% of the respondents registered their children at birth and 66.4% of the respondents don't registered their children at all. By implication the result shows that majority of the respondents don't registered their children in the area under study.

**Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by reasons for not registering their children at birth**

Reason	Frequency	Percentage %
Lack knowledge of vital registration	172	68.8
Culturally unacceptable	18	7.2
Do not consider it necessary	15	6
Poverty	35	14
Distance	10	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

In the above table 9, majority of the respondents lack knowledge of vital registration with 68.8% while 6% of the respondents do not consider it necessary and 7.2% said it is culturally unacceptable. Similarly, 14% of the respondents said poverty was the reason for not registering their children at birth while 4% claimed that distance from their resident hinders them. The result indicates that awareness of vital registration is very poor to the people of Shiroro and most of them don't know if vital registration centre exist in their local community.

In the FGD sessions, majority of the study participants said that lack of knowledge of vital registration was responsible for not registering their children at birth while the second reason is associated with prevailing poverty in the country. In most of the FGD sessions conducted the participants commented, as follows:

A rural study participant had this to say:

We don't know that we are to register our children at birth. Even I wasn't register by my parent at birth likewise majority of the people in this village.

Another urban participant comment further;

I don't have money to pay in order to register my child at the centre. The official often request for money before registering birth.

**Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on the problems encountered at Vital Registration Centre**

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Personnel not friendly	35	14
Personnel not available	11	4.4
Request for money at the centre	39	15.6
No Response	165	66.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: field survey, 2018

Going by the above table, 14% of the respondents said they encountered problems from the personnel because they are not friendly, 4.4% of the respondents said the personnel are not available whenever they visit the centre to register their children, 15.6% of the respondents said they requested for money at the centre while 66% of the respondents didn't respond to the question asked. The statistics shows by implication that majority of the respondents don't patronize vital registration centres; so they have no idea on the problems and challenges being faced by those who visit the centre. The FGD participants lamented bitterly on the attitude of vital registration personnel requesting money from parent who want register their children at birth.

**Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents on ways to improve Vital Registration**

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
To educate and enlighten the public about vital registration	204	80.4
Compelled public to do it	14	5.6
More centres should be created	23	9.2
Employment of more personnel	12	4.8

<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100%</b>
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Source: Field survey, 2018

Nearly all the respondents advocated for aggressive enlightenment programme of the general public on the importance of vital registration centre with 80.4% of the respondents, 5.6% of the respondents state that the general public should be compelled by law in registering their children at vital registration centres, while 9.2% of the respondents said more centres should be created while 4.4% of the respondents said there is serious need for employment of additional personnel at vital registration centres. The result show that majority of the respondents recommended aggressive enlightenment campaign and education on the importance's of vital registration to the general public.

## V. DISCUSSION

The study revealed that most of the respondents are not aware of vital registration in the study area which conforms to the submission of most study conducted in Nigeria. Under coverage and uneven distribution of vital registration was also discovered by the study as one of the factor of non-registration of birth by most parents especially by those who reside in rural area which also conform to Lipton theory of urban bias. This theory explained the concentration essential facilities at urban centre at the detriment of majority of the people who reside in rural area.

The attitude of vital registration personnel by requesting money in form of 'bribe' constituted a major barrier in the study area. Parent lamented on this attitude of money collection before birth registration at centre as their major challenge with conforms the findings of recent study conducted by UNICEF in Nigeria. The study observed that there is low registration of birth in the registration which was attributed to lack of awareness of the importance and existence of birth registration in the local government area. In response majority of the respondents recommends aggressive campaign especially in rural areas to create awareness by government at all levels and it development partners.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although industrialized nations register virtually all their births and deaths, vital registration continues to remain suboptimal in developing countries. In this study awareness of vital registration is still very low in Shiroro Local Government of Niger State. Majority of the respondents especially those residing in rural areas have little or no knowledge of the existence vital registration center. It was also discovered that few available vital registration centers in Shiroro Local Government were unevenly distributed, majority of the centers located in the urban centers while rural areas are completely neglected. People who reside in rural area and area aware of vital registration had to traveled long distances to register their new born.

The study also revealed that only few parents registered their children at birth. The reasons given by parents for not registering their children at birth range from lack of knowledge of vital registration, culturally unacceptable to register their children,

do not consider registering children at birth necessary, lack of money to pay for birth registration (poverty) and spatial location of the registration centers from residents. Similarly, parents enumerated problems encountered at vital registration centers in Shiroro to include; personnel not friendly, most times the vital registration office lacked, the personnel requesting money from parent before registration.

The study made the following recommendations:

Nigeria, a signatory to the convention, established the compulsory registration of births and deaths since 1979, with the National Population Commission (NPC) established and charged with the statutory responsibility of production of vital and demographic data in 1992. The convention should be fully implemented and made compulsory for parent to register their children at birth. Also evidence of birth registration (birth certificate) should be a pre requisite for children enrollment into primarily school in Shiroro Local Government.

There is need for construction of more vital registration centers to bring the services closer to the people especially those living in the remote villages. This is because the available facilities are grossly inadequate to meet the increasing needs of the people of Shiroro local Government. There should be at least two well-equipped vital registration centres located in each ward in the Local Government.

It is necessary to strengthen and upgrade the existing vital registration centers by ensuring un-interrupted power supply and qualified personnel

Government and its partners should embark on massive and aggressive campaign to create awareness on the need for parent to register their children at birth. There should be regular house-to-house campaign by National Population Commission personnel, sponsor radio and television programmes to sensitising parent to register their new born. They should also enlighten the public on the consequences of noncompliance. The study recommends that an effective poverty alleviation strategy should be put in place by government and their partners at all levels.

Identify the constructs of a Journal – Essentially a journal consists of five major sections. The number of pages may vary depending upon the topic of research work but generally comprises up to 5 to 7 pages. These are:

- 1) Abstract
- 2) Introduction
- 3) Research Elaborations
- 4) Results or Finding
- 5) Conclusions

**In Introduction you can mention the introduction about your research.**

## VII. IDENTIFY, RESEARCH AND COLLECT IDEA

It's the foremost preliminary step for proceeding with any research work writing. While doing this go through a complete thought process of your Journal subject and research for it's viability by following means:

- 1) Read already published work in the same field.
- 2) Goggling on the topic of your research work.

- 3) Attend conferences, workshops and symposiums on the same fields or on related counterparts.
- 4) Understand the scientific terms and jargon related to your research work.

## VIII. WRITE DOWN YOUR STUDIES AND FINDINGS

Now it is the time to articulate the research work with ideas gathered in above steps by adopting any of below suitable approaches:

### A. Bits and Pieces together

In this approach combine all your researched information in form of a journal or research paper. In this researcher can take the reference of already accomplished work as a starting building block of its paper.

Jump Start

This approach works the best in guidance of fellow researchers. In this the authors continuously receives or asks inputs from their fellows. It enriches the information pool of your paper with expert comments or up gradations. And the researcher feels confident about their work and takes a jump to start the paper writing.

### B. Use of Simulation software

There are numbers of software available which can mimic the process involved in your research work and can produce the possible result. One of such type of software is Matlab. You can readily find Mfiles related to your research work on internet or in some cases these can require few modifications. Once these Mfiles are uploaded in software, you can get the simulated results of your paper and it eases the process of paper writing.

As by adopting the above practices all major constructs of a research paper can be written and together compiled to form a complete research ready for Peer review.

## IX. GET PEER REVIEWED

Here comes the most crucial step for your research publication. Ensure the drafted journal is critically reviewed by your peers or any subject matter experts. Always try to get maximum review comments even if you are well confident about your paper.

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Analyze and understand all the provided review comments thoroughly. Now make the required amendments in your paper. If you are not confident about any review comment, then don't forget to get clarity about that comment. And in some cases there could

be chances where your paper receives number of critical remarks. In that cases don't get disheartened and try to improvise the maximum.

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## XII. CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

## APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word "acknowledgment" in

American English is without an "e" after the "g." Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments.

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