

## Census-India's largest Administrative Exercise

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### Abstract

The word census is derived from Rome's ancient word censor, While Roman state servants, called censors, According to the government instructions, every fifth year, the number of families and members of each family were presented and the details of economic and social facts. It was started by the sixth king of Rome (578–534 BC) named Sarvatiya Talius. Augustus introduced this custom the Roman Empire five years before Christ.

The modern census form is becoming very vivid. It includes every person, family, village, locality, city, human beings of different administrative areas and entire region of a country and their residential, economic, social, religious, educational, ethnic, political facts, intra-regional, inter-provincial or international exchange. Contains details like - travel, unemployment etc. All these facts are constantly changing, so after ten years, these data are taken, so that according to the change in the facts, the government policy and plans and various items, income expenditure plans can also be amended and changed as needed.

Union Home Minister Amit Shah had told on 18 November 2019 that this time the mobile app will be used in the census. Data will be available digitally. He said that the more closely the census takes place, the more it will help in strengthening the country's economy. On the question related to this, Nityanand Rai told the Minister of State for Home Affairs that this time the mixed mode will be used for data collection. The facility to collect data will be given to the employees that either they submit the data directly through the app. Or by filling the paper form, upload it on the mobile app.

Data security has become an important issue in the last few years. There were a lot of questions over the security of Aadhaar data last year. Governments have a close watch on social media platforms such as Facebook and WhatsApp, whether they are misusing user data. In such a situation, people are also worried about the security of the data being collected for the population. According to the government, census data is completely secret. It cannot be shared with any government or private agency. However, some information related to the National Population Register can be used by the government in investigation. Only the government can use the database of the final draft of the National Population Register.

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#### Introduction

The word census is derived from Rome's ancient word censor, While Roman state servants, called censors, According to the government instructions, every fifth year, the number of families and members of each family were presented and the details of economic and social facts. It was started by the sixth king of Rome (578–534 BC) named Sarvatiya Talius. Augustus introduced this custom throughout the Roman Empire five years before Christ.

Census literally means enumeration of humans, But in the modern sense, census is the number of inhabitants of a village, city or sub-region of a region or country and various facts related to it like age, sex, education, activity, residence, dependents and religion, etc., in addition to agriculture, industry, animal wealth, Presents contemporary scientific accounts of minerals and other natural and public resources. Therefore, 'Census' has become a national institution in almost all civilized countries of the world presenting not only simple periodic calculations, but also contemporary details of the number of residents and other facts related to which administrative and planning government policies are set.<sup>1</sup>

When there was an ethnic or family organization in different regions of the world, the leader knew his class and livestock. In the days of calamity, the whole class was pleaded and on the occasions of feast, everyone was invited. In the pre-Vedic period, the Aryans in India were divided among their castes, Kuru, Yadu etc. and the king knew the entire caste. In the Mahabharata, the Kauravas and the Pandavas calculated and wielded their power by calculating their respective corps.<sup>7</sup>

The modern census form is becoming very vivid. It includes every person, family, village, locality, city, human beings of different administrative areas and entire region of a country and their residential, economic, social, religious, educational, ethnic, political facts, intra-regional, inter-provincial or international exchange. Contains details like - travel, unemployment etc. All these facts are constantly changing, so after ten years, these data are taken, so that according to the change in the facts, the government policy and plans and various items, income expenditure plans can also be amended and changed as needed.<sup>4</sup>

In which the people of the country or region are not very well, the work is done by a count, but in the industrialized countries, the problem of calculation is complicated due to the continuous movement of more people. To reduce this far-fetchedness, the public is appealed not to shift to that period by setting a fixed period of calculation, so that the exact calculation can be done, and thus the data becomes similar to another system. Failure to do so causes a lot of errors in the actual calculation and the purpose of calculation becomes meaningless, as if there are one lakh inhabitants in a city and there is residential difficulty.

If only 50 thousand are counted by the real system during the calculation period, then the residual

difficulty there will not be known. The second system is also not lossless. For example, there is a huge difference between permanent and summer population in the hilly cities of India and if different systems are used as per the objective in different countries to present the format of summer census. There are mainly two methods of calculation, there is a substantial difference in the population of day (office hours) and night in the central places of big cities. Thus both systems are not lossless. In some countries some measures are used to correct such errors. The Indian census is conducted according to the second system, but for the correct estimation of the population of the hill stations, the summer and winter seasons are calculated in both seasons.

The census of India is the only means through which various information about the people of India is collected. Regarding census, economic activity, literacy and education, housing and household amenities, urbanization, birth rate and death, rate, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, language, religion, migration, disability and many other socio-cultural and census data. Is the most reliable source of statistical information gathering.<sup>2</sup>

The history of the Indian census can be divided into two parts. Before and after independence. The complete census of an Indian city was done in 1830. Henry Walter in Dhaka (now the capital of Bangladesh). In this census information about things like sex, age, home was taken from people. In 1866-67 people were counted in most parts of the country, which is known as the census of 1872. Since 1881, there have been continuous censuses in India for every 10 years.

After independence, the Census Act in India is completed under the 1948 and 1990 census rules. The data of the census is used by the central and state governments to make policies. Census data is also used for reservation in elections to the Lok Sabha, Assembly as well as at the local level. The Union Home Ministry monitors the entire process of census and its data. The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of the Ministry of Home Affairs has full responsibility for this. Amit Shah is the survey of the census to be held in 2021.

The National Population Register (NPR) is a comprehensive identity database maintained by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India (RGI). It is being prepared in the National Level Rules, 2003 under the provisions of Local (Village/Sub-city), Sub-district, District, State and

Citizenship Act 1955 and Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and National Identity Issues). It is mandatory for every normal resident of India to register with NPR.

The first census was done in 1951 after independence. Census to be held in 10 years has been done 7 times so far. Currently the census data done in 2011 are available and work is going on on the 2021 census. Biometric data will include citizen's thumb impression and other information. The National Population Register was prepared for the first time in 2011, it was released by the government in 2016.<sup>6</sup>

The general residents of the National Population Register are defined in this way-a person who has been living in a local area for six months or more or intends to stay for more than the next six months. The National Population Register exercise will be conducted between April and September 2020 in all states and union territories except Assam. This will be done with the listing of houses under the census. Assam is excluded from this exercise because the process of National Register of Citizens (NRC) has been made there.

The responsibility of conducting the census is under the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. This includes conceptualization, planning and implementation of census work in the country. The organization has field officers in all states and union territories (Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu which is affiliated to the Gujarat office). These field officers are headed by the Director of Census Works who conduct the census in their jurisdiction.

As per section 14A of the Citizenship Act 1955 as amended in the year 2004, it is mandatory for every citizen of the country to register in the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC). The creation of National Population Register (NPR) is the first step towards the creation of NRIC. The subset of citizens will be removed from the comprehensive dataset of residents after verifying their citizenship status. Therefore, it is mandatory for all ordinary citizens to register under NPR.

The purpose of the National Population Register is to create a comprehensive identity database for every common resident in the country. The database contains demographic as well as biometric details. Demographic details for National Population Register: The following demographic details are

required for every common resident- Person's name, relationship with head of household, father's name, mother's name, spouse's name, gender, date of birth, marital status, place of birth, nationality (declared), current address of common residence present Duration of address, permanent residence address, occupation/activity, educational qualification, current status.<sup>5</sup>

At the same time, more details will be required for the census, such as information on demographics, economic activity, literacy and education, and details of things like housing and household vehicles and electronic items. The data was last collected in 2010 for the National Population Register. It was updated in 2015. At the same time, the history of census in India is 130 years old.<sup>8</sup>

*Under the Census - Statistics about demographic, economic activities and education, housing and household use goods, urbanization, birth and death, SC and ST, language, religion, immigration, disability, etc.-are collected. Under this, details of agricultural and agricultural workers, their gender, professional classification in non-domestic industries, occupation, business, occupation or job etc. are also collected. Also, information is collected about drinking water, electricity, irrigation, farming system, kachcha or pucca or thatched house.<sup>3</sup>*

*Process of National Population Register 2021:-* The process of National Population Register or National Population Register (NPR) is going to be started soon by the Government of India, although a census will be done for this first, which will be in three phases.

*First Phase (1 April to 30 September 2020):-* The phase of the first process of NPR will start from the year 2020, during which the central and state government employees will go door-to-door and collect data between 1 April and 30 September.

*Second Phase (9 February to 28 February 2021):-* After the first process of NPR, the second phase will start from 9 February to 28 February in 2021.

*Third Phase (1 March to 5 March 2021):-* At the same time, after the completion of both these processes, in the year 2021, the third phase will start from March 1 to March 5 in the month of March.

It has been clarified in the notification that the mobile number will be sought only for communication related to the census and not for any other purpose. Other information sought from every household is as follows- Does the family have telephone, mobile phone, smartphone, bicycle,

scooter, motorcycle, moped, car, jeep or van, radio or transistor, television, laptop or computer or access to internet Reach. There is a provision for a fine of up to Rs 1,000 for those who violate the rules. The Union Cabinet has approved Rs 3,941.35 crore for the NPR process.

The questions for the census are first decided. Name, age, gender, education, earning, earning are basic questions. Apart from this, there are more questions. They are printed as forms after the questions have been decided. Government employees are elected. They are given proper training. Now these employees go door-to-door with a slip of questions. After asking the family, fill the form with questions. Collect information.

People engaged in census duty have an appointment letter and identity card, which is proof that they have come to your home from census work. You can ask them to show their identity card.

Two forms are filled from every household for the census. It is the first housing census. It consists of questions related to home, household usage, availability of drinking water and toilets, electricity, property etc. This is followed by questions related to the National Population Register. Many information is also sought in this section.

There are data processing centers in 15 cities of the country. After the information is collected from house to house all the forms are sent to these processing centers. Data processing is done through Refined Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) software. In this technique, the computer reads the hand written text and scans it into computerized text. In India, this technology was first used in the 2001 census. At that time it was considered as the benchmark for censuses around the world.

Union Home Minister Amit Shah had told on 18 November 2019 that this time the mobile app will be used in the census. Data will be available digitally. He said that the more closely the census takes place, the more it will help in strengthening the country's economy. On the question related to this, Nityanand Rai told the Minister of State for Home Affairs that this time the mixed mode will be used for data collection. The facility to collect data will be given to the employees that either they submit the data directly through the app. Or by filling the paper form, upload it on the mobile app.

This will be the 16<sup>th</sup> nation and 8<sup>th</sup> national census after independence. A total of 31 questions can be asked in this census, which will be 2 more than the previous census.

#### FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)

1. Building Number (Municipal or Local Authority Number)
2. Census House Number
3. Material mainly used in roof, wall and ceiling
4. For what purpose is the house being used
5. House condition
6. House number
7. Number of people living in the house
8. Name of Head of Household
9. Head's gender
10. Does the head of the household belong to SC/ST or other community
11. Landlord Level
12. Rooms in the house
13. How many married couples live in the house
14. Main source of drinking water
15. Availability of water source in the house
16. Main source of electricity
17. Whether there is a toilet
18. What type of toilets are there
19. Drainage System
20. Toilet or not
21. Whether kitchen is there or not, whether it has LPG/PNG connection
22. Kitchen Fuel
23. Radio/Transistor
24. Television
25. Whether the Internet has the facility
26. Laptop/Computer or not
27. Whether use telephone/mobile phone/smartphone
28. Whether bicycle/scooter/motorcycle/moped
29. Whether the car/jeep/van

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that in a democratic and large country like India, the census work is an important task. The Indian government should also consider the caste census this year as the caste data is not yet organized. In the present time, the citizens of the country need to show their understanding and the National Population

Register will have to be understood in the right direction. The task of starting the census is the work of all the people, in which the participation of all should be peacefully ensured. Thirty-one questions questionnaire has been prepared for the census work, the answer to all citizens should be correct, by doing so, they will contribute to the development of the country.

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