

**NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER (NPR) BANGLADESH
DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS AND UNCOMMON WORDS**



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SI No	WORD	EXPLANATION
1.	ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Administrative data refers to information collected primarily for administrative reasons (not research). ✓ Administrative data are collected by government departments and other organizations for registration, transactions and record-keeping, usually when delivering a service. ✓ Administrative data are often used for operational purposes and their statistical use is secondary.
2.	API	API is the acronym for Application Programming Interface, which is a software intermediary that allows two applications to talk to each other. Each time you use an app like Facebook, send an instant message, or check the weather on your phone, you're using an API.
3.	APPLICATION SOFTWARE (APPS)	It is a program or group of programs designed for end-users. Examples of an application include a word processor, a spreadsheet, an accounting application, a web browser, an e-mail client, a media player, a file viewer, simulators, a console game, or a photo editor.
4.	BIG DATA	Big data is a field that treats ways to analyze, systematically extract information from, or otherwise deal with data sets that are too large or complex to be dealt with by traditional data-processing application software. Big data challenges include capturing data, data storage, data analysis, search, sharing, transfer, visualization, querying, updating, information privacy and data source.

5.	BIOMETRIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fingerprints: Scanners phone screen, computer mouse or touchpad, or a door panel, has the potential to become an easy and convenient fingerprint scanner. ✓ Photo and video: Facial recognition and retinal scans are two common approaches. ✓ Physiological recognition: Facial recognition, iris or retinal scanning, palm vein recognition, and ear recognition. ✓ Voice: Voice-based digital assistants and telephone-based service portals are already using voice recognition to identify users and authenticate customers. ✓ Signature: Digital signature scanners are already in widespread use. ✓ DNA: Today, DNA scans are used primarily in law enforcement to identify suspects.
6.	CAPI	<p>Ans: Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) is a face to face interviewing technique in which the respondent or interviewer uses an electronic device to answer the questions. The enumerators use electronic questionnaires on Laptops, Tablet PCs, Smartphones or other hand held electronic devices to conduct face to face interviews.</p> <p><u>Interviewing technique should as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Either the respondent or an interviewer operates a device (this could be a laptop, a tablet or a smartphone) and answers a questionnaire. ✓ The questionnaire is an application that takes the respondent through a set of questions using a pre-designed route based on answers given by the respondent. ✓ Help screens and courteous error messages are provided. ✓ Colorful screens and on and off-screen stimuli can add to the respondent's interest and involvement in the task. ✓ CAPI is also used to interview households, using sampling techniques like random walk to get a fair representation of the area that needs to be interviewed.
7.	CENSUS	<p>A census is the procedure of systematically enumerating, and acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population of a country.</p>
8.	CIVIL REGISTER (CR)	<p>Civil registration is the system by which a government records the vital events (births, marriages, and deaths) of its citizens and residents.</p>
9.	CENTRAL DATA REPOSITORY	<p>A central data repository is a collection of stored data from existing databases merged into one so that it may be shared, analyzed or updated throughout an organization. It is essentially created by integrating the data from all available sources. The increasing complexity of data poses a threat to quality and accuracy, making integration a necessity. Erroneous data is virtually useless and even possibly harmful to an organization because if management teams are</p>

		making critical decisions based on inaccurate data, the results could be costly. It enhances quick business decisions, centralizes the storage and maintenance of data, increases data quality and accuracy, reduces time consuming updates and redundancies etc.
10.	COMPREHENSIVE DATA	That provides a complete, meaningful, easily read, readily understood, explaining the content and meaning of data.
11.	DATA CENTER	Data centers are simply centralized locations where computing and networking equipment is concentrated for the purpose of collecting, storing, processing, distributing or allowing access to large amounts of data.
12.	DATA REPOSITORY	The data repository is a large database infrastructure – several databases-that collect, manage, and store data sets for data analysis, sharing and reporting.
13.	DEMOGRAPHIC	Demographic analysis is the study of a population based on some factors such as age, race, and sex. Demographic data refers to socio-economic information expressed statistically, including employment, education, income, marriage rates, birth and death rates and more factors.
14.	DEVELOPMENT PARTNER (DP)	Development partner and donor are interchangeable terms that refer to countries or organizations that provide aid to and assist in the reconstruction and development of the country. They engage in social protection in different ways, applying different emphases that reflect their individual mandate. For instance, ‘the World Bank focuses on social protection as a means of reducing poverty and enhancing pro-poor economic growth, UNICEF sees it as a tool for achieving child wellbeing and children’s rights .They can provide aid in the form of monetary or in kind assistance to the recipient. In-kind contributions can be in the form of physical or legal persons, typically for charitable purposes and/or to benefit a cause. Alternatively it can be donations in various forms, including cash, services, new or used goods including clothing and food or items etc.
15.	DIGITAL INFORMATION HUB	Digital information hub: a centralized, searchable platform that stores multiple file types and uses artificial intelligence to help users quickly and easily find the information they need.

16.	ELECTRONIC FORMAT	Electronic Format means any document or other means of communication that is created, recorded, transmitted or stored in digital form or in any other intangible form by electronic, magnetic or optical means or by any other computer-related means that have similar capabilities for creation, recording, transmission or storage. It means having data accessible by a computer - either on a hard drive, burned to a cd or floppy or if current site is already online. It can be viewed from images or typed documents on computer; they are in an electronic format. Such as, the computer-to-computer exchange of business documents in an electronic format between business partners.
17.	ENUMERATION AREA (EA)	An enumeration area is the geographic area canvassed by one NPR representative. An EA is composed of one or more adjacent blocks. EAs will cover all the territory of Bangladesh. For a standard enumeration area the numbers of households are per-fixed which is different from rural to urban areas.
18.	FINGER PRINT	With rapidly growing requirements to recognize children for vaccination tracking, delivery of supplementary food, and national identification solution.
19.	FRAGMENTATION	Fragmentation is the task of dividing a table into a set of smaller tables. The subsets of the table are called fragments. It can be horizontal, vertical, and hybrid. Fragmentation should be done in a way so that the original table can be reconstructed from the fragments. This is needed so that the original table can be reconstructed from the fragments whenever required.
20.	GEO-CODE	Geo code means Geographical Code. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has introduced a geo-coding system in 1978 and statistical cartography for censuses and surveys in 1983. Development of digital database in relational format and establishment of linkage between the digital data coverage, geo-reference and attribute data and dissemination of output graphically are the requirement of time. Population Census, Economic Census, Agriculture Census & different surveys of BBS used the Geo code systems.
21.	HAN DYNASTY	The Han Dynasty ruled China from 206 B.C. to 220 A.D (ruled about 400 years) and was the second imperial dynasty of China established by the rebel leader Liu Bang and ruled by the House of Liu. It was one of the great dynasties of Ancient China. Much of Chinese culture was established during the Han dynasty and it is sometimes called the Golden Age of Ancient China. It was an era of peace and prosperity and allowed China to expand to a major world power.
22.	HARD TO REACH AREA	Hard to reach' is a term sometimes used to describe those sections of the community that are difficult to involve in public participation.

23.	HOUSE LISTING BLOCK	‘House listing Block’ means a specific area allotted to the enumerator for the purpose of carrying out operations relating to House Numbering and House listing.
24.	HOUSEHOLD	A ‘Household’ is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. The persons in a Household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a House but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they will not collectively constitute a Household. Each such person should be treated as a separate Household.
25.	ICR,OMR,OBR	<p>ICR: intelligent character recognition (ICR) is an advanced optical character recognition (OCR) or — rather more specific — handwriting recognition system that allows fonts and different styles of handwriting to be learned by a computer during processing to improve accuracy and recognition levels.</p> <p>OMR: Optical mark recognition (also called optical mark reading and OMR) is the process of capturing human-marked data from document forms such as surveys and tests. They are used to read questionnaires, multiple choice examination papers in the form of lines or shaded areas.</p> <p>OBR: Optical Braille Recognition (OBR) is a Windows software program that allows you to ‘read’ single and double sided Braille documents on a standard flatbed scanner. It scans the Braille document, analyses the dot pattern, and translates it into normal text that it presents on the computer screen. Ideal for people who work with blind people and do not know Braille like teachers, public organizations communicating with the Blind and Computerized Braille Libraries.</p>
26.	INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD	A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an ‘Institutional Household’ e.g. boarding housed, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, observation homes, beggars’ homes, jails, ashrams, old age homes, children homes, orphanages, etc.
27.	IRIS SCAN	Iris recognition is an automated method of biometric identification that uses mathematical pattern-recognition techniques on video images of one or both of the irises of an individual's eyes, whose complex patterns are unique, stable, and can be seen from some distance.
28.	LITERACY	It denotes the ability to read and write a letter in any language (Bengali or English). Literacy status assessment is made for population 5 (Five) years and over, for population all ages.
29.	LONGITUDINAL DATA	Referred to as panel data, track the same sample at different points in time. The sample can consist of individuals, households, establishments, and so on.

30.	MOU	A memorandum of understanding (MOU or MoU) is a formal agreement between two or more parties. Companies and organizations can use MOUs to establish official partnerships. MOUs are not legally binding but they carry a degree of seriousness and mutual respect, stronger than a gentlemen's agreement.
31.	NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER (NPR)	National Population Register The NPR is a register of the usual residents of the country. It contains information demographic and biometric collected at the local (village/sub-town), sub district, district, state and national level.
32.	NEXUS	A connection or series of connections linking two or more things.
33.	NHD	Govt. of Bangladesh has taken a lot of initiatives to ensure to deliver the services at door step of the people. For that a list of expected beneficiaries is needed to provide social services, development activities and safety net programs. For that with the technical assistance of World Bank targeting to prepare a Population Register “National Household Register (NHD) project has taken. With that a complete list of all the households of every house and its members and their socio economic and structural situation and assets has been prepared.
34.	NORDIC COUNTRIES	The Nordic Region consists of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Iceland, as well as the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Åland . These states are widely considered to form a distinctive region by virtue of their strong historical ties and the tradition of inter-governmental co-operation across national boundaries.. In the current scenario, while the term 'Scandinavia' is commonly used for Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
35.	NORMAL HOUSEHOLD	A ‘Normal Household’ is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.
36.	ONE PERSON ONE RECORD	No one’s data should be deleted from the register. Once recorded the status will be updated continuously (every event. Man born once and also dies once. But if anyone gets born in this country his data must be recorded in the NPR but if anyone dies his data will never be eliminated from the system. That means the data of a death person will take place in the NPR permanently, so deletion will be held at anyway.
37.	PARISH REGISTER	Parish register in an ecclesiastical parish is a handwritten volume, normally kept in the parish church in which certain details of religious ceremonies marking major events such as baptisms, marriages children, and burials are recorded. The information recorded in registers was also considered significant for secular governments’ own recordkeeping, resulting in the churches supplying the state with copies of all parish registers.

38.	PERMANENT ACCOUNT NUMBER (PAN)	A Permanent Account Number (PAN) is a ten-character alphanumeric identifier, issued in the form of a laminated "PAN card", by the Indian Income Tax Department, to any "person" who applies for it or to whom the department allots the number without an application.
39.	POPULATE DATABASE	Populating a database is just the filling of all the tables with data.
40.	PREMISES	Premises means building along with the land and/or common places in case of apartments/flats/multi-stored buildings attached to it. A Building may not always have a compound wall or fencing. In such cases, the land or the common place as the case may be, that is available to the Household may be treated as 'Premises'.
41.	ROLLOUT PLAN	The rollout plan is similar to the implementation plan. It should lay out the schedule for implementing the rollout, projected costs, and expected funding.
42.	SOCIAL SAFETY PROGRAM	Social protection, alternatively called social security or social safety net program, is a set of policies and programs aimed at reducing social and economic risk and vulnerability of the poor, enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and loss of income including under emergency situations.
43.	SURVEY	A survey is a research method used for collecting data from a predefined group of respondents to gain information and insights into various topics of interest. They can have multiple purposes, and researchers can conduct it in many ways depending on the methodology chosen and the study's goal. The data is usually obtained through the use of standardized procedures to ensure that each respondent can answer the questions at a level playing field to avoid biased opinions that could influence the outcome of the research or study. The process involves asking people for information through a questionnaire, which can be either online or offline.
44.	TIN NUMBER	A tax or Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN), is a number issued to individuals and organizations to track tax obligations and payments they make to the Tax authority.
45.	UIDAI	The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), which issues the 12-digit Unique Identity Number as well as Aadhaar card, has introduced a new way to secure biometric details of the citizens.
46.	UNIQUE IDENTIFYING NUMBER	Means an identifier uniquely associated with a person such as a social security number, driver's license number, passport number or customer number, but excluding an identifier which is randomly or otherwise assigned so that it cannot reasonably be used to identify such person.

47.	USUAL RESIDENT	A "usual resident" is defined for the purposes of NPR as a person who has resided in a local area for the past six months or more or a person who intends to reside in that area for the next six months or more. The NPR is a list of "usual residents" of a country.
48.	VITAL STATISTICS	Vital statistics is accumulated data gathered on live births, deaths, migration, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces.
49.	VOTER ID CARD	Voter ID card is a laminated identity card used to identify as a voter. Updating of voter list is an ongoing process. For the year 2015, a Bangladeshi citizen, frequently lived in an area and before 1st January 2016 y are 18 or above but not registered as a voter yet, you may register as a voter. Besides, The Citizen who born from 2nd January 1997 to 1st January 2000 can register but they are not treated as a voter until they reach 18.
50.	ZERO YEAR	NPR- counts every individual in of full age of year. If any one's age is less than one year, then he is considered as zero year of age.