

FAQ – NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER (NPR) BANGLADESH



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Q.1. What is NPR?

Ans: The National Population Register (NPR) is a Register of usual residents of a country. It is being prepared a Sub-District, District, Division and National level under certain legal provision of that country. A usual resident is defined resided in a local area for the previous 6 months or more or a person who intends to reside in that area for the next 6 months.

Q.2. What is the objective of NPR?

Ans: The objective of the NPR is to create a comprehensive identity database of every usual resident of the country mentioning all demographic biometric particulars.

Q. 3. What type of help for the nation can bring NPR?

Ans: The objective of the NPR is to create a comprehensive identity database of the country with full identification of every resident. This would help in better targeting the benefits and services under the Government. The system will also identify and eliminate all frauds and ensure security.

Q.4. Who is a usual resident?

Ans: A usual resident of a local area, for the purpose of NPR, is defined as a person who has stayed in that area for last six months or intents to stay at least for the next 6 month.

Q: 5 What demographic particulars will be included in NPR?

Ans: The following demographic details (15 fields) are required for every usual resident:

1. Name of person
2. Relationship with the head of the family.
3. Father's name
4. Mother's name
5. Spouse's name
6. Sex
7. Date of birth
8. Place of birth
9. Marital Status
10. Nationality (as declared)
11. Present address or usual residence
12. Duration of stay at present address
13. Permanent residential address
14. Occupation/Activity
15. Educational qualification

Q: 6. What biometric particulars will be considered for NPR?

Ans: The following biometric details (4 fields) are required for every usual resident:

1. 10 fingerprints
2. Photograph
3. 2 IRIS
4. DNA

Q.7. How NPR will face the issue of de-duplication and Unique Identification Numbers (UIN)?

Ans: Once the collection of demographic and biometric data is collected, the data base is subjected to process ten fingerprints and Iris attributes. Each individual is then issued a Unique Identification Number (UIN). All types of deduplication will be eliminated automatically through the system.

Q: 8. How the people will be able to know that the NPR work is going on?

Ans: National and local all media (i.e, social medias, print and electronic medias) will advertise their best level. The biographic data along with the photograph and UIN number is then printed and displayed in the local NPR work office inviting claims and objections from the public at large. The lists will also scrutinize by the local officials and assigned committees. This process of social audit will bring transparency and equity.

Q. 9. How Claims and objections of the people will be faced?

Ans: Assigned Government officials at the local, sub-district, district and state level will be responsible to deal the claims & objections of the whole mechanism, they must ensure time-bound disposal of each case.

Q. 10. How the finalization of NPR Data base will happen?

Ans: Once all claims and objections have been dealt with and the corrections are carried out, the local authorized official will sent the data to the highly secure central data base for permanent storage.

Q. 11. Whether BBS will Issue any identity (smart) Cards?

Ans: No. BBS will never issue any ID card to any resident. Identity Cards and other card or documents (if needed) will be issued to residents by the respective authority/organization.

Q. 12. How the maintenance of the NPR database will happen?

Ans: A mechanism of continuous update of the database will be formulated under this scheme. Capacity of data center will be enough to handle NPR. Besides a system will work permanently for counting, recording and updating birth and deaths, alteration in name (if needed)etc. An independent National network will be set up for this purpose.

Q. 13. Will the NPR include people who are not citizens of Bangladesh?

Ans: Yes. The NPR must include citizens as well as non-citizens of Bangladesh. The fact, inclusion in NPR does not confer a right to any person to claim citizenship of the country.

Q. 14. How is a person could be registered for NPR?

Ans: During the first phase of Census 2011, enumerators have visited every household and have collected the details and National Household Data (NHD). These data will be included and other all relevant data will be incorporated. Through CAPI scanned the data has been entered into electronic database languages Bangla or English (both or any one). Face

Photograph, ten (10) fingerprints, 2 iris images and DNA will be added to the NPR against every person. Enrolment must be done in the presence of particular authorized Government servants appointed purposively.

Q. 15. How the public will be able to know that the biometric camps are ongoing for NPR?

Ans: Publicity will be done in the local areas regarding the duration and location of the enrolment camps. Intimation will be completed house to house before commencement of such camps, and visible possible vicinity. Besides, public will be informed enough through meeting, announcement through mikes, drum beatings, posters, meetings etc.

Q. 16. What new records will be required to register into NPR?

Ans: No new records or papers/documents will required for registration in the NPR. Everything will run on existing information. The details for NPR have already been collected during the work and an acknowledgement slip will be given to the incumbent. This should be carried to the enrolment camp. However, ID Number, Passport number, Ration Card number, Driving license number (if any) etc. will be collected from each household.

Q. 17. Is any payment required for enrolment in NPR?

Ans: No. The enrolment will be done total.ly cost free. No payments have to be made to anybody for this purpose. In case, if any corruption happens it must be reported immediately to the local authorities, Complaints can also be registered over the e-mail and over SMS etc

Q. 18. What is to be done if the acknowledgement slip is lost?

Ans: It is not a problem at all. It might happen. But the counter foil of acknowledgement slip will be available at the camps with the officials concerned will deal it properly.

Q. 19. What is to be done if the household has not been covered during last Census or if the individual has changed the address?

Ans: A new NPR form will be delivered at the camp and have to be filled up there. The filled in forms should be submitted to the camp. These forms information will be verified by the authorities and then individuals biometric will be captured in due process.

Q. 20. What is to be done if an individual misses the camp?

Ans: Two camps will be held in every local area after a logical gap. If any individual misses the camps also, intimation will be given for availing next camp. A chance will wait for them to enroll at camps that would be set up at the sub district level until designate that individuals name will be struck off the NPR.

Q. 21. How can a person, whose name has been struck off from the NPR will re-enter in the NPR?

Ans: A person whose name has been struck off from the NPR would be required to apply with a fresh form having required document to the authorized officials. After the verification process is completed, the designated officer would pass an order allowing the data in NPR system.

Q. 22. How will the data collected for NPR will be authenticated?

Ans: The demographic data has been collected by a Government servant at the doorstep of the individual. Then verification of the acknowledgement slip will be given. After that, the biometric data along with documents will be incorporated. Then claims and

objections if any will be handled properly. The lists will also be scrutinized by the local authorized officials. These lists would also be verified by the committees. Once the vetting by the local authorities being completed, the process for NPR database will be finalized.

Q. 23. What are the legal provisions under which the NPR is mandated as a work of BBS?

Ans : The following legal documents are enough to handle the NPR. No additional legal mandate will be needed, such as;

1. Statistics Act, 2013.

Section 6: “For carrying out the purposes of this Act, the functions of the Bureau shall be as follows, namely: **6 (p)** to make National Population Register and update the same, from time to time;”

2. Allocation of Business-(Updated 2017)

(B. Statistics and Informatics Division)

1. All matters relating to Statistics and Informatics.
2. Formulation and revision of policy on Statistics and Informatics.
3. Preparation, maintenance and revision of National Population Register (NPR) as a central repository jointly with other government agencies.
4. Providing assistance for creation and maintenance of departmental system linked to NPR.
5. Providing NPR based services securely to various government and non-government agencies and ensuring appropriate access control.

3.National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS)-set Goal of Developing NPR by Census Wing BBS.

1.Strategic Goals : Census Wing, BBS

2. Developing National Population Register (NPR)

2.1: Preparing the NPR

2.2: Integrating NPR with civil Registration and other Departmental Registers (Database)

2.3: Continuous updating of the System.

4.Under 8th Five Year Plan:

“Statistics and Informatics Division is mandated for preparing National Population Register (NPR) according to the Allocation of Business, 1996 (revised up to April 2017), Statistics Act 2013 and National Strategy for the Development of Statistic (NSDS). As a National Statistics Office, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) will prepare and update the NPR to provide information of each and every individual of the country with a unique identification number for ensuring effective service delivery.”

Q. 24. Is there any penalty for providing wrong information willfully or otherwise?

Ans: Yes, as per Statistics Act, 2013 (Sec- 13 &18).

Q. 25. Do we need any other law for preparing NPR?

Ans: No. Present legal instruments are enough to perform this job.

26. What do you mean by Civil Registration (CR) ?

Ans: Civil registration is defined as the continuous permanent and compulsory recording occurrences of VITAL events – birth, death, fetal death, marriage, divorces, judicial separation, adoption, legitimation and recognitions.

27. What do you mean by enrollment?

Ans: Enrollments means the exercise of collection and recording in prescribed manner thereof the demographic as well as bio metric data of the usual resident of Bangladesh.

28. What do you mean by MIS for NPR?

Ans : MIS means Management Information System- Online MIS tools will be developed and on NPR's behalf supervision and monitoring of the entire process of demographic an biometric enrollment and printing process will done.

29. What do mean by NGO?

Ans: Non-Government Organizations (NGO)-registered with NGO Affairs Bureau under Prime Minister's Office.

30.If there is no internet connection at any place, then how the NPR activities will be performed ?

Ans: In fact, everywhere in Bangladesh there are more or less opportunity exists for internet connections. But due to any unusual event if any disruption happens, then offline system will work for it and there will be alternative standby provision for auto updating.

31. Why does the Government want to get so much data about the people?

Ans : Due to following reasons the Govt. want to get all relevant data:

I. Identifying own citizens

- 1) The first is the assertion that every country must have a comprehensive identity database of its residents with relevant demographic details.
- 2) It will help the government to formulate policies better and also aid national security.

II. Streamlining data

- a) To justify the collection of data such as driving license, voter ID and TIN numbers etc. it will only ease the life of those residing in Bangladesh by cutting red tape.
- b) Not only will it help target government beneficiaries in a better way, but also further cut down paperwork and red tape in a similar manner.

III. Preventing duplication of data

- a) It is common to find different date of birth of a person on different government documents. NPR will help eliminate that.
- b) With NPR data, residents will not have to furnish various proofs of age, address and other details in official work. It would also eliminate duplication in voter lists, government insist etc.

32: What do you mean by checking of records?

Ans: Personal information collected and verified for each person by the authorized personnel on the selected data fields using particular method.

33. What is the connection between NPR & NID?

Ans : National Identity Card(NID) is a compulsory identity document issued to every Bangladeshi citizen upon turning 18 years of age. The NID is a government issued photo ID just like the Bangladeshi Driver's license, which is also a biometric, microchip embedded, smart identity card. The NID is required by Bangladeshi citizens for multiple essential public services, such as obtaining utility connections, as well as private services, such as opening bank accounts, in Bangladesh.

The NPR is a register of usual residents of the country. Like other database the NID data will be connected with NPR. No one can edit or update NPR data except authorized person of NPR. But anyone can view it. But the National Population Register (NPR) will contain biometric & demographic data of all individuals of all the residents. If there is not supporting documents for recording in NPR then self-declaration of the particular person will be treated enough for data entry in the population register.

34. Who will held responsible for providing data on behalf of a family?

Ans: It will be the responsibility of the head of every family, during the period specified for preparation of the National Population Register, to give the correct details of name and numbers (i.e TIN number, mobile number, Voter ID card, driving license (if any)) of members and other particulars of the family of which he/she is the head. In the case of dependents, such as minor (who has not attained the age of eighteen years) and or disable will be the responsibility of reporting the particulars under shall be of the head of the family.

35. Who will be eligible for enumeration in NPR?

Ans : The following persons will be eligible for enumeration in NPR;

- a. Who are present in the household during the period of enumeration
- b. Who are normal residents of the household and have stayed there for part of the enumeration period.
- c. Who are normal residents of the household but are not present at the time of visit and are expected to return back within the period of enumeration.

The visitors, domestic servants, tenants, drivers or other such person (s) who are found to be residing with the household and full fill the above three criteria's should be included in the enumeration. It is important that every person male or female, aged or infant is counted only once, without omission or duplication.

NPR will not cover foreign nationals having diplomatic status and refugees. However, foreign nationals not enjoying diplomatic status and Bangladeshi nationals employed and staying with them in the Foreign Missions will have to be covered. It would therefore, be necessary to cover every household found within House listing Block.

Households of Defense and similar Service Personnel will be eligible for enumeration if they are residing in civilian areas. The enumeration of Defense and similar Service Personnel who are living in strictly military or restricted areas (special charges) would not be done while undertaking updating of NPR. The enumeration of hard to reach and other special case must be handled specially.

36. Is it possible to provide information to NPR for an illiterate person?

Ans : Nobody needs to be worried about the literacy of person . Every human being (i.e. physically fit or unfit , male or female, child or old ,) will be covered. It will be the responsibility of assigned NPR personnel to collect and record all types of data. They will run door to door using CAPI. No one left behind.

37. How a person can know that his/her data has been recorded properly in NPR?

Ans : Once data has been recoded then it will be displayed and electronically under an auto system. No password or code ward will be required. Anybody can check data from anywhere using electronic device but nobody will be able to edit it except the authorized personnel.

38. If anyone has no written proof or legal document, how his data will be enumerated in NPR?

Ans : In some cases proof might be needed. But due to some valid reasons, or if the situation demands that providing any proof or legal document is impossible, in that case oral expression of that particular person will be recoded on good faith. But the person must speak truth and it must be ensured by the enumerator.

39. What do you mean by Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and how it works?

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. Interviewing technique should as follows;

1. Either the respondent or an interviewer operates a device (this could be a laptop, a tablet or a smartphone) and answers a questionnaire.
2. 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.
3. Help screens and courteous error messages are provided.
4. Colorful screens and on and off-screen stimuli can add to the respondent's interest and involvement in the task.
5. 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.

40. What are the advantages and benefits of using CAPI?

Ans: Advantages of CAPI:

- 1) Integrated Maps and Global Positioning System (GPS) could be easily used.
- 2) Computerized case management system .
- 3) Automated skip patterns
- 4) Simultaneous process for data collection, data capture, editing and consistency and non –response check

- 5) Automated coding
- 6) Ability to pre-load questionnaire responses and customized questions.

Main BENEFITS of CAPI:

1. Time benefits of CAPI:

- 1) No data entry period
- 2) Communication and Analysis immediately possible
- 3) No much cleanings and all those struggles

2. Cost benefits of CAPI:

- 1) Printing of Questionnaire
- 2) Transport of Questionnaire to and from HQ
- 3) ICR scanning : operators salary, computers room
- 4) Storage space
Extra utilization of data in a cheaper and easier form;

3. Quality benefits of CAPI:

- 1) Quality check control
- 2) Quick Feed back
- 3) Easy modification of questionnaire
- 4) The introduction of various validity checks and control totals, which eliminated wrong data and made it possible to balance the file.

Other Benefits of CAPI might be as follows;

1. The face-to-face setting allows the interviewer to capture verbal and non-verbal feedback.
2. Personal interviewing allows for interviews of longer duration.
3. Modern devices can record audio feedback from respondent, track GPS location and allows pictures to be taken of the interview, thus adding to the quality of the data.
4. There is no need to transcribe the results into a computer form. The computer program can be constructed so as to place the results directly in a format that can be read by statistical analysis programs.
5. The presence of an interviewer helps when probing for spontaneous awareness of certain topics.
6. The interviewer can verify that the respondent answering the questions is the person that needs to be interviewed.

41. Is there any limitation of CAPI?

Ans: Yes, CAPI is not free from limitations. Such as;

1. It is a relatively expensive means of interviewing.
2. In comparison to web interviewing it can be more time consuming to gather data.

42: Is there any relationship between National Population Register (NPR) and National Planning ?

Ans: Off course there is a strong relationship between National Population Register (NPR) and National Planning. In fact, nothing is more useful for a country of the world at the present time than to have at their disposal an efficient means of producing statistics of different kinds, especially those which are indispensable to Govt.'s for the preparation of their economic and social development plans: A systematic presentation of the relevant statistics is possible if the operations involved in preparing a work program for a population register are suitably coordinated with the data-processing activities. A population register can, however, in cases where the necessary requirements are met, constitute an effective and economical auxiliary apparatus, within a national statistical system, for the collection of accurate and pertinent information which would be difficult to obtain in any other way. Finally we can say that data-driven planning helps achieve this because it optimizes performance in multiple areas of operations and allows you to create hyper-efficient strategies that increase leads, optimize pricing, boost sales conversions, retain more customers and establish the best possible business infrastructure

43. What would be the characteristics of a model NPR?

Ans: For getting a model National Population Register (NPR) the following basic characteristics must be covered:

1. Must have a Nation-wide coverage;
2. The individual as the unit of investigation and control, with no distinction as between social groups;
3. Authorization by a legal instrument (law, regulations, etc.) whereby the declaration of information is made.
4. A centralized or decentralized system of organization (according to needs and circumstances of the country);
5. Standardized definitions which can be used both for current statistical and for census purposes;
6. Availability of suitable personnel;
7. Availability of accurate and complete information that is systematically kept up to date, and periodic verification of the accuracy of the information;
8. Close links with all censuses, surveys and all types of collected data ;
9. Use of all modern electro-mechanical equipment or of electronic computers for the processing of the information.

44. Do you think that for preparing a NPR Bangladesh can enjoy some sort strengths?

Ans : Yes, Bangladesh can enjoy the following strengths for preparing NPR. Such as:

1. The current government has resurrected that vision and made it ready for the 21st century highly globalized world and names it Digital Bangladesh. Although Bangladesh has its own limitations in resources, capacity and knowledge, the country's potential in human resources can be tapped through appropriate use of ICT tools. The government is committed towards reaching the goal of a knowledge based and middle income country by 2021. With an actionable ICT Policy 2009, Right to Information Act and ICT Act that

provide the enabling environment for citizens' information access and e-commerce, a network of proactive and ready change agents in the Ministries, districts and upazilas, a number of initiatives that demonstrate the true concept and benefits of Digital Bangladesh, a technology-savvy young workforce ready to be guided and led, the country is staring at a tremendous opportunity to leapfrog. This would be a considered as strongest point in favor of NPR.

2. Bangladesh enjoys demographic dividend. The demographic dividend is the difference between the number of working-age-population aged 15-64 years and the number of non-working-age-population under 14 years of age and above 65 years of age. That is, if the number of working people is greater than the number of non-working people, then it is a demographic dividend. At present, the number of working people in our country is about 65 per cent of the total population. Demographic dividend refers to the growth in an economy that is the result of a change in the age structure of a country's population. The change in age structure is typically brought on by a decline in fertility and mortality rates. Demographic dividend occurs when the proportion of working people in the total population is high because this indicates that more people have the potential to be productive and contribute to growth of the economy. This demographic dividend period lasts a maximum of 20-30 years in a country. In other words, by 2040, the opportunity to achieve Bangladesh's economic growth at lightning speed by utilizing the demographic dividend will begin to decline. Bangladesh enjoys a population dividend having a strong young work force of its own. Such as at present populations 26.48% is within the age of 0-14 years: and 18.56 % is 15-24 . This young generation could be easily converted as ICT experts providing very low cost short training on digital devices like smartphones and tabs etc. and could be used as workforce for NPR.
3. At present National Household Database (NHD) and Census Database of various census is available, as well as GEO coding system are available having meta data in BBS. Other than this there are data of other surveys also in the hand of BBS. Through using technology for interconnection and interoperability these ready assets could be used.
4. Bangladesh is mainly a plain land having well communicated through roads and rivers except some very interior hills. Electricity, internet and mobile connectivity made it much easier. Due to easy communications any availability of transport any person could be physically identified at any moment. So establishing NPR would be much easier.
5. Various Ministries, Divisions , Departments, NGOs and Private, businesses and other organizations are preparing administrative data round the year for their own consumptions. These existing administrative data base could be connected and interlinked thus error free readymade data could be easily found. Thus it could enrich the volume of necessary data and dynamically updated for births, deaths and migration. Definitely there might be good data gap for NPR. By taking necessary steps by collecting the required additional data modern NPR could be established

45. Do you think that there might be any challenge for preparing an NPR?

Ans : Every job has some challenges. NPR is not free from it.

We can consider these challenges in two ways: International and National.

International:

1. COVID-19 is a global threat for human beings existence in this globe . Huge involvement of voluminous fund is employed around the world almost every country for encountering this deadly virus. Bangladesh is not free from this threat. So prioritization of capital employment would be a new problem. Unfortunately, if the situation worsens then new global crises may more hamper the speed of the job
2. There is huge number of expatriate living and working outside the country. Some of them might not having a proper legal status . Collection of NPR data from the people around the world is a time consuming as well as expensive also. International relation and diplomatic relations with other countries would be new challenge for it

National:

1. NPR is a combination of a lot of data. For every human being separate database is needed. These data must be in a permanent and organized shape. Man may come and man be go, data will live long. If data once recorded it will remain long as human being exists on earth. Nobody is authorized to change any data except the sanction of NPR authority. Only view would be possible from any terminal of the world at any time, any moment. For this, an automated system must be established, proper logistic, well trained personnel are a must. For procuring need based logistic, transport, training and retaining the people would be considered another challenge .
2. Various organizations works on data. They must collect their data according to their requirement to face a particular situation . These collected data always might not fulfil the requirement of NPR. Through synchronization, and links and connectivity data could be connected and collected but there must be a big data gap, to fulfil these gap additional data needed to be collected again. Yes, the situation will vary case to case. So the situation must resolve as case basis.
3. Every organization has their set rules to run it. They have separate motive behind their collected data. Sometimes they follow strong principles regarding their mode of collection and secrecy. In case of Govt organizations it might be easy to handle because these are working under the same flagship of Govt. But in case of NGOs businesses and other social organizations motivation and implementation of NPR philosophy would be another challenge.

46. What do you mean by a Family Tree? How it can be helpful for an NPR?

Ans: A family tree is a chart representing family relationships in a conventional tree structure. It is a visual representation of a person's (his/her) family, tracing relationships to common ancestors. Visually similar to an org chart, this diagram is usually presented in a tree structure starting with one individual as the root. From the root, lines representing branches terminate in

boxes representing leaves. Each leaf represents individual family members with information such as birth, marriage, and death dates. It makes easy to record the people, places, and events that make up your family history and then share it with others. It can be used in many ways, such as;

- It helps to get some insight into who (a particular human) is and from where he came from,.
- It gives you a connection of heritage.
- It can help to trace genetics and family health concerns.
- It is a good exercise for learning about family history in relation to historical events.
- Helps to know about the family members whom they have never met or known.
- This increases the bond with the distant family members who are also a part of the family.
- One gets to understand the different relationships which are necessary for an individual.

47. What do you mean by DNA? How DNA record can be used in NPR or detection of a criminal?

Ans: DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) is the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms. Nearly every cell in a person's body has the same DNA(99.9%). Rest 0.1%is used to detect diseases and information including crime records. The information in DNA is stored as a code made up of four chemical bases: Adenine (A), Guanine (G), Cytosine (C), and Thymine (T). Autosomal DNA (also called nuclear DNA) is packaged into 22 paired chromosomes. In each pair of autosomes, one was inherited from the mother and one was inherited from the father. Autosomal DNA is passed down from both the mother and the father and provides clues to a person's ancestry. DNA is contained in blood, semen, skin cells, tissue, organs, muscle, brain cells, bone, teeth, hair, saliva, mucus, perspiration, fingernails, urine, feces, fingerprints etc. A small amount of DNA can also be found in the mitochondria known as mitochondrial DNA or mtDNA. DNA testing is a method that takes samples of a person's DNA, which could be their hair, fingernail, skin, or blood, to analyze the structure of that person's genome. DNA can also be found from a fingerprint but the problem is only 35% of fingerprints have actually been typed. A DNA test is a test in which someone's DNA is analyzed, for example to see if they have committed a particular crime or are the parent of a particular child. The DNA test is performed by collecting buccal (cheek) cells found on the inside of a person's cheek using a buccal or cheek swab. The collector rubs the inside of a person's cheek to collect as many buccal cells as possible, which are then sent to a laboratory for testing.

48. What do you mean by inter-operability of data? How it can be possible in preparing NPR?

Ans : Interoperability is a characteristic of a product or system, whose interfaces are completely understood, to work with other products or systems, at present or in the future, in either implementation or access, without any restrictions. Data interoperability addresses the ability of systems and services that create exchange and consume data to have clear, shared expectations for the contents, context and meaning of that data.

Common Types of interoperability:

a. Semantic interoperability: This is the ability of systems to exchange and accurately interpret information meaningfully in order to produce useful results as defined by the end users of information automatically. Semantic interoperability is achieved when the structure and codification of data is uniform among all systems involved.

b. Syntactic interoperability (Structural interoperability): Systems that can communicate successfully through compatible formats and protocols. Tools that facilitate syntactic interoperability are recognized formatting standards, such as XML and SQL.

The benefits of interoperability include increased productivity, reduced costs, and reduced errors.

49. What do you mean by Meta data? Why and how it is used in NPR?

Ans : Metadata means "data about data". It is the data providing information about one or more aspects of the data; which is used to summarize basic information about data which can make tracking and working with specific data easier. It is a set of data that describes and gives information about other data .It is used for discovery and identification. It includes elements such as title, abstract, author, and keywords.

Metadata gives the following information about the data it models or represents; What, When, Where, Who, How, Which and Why.

Many distinct types of metadata exist, such as;

1. Structural metadata is metadata about containers of data and indicates how compound objects are put together, for example, how pages are ordered to form chapters. It describes the types, versions, relationships and other characteristics of digital materials.
2. Administrative metadata is information to help manage a resource, like resource type, permissions, and when and how it was created.
3. Reference metadata is information about the contents and quality of statistical data.
4. Statistical metadata, also called process data, may describe processes that collect, process, or produce statistical data.
5. Legal metadata provides information about the creator, copyright holder, and public licensing, if provided.

50. What would be role of administration and much people in preparing and implementation of NPR?

Ans : The NPR is a register of all ‘residents’ of the country, prepared at several levels — Local (Village/Sub-Town), Sub-District(Upa-Zila), District, Division and National Level .The objective of the exercise is the create a comprehensive database of residents of the nation including their demographic particulars. The exercise should carry out under the supervision of Bangladesh Bureau Of Statistics (BBS), Under Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Under Ministry of Planning of Government of Bangladesh. Demographic, biometric data and other necessary information must be collected and incorporated and permanently kept in a single digital hub. It will be done under the motto of no deletion only update. It is continuous and permanent record must be updated every time. If anyone get born new database will start but if somebody dies, no data will be deleted from the system. It can be viewed from any terminal of

the world no editing without the consent of updated authority which is also single one. For getting all these data every person definitely coordination cooperation is a must with NPR personnel. For continuous monitoring and supervision and from grassroots level to highest authority that means every tire a standing committee in combination of assigned Government Officer and people's representative must be involved for its preparation and implementation. With all-out support and coordination, assistance from all Govt Org, NGOs, CBOs, Businesses, Civil and organizations the nation can get an effective NPR.
