

Census: -

"Total process of collecting, compiling, and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining at a specific time or times to all persons in a country or delimited territory"

- -First regular census in India was taken in 1981.
- -System "De facto" till 1931 ,since 1941"De jure" -Last census was held in 2011.
- -Conducted at the end of 1st.quarter of the 1st. Year of each decade. Visit from 1st. Jan. completed till Feb. end and re-visit 1-5 March.
- -Most people are usually resident in their own homes during this period.
- -Legal basis provided by the census Act of 1948.
- -Supreme officer is Census Commissioner of India.

- -Enumerate by counting all persons in the area.
- -Census contain a mine of information like about religion, caste, language spoken, age, sex, living condition, literacy level, occupation, socio economic status, and other basic information.

Uses of census:-

- 1. Provides demographic, social and economic data of the country.
- 2.Provides information on composition (age and sex wise) size,(total population) and distribution of population.
- 3.Helps to estimate "mid year population" important to calculate various rate.
- 4.Helps to asses the trends of the population (population projection).
- 5. Help to formulate population policy.

- 6.Help to plan health welfare measures like school hospital etc.
- 7.Helps to compare with that of other countries.
- 8.Help to formulate social security measures like insurance etc.
- 9.Helps to asses and evaluate population control programs.
- **10Helps to know quality of life of** people.

Impact on national health policy:-

- -Data provide a frame of reference and base line for
 - -Planning, action and research in the field of
 - -Medicine.
 - -Human ecology.
 - -Social science
 - -Over all governmental system.
- -Census provide basic data (population by age and sex) needed to- Compute -
- -vital statistical rate
- Health, demographic and socio economic indicators.

