

RESPONDENT: 2921811990 – Owais Rajput
SECTOR: Unknown - Individual

Q1 - What are your views of the different census approaches described in the consultation document?

With my own personal observation, what I found there are lots of loops and holes in current approaches adapted by Census Office. A good example of exclusion of three million British citizens from Kashmiri heritage. Kashmiri Diaspora classified as HARD TO REACH community living in UK, even most of them are forth and fifth generations living in UK (born & bred in UK). National Government and Local governments always struggles, when they deal with this local community living in the UK and largest BAME community living in UK but classified as hidden community due to wrong approaches of Office for National Statistics. Personally I think we need to use Grounded Theory with inductive approach (Bottom to top). At present Grounded Theory used from Top to bottom (deductive approach).

Q2 - Please specify any significant uses of population and housing statistics that we have not already identified.

In case of Kashmiri Diaspora living in UK, in most cases over crowded and because of this issue 80% out of 100 mental health cases, are from British Kashmiri. In education they are on least level compare to other communities living in the UK.

Q3 - Please specify any significant additional benefits of population and housing statistics that we have not already identified.

Security issues are main concerns in these days here in the UK and in Europe. If we know the real demographics of our local communities from their cultural and heritage background then personally I think 70% big issues in the society will be resolved and first line practitioners will be more focus on particular group from their cultural and heritage background.

Q4 - What would the impact be if the most detailed statistics for very small geographic areas and small population groups were no longer available? High, medium, low or no impact?

High

If medium or high, please give further information.

More crime, more chances to join gangs, process to radicalisation and easy path for overseas terrorist organisations recruiters.

Q5 - What would the additional benefit be if more frequent (i.e. annual) statistics about population characteristics were available for areas like local authorities and electoral wards? High, medium, low or no additional benefit?

High

If medium or high please give further information.

Local authorities will be more focus on problematic local communities living in the UK

Q6 - Please specify any significant uses of census information for historical research that we have not already identified.

I think we should know our local communities cultural and heritage identity, rather than just focus on religion.

Q7 - What advantages or disadvantages for genealogical or historical research can you see from a move to a solution based on archiving administrative data sources?

I think historical research is very important and compulsory, if we really want to understand our local communities, living in the UK.

Q8 - What are your views of the risks of each census approach and how they might be managed?

How we can build up the relationship with these hard to reach communities? We really need to work with local communities, Not work on them.

Q9 - Are there any other issues that you believe we should be taking into account?

There is no short cut in this process and we really need to work with people, rather than work on people.

