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## 2 **Demographic Trends and Socio-Economic Disparities in Kamrup** 3 **District: A Case Study of Rajapat village, North Gauhati, Assam**

### 4 **Abstract**

5 This study explores the demographic profile of Kamrup Rural District, Assam, focusing on  
6 population dynamics, socio-economic characteristics, and developmental challenges. The  
7 study integrates primary and secondary data sources to analyze key indicators such as  
8 literacy rates, gender composition, occupation structures, and population distribution.  
9 Findings reveal disparities in education, gender ratios, and economic dependency on  
10 agriculture. Statistical analysis suggests a growing urban influence, yet a predominant  
11 reliance on agrarian livelihoods.

12 **Keywords:** Population dynamics; socio-economic characteristics; rural kamrup

### 13 **Introduction**

14 Understanding the demographic profile of a region is essential for informed decision-  
15 making, effective governance, and equitable development. Kamrup Rural District in  
16 Assam, a region marked by its socio-cultural diversity and rural dominance, plays a vital  
17 role in the state's socio-economic framework. Despite its significance, a holistic analysis  
18 of its demographic features remains limited, leaving critical gaps in understanding the  
19 district's population dynamics and developmental needs (Sarma,2018). Kamrup Rural  
20 District faces challenges related to population density, uneven distribution of resources,  
21 disparities in literacy and education, gender imbalances, and diverse occupational  
22 patterns. These issues have profound implications for economic growth, healthcare  
23 delivery, educational access, and social equity. Furthermore, the district's rural character  
24 and dependence on agriculture introduce additional complexities in terms of migration  
25 trends, unemployment, and infrastructure deficits. The absence of a detailed demographic  
26 analysis limits the ability to identify vulnerable groups, prioritize developmental  
27 interventions, and align policies with the district's unique socio-economic context. This

28 problem is compounded by the dynamic changes in population characteristics driven by  
29 factors such as urbanization, migration, and changing socio-economic behaviors, which  
30 necessitate timely and accurate data-driven insights

31 This paper seeks to address these gaps by providing a comprehensive analysis of  
32 the demographic profile of Kamrup Rural District. The study aims to uncover patterns  
33 and trends in population size, age and gender distribution, literacy and education levels,  
34 economic participation, and other critical indicators. By doing so, it will serve as a  
35 foundational resource for stakeholders, enabling targeted policy formulation and  
36 sustainable development strategies that are tailored to the district's needs.

### 37 **Basic Demographic profile**

38 Kamrup district of Assam has a total population of 1,517,542 as per the Census 2011. Out  
39 of which 778,461 are males while 739,081 are females. In 2011 there were a total  
40 311,114 families residing in Kamrup district. The Average Sex Ratio of Kamrup district  
41 is 949. As per Census 2011 out of total population, 9.4% people live in Urban areas while  
42 90.6% live in the Rural areas. The average literacy rate in urban areas is 87.9% while that  
43 in rural areas is 74.2%. Also the Sex Ratio of Urban areas in Kamrup district is 969 while  
44 that of Rural areas is 947. The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Kamrup district  
45 is 200061 which is 13% of the total population. There are 101716 male children and  
46 98345 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child  
47 Sex Ratio of Kamrup is 967 which is greater than Average Sex Ratio (949) of Kamrup  
48 district. The total literacy rate of Kamrup district is 75.55%. The male literacy rate is  
49 70.68% and the female literacy rate is 60.22% in Kamrup district (Das, 2019).

50 Understanding the demographic profile of Kamrup Rural District is essential for  
51 effective governance and equitable development. The district, marked by its socio-  
52 cultural diversity and rural dominance, plays a vital role in Assam's economic  
53 framework. However, limited research on its demographic trends creates a knowledge  
54 gap. Kamrup Rural District faces challenges such as high population density (488 persons  
55 per sq. km as per Census 2011), uneven resource distribution, literacy disparities, and  
56 gender imbalances. This study seeks to bridge these gaps by providing a detailed  
57 demographic analysis to aid policy formulation.

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## 59 **Objectives of the Study**

- 60 • Analyze population dynamics and distribution.
- 61 • Assess socio-economic indicators such as literacy, education, occupation, and income.
- 62 • Identify developmental challenges and propose policy recommendations.

## 63 **Methodology and Data Sources**

64 The study employs both primary and secondary data sources. Secondary data are collected  
65 from the Census of India, Statistical Handbooks, and research publications. Primary data are  
66 gathered from a case study in Raipat village using structured questionnaires. Data are  
67 analyzed using statistical tools and represented through charts and tables.

## 68 **Geographical Background of the Study Area**

69 Kamrup Rural District covers an area of 3,105 sq. km in western Assam. The district exhibits a  
70 mix of tribal and non-tribal populations, with agriculture as the dominant occupation. The  
71 region has a subtropical climate with significant annual rainfall (ranging from 1,500 to 2,600  
72 mm annually).

## 73 **Demographic Profile of Kamrup District**

### 74 **Population Size and Growth**

75 As per Census 2011, Kamrup District has a total population of 1,517,542, with 778,461 males  
76 and 739,081 females. Rural areas house 90.6% of the population, while urban areas account for  
77 9.4%. The population density of 488 persons per sq. km highlights significant settlement  
78 concentration.

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80 *Figure 1: Urban vs Rural Population Distribution*

### 81 **Trend of population growth**

82 As per the Population Census 1971 to 2011 data, following are some facts about Kamrup district.

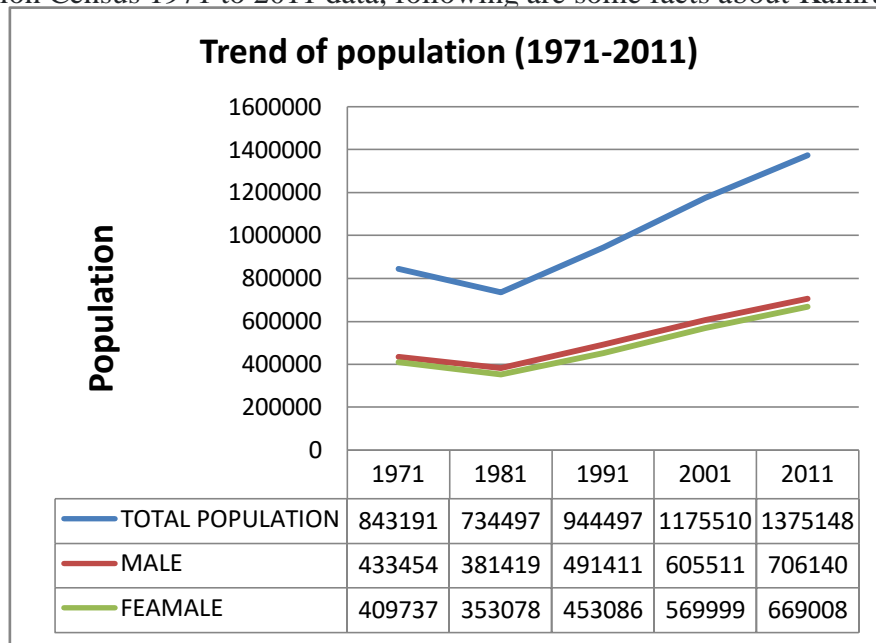
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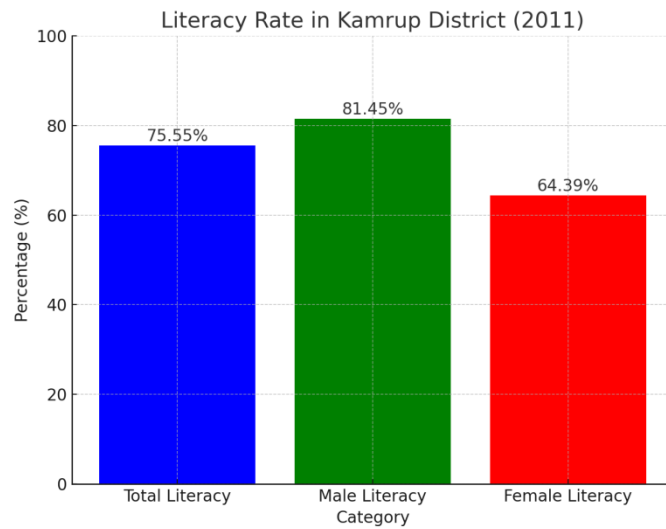


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89 **Gender Composition and Sex Ratio** The sex ratio of Kamrup District has improved from 913  
90 females per 1000 males in 1971 to 947 in 2011. The child sex ratio (0-6 years) stands at 967,  
91 indicating a gradual positive shift in gender balance.

92 **Literacy Rate** The overall literacy rate is 75.55%, with male literacy at 81.45% and female  
93 literacy at 64.39%. Urban literacy (87.9%) is significantly higher than rural literacy (74.2%)

highlighting disparities in access to education.



96 *Figure 2: Literacy Rate in Kamrup District*

97 **Caste and Religious Composition** Scheduled Castes (SC) constitute 7.1% and Scheduled Tribes  
 98 (ST) make up 12% of the total population. The religious composition includes Hindus (57.82%),  
 99 Muslims (39.66%), and Christians (2.19%).

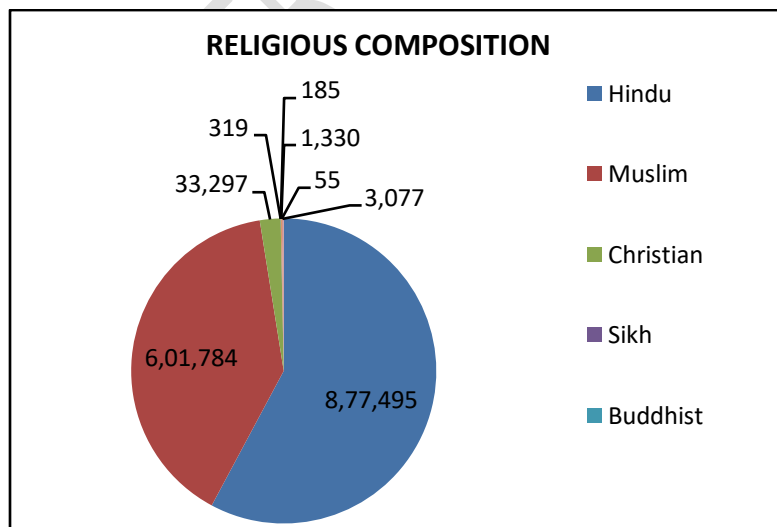
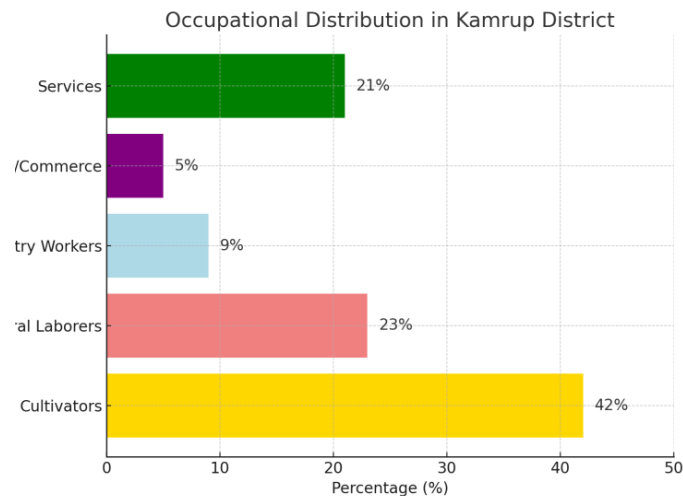


Fig 3.4: Religious composition

102 The Kamrup district major religious composition : Hinduism- 877,495, Muslim- 601,784,  
 103 Christianity- 33,297, Sikhism-319, Buddhism- 185, Jainism- 1,330, Other religion- 55 people

104 identifying with other religions, No religion specified- 3,077. Most of the religion people  
105 Hinduism and Muslim.

106 **Occupational Structure** Agriculture remains the primary occupation, with cultivators  
107 comprising 42%, agricultural laborers 23%, and the remaining population engaged in industries,  
108 trade, services, and transport. Over time, tertiary sector employment has increased, but agrarian  
109 reliance remains high.



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111 *Figure 3: Occupational Distribution in Kamrup District*

### 112 **Case Study: Demographic Profile of Raipat Village**

113 A socio-economic survey in Raipat village (Kamalpur block) was conducted to understand local  
114 demographic trends.

115 **Population Composition** Raipat village has approximately 2,500 people. The sex ratio is 955  
116 females per 1000 males. Agriculture, including rice and jute cultivation, is the primary  
117 occupation.

118 **Age Group Distribution** The majority of the population falls in the 30-45 age group, while the  
119 60-95 age group is the least represented.

### 120 **Marital Status**

121 Marital status reveals the composition of the population, including the proportion of never-  
122 married, married, divorced, separated, and widowed individuals. Marital status indicates the age  
123 of at marriage, which is essential for understanding demographic trends and planning for  
124 education, healthcare, and social services (Borah, 2020).

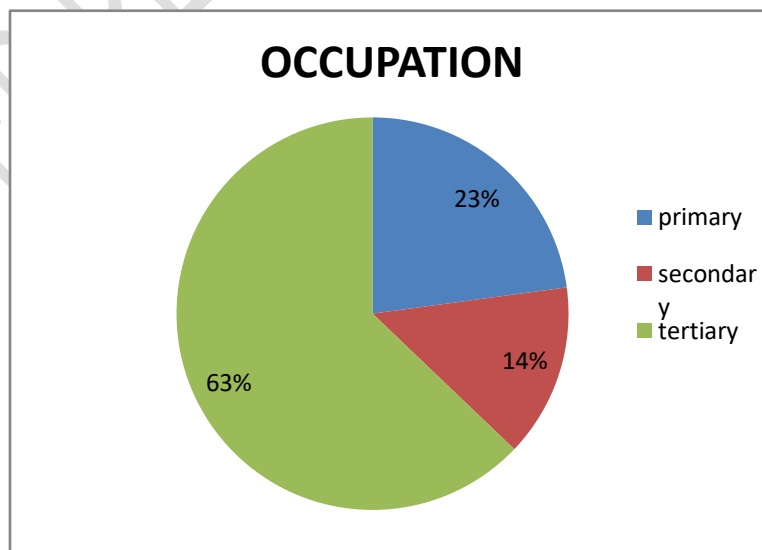
Marital status	Number of people
Married	43
Unmarried	33
Widowed	8

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126 From the above table it is shown that women widowed 8 and married person 43 high than  
127 unmarried person.

128 **Educational Qualification** Most residents have primary-level education. Graduate and illiterate  
129 populations are relatively low, with only 12% having completed higher secondary or tertiary  
130 education.

### 131 **Occupational Distribution**

132 Occupation indicates the employment status of individuals, including full- time, part time, or  
133 self- employment. Occupation is linked to income levels, as different occupations often have  
134 varying levels of compensation. It can be seen primary sector 23%, secondary sector 14%, and  
135 tertiary 63%.It is seen that tertiary occupation are on the rise and secondary sector highly  
136 decreased.



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139        **Employment Status** Private-sector employment dominates over government jobs and self-  
140        employment. 48% of the working population is employed in private enterprises, while only  
141        8% hold government positions.

142        **Summary and Conclusion** The study highlights key demographic trends and socio-economic  
143        disparities in Kamrup District:

- 144        • Uneven population distribution and high rural dependency on agriculture.
- 145        • Gender disparities, particularly in literacy rates and workforce participation.
- 146        • Economic reliance on agriculture, with a growing tertiary sector.
- 147        • Limited access to higher education and formal employment opportunities.

## 148        **Conclusion**

149        The demographic analysis of Kamrup Rural District reveals significant insights into the socio-  
150        economic landscape of the region:

- 151        1. **Population Dynamics:** The district shows uneven population distribution, with pockets  
152        of high density, posing challenges for resource allocation and infrastructure development.
- 153        2. **Literacy and Education:** While literacy rates have improved, disparities persist,  
154        especially among women and marginalized communities, highlighting the need for  
155        targeted educational interventions.
- 156        3. **Economic Patterns:** The heavy reliance on agriculture underscores the need for  
157        diversification of livelihood options and the promotion of non-agricultural sectors.
- 158        4. **Gender Disparities:** The gender ratio and female participation in the workforce require  
159        attention to promote gender equality and economic inclusivity.

160        Overall, the study concludes that while Kamrup Rural District demonstrates resilience and  
161        growth potential, there are significant challenges in terms of socio-economic disparities,  
162        infrastructure gaps, and resource distribution. Addressing these issues through targeted policies  
163        and developmental strategies is essential for fostering inclusive and sustainable development in  
164        the region. This research provides valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders in  
165        planning sustainable development strategies for Kamrup District.



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