**List of figures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figure 1.1</td>
<td>Flood Events &amp; Effects, India (1900-2015)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.1</td>
<td>Location map of the study area</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.2</td>
<td>Physiography, Kamrup Metropolitan District, Assam</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.3</td>
<td>Relief and Slope zone, Kamrup Metropolitan District, Assam</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.4</td>
<td>Average Daily Temperature (minimum-maximum), Kamrup Metro</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.5</td>
<td>Average Rainfall Trend, Kamrup Metro District</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.6</td>
<td>Average Numbers of Rainy Days, Kamrup Metro District</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.7</td>
<td>Soil Map, Kamrup Metro District, Assam</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.8</td>
<td>Forest Map, Kamrup Metro District, Assam</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 2.9</td>
<td>Flow Chart of methodology</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 3.1–3.14</td>
<td>Total Rainfall, 1991 to 2004, Borjhar airport</td>
<td>63-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 3.15</td>
<td>Total Months of Rainfall under Different Rainfall (1991-2011)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 3.16–3.22</td>
<td>Total Rainfall Comparison, Kamrup Metro,(05-2011)</td>
<td>70-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 3.23</td>
<td>Comparative Mean Annual Rainfall (in mm), Borjhar &amp; Chandmari</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 3.24</td>
<td>Rainy Days during the Monsoon, at Chandmari Station</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 4.1</td>
<td>Land use, land cover, in relation to flood vulnerability Kamrup Metro</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 4.2</td>
<td>Land-use &amp; land-cover Kamrup Metropolitan District, Assam, 2011</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 4.3</td>
<td>Land-use, land-cover change, Kamrup Metro district (1991-2011)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure: 4.4 Growth of built-up zone, Kamrup Metro district

Figure: 4.5 Linear graphical forecasting model, Built-up zone

Figure: 4.6 Land-use, land-cover map, Kamrup Metropolitan district, 1991

Figure: 4.7 Land-use, land-cover map, Kamrup Metropolitan district, 2011

Figure: 4.8 Hill shade view, Kamrup Metropolitan district

Figure: 4.9 Flood vulnerable locations in relation to hill shade view

Figure: 4.10 Flood vulnerable location in relation to physiography

Figure: 4.11 Forest (%) of vulnerable villages against population density, Chandrapur

Figure: 4.12 Agricultural lands (%) of vulnerable villages against population density, Chandrapur

Figure: 4.13 Wasteland (%) of vulnerable villages against population density, Chandrapur

Figure: 4.14 Forest (%) of vulnerable villages against population density Sonapur

Figure: 4.15 Agricultural lands (%) of vulnerable villages against population density, Sonapur

Figure: 4.16 Wasteland (%) of vulnerable villages against population density, Sonapur

Figure: 4.17 Agricultural land (%) of vulnerable villages against population density, Azara

Figure: 4.18 Wasteland (%) of vulnerable villages against population density, Azara

Figure: 4.19 Drainage & water bodies, Kamrup Metro District, Assam

Figure: 5.1 Rural population, Kamrup Metro District, 2001-11

Figure: 5.2 Urban population, Kamrup Metro District, 2001-11
Figure 5.3 Circle-wise rural-urban population comparison, 2001-11 116
Figure: 5.4 GMCA population, Kamrup Metro District, 2021-31 119
Figure: 5.5 Vulnerable population (in %), Chandrapur Revenue Circle 129
Figure: 5.6 Vulnerable population (in %), Sonapur Revenue Circle 130
Figure: 5.7 Vulnerable population (in %), Azara Revenue Circle 132
Figure: 5.8 Vulnerable population(in %), Municipal wards 133
Figure: 5.9 Comparative rural sex-ratios 135
Figure: 5.10 Comparative urban sex ratio 135
Figure: 5.11 Comparative rural-urban sex ratio, Kamrup Metro District 136
Figure: 5.12 Circle-wise sex ratio, 2011 136
Figure: 6.1 Male-female structure of the rural sample (in%) 144
Figure: 6.2 Male-female structure of the urban sample (in%) 144
Figure: 6.3 Age-group of rural sample house owner (in%) 146
Figure: 6.4 Age-group of urban sample house owner (in%) 146
Figure: 6.5 Literacy trend of vulnerable villages , Sonapur Circle (1971-2011) 148
Figure: 6.6 Literacy trend of vulnerable villages , Chandrapur Circle(1971-2011) 148
Figure: 6.7 Literacy trend of vulnerable villages , Azara Circle (1971-2011) 149
Figure: 6.8 Literacy trend of Municipal Wards (1971-2011) 149
Figure: 6. 9Literacy pattern of the rural sample (in%) 150
Figure: 6.10 Literacy pattern of the urban sample (in%) 151
Figure 6.11 Occupation type of the rural sample (in %) 152
Figure 6.12 Occupation type of the urban sample (in %) 152
Figure 6.13 Income range of the rural sample household (in%) 153
Figure 6.14 Income range of the urban sample household (in%) 154
Figure: 6.15 Sources of potable water of rural samples 155
Figure: 6.16 Sources of potable water of urban samples 155
Figure: 6.17 House types of rural samples 156
Figure: 6.18 House types of urban sample 157
Figure 6.19 Comparative analysis of rural-urban health problem 158
Figure: 7.1 Location of flood vulnerable villages, Chandrapur, Kamrup Metro 168
Figure: 7.2 Vulnerability weight index map, Chandrapur circle, Kamrup Metro 169
Figure: 7.3 Location of flood vulnerable villages, Sonapur, Kamrup Metro 171
Figure: 7.4 Vulnerability weight index map, Sonapur circle, Kamrup Metro 172
Figure: 7.5 Location of flood vulnerable villages, Azara, Kamrup Metro 173
Figure: 7.6 Vulnerability weight index map, Azara circle, Kamrup Metro 174
Figure: 7.7 Location of flood vulnerable wards, Guwahati Municipal Area 182
Figure: 7.8 Municipal wards having maximum flood vulnerable locations 183
Figure: 7.9 Comparative longevity of residing in the place of residence 185
Figure 7.10: Hazard type in rural areas (in %) 186
Figure 7.11: Hazard type in urban areas (in %) 187
Figure: 7.12 Flood water levels of sample urban locations (in feet) 188
Figure: 7.13 Causes of rural hazards 190
Figure: 7.14 Causes of urban hazards 190
Figure: 7.15 Hazard frequency/ year in rural areas (in %) 192
Figure: 7.16 Hazard frequency/year in urban areas (in %) 192
Figure: 7.17 % of respondents to hazard calendar in rural areas 194
Figure: 7.18 % of respondents to hazard calendar in urban areas 194
Figure: 7.19 Comparative rural-urban hazard duration of respondents (in %) 196
Figure: 7.20 Nature of rural household damage (in %) 198
Figure: 7.21 Nature of urban settlement related damage (in %) 198
Figure: 7.22 Nature of urban economy related damage (in %) 199
Figure: 7.23 Comparative rural-urban hazard affect (in %) 200
Figure: 7.24 Rural-urban pre-hazard awareness 202
Figure: 7.25 Rural-urban awareness information receiving status 203
Figure: 7.26 Rural-urban satisfactions with government interventions 205
Figure: 7.27 Rural suggestion level (in %) 207
Figure: 7.28 Urban suggestion type (in %) 208
Figure: 7.29 Presence of NGOs in the affected localities 210
Figure 7.30(a)-to-7.30(j): Village-level adaptation practices 211-214
Figure 7.31(a)-to-7.31(g): Ward-level adaptation practices 215-217
Figure: 7.32 Location of rural-urban residence 219
Figure: 7.33 Vulnerable structure 221
Figure: 7.34 Livelihood security of the sample 222
Figure: 7.35 Perception towards possession of resource 224
Figure: 7.36 Items picked up during crisis, rural (in %) 226
Figure: 7.37 Items picked up during crisis, urban (in %) 226
Figure: 7.38 Participation in decision making

Figure: 7.39 Asset insurance of respondents (in%)  

Figure: 7.40 Vulnerability statuses of houses

Figure: 7.41 Average vulnerability rank of sample study area

Figure: 7.42 Location map of sample study area

Figure: 7.43 LULC draped on DEM

Figure: 7.44 LULC model

Figure: 7.45 Circle-wise vulnerable villages