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AI-Driven Flood Monitoring and Early Warning System for River Basins and Bridge Safety Management

Rabin Kumar Mullick [a†]

[a] Department of Computer Science, Sukanta Mahavidyalaya, University of North Bengal, West Bengal, India

[†] Corresponding Author:

rabin.mullick@gmail.com, dr.rabin.kumar.mullick@gmail.com (R. K. Mullick)
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ABSTRACT

Rivers overflow in all parts of the world represents threats to life, property and nature. During storm weaving, bridges or crossings may be washed out, under water or simply collapse. According to a government statement, a public private partnership project's software monitors the entire river zone through smart technology. Through the weather, images of earth from space, and gadgets fitted directly to the bridges come through. Thus, smart software does the rest whether it is YOLO to spot the shapes, LSTMS to keep the changes in time or grid-based nets to do watch changes. Some suggestions include areas where warnings must go, current states and clear mapping of going there, danger zones which will be defined by each bridge and a way to reduce damage in case any one of the bridges do. According to study and real-life instances, this technique prompts alerts excessively early in time. As a result, there are fewer false alarms. Officials receive specific instructions on protecting natural river zonings and crossing infrastructure. Scientists propose an alert setup with AI for bridges in a straight-up manner. Floods won't affect the strength of rivers-and bridges over them-when you plant mangroves, say scientists.

KEYWORDS: River; Flood monitoring system; Safety system; Disaster management; Artificial intelligence application.

1. INTRODUCTION

Riverside flooding can be devastating and cause devastation to many lives, disrupt traffic and roads, particularly in areas where the water rushes through small channels such as close to bridges or dams. The traditional prediction models of floods are based on fixed water flow equations, and they are updated slowly by humans, which means that flood prediction is late and the key sites are exposed for a longer period of time than necessary (Sathiyamoorthy & Subramanian, 2025).

New technologies such as artificial intelligence, and remote sensing together with the use of IoT devices, now enable live monitoring of floods, as well as early flood warnings from satellites measuring rainfall, river levels, and with sensors monitoring bridge conditions. However, many of the current configurations only consider large watershed patterns or only monitor bridge erosion without relating the flooding of a river basin to safety of the bridges (Lin et al., 2021; Nearing et al., 2024; Yousefpour & Correa, 2023).

Flood mapping in river regions is combined with bridge safety assessments using artificial intelligence technology. It links river level forecasts to specific danger levels at bridge locations, giving people advance warning of when river levels reach danger points. These notices are sent to towns, road operators and groups responsible for securing structures (Cisterna-García et al., 2025; Oh & Bartos, 2025; Acosta-Coll et al., 2018).

2. BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

2.1. Flood Risks in River Basins

When it rains in a valley, it depends on the moisture content of the ground, on its surface qualities and on the presence of dams which provide for the discharge of the rain water. New-style forecasts could fail to capture sudden surges where there is little information about such places - or where conditions change rapidly - so alerts would be sent too late or not at all.

Artificial intelligence can also accurately predict river flows and flooding better than older techniques, according to some newer research. These systems have a better vantage point because they bring in various types of data, including data from ground sensors, weather satellites and climate outlooks. Warnings are issued ahead of a large flood crest when it is detected. This additional time leaves opportunities to reduce the water level in dams in advance of disaster. Downstream people have moments to act or make preparations. The speed and precision change the nature of the responses (Chang et al., 2025; Qi et al., 2016; Upadhyaya et al., 2025).

2.2. Bridges as Key Flood-Vulnerable Assets

Water flowing over bridges wears them down more than people think. With flood currents cutting into the foundation near support columns, problems begin in only a few hours. That the digging will move around from time to time and thus checks will be late. Floating wreckage is the cause of extra pressure at the time of weakening foundations. There is a delay between the instability and warnings.

Thanks to studies with CCTV and artificial intelligence, it is now possible to monitor water levels and erosion depths near bridges in real time. These systems provide real-time information, aiding quick response actions in case of issues. Alerts are enhanced when linked with broader river-basin flood tracking networks. The link assists authorities to determine whether to inspect, repair or close bridges ahead of the flood. Each module contributes to the notion of making smarter decisions under pressure (Buka-Vaivade et al., 2025; Destefanis et al., 2025; Bukhari et al., 2024).

Nevertheless, very few systems link the forecast of large-scale flooding to the time of risk for bridges. The absence of that gap is what has inspired the creation of an artificial intelligence tool that monitors flooding all over river areas while at the same time keeping track of threats to bridge stability.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The methodology of the system is shown in Fig. 1.

The main aims of the proposed AI-based flood-monitoring and early-warning system are live weather feeds and forecasts change as rivers respond. These alerts are created through pattern learning when the sensors sense that there is an increase in water. Changes in the shape of map according to different views (land or flow) from satellite. Boundaries are not fixed, but follow storm paths. Models take advantage of previous rainfalls and soil moisture. Risks are developed and change in an area during storms. Begin by observing the effect that floods have on river bridges. Supports gather information about erosion signs via the Internet. Excess water is detected by smart software driven cameras when it overflows the edge. If there is any movement in the structure, it is automatically recorded. These are aggregated to demonstrate changes in flow which were not detected in large flow events. Data is continuously flowing, changing in conditions downstream. When considering decisions around water storage, flooding rounds, or crisis steps - make decisions based on the chances of flooding as well as the strength of bridges. Risk odds are supplemented with data on the weakness of the structure to give clarity in decision making. When high waters are approaching, it's helpful to know where the damage is likely to happen to prioritize moves. When uncertainty is the motivator, it adds to the planning process. A critical part of outcome is to mix together flow forecasts and the condition of bridges. When vulnerability information is thrown in, risk levels change as well. Aid will flow naturally from likelihoods that are associated with infrastructure state.

4. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed system is structured in four layers: data acquisition, AI processing, risk-assessment, and decision-support. The overview of the system is shown in Fig. 2.

4.1. Data Acquisition Layer

From the river basin plus bridges, information flows into the system. The inputs are received from different sources and go to the central storage place. Collecting takes place everywhere, all-the-time. There is more than one source providing information simultaneously. This flow provides further processing downstream. Specific data types were recommended to address specific modeling needs as in Table 1.

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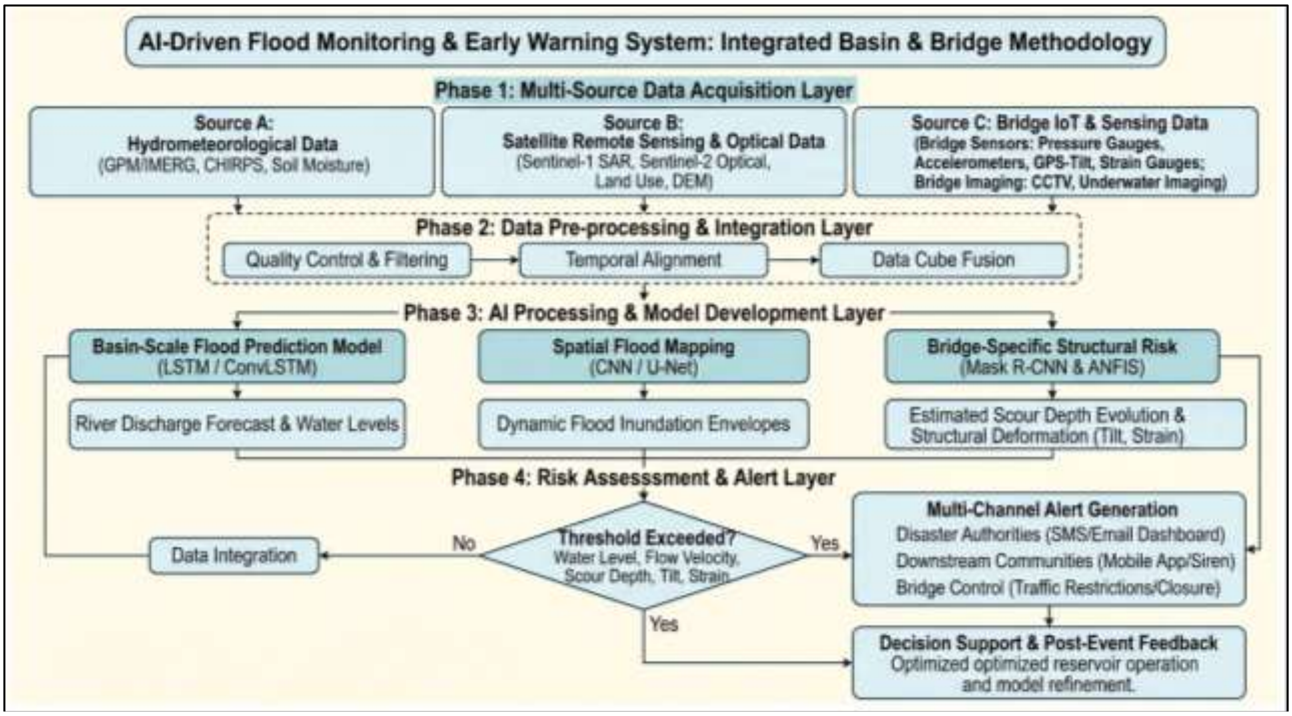

Fig. 1. Overall methodology of the system

4.1.1. Include Weather Information in Water Related Services, Such as Weather Forecasts, Weather Satellite Images

Precipitation information is collected over some locations through space-based tools, instead of ground reports like GPM or CHIRPS. Computers also help to predict precipitation that will occur. Air patterns are used by weather models to predict the likelihood of weather and satellites are used to observe weather from afar. Both methods provide a particular type of hint as to what is about to happen.

4.1.2. The System Comprises of Bridge-Specific IoT and Imaging Sensors

Below, water level detectors are installed in the bridge supports to be monitored. The pressure meters are in close proximity and can be measured without any noise. The shaking movements are captured by the motion monitors attached firmly to the sides of the speaker. CCTV units and submerged sensors are used to monitor erosion, with floodwaters churning around the bridge supports' feet. Cameras on land are used in conjunction with deep-water cameras to track changes to the land beneath the waters. Video feeds are connected to the sonar views which display the real-time changes within in-flowing structures. A surveillance apparatus is combined with a dive-type optical system, which detects debris flow and foundation loss while storms. Images of life are combined with depth-sensing instruments and observing sediment disappearing under the force of the waves.

4.2. AI Processing Layer

The AI process of analyzing the collected data leads to a flood prediction for individual basins and flood alerts for bridges are created using risk signals. The results that are generated are dependent on the patterns that the system detects.

4.2.1. Basin-Scale Flood-Prediction Model

In the region, flow and height forecast of rivers are carried out in several monitoring stations using various artificial intelligence techniques such as correlating the image detection and applying sequence learning (Mullick & Mandal, 2025). It reads rainfall data from the past, water storage level in the reservoirs, and flow from higher upstream areas on rivers and sends out data of water levels in the reservoirs and flow from the lower areas on the rivers. Now it's time for the next step - predictions are formed based on what was fed in earlier. These illustrate potential flood size and extent of flooding, depending on the time ahead that someone wants to see.

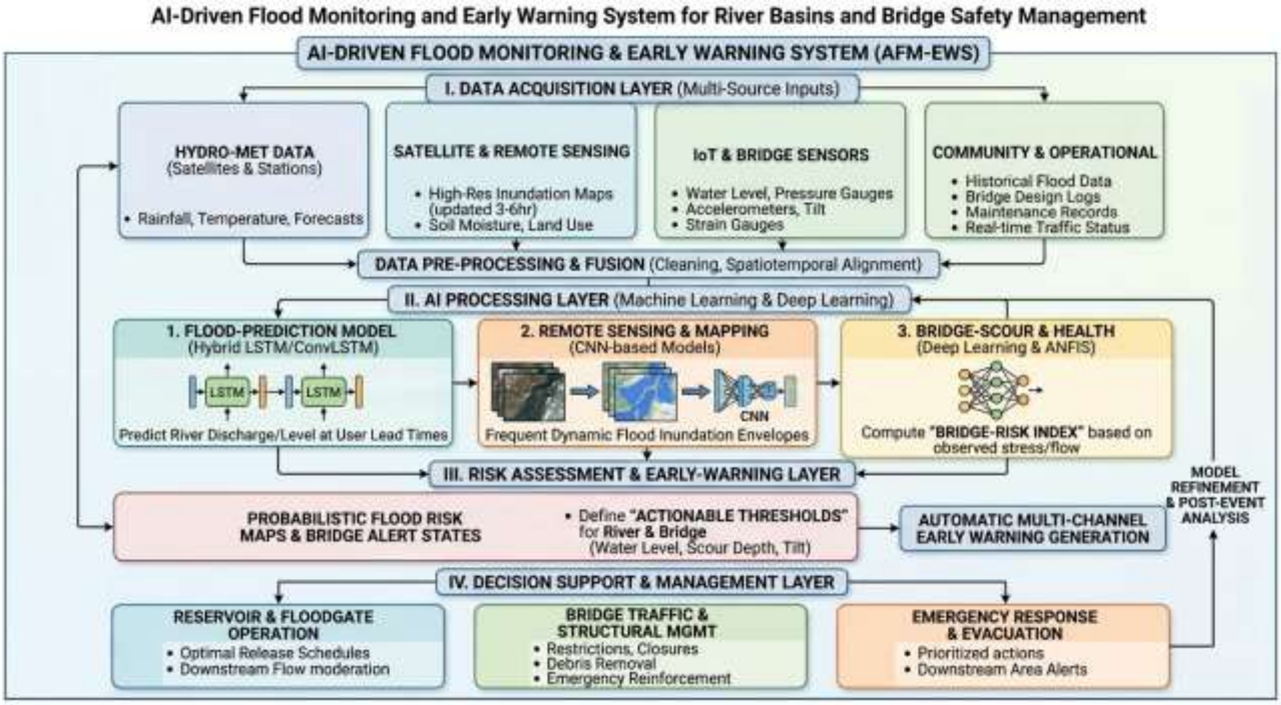

Fig. 2. Overview of the system

4.2.2. Use of Remote Sensing and Spatial Mapping of Floods

Satellite and radar images are used in conjunction with CNN or YOLO to build flood maps based on LSTM. These systems convert raw visuals into detailed and dynamic visuals of flooded areas. They are not static pictures of water but depict the movement of water through time. Using SAR input, clarity is enhanced even under cloudy or dark conditions. This method combines the speed of detection with memory of what's been already detected. What is developed is a detailed picture that is continually current.

4.3. Risk-assessment and Early-Warning Layer

Clearly, out of the machine's work comes a picture of what can go wrong. Warns are triggered when they are most useful. Alerts appear when there is a change in the water. A warning emerges from the raw data that has a ready-to-go intuitiveness. Hidden things have been revealed.

4.3.1. Basin-Wide Flood-Risk Maps

Beginning with the forecast of flood extent and level, water flow combines with information on people's housing, land uses, and critical infrastructure (such as hospitals or power lines) to produce a more complete picture. From this blend emerges a series of visual guides, shaded by levels of danger, from minimal to severe, in different regions. These images are created during analysis, as a result of layers overlapping and each contributing context surrounding potential impact.

4.3.2. Bridge-Impact Thresholds

There are limits for each bridge being monitored, such as the maximum level of water that can be seen, maximum depth of erosion that can occur and maximum tilt that each bridge can endure. If one of those lines is violated, then that bridge emits a warning. It is the sole owner of the alert. There's no generic about it.

4.3.3. Multi-Channel Early-Warning Generation

If water levels exceed the bridge limits or get too high, the warning is sent out immediately through the system. Once limits exceed normal ranges, alerts begin to roll and are done using automated signals. Authorities are notified immediately by design if there are any problems at crossings and rivers detected by the sensors. The signals notify traffic officers of the crossings before the warning is issued. Warnings are quick to reach people via screens and speaker.

4.4. Decision-Support and Management Layer

Warnings become choices in the guidance of actions here.

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4.4.1. Reservoir and Floodgate Operations

Some ingenious software is used to determine when it is best to release water from a dam to prevent flooding downstream. Rather than overwhelmingly large waves rolling at once, smaller waves roll past critical river crossings steadily. This way, the bridge areas will be safer from the risk of unexpected peaks. Policies are designed based on patterns resulting from repeated simulations. Policies are developed based on patterns found in repeated simulations. Shifting weather clues that are observed in advance. Every release is for conditions expected on days after release. Automatic adjustments ensure systems remain in step without pause for checks by humans. Relocate vehicles away from the bridge, close it to traffic, and construct structures designed to support the roadway.

If a bridge is changing from medium to higher hazard areas, it may require restrictions on the use of the bridge. It's sometimes better to turn off the machine temporarily. Sandbags can be used to reinforce structures if water is rushing towards them. Mobile units to halt erosion may also be deployed. If things get bad, the buildings just out from the bridges could require quick evacuation due to the peril in the area.

4.4.2. Analysis of the Event After It Occurs and Subsequent Modifications to the Model

The following time the flooding occurs, information from the sensors, photos, and observed damage is directly transferred into the AI systems. That data refines the models' functioning, thereby creating more precise next forecasts. What has been measured before determines what will be predicted in the future. Past details make a slow, gradual adjustment. The residual effects of floods alter the way machines learn. When it comes to real results, digital guesses go ahead.

5. EXPECTED CONTRIBUTIONS

5.1. Improved Floods Forecasting & Lead Time

Most of the time, water flow AI can detect flooding earlier than traditional methods. Does not use historical data to predict. Just use current rain data from satellites. That translates to warnings are issued sooner and more over a smaller area. This could provide more days to communities before a major flood is imminent. When moving people or supplies is less rushed because it is done at a more opportune time.

5.2. Improved Bridge-Safety Management

In areas where flooding predictions are applicable, they can be linked to sensors located on each bridge to monitor erosion and damage. These systems monitor the water level intrusion in the foundations and this helps crews to determine the first point of investigation if problems arise. Teams don't have to wait as they get live updates on the changing structure. Sudden collapses are less common so safety is improved. Roadways remain reliable due to risk identification before it becomes a problem.

5.3. Integrated Basin-and-Infrastructure Resilience

And now imagine this: water scientists and construction engineers are brought together by a single objective: to improve river safety during floods. It allows the officials to see exactly where flooding is happening – also highlighting weak bridges – and only actions are taken where it matters. From there, decisions become focused, without the element of guesswork.

5.4. Scalability and Adaptability

Each time, the system begins again, taking different rivers and weather conditions for its training, and adapting by training local AI and positioning sensors close to important bridges. Experience with pilot projects in some of the Indian basins – such as those supported by national programs for smart flood warning – demonstrates their usefulness in real use.

5.5. Experimental Results

The experimental data has been analyzed, and the most suitable sources identified for the Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Floods Monitoring and Early warning System. The selected datasets are not only meant to provide enough coverage of the most critical flood prone areas, but also the accuracy that the system requires in order to do the prediction and alert in a reliable way. We are currently conducting a test on the new flood-warning system wherein we will compare the data to that collected in the mission fields (Table 2).

It might be said that it is a sort of experiment test meant to find out just how well can AI spot an upcoming flood and warn people in advance. In

Table 1 Data type and source selection matrix for flood and structural analysis models.

Data Type	Primary Recommended Source	Best For
Rainfall	NASA Earthdata / CHIRPS	LSTM Input (Flood Forecasting)
Inundation	Sentinel-1 (SAR)	YOLO / CNN Training (Flood Mapping)
River Flow	GUARDIAN / India-WRIS	Model Calibration (Ground Truth)
Structural	GitHub / Kaggle SHM Data	Bridge Risk Indexing

Table 2 Features comparison between conventional system and proposed AI driven system.

Feature	Conventional Systems	Proposed AI-Driven System
Data Source	Static ground gauges	IoT, Satellite (SAR), and CCTV
Lead Time	Short (hours)	Long (days)
Bridge Focus	Post-event inspection	Real-time structural monitoring
Mapping	Static/Delayed	Dynamic/Real-time (YOLO / CNN-based)
Response	Reactive	Proactive & Automated Alerts

addition, the information derived from the analysis suggests that techniques can outperform previous manual approaches. To summarize: this AI-based approach seems to work in practice better than anticipated, based on the data. This is a typical use of AI in civil engineering for successfully executing structural frameworks.

5.5.1. Flood Hydrograph Comparison

This exercise is divided into three parts: the first one is a simulated flood chart called "Hypothetical River Hydrograph Comparison. Time is advancing; water levels are rising and falling. A scenario of the "what ifs" of a river. The flow change is different for each curve. Patterns are also clearly discernible, although not real data. Models are not necessarily accurate, so real rivers can act differently.

The forecast gets going after 30 hours when the river heights are predicted accurately. The system is based on YOLO and LSTM layers; thus, it is able to track changes in water without delay. The accuracy remains high when there is a critical time for surges. It mimics actual flood peaks, rather than guessing. Around the climax, errors dwindle down and are reliable throughout. In contrast, the traditional hydrology model has a lag of about 34 hours with its peak and sometimes under-predicts the flood magnitude.

The AI gives a "Bridge Warning" hours before there is any trouble – that's far ahead of most of the other methods. It brings a closer warning of "Critical Closure" as they get nearer to crisis, which provides additional real time to respond. It's not magic, it's great timing. Early warnings indicate lanes will change, detours will begin, assistance will start moving – before congestion occurs. This system has a longer foresight compared to the outdated one. The AI vs observed scour comparison is shown in Fig. 3.

5.5.2. Predictive Accuracy vs. Lead Time

The prediction accuracy versus lead time is shown in a line graph in which performance is measured by a metric known as the Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency, or NSE, for short. A score of 1.0 indicates that the predictions and the outcomes are the same. This number indicates the accuracy of the forecast when further ahead in time. Of course, each setup is perfectly capable of making short-range forecasts, such as under 6 hours, off the bat. Their early comparison shows virtually the same results. With the help of satellites and sensing technology, the model continues to be performing well 7 days out, on the NSE. In the longer term, accuracy will be greater than 80% due to the perfect collaboration of the various data streams. Beyond two full days of forecasting, skill remains high with the use of intelligent space use of observations, combined with ground signals. Once a day has gone by, the old way begins to get off track. After that, its speculations are quickly disproved. So, it's a risky business when planning ahead escapes. The prediction accuracy vs lead time comparison is shown in Fig. 4.

5.5.3. An In-Situ Measurement of Riverbed Erosion Around Bridge Supports

A sharp decline in the numbers reveals what the camera-driven AI sees – such as Mask R-CNN spotting every change. Only when the water is

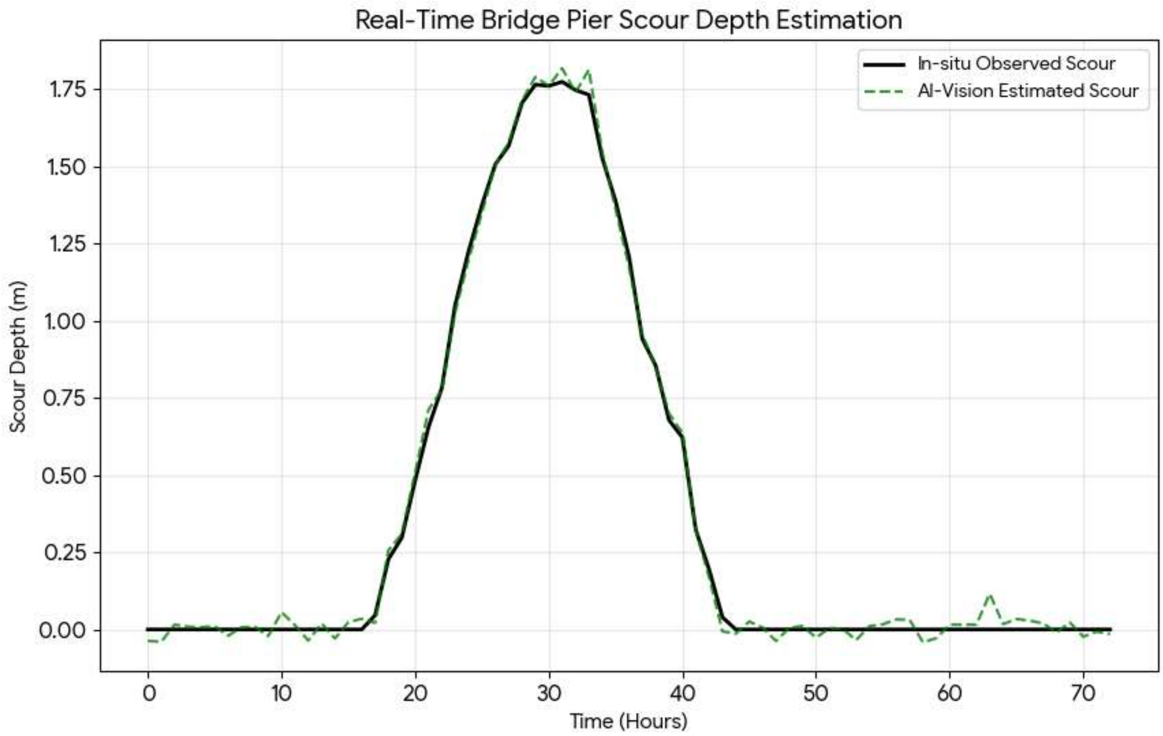

Fig. 3. AI vs observed Scour comparison

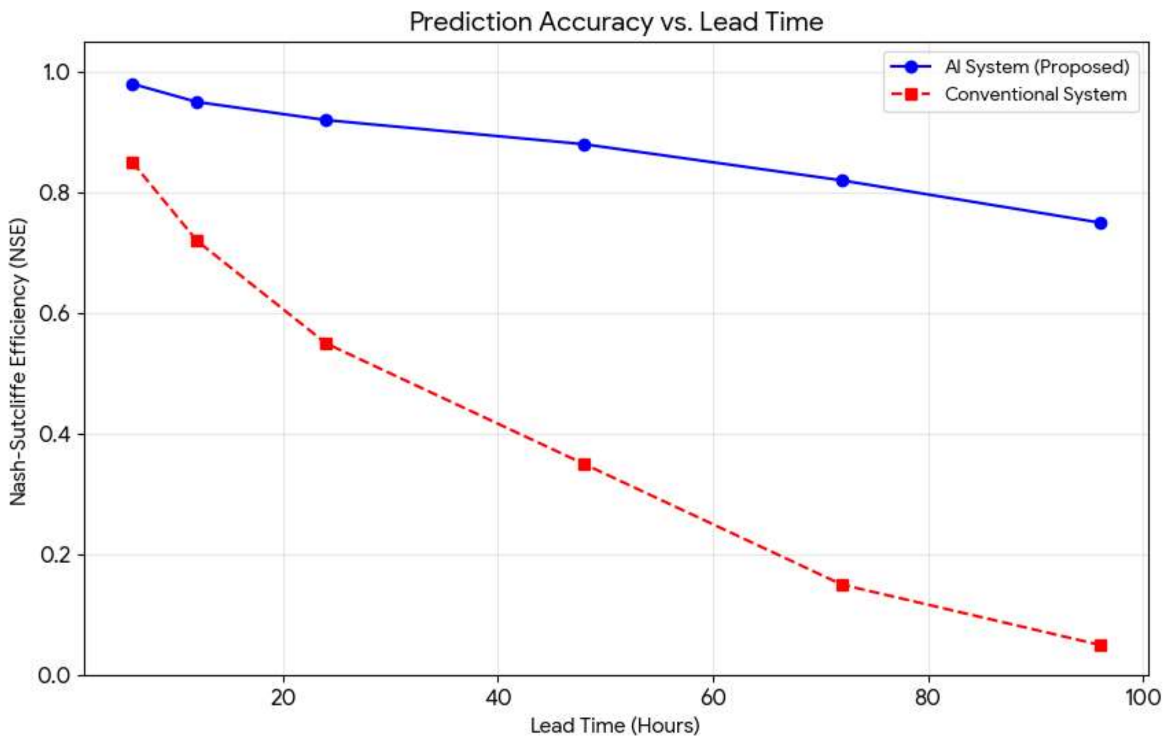

Fig. 4. Prediction accuracy vs lead time comparison

tugging gravel around the pillar will each point rise. As measurements change instantly, time is no longer linear, but extends sideways. Erosion can be seen happening second by second. This graph is not a guess - it mirrors what the model senses. The first place that movement at the base is seen is here. As the water level rises, the turbulence increases - the depth of the pier increases. Flow becomes more turbulent, and creates more turns at the bases of supports below. In most cases, the camera system's measurement agrees with the actual measurement taken in the field. The beginning of trouble begins before the water reaches the level of the road, when bridges begin to lose their support under water. The data in the file scour_data.csv is provided to show the depth the water has scoured away material around bridge supports, with a comparison to the prediction prior to the construction of the bridge varying by method. In Fig. 5, the comparison between the AI system and the conventional system is presented.

6. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION

6.1. Availability of Data and The Quality of Data

There is a lack of long time series of steady stream flows in flood prone areas, especially in areas of weak monitoring systems. Avoid using outdated reporting, which hinders access when needed. There are some areas with obsolete tools that do not reflect actual water level changes. If there are instruments, they occasionally do not work at all. Conditions are not clear over large areas because of patchy coverage. There is the old gear that still remains and is the most in need of improvements. The information gap increases as maintenance backlogs. Even though risks increase at remote locations, these locations are measured less. Gap-filling in precipitation and river-level products using satellite altimetry and SAR will enhance mitigation efforts. Some cheap sensors come on-line at strategic locations, gradually netting coverage. Gaps will gradually narrow over the months as each new node is added to the web. Over time, the system expands – more eyes on the ground, without a lot of big bucks. Additions are step by step; they don't take your breath away.

6.2. Acknowledge and Address Model Uncertainty and Model Calibration

Any errors around their deployment can cause AI models to misjudge or be too bold in their predictions. These systems can act in ways they are not. Local detail is more important than is generally expected. Results tend to go astray without noticeable changes when no changes are made on site. Later on, it is possible to work out the wrong outputs because of assumptions baked in. They're extremely effective as a back-up when it comes to the behind-the-scenes action, depending on the context. The flood archives and in-situ flow data will be used to improve flood modelling, improving mitigation planning. Firstly, look at ensemble methods for predicting the next weather condition. Don't believe one model, combine a number of different predictions together. Think of asking a group rather than an individual expert. Using only one run is not enough to capture the dynamics of chaotic systems. Distribute guesswork, use ranges to indicate possible routes. Frequently, there is only one clear line, if any.

6.3. Governance and Institutional Structure Coordination

Floods and bridges require teamwork between weather forecasters, water managers, road planners and emergency responders. The collaboration of these groups has an impact on community's ability to adapt to increasing waters. Clear flow of information from the sky-watcher to the infrastructure team produces clarity of decisions. The stability of bridge is closely related to rain forecasting that is shared in advance. Having engineers involved with hazard experts at an early stage keeps transport routes safer. Collaborative action helps to avoid delays during flood conditions. Various agencies are collaborating in flood mitigation and protection of bridges. This group may have live data screens to keep everyone up to date with data. There would be clear rules on how to respond on each occasion. When it comes to emergencies, the last thing you'll need is confusion. If available, connect the new system to country-wide flood warning systems.

7. DISCUSSION

AI, river science and bridge safety checks are used in a new method for flood watching. This technique is proactive and looks at data from space imagery, land instruments and also detectors on bridges, instead of waiting for water to rise. Decisions are made off the top of the head, not off old patterns. Transforms alerts to a guided by updates process. Machines are learning how storms behave, what used to lag, now moves faster. When combined with smart tools, the watch of trouble areas changes: weather tracking becomes a part of structure health. As data flow is free, flood steps change.

Now suppose you could find out where the flood is likely to occur at the same time, so that fewer false alarms are produced and those with danger areas are more accurate. The gains are realized when cities and river regions make use of AI-driven smart warning systems. Signs of 'stress' on bridges make the issue life-saving, and how to keep structures around for as long as possible.

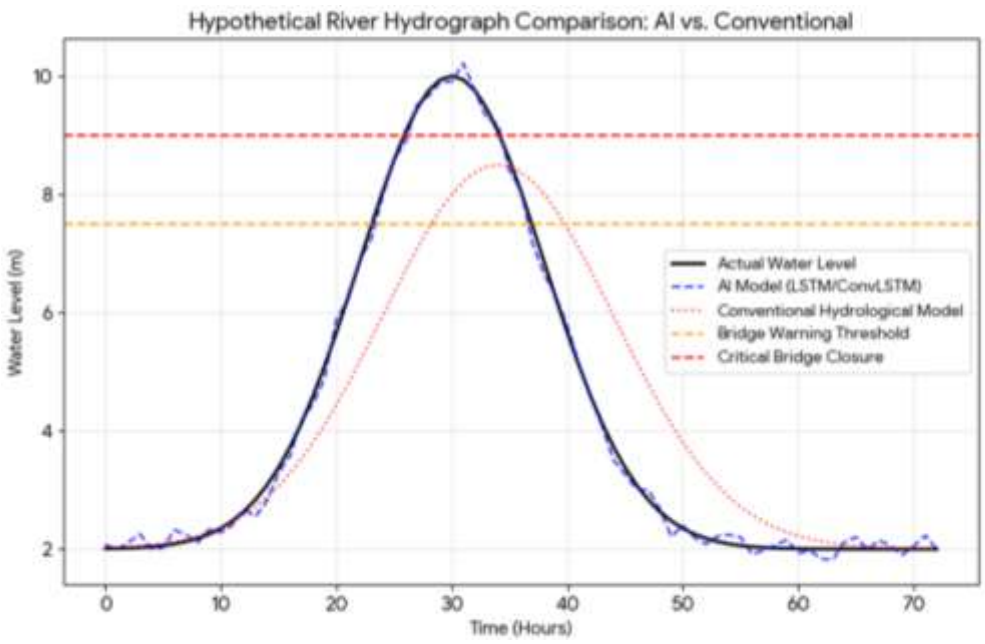

Fig. 5. Comparison of AI system and conventional system

Improved predictions spread outwards - saving time, less harm, arriving at critical earlier than ever (Wang et al., 2025).

The effectiveness of the plan relies largely on the ongoing institutional support, the arrangements made for sharing data, and frequent updating of the models. Future research should focus on: Monitoring Equipment Teams set up monitoring equipment in the rivers of the various watersheds. Instead of the traditional forecasting methods, let's see how AI forecasts perform this time around. By knowing future climate projection, we can know the future pattern of floods.

8. CONCLUSION

A Modern monitoring frame-up is made use of to track deluge threats from river bends to bridge deck, by means of synthetic intelligence. It brings live weather flow numbers and sky - eye views from orbiters flying overhead, rather than expect. Wires cross twain - little gadgets relocate to steel report shakes, shifts, stress loads. These are fed into smart software patterns: one learns sudden rises of water, like a television camera picking up movement, another learns the trends of water slowly, like a memory building process over time. They draw the varying areas of risk together hour by hour. Alerts don't appear for areas, but for specific locations where a wharf meets a flow. Therefore, hidden logical system layers combine the sight, sound, imperativeness clues without slowing down even a human. amphetamine matters when walls of water move quicker than warnings once move. Current machines monitor what previous people used to deduce from old signs. The faster the higher the precision gets, and the slower the lower the reaction gaps get. Hence, Safety is in details ignored till it is too late. Therefore, Now the silence of the system. It can shorten warning times and improve location accuracy, leading to the potential for structurally safe bridges, reducing damage costs and preventing sudden flop from wide-area flood patterns. It could creep in silently from certain river regions, and quietly permeate India and other like countries, where weather force per unit area is ripe for the maturity of care for, through smart tools with dignity.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST/COMPETING INTERESTS

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MR. RABIN KUMAR MULLICK is a computer science educator and research scholar specializing in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and IoT-based systems. He completed his B.Tech. at Jalpaiguri Government Engineering College and holds an M.Tech. degree from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad University of Technology, West Bengal. Additionally, he is UGC-NET qualified and serves as a State Aided College Teacher (SACT) in the Department of Computer Science at Sukanta Mahavidyalaya in Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal. He is currently pursuing a Ph.D. at the University of North Bengal. His research focuses on the application of artificial intelligence.