









After reviewing the paper and the inferences drawn the following recommendations are being suggested:

- (a) The city needs LID structures at the most problematic areas and rainwater harvesting technologies at the private properties so that the water from any private property does not flow onto the roads.
- (b) The drainage network needs to be digitized and analyzed using a software, in which various BMPs can be applied and their pros and cons can be studied.
- (c) A rapid water expulsion techniques needs to be innovated for high intensity rainfall duration.
- (d) Besides looking into the fact that the existing drainage networks have to be changed for the good, attention should be paid to the maintenance of the sewer systems as well.

## 5. Conclusions

Flood management and techniques to reduce floods during monsoons is the call of the hour in India. Sadly, this sector is paid less attention to. We need to take a step forward to save the environment from monsoon floods before it is too late. Rapid urbanization and increase in imperviousness leads to decrease in infiltration and hence waterlogging. Runoff from the impervious areas also leads to the depletion of groundwater which is very vital for the survival of any city for long term. Therefore, until people are fully aware of the danger that is walking towards them head-on, any efforts by the government bodies will not sufficient to curb floods. The private sectors, government sectors and educational sector needs to work as a team to fight against monsoon floods.

## 6. References

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