**2012 Himalayan**[**flash floods**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flash_flood) are the floods that occurred on the midnight of 3 August 2012 in the [Himalayan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas) region of [Northern Indian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_India) states. Many were dead and missing. Many places were affected.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Himalayan_flash_floods#cite_note-cnnibn-1) Landslides and flash floods were triggered by a sudden cloudburst which left 31 people dead while 40 are reported to be missing.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Himalayan_flash_floods#cite_note-ndtv-2)

Details

The following are the states that were affected by the torrential rain that resulted in flash floods.

**Uttarakhand**

[Uttarakhand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarakhand) was the state that was most affected by the torrential rain. Ten people died and 38 others are missing as a result of the flash floods. Several houses were washed away and the [Char Dham yatra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chota_Char_Dham) has been suspended leaving the pilgrims stranded. 19 labourers at the Assi Ganga hydel power project are reported to be missing in the [Uttarkashi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarkashi" \o "Uttarkashi) region. Nearly 30 homes have been washed away in the [Garhwal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garhwal_division" \o "Garhwal division) region after the [Gangotri bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gangotri_bridge&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Gangotri bridge (page does not exist)) collapsed. A major chunk of the [Gangotri National Highway](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gangotri_National_Highway&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Gangotri National Highway (page does not exist)) has also been washed away.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Himalayan_flash_floods#cite_note-cnnibn-1) [Indo-Tibetan Border Police](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Tibetan_Border_Police) and the [Uttarakhand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarakhand" \o "Uttarakhand) state disaster management forces are currently involved in the rescue operations in the [Uttarkashi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarkashi" \o "Uttarkashi) region. "Nearly 2000 people have been affected by the floods. 200 families have been evacuated from low lying regions of [Uttarkashi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarkashi" \o "Uttarkashi) to higher ground", said the [Chief Minister](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_Minister) of Uttarakhand Vijay Bahuguna.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Himalayan_flash_floods#cite_note-ndtv-2) Two children were killed in a house collapse in the [Karnaprayag](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnaprayag" \o "Karnaprayag) area of [Chamoli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chamoli" \o "Chamoli) district. Another child was washed away in the flash floods at [Pokhri](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pokhri&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Pokhri (page does not exist)) area of the district where landslides continued, blocking the highways leading to [Badrinath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badrinath" \o "Badrinath). In the Gangotri area, [Bhagirathi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagirathi) is reported to be flowing above the danger level with people being evacuated to safer areas.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Himalayan_flash_floods#cite_note-cnnibn1-3)

**Himachal Pradesh**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2012_Himalayan_flash_floods&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Himachal Pradesh)]

Flash floods hit the [Palchan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palchan" \o "Palchan) region in Himachal Pradesh. Two bridges and a road which connects Manali to Rohtang were washed away on the night 4 August 2012. About 120 people have been evacuated from the affected areas. A government school, an under construction hydropower project and many electricity poles were washed away in the floods.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Himalayan_flash_floods#cite_note-cnnibn-1)

**Uttar Pradesh**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2012_Himalayan_flash_floods&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: Uttar Pradesh)]

Water logging occurred in the district of [Moradabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moradabad).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Himalayan_flash_floods#cite_note-cnnibn-1)

**Jammu and Kashmir**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2012_Himalayan_flash_floods&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Jammu and Kashmir)]

The Kathua district in [Jammu and Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir) was affected as water levels in the [Ujh River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ujh_River" \o "Ujh River) rose. Twenty-three people were rescued and 90 families living near the [Chenab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chenab) were evacuated.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Himalayan_flash_floods#cite_note-cnnibn-1)

Effects[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2012_Himalayan_flash_floods&action=edit&section=6)]

[*Business Standard*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_Standard) reported that the [Northern Grid](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Northern_Grid&action=edit&redlink=1), which [collapsed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_India_blackouts) on 30 and 31 July, would be likely to come under renewed pressure as the power generation in Uttarakhand was stopped due to flash floods. The major hydel power projects were shut down following torrential rains that hit the state. In Uttarkashi district, the flash floods have caused damage to three state-run small hydel projects, which are controlled by [Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Uttarakhand_Jal_Vidyut_Nigam_Ltd&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd (page does not exist)), resulting in their shut down. Due to the shut down, Uttarakhand would fall short of 18-20 million units per day during a monsoon season.