2019 Indian floods

The **2019 Indian floods** were a series of floods that affected over thirteen states in late July and early August 2019, due to incessant rains. At least 200 people died and about a million people were displaced. Karnataka and Maharashtra were the most severely affected states.

It was the heaviest monsoon in last 25 years. More than 1600 people died between June and October 2019.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-1)

2019 India Floods[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=1" \o "Edit section: 2019 India Floods)]

Thirteen states of India were affected by floods due to heavy rains in July–September 2019. At least 200 people died and about a million people were displaced due to it.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)

**Kerala**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: Kerala)]

*Main article:*[*2019 Kerala floods*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Kerala_floods)

[Malappuram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malappuram_district), [Kozhikode](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kozhikode_district), [Wayanad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayanad_district), [Ernakulam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernakulam_district), [Idukki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idukki_district), [Thrissur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thrissur_district), [Palakkad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palakkad_district), [Kannur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannur_district) and [Kasargod](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasaragod_district) districts are worst affected. Over one hundred thousand people were evacuated to a total of 1111 relief camps, 101 died and seven people went missing. Kochi Airport was closed due to water logging.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-3)

**Gujarat**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Gujarat)]

*Main article:*[*2019 Vadodara flood*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Vadodara_flood)

Central and South Gujarat were worst affected due to heavy rains. 26 of 30 sluice gates of [Sardar Sarovar dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sardar_Sarovar_Dam" \o "Sardar Sarovar Dam) on the [Narmada river](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narmada_River) were opened to release water. [Vadodara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vadodara) city was flooded. 18 teams of NDRF and 11 teams of SDRF were deployed.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)

**Karnataka**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: Karnataka)]

*Main article:*[*2019 Karnataka floods*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods)

North, coastal and Malnad districts were worst affected. Other affected districts include Bagalkot, Vijayapura, Raichur, Yadgiri, Uttara Kannada, South Kannada, Shivamogga, Kodagu and Chikkamagalur. At least 24 died.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)

More than 2,00,000 people were evacuated and more than 2200 rescue personnel were deployed.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)

**Maharashtra**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Maharashtra)]

The floods in five districts of Western Maharashtra affected over 4.24 hundred thousand people. About 4,00,000 people were evacuated and 30 people died in the rain-related incidents. The government announced the flood relief compensation of Rs 15,000 to each affected family in cities and Rs 10,000 in villages. The flood gates of Almatti dam were opened and the NH 4 (Mumbai-Bengaluru National Highway) was closed after landslide stranding about 18,000 vehicles on highway.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)

70 teams comprising NDRF, Navy, Coast Guard and State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) personnel were deployed.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)

**Madhya Pradesh**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: Madhya Pradesh)]

Heavy rains flooded the [Narmada river](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narmada_River). Sluice gates of seven out of 28 dams in the state were opened to release the waters. Around 1000 people were evacuated. One death was reported while several others are missing. Dhar and Barwani districts were the most affected.

**Tamil Nadu**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=7" \o "Edit section: Tamil Nadu)]

The Nilgris district was the worst-affected. More than 1700 people were evacuated and around 500 personnel of NDRF and SDRF were deployed. At least five people died and the state government announced a relief of Rs 10 hundred thousand each to their families.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)

**Goa**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=8" \o "Edit section: Goa)]

Pernem, Bicholim and Bardez talukas were the worst affected in Goa. Several villages in North Goa were inundated due to heavy rains and water released from the Tilari dam. In this disaster, 150 families were evacuated.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)

**Odisha**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=9" \o "Edit section: Odisha)]

Odisha was flooded by heavy rains in the first week of August. From this, three died and two went missing in the floods. About 1,30,000 people in 1012 villages and 5 cities in 9 districts were affected. Kalahandi and Rayagada districts were the worst affected in Odisha. More than 14,000 people were evacuated to shelters from low-lying regions. More than 2000 houses were damaged. Seven teams of SDRF and fire personnel were deployed.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-ITMM-2)

**Andhra Pradesh**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=10" \o "Edit section: Andhra Pradesh)]

Over 74,000 people in East Godavari and West Godavari district were affected due to flooding from the Godavari river. 17,632 people were evacuated.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Indian_floods#cite_note-4)

**Pune**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=11" \o "Edit section: Pune)]

*Main article:*[*2019 Pune flood*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Pune_flood)

In September, heavy rainfall in the city with more than 16 centimeters of rain, causing Khadakwasla dam to hold excessive water. Water discharged from the dam caused the Mutha river to overflow and flood the area. Nazare dam near Saswad also experienced heavy rainfall, leading a similar high discharge of water into the Karha river and flooding its immediate area.

**Punjab**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=12" \o "Edit section: Punjab)]

Following heavy rains and release of water from the Bhakra Dam, the swollen river Sutlej and its tributaries flooded villages in several areas, causing extensive damage to crops, especially paddy, and houses in low-lying areas. The total value of the livestock loss till now has been pegged at Rs 1.2 crores and infrastructure worth hundreds of crores has been destroyed by now including personal properties, bridges, canals, roads, and public buildings.

Over 300 villages have been affected by August 31, 2019 and few villages in the Ferozepur district are still facing a flood threat after a major portion of an embankment in the catchment area of the Sutlej river was washed away due to Pakistan's release of water into the Indian territory.

**Assam and Bihar**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=13" \o "Edit section: Assam and Bihar)]

Heavy-to-very-heavy rainfall events during July 5–16 resulted in severe flooding over Bihar and Assam and caused huge damage in the form of life and property.Discharge from Kosi and Brahmaputra rivers combined with heavy cumulative rainfall from multiple rainy episodes during July 5–16 resulted in severe flooding over Assam and Bihar causing losses to life and property. Bihar suffered floods again in September—October 2019.[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

Relief and rescue[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Indian_floods&action=edit&section=14)]

More than 5,300 personnel of the [National Disaster Response Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Disaster_Response_Force) (NDRF) were deployed for relief and rescue missions along with personnel of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and local police in each state. Several columns of [Indian Armed Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Armed_Forces) were also deployed. The NDRF rescued over 42,000 people in six states (Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat).