2019 Karnataka floods

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

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| **2019 Karnataka floods** | |
| [IN-KA.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IN-KA.svg) | |
| **Date** | August 2019 – present |
| **Location** | [Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) |
| **Cause** | [Heavy rain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon) [Discharges](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discharge_(hydrology)) [Landslide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landslide) [Reservoir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reservoir) Discharges |
| **Deaths** | 61 dead, 15 went missing[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-ANI_1-1) |
| **Property damage** | ₹35,160.81 Crore(USD$4.95billion)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-news18_1-2) |
| **Website** | [www.ksndmc.org](https://www.ksndmc.org/) |

On 1 August 2019 1st week, due to heavy rainfall in the [Monsoon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon) season, severe [flood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flood) affected the southern Indian State of [Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka). As a security measure in the prevailing situation of heavy rains, [India Meteorological Department](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Meteorological_Department) issued Red alert to several regions of [coastal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coastal) and [malnad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malnad" \o "Malnad) regions of Karnataka state.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-IE_1-3)

Thousands of people were evacuated to safer places and relief camps. A total of 61 people have been killed and seven lakh have been displaced.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-NDTV_1-4) As of 14 August 2019, Over 6.97 lakh people were evacuated. Chief Minister [BS Yediyurappa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BS_Yediyurappa) had announced a compensation of ₹5 lakh for the family members of those who died in the floods.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-NIE_1-5)

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

Due to the heavy water discharge from the [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) reservoir, the North Karnataka districts of [Belagavi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belagavi" \o "Belagavi), [Bijapur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bijapur" \o "Bijapur), [Raichur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raichur" \o "Raichur), [Kalburgi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalburgi" \o "Kalburgi), [Yadgir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yadgir" \o "Yadgir) and [Uttara Kannada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttara_Kannada" \o "Uttara Kannada) were severely affected by the flood discharge.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-india_1-6) On August 8, Karnataka received nearly five times the rainfall it normally used to have, adding to the severity of the ongoing floods in 12 districts that had killed 20 people by August 9, 2019.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-downtoearth_1-7)

Excess rainfall is the main possible factor that caused or intensified floods. According to government officials report any particular region can manage rainfall only up to a point, based on its land use and soil holding. Once that is breached, it floods.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-downtoearth_1-7)

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

As of 14 August 2019, 61 people have been killed and 15 people missing due to flood-related incidents across 22 districts of the state as per the data released by Karnataka State [Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre] (KSNDMC).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-News18_1-8)

More than 40,000 houses were damaged in Karnataka floods, while more than 2,000 villages were affected. North, coastal and Malnad districts were worst affected. Other affected districts include [Bagalkot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bagalkot" \o "Bagalkot), Vijayapura, [Raichur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raichur" \o "Raichur), [Yadgiri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yadgiri" \o "Yadgiri), [Uttara Kannada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttara_Kannada" \o "Uttara Kannada), [Dakshina Kannada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dakshina_Kannada" \o "Dakshina Kannada), [Shivamogga](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shivamogga" \o "Shivamogga), [Kodagu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kodagu" \o "Kodagu) and [Chikkamagaluru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chikkamagaluru" \o "Chikkamagaluru).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-indiatoday_1-9)

[Landslides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landslides) occurred in many places in Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts due to heavy rains. Connectivity on 137 major roads (National Highway, State Highway and Major district roads) has been disrupted due to floods and landslides.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-indiatoday_2-10)

There was extensive damage to critical infrastructure such as roads, pipelines, tanks, schools, and electrical infrastructure.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-PTI_1-11).

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

Damages due to Karnataka flood, data released by Karnataka Chief Minister's Office[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods" \l "cite_note-IE_1-3)

* Human lives lost: 61
* People Missing : 15
* Animal death : 859
* People evacuated: 697948
* Animals rescued :51460
* Relief camps opened: 1160
* People in relief camps: 396617
* Houses damaged: 56381
* Districts and Taluks affected: 103 taluks of 22 districts affected
* Agriculture and Horticulture crop loss (preliminary assessment): 4.58 lakh hectares

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

Karnataka State Disaster Management Authority, Karnataka police along with the [Indian Air Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Air_Force), civilians, volunteers, fishermen from coastal Karnataka are actively taking part in the rescue operations in flood-affected regions. A joint rescue team consisting of Fire and Emergency, State Disaster Response Fund, [National Disaster Response Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Disaster_Response_Force) and [Indian Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Army) evacuated 6.73 lakh people as of 14 August 2019. Nodal officers are tasked to camp in vulnerable villages.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-indiatoday_2-10)[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-ANI_1-1)

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

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Disaster Management Division, from 1 June to 14 August, Karnataka received 658 mm of rainfall and because of this many people lost their lives.[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

Relief and monetary aid[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=2019_Karnataka_floods&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: Relief and monetary aid)]

On October 4, 2019, Central Government had released an amount of 1200 Crores for Karnataka in Last year 2018 kodagu disaster for the request of former chief minister h d kumaraswamy from the National Disaster Response Fund as flood relief.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019_Karnataka_floods#cite_note-News18_2-12) 1800 cr was released on Oct 6th 2019 for 2019 floods(60 days after the floods).