

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 360**  
ANSWERED ON 25/07/2024

**HEAT-RELATED DEATHS IN THE COUNTRY**

360. DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU:

Will the Minister of **EARTH SCIENCES** be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of heat-related deaths in the country in the last five years;
- (b) whether Government plans to bring the Heat Action Plans (HAPs) under a comprehensive framework for better coordination between the Centre and the States;
- (c) if so, the details of such plan;
- (d) the details of plan envisaged by Government for creation of HAPs under the concerned authority in States and cities where it is most required; and
- (e) whether the institutions responsible for implementation of HAPs receive adequate funding and if so, the details of such resource allocation?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
AND EARTH SCIENCES  
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH)

- (a) The details are given in Annexure-I, as provided by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- (b) Yes.
- (c) The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has taken various steps to improve monitoring and early warning systems, which helped minimize loss of life and property during extreme weather events, including heatwaves. These include:
  - i. Issuing seasonal and monthly outlook, followed by extended range forecast of temperature and heat wave conditions.
  - ii. District-wise heatwave vulnerability Atlas over India to help State Government authorities and disaster management agencies in planning and taking appropriate action.
  - iii. The hot weather hazard analysis over India that includes daily temperature, winds, and humidity condition.
  - iv. Heat index forecast for the entire country and impact-based forecast of heatwave conditions at district levels.

- v. Real-time heat wave information and warnings on the Web-GIS platform.
  - vi. Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions jointly implemented by the national disaster management authority in collaboration with the State Governments.
  - vii. Improvement of forecasts and warning dissemination services along with utilizing modern tools of dissemination systems such as YouTube, Facebook, WhatsApp, X platform, Instagram, etc. for timely public outreach.
- (d) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) also organizes annual national workshop with all heat prone states, concerned departments and ministries of Government of India, knowledge partners and other stakeholders for reviewing preparedness of the states for heat wave management and mitigation before the start of heatwave. During the heatwaves season, NDMA also schedule the fortnightly review meetings with the States, IMD, and issue necessary advisories as per the prevailing heatwave situation. NDMA also runs awareness generation campaign on heatwave from time to time, through electronic including social media to inform, educate and making the public aware about preparedness, precautions and safeguard during the season of heatwave.
- (e) State disaster management authorities have their resources available through State disaster response fund (SDRF) and State disaster mitigation fund (SDMF) to support it. If there is a request from the States for financial assistance, the Central Government considers it in accordance with the relevant guidelines for national disaster response fund (NDRF) and national disaster mitigation fund (NDMF).

## Annexure-1

### State/UT wise deaths due to Heat/Sun Stroke during 2018-2022:

SL	State/UT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	97	128	50	22	47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	3	0	0	1
4	Bihar	64	215	53	57	78
5	Chhattisgarh	1	16	3	2	11
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	31	27	12	8	5
8	Haryana	56	46	23	14	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0
10	Jharkhand	42	88	23	33	47
11	Karnataka	0	4	1	0	2
12	Kerala	1	3	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	15	33	7	2	27
14	Maharashtra	128	159	56	37	90
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	4	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	40	84	13	15	38
20	Punjab	38	90	110	91	130
21	Rajasthan	43	54	23	1	12
22	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	2	2
24	Telangana #	107	156	98	43	62
25	Tripura	1	1	2	0	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	176	117	50	35	130
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	46	49	6	11	18
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>729</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu @ +	0	0	0	0	0

32	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	1
33	Jammu & Kashmir @ *	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh @	-	-	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>730</b>

As per data provided by States/UTs

‘+’ Combined data of erstwhile D & N HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU UT during 2013-2019

‘\*\*’ Data of erstwhile JAMMU & KASHMIR State Including LADAKH during 2013-2019

‘#’ Data of newly created State during 2014

‘@’ Data of newly created Union Territory 2020

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.

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