GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 223
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.03.2025

REPORT ON HEATWAVES BY HOMENET SOUTH ASIA

223. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the report produced by HomeNet South Asia that claims that heat waves were the most significant factor behind 43 per cent of the women surveyed reporting a loss of cash incomes, and 41 per cent reporting reduced productivity;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to aid female employment during the heatwave;

(c) if not, whether Government has made any assessment regarding the effect of the heatwave on female employment, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details regarding the deaths caused due to the heatwave this year; and

(e) whether more women than men had died during the heatwave?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (e) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *223 FOR REPLY ON 20.03.2025 RAISED BY SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH REGARDING REPORT ON HEATWAVES BY HOMENET SOUTH ASIA.

(a) to (c): The Government has enacted the Factories Act, 1948, which provides for occupational safety, health and welfare of workers, including women working in the factories registered under the Act. The Act has elaborate provisions for ensuring ventilation and temperature control, artificial humidification etc. to deal with heat conditions at their work places.

The Government issues advisories to States and Union Territories, requesting them to ensure that employers and industries in their jurisdiction take steps to mitigate the adverse effects of extreme hot weather on workers. These steps include rescheduling of working hours, ensuring adequate drinking water facilities, conducting regular health check-ups for workers as well as providing emergency ice packs and heat illness prevention materials to construction workers etc.

The organisations under the Ministry of Labour and Employment also organize regular training programs/awareness sessions focused on ways to deal with the heat wave for workers and labourers who are most exposed to extreme heat conditions.

The India Meteorological Department has taken multiple steps to improve monitoring and early warning systems, which helped minimize loss of life and property during extreme weather events, including heat waves. Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in States that are prone to heat wave conditions are jointly implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the State Governments.

Government has taken various initiatives to boost employment opportunities in the country, including for women, like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Stand-UP India Scheme, Startup India, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Production Linked Incentive, etc.

To enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing them training through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes.

In addition, the Ministry of Labour and Employment in January, 2024 issued an "Advisory for Employers to Promote Women Workforce Participation" highlighting the need for balance between employment and care responsibilities for both men and women including family friendly measures such as paternity leave, parental leave, family emergency leave and flexible working arrangements.

(d) & (e):   Details of deaths due to heat/sun stroke during 2018-2022, as furnished by States/Union Territories to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is given at Annexure.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 223 FOR ANSWER ON 20.03.2025 RAISED BY SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH REGARDING THE REPORT PRODUCED BY HOMENET SOUTH ASIA.

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

Sr. No.	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
	TOTAL STATE(S)	890	1274	530	374	729
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
	TOTAL UT(S)	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	890	1274	530	374	730

As per data provided by States/UT.

'+' Combined data of erstwhile D & N HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU UT during 2018-2019 '*' Data of erstwhile JAMMU & KASHMIR State Including LADAKH during 2018-2019

'#' Data of newly created State. '@' Data of newly created Union Territory.

Source: NCRB report on accidental deaths and suicides in India 2022.

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