

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3251
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

Formulation of National Heat Action Plan

3251. Shri S. Niranjan Reddy:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of heat levels recorded in the country during the last five years;
- (b) whether the Government intends to formulate a dedicated National Heat Action Plan (HAP) as recommended by the 392nd Report of the Department-related Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment, Forests and Climate Change;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to draw upon best practices from heat action plans implemented in countries such as Australia and the United Kingdom?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

- (a) The year-wise number of heatwave days over different sub-divisions in the last five years is given below:

Sub-Divisions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Assam & Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0
Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura (NMMT)	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Himalayan West Bengal (SHWB) & Sikkim	0	1	15	11	1
Gangetic West Bengal	3	8	27	31	4
Odisha	3	11	24	37	7
Jharkhand	0	27	16	23	4
Bihar	0	13	29	30	4
East U.P.	0	33	11	33	8
West U.P.	2	28	5	32	5
Uttarakhand	0	5	0	10	0
Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi	2	37	5	30	11
Punjab	0	22	3	27	7
Himachal Pradesh	2	38	0	18	10
Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh	0	19	0	11	13

Sub-Divisions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
West Rajasthan	6	58	3	29	33
East Rajasthan	4	28	0	23	21
West Madhya Pradesh	2	42	4	24	7
East Madhya Pradesh	0	34	13	26	10
Gujarat Region	0	13	1	14	7
Saurashtra & Kutch	12	25	4	16	15
Konkan & Goa	4	2	6	4	1
Madhya Maharashtra	0	2	1	8	1
Marathwada	0	0	0	3	3
Vidarbha	2	18	11	11	8
Chhattisgarh	0	3	12	13	1
Coastal A. P.& Yanam	0	0	22	11	0
Telangana	0	0	14	12	1
Rayalaseema	0	0	1	16	0
Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Karaikal	2	0	1	13	0
Coastal Karnataka	0	0	2	3	0
North Interior (N.I.) Karnataka	0	0	0	18	0
South Interior (S.I.) Karnataka	0	0	0	10	0
Kerala & Mahe	0	0	0	6	0

(b), (c), and (d): Various initiatives have been undertaken by the Government of India with the help of States to reduce the impacts of heatwave. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) are some of the major initiatives in this direction.

Additionally, India has taken a proactive role in fostering international collaborations through initiatives such as the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) to reduce the adverse impacts. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) developed "National Guidelines for Preparation of Action Plan - Prevention and Management of Heat Wave" in 2016, revised in 2019.

The primary responsibility of heatwave management rests with the States. The concerned State Governments are required to undertake necessary measures as per their relief codes/relief manuals and to set up infrastructure in Government hospitals to deal with patients suffering from heat wave-related illnesses. Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions have been jointly implemented by the NDMA in collaboration with the State Governments.

The Government has consistently taken a holistic approach towards tackling extreme heat through early warning systems, public health advisories, and awareness campaigns, ensuring that both immediate response and long-term resilience measures are in place. NDMA organizes national workshop annually since 2017 involving all the heat prone States, concerned Departments & Ministries of Government of India and other stakeholders and also drawing inputs from international organizations for global best practices in Heat wave management.
