GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3268
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.08.2025

Climate change and heat waves

3268. SMT. PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any action plan in place to tackle the frequent occurrence of heat wave conditions in the country and, if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether the Government maintains any database of fatalities caused due to heatwaves during the last five years and, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
(c) the preventive steps taken by the Government to reduce heat-wave induced fatalities in India; and
(d) whether the Government is aware that India is in a state of 'global-warming hole' and has assessed the scientific implications of the same, and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d) Various initiatives have been undertaken by the Government of India with the help of States to reduce the impact of heatwaves in the country. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) is one 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 to reduce any adverse impacts.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) developed comprehensive national guidelines on heatwave management in 2016, which were revised in 2019. The guidelines laid the foundation for decentralized Heat Action Plans (HAPs). Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions were jointly implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the State Governments.

The latest available details of fatalities due to heat/sunstroke as per the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) are given in **Annexure-1.**

Additionally, the Government of India regularly undertakes scientific assessments of climate trends and their implications through the India Meteorological Department (IMD), Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), and other national institutions. Multiple steps have been taken to improve monitoring and early warning systems, which has helped minimize loss of life and property during extreme weather events, including heat waves. These include:

I. Issuing seasonal and monthly outlooks, followed by extended-range forecasts of temperature and heatwave conditions. The early warning and forecast information are disseminated through the website, various social media, etc., for timely public outreach.
II. District-wise heatwave vulnerability Atlas over India to help State Government authorities and disaster management agencies for timely planning.
III. The hot weather hazard analysis map over India includes daily temperature, winds, and humidity conditions.
IV. A series of National and State-level heatwave preparedness meetings are conducted much before the start of the summer season, with regular review meetings from time to time during the season.

IMD has also launched seven of its services (Current Weather, Nowcast, City Forecast, Rainfall Information, Tourism Forecast, Warnings, and Cyclone) with the 'UMANG' Mobile App for use by the Public. Moreover, IMD has developed a mobile App, 'MAUSAM' for weather forecasting, 'Meghdoot' for Agromet advisory dissemination, and 'Damini' for lightning alerts. The common Alert Protocol (CAP) developed by the NDMA is also being implemented to disseminate extreme weather warnings by the IMD.

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Annexure I

State/UT wise deaths due to Heat/Sun Stroke during 2020-2022:

SN	State/UT	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	50	22	47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	1
4	Bihar	53	57	78
5	Chhattisgarh	3	2	11
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	12	8	5
8	Haryana	23	14	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0
10	Jharkhand	23	33	47
11	Karnataka	1	0	2
12	Kerala	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	7	2	27
14	Maharashtra	56	37	90
15	Manipur	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0

17	Mizoram	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0
19	Odisha	13	15	38
20	Punjab	110	91	130
21	Rajasthan	23	1	12
22	Sikkim	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	2	2
24	Telangana	98	43	62
25	Tripura	2	0	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	50	35	130
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	6	11	18
	TOTAL STATE(S)	**530**	**374**	**729**
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu ^ +	0	0	0
32	Delhi UT	0	0	1
33	Jammu & Kashmir ^ *	0	0	0

34	Ladakh ^	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	**0**	**0**	**1**
	TOTAL(ALL INDIA)	**530**	**374**	**730**

As per data provided by states/UTs
‘+’ Combined data of erstwhile D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu UT during 2018 and 2019
'*' Data of erstwhile JAMMU & KASHMIR State Including Ladakh during 2018 and 2019
'^' Data of newly created Union territory
Source: Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)