

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2703  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 11<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2024**

**HEALTH IMPACT OF RISING TEMPERATURES**

2703. DR. SHIVAJI BANDAPPA KALGE:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the year 2024 might become the hottest year on record;
- (b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to address the health and environmental impacts of extreme heat, particularly for vulnerable populations;
- (c) whether the Government is strengthening climate resilience and adaptation strategies to address rising temperatures; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

- (a)- (b) India Meteorological Department (IMD), in coordination with various research centers across the country, 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. 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 also disseminated through various social media for timely public outreach.
  - ii. District-wise heatwave vulnerability Atlas over India to help State Government authorities and disaster management agencies in planning
  - iii. The hot weather hazard analysis map over India that includes daily temperature, winds, and humidity condition
  - iv. Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions jointly implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the State Governments

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.

- (c)-(d) Yes. Various initiatives have been undertaken by the Government of India with the help of States to reduce the causes of heatwaves in the coming years. 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 International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure. India is committed to pursuing low-carbon strategies for development and is actively pursuing them, as per national circumstances.

In coordination with various research centers across the country, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has been taking 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 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions were jointly implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in collaboration with the State Governments.

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