GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4494
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 2025

CITIES FACING DOUBLE HEATWAVE AND EXTREME RAINFALL

4494. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent report titled "Weathering the Storm: Managing Monsoons in a Warming Climate", which projects that cities in India will face a two-fold rise in heatwave days and increase in extreme rainfall events by the year 2030 and if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether the Government maintains granular city-level and district-level data on the incidence of extreme heat and extreme rainfall during the last two decades and if so, the details thereof, State and year-wise since 2000;
(c) whether any measures have been taken to establish Climate Risk Observatory (CRO) or similar body to provide real-time risk assessments and early warning systems for climate hazards and if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the steps taken/being taken to provide financial assistance or risk financing instruments to urban local bodies in climate-vulnerable regions to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of compound weather events such as concurrent heatwaves and heavy rainfall?

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

(a) Yes. The Government is aware of the recent report by IPE Global and Esri India, which finds that cities in India will face a two-fold rise in heatwave days and an increase in extreme rainfall events by 2030. It reveals that by 2030, climate change is expected to drive a 43% rise in the intensity of extreme rainfall events across India, making the country hotter and wetter.

(b) Yes. India Meteorological Department (IMD) continuously monitors extreme weather events such as heatwaves and heavy rainfall across various locations in India, including urban areas, using station and city-based meteorological data. Also, gridded rainfall (25 km resolution) and temperature data (50 km resolution) provided by the IMD are also utilised to track these extreme events. The year-wise number of heatwave days over different sub-divisions in the last 11 years is given in Annexure-1.

(c) Under the Ministry of Earth Science, the India Meteorological Department, in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), provides outlook for risk assessments and impact-based forecasts for early warning systems for climate hazards.

(d) Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) implements the central sector schemes uniformly throughout the country; hence, the allocation of funds is not State-wise. Funds are not directly released to the State Governments from the MoES to implement the central sector schemes.

The State disaster management authorities have their resources available through the 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 the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF).

State Government can use up to 10% of the annual fund allocation of the SDRF, subject to the fulfillment of certain prescribed conditions and norms, to provide immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in the centrally notified list of natural disasters.

Annexure-1

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Assam & Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
N M M T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shwb& Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	11	1
Gangetic West Bengal	3	14	0	3	4	0	3	8	27	31	4
Odisha	14	20	12	4	2	0	3	11	24	37	7
Jharkhand	5	11	2	0	6	0	0	27	16	23	4
Bihar	4	6	0	3	12	0	0	13	29	30	4
East U.P.	12	2	9	4	10	2	0	33	11	33	8
West U.P.	10	3	11	6	4	2	2	28	5	32	5
Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	0
Har. Chd& Delhi	6	3	11	4	11	0	2	37	5	30	11
Punjab	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	22	3	27	7
Himachal Pradesh	0	3	4	4	0	0	2	38	0	18	10
Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	19	0	11	13
West Rajasthan	24	28	28	29	28	5	6	58	3	29	33
East Rajasthan	10	11	14	5	25	0	4	28	0	23	21
West Madhya Pradesh	19	18	19	8	19	4	2	42	4	24	7
East Madhya Pradesh	15	20	19	9	30	0	0	34	13	26	10
Gujarat Region	6	4	8	2	3	0	0	13	1	14	7
Saurashtra & Kutch	12	3	8	2	9	6	12	25	4	16	15
Konkan & Goa	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	6	4	1
Madhya Maharashtra	1	3	1	0	11	2	0	2	1	8	1
Marathwada	1	2	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	3	3
Vidarbha	15	12	22	14	54	0	2	18	11	11	8
Chhattisgarh	9	2	1	3	7	2	0	3	12	13	1
Coastal A. P.& Yanam	8	6	6	2	11	0	0	0	22	11	0
Telangana	8	6	3	0	14	2	0	0	14	12	1
Rayalaseema	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	0
Tamil., Pudu. & Karaikal	0	0	7	0	4	0	2	0	1	13	0
Coastal Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
N. I. Karnataka	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
S. I. Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Kerala & Mahe	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

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