

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 231  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 24<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2024**

**HEAT WAVES**

231. DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:  
SHRI K SUDHAKARAN:  
DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of deaths caused due to heat waves, since 2019, year and State-wise;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plans to compensate victims suffering due to severe heat waves in the country;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in response to reports predicting increasing severe heat waves across the country in the coming years; and
- (d) whether the Government plan to declare heat waves a national calamity in India?

**ANSWER**

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

- (a) The details are given in Annexure-1 as provided by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- (b) The State disaster management authorities have their resources available through 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 national disaster response fund (NDRF) and national disaster mitigation fund (NDMF).
- (c) The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has taken various 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 outlook, followed by extended range forecast of temperature and heat wave conditions.
  - ii. District-wise heatwave vulnerability Atlas over India to help State Government authorities and disaster management agencies in planning and taking appropriate action.

- iii. The hot weather hazard analysis over India that includes daily temperature, winds, and humidity condition.
  - iv. Heat index forecast for the entire country and impact-based forecast of heatwave conditions at district levels.
  - v. Real-time heat wave information and warnings on the Web-GIS platform.
  - vi. Heat Action Plans (HAPs) in 23 States that are prone to heatwave conditions jointly implemented by the national disaster management authority in collaboration with the State Governments.
  - vii. Improvement of forecasts and warning dissemination services along with utilizing modern tools of dissemination systems such as YouTube, Facebook, WhatsApp, X platform, Instagram, etc. for timely public outreach.
- (d) Presently the notified list of disasters eligible for NDRF/SDRF assistance, includes 12 disasters namely cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and frost & cold wave. The issue of inclusion of more calamities in the existing notified list of calamities, was considered by the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. The Commission in para 8.143 of its report had observed that the list of notified disasters eligible for funding from State Disaster Response Mitigation Fund (SDRMF) and National Disaster Response Mitigation Fund (NDRMF) covers the needs of the State to large extent and thus did not find much merit in the request to expand its scope. However, a State Government can use up to 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF, subject to fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions and norms, for providing immediate relief to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be ‘disasters’ within local context in the State and which are not included in the centrally notified list of natural disasters.

## Annexure-1

### State/UT wise deaths due to Heat/Sun Stroke during 2019-2022:

S. No.	State/UT	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	128	50	22	47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	3	0	0	1
4	Bihar	215	53	57	78
5	Chhattisgarh	16	3	2	11
6	Goa	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	27	12	8	5
8	Haryana	46	23	14	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
10	Jharkhand	88	23	33	47
11	Karnataka	4	1	0	2
12	Kerala	3	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	33	7	2	27
14	Maharashtra	159	56	37	90
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	84	13	15	38
20	Punjab	90	110	91	130
21	Rajasthan	54	23	1	12
22	Sikkim	1	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	2
24	Telangana #	156	98	43	62
25	Tripura	1	2	0	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	117	50	35	130
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	49	6	11	18
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>729</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu @ +	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi UT	0	0	0	1
33	Jammu & Kashmir @ *	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh @	-	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>730</b>

As per data provided by States/UTs

‘+’ Combined data of erstwhile D & N HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU UT during 2013-2019

‘\*’ Data of erstwhile JAMMU & KASHMIR State Including LADAKH during 2013-2019

‘#’ Data of newly created State during 2014

‘@’ Data of newly created Union Territory 2020

Source: National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

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