

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 418  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, 24<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2024**

**DEATHS CAUSED DUE TO HEATWAVE**

†418. SHRI SUKHDEO BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the deaths caused due to heatwaves from 2013 till date, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in lieu of of the report concerning increase in severe heatwaves across the country in the coming years; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to declare heatwaves as a national calamity?

**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) It is a fact that annual temperature is increasing globally, and the impact of the same is reflected in the increase in heatwaves in various parts of the globe, including India.

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 heatwaves. These include:

- i. Issuing seasonal and monthly outlook, followed by extended range forecast of temperature and heatwave 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 heatwave 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.

- (c) Presently the notified list of disasters eligible for National Disaster Response Fund/State Disaster Response Fund (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 2013-2022:

SL	State/UT	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	418	244	654	312	231	97	128	50	22	47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	5	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	1
4	Bihar	85	131	86	85	84	64	215	53	57	78
5	Chhattisgarh	3	4	2	9	11	1	16	3	2	11
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	26	45	52	32	25	31	27	12	8	5
8	Haryana	82	79	34	76	24	56	46	23	14	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10	Jharkhand	42	50	96	45	51	42	88	23	33	47
11	Karnataka	6	2	0	17	0	0	4	1	0	2
12	Kerala	1	0	1	4	1	1	3	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	12	33	24	26	34	15	33	7	2	27
14	Maharashtra	80	58	61	96	102	128	159	56	37	90
15	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
17	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Odisha	101	78	60	81	99	40	84	13	15	38
20	Punjab	144	123	99	145	60	38	90	110	91	130
21	Rajasthan	40	45	41	51	35	43	54	23	1	12
22	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
24	Telangana #	-	128	182	216	180	107	156	98	43	62
25	Tripura	12	2	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	108	126	487	114	142	176	117	50	35	130
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	45	88	28	18	48	46	49	6	11	18
	<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>	<b>1211</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>1907</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>729</b>
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli and Daman&Diu @ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Delhi UT	2	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

33	Jammu & Kashmir @ *	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Ladakh @	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>730</b>
		<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>4</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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