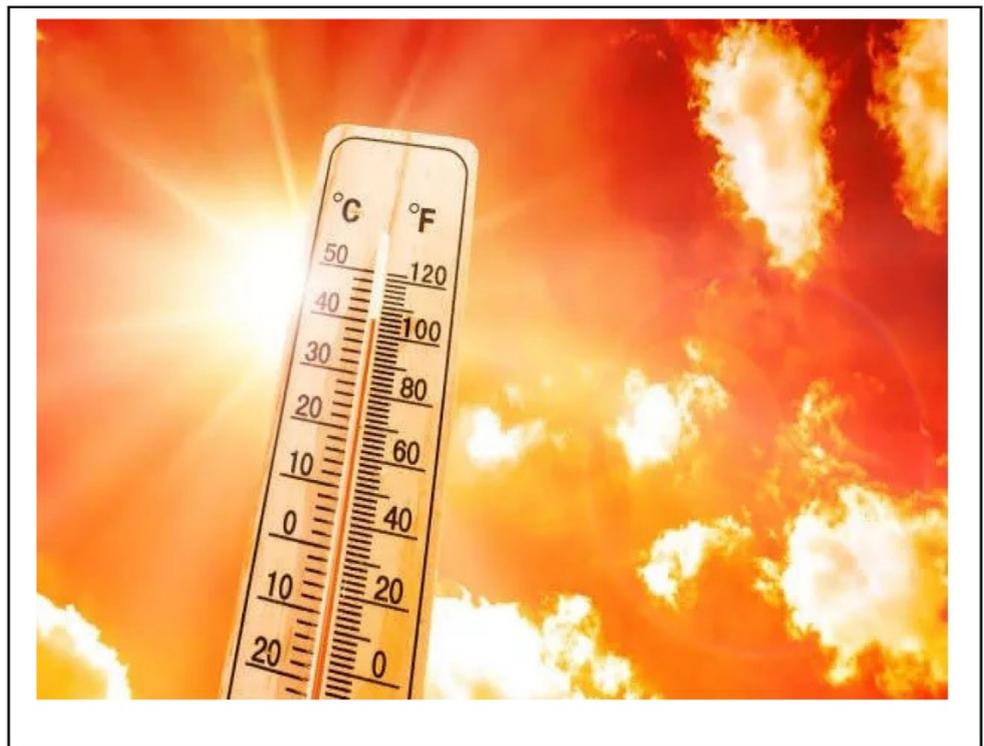




HEAT WAVE ACTION PLAN 2026

KALAHANDI DISTRICT



***District Emergency Operation Centre, Collectorate,
Kalahandi, Odisha***

District Disaster Management Authority, Kalahandi

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Abbreviation

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
AIR	All India Radio
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
BCC	Behavioral Change Communication
BMC	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CHC	Community Health Center
CMRF	Chief Minister Relief Fund
CPA	Critically Polluted Area
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
DHH	District Headquarters Hospital
DPH	Directorate of Public Health
ECBC	Energy Conservation Building Code
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
ERP	Excess Risk Point
EWS	Early Warning System
HAP	Heat Action Plan
H&UD	Housing and Urban Development
HRI	Heat Related Illness
IHI	Industrial Heat Island
IMD	India Meteorological Department
IIPH	Indian Institute of Public Health
IRAD	Integrated Research & Action for Development
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
DSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
LAI	Leaf Area Index
LULC	Land Use Land Cover
MHU	Mobile Health Unit
MRP	Maximum Risk Point
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NHM	National Health Mission
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRDC	National Research Development Organization
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
PHC	Primary Health Center
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution

RI	Routine Immunization
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
SDH	Sub Divisional Hospital
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SIHFW	State Institute of Health and Family Welfare
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
SRC	Special Relief Commissioner
SRO	Special Relief Organization
TERI	The Energy and Researches Institute
ULB	Urban Local Bodies UHI Urban Heat Island
VHND	Village Health Nutrition Day
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WHO	World Health Organization WUA Water User Board

Shri Pawar Sachin Prakash, IAS
Collector and Chairman
DDMA, Kalahandi



Message

Kalahandi District has a history of extreme heat conditions and the District Administration has taken various preparatory and preparedness measures over the years to reduce the fatalities due to Heat Waves.

The District has been witnessing an increasing trend of Heat Wave for the past few years due to rapid climate change and global warming. In the current year temperatures are soaring above 40 degrees in several parts of the District with high humidity which is making life difficult for the people.

Advisories have been issued to take precautionary measures in addition to several preparedness measures by the Government for the vulnerable communities. These measures will need to be updated regularly in the coming days, if the estimates of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) are to be believed which predict that, heat related fatalities will double in less than 20 years.

Considering steady increase in temperature and frequent and prolonged occurrences of Heat Wave in the District, it was decided to include preventive and precautionary measures in the Heat Action Plan (HAP), 2026 to build resilience of the people in line with the local and livelihood needs.

The HAP, 2026 has been prepared and updated through a consultative process with inputs from the Line Departments. It is a fluid document which would be updated at regular intervals based on the changing climatic conditions.

I hope that, the HAP,2026 will be used by the different stakeholders including Policy Makers, Administrators, Government Officials and Field Level Functionaries for guidance and implementation of timely measures to tackle the Heat Wave in the Kalahandi District with a Mission that **“Every Life is Precious”**

I wish all success to the team behind the preparation of HAP, 2026.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'SP' with a horizontal line underneath.

Collector and Chairman,
DDMA, Kalahandi

**SRI BAITURA DEEP, OAS(S)
CEO-cum-Additional District Magistrate,
DDMA, Kalahandi**



Message

The Heat Action Plan, Kalahandi 2026 prepared to implement the various response activities of department by adhering to standard operating procedure of government in coordination with different stakeholder of the district and state to tackle the situation arises due to extreme heat wave condition. The line department functioning in the district level to village level should gear up their machinery and provide basic support of life, i.e. drinking water in minimum time of response.

The prime objective of this plan is to make awareness, preparing of departmental preparedness plan and keep in readiness all man and material resources to tackle heat wave situation.

The plan also aims to give exposure to different agencies and involvement of multi stakeholder role and responsibility during the time of crisis. This also guides how to use the early warning information received from Indian Metrological Department and media / social media during emergency and act accordingly.

**CEO-cum-Additional District Magistrate,
DDMA, Kalahandi**

**Sri Alekha Bhoi, ORS
District Emergency Officer
Collectorate, Kalahandi**



Message

The Heat Action Plan 2026 of Kalahandi District for preparing a comprehensive plan integrating prevention, mitigation, preparedness & response measures for the successful Heat Wave Management in the district. I am confidently say that, the implementation of this plan will make this District Disaster Resilient.

The Plan aims to improve the Disaster Resiliency of the District by integrating Heat Wave Reduction into development methodologies and by increasing the preparedness to respond to all kinds of disaster successfully. The implementation of the plan requires sincere co-operation from the line Department as well as the active participation of PRI Members, Community Based Organizations, Communities, private sector players and other stakeholders during Summer, 2026.


**District Emergency Officer
Collectorate, Kalahandi**

Objective of Heat Wave Action Plan

The Heat Action Plan aims to provide a framework for implementation, coordination and evaluation of response activities in cities/ town to reduce the negative impacts of extreme heat. The primary objective is to spread awareness at places where extreme heat conditions exist or are imminent and alert people at risk of heat related illnesses to take appropriate precautions. The Plan also calls for preparedness measures to protect livestock/ animals as extreme heat causes significant stress to them as well. The Heat Action Plan intends to mobilize different stakeholders like government authorities and communities to help protect their neighbors, friends, relatives, livestock and themselves against preventable health problems during spells of scorching temperatures. The Plan also aims to support early warning agencies as well as the media for timely information dissemination. The administrative and preventive actions that need to be taken by multiple agencies, ministries and departments are enumerated in Table 5. All States/ districts/cities/towns can learn from their/ others' experiences and develop a plan to tackle Heat Wave situations effectively (NDMA Guideline 2019).

Aims and Objectives of the HeatWave Action Plan, Kalahandi 2026

- i. To identify the areas vulnerable to Heat Wave in Kalahandi District.
- ii. To adopt proactive measures at Kalahandi district level by all the Govt. Departments to prevent heat wave.
- iii. To define and assign the different tasks and responsibilities to stakeholders during the period of Heat Wave.
- iv. To enhance Heat Wave resilience of the people in the Kalahandi district by way of capacity building.
- v. Reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
- vi. Manage future development to mitigate the effect of Heat Wave in the Kalahandi district.
- viii. To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to Heat Wave situation to manage the Heat Wave efficiently.
- x. To prepare a response plan based upon the guidelines issued in the State Heat Wave Action Plan so as to provide prompt relief, rescue and search support during Heat Wave.
- xi. To adopt Heat Wave resilient construction mechanism in the district by way of using Information, Education and Communication for making the community aware of the Heat Wave situation.
- xii. To make the use of media during Heat Wave for proper information dissemination.

CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

Rationale for Strengthening the Heat Action Plan (HAP)

Odisha has a history of Heat Waves with soaring temperatures being recorded in several parts of the state. About 2042 people died in the State in the year 1998 due to Heat Wave. Casualties related to Heat Wave were experienced by the state again in 2005 when 236 lives were lost. There could have been many possible reasons including growing urbanization, rising population and industrialization. The problem is further going to be magnified due to climate change. According to the estimates, the situation is likely to worsen in the coming years; the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) predicts heat related fatalities will double in less than 20 years. The situation demands that the policy makers and researchers revisit and strengthen the current HAP. Till date, the Heat Wave measures have been mostly preventive in nature. However, prolonged summers, increased temperature and climatic changes require designing adaptive measures and building resilience in the informal sector (vulnerability assessment and alternate livelihood generation of the vulnerable population) along with the preventive actions. Under these circumstances, adaptation is a key response strategy to minimize potential deaths and other adverse effects on health due to Heat Waves (NDMA Guideline 2019).

Heat Wave Definition

Heat wave is defined based on the temperature thresholds over a region in terms of Heat Wave are defined based on the temperature thresholds over a region in terms of actual temperature or its departure from normal. It is a condition where air temperature becomes fatal to human body when exposed. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) defines a Heat Wave as ‘five or more consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature by five degrees Celsius’. Again, depending on the upper deviation from the normal temperature it can be moderate Heat Wave or Severe Heat Wave (www.imd.gov.in)

As per India Meteorological Department (IMD) classification, Heat Wave is considered if maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C or more for plains, 37°C or more for coastal stations and at least 30°C or more for hilly regions. Following criteria are used to declare a Heat Wave:

What is Heat Wave?

Heat wave is a condition of atmospheric temperature that leads to physiological stress, which sometimes can cause deaths as well. The World Meteorological Organization defines a heat wave as five or more consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature by five degrees Celsius. Different countries define heat wave differently in context of their local conditions. In India, as per IMD classification, heat wave is considered if maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C or more for plains, 37°C or more for coastal stations and at least 30°C or more for hilly regions. Following criteria are used to declare a heat wave:

a) Based on Departure from Normal

1- Heat Wave: Departure from normal is 4.5°C to 6.4°C

2- Severe Heat Wave: Departure from normal is >6.4°C

b) Based on Actual Maximum Temperature (for plains only)

1- Heat Wave: When actual maximum temperature $\geq 45^{\circ}\text{C}$

2- Severe Heat Wave: When actual maximum temperature $\geq 47^{\circ}\text{C}$

To declare a heat wave, the above criteria should be met at least at two stations in a Meteorological sub-division for at least two consecutive days. A heat wave will be declared on the second day. The level of heat discomfort is determined by a combination of meteorological (temp, RH, wind, direct sunshine), social/cultural (clothing, occupation, accommodation) and physiological (health, fitness, age, level of acclimatization) factors. There will be no harm to the human body if the environmental temperature remains at 37° C. Whenever the environmental temperature increases above 37° C, the human body starts gaining heat from the atmosphere. If humidity is high, a person can suffer from heat stress disorders even with the temperature at 37°C or 38°C as high humidity does not permit loss of heat from human body through perspiration.

Impact of Heat Wave on Agricultural Productivity

Apart from, impact on human life, the Heat Wave has also been found to profoundly affect crop production both in terms of quantity and quality. Primarily, crop loss happened due to flower drop and higher mortality in new plantations. Kharif crops are more impacted than Rabi crops owing to variability in rainfall associated with Heat Wave. Since, Kharif crops are sown in May to June and harvested in September to October; any extreme change in temperature would affect the productivity. Within Kharif, particularly rice production is significantly affected with decreased grain yield which is a matter of concern as rice is a staple diet of all Odisha's population.

Impact of Heat Wave on Life and Livelihood

The human thermoregulatory system has limits. Our muscles generate heat, which must be shed to the environment to maintain our core temperature of about 36.70C. Evaporation of sweat helps human bodies to keep cool when it is hot, however, when there is excessive sweating it leads to dehydration with consequent rise in internal body temperature which is fatal. More or less, population might be acclimatized to heat and humidity but there is an upper level of heat tolerance limit. However, acclimatization to heat can only offer limited protection. When temperature soars beyond the tolerance limit, precautionary measures like avoiding the sun and physical exertion, maintaining hydration, and resting in a cool place are suggested.

However, serious challenges arise when extreme heat events linger for prolonged periods, as cessation of activities for weeks is often not an option. Especially, majority of Odisha's individuals are working in unorganized and informal sectors that have to earn their daily livelihood. Thus, on the advent of long spells of Heat Wave they either have to stay indoors and compromise their source of income or run the risk of succumbing to Heat Wave related illness upon continuing to work. This necessitates exploring alternate options for such kind of vulnerable population for income generation to sustain a healthy life. In view of the above, there was a need to revisit and strengthen the existing Heat Wave response plan in order to make it more specific and strategic.

CHAPTER -2

DISTRICT PROFILE

A. Climate and Location

Geographical Location:

Kalahandi district of Odisha encompasses an area 7920 Sq. Km, of which 32 % is covered by forests which is 2,538.01 Sq. Km. It is geographically located between 19° 3' North and 21° 5' North latitude and 82° 30 East and 83° 74' East longitude. Kalahandi occupies the southwestern portion of Odisha, bordered to the north by the Districts of Balangir and Nuapada, to the south by the District of Rayagada, to the west by the Districts of Nabarangpur and Raipur (Chhatisgarh) and to the east by the Districts of Rayagada and Boudh. It has an area of 7920 square kilometers and ranks 7th in area among the 30 districts of Odisha. The District Headquarters is at Bhawanipatna Town which stands almost to the eastern border.

Topography:

Topographically the entire district is divided into three parts i.e. plateau area, valley area, plain area and hilly areas. The majority of the plateau and valley areas are coming under the Karlapat Wildlife reserve forest. Further Thuamul Rampur Block comes under hilly areas category. The plain area of the district is somewhat undulating. Majority of the land mass belongs to high land which is prone to soil erosion and other degradation processes. Six main rivers are flowing across the district, namely Indravati, Tel, Hati, Uttei, Udanti and Ret. During the months of heavy rainfall all the rivers are in spate and cause flash flood and flood like situation in the adjoining areas, though the district is mostly dry and prone to recurrent drought.

B. District at a Glance : Kalahandi

Sl. No	Particulars	No.	Remarks
1	No. of Villages	2250	
2	Total Population	15,76,869	Source-2011 Census
	a. Male	7,87101	
	b. Female	7,89,768	
	c. Children	1,64, 062	
3	No. of Blocks	13	
4	No. of Gram panchayat	310	
5	No. of Tahsil	13	
6	No. of RI circle	107	
7	No. of Police Stations	17	
8	No. of Fire Stations	13	
9	No. of Urban Local Bodies	4	
10	No. of Sub-centres	248	
11	No. of PHC	43	
12	No. of CHC	17	
13	No. of Sub-Divisional Hospital	1	
14	No. of Veterinary Hospitals/ Block Veterinary Dispensaries/ Veterinary Dispensaries	21	
15	No. of Anganwadi Centres	2185	
16	No. of ASHA	1917	
17	No. of Colleges	73	
18	No. of Schools(Both Govt. & Private)	2844	
19	No. of Odisha Adarsh Vidyalaya	13	
20	No. of Rural Water Supply System	609	
21	a) No. of Tube Wells	22350	
22	b) No. of tube well Functional/running	22296	
22	c) No. of tube well dysfunctional	0	
23	d) No. of tube well dysfunctional but repairable	54	
24	e) No. of tube well having solar power	1072	
25	f) No. of Mega Water Supply	6	
26	No. of Temporary Shelters	40	
27	No. of Night Shelters	4	

Administrative Setup:

The District Magistrate and Collector is the administrative head of the district. He executes plans, programmes and policies of the government. He is assisted by Additional District Magistrates, Deputy Collector, Sub-Collector, Block Development Officers and Tahasildars. There are also other District Level Officers under the control of their departments, but the Collector being the head of administration exercised supervision over them.

Kalahandi District comprises of two sub-divisions viz. Bhawanipatna and Dharamgarh. The Sub-Collectors are in charge of the Sub-Division. For convenience of Revenue Administration, the district is divided into 13 tahasils, namely, Dharamgarh, Kalahandi, Kesinga, Madanpur Rampur, Lanjigarh, Thuamul Rampur, Jaipatna, Golamunda, Junagarh, Karlamunda, Narla, Koksara and Kalampur. Each tahasil is in charge of a Tahasildar.

Administrative Profile

Sl	Sub-Division	Block	No. of G.Ps	No. of Villages	Name of the Tahasils	No. of RI Circles	Name of the ULBs	Nos. of Ward
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bhawanipatna	Bhawanipatna	36	289	Kalahandi	12	Bhawanipatna(M)	20
2		Kesinga	26	112	Kesinga	9	Kesinga(N)	12
3		M.Rampur	19	248	M.Rampur	7		
4		Narla	26	173	Narla	10		
5		Karlamunda	12	61	Karlamunda	5		
6		Lanjigarh	26	483	Lanjigarh	9		
7		Th. Rampur	24	267	Th. Rampur	8		
8	Dharamgarh	Junagarh	34	179	Junagarh	11	Junagarh(N)	12
9		Dharamgarh	24	85	Dharamgarh	9	Dharamgarh(N)	14
10		Golamunda	28	129	Golamunda	9		
11		Jaipatna	22	94	Jaipatna	7		
12		Koksara	22	75	Koksara	7		
13		Kalampur	11	55	Kalampur	4		
Total			310	2250		107		58

Occurrence of Heat Wave in Kalahandi District.

The Heat Waves over Odisha generally occur during the summer season which commences in March and stretches until June/July. The maximum temperature during this period goes well above 40 Centigrade. Relative humidity remains less during the summer months, since the monsoon onset occurs at the end of May. Heat Wave in June is more severe if onset of Monsoon is delayed. It is observed that there is increasing trend of Heat Waves in Odisha over the past several years.

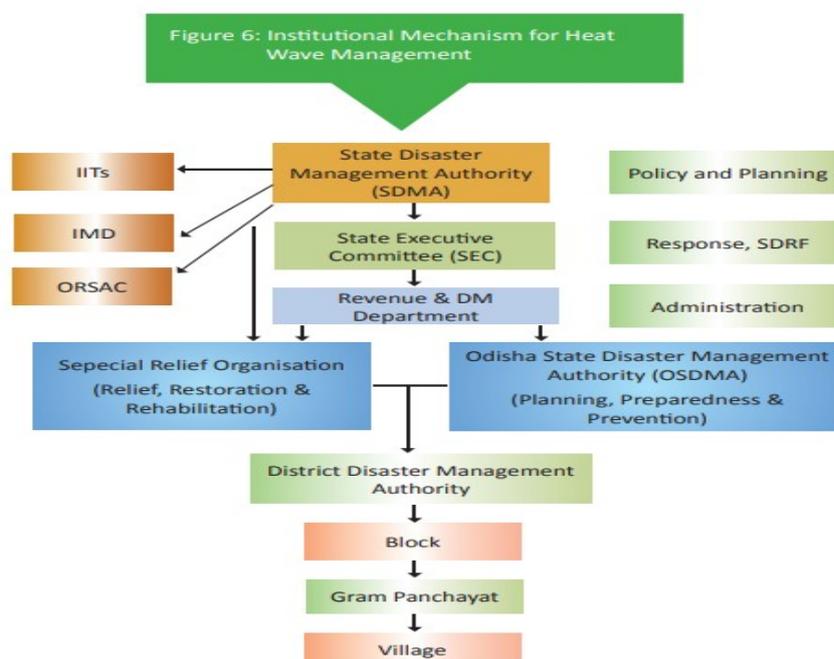
Death due to Sunstroke Occurs between 2012-13 to 2025-26 in Kalahandi District.

Year	Occurrence of Death	Year	Occurrence of Death
1999-2000	2	2016-17	1
2000-2001	1	2017-18	2

Month wise Highest and Lowest Temperature recorded in Kalahandi (2025)

Sl. No	Month	BhawanipatnaDHO	
		Maximum Temperature (in Centigrade)	Minimum Temperature (in Centigrade)
1	March	37.8	19.9
2	April	39.2	24.5
3	May	37.7	25.4
4	June	32.9	25.0

Institutional Mechanisms To Address Heat Wave In Odisha –



CHAPTER -3

Early Warning Dissemination and Communication

India Meteorological Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Sciences, is the nodal agency for providing current and forecast weather information, including warnings for all weather-related hazards for optimum operation of weather-sensitive activities. It provides warning against severe weather phenomena like tropical cyclones, squally winds, heavy rainfall/ snow, thunder-squall, hailstorm, dust storms, Heat Wave, warm night, fog, cold wave, cold night, ground frost, etc. It also provides real time data and weather prediction of maximum temperature, Heat Wave, extreme temperatures and heat alerts for vulnerable cities/rural areas. IMD currently follows a single system of issuing warnings for the entire country through a colour code system as given below. This system advises on the severity of an expected heat hazard.

1. Forecast and Issuance of Heat Alert or Heat Warning

India Meteorological Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Sciences, is the nodal agency for providing current and forecast weather information, including warnings for all weather-related hazards for optimum operation of weather-sensitive activities. It provides warning against severe weather phenomena like tropical cyclones, squally winds, heavy rainfall/ snow, thunder-squall, hailstorm, dust storms, heat wave, warm night, fog, cold wave, cold night, ground frost, etc. It also provides real time data and weather prediction of maximum temperature, heat wave warning, extreme temperatures, and heat alerts for vulnerable cities/rural areas.

IMD issues forecasts and warnings for all weather related hazards in short to medium range (valid for the next five days) every day as a part of its multi-hazard early warning system. These warnings, updated four times a day, are available at

<http://www.imd.gov.in/pages/heatwave.php>

A new system of exclusively heat-related warnings has been introduced with effect from 03 April, 2017. These warnings, valid for the next 5(five) days, are issued around 1600 hours IST daily and are provided to all concerned authorities (Departments of health, disaster management, Indian Red Cross and Indian Medical Association, NDMA etc.) for taking suitable action at their end. A bulletin in extended range with outlook for the next two weeks (for all hazards including heat wave) is issued every Thursday (available at <http://www.imd.gov.in/pages/extended.php>). In addition to the above, Climate Forecast System based forecasts maps of daily maximum temperatures and their departures from normal for the next 21 days (issued every Thursday) are also available on IMD website (http://nwp.imd.gov.in/cfs_all.php?param=tmax and http://nwp.imd.gov.in/cfs_all.php?param=tmaxa, respectively).

From 2016, IMD has introduced a system of issuing seasonal temperature outlooks for the next three months. For 2017, the first outlook valid for March to May was issued on 28 February, 2017; and the second one valid for April to June was issued on 02 April, 2017. These are also provided to all concerned Chief Secretaries, Disaster Managers and to the health sector through the India Medical Association (IMA).

The operational system of weather forecasts and warnings is summarized in the chart below:

2. Identification of Colour Signals for Heat Alert

IMD currently follows a single system of issuing warnings for the entire country through a colour code system as given below (Figure-4). This system advises on the severity of an expected heat hazard. However, threshold assessments carried out in different parts of the country tells us that there are different cut-off points that determine the warning signals appropriate for a specific state/ region. The States should, therefore, carry out their respective threshold assessments for mortality and provide the information to IMD so that it can provide specific warning alerts to those States. **Colour code, Meaning, Temperature Details and Action Needed.**

Green (No action)	Normal Day	Maximum temperatures are near normal	Comfortable temperature. Cautionary action required.
Yellow Alert (Be updated)	Heat Alert	Heat wave conditions at district level, likely to persist for 2 days	Moderate temperature. Heat is tolerable for general public but moderate health concern for vulnerable people e.g. infants, elderly, people with chronic diseases. Avoid heat exposure.
Orange Alert (Be prepared)	Severe Heat Alert for the day	(i) Severe heat wave conditions may exist for 2 days. (ii) With varied severity, heat wave is likely to persist for 4 days or more.	High temperature. Increased likelihood of heat illness symptoms in people who are either exposed to sun for a prolonged period or doing heavy work. High health concern for vulnerable people e.g. infants, elderly, people with chronic diseases. Avoid heat exposure – keep cool. Avoid dehydration.
Red Alert (Take Action)	Extreme Heat Alert for the day	(i) Severe heat wave may persist for more than 2 days. (ii) Total number of heat/ severe heat wave days likely to exceed 6 days.	Very high likelihood of developing heat illness and heat stroke in all ages. Extreme care needed for vulnerable people.

Under the Disaster Management Act 2005, it is mandatory on the part of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), Kalahandi to adopt a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures, which are necessary and expedient for prevention as well as mitigation of disasters. These processes are to be incorporated in the developmental plans of the different line departments and preparedness to meet the relief, rescue and rehabilitation thereafter, so as to minimize the loss to be suffered by the communities and are to be documented so that it is handy and accessible to the general public.

Colour Code	Alert	Warning	Impact	Suggested Actions
Green (No action)	Normal Day	Nil	Comfortable temperatures	No cautionary action required
Yellow Alert (Be updated)	Heat Alert	Heat wave conditions at district level, likely to persist for 2 days	Heat is tolerable for general public but moderate health concern for vulnerable people e.g. infants, elderly, people with chronic diseases.	Avoid heat exposure
Orange Alert (Be prepared)	Severe Heat Alert for the day	i. Severe heat wave conditions likely to persist for 2 days. ii. With varied severity, heat wave is likely to persist for 4 days or more.	Increased likelihood of heat illness symptoms in people who are either exposed to sun for a prolonged period or doing heavy work. High health concern for vulnerable people e.g. infants, elderly, people with chronic diseases.	Avoid heat exposure—keep cool. Avoid dehydration
Red Alert (Take Action)	Extreme Heat Alert for the day	i. Severe heat wave likely to persist for more than 2 days. ii. Total number of heat/ severe heat wave days likely to exceed 6 days.	Very high likelihood of developing heat illness and heat stroke in all ages.	Extreme care needed for vulnerable people.

WARNING DISSEMINATION

Forecast and Issuance of Heat Wave Alert by IMD

India Meteorological Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Sciences, is the nodal agency for providing current and forecast weather information, including warnings for all weather-related hazards for optimum operation of weather-sensitive activities. It provides warning against severe weather phenomena like tropical cyclones, squally winds, heavy rainfall/ snow, thunder-squall, hailstorm, dust storms, Heat Wave, warm night, fog, cold wave, cold night, ground frost, etc. It also provides real time data and weather prediction of maximum temperature, Heat Wave, extreme temperatures and heat alerts for vulnerable cities/rural areas.

IMD has a big network of surface observatories covering entire country to measure various metrological parameters like Temperature, Relative humidity, pressure, wind speed & direction etc. Based on daily maximum temperature station data, climatology of maximum temperature is prepared for the period 1981-2010 to find out normal maximum temperature of the day for the particular station. Thereafter, IMD declares Heat Wave over the region as per its definition. IMD issues temperature forecast & warnings in following range:

Short to medium range (lead time/validity of 1 to 5 days)

Extended range (lead time/validity up to 4 weeks)

Seasonal range (lead time/validity up to 3 months)

IMD predicts Heat Wave based on synoptic analysis of various meteorological parameters and from the consensus guidance from various regional & global numerical prediction models like, WRF, GFS, GEFS, NCUM, UMEPS, UM Regional etc. available at Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) and other international models accessible under bilateral multi-institutional arrangement

A common man may get Heat Wave information from, All India Weather Forecast Bulletin (<https://mausam.imd.gov.in>) and special Heat Wave guidance bulletins (http://internal.imd.gov.in/pages/heatwave_mausam.php) every day from 1 April to 30 June.

The Heat Wave information is shared with concerned State Government Authority, Media and other stakeholders like Indian Railway, Health departments, Power Sector etc. The general public is informed through Print & Electronics Media.

IMD issues forecasts and warnings for all weather-related hazards in short to medium range (valid for the next five days) every day as a part of its multi-hazard early warning system. These warnings, updated four times a day, are available at <http://www.imd.gov.in/pages/allindiawxbulletin.php>.

A new system of exclusively heat-related warnings has been introduced with effect from 03 April 2017. These warnings, valid for the next 5(five) days, are issued around 1600 hours IST daily and are provided to all concerned authorities (Departments of Health, Disaster Management, Indian Red Cross and Indian Medical Association, NDMA etc.) for taking suitable action at their end. A bulletin in extended range with outlook for the next two weeks (for all hazards including Heat Wave) is issued every Thursday (available at <http://www.imd.gov.in/pages/extended.php>).

Monitoring Heat wave by DDMA

Based on IMD observations, heat conditions of District are analyzed on a daily basis by DDMA from March-June every year. Maximum temperature map of the state is prepared on GIS platform. The information is disseminated to the different stakeholders through social media.

Information Dissemination through SATARK Application.

SATARK is a decision support system based on the Web / Smartphone that helps to provide early warning information for different risks. It is an application developed by OSDMA in collaboration with RIMES. Heat Wave advisory system uses IMD defined Heat Wave thresholds to automatically generate advisories based on forecast and disseminate advisories to the users well ahead of time about the likelihood of a Heat Wave along with precautionary measures to be taken. Every day, the SATARK system transmits the 10-day forecast information to the concerned government officials at State, District and Block level through e-mail automatically. It has improved risk communication in the state. "SATARK" mobile application was developed both in IOS and Android, providing block level alerts and preparedness advisories (Do's and Don'ts) in Odia and English languages. The application is incorporated with observation and forecast data from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and the best available forecast products. Block level and location specific alerts are issued through Mobile App, E-Mail, SMS and other available sources. The advisories are freely available through SATARK mobile application. In the near future, all the forecast information provided by the application will include the value-added information provided by IMD-RC.

CHAPTER -4

Preparedness Measures

DEPARTMENT WISE SOP TO TACKLE HEAT WAVE SITUATION

1. Special Relief Organization (SRO)

Under the direction of the Special Relief Commissioner the SRO would ensure the following:

1. Issue appropriate directives to the concerned Departments for taking preparatory and precautionary measures for Heat Wave management.
2. Posters and IEC materials on safety tips relating to heat-wave are prepared and distributed by Department of Health & Family Welfare for general awareness of the public. Advertisements on such safety tips to be given through local newspapers, radio and television channels.
3. To instruct All India Radio, Doordarshan, Social Medias and other private Television channels to organize discussions and other programmes for creating public awareness.
4. Issue directives to Department of Forest and Environment, Fisheries and Animal Resources, Women and Child, Health and Family Welfare and OSDMA for awareness activities, provision of water and essential preparatory measures concerning Heat Wave Management.
5. Action Plan for mitigating water scarcity problems in different towns and rural areas, where acute scarcity of drinking water is felt, to be prepared. Required numbers of water tankers are to be deployed for supply of drinking water and defunct tube wells to be replaced / repaired. Essential medicines, saline and ORS packets to be stored in the District Headquarters Hospitals, Community Health Centers and Primary Health Centers. Special arrangements to be made and separate beds are earmarked for treatment of heat-stroke patients in different Hospitals.
6. The working hours for daily labourers need to be re-scheduled i.e. from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3.30 pm to 6 pm. Orders to be given to make provision of drinking water at the work sites.
7. Plying of buses during peak hours i.e. between 11.00 AM to 3.30 PM to be regulated. Orders to be given to carry portable water and ORS in public transport vehicles.
8. Power distributing companies to be instructed to ensure uninterrupted power supply in summer.
9. The time table of the schools to be re-scheduled from 6.30AM to 10.30 AM.
10. Facilitate involvement of Civil Society Organizations for taking different mitigation activities.
11. An amount of Rs.50, 000/- as Ex-gratia relief to the bereaved family of each sunstroke victim is provided by the State Government.

2. Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA)

Constitute State Steering Committee for strengthening the state heat action plan

- 1- Convene State Steering Committee meetings to review and update the heat action plan annually and share the revised heat action plan in a broader platform
- 2- Periodic coordination meetings with all the departments towards implementation of heat action plan

- 3- Incorporate and update information related to Heat Wave in the existing website of OSDMA.
- 4- Review of current IEC initiatives and accredit all IEC materials along with knowledge partners
- 5- Promote research on heat related morbidity, mortality and mitigation measures in collaboration with knowledge partners located in the state.
- 6- Organize capacity building programs on Heat Wave prevention and management for different stakeholders.
- 7- Mobilization of funds for heat action plan review, documentation and Heat Wave management.
- 8- Ensure that IMD and the Municipal Corporations provide mortality data (all causes) to them every quarter.
- 9- Review and follow-up action on monthly basis
- 10- Include heat wave under IDSP (Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme)

3. India Meteorological Department

- 1- Issue early warning and disseminate heat alert to all the key stakeholders.
- 2- Issue bulk emails to the key institutions/ key offices and persons.
- 3- Media brief using TV/ Radio/ FM/ Newspapers
- 4- Provide temperature data for determination of Heat alert and for better mitigation activities, daily as well as annually.
- 5- Provide 5 days forecast and warning on heat wave for all the districts of Odisha and Provide past 24 hours weather data.

4. Housing and Urban Development Department

- 1- Give directives to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) /Development Authorities to take up appropriate measures for tackling heat wave
- 2- Promote and construct 'Heat Resistant Building' as mitigating measures in the long run.
- 3- Improve sanitation and hygiene of the water distribution points
- 4- Give directives to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) /Development Authorities to increase access to public parks, water bodies, public libraries for general public.
- 5- Create small, accessible green spaces by using vacant spaces such as side lots, parking medians, spaces between buildings and roads.
- 6- Keep large public parks open during peak hours to provide cool resting spaces for the public.
- 7- Give directives and ensure cool roofs initiative to paint roofs white (albedo paint), create green roofs and walls, and plant trees in neighborhoods to keep them cool.
- 8- Develop a strategy to incorporate the green belt concept in urban planning, evaluate the efficacy of these initiatives and the highest priority locations for intervention.
- 9- Issue directives to ULB/Development Authorities for use of K-glass, doubly glazed glass in buildings and vehicles which prevent the extra entry of heat inside.
10. Provision of funds in the departmental budget for capacity building.
11. Implement building codes that entail passive cooling practices such as increased reflectivity of building roofs, green roofs, increased natural ventilation and rainwater harvesting. Incentive mechanisms (e.g., reduced taxes) can be used to accelerate green infrastructure development.
- 12- Promote green energy technology, energy efficient building promotion, restricted use of heat producing equipment, and increasing use of renewable energy and Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.
- 13- Provide annual mortality data from their vital statistics division of Municipalities to the OSDMA.

Urban Local Bodies

Temperature and Forecast Displays: Urban Local Body could publicly display temperature and weather forecasts so people could plan to avoid unessential travel or work on the hottest predicted days. Priority should be given to strategic locations where many people can view the information, and to highly vulnerable sites. Each Hospital, Institutes and other strategic places should display the temperatures using digital boards in their campuses.

Provision of safe, cold drinking water supply in slum areas can help the residents beating heat. Regular water supply and uninterrupted power supply can bring some relief to scorching heat during summer.

Public access to cool places: Access to Schools, club houses, can be increased. Currently, most parks, lakes, swimming pools, public libraries and shopping malls are not located near to slum areas. These areas are not easily accessible because of many social and spatial factors. Cooling spaces could be provided throughout the city in locations close to slum communities. For example overnight homeless shelters, hostels for students, libraries or sport clubs and special shelter homes at bus stop and railway stations.

- 1- Providing drinking water through water kiosk (Jal Jogana Kendra/Jala Seva Shibira/ Paniya Jala Kendra) at strategic points
- 2- Public announcements through public address system.
- 3- Restrict plying of city public transport.
- 4- Provision of ice pack, first aid and water at City public transport vehicles plying during peak hours.
- 5- Provision of vats (near tube wells) for drinking water for animals
- 6- Provision for Water sprinkling to settle down the suspended particles on roads.
- 7- Issue advisories for Albedo painting of office building/houses/apartment/schools/hospitals and other buildings.

5. Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department

- 1- Prepare Vulnerability population and area map.
- 2- Sensitize vulnerable population on Heat Wave.
- 3- Public announcement about the do's and don'ts issued by the department of Health and family welfare and OSDMA.
- 4- Provision of water kiosks, tube wells, tankers at strategic locations.
- 5- Provision of funds in department budget for capacity building.
- 6- Encourage for alternative livelihood activities.
- 7- Restrict the working hours from 11 AM to 3 PM under MGNREGA.
- 8- Supply of Drinking water and shade nets at working sites.
- 9- Construction of ponds, artificial lakes for cooling the environment by evaporation
- 10- Identification of cooler places.
- 11- Provide cool shelter during summer (must be explored through innovation and partnership)
- 11- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

6. Department of Health and Family Welfare

- 1- For the year 2020, the IEC activities in print and electronic media w.e.f 1st April for public awareness and precautionary measures
- 2- These awareness activities should not be confined to the summer season only. Rather it has to be done throughout the year to inculcate good practices to change general mindset of the people towards heat.
- 3- Take necessary steps for albedo/white painting of roof tops of all Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and patient resting areas.
- 4- Instructions to be issued from Health and Family Welfare Dept to all health officials to share copy of the post-mortem report of heat wave as well as other disaster related causalities with the Tahasildars to make the process of Ex-gratia payment smooth
- 5 Take necessary steps to prevent diarrhea and other health hazards during summer season

Chronic Diseases and Medication:

People at risk should be identified in particular persons with chronic conditions (single or multiple). IEC materials should be more designed towards people with chronic conditions. The do's and don'ts for each chronic illness during summer would help in guiding individuals towards heat.

- 1- Capacity building of Health Care Service Providers (Doctor, Nurses, Pharmacist and health workers) on diagnosis and management heat related illness.
- 2- Maintaining data base and surveillance on heat related morbidity and mortality.
- 3- Provision for Health facility readiness to manage heat affected patients (beds, staff, inventories, ambulance etc.).
- 4- Special attention towards high risk patients like geriatric/ pediatric/pregnant women etc.
- 5- Training of 108/102 workers and 'Mobile Health Units (MHU)' for management of heat related cases
- 6- Display do's and don'ts of Heat Waves on 'Swasthya Kantha' (village health wall),
- 7- Sensitize community on Heat Wave related issues at Kishori Swasthya Mela (adolescent health meet), and village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) and Routine Immunization (RI) sessions and distribution of IEC materials.
- 8- Strengthen the control rooms for providing heat related information
- 9- Establishment of mobile base alert system through the ASHA/ ANM/ health workers for effective and immediate assessment of heat stroke cases.
- 10- Development of specific reporting form for heat related events including morbidity and mortality.
- 11- Coordinate with private hospitals to collect heat related morbidity and mortality data.
- 12- Provision of power back up during summer.
- 13- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.
- 14- Provide annual mortality data from their vital statistics division to the OSDMA.

7. Labour and Employee's State Insurance Department

- 1- Issue directives for flexible working hours to restrict heat exposure.
- 2- Guideline for workers to protect from heat exposure and provision of First Aid, drinking water and cooling space at work site.
- 3- Awareness activities for construction workers, factory laborers, manual laborers and workers whose occupations require intensive work outdoors during extreme heat about the risks, signs, and symptoms of heat stress
- 4- Training on heat illness diagnosis and management for factory medical officers.
- 5- Advisory for one A/C relief chamber at factory facilities for emergency

- 6- Ensuring health centers/dispensary are open during peak summer hours
- 7-Ensure overseeing construction sites, quarries, factories and other vulnerable worksites, particularly during high temperature periods, to enforce labor laws related to heat safety.
- 8-Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

8. Department of School and Mass Education

- 1- Restriction of school timing (6.00 am to 11.00 am) during summer season.
- 2- Ensure Avoidance of physical activities during school hours.
- 3- Issue directive for Albedo painting on school roofs.
- 4- IEC activities on Heat Wave prevention and management in schools
- 5- Promote School Safety Plan.
- 6- Encourage Plantation of trees and promote green campus.
- 7- Provision for safe drinking water, ice packs, ORS etc at schools and examination centers.
- 8- Training to the teachers and mock drills among students via special workshops and classes on identification, health risks and the subsequent management during Heat Waves.
- 9-Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

9. Department of Energy

- 1- Create awareness among people on energy conservation
- 2- Develop a policy for power cuts depending on vulnerable areas and population.
- 3- Guideline for workers of the department.
- 4- Power shedding should be cut down/reduced during severe heat (frequency and timing)
- 5- The timing should be announced before one day.
- 6- Frequency and regularities should be maintained.
- 7- Provision of power back up for life line institute.
- 8-Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

10. Department of Commerce and Transport

- 1- Provision for creating awareness among drivers and other staffs.
- 2- Issue guidelines for each public transport to address Heat Wave
- 3- Restriction of bus plying times during peak hours.
- 4- Provision of safe drinking water, ice pack, ORS in buses and provision of cool resting spaces at bus stops.
- 5- Provision of water kiosk on highways.
- 6- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

11. Department of Water Resources

- 1- Release water in canals during summer.

12. Department of Industry/ Steel and Mines

- 1- Issue directives for Heat Wave prevention and management for industries and mines.
- 2- Generate awareness through IEC activities.
- 3- Provision for water sprinkling to settle down the suspended particles.
- 4- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

13. Department of Tourism and Culture (Tourism)

- 1- Ensure proper registration of tourists who are visiting the State.
- 2- Ensure availability of heat relief measures at tourist places
- 3- Display of Heat Wave precautionary measures for tourists during summer at tourist points and related information in website of department of tourism.
- 4- Ensure the availability of drinking water and cool resting sheds
- 5- Restrict the timing of the visit of tourist places during peak summer days
- 6- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

14. Women and Child Development Department

- 1- Use the Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) and Routine Immunization (RI) sessions for creating awareness and educate young adolescents girls and mothers regarding the dangers of Heat Waves, its related health impacts and the precautionary measures to be taken.
- 2- Display IEC materials at Anganwadis and encourage Anganwadi workers to disseminate Heat. Disseminate Wave related information with special focus on infants, children below five years, pregnant and lactating mothers, and geriatric population to protect them from dehydration.
- 3- Provision of drinking water and first aid at all the Anganwadi Centers, old age homes, Child Care Institutions (CCIs).
- 4- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management

15. Department of Forest and Environment

- 1- Ensure proper afforestation (greenery) under public place.
- 2- Continuous watch in the forest area to avoid forest fires.
- 3- Directive for making water available for animals in reserved/ protected forests and make necessary provisions, where necessary.
- 4- Issue directives to the Zoo Authorities for special arrangements for the animals in zoo to protect them from the effect of Heat Wave.
- 5- Provision of drinking water like ponds/water bodies for wild life
- 6- Directive for provision of water to human habitations facing water scarcity inside reserved forests
- 7- Promote rain water harvesting
- 8- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

16. ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Classes Welfare Department

- 1- Provision of availability of safe drinking water, ORS packets, ice packs and other required first aid material in school to manage Heat Wave related illness.
- 2- Capacity building of key functionaries-trainings on Heat Wave management.
- 3- Awareness generation among students through IEC materials display and activities.
- 4- Changing the timing of examinations, changing the school timings.
- 5- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.

17. Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources

- 1- Ensure construction of vats near tube wells for roaming livestock to provide them with drinking water.
- 2- IEC activities for Animal Care during heat.
- 3- Activate field staff to create awareness among the Livestock farmers on the Animal Management during Heat Wave conditions.
- 4- Capacity building of veterinary officials on diagnosis and management heat related illness.
- 5- Maintaining data base and surveillance on heat related morbidity and mortality.

18. Civil Society Organizations/ Corporate Social Sectors

- 1- To support the Govt. departments in generating awareness in community
- 2- Support in setting up Jal Jogana Kendras (water kiosks) on high ways, remote places
- 3- Distribute IEC materials duly accredited by the state health department and District Administration.
- 4- Promoting healthy living style during summer
- 5- Support the state government in establishing shelter and sheds

20. District Administration

1. Public Awareness campaign through electronic and print media on Heat Wave precautionary measures (Do's& Don'ts)
2. Give directions to prevent the Sunstroke deaths to various line departments/ functionaries as per the Heat Action Plan.
3. Sunstroke related data from Tahasils and DHH.

21. Works Department

Adequate provision of rest shed at work site or near camp office site.

1. Sufficient ventilation, windows and fans at rest shed.
2. Provision of ORS and portable drinking water should be there at work sites and camp sites.
3. Workers must wear proper summer clothing, protective hats, sun glasses etc. ♦ maintaining of work break cycle and no work during prohibited hours. During working, the Agencies shall be instructed to ensure following at work sites for occupational health safety measures of construction workers:
4. During periods of elevated temperature, employees should wear light-colored, light weight, loose-fitting cotton clothing that allows ventilation of air to the body.
5. Protection from the sun by wearing a wide-brimmed hat/ cotton towels in lieu of hat and/ or sunglasses and sunscreen, if available, to prevent glaring heat and solar radiations.
6. Provision of portable cool water, ORS and encourage employees to take breaks and hydrate any time they feel necessary.
7. Pacing the job to allow more frequent breaks for fluid intake and sufficient recovery time.

8. Work breaks must be taken in a shaded area which has sufficient windows and ventilation or an air-conditioned building. ✦ The contractors will be asked to remain alert to move the- Heat Wave affected persons having HRI symptoms working at site to the nearest PHC/CHC or Hospital without delay.
9. Opening of windows and adding fans to increase air movement in order to provide air cooling and ventilation of heat.
10. Shielding radiant heat sources or exhaust at the point of heat generation.
11. Providing shaded areas during remote outdoor work (e.g., constructing temporary shelters using tarps) tractors, lawnmowers and other outdoor equipment

HEAT WAVE DO AND DON'TS

Heat Wave DO's and DON'Ts

DO's

Must for All

Listen to Radio; watch TV; read Newspaper and other sources for local weather news/heat advisories.

Drink sufficient water - even if not thirsty.

Use ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution), homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc. to keep yourself hydrated.

Wear light weight, light-colored, loose, cotton clothes.

Cover your head: Use a cloth, hat or umbrella and uses protective goggles.

Avoid caffeine, alcohol or sugared soda because they kind make fluid leave your body.

Employers and Workers

Provide cool drinking water near work place.

Caution workers to avoid direct sunlight.

Schedule strenuous jobs to cooler times of the day.

Increasing the frequency and length of rest breaks for outdoor activities.

Pregnant workers and workers with a medical condition should be given additional attention.

Other Precautions

Stay indoors as much as possible.

Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.

Try to remain on lower floors.

Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.

If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately.

Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink.

Carry water with you.

DONT's

Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 11.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.

Avoid strenuous activities when outside in the afternoon.

Do not go out barefoot.

Avoid cooking during peak hours. Open doors and windows to ventilate cooking area adequately.

Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrates the body.

Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.

Do not leave children, pets or anybody in parked vehicles - as they may get affected by Heat.

Don't drink ice-cold drinks as they can cause stomach cramping.

CHAPTER 5**CONTROL ROOM**

**District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)
Collectorate, Kalahandi
06670-230455/06670-230457**

Contact Details of Officials in respect of Kalahandi District

Sl. No	DESIGNATION	Name	Contact No.
1	Collector & District Magistrate, Kalahandi	Sri Pawar Sachin Prakash, IAS	9668303456
2	Superintendent of Police Kalahandi	Sri Nagaraj Devarakonda, IPS	9818676554
3	Addl. District Magistrate Kalahandi,(General)	Sri Tanmaya Kumar Darwan, OAS (SAG)	9777130279
4	Addl. District Magistrate Kalahandi,(Revenue)	Sri Baitura Deep, OAS(S)	9437193651
5	Chief Development Officer-cum-Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Kalahandi	Sri Dayamaya Padhi, OAS (S)	8249117584
6	Project Director, DUDA, Kalahandi	Sri Tanmaya Kumar Darwan, OAS (SAG)	9777130279
7	Sub-Collector, Bhawanipatna	Shri Prabhat Kumar Parida, OAS(S)	9439197710
8	Sub Collector, Dharamgarh	Ms. Prekha Agrawal, IAS	8895984538
9	DFO South Division, Kalahandi	Sri Kalaivanan, R. IFS	9437071926
10	DFO North Division, Kalahandi	Sri Ramesh Bishnoi, IFS	9437070526
11	PA ITDA, Bhawanipatna	Shri Pradyumna Kumar Dash, OWS(I)	7653800356/ 8895727352
12	CDM & PHO,KALAHANDI	Dr. Harekrishna Satpahy	9439980000
13	CCSO,KALAHANDI	Smt. Sujata Mishra	9861238331
14	CDAO,KALAHANDI	Shri Pramod Kumar Behera	8018133997
15	CDVO,KALAHANDI	Dr. Nirod Chandra Kanhar	9437427620
16	District Education Officer	Sri Radha Kanta Chhatri	8249279175
17	District Social Security Officer	Shri Dinesh Kumar Kanhar	8895757832
18	RTO, Kalahandi	Sri Pratap Kumar Panda	9437128200
19	Dist. Treasury Officer, Kalahandi	Smt.Prajna Paramita Nayak	9777666431
20	District Panchayat Officer, Kalahandi	Sri Biswanath Rout	9937807357
21	DI & PRO,KALAHANDI	Sri Haldhar Nial	9437427155
22	D.S.W.O, Kalahandi	Majibun Nisha	7008902507
23	District Labour Officer,Kalahandi	Rasmita Nayak	8763547204
24	GM DIC,KALAHANDI	Sri Deepak Agrawal	7011589728
25	District Fisheries Officer	Sri Gyana Ranjan Sethy	9438234965
26	SE, RD, Kalahandi	Shri Biswajit Raiguru	9437255331
27	Executive Engineer,(RD),Dharamgarh	Er. Arya Samal	9437255329
28	Executive Engineer, (RD), Kesinga	Er. Kanan Pradhan	9776308126
29	SE TPWODL, Kalahandi	Er. Loknath Dash	8093086894
30	Executive Engineer, TPWODL(E)	Er. Debashish Panda	9437058573
31	Executive Engineer, TPWODL, (W)	Er. .Aryapran Shiladitya Samal	9437058464

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32	Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Division	Er.Ananta Ram Nayak	9437076825
33	Executive Engineer, R & B, Kalahandi	Er. Sibaji Pradhan	9437984316
34	SE, Minor Irrigation	Er. Saroj Kumar Sa	9439075145
35	SE, OLIC Kalahandi	Er. Bipra Soren	9937181995
36	Executive Engineer, OLIC, (LI)	Er B. Soren	9439075145
37	Superintending Engineer, RWS&S, Kalahandi	Er. Rajesh Kumar Gadanayak	7008496313
38	Executive Engineer, PHD, Bhawanipatna	Er. Anantaram Nayak	9437076825
39	SE, PHD,Bhawanipatna	Shri Subrat Kumar Das	7077341216
40	Assistant Director, Savings & Financial Services, Kalahandi	Shri Bibekanand Mahahand	9937557723
41	D.W.O. Kalahandi	Sri Antaryami Kanhar	8658747645
42	District Mining Officer, Kalahandi	Sri Biswanath Soren	9438918387
43	District Emergency Officer, Kalahandi	Shri Alekha Bhoi, ORS	9437658733
44	District Project Officer, OSDMA, Kalahandi	Shri Bikash Ranjan Kara	9437299746
45	EE, NH, Kesinga	Shri Tapun Mahalik	7008831620
46	DRCS, Kalahandi	Shri Swaroop Kumar Kar	8328898665
47	DPMU, Planning, Kalahandi	Sri Srikant Dalai, OAS	7788962635
48	Deputy Director Horticulture, Kalahandi	Sri Ajay Kumar Pradhan	7978686512
49	District Child Protection Officer, Kalahandi	Sri Sailendu Sekhar Mohapatra	9438090100
50	Asst. Director Factory & Broiler, Kalahandi	Er. Praveen Kumar Swain	96680 59651
51	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division	Sri Harish Chandra Patel	9438206103
52	Executive Engineer, PHD, Bhawanipatna	Sri Ananta Nayak	9437182410
53	District Culture Officer, Kalahandi	Shri Bibekanand Mahahand	9937557723
54	Excise Superintendent, Kalahandi	Sri Ranjan Kumar Naik	9938720353

Contact Details of Block Development Officers and Tahasildars of Kalahandi District.

Name & Telephone Number of B.D.Os. of Kalahandi		Name & Telephone Number of Tahasildars of Kalahandi	
Bhawanipatna	Sri Chandan Bhoi, OAS 9836533179	Kalahandi	Sri Kshirod Bihari Bharat Nag, OAS 8763421410
Kesinga	Sri Janmejaya Swain, OAS 8280167205	Kesinga	Smt. Prasanti Pradhan, OAS 7894045031
Narla	Sri Bipin Bihari Deep, OAS 9078563058	Narla	Sri Bibhu Prasad Singh 7751945180
Lanjigarh	Sri Sasanka Patra, OAS 9437878480 / 8637235476	Lanjigarh	Dr. Banamali Meher , OAS 8917303089
M. Rampur	Sri Sharat Kumar Sethy, OAS 9437241018	M. Rampur	Smt. Mimansa Sahu, OAS 8260936737
Th. Rampur	Sri Dhruba Charan Muduli, OAS 8826594068 / 9078973183	Th. Rampur	Sri Satya Sanatan Panigrahi, OAS 8984516901
Karlamunda	Sri Suchitra Mugri, OAS 8249236155	Karlamunda	Sri Arun Barge, OAS 9668842522
Dharamgarh	Sri Sadasiva Nayak, OAS 943772550	Dharamgarh	Sri Kirti Pradhan, OAS 9437140626
Golamunda	Sri Trpura Mahanand, OAS 7008549104	Golamunda	Sri Chandan Kumar Nayak, OAS 7978481931
Jaipatna	Sri Dharmaraj Majhi, OAS 9437951987 / 9078154287	Jaipatna	Ms. Deepterekha Bag, OAS 9556936186
Junagarh	Sri Debasish Kara, OAS 9078984353	Junagarh	Sri Raghunath Mundari, OAS 9668310803
Kalampur	Sri Bijaya Ku. Madangi, OAS 9938858019	Kalampur	Smt. Smaranika Tulo, OAS 8328994402
Koksara	Dr. Himanchal Majhi, OAS 7609069939	Koksara	Sri Choda Ganga Pradhan, OAS 9861928587

Executive Officers of ULBs in Kalahandi District.

Name of the ULBs	Name	Contact No
EO, Municipality, Bhawanipatna	Shri Pramod Kumar Padhy, OMAS	7978781858
EO, NAC, Kesinga	Shri Chinmaya Acharya, OMAS	9439394007
EO, NAC, Junagarh	Shri Pramod Kumar Khillo, ORS	9776050567
EO, NAC, Dharmagarh	Shri Biswambar Mishra, OMAS	8908717494

Control Rooms Contact Numbers at Block Level (RWSS)

Control Rooms Contact Numbers at Block Level (RWSS), Kalahandi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Water Scarcity pockets/ Areas	Nos. of functional Tube Well	Nos. of Mobile Van for repairing of Tube Wells	Nos. of PWS	Block level RWSS Control Room In charge with Contact Number	District Level RWSS Control Room I/c with contact Number
1	Bhawanipatna	8	2597	2	146	Sri Pravash Kumar Majhi, Mobile No. 8280408727	Er. Rajesh Kumar Garanayak, Superintending Engingeer, RWS&S, Kalahandi Mob No.8280408046 Er. Dibya Prakash Jagati, Asst. Executive Engineer (Estimator), Kalahandi RWS&S Division, Bhawanipatna MobNo.9668422164
2	Kesinga	2	1829	2	35	Sri Basanta Kumar Patra, Mob No.7003624708	
3	M.Rampur	0	1609	1	41	Sri Ganesh Kumar Sethi, Mob No.7873218793	
4	Narla	4	2064	2	85	AE, RWS&S Section, Mobile No. 9777420749	
5	Karlamunda	1	1080	1	35	Thakura Sahu, HR, Mobile No.8327791295	
6	Lanjigarh	12	1912	2	79	Ramesh Biswal, HR, Mob No. 8763212846	
7	Th. Rampur	0	1506	2	41	Sashidhar Naik, Khallasi Mob No.9078746907	
8	Junagarh	0	2451	2	43	Dinabandhu Rout , Mob. 8117848784	
9	Dharamgarh	0	1622	2	44	Awarna Pujhari, Khallasi, Mob No.9556939254	
10	Golamunda	0	2178	2	26	Sri Subash Kumar Panda, AE, Mob No.7894603103 Reetarani Kishan, AE, Mob No. 8280408414	
11	Jaipatna	5	2020	2	8	Srikanta Panda, Khallasi, Mob No.9348886008	
12	Koksara	3	1728	2	40	AE, RWS&S Section, Mobile No. 8280408735	
13	Kalampur	0	859	1	14	Sri Pradip Kumar Khillar, Mob No. 8280408732	
Total		35	23455	23	637		

Control Rooms Contact Numbers at Block Level Kalahandi.

Control Rooms Contact Numbers at Block Level Kalahandi.							
Sl. No	Name of the Block	Nos. of GP	Nos. of Villages	No. of Tubewells	Nos. of Water Tanks	No. Jalachhatra	Block level Heat Wave Control Room In charge with Contact Number
1	Bhawanipatna	36	483	2597	6	191	Prabhas Kumar Majhi, RWSS JE 8637290227
2	Kesinga	26	101	1829	0	112	Samir Kumar Naik 9348397713 GPDO Kesinga
3	M.Rampur	19	250	1609	0	148	Kulamani Singh Roy PA-9938784760 Rashi Majhi GPDO-8144657829
4	Narla	26	171	2064		164	Rabi Kumar Naik, GPDO, 9937217633
5	Karlamunda	12	61	1080	30	50	Prabhat kumar Sethi , J.E RWSS 7008518176 Tribhuban Majhi, GPDO, 8249402483
6	Lanjigarh	26	483	1912	0	95	Dasamat Majhi, AE RWS&S ,Mob-8763796869, Mohan Charan Sial, JE RWS&S, Mob-9437588890, Kiran Chandra Sahoo , GPDO, Mob-9437626640
7	Th. Rampur	24	298	1506		220	
8	Junagarh	34	164	2451	0	140	Laxmikant Pradhan, GPDO 8018750871
9	Dharamgarh	24	81	1622		107	1.Sri Khiten Amanatya, Project Assistant, RWSS, 7978957048 2.Rakesh Kumar Raut DEO, RWSS, 9861639010
10	Golamunda	28	129	2178	0	148	Shital Kumar-9937152291
11	Jaipatna	22	94	2020	4	154	Rupdhar Pradhan,, 6371404208
12	Koksara	22	75	1728	2	89	1.ManasRaut,DEO.9777742123 2. Sundar Naik,JRA, 8249819830.
13	Kalampur	11	55	859	3	78	Naresh Kumar Meher, GPDO, 7681817611
		310	2445	23455	45	1696	

Control Rooms Contact Numbers at ULB Level

Jalachhatra, Functional Tube Wells and Control Rooms Contact Numbers at ULBs Level in Kalahandi District 2026						
Sl No	Name of the ULBs	Nos. of Wards	Nos. of Jalachhatra opened at ULB areas	Nos. of functional Tube Wells	Nos. of Water Tankers for supply of Water	ULB Control Room Contact Numbers
1	Bhawanipatna (M)	20	21	657	7	06670 -230424
2	Junagarh(N)	12	07	232	2	06672-295616
3	Kesinga(N)	12	04	255	4	06670- 222001
4	Dharamgarh(N)	14	08	314	3	7749082695
Total		58	40	1458	16	

Contact Numbers of IICs of Police Station for Rapid Response

Sl. No.	Name of the IIC	Name of the PSs	Mobile No.
1.	Town PS, Bh.Patna	IIC. Pradyumna Mohapatra.	94390-04604
2.	Sadar PS, Bh.Patna	IIC. Mamata Hemrom	89176-47660
3.	Th.Rampur PS	IIC. Kaibalya Seth	72058-73460
4.	Karlapat PS	OIC - Srikant Kolaka	70779-88892 94387-64130
5.	Kegaon PS	IIC. Sangeeta Beck	98618-44828
6.	Kesinga PS	IIC. Jitendra Biswal	77498-88324
7.	Lanjigarh PS	IIC.Jasobanta Kumar Hial	94390-66966 70083-96966
8.	Bijepur PS	IIC. Nilambar Jani	98278-25229 94373-19514
9.	Biswanathpur PS	IIC. Tulsiram Sabar	82497-07306
10.	M. Rampur PS	IIC. Chitta Ranjan Pradhani	95568-49307
11.	Narla PS	IIC. Bijayaraj Majhi	82495-98972 99380-55409
12.	Dharmagarh PS	IIC. Sudarsan Naik	87637-96359 86372-57600
13.	Golamunda PS	IIC. Jyoti Prakash Tandi	78558-27024
14.	Junagarh PS	IIC. Sesadev Behera Addl. IIC. Sunil Kandagori	94387-15284 98613-22169 80181-98267
15.	Koksara PS	IIC. Sugyan Kumar Barik	94394-01494
16.	Ampani PS	IIC. Prasanta Kumar Kolaharas	81180-10800 88955-79400
17.	Jaipatna PS	IIC. Archana Nayak	94387-35348
18.	Kalampur PS	IIC. Biswambar Kanhar	93375-50568
19.	Town PS, Bh.Patna	IIC. Pradyumna Mohapatra.	94390-04604

Contact Numbers of Fire Services for Rapid Response

Sl No	Name Of the FS	OICs Name	Office Telephone Number	OICs Mobile Number	E-Mail
1	Bhawanipatna Circle	DFO– Abani Kumar Swain	7655072118	9938382010	dfobpt-ofs@gov.in
2	Bhawanipatna	AFO – Ajit Gouda	7655072246	9439259905 8917453055	bhpatnafs@gmail.com
3	Kesinga	SO- J Lalaji	7657019115	9437161822	kesingafirestation@gmail.com
4	Karlamunda	LFM- Krutibas Das	7657029348	9938292040	
5	M Rampur	ASO-Madhaba Tandi	7657029338	9776614761	mrampurfirestation@gmail.com
6	Narla	LFM- Trinath Bhue	7657029277	7894204204	
7	Junagarh	LFM- Baudev Sabar	7657029100	9668277048	junagarhfirestation@gmail.com
8	Dharamgarh	ASO- Chandra Sekhar Majhi	7657019089	8658488064	dharamgarhfirestation@gmail.com
9	Golamunda	SO – Nigamananda Patra	7657029373	8328815598	
10	Kalampur	SO – Anil Kumar Barik	7657092138	8018622488	stationofficerkalampur@gmail.com
11	Koksara	LFM – Prasant Bag	7655086978	8144503133	koksarafirestation@gmail.com
12	Jaipatna	ASO- Bharat Korkora	7657029171	8895909909	jaipatnafs@gmail.com
13	Th Rampur	LFM Banamali Pujhari	7657029284	9439457085	
14	Lanjigarh	SO- Sanat Pradhan	7657029096	7008864489	solinji.ofs@odisha.gov.in
15	Utkela Air Strip	SO- Sumanta Sai	7008895422	8763300738	sumantasai@gmail.com

Contact Numbers of Animal Husbandary in Kalahandi District

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Name of the DD/BVO	Contact Numbers	Nos. of Water Vats for roaming animals/cattles
1	Bhawanipatna	Dr. Bijay Kumar Senapati	9437481121	1 at DVH, Bhawanipatna
2	Kesinga	Dr Debashish Patel	7008292524	1 At VD Kesinga
3	Narla	Dr Tejraj Bag	9778548065	1 at VD Narla
4	Thuamul Rampur	Dr.Chhabil Kumar Majhi	9556813363	1 at VD Th.Rampur
5	Karlamunda	Dr Kedarnath Khamari	7978684688	0
6	Madanpur Rampur	Dr Kedarnath Khamari	7978684688	1
7	Lanjigarh	Dr Sujit Kumar Satpathy	9938360921	1 at VD BISWANATHPUR

8	Junagarh	Dr Preeti Manjari Nayak	9938010099	1
9	Dharamagarh	Dr Bhabesh Kumar Behera	8093175245	1(at VH Dharamgarh)
10	Jaipatna	Dr.Gokul Bihari Pattanaik(I/C BVO)	9337070729	1(at BVD Jaipatna)
11	Koksara	Dr Prasanna Kumar Parida	7008350998	1 (at BVD Koksara)
12	Kalampur	Dr Sukanta Kumar sial	7978988872	Nil
13	Golamunda	Dr Manjulata Bagh	6370315059	1 (at BVD Golamunda)

FUNCTIONING OF 24X7 CONTROL ROOM FOR PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRE

- I. 24 X7 fire prevention Control Room at Division Headquarters will be opened from February, 2026 to June,2026
- II. A whatsapp group has been formed in Kalahandi (Noth & South) Forest Division in which DFOs, all ACFs, ROs, Foreters and FGs and Divisional Control Room are members. Soon after receipt of message from FSI/ state headquarters the said message is immediately passed on by the Division Control Room in this whatsapp group along with location map depicted on the topo sheet. The staff /squad after receipt of the message immediately rush to the spot with blower, other fire fighting tools and douse the fire.
- III. A register is maintained in the control room in which GPS coordinates of fire points, area affected, action taken by staff are recorded.

Similarly Control Room at all Range Office of the Divisions will be opened during 2026 fire season. Forester (Enforcement) and DEO of each range will operate the control room. Soon after receipt of the fire alert from division office the same will be communicated to all FGs for mitigative action. ROs of concerned range will monitor the control room in exigencies and ensure complete extinguish of fire by field staff / squad and upload the fire point in OFMS portal.

Forest Division(North), Kalahandi

Sl. No.	Name of the Forest Division/Forest Range	Name of the DFOs/ Forest Ranger	Mobile No.
1	Kalahandi North Division	Sri Ramesh Bishnoi, IFS, DFO	9437070526
2	Kalahandi North Division	Smt. Lilly Amanatya,OFS, ACF	9178916237
3	Kalahandi North Division	Sri Prabhudatta Mishra, OFS, ACF	8287497175
4	Bhawnipatna Range	Sri Thana Sundar Dharua, Forest Ranger	7504628787
5	M.Rampur Range	Sri Asit Kuamr Dash, ACF I/c,	7894524190
6	Kegaon Range	Sri Yudhisthir Jal, Forest Ranger	7008821828
7	Kesinga	Smt. SnigdhasaritaBaliarsingh,, Forest Ranger	9937183301
8	Narla Range	Sri Bharat Bandhu Sabar, Forest Ranger	9437936891

Forest Division (South), Kalahandi

Sl No	Name of the Forest Division/Forest Range	Name of the DFOs/ Forest Ranger	Mobile No.
1	Kalahandi South Division	Sri Kalaivanan R, IFS,DFO	9437071926
2	Kalahandi South Division	Sri Prafulla Ku. Dharua, OFS, ACF	9438143341
3	Kalahandi South Division	Sri Omkar Das, OFS,ACF	7205227502
4	Th. Rampur North Range	Sri Bimal Prakash Topno, OFS,ACF	8117877130
5	Biswanathpur Range	Sri Narottam Majhi, OFS, ACF	8455966257
6	Dharmagarh Range & Jaipatna Range	Sri Bhawani Shankar Kaur, Forest Ranger	9777024822
7	Karlapat Sanctuary Range	Sri Diptiman Panda, Forest Ranger	9777546742
8	Junagarh Range	Sri Simanchal Mishra, Forest Ranger	9437262918
9	Th. Rampur South Range	Sri Trinath Sethy, Forest Ranger	9337600629

**Contact Numbers of TPWODL (Electricity)
KALAHANDI (EAST & WEST DIVISION)**

NAME OF OFFICE	NAME	DESIGNATION	CONTACT NO
EE,KEED,Bhawanipatna	Er. Debasish Panda	EE,KEED,Bhawanipatna	9437058573
SD0-I (Power House)	Er. Susanta Sekhar Barik	SD0-I (Power House)	9437058472
ESO-No.I, Bhawanipatna	Er. Swastik Rath	ESO-No.I, Bhawanipatna	9437058476
ESO-No.IV, Bhawanipatna	Er.Sunil Kumar Singh	ESO-No.IV, Bhawanipatna	7978790924
SD0-II (Naktiguda)	Er.Bijaya Kumar Mohapatra	SD0-II (Naktiguda)	9437281320
ESO-No.II, Bhawanipatna	Er.Subham Rana	ESO-No.II, Bhawanipatna	8917509729
ESO-No.III, Bhawanipatna	Er.Soumya Ranjan Swain	ESO-No.III, Bhawanipatna	9658259898
SD0-Kesinga	Er Kumuda Kumar Behera	SD0-Kesinga	7077110611
ESO-Kesinga	Er.Birojit Maharana	ESO-Kesinga	9437058653
ESO-Utkela	Er.Amarnath Sahu	ESO-Utkela	9437282467
ESO-Borda	Er.Kalpeswar Dakua	ESO-Borda	9776022370
ESO-Nunmath	Er. Gopal Krishna Nayak	ESO-Nunmath	9437282420
SD0-Narla	Er. Kamlesh Kumar Padhan	SD0-Narla	9437281449
ESO-Narla	Er. Akash Kumar Mishra	ESO-Narla	7978896567
ESO-Biswanathpur	Er Chhabi Kumar Sahu	ESO-Biswanathpur	9437282095
ESO-M.Rampur	Er. Kali Prasanna Das	ESO-M.Rampur	9437876055
ESO-Chhatiguda	Dibya Prakash Panda	ESO-Chhatiguda	9937052733
ESO-Madanpur	Er Priyabrata Barik	ESO-Madanpur	9348893578
EE,KWED,Bhawanipatna	Er. Aryapran Siladitya Samal	EE,KWED,Bhawanipatna	9437058464
SD0-Junagarh	Er. Biren Gadnaik	SD0-Junagarh	9437058492
ESO-No.I, Junagarh	Er. Sanjib Kumar Jena	ESO-No.I, Junagarh	8328987887
ESO-No.II, Junagarh	Er. Suren Kumar Rout	ESO-No.II, Junagarh	7978984837
ESO-No.III, Junagarh	Er. Jayasankar Barik	ESO-No.III, Junagarh	8018066280
ESO-Kalampur	Er. Amit Kumar Nayak	ESO-Kalampur	7077012353
SD0-Dharamgarh	Er. Balmakund Biswal	SD0-Dharamgarh	9437058516, 9937569887
ESO-Golamunda	Er.PadmaloChan Sahu	ESO-Golamunda	9437284379
ESO-No.I,Dharamgarh	Er. Rudra Narayan Swain	ESO-No.I,Dharamgarh	9437283887
ESO-No.II, Dharamgarh	Er. Jyoti Ranjan Mandal	ESO-No.II, Dharamgarh	9437283887

SD0-Charbahal	Er.Deepak Kumar Behera(C)	SD0-Charbahal	9437058546
ES0-Chharbahal	ER.Rudra Pratap Jena	ES0-Chharbahal	7751954717
ES0-Jaypatna	Er. Hirakanta Behera	ES0-Jaypatna	7008957743
ES0-Koksara	ER.Braja Mohan Dalei	ES0-Koksara	8249051274
ES0-Badkutru	Er.Sriram Nayak	ES0-Badkutru	9348472889



**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DISTRICT MEDICAL &
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER, KALAHANDI**

Phone: 06670-295295, E-MAIL: cdmokalahandi@rediffmail.com



Letter No....350.....PH/IDSP

Heat Wave Disaster Urgent

Date: 1.2. / 02 / 26

To,

The DMO (MS)-cum-Superintendent, DHH, Kalahandi,
SDMO Dharamgarh,
All Block Medical officers of CHCs/UPHCs Kalahandi

Sub: - Preparedness for Heat Wave Disaster 2026

Sir,

With reference to the Letter no-62/PH-MISC-01/2020 Dtd. 06-02-2026 of Director, Public Health, Odisha you are requested to take necessary steps to put in place all preparedness and precautionary measures at different levels of facilities to meet the possible challenges during 1st March'26 to the month of July' 26.

The following are the key actions to be taken at your level.

Infrastructure Preparedness:

- Ear-marked beds should be kept in readiness at a cool, well-ventilated ward at MCH/SDH/CHC/AAM-PHC/ AAM-SC and to be branded as Heat Stroke Room.

Provision of Beds for Heat Wave Disorder:

a. DHH Bhawanipatna-	06
b. SDH Dharmagarh -	04
c. All CHCs	- 02
d. AAM-PHC	- 01
e. UPHC	- 01

- In the DHH, SDH & CHC / PHC, functional A.C / Coolers/Fans are to be made available & to be utilized in the heat stroke room.
- Provision to be made for Ice & Ice cold water at MCH/DHH/SDH/CHC & PHC as per requirement & availability.
- DG Set is to be made available/repared for uninterrupted electric supply.
- Cold water should be stored in pots /Water Cooler in each health institution along with VHSND/UHND and Immunization sites and organising different camps like Ayushman Arogya Sibir.
- ORS corner should be opened at all health institutions and a register to be maintained separately
- All Ambulances & other CHC vehicles are to be kept readyfor referral of patients.



Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), District Surveillance Unit,
O/o Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi-766001
Ph-06670 230022, E-Mail- dsukalahandi@gmail.com



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DISTRICT MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER, KALAHANDI

Phone: 06670-295295, E-MAIL: cdmokalahandi@rediffmail.com



Monitoring:

- Control Room to be operational at DHQ/Block CHCs/PHCs from 1st March 2026 to 31st July 2026 as instructed by SRC, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
- Daily reporting of cases and deaths to bed one through the revised prescribed formats of GOI. (**Annexure-01: Reporting format 1(A), 1(B), 2, enclosed**). Report should be realistic
- Even a Nil report is required to be sent.
- Daily report should be submitted daily by 06:00 PM, evening.
 1. Compiled PHC and CHCs report & transmitted it to the DSU-IDSP control room by E-mail/Whatsapp by 8.00 AM of next day. This report is being transmitted by State Control Room daily.
 2. The daily report on heat wave disaster should be submitted daily over telephone to the IDSP Control room (**06670-230267/ 9938935227**) or **9439980007 (DPHO)** or through email (**dsukalahandi@gmail.com**) in prescribed format by 08.00 AM next day.
 3. Investigation of suspected heat related illness Deaths to be jointly enquiry by block BPHOs/MOs/Epidemiologist/Tahasildar and sent to the State for compilation.
 4. Death Inquiry: Reports regarding death of a person due to heat related illness either at work place or any other area when received should be jointly inquired by local Revenue Officer and local Medical Officer of a PHC, CHC, SDH & DHH (to be nominated by SDMO & CDMO in case of SDH & DHH). The report to that effect should be sent to District Magistrate & Collector & the copy of the report need be sent immediately to State Health Control Room over e-mail.

IEC Activities:

An intensive IEC campaign to be launched to keep people inform about Do's & Don'ts as regards exposure to heat wave, fluid intake, regulation of work, clothing, protective device & work environment during the heat wave period.

- a. Health Worker (M &F), Health Supervisors (M &F), PHEO, Medical Officer should resort to Interpersonal communication to propagate the messages as this is the most effective media with maximum reach. During field visit group discussions can be initiated & emphasis should be given on preventive aspect.
- b. Leaflets to be distributed & Poster displayed at strategic places of people.
- c. IEC campaign through print & electronic media to be conducted through Deptt. of SIH & FW.



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O/o Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi-766001
Ph-06670 230022, E-Mail- dsukalahandi@gmail.com



**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DISTRICT MEDICAL &
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Phone: 06670-295295, E-MAIL: cdmokalahandi@rediffmail.com



Inter-Sectoral Coordination:

Coordination between Revenue & Disaster Management Deptt., PRI & Drinking Water Deptt., H& UD, W & CD Deptt., RWSS, Education, ST & SC Deptt. & Health is of utmost importance to focus the attention, mobilize resources, manage the heat wave condition & minimize the suffering of the community. The Officials at their respective places are expected to have close liaison with different department.

Activities undertaken by other Related Departments (Discussed in District Meeting under the chairmanship of Collector & DM, Kalahandi)

- Sinking of tube wells, Drilling of Wells, Repair of Tubewells & PWS.
- Opening of Jala Chatras & Mobile Water Tankers to render service in water scarcity areas.
- Press note advertising against engagement of labour at work site between 11:30 AM to 03:30 PM to avoid exposure.
- Bus Owners are requested to avoid overcrowding, restrict plying during the hours of intense heat. Provision of drinking water, posters to be displayed.
- Timing of School may be changed and duration reduced.
- Doordarshan & A.I.R may be requested to conduct Phone in, TV & Radio talks.

Other Key Steps to be taken

- All HW (F), HW (M), AWW & ASHA should have sufficient ORS packets.
- All the health staffs of your block/ULB should be sensitized on preparedness to reduce morbidity & mortality due to heat stress disorder.
- Medicines (ORS & IV Fluids) should be indent from the District Drug Warehouse and to be distributed to ASHA Level. (Annexure-02)

This should be treated as utmost urgent.

Yours faithfully,

Memo No. 351.....PH/IDSP

Date: 12./...02.../...26....

Copy Submitted to Collector & DM, Kalahandi for kind information and necessary action.

[Signature]
CDM & PHO, Kalahandi

Memo No. 352.....PH/IDSP

Date: 12./...02.../...26....

Copy Submitted to the Director of Public Health, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for kind information and necessary action.

[Signature]
CDM & PHO, Kalahandi

[Signature]
CDM & PHO, Kalahandi



Heat Wave Disaster Management/ Control Room at Institution Level, Kalahandi 2026

Name of Block/ULB	Name of the Institution	No. of Bed earmarked	No of Air cooled/Conditioned room	ILR & Deep Freezer in working condition	ORS/IV Fluids, RL, DNS,NS	Emergency Drugs
Bhawanipatna	DHH Bhawanipatna	6	AC-2, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dharmagarh	SDH Dharmagarh	4	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kalampur	Kalampur-1	2	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Bandkana-1	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	Junagarh	2	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Chiliguda	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Habaspur	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	Charbahal	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Kulihari	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	Mahichala	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	Dedara	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	Chapuria	2	AC-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Farang	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Bordi	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Golamunda	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	Uchala	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	JAIPATNA	2	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	RANMAL	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	UCHHULA	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	BANDIGAON	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	DHANSULI	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	KOKSARA	2	AC-1, COLLER-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	AMPANI	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	LADUGAON	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	BADPODAGUDA	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Pastikudi	2	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Kesinga	2	AC-2, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Utkela	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Kandel	1	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Belkhandi	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	CHC BORDA	2	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	ARTAL	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	KARLAPADA	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	DADPUR	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	DEYPUR	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	JUGSAIPATNA	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes

Heat Wave Disaster Management/ Control Room at Institution Level, Kalahandi 2026

Name of Block/ULB	Name of the Institution	No. of Bed earmarked	No of Air cooled/Conditioned room	ILR & Deep Freezer in working condition	ORS/IV Fluids, RL, DNS,NS	Emergency Drugs
Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	2	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Lanjigarh	2	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Lanjigarh road	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Bengalon	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
M. Rampur	Madhupur	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	M. Rampur	2	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Barabandha	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	Mohangiri	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Urladani	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	Madanpur	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Parla- Dharmagarh	PARLA	2	Cooler -1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	TIPIGUDA	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	BEHERA	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	KANKERI	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	KHAIRPADRA	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	NARLA	2	AC-1, Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	ULLIKUPA	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	PALAM	1	Cooler-1	No	Yes	Yes
	R.ROAD	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	RUPRA	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Th. Rampur	Th. Rampur	2	Cooler-2	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Karlamunda	2	Cooler-2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Karlamunda	Regeda	1	Cooler-2	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Risida	1	Cooler-1	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Teresinga	1	Cooler -1	Yes	Yes	Yes

12/11/21


Contact Number of District Control Room for Heat Stroke Preparedness			
Name of District Nodal Person		Number of Nodal Person	
Dr. Rakesh Kumar Sahu (DPHO)		9439980007 06670-230267/ 9938935227 (Dist Control Room)	
Contact Number of Block Control Room for Heat Stroke Preparedness			
Sl No.	Block	Name of Nodal Person	Number of Nodal Person
1	Parla	Dr Devadutta Panda	9439980413
		Mr. Chidananda Panda	9078461874
2	M.Rampur	Dr. Sailaja Nandan Mishra	9439980056/8895553077
		Mr Sandeep Singh	9337044729
3	Kesinga	Dr. Rabindranath Khatua	9438205711
		Mr. Biswa Ranjan Pradhani	9937673491
4	Bhawanipatna-Borda	Dr. Smruti Ranjan Bez	8658883153
		Mr. Padarabinda Panda	7008627308
5	SDH, Dharmagarh	Dr. Sadananda Panigrahi	9439980396/ 9437302197
		Mr. Someswar Naik	7008408538
6	Jaipatna	Dr. Subhrajit Biswal	9439980134
		Mr. Pratap Kumar Baral	8917265317
7	Kalampur	Dr Sibasis Swain	9439980235
		Mr. Hemanta Kumar Sagadia	9337852584
8	Pastikudi	Dr Abinash Pradhan	9439980012
		Mrs. Kuni Patra	9348228284
9	Koksara	Dr Tatwadarsi Das	9439998268
		Mrs. Sharmila Chhatra	9938629908
10	Narla	Dr Asutosh Pradhan	9439980087
		Mr. Sabir Padhan	9439980092
11	Junagarh	Dr. Bhagbana Panda	9437529133
		M. Rajsekhar	9439980261
12	Karlamura	Dr. Asish Dharua	9439980458
		Mr. Ajit Sing Kumar	9439980460
13	Golamura/ Chapuria	Dr. Jitendra Behera	6371808495
		Mr. Subrat Mishra	9439980373
14	Lanjigarh/ Biswanathpur	Dr. Bhabani Shankar Lenka	7008220479
		Mr. Manas Nayan Swain	7008069006
15	Th.Rampur	Dr. Nitish Jha	9861998804
		Mr Deepak Kumar Majhi	8456994945
16	UPHC, BHAWANIPATNA	Dr. Ashok Kumar Mund	9937979594

Q. Sahu
17/2/26

STOCK POSITION OF HEAT STROKE MEDICINES & CONSUMABLES AS ON DT. 12-02-2026

SI No.	Drug Name	KOKSARA	M.RAMPUR	NARLA	PARLA	PASTIKUDI	TH.RAMPUR	LANJIGARH	KESINGA	DH GARH
1	Tab. Paracetamol , 500 mg/Tab	25000	60000	200	25560	92830	11800	6000	24000	20000
2	Inj. Ciprofloxacin I.V., 200 mg/100 ml	300	900	3000	100	300	100	50	200	800
3	Tab. Norfloxacin , 400 mg/Tab	2000	2600	0	1000	1950	17128	500	1000	0
4	Inj. Amikacin Sulphate, 500 mg/2ml	200	30	8000	10	4	20	10	0	20
5	Tab. Ofloxacin , 200 mg/ Tab	5000	5800	0	10000	8200	27600	1000	2000	2000
6	Inj. Ofloxacin I.V, 200mg/100ml	100	0	100	0	300	220	100	0	500
7	Metronidazole Injection , 500 mg/100 ml	3000	200	10000	240	200	350	100	210	700
8	Tab. Metronidazole , 400 mg/Tab	10000	20950	1000	15000	5000	13750	200	4000	5000
9	Tab. Ornidazole, 500 mg/Tab	3000	600	20	5000	6000	4100	1200	1000	5000
10	Inj. Ranitidine HCl, 50 mg / 2 ml	200	0	6000	60	0	40	60	7000	200
11	Tab. Ranitidine, 150 mg/Tab	6000	6000	0	0	200	13700	900	0	100
12	Tab. Domperidone, 10 mg/Tab	2000	2000	60000	5000	500	10300	600	1400	0
13	ORS Sachet for 1 litre(WHO formula), 20.5 gm/Sachet	30000	45600	5000	15200	80000	30000	4500	76000	30000
14	Pantoprazole Gastro resistant Tablet , 40mg/Tab	12000	26400	4000	500	5000	10000	1100	9000	15000
15	Tab. Ondansetron , 4mg/Tab	6000	8800	500	5200	4250	5590	1200	2500	2000
16	ORS Sachet for 200ml(WHO formula), 4.3gm /	0	200	400	800	5000	5900	600	0	0
17	Inj. Pantoprazole, 40mg/vial	500	375	400	220	50	20	120	430	500
18	Inj. Ondansetron, 2 mg/ml	300	395	70	210	300	200	80	200	400
19	Inj.Snake Venom Antiserum , 10 ml/Vial (Lyophilised Powder form)	80	120	175	35	100	155	80	70	105
20	I.V Sodium Chloride (Normal Saline), 0.9 Percentage w/v	600	470	150	200	500	150	150	200	1000
21	I.V Dextrose and Sodium Chloride (DNS),	500	155	300	130	190	98	60	40	500
22	I.V. Compound Sodium Lactate (Ringers Lactate) RL,	600	90	300	150	400	375	150	150	500
23	I.V Dextrose 5 Percentage (5D),	150	117	200	0	125	108	50	100	25
24	I.V Dextrose 10 percentage (10D),	100	75	15	20	75	98	0	130	100
25	Bleaching Powder, Not Less than 30 Percentage w/v available Chlorine.	40	13kg	17000	10	50	20	0	10	50
26	Tab. Halazone for Solution, 4 mg/Tab	15000	9000		0	0	0	1000	0	3000

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 12/2/26

STOCK POSITION OF HEAT STROKE MEDICINES & CONSUMABLES AS ON DT. 12-02-2026

Sl No.	Drug Name	DWH	B.N.PUR	CHILIGUDA	BORDA	CHAPURIA	JAIPATNA	JUNAGARH	KALAMPUR	KARLAMUNDA
1	Tab. Paracetamol, 500 mg/Tab	23,21,132	15000	1400	42000	64550	32700	45400	30000	60000
2	Inj. Ciprofloxacin I.V., 200 mg/100 ml	8,460	400	82	320	496	100	670	300	500
3	Tab. Norfloxacin, 400 mg/Tab	95,970	5500	500	3080	16250	1200	5800	0	3000
4	Inj. Amikacin Sulphate, 500 mg/2ml	50	10	30	0	0	20	10	20	0
5	Tab. Ofloxacin, 200 mg/ Tab	5,25,900	10500	3000	3060	13750	8000	8200	5000	5000
6	Inj. Ofloxacin I.V, 200mg/100ml	1,378	0	74	420	50	100	0	300	0
7	Metronidazole Injection, 500 mg/100 ml	10,968	200	102	420	486	300	1520	800	400
8	Tab. Metronidazole, 400 mg/Tab	9,10,400	8000	5000	3700	13640	18000	20600	7000	32000
9	Tab. Ornidazole, 500 mg/Tab	86,550	4800	600	3060	19900	0	3100	0	7000
10	Inj. Ranitidine HCl, 50 mg / 2 ml	458	0	84	130	122	0	15	0	40
11	Tab. Ranitidine, 150 mg/Tab	1,04,449	700	1000	1660	0	4000	9800	1500	10000
12	Tab. Domperidone, 10 mg/Tab	64,400	3300	200	1600	10920	5000	6050	0	500
13	ORS Sachet for 1 Litre(WHO formula), 20.5 gm/Sachet	12,46,370	10000	420	21700	8800	36000	78540	48000	7000
14	Pantoprazole Gastro resistant Tablet, 40mg/Tab	6,29,860	0	1600	2700	2700	18000	19550	3500	0
15	Tab. Ondansetron, 4mg/Tab	1,00,000	200	700	2190	4470	4500	5050	2000	5000
16	ORS Sachet for 200ml(WHO formula), 4.3gm /	62,900	0	0	0	8260	1500	8000	0	0
17	Inj. Pantoprazole, 40mg/vial	40,911	250	146	240	0	300	790	400	800
18	Inj. Ondansetron, 2 mg/ml	4,075	0	46	220	277	300	745	440	600
19	Inj.Snake Venom Antiserum, 10 ml/Vial (Lyophilised Powder form)	4,079	156	8	140	130	140	170	105	120
20	I.V Sodium Chloride (Normal Saline), 0.9 Percentage w/v	34,254	280	63	270	1000	450	367	400	450
21	I.V Dextrose and Sodium Chloride (DNS),	2,628	40	40	340	171	175	606	300	500
22	I.V. Compound Sodium Lactate (Ringers Lactate) RL,	5,954	100	46	250	273	375	300	1200	600
23	I.V Dextrose 5 Percentage (5D),	1,005	60	24	80	15	200	469	200	80
24	I.V Dextrose 10 percentage (10D),	4,924	0	24	50	235	75	325	150	150
25	Bleaching Powder, Not Less than 30 Percentage w/v available Chlorine.	1,778	0	10	15	64	13	45	0	40
26	Tab. Halazone for Solution, 4 mg/Tab	4,50,000	0	0	0	0	18000	0	0	10000

Guidelines for Preparedness Activities for Heat Wave Condition

HEAT WAVE

Introduction:

Heatwaves are our most under-rated and least understood natural hazard. Heatwaves are often widespread and are caused by a combination of factors, including large-scale weather systems working with more localised effects such as hard surfaces, evaporation and landscape features such as hills and valleys. During a heatwave, people suffer from heat illness when the body absorbs more heat than it can evaporate. Night-time temperatures are a critical factor in the impact of heatwaves, with higher temperatures preventing recovery from the impact of heat on body temperature and function. Some people experience the effects of extreme heat more than others, including the elderly, children and persons with co-morbid conditions. The deaths that occurred during heat wave period in India i.e., from March to July in context of global warming, extreme weather events are on rise and among them heat waves are projected to increase in number, intensity and duration with consequent health risk. It's important to know what these effects are, and what we can do for the most at risk population.

Role Of State & Districts surveillance team.

1. Maintaining a heatwave alert and monitoring system
2. Functionalization of Control Room from March to July for monitoring, supervision and reporting
3. IEC/B CC activities to upscale community awareness
4. Identification of high risk populations
5. Maintenance of critical infrastructure, consumables, logistics & drugs during summer season(earmark beds, coolers, AC, Fan, DG Set, ORS Corner, *Jalachtra Corner*, ORS & IV Fluids, Lifesaving drugs)
6. Capacity building of MOs, Paramedics, ASHAs, AWWs, PRIs, volunteers to prepare for and respond to heatwave events.

Odisha Scenario

Since 1991, Odisha is facing extreme Heat wave Conditions during Summer Season due to climate change resulting in morbidity and mortality. 3177 deaths were being reported from 1998 to 2016 (SRC, Odisha). The state experiences heat wave conditions from March to June causing insurmountable human suffering. Vulnerable population such as farmers, workers, Labourers, Construction Workers, migrants, miners, factory workers, persons working under hot environment like traffic personnel, police, travelers, persons with co-morbid conditions, elderly, children, pregnant women mostly suffer from the Heat related illness more than the general population. Over the years due to enhanced IEC/BCC activities in the community and strengthening the capacity building of all stakeholders resulted in only 7 deaths during the year 2019-20. Therefore preplanned

preventive measures reduce cases and death that need to be undertaken at district & sub district level.

Definition Heat Wave:

In India, heat wave is considered if maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C or more for plains, 37°C or more for coastal stations and at least 30°C or more for hilly regions.

Following criteria are used to declare a heat wave:

A. Based on departure from normal

- *Heat Wave:* Departure from normal is 4.5°C to 6.4°C
- *Severe Heat Wave:* Departure from normal is > 6.4°C

B. Based on Actual Maximum Temperature(for plains only)

- *Heat Wave:* When actual maximum temperature $\geq 45^{\circ}\text{C}$
- *Severe Heat Wave:* When actual maximum temperature $\geq 47^{\circ}\text{C}$

To declare a heat wave, the above criteria should be met at least at two stations in a Meteorological subdivision for at least two consecutive days. A heat wave will be declared on the second day.

Table 1. Spectrum of Heat Related Illness

Heat Related Illness	Clinical Presentation	Treatment
Heat edema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milds swelling of feet, ankle and hands • Appears in few days of exposure to hot environment • Does not progress to pre tibial region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually resolves spontaneously within days to 6 weeks • Elevate leg • Compressive s tocking • Diuretics are not effective
Prickly Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pruritic, maculopapular, erythematous rash normally over covered areas of body • Itchiness • Prolonged or repeated heat exposure may lead to chronic dermatitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antihistamine • Wear clean, light, loose fitting clothing • Avoid sweat generating situations • Chlorhexidine in a light cream or lotion base • Calamine lotion
Heat Cramps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painful, involuntary, spasmodic contractions of skeletal muscle (calves, thighs and shoulder) • Occur in individuals sweating profusely and only drinking water or hypotonic solutions • Limited duration • Limited to certain muscle group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluid and salt replacement (IV or oral) • Rest in cool environment

Heat Tetany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyperventilation • Extremity/s and circum oral paresthesia • Carpopedal spasm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calm the patient to reduce respiratory rate • Remove from hot environment
Heat Syncope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postural hypotension • Commonly in non-acclimatized elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule out other causes of syncope • Removal from hot environment • Rest and IV drip
Heat Exhaustion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headache, Nausea, Vomiting • Malaise, Dizziness • Muscle cramps • Temperature < 40°C or normal • May progress to heatstroke if fails to improve with treatment • No CNS involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the patient from heatstress area • Volume replacement • If there is no response to treatment in 30 minutes, then aggressively cool the patient to core temperature of 39°C
Heat Stroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core body temperature >40°C • Signs of CNS dysfunction, (Confusion, delirium, ataxia, seizures, coma) • Other late findings: anhidrosis, coagulopathy, multiple organ failure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the patient from heatstress area • Volume replacement • If there is no response to treatment in 30 minutes, the aggressively cool the patient to core temperature of 39°C (further details later in document)

Table.2 Heat Related Illnesses: Clinical Manifestation

Clinical Entity	Cardinal Symptoms	Cardinal/Important Signs	Pertinent Negative findings
Heat rash/ Prickly heat/Miliaria	Itchy Rash with Small Red BUMPS at pores in the skin. Seen in setting of heat exposure, bumps can sometimes be filled with clear or white fluid	Diffused Red Colour Skin Or Vesicular Rash , itching of the skin without visible eruption	Not Focally Distributed like a contact dermatitis
Heat Cramps	Painful Spasms of large and frequently used muscle groups	Uncomfortable appearance, may have Difficulty in Fully Extending Affected Limbs/Joints	No contaminated wounds/tetanus exposure, no seizure activity
Heat Exhaustion	Feeling overheated, lightheadedness, Exhausted And Weak , unsteady, feeling of Vomiting, Sweaty And Thirsty , inability to continue activities	Sweaty /diaphoretic, flushed skin, hot skin, Normal Core Temperature , +/-dazed, +/- generalized weakness, slight disorientation	No coincidental signs and symptoms of infection; no focal weakness; no difficulty in swallowing food or speech; no drug/overdose history

Heat Syncope	Feeling hot and weak; lightheadedness followed by a Brief Loss Of Consciousness	Brief, generalized loss of consciousness in hot setting, short period of disorientation, if any	No Seizure Activity , no loss of bowel or bladder continence, no focal weakness, no difficulties in swallowing or speech
Heat Stroke	Severe overheating, profound weakness, Disorientation, Not Fully Alert, Convulsion, Or Other Altered Mental Status	Flushed, Dry Skin (not always), CoreTemp $\geq 40^{\circ}\text{C}$ OR 104°F ; altered mental status with disorientation, incoherent behaviour, Coma, Convulsion , tachycardia +/-hypotension	No coincidental signs and symptoms of infection; no focal weakness; no difficulties in swallowing or speech, no drug/overdose history

State / District level preparedness

- i. **Review Meeting:** - Meetings of Nodal officers at State / District / Block level to be convened for review of the preparedness activities to meet the challenges of Heat Related Illness (HRI).
- ii. **Pre-position of Drugs / Logistics:** - Provision of adequate supply of ORS, IV Fluids, essential medicines and life saving drugs to be ensured at all the health institutions till Health Sub Centre Level. The stock to be made available with MPHWS (F/M), ASHA & Anganwadi workers (AWW) as per the suitability and sufficiently ahead of heat wave conditions.
- iii. **Sensitisation meetings:** All categories of health personnels should be sensitized on heat stress disorders, its prevention and management.

Infrastructure Preparedness :

- a. Ear marked beds should be kept in readiness at a cool well-ventilated ward at MCH/SDH/CHC/PHC/ HWC, Casualty and to be branded as Heat Stroke Room.
- a. In the DHH, SDH & CHC / PHC wherever possible functional A.C / Coolers/Fans are to be made available & to be utilized in the heat stroke room.
- b. Provision of Ice & Ice cold water at MCH/DHH / SDH / CHC & PHC as per requirement & availability.
- c. DG Set to be made available for uninterrupted Electric Supply.
- d. Cold water should be stored in earthen pots/Water Cooler in each health institutions.
- e. ORS corner should be opened at all health institutions at OPD / IPD / other places.
- f. All Ambulances & other CHC vehicle to be kept in roadworthiness for referral of patients.

Monitoring:-

1. Control Room to be operational at SSU/ MCH/SDH/CHC/PHC from 1st 2024 March to July 31st as per instruction of SRC, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
2. Daily reporting of cases and deaths to be done through the revised prescribed formats of GOI . (Reporting format 1(A),1 (B), 2, 3(A), 3(B) enclosed).
3. Even a Nil report is required to be sent.
4. Daily report should be collected from all health institution by evening.
5. Compiled & transmitted it to the state health control room by Fax or E-mail by 12 noon of next day.
6. This report is being transmitted by State Control Room daily to the Revenue Control Room and GOI.
7. Investigation of suspected heat related illness Deaths to be filled by Epidemiologist/MOs and sent to the State for compilation.
 - a. Death Inquiry: Reports regarding death of a person due to heat related illness either at work place or any other area when received should be jointly inquired by local Revenue Officer and local Medical Officer of a PHC, CHC, SDH & DHH (to be nominated by SDMO & CDMO in case of SDH & DHH). The report to that effect should be sent to District Magistrate & Collector & the copy of the report need be sent immediately to State Health Control Room over Fax or e-mail.

IEC Activities –

An intensive IEC campaign to be launched to keep people inform about Do's & Don'ts as regards exposure to heat wave, fluid intake, regulation of work, clothing, protective device & work environment during the heat wave period.

- a. Health Worker (M & F), Health Supervisors (M & F), PHEIO, Medical Officer should resort to Inter personal communication to propagate the messages as this is the most effective media with maximum reach. During field visit group discussions can be initiated & emphasis should be given on preventive aspect.
- b. Leaf lets to be distributed & Poster displayed at strategic places of people
- c. IEC campaign through print & electronic media to be conducted through Deptt. of SIH & FW.

Inter Sectoral Coordination

Coordination between Revenue & Disaster Management Deptt., PRI & Drinking Water Deptt., H & UD, W & CD Deptt., RWSS, Education, ST & SC Deptt. & Health is of utmost importance to focus the attention, mobilize resources, manage the heat wave condition & minimize the suffering of the community. The Officials at their respective places are expected to have close liaison with different department.

Source of Fund

Each year NHM, Odisha provides funds for infrastructure strengthening as well as community level activity to be undertaken by GKS& IEC. Special Secretary, NHM always provides funds with instruction ng requested for the same to enable district authority to undertake preparedness activity on time.

Activities undertaken by other Related Departments

- Sinking of tube wells, Drilling of Wells, Repair of Tube wells & PWS.
- Opening of Jala Chatras & Mobile Water Tankers to render service in water scarcity areas.
- Press note advertising against engagement of labour at worksite between 11.30 A.M to 3.30 P.M to avoid exposure.
- Bus Owners are requested to avoid overcrowding, restrict plying during the hours of intense heat. Provision of drinking water, posters to be displayed.
- Timing of School may be changed and duration reduced.
- Doordarshan & A.I.R may be requested to conduct Phone in, TV & Radio talks.

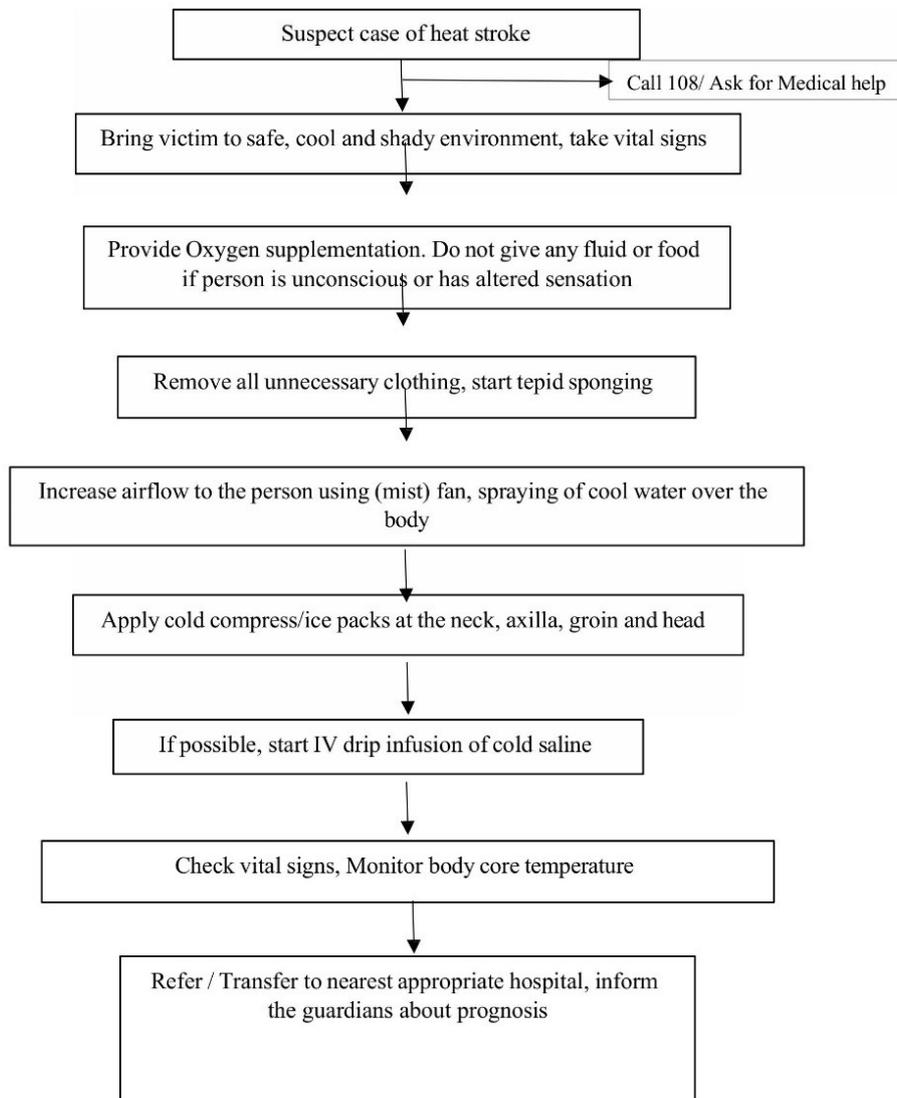
Heat stroke Work Up

There is no diagnostic test for heat stroke. However, laboratory tests are available for detection of end organ damage secondary to the metabolic derangement and ruling out other differential diagnosis of hyperthermia and CNS dysfunction. The following laboratory investigations need to be done

S.No	Laboratory investigation	Rationale
1	Arterial Blood Gases (ABG)	To detect hypoxaemia that can occur in patient with continuous seizure or inadequate respiration secondary to brain injury. Metabolic acidosis (due to lactic acidosis) can occur secondary to acute renal impairment
2	Random Blood Sugar	Exclude diagnosis of hypoglycaemia in unconscious patient and also hyperglycaemia in patient with underlying diabetes or undiagnosed diabetes
3	Serum Electrolytes	<p>Sodium</p> <p>Detection of hypernatremia or hyponatremia due to reduced intake of fluid and dehydration, and guide the choice of fluid for resuscitation</p> <p>Potassium</p> <p>To detect hypokalemia or hyperkalemia that occurs in early phases of heat stroke, muscle damages and during treatment</p> <p>Calcium</p> <p>Hypocalcaemia occur due to binding of calcium to damaged muscles</p>
4	Liver Function Test (LFT)	<p>Hepatic injury is a consistent finding in patients with heatstroke.</p> <p>Aspartate aminotransferase [AST] and Alanine aminotransferase [ALT] levels commonly rise to thousands during the early phases of heatstroke and peak at 48 hours, but sometimes they may take as long as 2 weeks to peak. Jaundice may be striking and may be noted 36-72 hours after the onset of liver failure</p>
5	Coagulation studies	Direct thermal injury also leads to denaturation of proteins exhibited by dysfunctional enzymes. Any derangement of coagulation is a sign of poor prognosis
6	Complete Blood Count	Thermal injury to vascular endothelium causes platelet aggregation and deactivation of plasma protein leading

		to platelet aggregation and decrease in clotting factor. Total white cell count (as high as 40,000/ μ L) may be elevated due of infection and thrombocytopenia. Also there is haemo concentration which is indicated by elevated PCV and Hb
7	Renal Function Test (RFT)	Acute kidney injury may be due to inadequacy of volume, dehydration, rhadomyolysis, or direct thermal injury to renal parenchyma. Elevations in serum uric acid levels, blood urea nitrogen, and serum creatinine are common in patients whose clinical course is complicated by renal failure.
8	Cerebrospinal fluid analysis	Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) cell counts may show a nonspecific pleocytosis, and CSF protein levels may be elevated as high as 150 mg/dL. This test may be considered in patients in whom CNS infection has been kept as a possibility
9	Muscle function tests	Creatinine kinase (CK), Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), Aldolase, and Myoglobin are commonly released from muscles when muscle necrosis occurs. CK levels exceeding 100,000 IU/mL are common in patients with Exertional Heat Stroke(EHS). Elevations in myoglobin may not be noted despite muscle necrosis because myoglobin is metabolized rapidly by the liver and excreted rapidly by the kidneys
10	Electrocardiography (ECG)	Arrhythmias is one of the complications of heat stroke. Also rule out underlying cardiac disease / myocardial injury
11	Imaging studies	<p>Chest X ray</p> <p>CXR carried out to detect presence atelectasis, pneumonia, pulmonary infarction and pulmonary oedema complementing clinical examination</p> <p>CT Scan</p> <p>CT scan can be performed once patient is hemodynamically stable and is helpful to rule out intracranial bleeding in patient who does not show improvement in neurological signs</p>

Management workflow of Suspected Heat Stroke victims at PHC level before referral to higher centre.



Consider heat illness in differential diagnosis if:

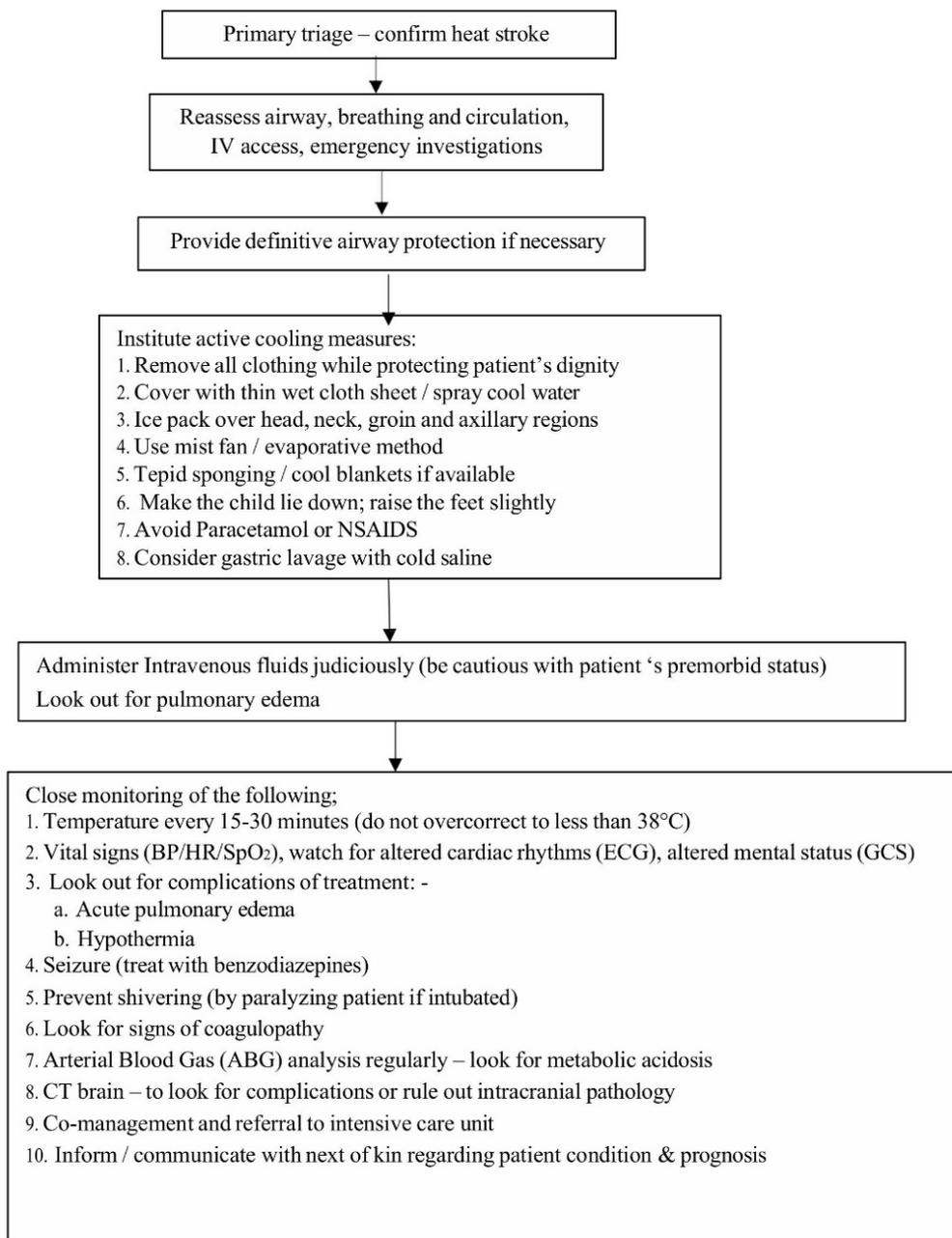
- a. Presented with suggestive symptoms and signs
- b. Patient has one or more of the following risk factors:
 - i. Extremes of age (infants, elderly)
 - ii. Debilitation/physical deconditioning, overweight or obese
 - iii. Lack of acclimatization to environmental heat (recent arrival, early in summer season)

iv. Any significant underlying chronic disease, including psychiatric, cardiovascular, neurologic, hematologic, obesity, pulmonary, renal, and respiratory disease

v. Taking one or more of the following:

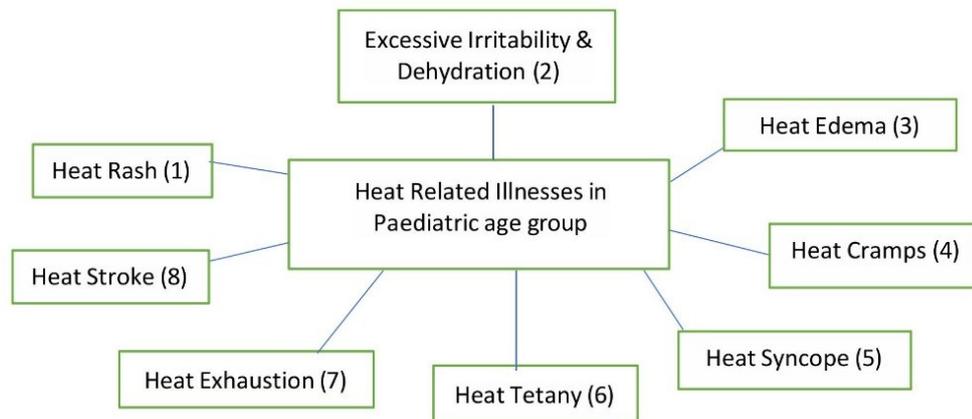
1. Sympathomimetic drugs, Anticholinergic drugs,
3. Barbiturates, 4. Diuretics, 5. Alcohol,
6. Beta blockers

Management Workflow in Emergency Department for Management of Heat Stroke Patient at tertiary level.



Heat related illnesses in Paediatric age group

Heat-related illnesses (HRI) in paediatric age group encompass a spectrum of disorders from heat rash, heat syncope, and heat exhaustion to a life-threatening emergency such as heat stroke.



The treatment and preventive measure for HRI in paediatric age group are as follows:

1. Heat Rash/Milia Rubra/Prickly Heat
 - Treatment:
 - i. Place in cool environment
 - ii. Remove excess clothing
 - iii. Avoid application of lotions
 - Prevention
 - i. Use loose fitting clothing & remove excess cloth
 - ii. Avoid direct sunlight
 - iii. Avoid excessive heat
 - iv. Frequent breast feeding/fluids
2. Excessive irritability & dehydration
 - Treatment
 - i. Place in cool environment
 - ii. Remove excess clothing
 - iii. Frequent breast feeding/fluids
3. Heat Edema (more common in adults): swelling of feet/ankle/hands
 - Treatment
 - i. Remove from hot environment & place in cool environment
 - ii. Elevate the affected extremity
4. Heat Cramps: common in young athletes
 - Painful, involuntary, spontaneous contraction of muscle group of legs/calf/groin
 - Treatment
 - i. Remove from hot environment
 - ii. Rehydration (frequent oral fluids), if persist then intravenous fluid may help
5. Heat Syncope
 - It is seen with prolonged standing in hot environments that causes vasodilatation and a fall in blood pressure due to venous pooling in the legs

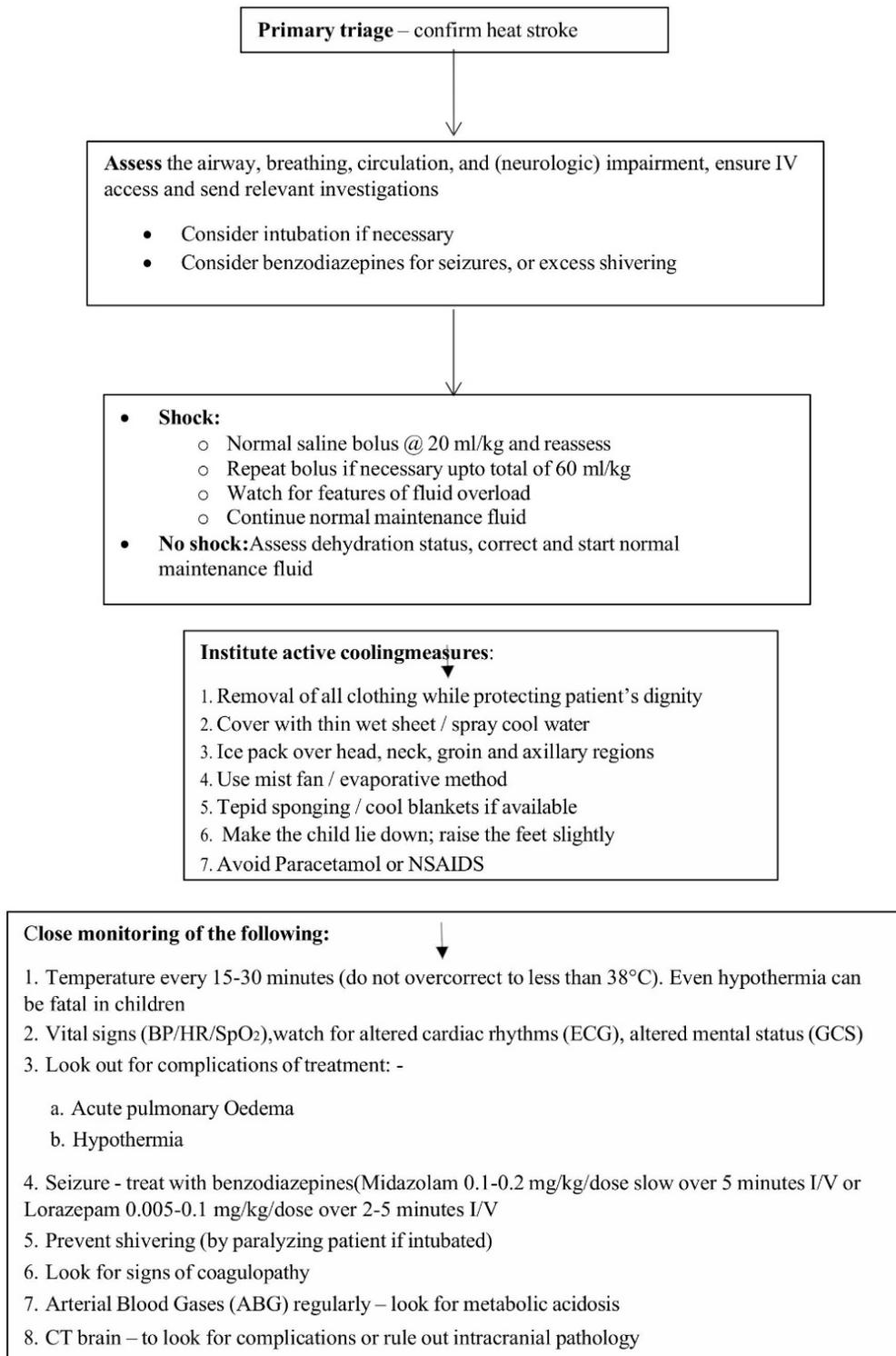
(which causes a decrease in venous return to the heart causing a fall in cardiac output) resulting in fainting or feeling light headed.

- Remove the child from hot environment
 - Oral rehydration with salt containing fluids (ORS/Lassi/Nimbupani/Rice water/ Dal water/ Coconut water/Sattu etc)
6. Heat Tetany
- It can be differentiated from heat cramps by the fact that there is very little pain or cramps in the muscle.
 - Treatment
 - i. Remove the child from hot environment
 - ii. Calm the child to decrease hyperventilation
 - iii. Intravenous calcium after admission
7. Heat Exhaustion
- After prolonged heat exposure, the body temperature rises upto 104 °F and leads to dehydration, tachycardia, vomiting, fatigue and headache with normal mental status (sometimes mild confusion may present).
 - It requires admission and specialist care
 - Treatment
 - i. Remove child from hot environment
 - ii. Oral rehydration with salt containing fluid
 - iii. Look for dyselectrolytemia
 - iv. Intensive care monitoring and intravenous rehydration
 - v. Rule out sepsis
8. Heat Stroke
- Prolonged exposure to heat leads to core body temperature rising to ≥ 40 °F
 - Patient presents with stupor/coma/drowsiness/confusion/delirium/hallucination/seizures/ataxia
 - Anhidrosis
 - Coagulopathy
 - Multi-organ dysfunction
 - Treatment
 - i. Admission
 - ii. Check airway, breathing, circulation
 - iii. Give oxygen, intravenous fluid connection
 - iv. Do random blood sugar (RBS), arterial blood gas (ABG), electrolytes (Na/K/Ca), liver function test (LFT), renal function test (RFT), coagulation profile, neuroimaging to rule out CNS bleed, etc.

Danger signs

- Refusal to feed
- Excessive irritability
- Decreased urine output
- Dry oral mucosa & absence of tear/sunken eyes
- Lethargy/altered sensorium
- Seizures
- Bleeding from any site → seek immediate medical help if danger signs are present

Clinical Workflow in Emergency Department for Management of Heat Stroke in children



Guidelines for children going for sports activity during summer season

Those who come from a cooler climate to a hotter climate, especially during the heat wave season, are at risk. They should be advised not to move out in open for a period of one week. This helps the body get acclimatized to heat. They should also be advised to drink plenty of water. Acclimatization is achieved by gradual exposure to the hot environment during a heat wave.

1. Screening

- a. All athletes to be screened by coaches/ doctors to identify any health conditions or medications that may predispose them to heat related illnesses.
- b. Athletes with recent or current history of fever or gastrointestinal illnesses should not be permitted to participate

2. Acclimatization (changing zones for sports activities from cooler area to warmer area)

- a. Athletes should acclimatize to warm weather and increase activity over 1 to 2 weeks.
- b. Physical activity in hot weather should be increased slowly.
- c. Exercise sessions be shortened and made easier when it's hot

3. Athletic Gear and Garb

- a. Athletes should wear light coloured garments that are lightweight and loose-fitting.
- b. Uniforms and practice gear should be made from open-weave or sweat-wicking materials to facilitate evaporative heat loss.
- c. Sweat-saturated garments should be removed promptly.
- d. The amount of athletic equipment should be worn in incremental steps

4. Hydration

- a. Athlete to be adequately hydrate before, during, and after physical exertion

5. Scheduling

- a. When weather is extremely hot, practices should be scheduled for mornings and evenings, when temperatures are generally cooler.
- b. Contingency plans should be in place to reschedule practices or games if heat or humidity is expected to be severe.

6. Preparation

- a. Medical equipment and resources for rapid cooling (cold-water tubs, ice towels) should be available at athletic events.
- b. An emergency action plan should be in place should any athlete develop signs or symptoms of heat exhaustion or heat stroke.

First Aid Instructions on Heat Exhaustion and Heat Stroke in Children

The **symptoms** may develop after being in **high temperatures** (such as heat waves) or **after hard work or sports during hot weather**

Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion	Symptoms of Heatstroke
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased thirst • Weakness and extreme tiredness • Fainting • Muscle cramps • Nausea and vomiting • Irritability • Headache • Increased sweating • Cool, clammy skin • Body temperature rises, but less than 105°F (40.5°C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe headache • Weakness, dizziness • Acts or talks confused • Fast breathing and rapid heartbeat • Hard to wake up or can't wake up • Seizures • Flushed, hot, dry skin • Body temperature rises to 105°F (40.5°C) or higher



If the child has symptoms of heatstroke **Call for ambulance and take to the nearest hospital**

For cases of **heat exhaustion** or **while awaiting help** for a child with possible heatstroke:

- Bring the child indoors or into the shade immediately
- Remove the clothing of the child while maintaining the dignity of child
- Have the child lie down; raise the feet slightly
- Increase airflow to child using fan
- Spray normal tap water or do tepid sponging
- If the child is alert and awake, give frequent sips of cool, clear fluids
- If the child is vomiting, turn onto their side to prevent choking
- If child is unconscious, don't give them anything to drink/ eat

Prevention:

- Lookout for weather warnings issued by India Meteorological Department
- Teach kids to always drink plenty of liquids before and during any physical activity in hot, sunny weather even if they aren't thirsty
- Make sure kids wear light-colored, loose clothing in warm weather
- Remind kids to look for shaded areas and rest often, while outside
- Avoid activities during peak summer hour i.e., 12:00 noon to 03:00 pm
- Don't let kids participate in heavy activity outdoors during the hottest hours of the day
- Teach kids to come indoors immediately whenever they feel overheated
- Never leave a child alone, non-accompanied, inside a parked closed vehicle (look before you lock)

Hospital Preparedness Plan

The hospital preparedness plan aims to provide a baseline framework for the preparation, implementation, coordination and evaluation of extreme heat response activities in health facilities in States.

There are three tables for planned activities during three different seasons i.e., pre heat season, during heat season and post-heat season.

The activities are divided in three broad categories i.e., infrastructure and logistics, capacity building and IEC/awareness for three different level of health facilities i.e., primary health centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital (DH)/Medical College (MC).

Table 1. HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS CHART-PRE HEAT SEASON

Table 1. HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS CHART-PRE HEAT SEASON								
INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS			CAPACITY BUILDING			IEC/AWARENESS		
PHC	CHC	DH/MC	PHC (MOs, nursing staff, paramedics, ASHA, ANM)	CHC (MOs, nursing staff, paramedics, ASHA, ANM, MPHw)	DH/MC (MOs, nursing staff, paramedics, MPHw)	PHC	CHC	DH/MC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check inventories for basic equipment and medicines required as listed in annexure A, • Ensure adequate arrangement of staff, • Explore creation of Ice pack dispensaries to increase access to vulnerable communities, • Adopt long term measures such as cool roofs and improving green coverage of health facility. • Identify Rapid Response Team (RRT) to respond to any exigency call outside the hospitals • May try to establish outreach clinics at various locations easily accessible to the vulnerable population 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed action plan to tackle HRI (update annually) • Fresh/Refresher targeted training course -Maintaining hospital records, improve expedience of recording of cause of death, heat-focused examination procedures • Community involvement of trained staff to create awareness. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Targeted IEC- hoardings, banner, poster, leaflets, factsheets, information cards, media, miking, rallies, song/drama activities, street plays • Planning of dissemination as per assessment of vulnerable area/communities • Conduct sensitization meetings • Prepare handouts for health staff about heat illness • Ensure the availability of funds for above activities 		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of susceptible villages (identify areas/population that are vulnerable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of susceptible PHCs (identify areas/population that are vulnerable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of susceptible blocks (identify areas/population that are vulnerable) 			

Table 2. HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS CHART-HEAT SEASON

Table 2. HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS CHART-HEAT SEASON								
INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS			CAPACITY BUILDING			IEC/AWARENESS		
PHC	CHC	DH/MC	PHC (MOs, nursing staff, paramedics, ASHA, ANM)	CHC (MOs, nursing staff, paramedics, ASHA, ANM, MPHw)	DH/MC (MOs, nursing staff, paramedics, MPHw)	PHC	CHC	DH/MC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate medical supplies available as indicated in Annexure A • Identify surge capacities and mark the beds dedicated to treat the heat stroke victims and enhance emergency department preparedness to handle more patients 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure reporting of HRI cases on daily basis • Adopt HRI treatment and prevention protocols • Expedite recording of cause of death due to heat related illnesses 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure IEC dissemination • Target the vulnerable area/communities followed by other areas. • Plan activities as per the Heat Wave alert issued by IMD 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase ASHA/ANM /MPHW outreach in at-risk villages during a heat alert, if feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase ASHA/ANM/MPHW outreach in at-risk PHC during a heat alert, if feasible. • Ensure dedicated bed availability • Ensure ambulance availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase MPHw outreach in at-risk blocks during a heat alert, if feasible. • Ensure dedicated bed availability • Ensure ambulance availability • Dedicated heat corners • Increase staffing at DH/MCs to attend to the influx of patients during a heat alert, if feasible. • Have DNO-CC/SNO-CC visit CHCs to confirm proper preparation has been made for heat related illness and conduct case audits during heat season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral of patients to the higher facility only after ensuring adequate stabilization and basic definitive care (cooling and hydration) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare weekly reports of health impact for nodal officer • Conduct case review during heat season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare weekly reports of health impact for nodal officer • Conduct case review during heat season 			

Table 3. HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS CHART-POST HEAT SEASON

Table 3. HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS CHART-POST HEAT SEASON								
INFRASTRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS			CAPACITY BUILDING			IEC/AWARENESS		
PHC	CHC	DH/MC	PHC (MOs, nursing staff, paramedics, ASHA, ANM)	CHC (MOs, nursing staff, paramedics, ASHA, ANM, MPHW)	DH/MC (MOs, nursing staff, paramedics, MPHW)	PHC	CHC	DH/MC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review to assess/identify gaps-if any e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any shortage of equipment, medicine, staff. Any long term measures adopted and maintained Enlist/document the lessons learnt for the next season 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review to assess/identify gaps-if any e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any flaw/fault in reporting channel/format/efficiency Number of deaths reviewed Enlist/document the lessons learnt for the next season 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review to assess/identify gaps-if any e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC messages Dissemination area/community Efficient use of resources Enlist/document the lessons learnt for the next season 		

Basic equipment and medicines required as a part of Hospital preparedness for heat season

Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), District Hospital (DH) and Medical Colleges should ensure following requirements before the start of heat season:

- Dedicated bed for HRI patients in cooler area of hospital,
- Thermometer, ORS packets, Ice packs, BP apparatus,
- Silver - sulphadiazine cream, Calamine lotion, Chlorhexidine in a light cream or lotion base
- Cold IV Normal saline (0.9%), Dextrose 50% in water solution (D50W),
- Glucometer and strip,
- ECG equipment: ECG machine, Gel, electrodes, ECG paper
- Cooling equipment: AC, Cooler, Fan as per requirement,
- Water cooler,
- Medicines: Lorazepam, diazepam,
- Ambulance with ice packs and cold water,

Smg ⁸⁵/₂₇₋₂₋₂₆



CONTINGENT PLAN OF F & ARD DEPT. IN KALAHANDI DISTRICT TO MEET THE HEAT-WAVE SITUATION DURING 2025-26.

1. Total large animal & Small animal population of the dist. : **6,39,740 heads**
 2. Total large animal & small animal population likely to be affected during drought/Heat-wave condition. (LA 118260 + SA 137636) : **2,55,896 heads**

3. Total Dry fodder requirement for 1 month

i) @ 5kg/day/animal for 30 days (Large animal)-177390 MTs : **181519 MTs**
 ii) @ 1kg/day/animal for 30 days (small animal)-4129 MTs
 ii) Requirement of funds for purchase @3000/MT (aprox.) : **Rs 54.45 lakhs**

4. Requirement of feed for 1 month

i) @ 1kg/day/animal for 30 days : **7676 MTs**
 ii) Requirement of funds for purchase @20,000/-MT : **Rs 15.35 crores.**

5. Requirement of medicines:

There is possibility of water-borne diseases and malnutrition Problems during drought/heat-wave condition and to Combat these hazards, additional medicines will be required @ 15,000/-per VD per month for 3 months. : **Rs 9.45 lakhs**

1428
24-2-26

6. Requirement of vaccines:

To take prophylactic measures, additional doses of vaccines are required @ 10,000/-per VD per month for 3 months. : **Rs 6.30 lakhs**

Am
36

7. Mobility:

To monitor the programme a sum of Rs 30,000/-is required : **Rs0.30 lakhs**
Grand Total : **Rs16.05 crores**

(Rupees sixteen crores five lakhs) only.

Kase

[Signature]
 Chief Dist. Vety. Officer, Kalahandi

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF DISTRICT VETERINARY OFFICER, KALAHANDI.
 No. 592 /Vet.Dtd.19.02.26

Submitted to the Collector & Dist. Magistrate, Kalahandi/Director of AH & VS, Odisha, Cuttack for favour of kind information and necessary action.

[Signature]
 Chief Dist. Vety. Officer, Kalahandi

Office of the Chief District Veterinary Officer, Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna

No: 593 (2)/Vet. Date: 19.02.26

To
The Sub-Divisional Vety. Officer,
Bhawanipatna/Dharmagarh

Sub; To create awareness among the farmers/cattle owners through the VAS & LIs during heat-wave situation and opening of control room reg.

Sir,

Like previous years, this year also heat-wave condition may arise during ensuing Summer. In view of this, You are here by instructed to conduct an emergency meeting among the VAS/LI of your Sub-Division regarding creating awareness among the farmers to overcome the Heat-wave situation and pre-cautionary measures to be taken during Summer and one control room at Sub-division level and each block VD level should be opened with immediate effect. If any on-toward situation occurs, then the same may be reported to the Dist. Control Room functioning at CDVO office, Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna in phone no:06670-230502.

Yours faithfully,


Chief Dist. Vety. Officer,
Kalahandi

Memo No: 594 (4)/Vet. Date: 19.02.26

Copy to Sri Dipak Ku. Dungdung, SAFDO/ Sri S. N. Dash, LI of this office alongwith Sri Bibhisan Rana, Attdt./ Sri Dambarudhar Dalpati, Attdt. For information and needful action. They are instructed to be in charge of the Dist. Heat-wave control room from 8AM to 2 PM & from 2 PM to 8PM respectively and maintain the control room register properly.


Chief Dist. Vety. Officer,
Kalahandi

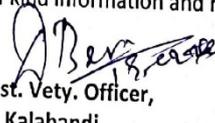
Memo No: 595 (2)/Vet Date: 19.02.26

Copy forwarded to the Sub-Collector, Bhawanipatna/ Dharmagarh for information and needful action.


Chief Dist. Vety. Officer,
Kalahandi

Memo No: 596 /Vet. Date: 19.02.26

Copy submitted to the Collector & Dist. Magistrate, Kalahandi for favour of kind information and needful action.


Chief Dist. Vety. Officer,
Kalahandi

Memo No: 597 /Vet. Date: 19.02.26

Copy submitted to the Director of AH & Vety. Services, Odisha, Cuttack for favour of kind information.


Chief Dist. Vety. Officer,
Kalahandi

PROCEEDING OF DISTRICT LEVEL MEETING ON PREPAREDNESS AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO TACKLE THE HEAT WAVE SITUATION DURING SUMMER 2026 HELD ON 20.02.2026 AT 4.00 P.M THROUGH OSWAN V.C

The District Level Heat Wave Preparedness Meeting of Kalahandi District was convened on Dt-20.02.2026 at 4.00 P.M through OSWAN V.C mode. The Collector & Chairman, DDMA, Kalahandi presided over the meeting and welcomed all the District and block level officials.

The list of District level officials present in the meeting is enclosed as Annexure "A" & all the Block Level Officials were joined through OSWAN VC Platform.

At the outset, the Collector and Chairman, DDMA, Kalahandi explained in details about Heat Wave Preparedness and Action Plan communicated vide letter No.569/R&DM (DM), Dated.10.02.2026 of O/o The SRC, Odisha and in this connection the Chairman emphasised upon the following possible important aspect of Heat Wave situation during Summer, 2026.

1. ARRANGEMENT OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY :

The Collector, Kalahandi instructed the Superintending Engineer, RWS&S, Superintending Engineer, PHD, Kalahandi, all BDOs & EOs of ULBs to ensure supply of safe drinking water in both rural & urban areas, water scarcity pockets and attend the public complain immediately.

It is also emphasised that, immediate arrangement should be made for availability of drinking water and functioning of tube wells, whenever any complain received through any sources. Control Rooms will be opened and maintenance of Complaint Register for tube well/pipes water supply in Block/Municipality/GPs. The Collector also instructed to complete the installation of ongoing tube wells under different programmes by 1st March 2026 positively including fitting hand pumps and construction of platforms and also instructed to supply safe drinking water in water scarcity areas through water tankers as and when it will be required.

(Action-S.E.RWS&S, Kalahandi/All Sub-Collectors/All BDOs/Executive Officer of ULBs/EE, PHD)

2. AWARENESS CAMPAIGN & DISSEMINATION OF HEAT WAVE WARNING.

The Collector, Kalahandi instructed the CDM & PHO, Kalahandi for distribution of leaflets through the CDPOs, Anganwadi Workers, ANMs and Asha Karmis in their locality during the heat wave period.

The Collector, Kalahandi emphasised on opening of Control Rooms in the O/o the CDM & PHO, Kalahandi and to ensure A/C Rooms for heat wave stroke patients with bed facilities. Similarly, appropriate steps may also be taken at Sub Divisional Hospitals and CHC Level. Further, "Heat Stroke Room" is to be made functional as a preventive measure for heat wave situation at all Hospital level.

Further sufficient lifesaving medicines, saline, ORS are to be stored in PHCs, CHCs, and Sub-Divisional /District Headquarters Hospitals to meet the requirement.

(Action- CDM & PHO, Kalahandi /CDPOs Kalahandi)

3. **PUBLIC AWARENESS & DISSEMINATION OF HEAT WAVE WARNING.**

The District Information & Public Relation Officer, Kalahandi, all BDOs and Executive Officers of ULBs should disseminate the Do's and Don'ts messages on Heat Wave warning provided by the IMD and CDM & PHO, Kalahandi in all the villages through public addressed system and miking will be started from 1st March, 2026.

(Action- DI&PRO/BDOs/Executive Officers)

4. **FUNCTIONING OF CONTROL ROOM**

The District Level Control Room on Heat Wave Management will be functioned from 1st March, 2026 (24x7) in the Emergency Section, Collectorate, Kalahandi. The Telephone Number of Control Room is 06670-230455.

The Collector also instructed the Sub-Collectors, Superintending Engineer, RWS&S/PHD, Block Development Officers and Executive Officers of ULBs to open Control Rooms in their respective level to receive public complainants regarding drinking and piped water supply system. Roaster arrangements should be made round the clock to attend the telephonic calls. A copy of such arrangements should be endorsed to the District Emergency Section, Kalahandi for information.

(Action-Sub-Collectors, Bhawanipatna & Dharamgarh/CDM & PHO/Emergency Officer/All BDOs/SE, RWS&S/PHD, Kalahandi)

Similar Control Rooms arrangements should be functioned at the O/o the CDM & PHO and CDVO, Kalahandi and also in each CHC, PHC and VAS Centres. The telephone numbers of these Human Health and Animal Health Centres should be communicated to all BDOs/Executive Officers/Samiti Members/Sarpanch of the G.P/Councillors & Ward Members to redress the matters immediately.

(Action: CDM & PHO, Kalahandi/CDVO, Kalahandi)

5. **OPENING OF PANIYA JALA SEVA KENDRAS AND FUNCTIONING OF AMRUT DHARA:**

Collector instructed to all the Block Development Officers, Executive Officers of ULBs, CDPOs to open "Paniya Jala Seva Kendras" (Jala Chhatras) in all Places i.e. mass congregation places, Bus Stoppages/Market Places with proper watch and ward facilities from 1st week of March, 2026. All BDOs/EOs of ULBS must be provided the photographs for functioning of "Jala Chhatra" in their Jurisdiction to District Emergency Section, Kalahandi.

(Action: All BDOs/Executive Officers/CDPOs)

6. **RESCHEDULING OF TIMING OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS & AWCs:**

The District Education Officer, BEOs, DSWO, DWO and DCPO should be ensured functioning of morning schools during extreme heat conditions (as per the Instructions received from S&ME Deptt.), which will be issued to all the Headmasters / Headmistress /CDPOs of all educational institutions accordingly. They are also instructed to ensure drinking water, ORS Packets and first aid facility in every schools premises and a compulsory meeting will be organized to sensitize both the students and teachers regarding issues of heat

wave management. The Collector, Kalahandi instructed the DEO/DWO to keep at least 5 minutes water recess period for students to provide drinking water during school hours. The DSWO, Kalahandi is instructed to reschedule the functioning of AWCs in morning hours (as per instructions received from W & CD and MS Deptt.)

(Action: District Education Officer/DWO/DSWO/DCPO)

7. RESCHEDULED OF WORKING HOURS OF LABOURERS/WORKERS:

The District Labour Officer, Kalahandi should ensure that, the Executive Agencies of Government /Private Contractors should rescheduled the working hours in keeping with the local requirement and extreme heat weather conditions to avoid work in peak hour.

The contractors and agencies should instructed to open temporary rest shed near the work sites with sufficient cold drinking water and ORS packets for the workers.

(Action: District Labour Officer)

8. RESCHEDULED OF BUS TIMING:

The RTO, Kalahandi instructed to ensure that the rescheduling of the bus timing as per the departmental instruction will be implemented. All Bus owners are to be instructed to avoid overcrowding, restrict plying of buses during the intense heat hours & insisted to carry sufficient drinking water with ORS packets during the journey period.

(Action: RTO, Kalahandi)

9. VERTERINARY MEASURES:

The Chief District Veterinary Officer, Kalahandi was instructed to ensure that, Water VAT near the Tube Wells will be constructed to store drinking water for the stray livestock/animals and the villagers should be motivated to keep their livestock in shady/cool places with adequate drinking water and fodder. The livestock should not be exposed to extreme heat condition during the peak hours.

All the BDOs of Kalahandi district are instructed to initiate the proposal for construction of Water VAT near the tube well.

(Action: CDVO, Kalahandi / All B.D.Os)

10. UNINTERRUPTED POWER SUPPLY DURING HEAT WAVE:

The SE, TPWODL, Kalahandi was instructed to ensure uninterrupted power supply during heat wave period. He is also directed to allot their sub-ordinate staffs and maintenance squad to keep close watch on supply of electricity uninterruptedly.

(Action: SE/EE, TPWODL (East/West))

11. PREVENT SUNSTROKE DEATH & AVOID OF HUMAN CASUALTY:

The Collector, Kalahandi instructed to all Officers present in the meeting that, in case of any suspected sunstroke death will be reported then, it should be jointly enquired by the Revenue Officer and local Medical Officer of PHC/CHC and submit the report to the District Office within 48 hours. All efforts shall be made to ensure that no human casualty occurs due to heat wave.

(Action: CDM & PHO/ all Tahasildars)



COLLECTOR & CHAIRMAN,
DDMA, KALAHANDI

Memo No. 304 /Emg. Date. 23/02/2026

Copy submitted to the Special Relief Commissioner, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar for kind information with reference to the Letter No.569/R&DM (DM) Dated.10.02.2026/Managing Director ,OSDMA/Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division, Odisha for kind information & necessary action.

Copy to the CDO-cum-EO, Zilla Parishad, Kalahandi/Superintendent of Police, Kalahandi /Sub-Collector, Bhawanipatna & Dharamgarh/ CDM & PHO, Kalahandi/PD,DUDA/ District Education Officer, Kalahandi/CDVO, Kalahandi/ Superintending Engineer, RWS&S, Kalahandi /EE,RWS&S, Kalahandi/All Tahasildars/All Block Development Officers/DWO, Kalahandi /DSWO, Kalahandi /All CDPOs/Executive Officers of ULBs/Executive Engineer, PHD, Kalahandi/Superintending Engineer ,PHD, Kalahandi / Superintending Engineer, TPWODL, Kalahandi/TPWODL (East/West Division)/ Regional Transport Officer, Kalahandi/ District Labour Officer, Kalahandi /DCPO Kalahandi/DI& PRO, Kalahandi / All District Level Officers for information & necessary action.



COLLECTOR & CHAIRMAN,
DDMA, KALAHANDI

DEALING WITH HEAT RELATED ILLNESS

Prevention of Heat Related Illness

Heat waves characterized by long duration and high intensity have the highest impact on morbidity and mortality. The impact of extreme summer heat on human health may be exacerbated by an increase in humidity. There is growing evidence that the effect of heat wave on mortality is greater on days with high levels of ozone and fine particulate matter. Global climate change is projected to further increase the frequency, intensity and duration of heat waves and attributable death (WHO).

Heat related illness is avoidable. It can be best prevented if the vulnerable populations/communities are made aware of prevention tips, basic Do's and Don'ts through effective use of various media. Knowledge of effective prevention and first-aid treatment, besides an awareness of potential side-effects of prescription drugs during hot weather, is crucial for physicians and pharmacists to best mitigate the effects of heat illnesses.

Symptoms and First Aid for Various Heat Disorders

<u>Heat Disorder</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>First Aid</u>
Heat rash	Skin redness and pain, possible swelling, blisters, fever, headaches.	Take a shower using soap to remove oils that may block pores preventing the body from cooling naturally. If blisters occur, apply dry, sterile dressings and seek medical attention.
Heat Cramps	Painful spasms usually in leg and abdominal muscles or extremities. Heavy sweating.	Move to cool or shaded place. Apply firm pressure on cramping muscles or gently massage to relieve spasm. Give sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue
Heat Exhaustion	Heavy sweating, weakness, Skin cold, pale, headache and clammy extremities. Weak pulse. Normal temperature possible. Fainting, vomiting.	Get victim to lie down in a cool place. Loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloth. Fan or move victim to air-conditioned place. Give sips of water slowly and if nausea occurs, discontinue. If vomiting occurs, seek immediate medical attention; call 108 and 102 for ambulance.

Heat Stroke (Sun Stroke)

High body temperature. Hot, dry skin. Rapid, strong pulse.

Heat stroke is a severe medical emergency.

Possible unconsciousness or altered mental status. Victim will likely not sweat

Call 108 and 102 for ambulance for emergency medical services or take the victim to a hospital immediately. Delay can be fatal. Move victim to a cooler environment. Try a cool bath or sponging to reduce body temperature. Use extreme caution.

Remove clothing. Use fans and/or air conditioners.

DO NOT GIVE FLUIDS ORALLY if the person is not conscious.

Hospital Preparedness Measures for Managing Heat related Illness

Chief District Medical Officer should ensure that the following measures are in place:

- 1- A detailed action plan to tackle heat-related illnesses well in advance of hotter months.
- 2- Standard Operating Procedures to tackle all levels of heat-related illnesses. Capacity building measures for doctors, nurses and others staff should be undertaken.
- 3- Cases with suspected heat stroke should be rapidly assessed using standard Treatment Protocols.
- 4- Identify surge capacities and mark the beds dedicated to treat heat stroke victims and enhance emergency department preparedness to handle more patients.
- 5- RRT (Rapid Response Teams) to respond to any exigency call outside the hospitals.
- 6- Ensure adequate arrangements of Staff, Beds, IV fluids, ORS, essential medicines and equipment to cater to management of volume depletion and electrolyte imbalance.
- 7- May try to establish outreach clinics at various locations easily accessible to the vulnerable population to reduce the number of cases affected. Health Centers must undertake awareness campaigns for neighborhood communities using different means of information dissemination.
- 8- Primary centers must refer the patients to the higher facility only after ensuring adequate stabilization and basic definitive care.
- 9- Hospitals must ensure proper networking with nearby facilities and medical centers to share the patient load which exceeds their surge capacities.
- 10- All cases of heat-related illnesses should be reported to IDSP (Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme) unit of the district.

Acclimatization

Those who come from a cooler climate to a hotter climate, especially during the heat wave season, are at risk. They should be advised not to move out in open for a period of one week. This helps the body get acclimatized to heat. They should also be advised to drink plenty of water. Acclimatization is achieved by gradual exposure to the hot environment during a heat wave.

Heat Illness Treatment Protocol

Recognizing that treatment protocols may vary slightly according to the setting (EMS, health centre, clinic, hospital emergency department, etc.), the following should apply generally to any setting and to all patients with heat related illnesses:

1. Initial patient assessment primary survey (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), vital signs including temperature
2. Consider heat illness in differential diagnosis if:
 - a. Presented with suggestive symptoms and signs
 - b. Patient has one or more of the following risk factors:
 - Extremes of age (infants, elderly)
 - Debilitation/physical deconditioning, overweight or obese
 - c. Lack of acclimatization to environmental heat (recent arrival, early in summer season)
 - d. Any significant underlying chronic disease, including psychiatric, cardiovascular, neurologic, hematologic, obesity, pulmonary, renal, and respiratory disease
 - e. Taking one or more of the following:
 - Sympathomimetic drugs
 - Anticholinergic drugs
 - Barbiturates
 - Diuretics
 - Alcohol
 - Beta blockers
3. Remove from environmental heat exposure and stop physical activity
4. Initiate passive cooling procedures
 - a. Cool wet towels or ice packs to axillae, groin, and around neck; if patient is stable, may take a cool shower, but evaluate risk of such activity against gain and availability of other cooling measures
 - b. Spray cool water or blot cool water onto the skin
 - c. Use fan to blow cool air onto moist skin
5. If temperature lower than 40°C, repeat assessment every 5 minutes; if improving, attempt to orally hydrate (clear liquids, ORS can be used but not necessary; cool liquids better than cold). If temperature is 40°C or above, initiate IV rehydration and immediately transport to emergency department for stabilization.

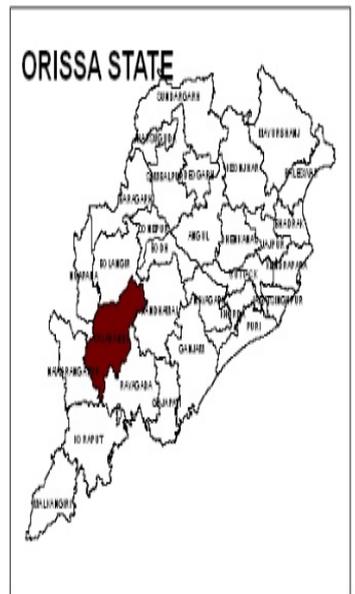
Livestock Preparedness During Hot Weather

Extreme heat causes significant stress to livestock. There is a need to plan well for reducing the impacts of high temperatures on livestock. Keeping an eye on the weather forecasts, and developing a mitigation plan for high to extreme temperature can be effective in ensuring that the livestock has sufficient shade and water on hot days.

KALAHANDI DISTRICT



Legend	
	District Headquarter
	Block Headquarter
	District Boundary
	Block Boundary
	Railways
	National Highways
	Major Roads
	Other Roads
	Rivers/ Waterbody



IEC Materials for dissemination of Messages among communities



ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ ପ୍ରତି ସତର୍କ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ

କ'ଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍ !

-  ଦିନ ୧୧ ଟାରୁ ୩ଟା ଭିତରେ ଖରାବ ତାପି ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଥାଏ । ଏଣୁ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପଦାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ ।
-  ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ସ୍ଥଳେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ହେଲେ ମୁଣ୍ଡକୁ ଓଦା ଗାମୁଛାରେ ଘୋଡ଼ାକୁ ଏବଂ ଛତା, ଯୋଡ଼ା ଓ କଳା ଚଷମା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ଓ ସାଥରେ ଅଣ୍ଟାପାଣି ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
-  ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବା ଆଗରୁ ଓ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ପରେ ସୁରେଇ, ମାଠିଆ ଓ ଗୁମ ଆଦିରେ ଥିବା ପାଣି, ଲେମ୍ବୁ ସରବତ, ଘୋଳଦହି, ଲୁଣ ମିଶା ଚୋରାଣି ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
-  ଖରାବରେ ବାୟୁ ଚଳାଚଳ ପାଇଁ ସୂତା ଲୁଗା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।
-  ହାଲିଆ ଲାଗିଲେ ଛାଇ ଯାଗା ଓ ପବନଚଳାଚଳ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
-  ଘରେ ଚିଣ ଓ ଆକବେଷ୍ଟ ହାତ ଥିଲେ ତା' ଉପରେ ନଡ଼ା ବିଛାନ୍ତୁ ।
-  ଦେହରୁ ଅଧିକ ଝାଳବୋହିଲେ, ପାଟି ଅଠା ଅଠା ଲାଗିଲେ - ପ୍ରଚୁର ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର.ଏସ୍, ଓ ପଣା ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ।



କ'ଣ କରିବା ଅନୁଚିତ୍ !!

-  ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ଶାରିରୀକ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
-  ବୃଦ୍ଧ, ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଲୋକ, ଶିଶୁ, ଗର୍ଭବତୀ ମହିଳା ଏବଂ ରକ୍ତଚାପ ଓ ମଧୁମେହରେ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
-  ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ ରୋଗୀ ଦେହରେ ବରଫ ଘଷନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
-  କେହି ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଅନୁଭବ କଲେ ତାଙ୍କର ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପ୍ରତି ଅବହେଳା କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
-  ନିଶା ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସେବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ଓ.ଆର.ଏସ୍ ପ୍ୟାକେଟ୍ ସମସ୍ତ “ଆଶା” ଅଜ୍ଞାନସ୍ୱୀତି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଉପକେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଓ ସରକାରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ମାଗଣାରେ ମିଳେ । ସରକାରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଚିକିତ୍ସାର ସୁବିଧା କରାଯାଇଛି ।



ରାଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା



ସାବଧାନ!

ସାବଧାନ!

ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତକୁ ସାବଧାନ



ପାଖରେ ଥିବ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ
ହାତରେ ଥିବ ଛତା
ପାଦରେ ଥିବ ଚପଲ ଯଦି
ଖରାକୁ ନାହିଁ ଚିନ୍ତା



- ଦିନ ୧୧ ଟାରୁ ୩ଟା ଭିତରେ ଖରାବ ତାପି ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଥାଏ । ଏଣୁ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପଦାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ଅଧିକ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର.ଏସ୍., ପଣା, ଚୋରାଣି, ଘୋଳଦହି, ଆଖୁରସ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ଓ କାକୁଡ଼ି, ତରତୁଳ ଆଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ।
- ଖରାରେ କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ହାଲିଆ ଲାଗିଲେ ଛାଇ ଯାଗାରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଦେହରେ ଓଦା ଗାମୁଛା ପକାନ୍ତୁ ।
- ନିଶାଖାର ଟାଣ ଖରାକୁ ବାହାରିଲେ ଜୀବନ ପ୍ରତି ବିପଦ ଥାଏ ।
- ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ ରୋଗୀ ଦେହରେ ବରଫ ଘଷନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ସରକାରୀ ଡ୍ରାକ୍ଟରଖାନାରେ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧାତ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପାଇଁ ସୁବିଧା କରାଯାଇଛି ।



ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର

ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି : ରାଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା





ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ପ୍ରତି ସାବଧାନ !

- ୧ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପଦାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ୨ ଖରାରେ କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ୩ ଜରୁରୀ କାମରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ହେଲେ କଳା ଚଷମା, ଚପଲ, ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଓଦା ଗାମୁଛା ଏବଂ ଛତା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୪ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବା ସମୟରେ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୫ ହାଲୁକା ଏବଂ ଢିଲା ପୋଷାକ ପରିଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୬ ମାଦକ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସେବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ୭ ଜଳ ଶୁଷ୍କତାରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍ ଦ୍ରବଣ, ପଣା, ତୋରାଣି, ଘୋଳଦହି ଓ ଆଖୁରସ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ । କାକୁଡ଼ି, ତରଭୁଜ ଆଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୮ ଅଂଶୁଘାତରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଯଥାଶୀଘ୍ର ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ନେଇ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କରାନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୯ ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଇରେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଚୁର ପରିମାଣରେ ପାଣି ପିଇବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୧୦ ଭାରତୀୟ ପାଣିପାଗ ବିଭାଗ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିବା ସତର୍କ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରତି ସର୍ବଦା ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ
ଭାରତୀୟ ଉପନ, ସୁବଳେଶ୍ୱର

ସଚେତନତା ଓ ସଚର୍କତା ହିଁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା !



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର



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ଅଶୁଭାତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଜରୁରୀ ସୂଚନା



କ'ଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍

- ✓ ଜରୁରୀ କାମରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ହେଲେ କଳା ଚଷମା, ଚପଲ, ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଓଦା ଗାମୁଛା ଏବଂ ଛତା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବା ସମୟରେ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ହାଲୁକା ଏବଂ ଢିଲା ପୋଷାକ ପରିଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ଜଳ ଶୁଷ୍କତାରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍. ଦ୍ରବଣ, ପଣା, ଚୋରାଣି, ଘୋଳବହି ଓ ଆଖୁରସ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ କାକୁଡ଼ି, ଚରଭୁଜ ଆଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ଅଶୁଭାତରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଯାଆଣାନ୍ତୁ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନାକୁ ନେଇ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କରାନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ହାଲିଆ ଲାଗିଲେ ଛାଇ ଜାଗା ଓ ପବନ ଚଳାଚଳ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ।
- ✓ ଘରେ ଚିଣି ଓ ଆକବେଷ୍ଟସ ଛାତ ଥିଲେ ତା' ଉପରେ ନଡ଼ା ବିଛାନ୍ତୁ।

କ'ଣ ନ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍

- ✗ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପଦାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଖରାରେ କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ମାଦକ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସେବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଦିନ ୧୧ଟା ରୁ ୩ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାର କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଖରା ବେଳରେ ନିଆଁ ପାଖରେ କାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ବୃଦ୍ଧ, ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଲୋକ, ଶିଶୁ, ଗର୍ଭବତୀ ମହିଳା ଏବଂ ରକ୍ତଚାପ ଓ ମଧୁମେହରେ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ କେହି ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଅନୁଭବ କଲେ ତାଙ୍କର ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପ୍ରତି ଅବହେଳା କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ପାକିଙ୍ଗ ହୋଇଥିବା ଗାଡ଼ି ଭିତରେ ନିଜ ପିଲା କିମ୍ବା ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁ ଓ ପକ୍ଷୀଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡ଼ି ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ପାକିଙ୍ଗ ହୋଇଥିବା ଟ୍ରକ୍ କିମ୍ବା ବସ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ରୁହନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା କାହାରିକୁ ରହିବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
- ✗ ଗରମ ଗୋରୁ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଟାଣ ଖରାରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଛାଡ଼ନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ। ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଇରେ ରଖି ନିୟମିତ ପାଣି ପିଇବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ।

ଭାରତୀୟ ପାଣିପାଗ ବିଭାଗ ଓ ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛ ସହାୟ ଆୟୁର୍ଭ , ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ସର୍ତ୍ତକ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରତି ସର୍ବଦା ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ।

ସଚେତନତା ଓ ସତର୍କତା ହିଁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା।

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
ଜିଲ୍ଲା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ, କଳାହାଣ୍ଡି

ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ (Heat Wave)

ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ କ'ଣ ?

ଯଦି କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନର ତାପମାତ୍ରା 40° ସେଲ୍‌ସିୟସ ପାଖାପାଖି ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ସେହି ସ୍ଥାନର ସାଧାରଣ ତାପମାତ୍ରା ଠାରୁ 3° - 5° ସେଲ୍‌ସିୟସ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥାଏ, ତାହାକୁ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ଓ 5° ସେଲ୍‌ସିୟସରୁ ଅଧିକ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥିଲେ, ପ୍ରବଳ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

ଯଦି କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ତାପମାତ୍ରା 40° ସେଲ୍‌ସିୟସରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ସାଧାରଣ ତାପମାତ୍ରା ଠାରୁ 4 - 8° ସେଲ୍‌ସିୟସ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଥାଏ ତେବେ ତାହାକୁ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ଓ 5° ସେଲ୍‌ସିୟସରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ବୃଦ୍ଧିକୁ ପ୍ରବଳ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

ଯଦି କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନର ତାପମାତ୍ରା 48° ସେଲ୍‌ସିୟସ ବା ତଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ ହୁଏ, ତେବେ ସେ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ସାଧାରଣ ତାପମାତ୍ରା ଯାହା ହେଲେବି ଏହାକୁ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

ବେଳେବେଳେ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ହେତୁ ମଣିଷ ମୃତ୍ୟୁମୁଖରେ ପଡ଼ିଥାଏ । ୧୯୯୮ ମସିହା ଏପ୍ରିଲରୁ ଜୁନ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ହେତୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ୨୦୪୨ ଜଣଙ୍କର ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ଘଟିଥିଲା । ଏହାକୁ ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ଜନିତ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ ।

ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଉପାୟ -

ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ଓ ଅଂଶୁଘାତର ପ୍ରଭାବ କମ୍ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ।



୧. ଟାଣି ଖରାରେ ବାହାରକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ । ହାଲୁକା, ପିକା, ଡିଲା ସୂତା ଲୁଗା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ । ଘରେ ପରଦା ଟାଣନ୍ତୁ । ରାତିରେ ଝରକା ଖୋଲା ରଖନ୍ତୁ, ଫଳରେ ଘର ଥଣ୍ଡା ରହିବ । ଯେତେଥର ସମ୍ଭବ ଥଣ୍ଡା ପାଣିରେ ଗାଧାନ୍ତୁ ।
୨. ଶୋଷ ନଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଚୁର ପାଣି ପିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍. ପାଉଁର କିମ୍ବା ଘରେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ପାନୀୟ ଯଥା : ଲସି, ଘୋଳ ଦହି, ଚୋରାଣି, ଲେମ୍ବୁ ପାଣି, ଦୁଧ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପ୍ରଚୁର ପରିମାଣରେ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଗରିଷ୍ଠ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
୩. ଡା, କର୍ପି, ମାତକଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଓ କାର୍ବନମୁକ୍ତ ଥଣ୍ଡା ପାନୀୟ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
୪. ଯଦି ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ପଡେ, ନିଜକୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବା ଭଳି ଉପକରଣ ଯଥା : କଳା ଚଷମା, ଜୋତା ବା ଚପଲ ଏବଂ ଧଳାଛତା ବା ଟୋପି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ । ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ପାଣି ନେବାକୁ ଭୁଲନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
୫. ଭୀଷଣ ଖରାରେ ବିଶେଷକରି ଦିନ ୧୨ଟା ଠାରୁ ୩ଟା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କଷ୍ଟକର ଶାରୀରିକ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

୬. ବାହାରେ କାମ କରୁଥିଲେ, ଛଟା ବା ଟୋପି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ସହ ଓଦା ଗାମୁଛାରେ ମୁଣ୍ଡ, ବେକଆଦି ଶରୀରର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଂଶକୁ ଘୋଡାଇ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ।
୭. ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଅନୁଭବ କଲେ ତୁରନ୍ତ ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
୮. ବନ୍ଦ ଗାଡ଼ି ଭିତରେ ଛୋଟ ପିଲାଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡ଼ି ଆସନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
୯. ଚୂହପାକିତ ପଶୁମାନଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଛାଇରେ ରଖି ପ୍ରଚୁର ପାଣି ପିଇବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।

ଅଂଶୁଘାତରେ ପାଡ଼ିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ଚିକିତ୍ସା

୧. ପାଡ଼ିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ଦେହ ଉତ୍ତାପକୁ କମାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଥଣ୍ଡା ଓ ଛାଇ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଶୁଆଇ ରଖି ପ୍ରଥମେ ଓଦା କମା ବା ଗାମୁଛାରେ ତାକୁ ଘୋଳି ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହେଲେ ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଥଣ୍ଡା ପାଣି ଢାଳନ୍ତୁ ।
୨. ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍. ପାଉଁର ପାଣି, ଚୋରାଣି କିମ୍ବା ଲେମ୍ବୁ, ଦହି ସର୍ବତ୍ର ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପିଆଇ ଦେହର ଜଳାୟତନ ପରିମାଣକୁ ଠିକ୍ ରଖିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରନ୍ତୁ ।
୩. ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ବେଳେବେଳେ ମୁତୁର କାରଣ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଆଘାତପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକୁ ତୁରନ୍ତ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ରକୁ ପଠାଇବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରନ୍ତୁ ।

ମନେରଖନ୍ତୁ :

ଅଂଶୁଘାତରେ ପାଡ଼ିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଏକାବେଳେକେ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ପାନୀୟ ପିଇବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ । ସୁସ୍ଥ ହେବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରତି ଅଧ ଘଣ୍ଟାରେ ଥଧା ଗ୍ଲାସ ପାନୀୟ ଦେବା ଉଚିତ ।

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ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାସ୍ତରୀୟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ବୈଠକ

ଭବାନୀପାଟଣା, ୨୦।୨(ଭବିଷ୍ୟ) - କଳାହାଣ୍ଡି ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ଜନିତ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ମୁକାବିଲା ନିମନ୍ତେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ସତର୍କତା ମୂଳକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଏକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାସ୍ତରୀୟ ବୈଠକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି। ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ପାଞ୍ଚାଶ ସଦସ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାଶଙ୍କ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତାରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ଏହି ବୈଠକରେ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ବଇତୁରା ଦୀପ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପରିଷଦ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଦୟାମୟ ପାଢ଼, ତିଏପଓ ଆର କଳାଇ ବାନନ, ଧର୍ମଗଡ଼ ଉପଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା ଅଗ୍ରୱାଲ, ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଏସ୍ପି ଶୁଭ୍ରାଂଶୁ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କ ସମେତ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଭାଗର ଜିଲ୍ଲାସ୍ତରୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ସମସ୍ତ ବିଡିଓ, ତହସିଲଦାର ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ। ପାନୀୟଜଳର ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ପାଇବା ମାତ୍ରେ ତୁରନ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ, ଅଂଶୁଘାତର ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରତି ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ର

ଓ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ପରିମାଣରେ ଔଷଧ ଗଠିତ ରଖିବା ତଥା ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ନିମନ୍ତେ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଗ୍ରହଣ

ମୃତ୍ୟୁର ୨୪-ଘଣ୍ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ତଦନ୍ତ କରି ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା, ଭିତ୍ତ ତଥା ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ଥାନମାନଙ୍କରେ ଜଳଛତ୍ର ଖୋଲିବାକୁ



କରିବା, ଜିଲ୍ଲା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ସମେତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବ୍ଲକ, ତହସିଲ ଓ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରଥମ ସପ୍ତାହଠାରୁ କଣ୍ଟୋଲ ରୁମ୍ ଖୋଲିବା, ଅତଳ ନଳକୃପ ତଥା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଜଳ ଉତ୍ସରୁ ଚୁରନ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷମ କରିବା, ଜଳକ୍ଲିଷ୍ଟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର ଯୋଗେ ପାନୀୟଜଳ ଯୋଗାଇବା, ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ଜନିତ

ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ବିଭାଗୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା। ଶ୍ରମିକମାନେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମସ୍ଥଳୀ ଓ ଯାତ୍ରାବାହୀ ବସ୍ ତଥା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଯାନବାହନରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ପରିମାଣର ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ସହିତ ଓଆରଏସ୍ ପ୍ୟାକେଟ ରଖିବାକୁ ବିଭାଗୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।

ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି

ବିଭାଗୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ ସଜାଗ ଓ ତତ୍ପର ରହିବା ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

ଭବାନୀପାଟଣା, ୨୦।୨(ଭବିଷ୍ୟ)

କଳାହାଣ୍ଡି ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଉପସ୍ଥାନ କକ୍ଷରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ପ୍ରାଧିକରଣ କଳାହାଣ୍ଡିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ଜନିତ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ସତର୍କତା ମୂଳକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାସ୍ତରୀୟ ବୈଠକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଛି। ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ପାଞ୍ଚାଶ ସଦସ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାଶଙ୍କ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତାରେ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ବଇତୁରା ଦୀପ (ରାଜସ୍ୱ), ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପରିଷଦ ଦୟାମୟ ପାଢ଼, ତିଏପଓ ଆର କଳାଇ ବାନନ, ଉପ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଧର୍ମଗଡ଼ ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା ଅଗ୍ରୱାଲ, ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଆରକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକାରୀ ଶୁଭ୍ରାଂଶୁ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କ ସମେତ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଭାଗର ଜିଲ୍ଲାସ୍ତରୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ସମସ୍ତ ବିଡିଓ, ତହସିଲଦାରମାନେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ। ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ

ଜନିତ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ମୁକାବିଲା କାଗି ବିଭାଗୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ସଜାଗ ଓ ତତ୍ପର ରହିବା ସହିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଓ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସୂଚିତ କରିବାକୁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେଇଥିଲେ। ପାନୀୟ ଜଳର ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ପାଇବା ମାତ୍ରେ ତୁରନ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ କରିବାକୁ ସେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେଇଥିଲେ। ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ଜନିତ ଅଂଶୁଘାତର ମୁକାବିଲା କାଗି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଓ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲ ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ପରିମାଣରେ ଔଷଧ ତଥା ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଓ ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କାଗି ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଓ ଜନସାଧାରଣ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେଇଥିଲେ। ଜିଲ୍ଲା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ସମେତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବ୍ଲକ, ତହସିଲ ଓ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରଥମ ସପ୍ତାହ

ଠାରୁ କଣ୍ଟୋଲ ରୁମ୍ ଖୋଲିବା ସହ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ରେକର୍ଡରେ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲିପିବଦ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ ବିଭାଗୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଅତଳ ନଳକୃପ ତଥା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଜଳ



ଉତ୍ସ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ତୁରନ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷମ କରିବା ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ ସକ୍ରାନ୍ତୀୟ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା, ଜଳକ୍ଲିଷ୍ଟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର ଯୋଗେ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଇଦେବା, ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ଜନିତ ମୃତ୍ୟୁର ୨୪ ଘଣ୍ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ତଦନ୍ତ କରି ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ

କରିବା, ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପୌରାଞ୍ଚଳ, ବିଜ୍ଞାପିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପରିଷଦ, ବ୍ଲକ, ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜନଗହଳି ସ୍ଥାନ, ବ୍ୟବସାୟମାନଙ୍କରେ ଜଳଛତ୍ର ଖୋଲିବା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ବୈଠକରେ ଆଲୋଚନା

କରାଯାଇ ଏହାକୁ ସୁନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ବିଭାଗୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଶ୍ରମିକମାନେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟସ୍ଥଳୀମାନଙ୍କରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମସ୍ଥଳୀ ଓ ଯାତ୍ରାବାହି ବସ୍ ତଥା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଯାନବାହାନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ପରିମାଣରେ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ

ସହିତ ଓଆରଏସ୍ ପ୍ୟାକେଟ ରଖିବାକୁ ବିଭାଗୀୟ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ସମୟରେ ଗୋରୁ ଗାଈ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପ୍ରାଣୀ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ପିରବା ପାଣିର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ତଥା ଔଷଧର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ସମୟରେ ନିରବିହିନ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଯୋଗାଣ ବିଶେଷ କରି ସାଧ୍ୟ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଓ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପାଇଁ ସୁନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରିବାକୁ ବିଭାଗୀୟ ସମସ୍ତ ବିଡିଓ, ତହସିଲଦାର, ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ ନିଜ ନିଜ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରଥମ ସପ୍ତାହରୁ ଜଳଛତ୍ର ଖୋଲିବା ସହିତ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଯୋଗେ ବ୍ୟାପକ ପ୍ରଚାର ପ୍ରସାର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବୈଠକରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରାଯାଇଥିଲା।