

Heat Action Plan-2023
District - Khordha

Prepared by
District Disaster Management Authority Khordha

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ABBREVIATION

ADM	:	Additional District Magistrate
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
BDO	:	Block Development officer
BCR	:	Block Control Room
CCA	:	Climate Change Adaptation
CDMO	:	Chief District Medical Officer
CDPO	:	Child Development Project Officer
CDVO	:	Chief District Veterinary Officer
CMRF	:	Chief Ministers Relief Fund
DC	:	District Collector
DCR	:	District Control Room
DDMA	:	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	:	District Disaster Management Plan
DDM	:	District Disaster Manager
DEOC	:	District Emergency Operation Centre
DRDA	:	District Rural Development Agency
DSWO	:	District Social Welfare Officer
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
GoI	:	Government of India
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
HRVA	:	Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
IAY	:	Indira Aawas Yojana
MO	:	Medical Officer
NGO	:	Non-granted Organisation
OSDMA	:	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
OIC	:	Officer In charge
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RD	:	Route Distance
SP	:	Superintendent of Police
VSO	:	Veterinary Stock officer

W&CD : Women & Child Development
UNDP : United Nations Development Programme
NIDM : National Institute of Disaster Management

FOREWORD

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1. Rationale for Preparation of 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).

2. Heat wave Definition

Heat wave is 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:

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

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 sub-division for at least two consecutive days. A Heat Wave will be declared on the second day. Higher peak temperatures daily and longer and acute Heat Waves are becoming increasingly frequent globally due to climate change

3. Objective of the Heatwave Action Plan:

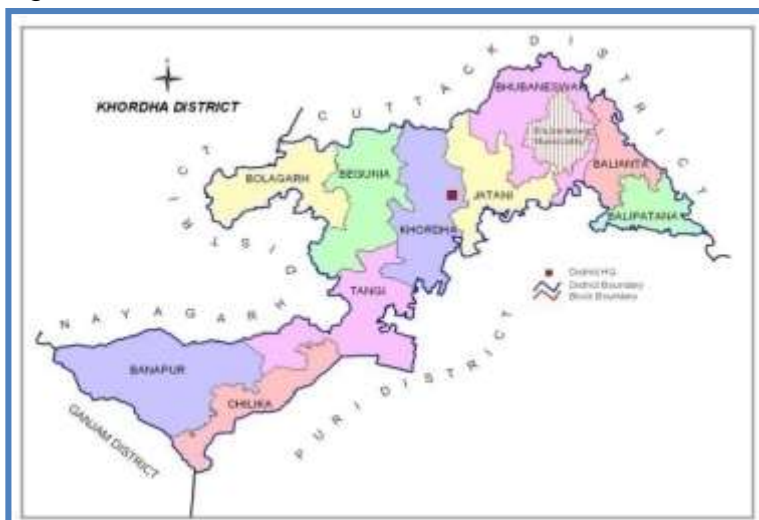
- ◆ Effective warning dissemination
- ◆ Effective planning to reduce the impacts
- ◆ Effective awareness among the community in all spheres to protect their life and livestock
- ◆ Setting of hospital to deal with sunstroke affected patients with adequate beds, medicines, AC/cooler fitted rooms
- ◆ Identification of water scarcity pockets and strategic planning to meet the water scarcity
- ◆ Ensure departmental preparedness particularly CDM &PHO, CDVO, Rural Water Sanitation Division, Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Division, WATCO / Public Health Divisions, Tata Power Central Odisha Distribution Ltd etc. along with Blocks, Tahasils and Urban Local Bodies to keep close watch on the situation and work accordingly.

CHAPTER- II

2.1 District Profile

The District of Khordha is divided into two administrative Sub-Divisions namely (i) Bhubaneswar Sub-Division with head quarters at Bhubaneswar (ii) Khordha Sub-Division with head quarters at Khordha. Besides this the district is divided into 10 Tehsils, 10 CD blocks, 190 Gram Panchayats, 1669 Revenue Villages, 13 Police stations. Out of the total village 212 are uninhabited village.

The district Headquarter is located at Khordha Town. The Geographical area of the Dist. is 2813 Sq Kms Forest cover of the district is 50936.56 Hect. Further, the district consists of 2 nos of Parliamentary Constituencies such as 18-Bhubaneswar, 17-Puri and 8 nos of Assembly Constituencies such as 111-Jaydev (SC), 112-Bhubaneswar (Madhya), 113-Bhubaneswar (Uttar), 114- Ekamra-Bhubaneswar, 115 – Jatani, 116 – Begunia, 117 – Khordha, 118 – Chilika.



Sl. No.	Name of the Subdivision	Headquarters	Number of Blocks/ Tehsils	Name of ULBs
1	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Baliana, Balipatna, Bhubaneswar, Jatni	Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, Jatani Municipality
2	Khordha	Khordha	Begunia, Khordha, Bolagarh, Banpur, Chilika, Tangi	Khordha Municipality, Banpur NAC, Balugaon NAC

A. Climate and Location

Climate: The climate of the district is characterized by a tropical monsoon having three distinct seasons in a year i.e. winter, summer and Rainy season. The rainfall distribution is equal during the monsoon period. The summer is from March to May and during the month of May; temperature goes up to 41 - 47 °C in some parts of the district. The period from June to September is the rainy season and the district gets it from the southwest monsoon. The relative humidity varies from 48 to 85 % at Bhubaneswar. The wind speed is fairly strong during summer and monsoon months and the direction is between southwest and south.

Location: The district as a whole is divided into two geographical regions viz. South Eastern Coastal Plains and North Eastern ghats. The former region has alluvial soils while the later has red laterite sandy soil and some patches of ideal alluvial soil. Except Baliana and Balipatna blocks which have got alluvial soil, other 8 blocks in the district have laterite sandy soils. While Baliana, Balipatna, Bhubaneswar and a small

portion of Jatni Block are irrigated by canal systems of Mahanadi, Delta Stage II, Banapur Block is irrigated by Salia MIP, Tangi block by Malguni MIP.

The District of Khordha has Geographical area of 2813 Sq.Kms. Based on the physiographic setup, the district may be broadly divided into four natural divisions, such as

- (a) Coastal sand dunes,
- (b) Alluvial plain,
- (c) Lateritic upland and
- (d) Hilly terrain.

B. District at a Glance

SI. No	Particulars	No.
1	No. of villages	1669
2	Total Population	2,251,673
	a. Male	1,167,137
	b. Female	1,084,536
	c. Children	237,394
3	No. of Blocks	10
4	No. of Gram panchayat	190
5	No. of Tehsil	10
6	No. of RI circle	71
7	No. of Police Stations	11
8	No. of Fire Stations	14
9	No. of Urban Local Bodies	4
10	No. of Sub-Centers	
11	No. of PHC	48
12	No. of CHC	13

Sl. No	Particulars	No.
13	No. of Sub-Divisional Hospital	
14	No. of Veterinary hospitals	14
15	No. of Anganwadi Centers	
16	No. of ASHA	
17	No. of Colleges	
18	No. of Schools	
19	No. of Odisha Adarsh Vidyalaya	10
20	No. of Rural Water Supply system	
21	a) No. of Tube Wells	16866
22	b) No. of tube well Functional/running	15451
22	c) No. of tube well dysfunctional	493
23	d) No. of tube well dysfunctional but repairable	922
24	e) No. of tube well having solar power	
25	f) No. of Mega Water Supply	486
26	No. of Temporary Shelters	0
27	No. of Night Shelters	0

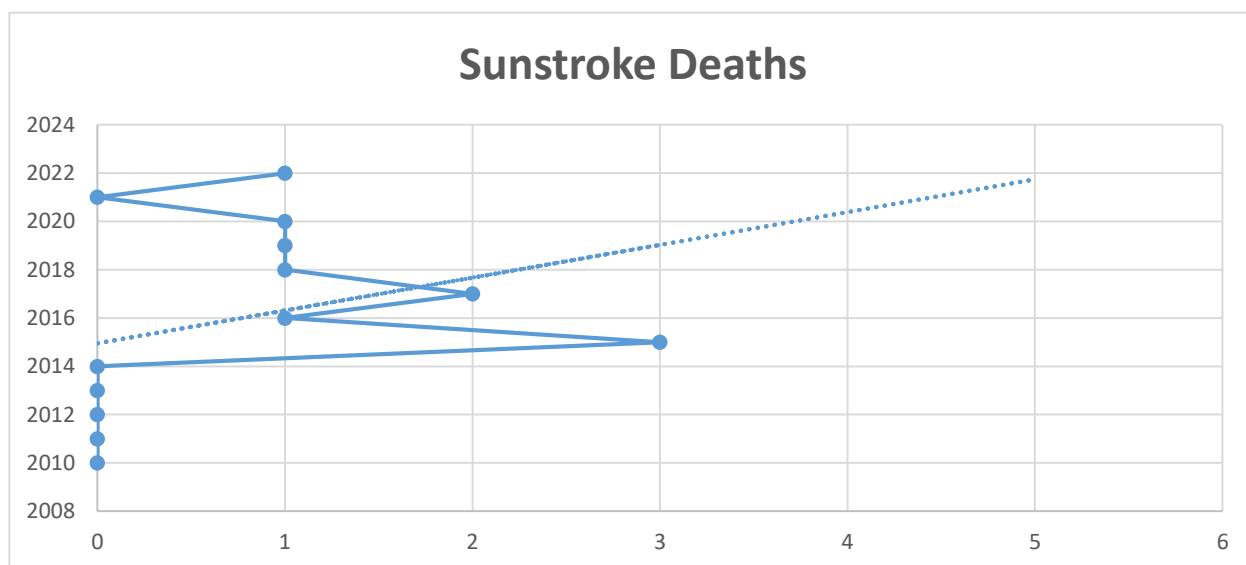
C. Preparedness for Heat Stress Management:

HEAT STRESS MANAGEMENT – 2023- HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

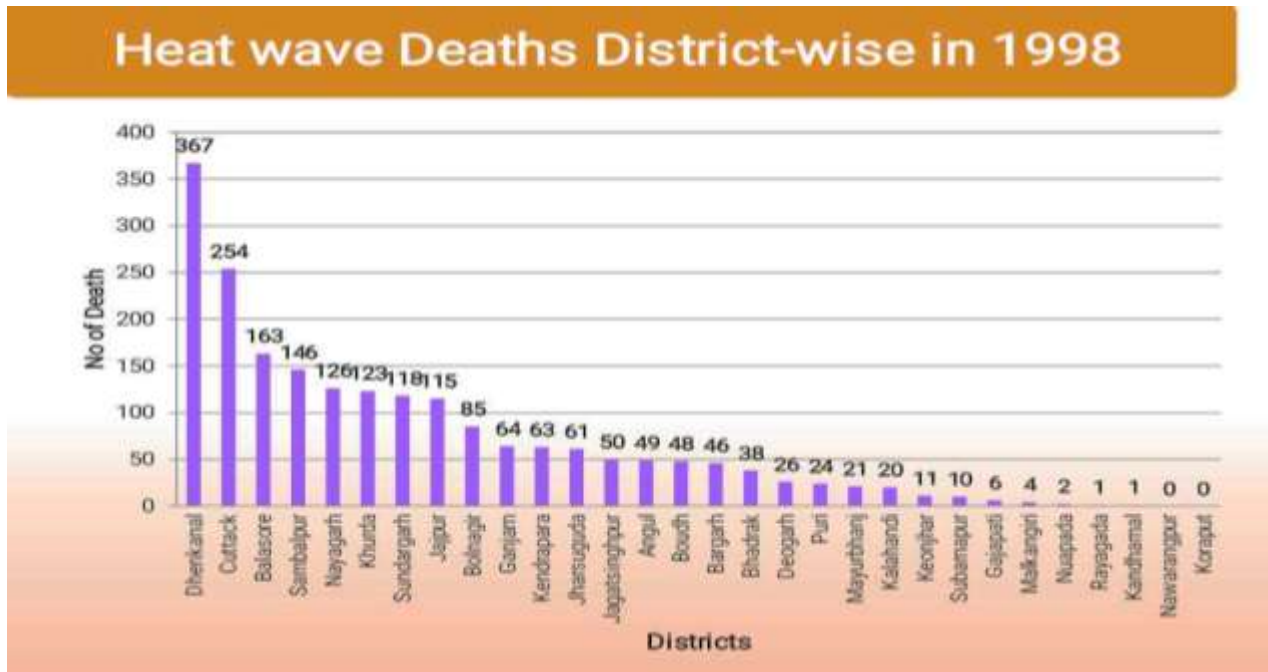
Sl No	Name of the Block	Name of Health Institution	Earmark Room (Yes/ No)	Total no of Beds	No. of Bed for Heat Stress	No of A/C	No of Cooler	ILR & Deep Freezer in working condition	Water Supply (Yes / No)	ORS/ IV Fluid (Yes / No)	24 x7 electricity Supply	Power Back Up (Generator /Inverter)
1	BALIPATNA	BALIPATNA	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
2	BALIANTA	BALAKATI	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
3	JATNI	JATNI	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
4	MENDHASALA	MENDHASALA	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
5	KHORDHA	HALADIA	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
6	TANGI	TANGI	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
7	BOLAGARH	BANKOI	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
8	BEGUNIA	BOTALAMA	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
9	BALUGAON	BALUGAON	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
10	BANPUR	BANPUR	YES	30	2	1	1	3	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR
11	KHORDHA URBAN	Dist. Hq. Hos.	YES	258	10	3	1	24	YES	YES	YES	GENERATOR

2.2 Occurrence of Heat Wave

The Heat Waves over District Khordha generally occur during the summer season which commences in March and stretches until June/July. The maximum temperature during this period goes well above 40⁰ C. Heat Wave pattern differs from region to region, coastal area of the state experiences humid heat and western part experiences more dry heat.



231 deaths in a year definitely taught us to think and take appropriate steps to reduce the deaths. With proper planning, mass awareness through posters / miking, prompt actions, community involvement, preparedness at all death figure reduced in last 13 yrs.



Rapid heat gain caused by exposure to hotter-than-average conditions compromises the body's ability to regulate temperature and can result in a chain reaction of illnesses such as heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heatstroke, and hyperthermia. Heat has significant indirect health effects. Heat can affect human behavior, disease transmission, health service delivery, air quality, and critical social infrastructure such as energy, transportation, and water. Heat-related deaths and hospitalizations can occur extremely quickly (the same day) or have a delayed effect (several days later), resulting in accelerated death or illness in the already frail, as seen in the first days of heatwaves. Even minor deviations from seasonal average temperatures are linked to an increase in illness and death. Extreme temperatures can also aggravate chronic conditions such as cardiovascular, respiratory, and cerebrovascular disease, as well as diabetes-related conditions.

CHAPTER -III

EARLY WARNING DISSEMINATION

3.1 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:

- a) Short to medium range (lead time/validity of 1 to 5 days)
- b) Extended range (lead time/validity upto 4 weeks)
- c) Seasonal range (lead time/validity upto 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/allindiawxfcbulletin.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>).

Color 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.

3.2 Monitoring Heat wave by DDMA

Based on IMD observations, SRC & OSDMA, 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.

The DEOC shall be in overall charge of Collector & District Magistrate. In the absence of Collector, ADM, Khordha / ADM, Bhubaneswar, PD, DRDA, Khordha will be in-charge and Dy. Collector; Emergency shall be the focal point for the DEOC. The officer in charge of District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC) shall be personally responsible for implementing the SOP. She/he shall take all decisions as outlined below and sign for the Collector on all reports mentioned below. She/he shall not wait for orders from anybody. The existing staffing pattern of the DEOC:

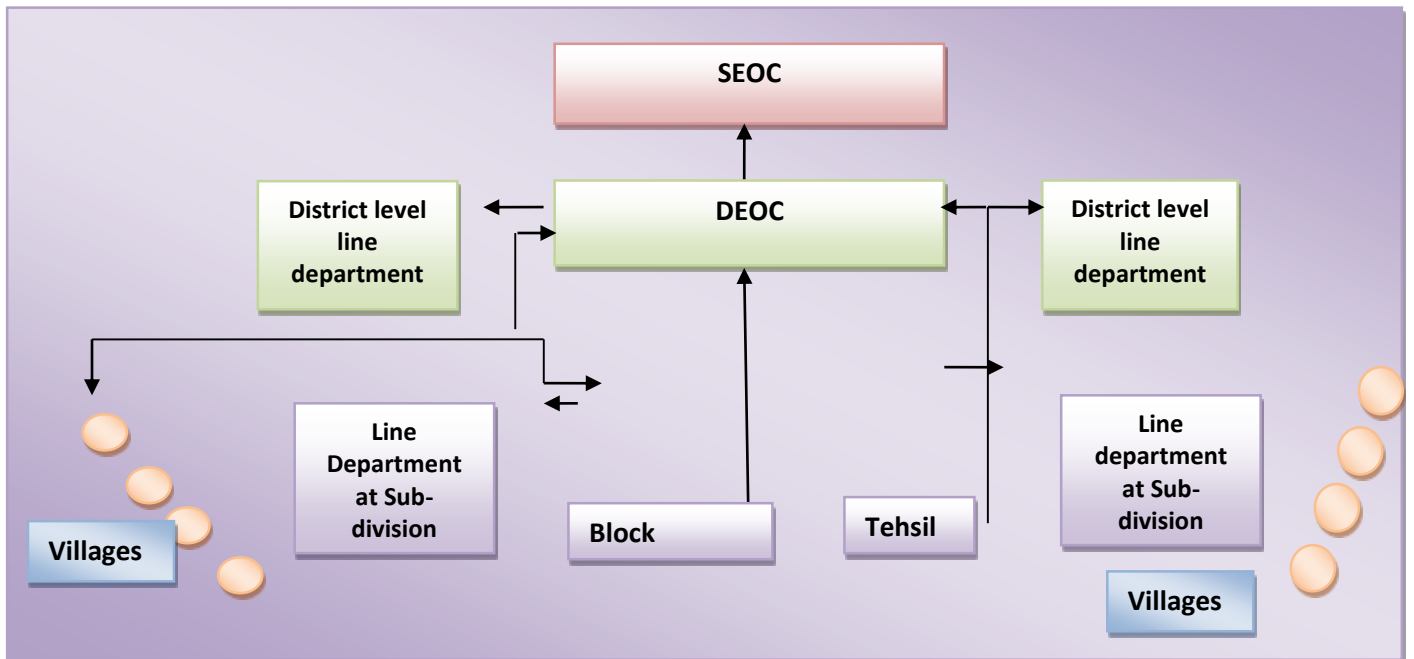
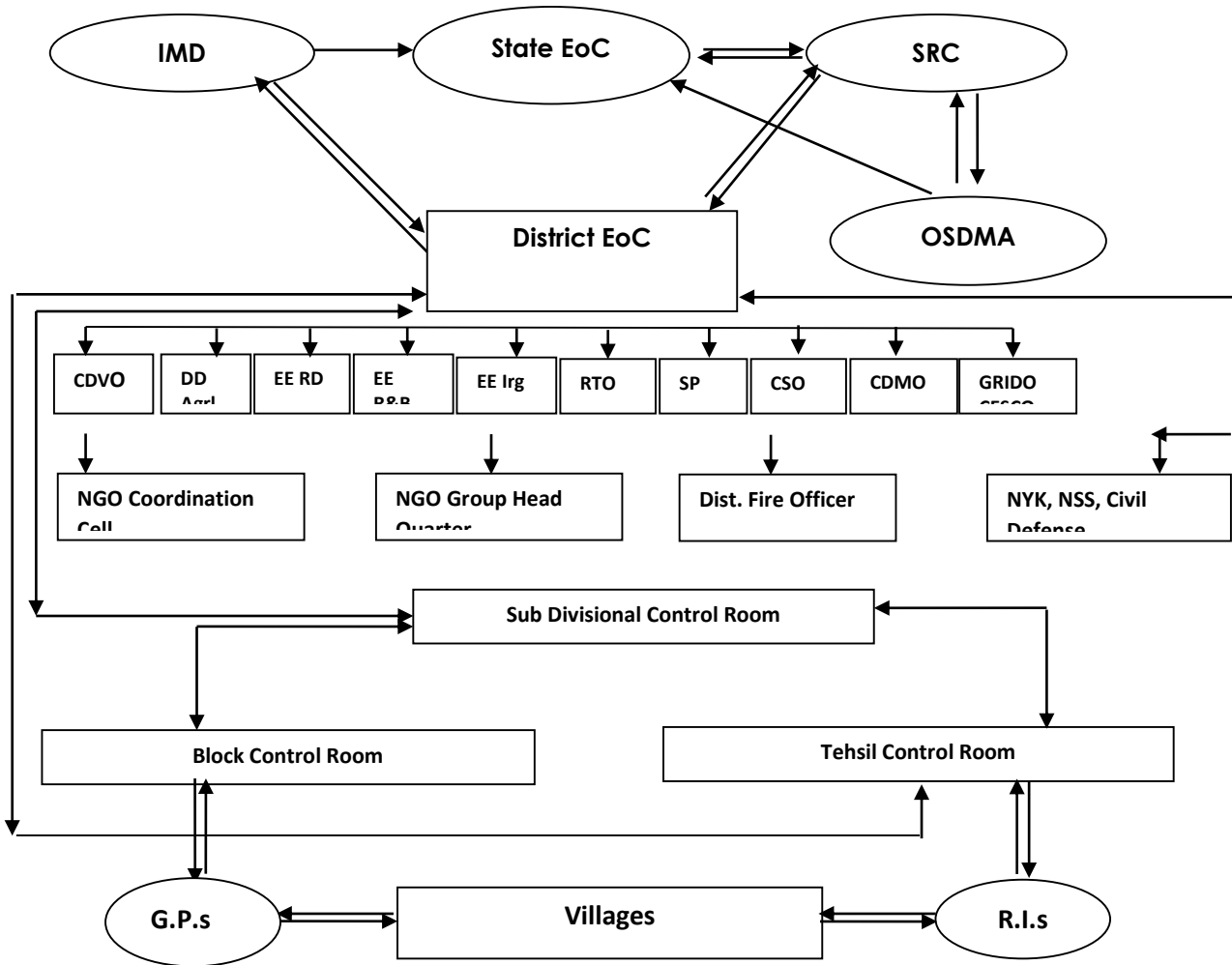
- ✓ Following staff and officers shall assemble in the DEOC on getting any information from any reliable source about any upcoming emergency / urgency. Apart from this, any other officer or staffs who get the information from any source will reach the DEOC. Control Room duty staff must be present during the duty period.
- ✓ DEOC need to be kept in readiness from all aspects during normal period and the following preparatory steps needs to be taken up for keeping the DEOC functional during emergency.
- ✓ Alert message to be given to field officers like BDOs, Tahasildars, MOs, VAS, Police, Fire stations, Industries, Telephone, Agriculture, RWSS, RD, R&B, DSWO / ICDS, Irrigation, TOCODL, KED, National Highways, PHD, Municipality / ULBs, DEO, Station Director, All India Radio, through VHF / Telephone / e-mail / if required local print and electronic media shall be used.

3.3 Information Dissemination

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. Once a person downloads the app and gives the location, he / she shall receive Block level & location specific alerts through Mobile App, E-Mail, SMS and other available sources. The link is

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=satark.app.io.ionic&hl=en_IN&gl=US.

3.4 Information Dissemination Flow Chart:



CHAPTER - IV

PREPAREDNESS MEASURE

4.1 Department Specific preparedness measures

A. CDM & PHO:

- Capacity building of Health Care Service Providers (Doctor, Nurses, Pharmacist and health workers) on diagnosis and management of heat related illness.
- Maintaining data base and surveillance on heat related morbidity and mortality.
- Provision for Health facility readiness to manage heat affected patients (beds, staff, inventories, ambulance etc.).
- Special attention towards high-risk patients like geriatric/ pediatric /pregnant women etc.
- Training of 108 workers and 'Mobile Health Units (MHU)' for management of
- heat related cases
- Display do's and don'ts of Heat Waves on 'Swasthya Kantha' (village health wall),
- 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
- Strengthen the control rooms for providing heat related information
- Establishment of mobile base alert systems for ASHA/ ANM/ health workers for effective and immediate assessment of heat stroke cases.
- Development of a specific reporting form for heat related events including morbidity and mortality.
- Coordinate with private hospitals to collect heat related morbidity and mortality data.
- Provision for power back up during summer.
- Provision for funds for Heat Wave management.
- Provide annual mortality data from their vital statistics division to OSDMA
- For the year 2023, IEC material must be circulated in print and electronic media with effect from 1st March for public awareness and precautionary measures
- These awareness activities shall not be confined to the summer season only. They have to be done throughout the year for adoption of good practices and to change the general mindset of the people towards heat.
- Take necessary steps for albedo/white painting of roof tops of all hospitals, Community Health Centers (CHCs), Public Health Centers (PHCs) and patient resting areas.
- Instructions to be issued from Health and Family Welfare Department to all health officials to share a copy of the post-mortem report of Heat Wave as well as other

disaster related casualties with the Tehsildars to make the payment of ex-gratia smooth.

- Take necessary steps to prevent diarrhea and other health hazards during summer season
- Daily reporting of cases and deaths to be done through the prescribed format. A daily report shall be collected from all health institutions by evening. It shall be compiled and transmitted to the State health control room by Fax or E-mail by 12 noon of next day. This report must be transmitted by the State Control Room to the Revenue Control Room daily.

B. CDO-cum-EO, Zilla Parishad, /SE, RWS&S / General Manager, WATCO / EE, PHED /:

- All Gram Panchayats/Panchayat Samities / Zilla Parishads must be instructed to open Jala Chhatras/make arrangements for the supply of drinking water in earthen pots at weekly haats, Road crossings, Bus stops and other places of public gathering
- Deployment of Additional Vehicle and manpower for repair/maintenance by Block Development Officers.
- Deployment of tanker for the supply of water in areas of water scarcity, and provisions of water kiosks, tube wells, tankers strategic locations by Block Development Officers in coordination with RWSS authorities.
- Restrict the working hours from 11 AM to 3 PM under MGNREGS.
- Supply of drinking water and shade nets at working sites and construction of ponds, artificial lakes for cooling the environment by evaporation.
- 100% checks of tube wells and PWSSs shall be conducted on a priority basis as a part of preventive maintenance by the Nodal Officer of the concerned G.P. with the assistance of the Mobile Team followed by a 10% check by the BDO.
- The routine preventive maintenance shall be done in a mission mode and it should be ensured that the Blocks shall procure adequate spare parts, paints, riser pipes etc. by utilizing the Finance Commission Grants taking into consideration the indents of the Gram Panchayat on the recommendation of JE, RWSS-II.
- Nodal Officer (Extension Officer) of the concerned G.P. must review on the drinking water problem in the area on a daily basis and ensure that repair and maintenance of tube wells and PWSs are taken up on a priority basis. They are personally responsible for the availability of drinking water to people.
- Spare parts are to be procured at the Block level through the Purchase Committee inviting tenders as per norms of RWS&S/ OPWD/Odisha Panchayat Samiti Accounting Procedure Rules on the basis of the indent received from the G.Ps. The Purchase Committee will consist of BDO as Chairman, Assistant Executive Engineer/ Jr. Engineer, RWSS as a member and Accounts Officer as Member Convener. The spare parts so purchased shall be kept in the Stock of the Block Register and issued to the sites as per requirement and certificate gave by Junior Engineer-II, RWSS.

- A control room is to be made functional at each Block from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. to register compliant on tube wells and PWSSs and the Complaint Register to be updated daily basis with remarks
- The water scarcity villages as per experience in the last summer shall be identified and preventive measures shall be taken at the time of necessity for the supply of drinking water through tankers/tractors loaded with water tanks etc.
- The water tanks purchased during the last summer by the Block or G.P. shall be numbered and utilized properly during the water scarcity period in such villages with branding "BASUDHA".
- Any other critical issues regarding the supply of drinking water at the G.P. level shall be brought to the notice of the BDO and unresolved issues at the Block level shall be brought to the notice of the Project Director, DRDA during -summer.
- The GPs can take the assistance of Village Water and Sanitation Committee/ Women SHGs for ensuring proper drinking water supply to the habitations and also a collection of user fee from the household to whom the water connection is given.
- The Collector and PD, DRDA shall review weekly progress of preventive maintenance work of tube wells and PWS so that this can be completed in a mission mode.
- Nodal Officers of the PR & DW Department have been allotted to all 30 districts to supervise and monitor the supply of drinking water to the annual preparation of the State. All possible steps will be taken from villages to district level to meet the challenges of the Heat Wave conditions.
- All tube wells and PWC will be checked thoroughly and in case of water depletion rising pipes will be provided and grievances from the call center will be attended to within 48 hrs.
- VAT will be constructed near the tube wells platform for the Drinking purpose of cows.
- Every household Shall have a water pot in front of their home for birds, dogs and cats and water Shall be filled in every two days.

C. Dist. Education Officer / DPC, SSA / DCPO / DWO / DSWO

- Student Shall be advised to wear clean uniform and footwear.
- Schools with electricity shall be advised to ensure functional head fans and schools without electricity shall be advised to ensure availability of hand fans.
- Safe Drinking Water facilities shall be made available at school campuses.
- Adequate ventilation shall be ensured in classrooms.
- Physical Training/ exercise sessions as school periods may be restricted during summer season to avoid any inconvenience.
- Students shall be advised to come to school with umbrellas and water bottles.
- All teachers shall be instructed to sensitize children on Prevention measures in case of occurrence of Heat Wave.

- All schools shall be equipped with First Aid Boxes.
- All the transport services to schools Shall have cold water, ice box and First Aid box.
- Timing of all classes shall be re-fixed/ rescheduled as per the Heat Wave alert (preferably morning time 6.30 AM to 10.30 AM). This process shall be adopted for management of all schools.
- School Examination/ Assessment shall be scheduled in the morning hours.
- All school teachers, SMCs, students and parents Shall follow guidelines of govt. from time to time.
- Capacity building of teachers, Headmasters, education administration and SMC members Shall be made on the different precautionary measures
- Local Health Centers shall be contacted immediately in case of any health hazard or health emergency.

D. CDO-cum-EO, Zilla Parishad, / Dist. Labour Officer:

- All the executive agencies of different Departments of the state Government • All the executive agencies of different Departments of the State Government as well as those of Government of India and private employers would be advised to reschedule working hours so that no work is executed during the peak heat hours from 11.00 AM to 3.30 PM from 1st April, 2023 to 15th June 2023.
- Rescheduling of work in progress would be made as far as is practical, so that the works are done during morning and late afternoon hours without hampering the quantum of production or work done and without reduction of wages. Such arrangements may be made keeping in view the local requirements and weather conditions.
- Where the nature of work is such that, the rescheduling of working hours is not possible or where the work is of emergent nature or connected with maintenance of essential services, the concerned employers, contractors and executants Shall be asked to ensure all appropriate precautionary measures such as provision of O.R.S. packets and rest sheds for workers at worksite.
- The C.D.M. & PHO, S.D.M.Os, medical officers of the PHCS / CHCs and dispensaries Shall be sensitized and kept alert during the Heat Wave conditions. The ESI dispensaries, which are meant to cater to the health needs of workers/ labourers have a special role to play.. They Shall remain alert and ready to treat the patients suffering from heatstroke and other similar problems.
- The Project Directors of all NCLPs Shall be instructed to reschedule the school timing for all Special Schools run under NCLP in accordance with the timings prescribed by the Government in School & Mass Education Department
- Awareness programmes will be conducted in all industrial units and construction projects etc. to sensitize the labourers and workers on risks, signs and symptoms of heat stress.

E. Chief Dist. Veterinary Officer

- In each district as well as Sub-division level, a Control Room for Heat Wave Shall be opened with adequate staff to attend any eventualities arising due to Heat Wave.
- The livestock holders need to be educated regarding the management practices to be followed while rearing of animals and birds during scorching heat of Summer.
- The scrolling news on Heat Wave needs to be telecast in different TV channels. The publications of advertisements on Heat Wave in different Odia newspapers needs to be made for the awareness of public.
- Leaflets, Pamphlets and hand-outs will be circulated for wide publicity among the farmers and field functionaries.
- Livestock and poultry are prone to heat stress due to herd system of management resulting in summer diarrhea, dehydration and subsequent shock. Hence, they are to be treated immediately with fluid therapy and essential life-saving drugs.
- There is also a need for supplementary post Heat Wave treatment to the affected animals and birds for which the veterinary Institutions (VDs &LACs) are to be equipped with sufficient stock of medicines.
- General Public would be advised to keep wide-mouthed water pots outside their houses for animals and birds.
- Temporary shallow water vats will be constructed for stray animals in strategic locations and in cattle markets through PR & DW Department. Accordingly, the detailed list with locations will be given to the respective DRDAs.
- The tube wells and animal vats Shall be constructed/ repaired in Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and Livestock Aid Centers through PR&DW Department.
- The Mobile Veterinary Units in each block shall be utilized for monitoring the Heat Wave situation and for providing emergency veterinary service care.
- The farmers would be educated regarding the management of heat stress in animals and birds either during village meetings / trainings on Animal Husbandry activities or through different media.
- The successful management of heat stress includes the following:
 - In order to treat or provide necessary first-aids to heat affected animals, all the Veterinary Dispensaries/ Livestock Aid Centers need to be properly assessed with regard to availability of cold drinking water, stock of essential medicines and technical personnel.
 - All subordinate Staff / Officers are to be instructed to render selfless services to the affected livestock and poultry population in face of possible Heat Wave situations. Steps may be taken to open the field institutions beyond the prefixed schedule in case of necessity to cater the need of farmers.
- The NGO/ CBOs of the district may be requested to extend hands of co-operation to mitigate the sufferings of animals due to heat. Temporary arrangements for drinking water may be made with the help of District Administration, line

Departments and voluntary organizations to overcome heat stress of susceptible animals.

- Care of affected animals Shall be taken immediately.

F. Dist. Information and Public Relation Officer:

- All the DIPROS /SDIPROs would be instructed to be vigilant for prompt dissemination of any message alerts at the District /Sub-Division level relating to Heat Wave publicity campaigns etc. They must also be ready for release of any emergency messages and disseminate information through social media updates.
- Round the clock Control Room will be opened and will operate under the supervision of the concerned District Collector/Sub Collector.
- Publicity campaign and stepping up of IEC activities through public announcements, news releases, advertisements in print media, Leaflets and pamphlets, hoardings, radio jingles, TV slots, social media uploads i.e., facebook, twitter, You Tube etc. to sensitize public and create mass awareness in a mission mode is to be done under the direction of the District Administration.
- The Information Officers of Groups of Departments will be in constant touch with the respective departments for quick sharing of information regarding the decision taken at the higher level with the approval of the concerned department.
- Control room at the State level will also be opened and a designated team of officials and staff of I & PR Department function for the purpose and supervise the smooth functioning and dissemination of updated information relating to Heat Waves.
- Media briefings on updated information as and when necessary, must be shared under the supervision of higher authorities at Sub-Division/District & State level.

G. Chief District Agriculture officer:

- Popularizing crops needing less water like Maize, Ragi, Pulses etc. and short duration varieties of crops.
- Improving Water Use Efficiency by advocating use of Micro Irrigation (Drip, Sprinkler irrigation)
- Popularizing PUSA Hydrogel especially in crops like Mung, Biri to retain the soil moisture by preventing evaporation from soil and releasing water in slow phases based on the need of the crop.
- Promoting adoption of Mulching technique for soil moisture conservation.
- The water holding capacity would be improved by applying coir pith before sowing.
- Irrigate the crops in critical stages of crop growth period.
- Repairing of bunds and closing of holes to stop water loss.
- Timely weeding, inter-cultural operation and application of herbicides.
- Spraying of need-based pesticides during morning or afternoon hours.

- Taking appropriate control measures for incidence of Stem borer in Paddy, Thrips infestation in Pulses, Groundnut and Sunflower.
- Risk Coverage under crop insurance scheme for mid-season adversity, localized calamity & post-harvest loss.
- Creation of awareness to farming community on effects of Heat Waves.
- Provision of Drinking water supply, first-aid facility and temporary shed in the work site would be ensured.
- The labourers would be engaged up to 11 PM and there will be interval from 11 AM to 3 PM
- Morning office for the districts officials would be held from April, as per the decision of Govt.

H. Dist. Fishery Officer

- During the excavation/ renovation of MPY, PMMSY or Departmental farms, labourers Shall not be engaged from 11 am to 3 pm. The Fishers must not go out during noon other than for exigency works.
- On the work site, temporary shed and drinking water facilities Shall be ensured by the beneficiaries.
- All field level officers AFO/SFTA/JFTAs Shall sensitize the Fishers about it.
- When temperature rises, dissolve oxygen decreases in the pond, pH level also decrease and fish start to get sluggish. Water tank level Shall be to minimum 1.0-1.5 mt. depth. The dissolved oxygen levels can be maintained by using aerators.
- Farmers must be sensitized on extreme heat in aquaculture practices through adequate awareness programs.

I. Municipal Corporation / Executive Officer, ULB / NAC

- Regular and adequate drinking water supply Shall be ensured by the PHEOULB to all the urban areas. For this, water supply pipe lines Shall be kept in good condition and any leakage or break down Shall be repaired within 24 hours on war footing.
- For emergency measures to ensure drinking water supply, water tankers Shall be deployed in different scarcity pockets to provide drinking water. Additional number of tankers, if required, may be arranged on hiring basis.
- Control Rooms are to be opened as usual and responsible officials Shall manage and attend to the complaints received on water scarcity.
- The ULBs Shall start opening more no. of water kiosks- PANIYA JAL BITARAN KENDRA i.e. drinking water distribution centers at strategic places i.e. on road sides, cross roads, public offices, bus stand, railway station, market places etc. keeping in view the sanitation and hygiene of water distribution points. Support of NGOs may be taken for this purpose, if necessary.

- All the Tube Wells/ Hand Pumps must be kept in running condition and spare parts Shall be kept ready for repairing of Hand Pumps/Tube Wells immediately in case of any complaint.
- Banning of burning of municipal solid waste, garden/tree residual Shall be ensured.
- To handle the emergency situation arising out of excessive Heat Wave, Health Care centers and hospitals under ULBs Shall be kept ready.
- Adequate awareness may be created among the urban inhabitants to keep one pot of water in front of households for stray birds and animals. The water must be changed on alternate days for better hygienic purposes.
- City-Afforestation/ Adequate sustainable avenue plantations /plantations on vacant places like educational institutions, parks, official complexes need to be taken up by the Development Authorities/ Regional Improvement Trusts/ Urban Local Bodies.
- Roadside dust of urban areas is a major cause for temperature rise and excessive heat and almost all the urban areas are now suffering from the hazards of dust particles. Necessary precautions must be taken to check and arrest the flying dust.
- All the Environmental Acts/Rules, NGT guidelines concerning improvement of urban area environment must be followed strictly and authorities concerned like Police, Forest, OPCB etc. handling their respective portion of jobs may be requested accordingly.
- All the water bodies in and around urban areas Shall be renovated, restored and repaired and these Shall be made free from pollution to make them usable and increase access to general public.
- Urban Local Bodies/Development Authorities/RITs are also required to
- Display Heat Wave alerts and precautionary measures at strategic points.
- Provide shelter and shades in open and high congregation places.
- Open public parks during peak hours to provide cool resting spaces for the public.
- Water supply to slums through tankers if required.
- Public announcements through public address system as per requirement.
- Make provisions for water sprinkling to settle down the suspended particles on roads.
- Implement building code that entail passive cooling practices such as increased reflectivity of building roofs, Green roofs, increased natural ventilation and rain water harvesting. Incentive mechanism (e.g. reduced taxes) can be used to accelerate green infrastructure development.
- Increase access to public parks, water bodies, public libraries for general public and create small, accessible green spaces by using vacant spaces such as side lots, parking medians, spaces between buildings and roads.

- Promote green energy technology, energy efficient building promotion, restricted use of heat producing equipment and increase use of renewable energy.
- Treated water coming out from the FSTPs and STPs may be reused for sprinkling of water on the road to keep the dust particles settled and the environment cool.

J. Asst. Director, (F&B) / GM, DIC

- Avoid work time between 11 AM to 3 PM for workers, particularly for outdoor activities.
- Special provisions for health facility for heat stroke patients in the hospitals of respective industries
- Provision for safe drinking water, ice pack, ORS water facility to be ensured at the industry/mining site.
- Provisions for water sprinkling to be made to settle down the suspended dust particles.
- Spreading awareness among employees/workers regarding the Heat Wave.

K. Executive Engineer, R&B / PWD / RD:

- Departmental State & district level Nodal officers would be identified for the Heat Wave management.
- Orientation programme for all the field staffs by the Nodal Officers would be conducted.
- Building public awareness and increasing community outreach to communicate the risks of Heat Waves and implement practices to prevent heat related death and illness must be done.
- Supply of Cold Water, ORS, emergency medicines & construction of cooling spaces like shades during extreme heat periods must be ensured at work sites by the agency.
- Outdoor work site from 11A.M to 3 P.M. would be restricted.
- Issue instruction for workers to keep their body covered with long sleeved shirts, caps & clothes for protection of ears and necks.
- Instruction management of the construction site (s) to provide transportation facility for shifting labours to health facility centre, in case of an emergency.
- Instruction management of the construction sites to display contact details of nearest health centre.
- Schedule strenuous jobs to cooler times of the day.
- Increase the frequency and length of rest breaks for outdoor activity.

L. Regional Transport Officer:

- Timing of public transport services will be rescheduled so that plying of buses during peak Heat Wave hours i.e. between 11.00 AM to 3.00 PM is restricted.
- Provisions for safe drinking water ice pack, ORS in buses and provision of cool resting spaces at bus stops.

- Over-crowding of passengers in the public transport vehicles must be avoided.
- Jalachhatras to be opened at bus stands and bus stops for the passengers.
- Temporary Passenger sheds are to be erected near the bus stops with provisions of drinking water.
- Provision of water kiosk on highways.
- Proper checking will have to be made by the enforcement wing of this Department and penalty be imposed against the earning transporters/ operators
- The control rooms at district level Shall function around the clock during the period of Heat Wave
- The bus/truck associations of the district and the local NGOs Shall suitably be instructed to involve themselves in public awareness campaigns on Heat Wave.
- Regular meetings must be held to sort out different issues

M. TPCODL

- Supply will not be affected during Summer-2023 except in any emergency situation such as under frequency, tripping of power transformers, feeder faults, planned shutdown for execution of Govt. work with prior announcement etc.
- TPCODL will abide with the guidance issued to it by SLDC from time to time.
- In case of any emergency maintenance work, the same will be done only during morning hours when the effect of heat is less.
- In case of power interruption, the same will be intimated to the public through Urja Mitra Scheme and also will be intimated via electronic media such as TV scrolling, twitter and public announcements etc.
- Lift irrigation points that are inoperative will be provided with power supply.
- TPCODL has taken steps for the operation of Control rooms at Division level, Circle level and corporate level through PSCC (Power System Control Centre).
- District Headquarter Hospitals are being provided with uninterrupted power supply through dedicated feeders.
- All PHD and RD water supply points will be ensured steady power supply.
- Early replacement of failed PTRs/DTRs will be taken up. Outage, if required for rectification of faults or any urgent reason, will be done for the minimum possible time.
- All the contractors/ agencies working under TPCODL have been geared up to meet any exigency such as repair, maintenance work etc.
- Preventive maintenance works have been planned during March to April to rectify jumpers, tilted poles, low ground sagging and tree branch cutting with respect to all 33KV and 11KV feeders.

N. Dist. Forest Officer:

- Ensure proper afforestation (greenery) under public place.
- Continuous watch in the forest area to avoid forest fires.
- Directive for making water available for animals in reserved/ protected forests and make necessary provisions, where necessary.
- Issue directives to the Zoo Authorities for special arrangements for the animals in zoo to protect them from the effect of Heat Wave.
- Directive for provision of water to human habitations facing water scarcity inside reserved forests
- Provision of funds for Heat Wave management.
- Prior to the hot weather season, village level meetings Shall be conducted through NGOs who can make them aware regarding extinguish or not setting forest fire.
- Monitoring, prevention and management of Forest Fire Shall be made during summer season.

O. District Tourist Officer:

- Mapping of high-risk zones (e.g. Dhenkanal, Angul, Sundergarh, Cuttack, Khordha, Ganjam) under the guidance of Indian Meteorological Dept. (IMD) conducting workshops for the District Tourist Office staff covering the high-risk zones, including the use of SATARK platform for enabling greater responsiveness.
- Advisories on Do's & Don'ts and special provisions will be compiled for and disseminated to: Tourists - Digitally on Website, social media and physically at all Tourist Centers, Hotels, other hospitality accommodations, eateries and their employees, etc.
- Dept of Tourism in coordination with Health Department and district administration will review the responsiveness of links between tourist centers and nearest clinical care establishments (hospitals, clinics, etc.)
- Dept of Tourism & OTDC will encourage employees to exercise adequate precaution and positive habits by provisioning caps and water bottles
- Dept. of Tourism will work with concerned authorities and departments to alter employee shift schedules to reduce heat exposure risks.
- Ensure proper registration of tourists who are visiting the State.
- Ensure availability of heat relief measures at tourist places
- Display of Heat Wave precautionary measures for tourists during summer at tourist points and related information in website of department of tourism.
- Ensure the availability of drinking water and cool resting sheds.
- Restrict the timing of the visit of tourist places during peak summer days.

P. Executive Engineer, Irrigation / MI / LI / Barrage:*Short Term Measures:*

- Sufficient storage of water at reservoir to meet the Heat Wave.

- Release and storage of water in all the canals during summer.
- Release of canal water to the affected areas for public use, to increase the underground water level, reduce the atmospheric temperature and also improve the green areas.
- Canal water to be fed to nearby ponds, tanks, low lands for secondary storage of water during summer.
- The working hours for daily labourers to be re-scheduled i.e. from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3.30 pm to 6 pm. Orders / instruction to be given to make provision of drinking water and rest shade at the work sites.
- Construction of small temporary earthen check dams at Rivers / streams to instantly store surface water for cooling the environment by evaporation.
- Regularly evaluate the availability of water in Reservoirs, rivers, ponds and lakes.
- Promote rotation of canal water supply.
- Create awareness among the community about Heat Wave through Water Users Associations (WUA)/ Pani panchayat.

Long Term Measures:

- Construction of check dams at small streams for in-stream storage and greater recharge.
- Periodically evaluate the availability of water in Reservoirs, rivers, ponds and lakes.
- Conservation of rain & stream water.
- Create awareness among the people on Water conservation and effective use.
- Steps have been initiated for Plantation at road side, Dam site, Office & Colony Campus, Canal & Flood Embankment etc. from 2018.

Long Term Measures:

- Display of Heat Wave precautionary measures for tourists during summer at tourist points and related information in website of department of tourism.
- Ensure the availability of drinking water and cool resting sheds.
- Restrict the timing of the visit of tourist places during peak summer days.

Q. Dist. Social Security Officer / Dist. Social Welfare Officer

- Rescheduling the time of pension disbursement i.e from morning 7.30 A.M to 10.30 A.M.
- Ensure availability of drinking water, ORS packets etc. and shed at the site of pension disbursement.
- Ensure precautionary measures for field staff of SSEPD Department i.e, carrying drinking water, ORS packets and umbrella or use cap or while stepping out side on duty.
- Restrict visit of Senior Citizens and PwDs to outside during the peak hours especially from 11.00 A.M to 3.00 P.M during summers.

- Ensure availability of drinking water, ORS packets etc. in the Office of DSSO and other field Offices under SSEPD Department.
- Ensure availability of drinking water, ORS Packets and medicines of emergency nature in the Residential Schools and Old Age Homes under SSEPD Department.
- To keep the mobile number of BSSOs/SSSOs and emergency numbers in the Residential Schools, OAHs for immediate contact in case of any emergency.
- Weekly visit by Field Officers of SSEPD Department to OAHs and Residential Schools under SSEPD Department.

R. Dist. Welfare Officer:

- PA ITDAs and DWOs Shall ensure adequate and safe drinking water in all these residential schools and hostels.
- All toilets and bathrooms Shall have piped water supply provisions.
- Sufficient packs of ORS, ice packs and other first aid kits in schools / hostels to manage Heat Wave related illness, Shall be stacked in the residential schools.
- All HMs, teachers, ANMs, Matrons, CCAs/LCCAs and Students Shall briefed and trained on Heat Wave Management. They shall ensure that all necessary precautions are taken up in these schools and hostels.
- Awareness generation among students Shall be conducted by teachers through IEC materials, displays and activities. DWOs to plan with prior consultation with CDMO and concerned Health Officers
- Awareness generation among students Shall be conducted by teachers through IEC materials, displays and activities. DWOs to plan with prior consultation with CDMO and concerned Health Officers.
- If any student boarder has any sign and symptoms of sunstroke, instant first aid shall be provided and he/she Shall be hospitalized immediately.
- Daily monitoring Shall be ensured and all DWOs Shall submit the daily Disease Surveillance Report to Department's Control Room. All PA ITDAs and DWOs shall review the school-wise Heat Wave preparedness with the respective HMs time to time and inform the Department's Control Room in regular basis.

S. Dist. Social Welfare Officer:

- Non-functional tube wells, if any, at AWCs may immediately be repaired by coordinating with concerned BDOs.
- Provision for sufficient safe drinking water may be made in all AWCs and Mini-AWCs. Parents may be advised to ensure that children use umbrellas and carry water bottles on opening of the AWCs.
- Adequate public awareness may be created in the community with special focus on children and pregnant and nursing women to take measures for protection from dehydration.
- IEC materials may be displayed at Anganwadi Centres and ICDS functionaries sensitized to disseminate Heat Wave related information.

- Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Day (VHSND) and Routine Immunization (RI) session platforms may be used to educate the children, adolescent girls, mothers and guardians on Heat Wave related hazards and precautionary measures to mitigate/prevent the same.
- ORS packets may be kept at all AWCs and AWWs sensitized to use them as and when required. AWW/ AWHs to also be suitably sensitized about Heat Wave related hazards & precautionary measures to mitigate/prevent the same.
- Ensure that all Swadhar Homes/ Ujjawala Homes and all CCIs have adequate safe drinking water which are suitable to meet the Heat Wave conditions.
- Further, on opening of AWCs throughout the State (likely to be opened shortly), the Pre-School activities in all AWCs and Mini-AWCs may be conducted from 7.30 A.M. to 9.30 A.M. .. Hot cooked Meals under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) may be served at 9.00 A.M. and Home visits may be completed by 10.00 A.M. This schedule may continue till end of the Heat Wave condition. However, these are subjected to specific instruction at the time of opening of AWCs

4.2 Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for District Level Officials for management of Heat Wave Conditions

1. Collector/ ADM/PD, DRDA

- i. Updating the Heat Action Plan for the District in the month of January
- ii. Action plan for mitigating water scarcity problems in different towns and villages to be prepared in the January
- iii. Water scarcity areas to be identified in advance and supply of drinking water and for other uses through tanker to those areas to be ensured
- iv. Prepare list of water tankers and earmark them to water scarce area wise
- v. Preventive maintenance of tube wells has to be ensured
- vi. Suitable arrangements also to be made to promptly respond to reports of water scarcity anywhere in the district
- vii. Ensuring Public Awareness campaign through electronic and print media on heat wave precautionary measures (Dos and Don'ts) from February onwards
- viii. Involve Civil Society Organization and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) members in awareness campaign and other measures to tackle the situation arising out of Heat Wave
- ix. Identification and trace out of the high-risk vulnerable pockets of district prior to the heat wave.
- x. Issue directions to line departments officials for taking measures to tackle heat wave situations in the month of February
- xi. Issue direction to BDOs to convene meeting of PRI representatives-in the month of February
- xii. Issue direction to ULBs/GPs for opening of "Jal Seva Kendra" (Water Kiosk) at market places, bus stands and other congregation points. Ensuring sanitation and hygiene of water distribution points.

- xiii. Convene meeting of the Civil Society Organization to seek their assistance in Heat Wave mitigation activities including opening of "Paniya Jal Seva Kendra"
- xiv. Issue direction to CDVO/BDOs for construction/repair of vats for ensuring drinking water for roaming livestock
- xv. Issue instructions to BDOs, District Education Officer, District Social Welfare Officer and District Child Protection Officer for making drinking water arrangements in all schools
- xvi. Principals of all Government and Private colleges are to be instructed to make drinking water arrangements in their institutions
- xvii. Instruct and direct the leading PSUs & Industries of the district to supply potable water in the water scarcity villages of their periphery under CSR initiatives.
- xviii. Ensuring functioning of control room at District office, DHH, Block /Tehsil, CHC/PHC round the clock
 - xv. Rescheduling of timing of classes and examination in schools and colleges during summer as per the directions given by SRC/School & Mass Education Department
 - xvi. DSWO/CDPO/Dist. Child Protection Officer are to be instructed to facilitate availability of drinking water and health needs in all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in the district
 - xvii. District Labour Officer (DLO), PD, DRDA, the Executive Engineer, Rural Works, the E.E. R&B to ensure rescheduling of the timing of working hours and make necessary arrangements for supply of drinking water, ORS packets and provision of rest shed at worksites as per directions of SRC/ Labour and ESI department
 - xviii. Ensuring restriction of working hours in works under MGNREGA and other schemes
 - xix. Give instructions to the Regional Transport Officer (RTO) to ensure availability of water and ORS packets in public transport vehicles. Timing of public transport services and plying of buses to be rescheduled as per directions of SRC/ C&T (Transport) Department
 - xx. To issue instruction to the Electricity Distribution Company to ensure uninterrupted power supply during heat wave period. Uninterrupted power supply to be maintained for critical facilities such as hospitals, urban health centres and water supply facilities
 - xxi. If any information on casualty is received or report published in newspaper, it should be immediately enquired jointly by the medical and revenue officers

- xxvi. Prompt steps are to be taken for payment of ex-gratia to the bereaved family where, upon enquiry, the death is confirmed to be due to sunstroke
- xxvii. Instruct the departments like CDM & PHO / CDVO /Executive Engineer, CESU / General Manager, WATCO and other related departments to submit the Heat Wave management action plan in the month of February

2. Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer (CDM & PHO)

- i. Facilitate training programs for the CHC staffs, ANM, ASHA workers on treatment of patients affected with heat/sun stroke
- ii. IEC activities and Public Awareness in the districts relating to Heat Wave conditions/ advisories to be done from the month of February onwards
- iii. Check hospital readiness prior to the heat wave seasons start in the district from CHC level to DHH
- iv. Take necessary steps for albedo/white painting of roof tops of hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Public Health Centres (PHCs) and patients resting areas in coordination with the concerned engineering Departments
- v. Sufficient Storage of life savings medicines, ORS in dispensaries, PHCs, CHCs and District Head Quarter Hospitals to meet any crisis. ORS to be available with ASHA and AWWs
- vi. Arrangement of separate wards and beds and cool rooms for treatment of heat stroke patients in different hospitals
- vii. Ensure 24x7 ambulance services 108 for the treatment of heatwave & heat stroke patients with reaching at the patients with shortest time for that to find out alternative routes in an advance.
- viii. Continuous monitoring and preventive measures against diarrhoea and other health hazards during summer season
- ix. Daily reporting of cases and deaths to H&FW Department, SRC and Collector
- x. Copy of the post-mortem report of heat wave casualties to be shared with the Tahasildars to make the process of ex-gratia payment fast and smooth

3. Executive Officers -Municipalities/Urban Local Bodies (ULB)/ Development Authorities

- i. Preventive maintenance of tube wells/pipe water supply-arrangements for distribution of water through water tankers in the water scarce areas
- ii. Awareness generation on Heat Wave Do's and Don'ts with Special attention to slums areas
- iii. Opening of "***Paniya Jal Seva Kendra***" (Water Kiosk) at market places, bus stands, slums, vending zones and other congregation points-Ensuring sanitation and hygiene of water distribution points
- iv. Identification of suitable resting places for street vendors during summer
- v. Increasing access to public parks, public libraries for providing cool resting places for the public
- vi. Regular sprinkling of water on roads
- vii. Promote cool roof initiatives (albedo painting of roofs)
- viii. Encourage use of K-glass, doubly gazed glass in buildings and vehicles.
- ix. Setup the electronic display boards in the prominent places to broadcast the temperate and heat wave related information.
- x. Engage the leading CSO/ NGO in creation of the public awareness & street play on heat wave warning the urban areas
- xi. Suspend non-essential supply of water (other than cooling and drinking) in the city by taking permission of the collector & DM of the district

4. District Labour and Employment Officer (DLO)

Monitoring and enforcement of rescheduling of working hours as per the instructions of SRC/ L&ESI Department

- iii. Monitoring provision of sufficient drinking water, ORS packets and first-aid, rest sheds at worksites
- iv. Instruct the Project Directors of all National Child Labours Projects (NCLPs) to reschedule the school timing for special schools running under NCLP in accordance with the timings prescribed by SRC/ School and Mass Education Department
- v. To ensure creation of awareness among the labourers and workers on risks, signs and symptoms of heat stress during

probable heat wave like situations, preventive and precautionary measures including that through constructions agencies/contractors

- vi. Ensure the supervision of construction sites, quarries, factories and other vulnerable worksites, particularly during high temperature periods, to enforce labour laws related to heat safety

5. District Education Officer (DEO)

- i. Monitoring and enforcement of school timings and other restrictions.
- ii. Promoting IEC activities on Heat Wave prevention and management in schools
- iii. Ensuring training of the teachers and conduct of mock drills among students on health risks and management during heat waves through workshops, orientation programmes, special classes, etc.
- iv. Ensuring provision of safe drinking water, ice packs, ORS, etc. in schools and examination centres
- v. Encourage concerned authorities/schools for Albedo paintings on roofs of schools
- vi. Encourage students to bring their own water bottle while coming to school

6. Executive Engineer-Electrical

- i. Identify overload energy points/transformers and take precautionary measures for uninterrupted power supply
- ii. Ensuring uninterrupted power supply for critical facilities such as hospitals, urban health centres and drinking water supply facilities
- iii. Keep energy gangs, equipment, spares ready at strategic locations for earliest restoration of power supply in case of outages
- iv. Setting up timing for power shedding, if absolutely required, and ensuring announcement of power shedding sufficiently in advance
- v. Record and monitor the peak load of primary substations/feeders regularly, so as to avoid breakdown due to failure of power transformers/ overloading and

consequent snapping of conductors in co-ordination with competent authorities

- vi. Instruct all Junior Engineers (JEs)/Sub-Division Officers (SDOs) to monitor and record peak load status of the Distribution Transformers (DTs) (250KVA & both), so as to avoid burning of DTs due to over loading and consequent power outages there to
- vii. keeping the stock of transformers in different strategic places to meet the urgent need

7. Regional Transport Officer (RTO)

- i. Taking initiatives on creating awareness among drivers and helpers of vehicles on Heat Wave
- ii. Encourage the Bus/Truck owner's association of the district and the local NGOs to involve themselves in public awareness campaign on Heat Wave
- iii. Ensuring functioning of Control room at RTO office round the clock during Heat Wave period
- iv. Issue instructions for restriction of Bus plying times during peak hours and rescheduling of timing of the public transport as decided by SRC/ C&T (Transport) department
- v. Enforce and monitor provision of safe drinking water, ice packs, ORS packets in buses and cool resting places at bus stops
- vi. Facilitate setting up of "***Paniya Jala Seva Kendra***" (water kiosk) at bus stops and bus stands
- vii. Conducting regular meetings with stakeholders for sorting out issues pertaining to Heat Wave conditions
- viii. Ensuring all the buses plying in his/her jurisdiction must have affixed with the awareness material pertaining to heat wave

8. Executive Engineers-Water Resources

- i. Prepare an action plan for storage of water in the reservoirs to meet the water requirement of drinking water supply facilities and irrigation
- ii. Monitoring release of water in canals for public use, to increase the underground water level and to reduce the atmospheric temperature during summer

9. District Mining Officer (DMO)

- i. Issuing directives for heat wave prevention and management in industries and mines
- ii. Give instructions for and facilitate water sprinkling in mines and other areas to settle down the suspended particulate matter (SPM)

10. District Tourism Officer (DTO)

- i. Issue instructions and monitor registration of tourists visiting the district
- ii. Disseminate safety tips (Do's and Don'ts) on Heat Wave at tourist points during summer
- iii. Ensure availability of water and rest sheds at tourist places
- iv. Rescheduling of visiting hours at tourist places to avoid heat stress to the visitors

11. District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO)

- i. Use the Village Health Nutrition Day (VHND) for creating awareness and educate young girls and mothers regarding the dangers of Heat Wave, its related health impact and precautionary measures to be taken
- ii. Ensure display of IEC materials at Anganwadi Centres
- iii. Encourage Anganwadi workers to create awareness on Heat Wave with special focus on infants, children below five years, pregnant women, lactating mothers and geriatric population to protect them from dehydration.
- iv. Ensure provision of drinking water and first aid at all the Anganwadi Centres, old age homes and Child Care Institutions (CCIs)
- v. Sufficient ORS to be kept in Anganwadi Centres and with AWWs

12. Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)

- i. Identify water scarce locations in forest and prepare a plan of action for ensuring availability of water for animals and human habitation facing water scarcity inside reserved/protected forest

- ii. Keeping continuous watch in the forest areas to avoid forest fire.
- iii. Issue instruction and ensure arrangements for protection of the zoo animals from heat wave
- iv. Give instructions for conducting village meetings through NGOs prior to the hot weather seasons for making the villages aware for not setting forest fire
- v. Ensure proper afforestation (greenery) in public places
- vi. Formation a Fire Surveillance team to watch & ward in the forest fire.
- vii. Identification and basic orientation training to the local volunteers on controlling forest fire.

13. Project Administrator, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (PA, ITDA)

- i. Generate awareness through IEC activities on Heat Wave prevention and management in tribal schools
- ii. Ensure availability of safe drinking water, ORS packets, Ice packs and other required first aid materials in tribal schools
- iii. Monitor and enforce school and examination timing as directed by SRC/SC&ST Department
- iv. Encourage concerned authorities/schools for albedo paintings on roofs of schools and hostel buildings

14. Chief District Veterinary Officer (CDVO)

- i. Issue advisory on animal care during heat wave by making provisions for drinking water for animals and birds with timely replacement at sheds
- ii. Generate awareness among animal owners for feeding the animals in early morning or during evening hours to avoid heat stress
- iii. Issue advisory for farmers for not leaving their animals outside the shed during peak hours of heat

- iv. Encourage the owners of livestock and poultry farms to plant bushy trees near the sheds
- v. Advisory to be issued for mixing electrolytes in drinking water of animals and birds to avoid dehydration
- vi. Issue instructions to the concerned authorities not to vaccinate or deworm the animals and birds during heat hours of the day to avoid any extra stress
- vii. Issue advisory to the farmers for restraining the animals from hard work in open areas during heat hour of the day
- viii. Mobile Veterinary Units must be kept in readiness to attend the emergency cases

4.3 Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for District level Officials for management of Drought

1. Collector

- i. Submission of weather and crop situation report to the O/o SRC as per the provisions laid down under the paragraphs 24 and 25 of ORC
- ii. Convene meeting to review measures in line with the Crisis Management Plan
- iii. Direct all the district level line departments to participate in drought management, prepare contingency plans and mobilize their staffs and resources
- iv. Prepare District Agriculture Contingency Plans
- v. Implement all the decisions of Government related to drought management on the ground through line departments
- vi. Monitor all the indicators of drought on the ground such as collection of daily rainfall data, water storage, water availability, seeds supply and progress of sowing operations
- vii. Monitor local information related to demand of relief employment, prices of food grains and availability of fodders
- viii. Ensure timely collection of field information and ground truth of sensor-based data and submission of periodical reports on all the important indicators to the Government
- ix. Assess the situation related to scarcity of drinking water and fodder and issue appropriate instructions regarding reservations and supply of drinking water, procurement and sale of fodders and setting up of fodder depots and cattle camps
- x. Supervise reservoir management with the help and support of Water Resources Department and decide the volume and timing of release of water in the canals
- xi. Review the progress of drought relief measures in the district from time to time
- xii. Make arrangements for efficient and timely distribution of food grains after declaration of drought
- xiii. Prepare relief employment plan in consultation with agencies

2. Chief District Medical & Public Health Officer (CDM&PHO)

- i. Organize Health Camps in drought affected areas to screen people for common ailments
- ii. Arrange clinical management of cases due to waterborne and vector-borne diseases
- iii. Deploy Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) for managing any outbreak of water borne or vector-borne diseases and surveillance through State Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
- iv. Ensure laboratory facilities for diagnosis of water borne and vector borne diseases through public health laboratories, district headquarters hospitals, laboratories and medical colleges
- v. Promote awareness generation on risk of water borne and vector-borne diseases in the community
- vi. Tracking regularly the children health through ANM/ASHA workers at the villages

3. Chief District Veterinary Officer (CDVO)

- i. Ensure availability of fodder, feed, and water for cattle
- ii. Ensure quality of feed and fodder supplied through the fodder depots and cattle camps
- iii. Undertake awareness campaign for farmers in drought-affected areas on cattle health relating to fodder, feed, vitamin, minerals and other sanitation issues
- iv. Ensure provision of minerals, vitamins, medicines and vaccines to the livestock owners
- v. Carry out necessary inspection and check in drought-affected areas to ensure that cattle are maintained in good health
- vi. Depute Livestock Inspector (LI) for checking the health of cattle at least once in a week and undertake all precautionary measures to avoid outbreak of any disease

4. Chief District Agriculture Officer (CDAO)

- i. Ensure preparation/ updating District Level Crop Contingency Plan in consultation with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

Table 1. Spectrum of Heat Related Illness

Heat Related Illness	Clinical Presentation	Treatment
Heat edema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milds welling of feet, ankle and hands • Appears in few day s 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 stocking • Diureticsare 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 ofsyncope • 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 heat stress area • Volume replacement • If there is no response to treatment in 30 minutes, the aggressively cool the patient to core temperature of39°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 (notalways), 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

4.4 Awareness and IEC activities

ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ପ୍ରତି ସାବଧାନ !



- ୧ ଚାନ୍ଦା ଖରାରେ ପତାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ୨ ଖରାରେ କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ୩ ଜରୁରୀ କାମରେ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ହେଲେ ଜଳା ଚଷମା, ଚପଲ, ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଓପା ରାମୁଛା ଏବଂ ଛତା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୪ ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବା ସମୟରେ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୫ ହାଲୁକା ଏବଂ ଢିଲା ପୋଷାକ ପରିଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୬ ମାତକ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସେବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ୭ ଜଳ ଶୁଖିଲା ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍ ଡ୍ରବଣ, ପଣା, ଚୋରାଣି, ଘୋଳଦହି ଓ ଆଖୁରସ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ । କାକୁଡ଼ି, ଚରକ୍ତୁ ଆଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୮ ଅଂଶୁଘାତରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଯଥାଶୀଘ୍ର ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା ନେଇ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କରାନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୯ ରୁହପାଳିତ ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଇରେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଚୁର ପରିମାଣରେ ପାଣି ପିଇବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
- ୧୦ ଭାରତୀୟ ପାଣିପାଗ ବିଭାଗ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ସମକ୍ଷୀୟ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିବା ସତର୍କ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରତି ସର୍ବଦା ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।



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 ଯେତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ସତର୍କତା ଦିଅନ୍ତୁଛି ।
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 ହାତରେ ଥିବ ଛତା
 ପାଦରେ ଥିବ ଚପଲ ଯଦି
 ଖରାକୁ ନାହିଁ ଚିନ୍ତା

- ଦିନ ୧୧ ଘଣ୍ଟା ଖରା ଘିରରେ ଖରା ଚାପି ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଥାଏ । ଏହି ଚାନ୍ଦା ଖରାରେ ପତାକୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ଅଧିକ ପାଣି, ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍., ପଣା, ଚୋରାଣି, ଘୋଳଦହି, ଆଖୁରସ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ଓ କାକୁଡ଼ି, ଚରକ୍ତୁ ଆଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ।
- ଖରାରେ କଠିନ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
- ହାଲିଆ ହାଲିକେ ଛାତ ଯାଗାରେ ବିଶ୍ରାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ।
- ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଦେହରେ ଓପା ରାମୁଛା ପନ୍ଦାନ୍ତୁ ।
- ନିଶାଖର ଚାନ୍ଦା ଖରାକୁ ବାହାରିଲେ କାତକ ପ୍ରତି ବିପଦ ଥାଏ ।
- ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ରୋଗୀ ବେଶରେ ବରଦ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ସରକାରୀ ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନାରେ ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପାଇଁ ସୁବିଧା କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ବିଭାଗ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
 ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ : ରାଜ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ପରିବାର ଦଳ୍ୟାଣ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

ଅଂଶୁଘାତ !

ସାବଧାନତା ହିଁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା



ବାହାରକୁ ଯିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ଓ ପ୍ରଚୁର ପାଣି ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ।
 ଓପା ରାମୁଛା ଓ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ ସାଥରେ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।

ପଖାଳ, ଚରକ୍ତୁ, ଓ କାକୁଡ଼ି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଖାଆନ୍ତୁ ।

ଚୋରାଣି, କାଞ୍ଜିପାଣି, ବେଲପଣା, ସରବତ, ଘୋଳ ଦହି ଏବଂ ଓ.ଆର୍.ଏସ୍ ଘୋଳ ପିଅନ୍ତୁ ।

ଛତା, କୋଡା, ଚୋପି, ପରକ୍ତି, କଳା ଚଷମା, ସୂତା ଲୁଗା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।

ମାତକ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସେବନ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଅନୁଭବ ନେଲେ ଡାକ୍ତରଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।

- ଚୋରାଣି ସାବଧାନତା ୧୩/୧୮ ଦର୍ଶକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉପଦେଶ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି ।
- ଚୋରାଣି ଉପରେ ସୁରକ୍ଷାକର୍ମ ଉପରେ ଉତ୍ତମ ଉତ୍ପାଦକୁ ଖରାକୁ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ଯାହା ଚୋରାଣିର ଉପାଦାନରେ ତିଆରି ହୋଇଛି ।
- ଉପରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଉପଦେଶ ଏବଂ ଉପଦେଶକୁ ନିଜ ଜୀବନରେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉପଦେଶ ନିଅନ୍ତୁ ।

ଉପା ସମୟରେ କଳସାଧାରଣ ସତର୍କତା ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ।

ଶୁଣି କଥା ଶୁଣି ଯିବାର କହିବି
 ଯେତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ସତର୍କତା ଦିଅନ୍ତୁଛି ।

ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଖରା ଦିନିଆ ଜଳ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ

- ଜଳବିଭାଜନ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ୩ ହଜାର ପି.ଭି.ସି ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ବସାଯାଇ ୨୨୫ଟି ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କରରେ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ କରାଯିବ ।
- ୭୫୭ ଜଣ ଜଳସାଥୁଙ୍କ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ପାନୀୟଜଳ ସଂପର୍କିତ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।
- ବୈଦିକ ପ୍ରାୟ ବେତ୍ତ ଲକ୍ଷ ଘରକୁ ୯୭ ଲକ୍ଷ ମିଲିୟନ ଲିଟର ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ କରାଯିବ ।
- ୨୪ ଘଣ୍ଟିଆ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କକ୍ଷ ଖୋଲାଯିବ ।



ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଖରା ଦିନିଆ ଜଳ ସମସ୍ୟା ସମାଧାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ

- ସମସ୍ତ ଜଳକୂପ ମରାମତି କରାଯିବ ଓ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ ଭେଦ ଯାଂଚ କରାଯିବ । ଭ୍ରାମ୍ୟମାଣ ଚିମ୍ ନଳ ଯୋଗାଣ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧିପ୍ରଦ କରାଯିବ ।
- ଜଳବିଭାଜନ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ।
- ସମସ୍ତ ସ୍କୁଲ ଓ ଅଙ୍ଗନାବାଡ଼ି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣକୁ ସୁନିଶ୍ଚିତ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଜଳଛତୁ ଖୋଲାଯିବ ।
- ସକାଳ ୮ଟାରୁ ସଂଧ୍ୟା ୮ ଘଟିକା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବୃକ୍ଷରରେ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କକ୍ଷ ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧିକ୍ୟମ ହେବ ।



ipr_odisha iprodisha

4.5 Heat Wave DOs and DON'Ts

DOs

Heat Wave conditions can result in physiological strain, which could even result in death.

- ◆ To minimize the impact during the Heat Wave and to prevent serious ailment or death because of heat stroke, you can take the following measures:
- ◆ Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.
- ◆ Drink sufficient water and as often as possible, even if not thirsty
- ◆ Wear lightweight, light-coloured, loose, and porous cotton clothes. Use protective goggles, umbrella/hat, shoes or chapels while going out in sun.
- ◆ Avoid strenuous activities when the outside temperature is high. Avoid working outside between 12 noon and 3 p.m.
- ◆ While travelling, carry water with you.
- ◆ Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrate the body.
- ◆ Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.
- ◆ If you work outside, use a hat or an umbrella and also use a damp cloth on your head, neck, face and limbs
- ◆ Do not leave children or pets in parked vehicles
- ◆ If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately.
- ◆ Use ORS, homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc. which helps to re-hydrate the body.
- ◆ Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink.
- ◆ Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.
- ◆ Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.

Tips for Treatment of a Person Affected by a Sunstroke:

- ◆ Lay the person in a cool place, under a shade. Wipe her/him with a wet cloth/wash the body frequently. Pour normal temperature water on the head. The main thing is to bring down the body temperature.
- ◆ Give the person ORS to drink or lemon sarbat/torani or whatever is useful to rehydrate the body.
- ◆ Take the person immediately to the nearest health center. The patient needs immediate hospitalization, as heat strokes could be fatal.

Acclimatization

People at risk are those who have come from a cooler climate to a hot climate. You may have such a person(s) visiting your family during the Heat Wave season. They should not move about in open field for a period of one week till the body is acclimatized to heat and should drink plenty of water. Acclimatization is achieved by gradual exposure to the hot environment during a Heat Wave.

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 lightweight, light-colored, loose, cotton clothes.
- ◆ Cover your head: Use a cloth, hat or umbrella and use protective goggles.
- ◆ Avoid caffeine, alcohol or sugared soda because they can dehydrate your

Employers and Workers

- ◆ Provide cool drinking water at the 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.

DON'Ts

- ◆ 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 dehydrate 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 cold drinks with ice as they can cause stomach cramping.

Important Contact Numbers

District Level Key Officers								
Sl No	Name of the Officer	Designation	Land Phone (Office)		Mobile No.	Fax		E- mail IDs
			Code	No.		Code	No.	
1	Sj. K Sudarshan Chakrabathy, IAS	Collector & District Magistrate	06755	220001	8249731224	6755	221567	dm-khordha@nic.in
2	Sj Diganta Routray, OAS (S)	PD, DRDA	06755	221800	9437087890	6755	222245	ori-dkhurda@nic.in
3	Sj Manoj Kumar Padhy, OAS (S)	ADM,Khordha	06755	221755	9437216322			admkhordha@gmail.com
4	Sj Prafulla Kumar Swain,OAS (S)	ADM,Bhubaneswar	0674	2393440	9937975446			admbhubaneswar@gmail.com
5	SJ Saphalya Mandita Pradhan, OAS (s)	ADM, Revenue			9437461947			-
6	Dr. Artabandhu Nayak	CDM & PHO, Khordha			9439994500			khordhacdmpho@gmail.com

7	Sj. Debabrata Sahoo, OAS I/c	Sub- Collector, Khordha	06755	220220				subcol.khur-od@nic.in
8	Sj. Debabrata Sahoo, OAS	Sub- Collector, Bhubaneswar	0674	2432301	9437300696			subcol.bbsr-od@nic.in
9	Smt. Urmi Prava Maharana, OAS	Dy. Collector, Emergency	06755	220002	9439381945	6755	221003	khordhaemergency@gmail.com
10	Sj Sidhartha Kataria	SP, Khordha	6755	220535	8800096827	6755	223427	spkda.orphol@nic.in
11	Sj. Bibhas Ranjan Panigrahi	Tahasildar- Khordha	6755	220248	7008832227			tahasildarkhordha@gmail.com , tah.khurda@nic.in
12	Sj. Dhobei Nayak	Tahasildar- Bolagarh, I/c	6755	232053	9437517825			tahasildarbolagarh@yahoo.in , tah.bolgarh-od@nic.in
13	Tully Amma Pradhan	Tahasildar- Begunia	6755	230200	6370 497 932			tdr.begunia@rediffmail.com , tah.begu-od@nic.in
14	Sj Kunja Bihari Badjena	Tahasildar- Banapur	6756	223133	9438034934			tdr_banpur@sify.com , tah.banpur-od@nic.in

15	Dillip Sir Tahasildar	Tahasildar- chilika	6756	255133	94380 12771			tdr_chilika@yahoo.com , tah.chilika-od@nic.in
16	Miss. Aiswariya Samantaray	Tahasildar- Tangi, I/c	6756	224311	9337394136			tdrtangi@gmail.com , tah.tangiku-od@nic.in
17	Sj Pradeep Kumar Sahu	Tahasildar- Bhubaneswar	674	243442	9438773866			tdrbbsr@gmail.com , tah.bbsr-od@nic.in
18	Rumana Jafri	Tahasildar- Jatni	674	2462223	8018114649			tahasildar.jatni@gmail.com
19	Sj Saroj Panda	Tahasildar- Baliana	674	2464360	9437214032			tah.balia-od@nic.in , tah.balia-od@nic.in
20	Sj. Mrutyunjaya Tripathy	Tahasildar- Balipatna	674	2462223	9437199674			tdrbalipatna@gmail.com , tah.balipatna-od@nic.in
21	Khiraabdi Tanaya Sahoo	BDO- Khordha	6755	220762	9348859479			ori-bkhurda@nic.in
22	Sj. Dhobei Nayak	BDO- Bolagarh	6755	232625	9437517825			ori-bolagarh@nic.in

23	Sj.Laxmidhar Sahoo	BDO- Begunia	6755	230125	8249209910			ori-begunia@nic.in
24	Smt. Bulbul Behera	BDO- Banpur	6756	246223	9437542142			ori-banpur@nic.in
25	Sj Jagadish Sarangi	BDO- Chilika	6756	225026	9124056066			ori-chilika@nic.in
26	Miss. Aiswariya Samantaray	BDO- Tangi	6756	224249	9337394136			ori-tangi@nic.in
27	Sj Sampad Kumar Dalei	BDO- Bhubaneswar	674	2432185	8763761756			ori-bhubaneswar@nic.in
28	Sj. Narayan Chandra Nayak	BDO- Baliana	674	2464135	9437328366			ori-baliana@nic.in
29	Sj Adikanta Behera	BDO- Balipatna	674	2462223	6370034791			ori-balipatna@nic.in
30	Sj. Saroj Kumar Rout	BDO-Jatni			7799000046			ori-jatni@nic.in

31	Sj. Gaurav Shivaji Isalwar, IAS	EO, Khordha Municipality I/c	6755	220674	9420451838			khurda_municipality@yahoo.co.in
32	Sri. Dilip Mohanty	EO, Jatni Municipality			9437829447			jatni@ulborissa.gov.in
33	Smt. Swapna Rani Padhi	EO, Balugaon NAC			9439063503			balugaon@ulborissa.gov.in
34	Sj. Abhinash Mohanty	EO, Banapur NAC			7008475947			banpur@ulborissa.gov.in

ଆଗାମୀ ଅଂଶୁଘାତର ପ୍ରତିକାର ଓ ଜଳକଷ୍ଟ ନିରାକରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆଲୋଚ୍ୟ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ ୨୦୨୩

ତା ୨୮.୦୨.୨୦୨୩ ରିଖ ଘ ୧୦.୦୦ଟୀକା

ବିଗତ ବର୍ଷରେ ରୌଦ୍ରତାପ ଜନିତ କ୍ଷୟକ୍ଷତି କୁ ଯେପରି ସାମୁହିକ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ବଳରେ ଦୂରୀଭୂତ କରାଯାଇ ପାରିଥିଲା, ସେ ପ୍ରକାର ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଜାରି ରଖିଲେ ଏ ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ଜନିତ ମୁର୍ଚ୍ଛ୍ୟକୁ ଅନେକାଂଶରେ ଏଡାଇ ଦିଆଯାଇପାରିବ । ଏଣୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରତି ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ସଚେତନତା/ Safety

୧) ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚନା ଓ ଲୋକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ସତର୍କତା ମୂଳକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଅଂଶୁଘାତର ପ୍ରତିକାର ପାଇଁ ଜନ ସଚେତନତା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ନିମନ୍ତେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ପ୍ରଚାର ଓ ପ୍ରସାର କରିବେ ।

Identify the water scarcity pocket (Village, hamlet/ ward wise)

୨) ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସମସ୍ତ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଏବଂ ତହସିଲଦାର ସତର୍କତା ମୂଳକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ସମସ୍ତ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ସଙ୍କଟ ଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମ ଏବଂ ଖାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରି ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଜଳ ଓ ପରିମଳ ସେବା, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର କୁ ଜଣାଇବେ ।

Preventive maintenance of tube wells and pipe water supply

୩) ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଜଳ ଓ ପରିମଳ ସେବା, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ।

(୧) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ କ୍ଳକ କୁ ଏକ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ଭ୍ରାମ୍ୟମାଣ ଭ୍ୟାନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଜରୁରୀ ସମୟ ରେ ପିଇବା ପାଣି ଯୋଗାଇବା ର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିବେ ।

(୨) ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚମାସ ଶେଷ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ସମସ୍ତ ଅଚଳ ନଳକୂପ ମରାମତି ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟପାଞ୍ଚାୟତ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବେ ।

(୩) ସମସ୍ତ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଅଭାବଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମ ମାନଙ୍କର Action Plan ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିବେ ।

(୪) ଜଳକଷ୍ଟ ନିରାକରଣ ଦିଗରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଅନୁଦାନର ଆକଳନ କରି ଜିଲ୍ଲା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ କୁ ଜଣାଇବେ । ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, PHD No.III ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ ପାଇଁ ଅନୁରୂପ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ । ଏତଦବ୍ୟତୀତ General Manager WATCO, No.I/ No.II ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ ରେ ଅନୁରୂପ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ ।

Release of water through canal

୪) ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଜଳ ସେଚନ ବିଭାଗ ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ନିମାପଡ଼ା ପ୍ରାଚୀ ଏବଂ ପୁରୀ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଅଧୀନରେ ଥିବା ଜଳ ସେଚନ ବିଭାଗର କେନାଲ ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ମୁତାବକ ଜଳ ସେଚନ କରିବେ ।

“Paniya Jala Seva Kendra” (Drinking water Kiosks)

୫) ସହରାଂଚଳ ଯଥା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଛକ ତଥା ଜନଗହଳି ହାଟ, ବଜାର, ବସରହଣି ସ୍ଥାନ, ରେଳଷ୍ଟେସନ ମାନଙ୍କରେ, ପୌରପାଳିକା/ ବିଜ୍ଞାପିତ ଅଂଚଳ ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ “ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ସେବାକେନ୍ଦ୍ର” ଖୋଲିବେ । ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଗ୍ରାମପାଞ୍ଚାୟତ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଛକ ସ୍ଥାନ ରେ ଗ୍ରାମପାଞ୍ଚିରୁ “ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ସେବାକେନ୍ଦ୍ର” ଖୋଲିବେ ଏବଂ ଗତ ବର୍ଷ ଭଳି ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଜଳ ବିତରଣ କରିବେ । ଏଥି ନିମନ୍ତେ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଯତ୍ନବାନ ହେବେ । ବେସରକାରୀ ସ୍ୱେଚ୍ଛାସେବୀ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ/ ବଦାନ୍ୟ ସମାଜସେବୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୂପ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବେ ।

Construction and repair of shallow vats

୭) ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଗୋରୁଗାଈ ପାଣି ପିଇବା ପାଇଁ ନଳକୂଅ ପାଖରେ ଛୋଟ ଚହଲା କରିବେ । ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ ରେ ଯଦି ପୋଖରୀ, ଗାଡ଼ିଆ ଶୁଖି ଯାଇଥାଏ ତେବେ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ଭିତ୍ତିରେ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ଦ୍ୱାରା ନଦୀ ପାଖ ଓ ପୋଖରୀ ପାଖରେ କୂଅ ଏବଂ ଚହଲା କରିବେ । ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ପ୍ରାକ ସୂଚନା ହସ୍ତଗତ ହେଲେ ସତର୍କତା ମୂଳକ ସୂଚନା ବ୍ୟାପକ କରିବେ ଏବଂ ତାହାକୁ ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣ ଙ୍କ ଅବଗତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜଣାଇବେ । ଢିଲ୍ଲା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପଶୁ ଚିକିତ୍ସାଧିକାରୀ ଗୃହପାଳିତ ପଶୁମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଅଂଶୁଘାତର ପ୍ରତିକାର ପାଇଁ ନିଆ ଯାଇଥିବା ଆଗୁଆ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବେ ।

Drinking Water facility in Schools/ Colleges and Other Academic/ Technical Institution

୭) ଢିଲ୍ଲାରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର, ସ୍କୁଲ ଓ କଲେଜ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ପ୍ରଚୁର ପରିମାଣରେ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିବେ । ଢିଲ୍ଲାରେ ସମସ୍ତ ସ୍କୁଲ ଓ କଲେଜ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ସକାଳ ସମୟରେ ଖୋଲିବା ପାଇଁ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବା ସହିତ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଏବଂ ORS ମହଜୁଦ ରଖିବେ ।

Sensitization of Parents regarding Heat Wave

୮) ଅବିଭାବକ ମାନେ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍କୁଲ ଛାଡ଼ିବା ସମୟରେ ସାଥରେ ପାଣି ବୋତଲ ଦେଇ ପଠାଇବେ । ଢିଲ୍ଲା ଶିକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ସ୍କୁଲ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ସରକାରଙ୍କର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ସମୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବେ ।

Drinking Water facility in Anganwadi Centres

୯) ଢିଲ୍ଲାରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମାନଙ୍କରେ ସକାଳ ସମୟରେ ଖୋଲିବା ପାଇଁ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବା ସହିତ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଏବଂ ORS ମହଜୁଦ ରଖିବେ ।

Medical Preparedness/ ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ପାଇଁ Special cabin

୧୦) ଢିଲ୍ଲା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଚିକିତ୍ସାଧିକାରୀ ଏବଂ ତାଙ୍କ ଅଧୀନ ରେ ଥିବା ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ର ଚିକିତ୍ସକମାନେ ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାର ର ସତର୍କତା ମୂଳକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିମାଣର ଔଷଧ, ସାଲାଇନ, ORS ପ୍ୟାକେଟ, ବରଫ ଆଦି ମହଜୁଦ ରଖିବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଙ୍ଗନବାଡ଼ି କର୍ମୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ରେ ଲଗାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଶିଶୁ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ ଅଧିକାରୀ (CDPO) ଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ORS ପ୍ୟାକେଟ ବଣ୍ଟନ କରାଇବେ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ର ରେ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କକ୍ଷ (Control Room) ଖୋଲିବେ । ଢିଲ୍ଲା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଅଧିକାରୀ ଅଂଶୁଘାତକୁ ପ୍ରତିହତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଗୁଆ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ସମସ୍ତ P.H.C/ C.H.C ତଥା Capital Hospital/ Municipal Hospital ର ସମସ୍ତ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ ମାନଙ୍କର ଏକ ବୈଠକ ଏକ ସପ୍ତାହ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆହୁତ କରି ନିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ବିଷୟରେ ସମୀକ୍ଷା କରିବେ । ଅଂଶୁଘାତର ପ୍ରତିକାର ପାଇଁ ଢିଲ୍ଲା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଚିକିତ୍ସାଳୟ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ (CHC/ PHC) ଏକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ପ୍ରକୋଷ୍ଠ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ରଖିବେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକୋଷ୍ଠ ରେ Air Cooler ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିବେ ।

Public Vehicle Transport

୧୧) ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହ ସମୟରେ ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ପରିବହନ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଯାନବାହାନ ର ସମୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ସ୍ଥଳେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବେ ଏବଂ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଓ ORS ମହଜୁଦ ରଖିବେ ।

Timing for Engagement of labourers at work place

୧୨) ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଖରାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରତ ଶ୍ରମିକ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଚଳିତ ଏପ୍ରିଲ ମାସଠାରୁ ଜୁନ ମାସ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟହ ପୂର୍ବାହ୍ନ ଘ ୧୧.୩୦ ମିନିଟରୁ ଅପରାହ୍ନ ଘ ୩.୩୦ ମିନିଟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ରେ ନ ଲଗାଇବାକୁ ଶ୍ରମ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ବିହିତ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବେ ।

ଶ୍ରମିକ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ରୋଦ୍ରତାପରୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିୟୁକ୍ତିବାଚନାମାନେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ସତର୍କତା ମୂଳକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବେ ଯଥା (କ) ପାନୀୟଜଳ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା (ଖ) ଛାୟା ପ୍ରଦାନ (ଗ) ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସେବା ପାଇଁ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ଚିକିତ୍ସା (ଘ) ପ୍ରତେକ ଶ୍ରମିକ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ORS ପ୍ୟାକେଟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି । ଶ୍ରମ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏଥିପାଇଁ ବିହିତ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବେ ।

Electricity Department

୧୩) ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, TPCODL, Division କମ ଭୋଲଟେଜ ଓ ଅନିୟମିତ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ସରବରାହ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଯେପରି ସହରାଂଚଳ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ପାନୀୟଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ ରେ ବାଧା ନ ଉପୁଜେ, ସେ ଦିଗରେ ଯତ୍ନବାନ ହେବେ ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମାନଙ୍କରେ ନିରବଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ପରବ୍ରାହ ଜାରି ରଖିବେ ।

Cool Roof Technology

୧୪) ସମସ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ Cool Roof Technology (i.e. White Painting of roofs) ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ତାପମାତ୍ରା କୁ ଦୂରୀଭୂତ କରାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କୁ ସଚେତନ କରାଇବେ ।

ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କକ୍ଷ / Control Room

୧୫) ପ୍ରତି ତହସିଲ/ ବ୍ଲକ ଅଫିସ/ ଉପ-ଡିଲ୍ଲୀପାଳଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ଏବଂ ଡିଲ୍ଲୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଏ ବିଷୟ ରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବିବରଣୀ ପୁସ୍ତକ ରଖାଯିବ । ଏହା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଡିଲ୍ଲୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ ତଥା ଉପ-ଡିଲ୍ଲୀପାଳମାନଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଏକ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କକ୍ଷ (Control Room) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣକକ୍ଷର ଟେଲିଫୋନ ନମ୍ବର ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଙ୍କର ଅବଗତି ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବେ । ଉପ-ଡିଲ୍ଲୀପାଳମାନେ ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ଜନିତ ମୁର୍ତ୍ତ୍ୟୁର ଏକ ଦୈନିକ ବିବରଣୀ ଡିଲ୍ଲୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବେ ।

Sensitized People Through Panchayat Raj Institution

୧୬) ଗ୍ରାମାଞ୍ଚଳରେ ନିର୍ବାଚିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ପ୍ରତିନିଧିମାନେ ନିଜ ନିଜ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମ ପ୍ରବାହରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବାପାଇଁ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କୁ ସଚେତନ କରାଇବେ ।

Human Causality due to Sunstroke

୧୭) ଯଦି କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ଜନିତ ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣାରେ ମୁକ୍ତ୍ୟବରଣ କରେ ତା ହେଲେ ରିଲିଫ କୋଡ୍ ୨୫୪-୨୫୭ ଧାରା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ତାର ପରିବାର ସରକାରଙ୍କ ତରଫରୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ପାଇବେ । ରାଜସ୍ୱ ବିଭାଗ ପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୨୫୦୨୨/ତା. ୫.୫.୧୯୯୯ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଯଦି କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ଭର୍ତ୍ତିହୋଇ ମୁକ୍ତ୍ୟବରଣ କରିଥିବା ବିଷୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଡିଲ୍ଲୀପାଳଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇ ଥିବେ ସେହି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ପାଇପାରିବେ । ଏହାଛଡା କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ମୁକ୍ତ୍ୟବରଣ କରିଥାନ୍ତି, ସେହି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମୁକ୍ତ୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ଯୁକ୍ତ ତଦନ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ ଯଥା ତହସିଲଦାର/ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ତହସିଲଦାର/ P.H.C/ C.H.C ର ଚିକିତ୍ସାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ତଦନ୍ତ କରାଯାଇ ଡିଲ୍ଲୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ଜଣାଇବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଡିଲ୍ଲୀ ନିମିତ୍ତ ୨୦୨୨ ମସିହା ପାଇଁ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ ଓ ବ୍ଲକ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଯୁକ୍ତ ତଦନ୍ତ ନ୍ୟସ୍ତ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହା ପାଇଁ ବଳବତ୍ତର ରହିବ ।

ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ରିଲିଫ କମିଶନର ଲକ୍ଷ ପତ୍ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୮୯୫ ତା. ୨୭.୦୪.୨୦୦୫ ରିଖ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଖବର ପାଇବାର ୩୨ ଘଣ୍ଟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ନ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ (ତହସିଲଦାର/ P.H.C/ C.H.C ର ଚିକିତ୍ସାଧିକାରୀ) ଯୁକ୍ତ ତଦନ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ ଡିଲ୍ଲୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ପ୍ରେରଣ କରିବେ । ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ଜନିତ ମୁକ୍ତ୍ୟ ଖବର ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ତଥା ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ସୂତ୍ରରୁ ମିଳିବ ମାତ୍ରେ ଏହାର ସତ୍ୟାସତ୍ୟ ତତକ୍ଷଣାତ ତଦନ୍ତ କରିବେ । ଯେଉଁ ସମୟରେ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅଂଶୁଘାତ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ହୋଇ

କୌଣସି ଚିକିତ୍ସାଳୟରେ ଯୁକ୍ତବୟସ କରେ ତେବେ ଯୁକ୍ତବୟସ କାରଣ ଚିକିତ୍ସା କରିଥିବା ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ବିବରଣୀ ଅନୁସାରେ ହେବ ।

Updating of District Disaster Management Plan- ୨୦୨୩

୧୮) ଜିଲ୍ଲା ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ଯୋଜନା -୨୩ ର ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସମସ୍ତ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ପୌରାଞ୍ଚଳ ମାନଙ୍କର ନିର୍ବାହୀ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଯୋଗାଣ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପ୍ରାଣୀ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଅଧିକାରୀ, କୃଷି ଉପ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଅଧିକାରୀ ତଥା ସମସ୍ତ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିଅରିଂ ବିଭାଗ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ତଥ୍ୟ ଜିଲ୍ଲା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ କୁ (Hard Copy & Soft Copy) ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇ ଥିବା Format ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ତା ୨୦.୦୩. ୨୦୨୩ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଜରୁରୀ କାଳୀନ ଉପବିଭାଗରେ ଦାଖଲ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ ।

୧୯) ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଆଲୋଚ୍ୟ ବିଷୟ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଅନୁମତି କ୍ରମେ ।

Working Time/ Bus plying hour/ School/ Anganabadi

୧୩) ଆବଶ୍ୟକକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଉପ-ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳମାନଙ୍କ/ Deputy Commissioner of Police, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷାଳୟ ମାନଙ୍କରେ Air Conditioning/ Air Cooling ର ସୁବିଧା ନାହିଁ ସେଠାରେ ମାଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ ଚଳଚ୍ଚିତ୍ର ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ବନ୍ଦରଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଯତ୍ନବାନ ହେବେ ।

Office of the Collector & District Magistrate, Khordha
(Emergency Section)

Order No. 3299 / Emer. Dt. 14.03.2023

In pursuance of Letter No-914/ R&DM (DM) Date: 24.02.2023 of SRC & ACS to Government, Disaster Management, in view of prevailing Heat wave situation & in order to avoid the water scarcity problem in the district, the following arrangements are hereby made among the district level officers noted against each as Supervising Officers to keep a close watch on preparedness and response actions taken thereof. They shall visit the blocks allotted to them, monitor the situation and ensure necessary arrangements in medical institutions, schools, colleges, AWCs etc., and pay attention to "no human casualty occurs due to heat wave" in the district.

SL. No.	Designation	Block Allotted for Supervision
1.	ADM, Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar
2.	CDO-cum-EO, Zilla parishad, Khordha	Chilika, Tengi
3.	ADM, Khordha	Begunia
4.	ADM, Khordha (Rev)	Jatni
5.	Sub-Collector, Bhubaneswar	Baliania, Balipatna
6.	Sub-Collector, Khordha	Bolagarh, Banapur
7.	Deputy Collector, Emergency	Khordha

The order shall come into force with immediate effect.


Collector & District Magistrate
Khordha



(Letter No.3531 Emer. Dt. 16.03.2023) Heat Wave Control Room Monitoring Format

SL No	Name of the Blocks / ULBs	Heat Wave Control Room Phone Number	To be Updated Regularly				
			Name of the Officer In-charge of Control Room	Officer In-Charge's Mob Number	Control Room Duty Chart Displaced at Control room (Yes / No)	Number of Complains Received from 1st March to till Date (Cumulative)	Number of Complains addressed from 1st March to till Date (Cumulative)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Balianta	06742464135	Aparajita Swain	9438181169	Yes	72	71
2	Balipatana	9114231873	Madan Mohan Behera	9114231873	Yes	73	73
3	Banpur	06756253130	Mamata Manjari Chinnara	8917227631	Yes	18	18
4	Begunia	9861385571	Nihar Ranjan Mohanty	9861385571	Yes	0	0
5	Bhubaneswar	9938798030	Samanwaya Tripathy	9938798030	Yes	86	86
6	Bolagarh	06755232624	Ratikanta Mishra	9337561434	Yes	0	0
7	Chilika	06756250442	Biswa Ranjan Behera	7978603691	Yes	0	0
8	Jatni	8249312535	Atasi Barik	8249312535	Yes	112	112
9	Khordha	0675296185	Er. Bhagirathi Das	9861091801	Yes	0	0
10	Tangi	06756291154	Prasant Kumar Ranasingh	7008606966	Yes	178	178
11	Khordha Municipality	06755220674	Jayanti Narayani Singh	6371641411	Yes	0	0
12	JATANI Municipality	06742490855	Chandra Sekhar Parida	9556765879	Yes	0	0

**(Letter No.3531 Emer. Dt. 16.03.2023) Heat Wave Control Room
Monitoring Format**

SL No	Name of the Blocks / ULBs	Heat Wave Control Room Phone Number	To be Updated Regularly				
			Name of the Officer In-charge of Control Room	Officer In-Charge's Mob Number	Control Room Duty Chart Displaced at Control room (Yes / No)	Number of Complains Received from 1st March to till Date (Cumulative)	Number of Complains addressed from 1st March to till Date (Cumulative)
13	Balugaon NAC	18003457494	Krishna Mohan Balabantaray	9338411565	Yes	0	0
14	Banapur NAC	9668228699	Yudhister Behera	9439015995	Yes	0	0
District Grand Total						539	538

**(Letter No.3531 Emer. Dt. 16.03.2023) Drinking Water Supply/Water Crisis Monitoring Format-Date
10th April 2023**

S L N o	Name of the Blocks / ULBs	Total Number of Tubewells	Cumulati ve Number of Repairab le Non Function al Tubewel ls	Cumulati ve Number of Tubewel ls Repaired (Out of Column No 4)	Total Numb er of PWS	Cumulati ve Number of Repairab le Non Function al PWS	Cumulati ve Number of PWS Repaired (Out of Column No 7)	Numbe r of Water Scarcit y Villages / WARDS Identifi ed	Num ber of Village s / WARD s where regula r water supply / Tube wells Provid ed (Out of Colum n No 9)	No of Village s / WARD s where Water Tanker Provid ed	Contact Person for Supply of Water Tanker	Mobile Number of Water Tanker Supplier	Number of Paniya Jala Seva Kendras Opened (JALA CHHATR A)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Balianta	1544	72	71	49	23	21	0	0	0				
2	Balipatana	2116	84	84	45	4	4	0	0	0				
3	Banpur	1634	99	99	58	0	0	1	1	0			0	NUAGAON VILLAGE OF NILADRIPRA SAD GP HAS 8NOS OF HHs AND 1NO OF TUBE WELL IS IEXISTING THERE. THE TUBE WELL

**(Letter No.3531 Emer. Dt. 16.03.2023) Drinking Water Supply/Water Crisis Monitoring Format-Date
10th April 2023**

S L N o	Name of the Blocks / ULBs	Total Number of Tubewells	Cumulative Number of Repairable Non Functional Tubewells	Cumulative Number of Tubewells Repaired (Out of Column No 4)	Total Number of PWS	Cumulative Number of Repairable Non Functional PWS	Cumulative Number of PWS Repaired (Out of Column No 7)	Number of Water Scarcity Villages / WARDS Identified	Number of Villages / WARDS where regular water supply / Tubewells Provided (Out of Column No 9)	No of Villages / WARDS where Water Tanker Provided	Contact Person for Supply of Water Tanker	Mobile Number of Water Tanker Supplier	Number of Paniya Jala Seva Kendras Opened (JALA CHHATRA)	Remarks
														HAS LESS YEILD.
4	Begunia	1876	125	125	63	8	8	0	0	0			0	
5	Bhubaneswar	1479	86	86	50	10	10	3	3	0				
6	Bolagarh	1890	106	106	58	5	5	8	0	0			0	
7	Chilika	1515	99	99	40	33	33	5	0	0			0	
8	Jatni	1415	112	112	47	12	11	5	0	0				
9	Khordha	1892	172	172	68	12	12	7	7	0				

**(Letter No.3531 Emer. Dt. 16.03.2023) Drinking Water Supply/Water Crisis Monitoring Format-Date
10th April 2023**

S L N o	Name of the Blocks / ULBs	Total Number of Tubewells	Cumulative Number of Repairable Non Functional Tubewells	Cumulative Number of Tubewells Repaired (Out of Column No 4)	Total Number of PWS	Cumulative Number of Repairable Non Functional PWS	Cumulative Number of PWS Repaired (Out of Column No 7)	Number of Water Scarcity Villages / WARDS Identified	Number of Villages / WARDS where regular water supply / Tubewells Provided (Out of Column No 9)	No of Villages / WARDS where Water Tanker Provided	Contact Person for Supply of Water Tanker	Mobile Number of Water Tanker Supplier	Number of Paniya Jala Seva Kendras Opened (JALA CHHATRA)	Remarks
10	Tangi	1508	190	190	52	16	16	17	0	1	Pramod kumar Baliarsingh	9668773863		water tanker engaged in Dia Gp
All Blocks		16869	1145	1144	530	123	120	46	11	1			0	
11	Khordha Municipality	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	Jaya Krushna Dash	9861151074	2	
12	JATANI Municipality	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	Surya Mohan Das	9337871272	0	

**(Letter No.3531 Emer. Dt. 16.03.2023) Drinking Water Supply/Water Crisis Monitoring Format-Date
10th April 2023**

S L N o	Name of the Blocks / ULBs	Total Number of Tubewells	Cumulative Number of Repairable Non Functional Tubewells	Cumulative Number of Tubewells Repaired (Out of Column No 4)	Total Number of PWS	Cumulative Number of Repairable Non Functional PWS	Cumulative Number of PWS Repaired (Out of Column No 7)	Number of Water Scarcity Villages / WARDS Identified	Number of Villages / WARDS where regular water supply / Tubewells Provided (Out of Column No 9)	No of Villages / WARDS where Water Tanker Provided	Contact Person for Supply of Water Tanker	Mobile Number of Water Tanker Supplier	Number of Paniya Jala Seva Kendras Opened (JALA CHHATRA)	Remarks
13	Balugaon NAC	151	17	0	7	2	0	0	11	0	Krishna Mohan Balabantaray	9338411565	4	Water Tanker is provided as and when required in any Ward
14	Banapur NAC	159	0	0	9	0	0	0	15	0	Surender Jena	8458098722	6	
All ULBs		901	17	0	16	2	0	0	71	0			12	
District Grand Total		17770	1162	1144	546	125	120	46	82	1			12	

Name of the District			Khordha				
Dist. SI No	Name of the Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of the GP	Name of the Villages	WATER SCARCITY AREA (Yes/ No)	If Yes - Severely Affected Or Marginally Affected	Remarks
1	Banpur	Banpur	Niladriprasad	Nuagaon	Yes	Marginally affected	1no of Tube well is running there for 8nos of HHs. But has less yeild. Proposal already given for sinking of another Tube well.
2	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Daruthenga	Bhalunka	yes	marginally	
3	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Daruthenga	Chudanga	yes	marginally	
4	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Mendhasala	Barapita	yes	marginally affected	
5	Bolagarh	Bolagarh	Asaraladal	Asaraladal	yes	Marginally	Ward No 8 Brahman Sahi
6	Bolagarh	Bolagarh	Bankoidesh	Garvanipada	Yes	Marginally	

Name of the District			Khordha				
Dist. SI No	Name of the Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of the GP	Name of the Villages	WATER SCARCITY AREA (Yes/ No)	If Yes - Severely Affected Or Marginally Affected	Remarks
7	Bolagarh	Bolagarh	Bankoidesh	Ramachandrapur	Yes	Marginally	
8	Bolagarh	Bolagarh	Bolagarh	Nandapalli	Yes	Marginally	
9	Bolagarh	Bolagarh	Dabardhuapatana	Belapadar	Yes	Marginally	
10	Bolagarh	Bolagarh	Sagarguan	Jaripada	Yes	Marginally	
11	Bolagarh	Bolagarh	Sagarguan	Patabandha	Yes	Marginally	
12	Chilika	Chilika	Atharabatia	Injanpur	yes	Marginally	
13	Chilika	Chilika	Atharabatia	Velery	Yes	Marginally	
14	Chilika	Chilika	Badakul	Subudhipatna	Yes	Marginally	
15	Chilika	Chilika	Badakul	Totapada	Yes	Marginally	
16	Chilika	Chilika	Biribadi	Biribadi	Yes	Marginally	
17	Chilika	Chilika	Biribadi	Kaithapalla	Yes	Marginally	
18	Chilika	Chilika	Chandeswar	Badapokhariapatna	Yes	Marginally	
19	Chilika	Chilika	Haripur	Amaraoli	Yes	Marginally	
20	Chilika	Chilika	Haripur	Balia	Yes	Marginally	
21	Chilika	Chilika	Haripur	LokipurSasan	Yes	Marginally	
22	Chilika	Chilika	Haripur	Singhpursasan	Yes	Marginally	
23	Chilika	Chilika	Hatabaradihi	Tarapi	Yes	Marginally	
24	Chilika	Chilika	Jaripada	Dadhibabanpur	Yes	Marginally	
25	Chilika	Chilika	Jaripada	Jagannathpurpatna	Yes	Marginally	
26	Chilika	Chilika	Jaripada	Junapada	Yes	Marginally	
27	Chilika	Chilika	Jaripada	Naligadia	Yes	Marginally	

Name of the District			Khordha				
Dist. SI No	Name of the Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of the GP	Name of the Villages	WATER SCARCITY AREA (Yes/ No)	If Yes - Severely Affected Or Marginally Affected	Remarks
28	Chilika	Chilika	Jaripada	Radhamohanpur	Yes	Marginally	
29	Chilika	Chilika	Sananairi	Badanairi	Yes	Marginally	
30	Chilika	Chilika	Singheswar	Ambapada	Yes	Severely	
31	Chilika	Chilika	Singheswar	Bankiapalli	Yes	Severely	
32	Chilika	Chilika	Singheswar	Kimbhirapoda	Yes	Severely	
33	Chilika	Chilika	Singheswar	Koduapur	Yes	Marginally	
34	Chilika	Chilika	Singheswar	Patasanipur	Yes	Marginally	
35	Chilika	Chilika	Soran	Bhagabatipur	Yes	Marginally	
36	Chilika	Chilika	Soran	Soran	Yes	Marginally	
37	Jatni	Jatni	Angarapada	Mahula	Yes	marginally	
38	Jatni	Jatni	Benapanjari	Benapanjari	Yes	marginally	
39	Jatni	Jatni	Gangapada	Gramadiha	Yes	marginally	
40	Jatni	Jatni	Kantia	Rathipur	Yes	marginally	
41	Jatni	Jatni	Padanpur	Upparabasta	Yes	marginally	
42	Khordha	Khordha	Godipada	Lahanga	yes	marginally	
43	Khordha	Khordha	Mallipur	Mallipur	yes	marginally	
44	Khordha	Khordha	Nalipada Arjunpur	Haladipada	yes	marginally	
45	Khordha	Khordha	Nijigarh Tapanga	Nijigarh Tapanga	yes	marginally	
46	Khordha	Khordha	Pubusahi	Jayamangal	yes	marginally	
47	Khordha	Khordha	Pubusahi	Pubusahi	yes	marginally	
48	Khordha	Khordha	Tangiapada	Paikatigiria	yes	marginally	

Name of the District			Khordha				
Dist. SI No	Name of the Block	Name of the Tahasil	Name of the GP	Name of the Villages	WATER SCARCITY AREA (Yes/ No)	If Yes - Severely Affected Or Marginally Affected	Remarks
49	Tangi	Tangi	BALIPATAPUR	SUBHADRAPUR	Yes	severely affected	
50	Tangi	Tangi	DIA	BADAPATANA	yes	severely	
51	Tangi	Tangi	DIA	CHITRAKUTA	yes	severely	
52	Tangi	Tangi	DIA	GOURATISAHU	yes	marginally	
53	Tangi	Tangi	MANGALAJODI	KARATIASAHI	yes	Marginally	
54	Tangi	Tangi	NIRAKARPUR	NANAPADA	yes	Marginally	
55	Tangi	Tangi	NIRAKARPUR	NIRAKARPUR PATANA	yes	severely	
56	Tangi	Tangi	NIRAKARPUR	RAULAHAJA	yes	severely	
57	Tangi	Tangi	NUAGADA	BRUNDABANPUR	yes	severely	
58	Tangi	Tangi	NUAGADA	NUAGADA	yes		
59	Tangi	Tangi	NUAGADA	PATRAPADA	yes	Marginally	
60	Tangi	Tangi	RATANAPUR	RATANAPUR	yes	severely	
61	Tangi	Tangi	RATANAPUR	TALADIHI	yes	severely	
62	Tangi	Tangi	SUNDARPUR	SUNDARPUR	yes	severely	
63	Tangi	Tangi	UJALAGOPINATHPUR	ABHIMANPUR	yes	Marginally	
64	Tangi	Tangi	UJALAGOPINATHPUR	KATILAGOTHAPATANA	yes	Marginally	
65	Tangi	Tangi	UJALAGOPINATHPUR	UJALAGOPINATHPUR	yes	Marginally	