



Government
of Rajasthan

KARAULI HEAT WAVE ACTION PLAN 2025



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Karauli district, situated in the eastern region of Rajasthan, lies within the semi-arid zone characterized by extreme summer temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns. In recent years, the district has witnessed a noticeable increase in both the frequency and intensity of heatwaves, driven by broader climate change trends, rapid land use changes, and declining green cover. These extreme temperature events pose a growing risk to public health, agricultural productivity, water security, and the district's economy—particularly affecting vulnerable populations such as the elderly, daily wage laborers, women, children, and pilgrims visiting religious sites like Kaila Devi Mandir and Shri Mahaveer Ji.



The Karauli Heat Wave Action Plan 2025 has been formulated as a proactive and comprehensive framework to address the district's rising heat-related vulnerabilities. The plan serves as a strategic guideline for local authorities and stakeholders to prepare for, respond to, and recover from extreme heat events. It incorporates scientific analysis, community-based planning, and departmental coordination to minimize the adverse impacts of heatwaves.

Key elements of the plan include:

- Establishment of a district-level early warning system aligned with SEOC and IMD alerts to issue timely advisories to citizens;
- Identification and mapping of heat hotspot zones such as temple towns, market areas, and urban neighbourhoods with poor ventilation and dense populations;

- Enhancement of hospital preparedness to manage heat-related illnesses through training, stockpiling of essential supplies, and emergency protocols;
- Provision of cooling spaces, mobile water tankers, and ORS distribution centers in high-risk areas;
- Development of IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) materials for public awareness campaigns focused on heat illness symptoms, do's and don'ts, and first aid;
- Coordination between departments such as health, disaster management, education, animal husbandry, and public works for a unified district response.

The plan also emphasizes the importance of community participation, local innovation, and traditional coping mechanisms such as the use of reflective building materials, shaded areas, and indigenous food practices to mitigate the effects of extreme heat. With this action plan, Karauli district is committed to safeguarding lives and livelihoods by fostering resilience, preparedness, and adaptive capacity in the face of escalating climate-induced heat stress.

HEAT WAVE NOTIFIED AS STATE-SPECIFIC DISASTER

In 2024, Rajasthan officially recognized heatwaves as a **state-specific disaster**, empowering districts like Karauli to utilize SDRF/SDMF resources for mitigation and preparedness

राजस्थान सरकार
आपदा प्रबंधन, सहायता एवं नागरिक सुरक्षा विभाग
क्रमांक- एफ.1(2)आ.प्र.एवं सहा./तू-ताप/2024/ जयपुर, दिनांक

अधिसूचना:

आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 (अधिनियम संख्याक 2005 का 53), भारत सरकार के पत्र क्रमांक 33-03-2021-NDM-I दिनांक 12 जनवरी, 2022 तथा एसडीआरएफ नोर्म्स दिनांक 10.10.2022 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये राज्य सरकार द्वारा तू-तापघात (Heat Wave) को राज्य विशेष प्राकृतिक आपदा (State specific Disaster) के रूप में अधिसूचित किया जाता है।

राज्य विशेष प्राकृतिक आपदा (State specific Disaster) से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों/परिवारों को भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि में निर्धारित मानक एवं दरों के अनुसार राहत प्रदान की जायेगी।

उक्त अधिसूचना जारी होने की दिनांक से प्रभावी होगी।

आज्ञा से

(भगवत सिंह)

संयुक्त शासन सचिव

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, माननीय मुख्यमंत्री, राजस्थान।
- विशेष सहायक, माननीय मंत्री, आपदा प्रबंधन, सहायता एवं नागरिक सुरक्षा विभाग।
- संयुक्त शासन सचिव, मुख्य सचिव, शासन सचिवालय जयपुर।
- अवर सचिव, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण, भारत सरकार।
- निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, विला विभाग, शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर।
- निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव नृह एवं आपदा प्रबंधन, सहायता एवं नागरिक सुरक्षा विभाग।
- निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, जन स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रिकी विभाग, शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर।
- निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग, शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर।
- निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर।
- निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, शिक्षा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग, शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर।
- निजी सचिव, शासन सचिव, कृषि विभाग, शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर।
- निजी सचिव, शासन सचिव, पशुपालन विभाग, शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर।
- निजी सचिव, शासन सचिव, स्कूल शिक्षा एवं भाषा विभाग, शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर।
- समस्त संभागीय आड्डे, राजस्थान।
- समस्त जिला कलेक्टर, राजस्थान।
- निजी सचिव, निदेशक, बीएल विभाग, राजस्थान।
- अपीक, कन्दौव राजकीय मुद्रणालय, जयपुर को राजस्थान राजपत्र के विशेषांक में प्रकाशित करने हेतु प्रेषित है। कृपया इसकी 50 प्रतियां इस विभाग को भिजवावे।
-

Signature valid

Digitally signed by भगवत सिंह
Designation: Joint Secretary To
Government
Date: 2024.12.24 11:50:23 IST
Reason: Approved



 सत्यमेव जयते	राजस्थान राज-पत्र साधारण	RAJASTHAN GAZETTE Ordinary
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भाग-1(ख)

महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी आगम्य।

आपदा प्रबन्धन, सहायता एवं नागरिक सुरक्षा विभाग

अधिसूचना

जयपुर, दिसम्बर 23, 2024

संख्या एफ.1(2)आ.प्र.एवं सहा/नू-ताप/2024/Rajka Ref No./12199647-आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम, 2005 (अधिनियम संख्याक 2005 का 53), भारत सरकार के पत्र क्रमांक 33-03-2021-NDM-I दिनांक 12 जनवरी, 2022 तथा एसडीआरएफ नॉर्म्स दिनांक 10.10.2022 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये राज्य सरकार द्वारा नू-तापछात (Heat Wave) को राज्य विशेष प्राकृतिक आपदा (State specific Disaster) के रूप में अधिसूचित किया जाता है।

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राज्यपाल की आज्ञा से,

भगवत सिंह,

शासन संयुक्त सचिव।

1. INTRODUCTION OF KARAULI DISTRICT

Karauli district, situated in the eastern region of Rajasthan, spans an area of approximately 5,043 square kilometers. It is bounded by Dholpur and Bharatpur in the north, Dausa and Sawai Madhopur in the west, and Madhya Pradesh in the southeast. The district lies within the semi-arid zone, characterized by rocky terrain, undulating hills, and seasonal rivers like the Chambal and Banas.

Known for its revered pilgrimage sites such as Kaila Devi Mandir, Shri Mahaveer Ji, and Madan Mohan Ji Temple, Karauli sees a large seasonal influx of devotees, particularly during the Chaitra Navratri. This increased population density during peak summer months amplifies the district's exposure to extreme heat events.

According to Census 2011:

- The total population of Karauli is approximately 1.46 million, with 81% residing in rural areas.
- The literacy rate stands at 67.3%, with significant gender disparity in education and awareness levels.
- The forest cover is minimal, accounting for less than 4% of the district's land area.
- Agriculture and daily wage labour remain the dominant occupations, making the population heavily reliant on climate-sensitive livelihoods.

1.1 CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXTREME HEAT IN KARAULI

Background:

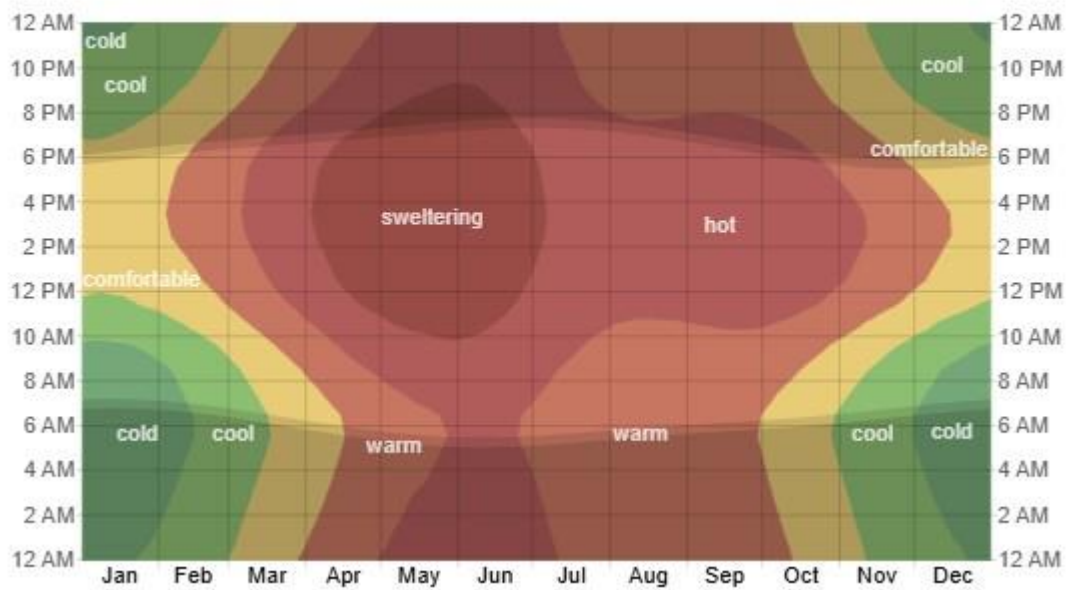
The district experiences harsh summers, with temperatures often exceeding 45°C between April and June. Limited access to healthcare, drinking water, and cooling infrastructure, particularly in remote blocks like Mandrail, Sapotara, and Nadauti, further increases the risk of heat-related health impacts. The urban centers, including Karauli town and Hindaun City, face additional pressure from unplanned growth, poor ventilation, and lack of green spaces.

These climatic, demographic, and infrastructural characteristics highlight the urgent need for a district-specific Heat Wave Action Plan to safeguard public health and ensure climate resilience in Karauli.

Situational Analysis:

- Average summer temperature: 43-46°C
- High vulnerability zones: Kaila Devi Mandir region (due to footfall), Hindaun urban pockets, Mandrayal, and Sapotara blocks.
- Key concerns: power cuts, water scarcity, and absence of cooling shelters.

Average Hourly Temperature in Karauli



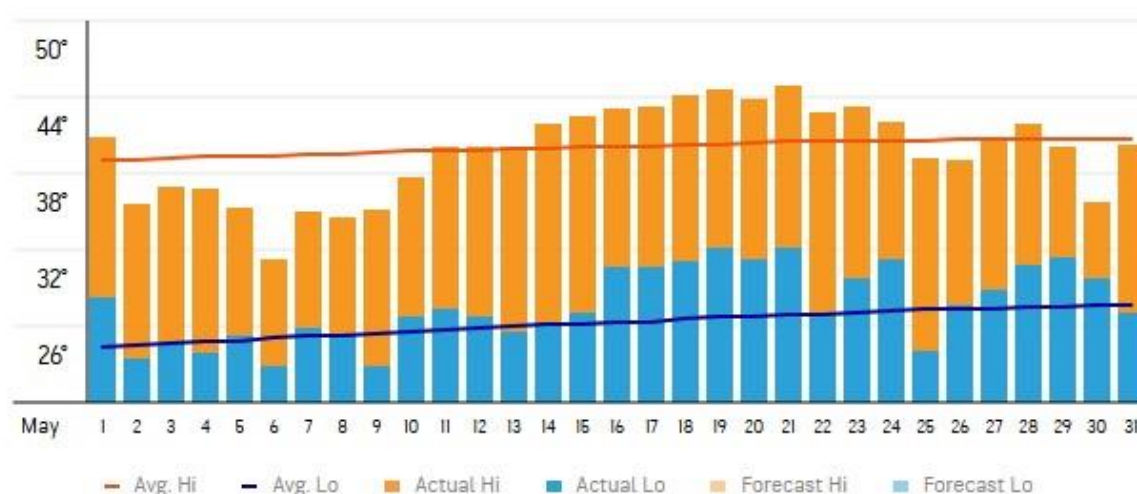
1.2 HISTORY OF HEAT WAVE IN KARAULI

Though less documented than western Rajasthan, local records indicate over 20 days per year of heatwave -like conditions since 2020. In 2024, temperatures in Karauli crossed 47°C on 5 occasions.

Highest Temperature Recorded		
Year	Month	Temp in Celsius
2020	June	44.9
2021	June	49
2022	June	47.6
2023	May	47.6
2024	May	47
2025	June	42

TEMPERATURE GRAPH

°C



Temperature graph of Karauli for the month of May, 2025 SOURCE:

<https://www.accuweather.com/en/in/karauli/190307/may-weather/190307?year=2025>

1.3 NECESSITY OF HEAT WAVE ACTION PLAN

With rising deaths, disrupted livelihoods, and increasing hospital admissions due to heat strokes, a district-level plan ensures decentralized response, community protection, and proactive coordination among agencies.

Impact of Heat Wave



- **Health:** Increase in heat strokes, dehydration, and respiratory illnesses.



- **Livelihood:** Labour productivity down in construction and agriculture.



- **Religious tourism:** Kaila Devi footfall during Navratras affected.



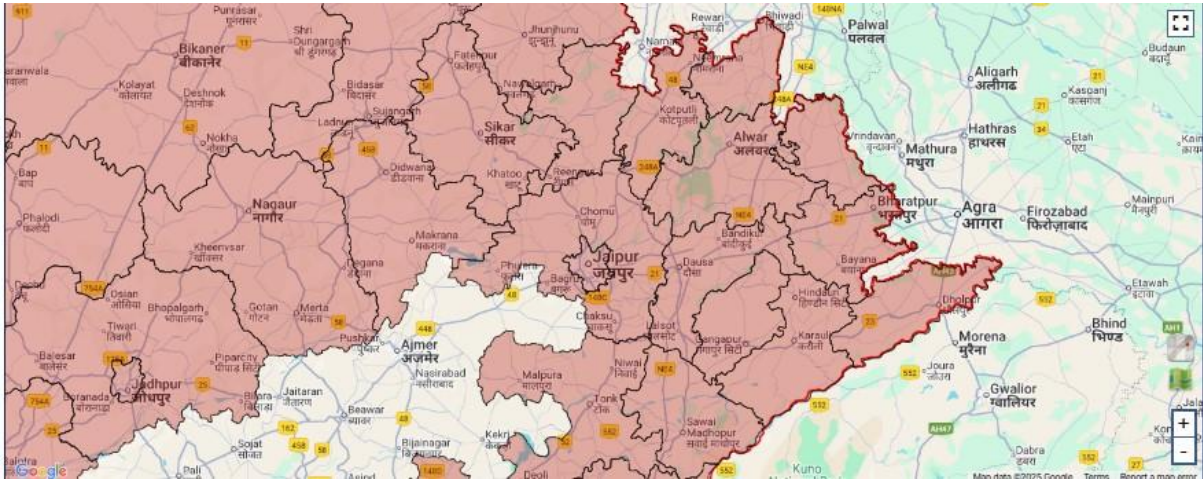
- **Education:** School closures disrupt academic schedules.

Key Strategies – Karauli Heat Wave Action Plan

1. Early warning system & inter-agency coordination
2. Awareness & outreach, especially in rural belts
3. Identification of vulnerable groups & high-risk areas
4. Medical preparedness (CHCs, PHCs & District Hospital)
5. Access to cooling spaces & drinking water
6. Mapping temples/markets as heat hotspot zones
7. Regular mock drills, training & plan updates

1.4 DECLARING HEAT WAVE DURING 2024

In Karauli, based on IMD data and local observations, 21 days of moderate to severe heatwave conditions were declared in May–June 2024.



Generated by:	IMD Jaipur		Entry Date & Time:	28 May 2024, 1:44 PM
Effective Date & Time:	28 May 2024, 1:30 PM		Expiry Date & Time:	29 May 2024, 1:30 PM
Area Description:	Alwar, Anoopgarh, Balotra, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Dausa, Deeg, Dhauhpur, Didwana Kuchaman, Ganganagar, Gangapurcity, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaipur Gramin, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Jodhpur Gramin, Karauli, Khairthal-Tijara, Kota, Kotputli-Behror, Nagaur, Neem Ka Thana, Phalodi, Sawai Madhopur, Shahpura, Sikar, Tonk districts of Rajasthan		Area covered:	326926.38 Sq. Km (approx.)
Event Description:	Severe Heat wave		Urgency:	Immediate
Severity:	WARNING		Certainty:	Very Likely
Dissemination Status:	Media Category	Media Name	Status	Message (Language)
	TSP(SMS)	BSNL	CAP XML Sent Successfully	अगले 24 घंटों में अलवर, बाड़मेर, भरतपुर, बीकानेर, ... (Hindi)
		Vodafone-Idea	CAP XML Sent Successfully	अगले 24 घंटों में अलवर, बाड़मेर, भरतपुर, बीकानेर, ... (Hindi)
		Reliance Jio	CAP XML Sent Successfully	अगले 24 घंटों में अलवर, बाड़मेर, भरतपुर, बीकानेर, ... (Hindi)
		Airtel	CAP XML Sent Successfully	अगले 24 घंटों में अलवर, बाड़मेर, भरतपुर, बीकानेर, ... (Hindi)
	Internet Users	Web Browser	CAP XML Sent Successfully	अगले 24 घंटों में अलवर, बाड़मेर, भरतपुर, बीकानेर, ... (Hindi)
		Mobile App	CAP XML Sent Successfully	अगले 24 घंटों में अलवर, बाड़मेर, भरतपुर, बीकानेर, ... (Hindi)
Message Body:	Message in English:		Severe Heat wave is very likely to occur at most places over Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu, Dausa, Dhauhpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Phalodi, Sawai Madhopur, Shahpura, Sikar, Tonk in next 24 hours.	
	Message in Hindi:		अगले 24 घंटों में अलवर, बाड़मेर, भरतपुर, बीकानेर, बूंदी, चुरू, दौसा, धौलपुर, गंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़, जयपुर, जैसलमेर, झुंझुनू, जोधपुर, कोटा में अधिकांश स्थानों पर गंभीर लू चलने की संभावना है।	
Warning Generated By:	Organisation:		IMD Jaipur	
	Contact No:		9414079181	

RED ALERT ISSUED ON DATE 28TH MAY 2024

Source : IMD

2. VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF HEAT RISKS IN KARAULI

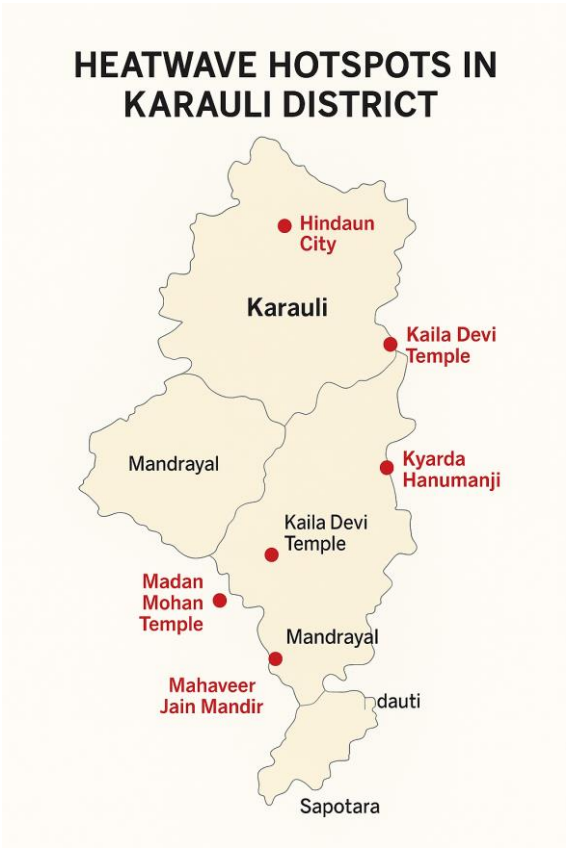
2.1 CONTEXT

Karauli's vulnerability arises from its rural setting, economic dependency on agriculture, Mining, and the influx of pilgrims.

2.1.1 HEAT VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

S. No.	Hotspot Area	Location/Block	Reason for Vulnerability
1	Karauli Town	Karauli Tehsil	Urban heat island, dense housing, limited green spaces
2	Hindaun City	Hindaun Block	High temperature, traffic heat, market congestion
3	Kaila Devi Temple	Karauli Tehsil	High pilgrim footfall, crowding during summer festivals
4	Kyarda Hanumanji	Near Hindaun	Religious footfall, open walking paths, minimal shade
5	Madan Mohan Temple	Karauli Town	Heritage site, high seasonal footfall, low tree cover
6	Mahaveer Jain Mandir	Mandrayal/Near Sapotara	Open temple zone, heat reflection from stone surfaces
7	Mandrayal Block	South-West Karauli	Rural poverty, outdoor labor, sparse healthcare
8	Nadauti Block	West Karauli	Water scarcity, lack of cooling infrastructure
9	Sapotara Block	Southern Karauli	Poor transport, open land exposure, low tree cover

2.1.2 HOT SPOT AREAS IN KARAULI



2.1.3 SENSITIVITY

High due to:

Factor	Description
High Poverty Rate	Around 42% of the population lives below the poverty line, limiting access to cooling resources, quality healthcare, and safe housing.
Seasonal Pilgrim Density	Large gatherings, especially during Chaitra Navratra at Kaila Devi Temple and other religious sites, increase exposure risk.
Low Literacy in Rural Areas	Poor literacy levels in remote villages reduce awareness of heatwave warnings, first-aid practices, and public health advisories.

2.1.4 ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

Adaptive Capacity

Limited—due to:

- Low forest cover



- Minimal healthcare outreach in interior regions

- Lack of traditional heat-resilient architecture in urbanized zones

2.2 DERIVATIVES FROM RISK ASSESSMENT

DERIVATIVES FROM RISK ASSESSEMENT



Prioritization of
water tankers &
cool shelters in
Kaila Devi & Hindaun



Local school heat
safety closures



Additional
staffing in PHCs
during peak heat

3. PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Effective medical preparedness is a cornerstone of heatwave response in Karauli district. With rising cases of heat-related illnesses such as heatstroke, dehydration, and exhaustion, it is crucial that all health institutions—ranging from Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospital—are fully equipped to manage emergencies during peak summer months.

Key measures include:

- **Stockpiling of essential supplies** such as Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS), intravenous fluids, and ice packs for immediate cooling treatment;
- **Readiness of emergency beds** at CHCs and the district hospital, with special focus on heat hotspot areas like Hindaun and Kaila Devi;
- **Dedicated cooling spaces or rest zones** within health facilities;
- Ensuring **24/7 availability of medical personnel** and paramedics during heat alerts.

This preparedness helps reduce heat-induced mortality and provides immediate relief, especially for vulnerable populations such as outdoor workers, the elderly, children, and visiting pilgrims.

3.2 HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS

- 24x7 emergency response at Karauli District Hospital
- Extra beds and shade structures at CHCs
- Ambulance stations at temple zones



Department of Medical,
Health & Family Welfare
Government of Rajasthan

Summer 2025



लू तापघात की स्थिति में

स्कूलों व महाविद्यालयों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सलाह

गर्मियों के दौरान बढ़ते तापमान से गर्मी से संबंधित बीमारियाँ हो सकती हैं, जैसे कि गर्मी से थकावट, ऐंठन और हीट स्ट्रोक। स्कूलों और कॉलेजों को छात्रों और कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निवारक उपाय करने चाहिए।



स्कूल का समय बदलें

- ☐ स्कूल जल्दी शुरू करें और अत्यधिक गर्मी के घंटों (दोपहर 12 बजे से पहले) में बदलाव करें
- ☐ सुबह 11 बजे से शाम 4 बजे के बीच बाहरी गतिविधियाँ (जैसे, खेल, असेंबली) से बचें



उचित जलयोजन सुनिश्चित करें

- ☐ जल तथा पेय पदार्थों की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करें
- ☐ स्वच्छ और ठंडा पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराएँ
- ☐ छात्रों को बार-बार पानी पीने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें
- ☐ मीठे और कैफीन युक्त पेय पदार्थों से बचें



कक्षा के माहौल को अनुकूल बनाए

- ☐ कार्यशील एसी/पंखे/डेजर्ट कूलर और उचित वेंटिलेशन का उपयोग करें।
- ☐ अगर एयर कंडीशनिंग उपलब्ध नहीं है तो क्रॉस-वेंटिलेशन के लिए खिड़कियाँ और दरवाजे खुले रखें।
- ☐ कक्षाओं में भीड़भाड़ से बचें।



ड्रेस कोड और सुरक्षा

- ☐ हल्के, हल्के रंग के और ढीले-ढाले सूती कपड़े पहनने को प्रोत्साहित करें।
- ☐ छात्रों को धूप में निकलने पर टोपी/कैप पहननी चाहिए और छाता साथ रखना चाहिए।



स्वास्थ्य निगरानी व प्राथमिक उपचार

- ☐ शिक्षकों और कर्मचारियों को गर्मी से संबंधित बीमारियों को पहचानने और समय रहते हस्तक्षेप करने के महत्व के बारे में प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए।
- ☐ ओआरएस, ग्लूकोज व प्राथमिक उपचार किट तैयार रखें।
- ☐ यदि किसी छात्र में गर्मी से थकावट के लक्षण हो (जैसे, चक्कर आना, मतली, बहुत पसीना आना, सिरदर्द), तो उसे ठंडी जगह पर ले जाएँ, पानी/ ओआरएस दें और ज़रूरत पड़ने पर चिकित्सकीय सहायता लें।



सतर्क रहें -

- * स्कूल में तापमान और पूर्वानुमान डिस्प्ले लगाएँ।
- * स्थानीय मौसम की खबरों के लिए रेडियो सुनें, टीवी देखें और समाचार पत्र पढ़ें और उसके अनुसार कार्य करें।
- * भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) की वेबसाइट <https://mausam.imd.gov.in> पर मौसम का नवीनतम अपडेट प्राप्त करें।

आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया योजना-

- * त्वरित चिकित्सा सहायता के लिए आपातकालीन संपर्क नंबर व जनस्वास्थ्य केंद्रों को लिंक सेट करें।

सरकार और स्थानीय प्रशासन का सहयोग करें-

- ☐ स्कूलों को स्वास्थ्य मार्गदर्शन के लिए स्थानीय जन स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों के साथ समन्वय करना चाहिए।
- ☐ भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग बुद्धवक्त्र द्वारा जारी आधिकारिक हीटवेव चेतावनियों का पालन करें।



माता-पिता के लिए सलाह-

- * माता-पिता को सलाह दें कि वे घर से निकलने से पहले सुनिश्चित करें कि बच्चे अच्छी तरह से हाइड्रेटेड हैं।
- * फलों और सब्जियों के साथ हल्का भोजन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें।
- * अगर बच्चे गर्मी के कारण अस्वस्थ महसूस कर रहे हैं तो उन्हें स्कूल न भेजें।

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लू तापघात की स्थिति में

नियोक्ताओं और कर्मचारियों के लिए स्वास्थ्य सलाह

अत्यधिक गर्मी या लू के दौरान, नियोक्ताओं और कर्मचारियों के लिए सभी के स्वास्थ्य और सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष सावधानी बरतना महत्वपूर्ण है। यहाँ कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सलाह दी गई हैं।



नियोक्ताओं के लिए

- ❖ **पर्याप्त पानी तथा पेय पदार्थ की उपलब्धता हो:** कार्यस्थल पर पूरे कार्यदिवस में ठंडे पीने के पानी की पहुँच सुनिश्चित करें। उन्हें हाइड्रेटेड रहने के लिए हर 20 मिनट या उससे अधिक बार एक कप पानी पीने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें।
- ❖ **पानी व बिजली की उपलब्धता:** पानी व बिजली की लगातार आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करें।
- ❖ **ठंडे तथा छायादार क्षेत्र बनाएँ:** छायादार या ठंडे कार्य या आराम क्षेत्र (कार्यात्मक एसी/पंखे/डेजर्ट कूलर के साथ) स्थापित करें जहाँ कर्मचारी ब्रेक के समय काम कर सकें या आराम कर सकें। कार्य स्थल पर अस्थायी आश्रय बनाया जा सकता है।
- ❖ **कार्य के समय को संशोधित करें:** दिन के ठंडे समय यानी सुबह और शाम के घंटों में बदलाव करें।
- ❖ **विश्राम अवकाश:** बाहरी गतिविधियों के लिए विश्राम अवकाश की आवृत्ति और अवधि बढ़ाएँ- श्रम कार्य के 1 घंटे के बाद कम से कम हर 5 मिनट में।
- ❖ **सतर्क रहें:-**
 - कार्यस्थल पर तापमान और पूर्वानुमान प्रदर्शन स्थापित करें।
 - स्थानीय मौसम समाचारों के लिए रेडियो सुनें, टीवी देखें और समाचार पत्र पढ़ें और तदनुसार कार्य करें।
 - भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) की वेबसाइट <https://mausam-imd-gov-in/> पर मौसम का नवीनतम अपडेट प्राप्त करें।
- ❖ **कर्मचारियों को शिक्षित करें:** गर्मी से संबंधित बीमारियों को पहचानने और प्रारंभिक हस्तक्षेप के महत्व पर श्रमिकों को प्रशिक्षित करें और एक मित्र प्रणाली शुरू करें क्योंकि लोगों को अपने लक्षणों को नोटिस करने की संभावना नहीं है।
- ❖ **जागरूकता पैदा करना**
 - कर्मचारियों के लिए जागरूकता अभियान आयोजित करें।
 - अत्यधिक गर्मी के स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों और उच्च तापमान के दौरान खुद को बचाने के लिए सिफारिशों के बारे में सूचनात्मक पर्चे वितरित करें।
 - प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी: गर्मी से संबंधित बीमारी की स्थिति में प्रशिक्षित प्राथमिक चिकित्सा प्रदाता उपलब्ध होने चाहिए।
- ❖ **आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया योजना:** गर्मी से संबंधित बीमारी की स्थिति में योजना लागू होनी चाहिए।
- ❖ **कार्यभार संशोधित करें:** जहाँ संभव हो, शारीरिक परिश्रम कम करें या ठंडे वातावरण में अधिक बार ब्रेक लें।
- ❖ **व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा उपकरण:** सीधे धूप या गर्म वातावरण के संपर्क में आने वाले श्रमिकों के लिए हल्के कपड़ों के विकल्प या कूलिंग वेस्ट पर विचार करें।
- ❖ **प्राथमिक चिकित्सा किट:** ओरल रिहाइडेशन साल्ट (ओआरएस), ग्लूकोज और प्राथमिक चिकित्सा किट तैयार रखें।

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श्रमिकों के लिए

- ❖ **हाइड्रेटेड रहें:** दिन भर खूब पानी पिएँ, भले ही आपको प्यास न लगे।
- ❖ **कार्य से ब्रेक लें:** छायादार या ठंडे क्षेत्रों में अक्सर आराम करें। यदि संभव हो तो लंबे समय तक धूप में रहने से बचें।
- ❖ **लक्षणों को पहचानें:** गर्मी से थकावट जैसे, बहुत ज्यादा पसीना आना, कमजोरी, मतली और हीटस्ट्रोक जैसे, क्षम, गर्म और शुष्क त्वचा के लक्षणों से अवगत रहें। किसी भी लक्षण की तुरंत रिपोर्ट करें।
- ❖ **अगर बाहर काम कर रहे हैं तो-**
 - शरीर को ढक कर रखें।
 - उचित पोशाक पहनें: हल्के कपड़े पहनें, कोशिश करें कि लंबी आस्तीन वाली शर्ट और पैंट, सूती वस्त्र अधिमानतः हल्के रंग के, और ढीले-ढाले कपड़े आपको सीधे धूप के संपर्क में आने से बचाने और आपके शरीर को ठंडा रखने में मदद करते हैं।
 - धूप से बचाव का उपयोग करें: अपने सिर को ढकें - सीधे धूप के संपर्क में आने पर छाता, टोपी, तौलिया और अन्य पारंपरिक सिर को ढकने हेतु उपयोग करें।
 - धूप में बाहर जाते समय जूते या चप्पल पहनें।
- ❖ **अतिजोखिम वाले व्यक्ति:** गर्भवती कर्मचारी और किसी चिकित्सा स्थिति वाले कर्मचारी या कुछ दवाएँ लेने वाले कर्मचारियों को गर्मी में काम करने के बारे में अपने चिकित्सकों से चर्चा करनी चाहिए।
- ❖ **एक-दूसरे का सहयोग करें:** सहकर्मियों में गर्मी से संबंधित बीमारी के लक्षणों पर नज़र रखें और किसी भी चिंता की सूचना पर्यवेक्षकों को दें।



3.2 LIVESTOCK PREPAREDNESS DURING HOT WEATHER

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

3.3 VULNERABLE POPULATION



3.3.1 PROTECTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM HEAT WAVE

Women and children are among the most vulnerable groups affected by heatwaves in Rajasthan. Due to their physiological, social, and economic conditions, they are more prone to heat-related illnesses and long-term health impacts.

Why Are Women More Affected?



Limited Decision-Making Power:

Many women lack access to information, cooling facilities, and financial resources to mitigate heatwave effects.

Outdoor Work Exposure:

Many women work in agriculture, brick kilns, and construction sites, increasing their exposure to extreme heat.

Health Risks for Pregnant Women:

Heat stress increases risks of preterm births, stillbirths, and maternal complications.

Household Responsibilities:

Women in rural areas are often responsible for fetching water and cooking, which exposes them to extreme temperatures for long hours.

Why Are Children More Affected?



Higher Heat Absorption:

Children's bodies heat up faster than adults, making them more vulnerable to heat exhaustion, dehydration, and heat stroke.



School-Related Risks:

Many schools lack proper cooling infrastructure, exposing children to extreme temperatures.



Malnutrition and Dehydration:

Poor nutrition increases susceptibility to heat-related illnesses.

3.3.2 OF HEATWAVES ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Health Impact	Women	Children
Dehydration	☑ High Risk	☑ High Risk
Heat Stroke	☑ High Risk	☑ Very High Risk
Pregnancy Complications	☑ Severe	✗ N/A
Respiratory Issues	☑ Moderate	☑ High Risk
School Closures	✗ N/A	☑ Learning Disruptions

3.5 VARIOUS HEAT RELATED ILLNESSES

Clinical Entity	Age Range	Setting	Cardinal Symptom	Cardinal Signs	Pertinent Negatives	Prognosis
Heat Rash	All, But frequently children	Hot environment; +/-insulating clothing or swaddling Itchy Rash with small red bumps at pores in setting of heat exposure; bumps can sometimes be filled with clear or white fluid	Itchy Rash with small red bumps at pores in setting of heat exposure; bumps can sometimes be filled with clear or white fluid	Diffuse maculopapular rash, occasionally pustular, at hair follicles; pruritic	Not focally distributed like a contact dermatitis; not confluent patchy; not petechial haemorrhages	Full recovery with elimination of exposure and supportive care
Heat Cramps	All	Hot environment typically with exertion; +/- insulating clothing or swaddling	Painful spasms of large and frequently used muscle groups	Uncomfortable appearance may have difficulty fully extending affected limbs /joints	No contaminate wound/tetanus exposure; no seizure activity	Full recovery with elimination of exposure and supportive care
Heat Exhaustion	All	Hot environment; +/- exertion; +/- insulating clothing or swaddling	Feeling overheated, lightheaded, exhausted and weak, unsteady, nauseated, sweaty and thirsty, inability to continue activity	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 aphasia, /Dysarthria, no overdose history	Full recovery with elimination of exposure and supportive care; progression if continued exposure
Heat Syncope	Typically, adult	Hot environment; thing clothing or swaddling	Feeling hot and weak; light-headedness followed by 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 aphasia/dysarthria	Full recovery with elimination of exposure and supportive care,

						progression if continued exposure
Heat Stroke	All	Hot environment; +/- exertion; +/- insulating clothing or swaddling	Severe overheating, profound weakness, disorientation, obtundation, seizures or other altered mental status	Flushed dry skin (not always), core temperature ≥ 40 -degree C, altered mental status with disorientation, possibly delirium, coma, seizures, tachycardia, +/- hypotension	No coincidental signs and symptoms of infection; no focal weakness; no aphasia/dysarthria, no overdose history	25-50% mortality even with aggressive care, significant morbidity if survive

3.6 SYMPTOMS AND FIRST AID

Heat Disorder	Symptoms	First Aid
Heat Rash	Skin redness and pain, possible swelling, blisters, fever, headaches.	Take a shower using soap to remove oils that may block pores preventing the body from cooling naturally. If blisters occur, apply dry sterile dressings and seek medical attention
Heat Cramps	Painful spasm usually in leg and abdominal muscles of extremities. Heavy sweating.	Move to cool or shaded place. Apply firm pressure on cramping muscles or gently massage to relieve spasm. Give sips of water if nausea occurs, discontinue.
Heat Exhaustion	Heavy sweating, weakness, skin cold, pale headache and clammy extremities, weak pulse. Normal Temperature possible. Fainting, vomiting	Get victim to lie down in a cool place. Loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet clothes. Move victim to air-conditioned place, give sip of water slowly and if nausea occurs, discontinue. If vomiting occurs, seek immediate medical attention, call 108 and 112 for ambulance.
Heat Stroke (sun stroke)	High body Temperature. Hot, dry skin. Rapid, strong pulse. Possible	Heat stroke is a severe medical emergency. Call 108 and 112 for ambulance and

	unconsciousness or altered mental status. victim will likely not sweat.	emergency medical services to take the victim to health centres or hospitals immediately. Delay can be fatal. Move victim to a cooler environment. Try a cool bath or sponging to reduce body temperature. Use extreme caution. Use fans/ air-conditioners. Do not give fluids orally if the person is not conscious
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3.8 HEAT STROKE TREATMENT

The following should apply in general and to all patients with heat related illnesses:

1. Initial assessment and primary survey of patient (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, and exposure), vital signs including temperature.
2. Consider heat illness in differential diagnosis if:
3. Presented with suggestive symptoms and signs.
 - Patient has one or more of the following risk factors:
 - i. Extremes of age (infants, elderly).
 - ii. Debilitation/physical reconditioning, overweight or obese.
 - iii. Lack of acclimatization to environmental heat (recent arrival, early in summer season).
 - iv. Any significant underlying chronic disease, including psychiatric, cardiovascular, neurologic, hematologic, obesity, pulmonary, renal, and respiratory diseases.
 - v. Taking one or more of the following:
 - ❖ Sympathomimetic drugs.
 - ❖ Anticholinergic drugs.
 - ❖ Barbiturates.
 - ❖ Diuretics.
 - ❖ Alcohol.
 - ❖ Beta blockers.
4. Remove from environmental heat exposure and stop physical activity.
5. Initiate passive cooling procedures.
 - Cool wet towels or ice packs to axillae, groin, and around neck; if patient is stable, may take a cool shower, but evaluate risk of such activity against gain and availability of other cooling measures.
 - Spray cool water or blot cool water on to the skin.
 - Use fan to blow cool air onto moist skin.

If temperature lower than 40°C, repeat assessment every 5 minutes; if improving, attempt to orally hydrate (clear liquids, ORS can be used but not necessary; cool liquids better than cold).
If temperature is 40°C or above,

5.2 AWARENESS AND OUTREACH



**क्या आप घर से बाहर
“लू”
में काम करते हैं?**

निम्नलिखित सावधानियाँ बरतें

- स्थानीय मौसम संबंधी खबरों के लिए रेडियो सुनें, टीवी देखें, और समाचारपत्र पढ़ें।
- पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी पिएं – बले ही ग्याल न लगी हो।
- ओआरएस (ओरल रीहाइड्रेशन सॉल्यूशन) घर में होने पेय जैसे जलवा, सोदासी (बायल का मॉड) नींबू पानी, आलू आदि का सेवन कर तरावाजा रहें।
- हल्के रंग के ढीले सूती कपड़े पहनें।
- अपना शिर ढक्कन रखें, कपड़े, हैट अपना छतरी का उपयोग करें।
- नंगे पांव बाहर न जाएं।
- गर्मी से राहत के लिए हलम का चंखा अपने पास रखें।
- काम के बीच में थोड़ा-थोड़ा विश्राम लें।
- फेह या आंश में छे आस्था नें।

आपदा प्रबंधन, सहायता एवं नागरिक सुरक्षा विभाग Toll Free No. - 112/1070 <https://dmrelief.rajasthan.gov.in>



**अपने जानवरों को
“लू”
से बचाएं**

लू के दौरान फलानु जानवरों को निम्न सावधानियाँ

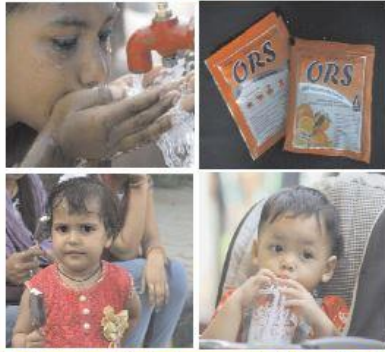
- खान तक संभव हो, रोब गर्मी के दौरान उन्हें घर के भीतर रखें।
- यदि उन्हें घर के भीतर रखा जाना संभव न हो तो उन्हें किसी छायादार स्थान में रखें, जहाँ वे आराम कर सकें। ध्यान रखें कि जहाँ उन्हें रखा हो वहाँ किसी भी जानवर की आवाज न हो।
- जानवरों को किसी बंद जगह में न रखें, क्योंकि गर्मी विलंब में उन्हें जलवा यंत्रों लगने लगती है।
- ध्यान रखें कि आपके जानवर पूरी तरह राहत हो, उन्हें पानी पीने का पानी दें, पानी की बूँद में न रखें। दिन के समय उनके कानों में कर्च न लगाएँ।
- गीने को पानी के दो बाउल रखें ताकि एक में खरी छल्ल होवे पर दूसरे से वे पानी पी सकें।
- अपने पालतू जानवर का खाना लूप में न रखें।
- यदि आपके गारा फलानु है तो उसे गरी में न रखाएँ। उसे दूध और आग को दूधारे का भीचन में रखा हो।
- फलानु खे गुन सतह (पट्टी, तारकोल की सतह, गर्म रेड) पर न रखाएँ।
- किसी भी स्थिति में जानवर को बाहन में न छोड़ें।

आपदा प्रबंधन, सहायता एवं नागरिक सुरक्षा विभाग Toll Free No. - 112/1070 <https://dmrelief.rajasthan.gov.in>



शिशुओं को “लू” से बचाएं

बच्चों के लिए सावधानियाँ



- उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी पिलाएं।
- शिशुओं में गर्मी की वजह से होने वाली बीमारियों का पता लगाना सीखें।

- यदि बच्चे के पेशाब का रंग गहरा है तो इसका मतलब है कि वह डीहाईड्रेशन (पानी की कमी) का शिकार है।
- बच्चों को बिना देखरेख खड़ी गाड़ी में छोड़ कर न जाएं, वाहन जल्दी गर्म होकर खतरनाक तापमान पैदा कर सकते हैं।



आपदा प्रबंधन, सहायता एवं नागरिक सुरक्षा विभाग Toll Free No. - 112/1070 <https://dmrelief.rajabsthan.gov.in>



अपने बच्चों को तेज “लू” से बचाएं

बच्चों के लिए सावधानियाँ



- हमेशा अपने साथ पानी रखें। नींबू पानी / छाछ / नारियल पानी / ताजे फलों के रस का नियमित रूप से सेवन करें।
- हल्के रंग के कौन से धुती कपड़े पहनें।
- अपना सिर ढांककर रखें, कपड़े, हैट जल्दी खलदी का उपयोग करें।
- गर्मी के मौसम में जंक फूड का सेवन न करें। ताजे फल, सलाद तथा घर में बना खाना खाएं।

- खासतौर से दोपहर 12 बजे से रात 4 बजे के बीच धूप में सीधे न जाएं। शाम के समय खेलें।
- यदि बच्चे को चक्कर आए, उल्टी, घबराहट अथवा तेज सिरदर्द हो, रीने में घबराहट अथवा सांस लेने में कठिनाई हो रही हो तो तुरंत डॉक्टर को दिखाएं।



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TRADITIONAL & LOCAL PRACTICES TO STAY COOL IN KARAULI

Karauli, like much of Rajasthan, has a long history of coping with extreme heat through climate-adaptive traditions. These age-old practices are still highly relevant and effective today:

ARCHITECTURAL WISDOM

- **Thick lime plastered walls and mud houses** retain coolness and minimize heat entry.
- **Inner courtyards and jaali (lattice) windows** allow natural ventilation and shade.
- Use of "**chhatris**" (**canopies**) and shaded verandahs to block direct sunlight.



TRADITIONAL CLOTHING

- Loose-fitting, **light-colored cotton clothes** (like *angarkha*, *odhani*, *safa*) allow airflow and protect from the sun.
- Women wear **leheriya and odhani**, which act as protective covers for head and face.



COOLING FOODS & BEVERAGES

- **Buttermilk (chaach), bael sharbat, aam panna, and jal jeera** hydrate and reduce body heat.
- **Earthen pots (matkas)** used for storing cool drinking water.
- **Bajra roti, curd, and raw mango chutneys** are staple summer foods with natural cooling properties.



ECO PRACTICES

- Hanging **wet khus mats** on windows and sprinkling water on floors and walls cools the home naturally.
- Planting **neem, peepal, or tulsi** in courtyards helps reduce indoor heat and improve air quality.



DO'S AND DON'TS

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, the following measures are useful:

DO's

For general population

Stay hydrated:

- Drink sufficient water whenever possible, even if you are not thirsty. Thirst is not a good indicator of dehydration.
- Carry drinking water when traveling
- Use Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS), and consume homemade drinks like lemon water, butter milk/lassi, fruit juices with some added salt.
- Eat seasonal fruits and vegetables with high water content like water melon, musk melon, orange, grapes, pineapple, cucumber, lettuce or other locally available fruits and vegetables.

Stay covered:

- Wear thin loose, cotton garments preferably light coloured
- Cover your head: use umbrella, hat, cap, towel and other traditional head gears during exposure to direct sunlight
- Wear shoes or chappals while going out in sun

Stay alert:

- Listen to Radio; watch TV; read Newspaper for local weather news.

Stay indoors/in shade as much as possible:

- In well-ventilated and cool places
- Block direct sunlight and heat waves: Keep windows and curtains closed during the day, especially on the sunny side of your house. Open them up at night to let cooler air in.
- If going outdoor, limit your outdoor activity to cooler times of the day i.e., morning and evening
- Reschedule or plan outdoor activities during cooler parts of the day.

For vulnerable population

Although anyone at any time can suffer from the heat stress & heat-related illness, some people are at greater risk than others and should be given additional attention. These include:

- Infants and young children
- People working outdoors

- Pregnant women
- People who have a mental illness
- Physically ill, especially with heart disease or high blood pressure
- Travelers from colder climate to a hot climate should allow one week's time for their bodies to acclimatized to heat, avoid overexertion, and should drink plenty of water. Acclimatization is achieved by gradual increase (over 10-15days) in exposure/physical activity in hot environment

Other precautions

- Elderly or sick people living alone should be supervised and their health monitored on a daily basis.
- Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.
- Try to remain on lower floors during the day.
- Use fan, spray bottles, damp cloths, ice towels to cool down body.
- Immersing feet in 20°C water above ankle provides rapid cooling by reducing dehydration and thermal discomfort.

For a cooler home

- Use solar reflective white paint, cool roof technology, air-light and cross ventilation and thermos cool insulation for low-cost cooling. You can also keep haystacks or grow vegetation on roofs.
- Install temporary window reflectors such as aluminium foil-covered cardboard to reflect heat back outside.
- Keep your home cool, use dark colour curtains, tinted glass/ shutters or sunshade and open windows at night. Try to remain on the lower floors.
- Green roofs, green walls and indoor plants: reduce heat by cooling the building naturally, reducing air-conditioning requirements and release of waste heat.
- Maintain AC temperature at 24 degrees or higher. This will reduce your electricity bill and make your health better.
- While constructing a new Home
 - Cavity wall technology instead of regular walls.
 - Construct thick walls. They keep the interiors cool.
 - Construct lattice walls and louvered openings. They allow maximum air flow while blocking the heat.
 - Use natural materials like lime or mud to coat walls.
 - Avoid glass, if possible.
 - Consult a Building Technology expert before construction
- Animal Husbandry
 - Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of clean and cold water to drink.
 - Do not make them work between 11 a.m to 4 p.m.

- Cover the shed roof with straw, paint it white or plaster with dung-mud to reduce temperature.
- Use fans, water spray and floggers in the shed.
- During extreme heat, spray water and take cattle to a water body to cool off.
- Give them green grass, protein-fat bypass supplement, mineral mixture and salt. Make them graze during cooler hours.
- Provide curtains and proper ventilation in poultry house.

DON'TS

- Avoid getting out in the sun, especially between 12:00 noon and 04:00 p.m
- Avoid strenuous activities when outside in the afternoon
- Do not go out barefoot
- Avoid cooking during peak summer hours. Open doors and windows to ventilate cooking area adequately.
- Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks or drinks with large amount of sugar- as these actually, lead to loss of more body fluid or may cause stomach cramps.
- Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.
- Do not leave children or pets in parked vehicle. Temperature inside a vehicle could get dangerous.
- Avoid grazing / feeding of cattle during noon hours.

PREPARATIONS AT HOTSPOT AREAS

HEATWAVE PREPAREDNESS AT KAILA DEVI TEMPLE, KARAULI



Located on the sacred Trikut Parvat, along the tranquil banks of the Kalisil River, Kaila Devi Temple in Karauli is not only a spiritually powerful site but also a practical example of heatwave preparedness at a large-scale pilgrimage location. Drawing over 5 million pilgrims annually, especially during the Chaitra Navratra Fair, this temple complex faces extreme environmental stress during Rajasthan's scorching summer months.

Recognizing the dangers posed by extreme temperatures, Shri Kaila Devi Temple Trust has proactively implemented several structural and operational interventions to safeguard devotees and maintain a climate-resilient environment.

Innovative Measures Taken by the Kaila Devi Temple Trust

1. Heat-Reflective White Paint

The temple's main structures are painted with special white heat-reflective paint, designed to reflect sunlight and reduce internal wall temperatures, ensuring a cooler environment for devotees moving within the premises.

2. Mist Fans with Khus-Khus Aroma

To provide a refreshing experience, mist fans infused with khus-khus (vetiver) essence are strategically placed. The natural cooling fragrance of khus, along with mist spray, reduces ambient temperatures and provides instant relief to pilgrims.

3. Green Shade Netting Across the Complex

The entire queue system and movement corridors within the temple are covered with green shade nets, shielding devotees from direct solar radiation and creating cooler passageways.

4. High-Capacity Coolers at Key Locations

Large desert coolers are stationed across the temple walkway, dharamshalas, and open gathering points, helping reduce temperature in high-density zones.

5. Cold Drinking Water Facilities

Multiple RO-enabled drinking water coolers are set up throughout the premises, ensuring access to clean, chilled water at all times. Traditional matka stations are also maintained for cultural familiarity and additional hydration points.

6. Rest Houses and Dharamshalas

Pilgrims can rest and recuperate in well-ventilated dharamshalas equipped with fans, mats, and resting facilities. These act as cooling shelters, especially for the elderly, children, and long-distance travelers.

HEATWAVE PREPAREDNESS AT SHRI MAHAVEER JI TEMPLE, KARAULI



About the Temple:
Located in the Karauli district of Rajasthan, Shri Mahaveer Ji is one of the most significant Digambar Jain pilgrimage centers in India. Situated about 110 km from Sawai Madhopur, this ancient temple was established over 200 years ago after

an idol of Lord Mahaveer was excavated from the land of Chandanpur, later renamed Shri Mahaveer Ji. The temple, dedicated to the 24th Tirthankar, attracts thousands of pilgrims daily from all castes, creeds, and regions of India.

Due to the massive influx of devotees, especially during summer festivals and Jain religious events, Shri Mahaveer Ji Temple becomes a high-risk zone for heat-related illnesses. The open marble courtyards reflect intense sunlight, increasing surface temperature and heat exposure for barefoot pilgrims.

Proactive Measures Taken at the Site



RO Drinking Water Facility (Jal Grah)

RO-based water stations are installed to provide cool, purified drinking water to pilgrims. These stations are culturally integrated and positioned for easy access across the temple complex.



Free Rest Room Facility (Vishram Kaksha)

Rest zones and waiting halls labeled as “*Vishram Kaksha*” have been created for elderly and exhausted pilgrims to take shelter during peak afternoon heat hours.



Carpet Pathways Laid Across Temple Premises

Kilometers of thick red carpet have been laid out across the white marble floor to prevent foot burns for barefoot devotees walking around the temple premises.



Crowd Density Management

The temple hosts thousands of pilgrims per day, with dedicated volunteers and safety officers deployed for crowd and heat-risk management, especially during *Chaitra Mahotsav* and other high-footfall events.

Integration of Faith and Safety

Shri Mahaveer Ji Temple exemplifies how spiritual spaces can also become models of heatwave resilience, using a combination of ancient hospitality practices and climate-conscious interventions—ensuring both *seva* (service) and *suraksha* (safety).

NEW ARTICLES



करौली में तापमान 45 डिग्री के पार: नगर परिषद ने सड़कों पर दमकल से कराया छिड़काव, अगले दो दिन हीट वेव की चेतावनी

करौली 3 दिन पहले



CONTACT DETAILS

जिलाप्रशासन				
Div. Commissioner Bharatpur	श्री अमित यादव	05644-234891 227977	234892	9996237788
D.M	श्री नीलाभ सक्सेना	250100 250281	250122	8090651676
SP KARauli	श्री बृजेश ज्योति उपाध्याय	250398	250399	8887521706
ADM	श्री हेमराज परिड़वाल	250205	250206	9414424400 8239560513
Add. SP	श्री गुमनाराम	250029		9413810464
ACEM	श्री प्रेमराज मीना ^{अति.चार्ज}	251481		9950287025
SDM Karauli	श्री प्रेमराज मीना	250025	250074	9414486950
SDM Hindaun	श्री हेमराज गुर्जर	230277	232004	9950287025
SDM Todabhim	श्रीमती पूजा मीना	230708	230880	8562032235
SDM Nadoti	श्रीमती पूजा मीना	294009	244100	8562032235
SDM Sapotra	श्री प्रेमराज मीना ^{अति.चार्ज}	252100	252771	9950287025
SDM Mandrayal	श्री कमल चन्द शर्मा ^{अति.चार्ज}			9079093752
TDR Karauli	श्री महेन्द्र सिंह गुर्जर	250066		9799970820 9410825475
TDR Masalpur	श्रीमती कौशल गर्ग			9461500275
TDR Hindaun	श्रीमती रेणु चौधरी	230130		8306884619
TDR Todabhim	सुश्री सीमा गुर्जर ^{अति.चार्ज}	230042	230042	9057284299
TDR Nadouti	श्री दीनदयाल सारस्वत			9414655182
TDR Suroth	श्रीमती रेणु चौधरी			8306884619
TDR Sapotra	श्री दिलीप अग्रवाल	294920	294920	9461237416
TDR Mandrayal	श्री कमल चन्द शर्मा			9079093752
TDR Mahaveerji	श्री हरसहाय मीना			9982128146
TDR Balghat	श्री मुकुट सिंह गुर्जर			9649076823