

सत्यमेव जयते

SIKAR

HEAT WAVE ACTION PLAN 2025



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Abbreviation

CMCC:	Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici
CMIP6:	Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase6
CNRM:	Centre National de Recherches Météorologiques
ECMWF:	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecast
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
HAC:	Heat Action Committee
HAP:	Heat Action Plan
HVRA:	Heat Vulnerability Risk Assessment
IMD:	India Meteorological Department
IPCC:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LST:	Land Surface Temperature
LULC:	Land Use Land Cover
MHT:	Mahila Housing Trust
NCDC:	National Centre for Disease Control
NDMA:	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMF:	National Disaster Mitigation Fund
NDRF:	National Disaster Relief Fund
NOAA:	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRDC:	Natural Resources Defense Council
ORS:	Oral Rehydration Solution
RCP:	Representative Concentration Pathways
ULB:	Urban Local Body
SDMA:	State Disaster Management Authority
SDMF:	State Disaster Mitigation Fund
SDRF:	State Disaster Relief Fund

1. Introduction

1.1 Global Warming and Escalating Heat Risks: A Focus on India

Since the Industrial Revolution, the global average temperature has risen by over 1.2 °C, contributing to a rise in heat-related events, extreme weather conditions, and mortality worldwide.¹ Between 2000 and 2016, India experienced a cumulative increase of approximately 125 million people exposed to heatwaves, with 2015 alone accounting for a record spike of 175 million exposures compared to typical hot years.² In India, rapid industrialization and urbanization have contributed to more frequent, prolonged, and intense heatwaves.² Changes in Urban Land Cover Change (ULCC) have elevated both land surface and air temperatures, disrupting local surface climates.³ The year 2024 was the hottest ever recorded, surpassing 2023 and marking the first time annual average global temperatures exceeded 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.⁴ Notably, 2016 and 2020 rank among the hottest years in over a century in India, with the past decade (2015–2024) being the hottest on record.⁵

Over 80% of India's workforce is employed in the informal sector, where protections like climate-controlled environments, social insurance, and formal labor rights are largely absent.⁶ A study found that earnings dropped by 19% for every 1 °C rise in wet bulb temperature—a key indicator of heat stress.⁷ The consequences of heat stress are not just environmental or health-related—they are also deeply economic. Beyond reduced productivity, many workers are unable to work at all during extreme heat, deepening income losses.⁸ The consequences of heat stress are not just environmental or health-related—they are also deeply economic. A study by Duke University estimated that between 2001 and 2020, India lost 259 billion labor hours annually due to humid heat, leading to productivity losses worth \$624 billion, or nearly 7% of the country's 2017 GDP.⁹

Rising temperatures are not only breaking historical records but also causing long-term harm to human health, aggravating pre-existing conditions such as dehydration, cardiovascular and kidney diseases, and mental health disorders.¹⁰ The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has documented a sharp increase in heatwave events in recent years. Over 84% of Indian districts are now prone to extreme heatwaves, highlighting the growing heat vulnerability across the country.¹¹ As extreme heat worsens, urgent, science-led, and community-focused action is essential. This Heat Action Plan (HAP) aims to protect vulnerable groups and integrate heat adaptation into key systems. With early warnings and coordinated efforts, India can build long-term resilience and save lives.

1.2 Enhancing Heat Resilience through Heat Action Plans in India

Ahmedabad launched India's first HAP in 2013. Several states have since followed suit with measures such as early warning systems, public awareness campaigns, training for health professionals, and efforts to reduce heat exposure among vulnerable groups. While these statelevel HAPs mark critical progress, many lack localized assessments and tailored interventions to address region-specific vulnerabilities effectively.

Still, HAPs have emerged as vital tools for embedding heat resilience into broader development and climate adaptation strategies. Evidence from Ahmedabad shows that structured preparedness can save lives—its HAP contributed to an estimated 1,190 fewer deaths annually in 2014–15 compared to the 2007–10 baseline.¹² These results underscore the importance of expanding and refining HAPs nationwide to protect communities from the escalating risks of extreme heat.

SIKAR HEAT ACTION PLAN-

To strengthen HAPs, it is crucial to integrate hyperlocal vulnerability assessments that capture community-specific risks and ensure that marginalized groups are prioritized. Funding mechanisms must be established to support targeted interventions, with clear allocations for immediate response and long-term resilience. Additionally, building local capacities through training and resources will empower communities to take ownership of their climate resilience, while amplifying the voices of vulnerable populations ensures that their needs and solutions are central to the plan's design and implementation.

1.3 Understanding the Local Context: Heat Vulnerabilities in Rajasthan and Sikar

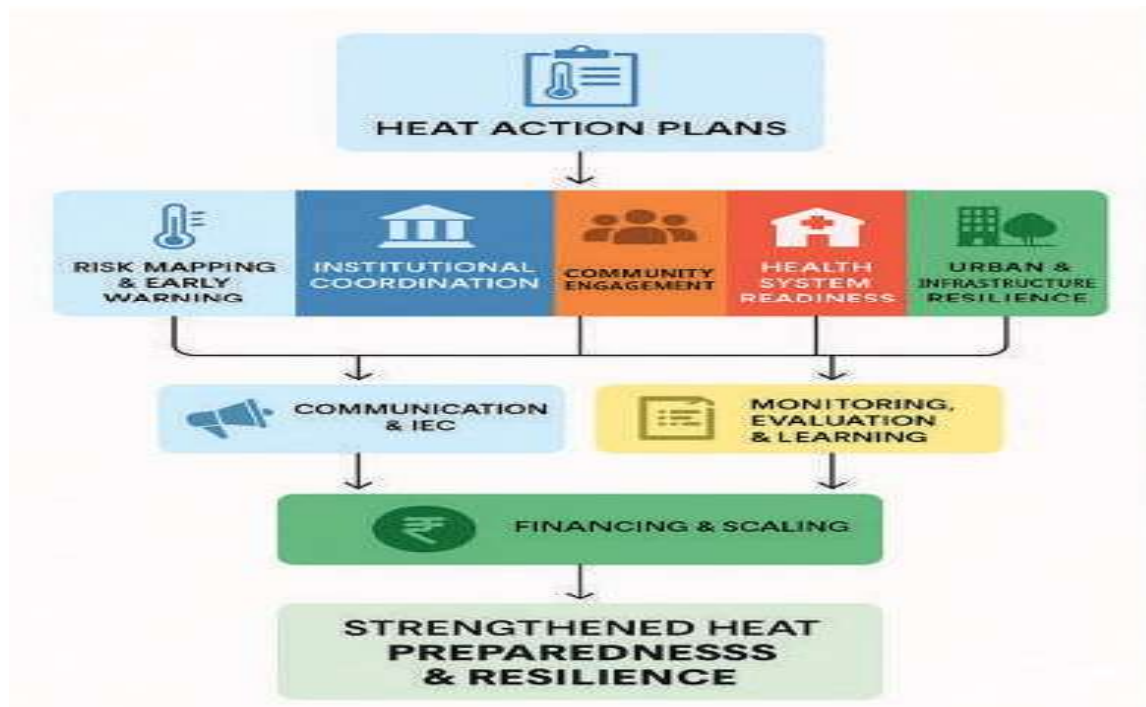
Rajasthan is at the frontline of India's escalating climate crisis. With its arid terrain, extreme temperatures, and scarce water resources, the state is highly vulnerable to the impacts of extreme heat. The summer of 2024 marked a stark reminder of this reality Sikar reached a blistering 49.5°C, exceeding the monthly normal by 7.5°C.¹³ These alarming figures are part of a broader and accelerating pattern of climate-exacerbated heatwaves that are impacting both lives and livelihoods across the state. The gravity of the situation prompted the Rajasthan High Court to take suo motu cognizance (action taken by a court on its own without a formal complaint) of the rising death toll from extreme heat, urging the central government to recognize heatwaves and other extreme weather events as national calamities.¹⁴ Despite the presence of a state HAP, the Court noted significant implementation gaps and called for urgent, sustained efforts to strengthen on-the-ground action.¹⁵

Geographically, Rajasthan is the western state of India and is predisposed to heat stress (Fig 1). Although it occupies 10.4% of India's landmass and supports 5.5% of the population, the state has access to only 1.16% of the country's water resources.¹⁵ Much of the region lies within the Thar Desert, where minimal vegetation, sandy terrain, and high solar radiation combine with erratic rainfall to create harsh living conditions. These environmental vulnerabilities are compounded by deep socio-economic inequalities. Communities—particularly in rural and semi-urban areas—struggle with limited access to safe water, sanitation, health infrastructure, and cooling options. Informal workers, women, and those living in poorly constructed housing face disproportionate exposure, with few protections from heat-related health impacts or economic disruptions.¹⁷ Sikar district and the city epitomize this confluence of risks. Often referred to as the “gateway to the Thar,” Sikar experiences the highest mean frequency of 6.6 heatwave days among all districts in the state in May alone.¹⁶ Historically, residents in the region adapted to the harsh climate using traditional coping mechanisms, but that resilience is increasingly being overwhelmed. In recent

years, communities have observed a stark transformation: where once homes could stay bearable without cooling devices, today, fans and coolers are considered essential—yet remain out of reach for many low-income households. 17 During May and June, furnace-like winds sweep across Sikar’s parched landscape, driving people indoors and compounding the challenges of daily life. 18 In Rajasthan, these losses are borne most heavily by those engaged in informal labor, who often work outdoors without shade, hydration, or adequate rest, placing their health and incomes at serious risk.

1.4 Sikar’s Roadmap to Heat Resilience: Context, Goals, and Strategic Approach

Rajasthan has long been among India’s most heat-affected regions, with exposure risks compounded by its arid geography, low and erratic rainfall, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. Recognizing this, local governments have begun to take action. In April 2023, the city of Jodhpur partnered with the Jodhpur Nagar Nigam North (JNNN), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and Mahila Housing Trust (MHT) to release their ward-level HAP grounded in local data and community engagement. 20 This initiative formalized Jodhpur’s approach to extreme heat and marked a significant step toward institutionalizing local climate resilience.



Building on Jodhpur’s momentum, a state-level heat preparedness workshop was convened in Jaipur in October 2024 by NRDC and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), in collaboration with the Rajasthan State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA). The workshop (Picture 1, 2 & 3) brought together Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), district magistrates from 40 districts, public health professionals, and sectoral experts to advance heat planning across Rajasthan. 21 The technical sessions built in the workshop, focused on key priorities such as improving heat risk forecasting, tracing the evolution of HAPs, conducting vulnerability assessments, strengthening governance, engaging communities, and scaling health sector and financing responses. Experts from Council Energy Environment & Water (CEEW), MHT, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Sustainable Futures Collaborative (SFC), India Meteorological Department (IMD) Jaipur, and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

shared insights to guide integrated and locally grounded heat resilience strategies across Rajasthan. These collective efforts reflect a growing recognition that proactive, community-informed, and well-resourced heat governance is essential to safeguard Rajasthan's most vulnerable populations in the face of rising temperatures.

1.4.1 Rationale for developing Urban Local Body (ULB) level heat action plan

ULBs are pivotal to the effective implementation of HAPs, serving as the primary coordinators across departments. Their role is essential in ensuring a localized, integrated response that spans sectors such as health, disaster management, water supply, infrastructure, and urban planning. Positioned at the frontline of city governance, ULBs can drive hyperlocal, data-informed strategies that safeguard public health and build long-term urban resilience.

In April 2025, the Mahila Housing Trust (MHT) team met with Ms. Abhilasha Singh, Commissioner of Municipal Council Sikar, and Mr. Abhishek Surana, District Collector of Sikar, to present the city's heat vulnerability assessment and discuss the HAP (Photo 5 & 6). Key suggestions and next steps from the meeting included:

Heat Early Warning System: Sikar administration expressed interest in establishing a city-level heat early warning system modeled on the Jodhpur HAP.

Cool Roofs Initiative: Proposal for ward-wise application of solar reflective white paint (cool roofing) to reduce surface heat exposure.

Cooling Stations: Request for MHT's technical support in designing cooling stations, including:

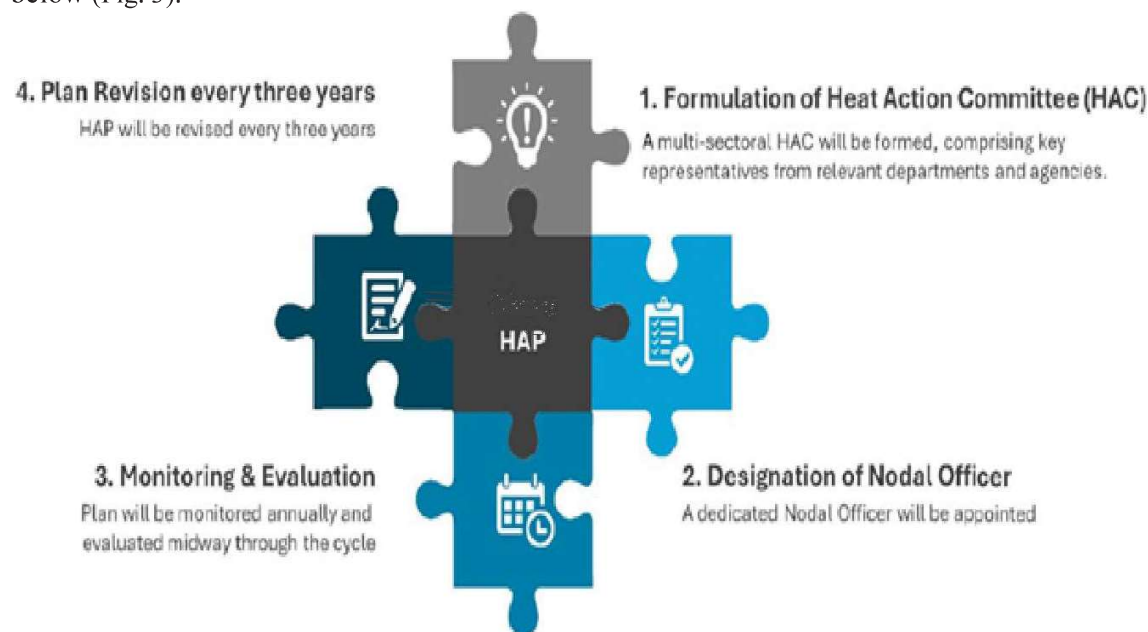
- » Preparation of design concept
- » Identification of proposed locations
- » Basic infrastructure
- » requirements

Training Module: Development of a training module outline focused on heat risk management and climate change adaptation.

1.4.2 Approach for Sikar Heat Action Plan

In Rajasthan, heatwaves have been officially notified as a state-specific disaster. Accordingly, the Sikar HAP adopts an institutionalized, multi-stakeholder, participatory approach that follows an evidence-based methodology. The plan is designed to be locally driven, operationalized through collaborative efforts, and continuously enhanced through the structured framework illustrated

below (Fig. 3).



Formulation of a Heat Action Committee (HAC): A multi-sectoral HAC will be established, comprising key representatives from relevant departments at city, district and state level (Table 1).

Chairperson, Municipal Council Sikar	Chairperson
Sikar MPs	Member
Sikar MLAs	Member
Divisional Commissioner, Bikaner	Member
District Collector, Sikar	Member
Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Sikar	Member
Commissioner, Municipal Council Sikar	Member
Secretary, Municipal Council Sikar	Member
Chief Health Inspector, Municipal Council Sikar	Member
Executive Engineer, Municipal Council Sikar	Member
Assistant Fire Officer (AFO), Municipal Council Sikar	Member
Secretary, Disaster Management, Relief & Civil Defence Department, Government of Rajasthan	Member
Principal Secretary, Urban Development and Housing Department, Rajasthan	Member
Nodal Officer, Heat Action Plan, Municipal Council Sikar	Member
Ward Councilor (High Risk Ward)	Member
Chief Medical & Health Officer (CMHO), Sikar	Member
District Transport Officer	Member
Labour Welfare Officer (LWO), Sikar	Member
Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	Member
Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF), Sikar	Member
Head, India Meteorological Department, Jaipur	Member
District Education Officer	Member
Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Sikar	Member
Rajasthan Livestock Development Board	Member

Department of Women and Child Development, Rajasthan	Member
District Agriculture Department, Sikar	Member
Sikar Traffic Police	Member
State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), Rajasthan	Member
Public Health Engineering Department, Sikar	Member
NRDC	Member
MHT	Member

Table 1: Heat Action Committee Task force table for Sikar

Designation of a Nodal Officer: A dedicated Nodal Officer will be designated within the District Administration to coordinate the implementation of the HAP, ensure integration across departments, and oversee monitoring and reporting.

Monitoring and Evaluation: The HAC will meet prior to the onset of the heat season (February/March), meet fortnightly during the season to monitor implementation, and hold emergency meetings in response to heatwave alerts. A post-season review will be conducted in July/August to evaluate the overall response.

Triennial Plan Revision: The HAP will be revised every three years, incorporating updated climate data, revised vulnerability assessments, and stakeholder feedback, ensuring alignment with evolving national and state climate and health policies.



2. Temperature Trends & Heat Vulnerability Risk assessment(HVRA)

2.1 Localized Climate Insights for HAPs

Despite Rajasthan's acute vulnerability to extreme heat, most district- and city-level HAPs fall short of incorporating detailed assessments of local heat risks and long-term climate trends. To address this gap in Sikar, a data-driven approach was used as a first step—analyzing historical climate data from 1980 to 2024 alongside projections through 2050—to provide a clearer picture of past trends and future risks. This analysis focuses on the critical heat months of March to June (MAMJ), which define the region's extreme heat season. Without such granular, place-specific insights, HAPs risk missing the localized patterns that shape on-the-ground vulnerability. A 2023 review by the Centre for Policy Research (CPR) of 37 HAPs revealed that only two included explicit vulnerability assessments, underscoring the pressing

need for deeper, localized planning across Rajasthan.²

2.1.1 Mapping Climatology of Sikar

Characterized by a hot semi-arid climate, Sikar experiences intense dry heat and wide diurnal temperature variations.²⁴ To evaluate both daytime and nighttime heat extremes, we used ERA5 reanalysis data (1980–2024), which reveals a consistent warming trend aligned with broader regional patterns across northwest India.²⁵

While humidity is not a dominant factor due to the arid climate, we still analyzed it alongside temperature to assess perceived heat using the NOAA Heat Index (HI) formula. This approach, which combines air temperature and relative humidity, offers insights into heat stress levels

2.2. Climate Change Projections: Analysis of RCP 8.5 Scenarios

Alongside historical analysis, future climate projections for 2025–2050 were assessed to anticipate emerging heat risks. These projections use Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs), developed by the IPCC, to represent possible greenhouse gas emission trajectories. RCP 8.5—once seen as a “business-as-usual” scenario—is now considered a high-end pathway associated with continued emissions growth and more severe warming outcomes, as recent studies suggest.²⁹

2.2.1 Climate Models and Projection Methodology

To project the future climate trajectory for Sikar, this analysis draws on the CMIP6 ensemble under the RCP 8.5 scenario.³⁰ Specifically, we employed outputs from two global climate models—**CMCC** and **CNRM** known for their ability to simulate monsoonal and semi-arid climates relevant to northwestern India.³¹ These models have been widely used in regional assessments and have shown reliable performance in simulating key temperature metrics over South Asia.³² To ensure local relevance, the model outputs were localised using observed temperature data for Sikar (1980–2014) from the respective models. Temperature anomalies were then calculated using 1980–2000 as the baseline reference.

2.3 Heat Vulnerability Risk Assessment (HVRA)

Assessing heat vulnerability is crucial for effective resource allocation, as it helps identify the most vulnerable areas of the city and prioritize interventions accordingly. Three key factors are considered: exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity (Fig. 6). These factors are analyzed based on their theoretical significance to heat vulnerability, existing literature, and available data. The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report defines vulnerability as “the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected,” which encompasses both sensitivity to harm and the ability to cope or adapt.³⁵ A widely used method for analyzing vulnerability involves developing vulnerability indices that integrate socio-economic, environmental, and infrastructural elements. This spatial analysis reveals regions with varying vulnerability levels, ranging from the most to the least affected. These indices assist policymakers in designing targeted climate risk management and adaptation strategies, ensuring that resources and interventions are directed where they are most needed.

Exposure reflects the degree to which communities are subjected to elevated temperatures and heat-related stress. It is evaluated using parameters such as Land Surface Temperature (LST) and population density.

Sensitivity denotes the extent to which a community is likely to be affected by the adverse impacts of heat. Key parameters used to assess sensitivity include female population, illiteracy rate, child population (below 6 years), sites of labour chowks, built-up index (NDBI), land-use / land cover.

Adaptive Capacity reflects the ability of a community to anticipate, respond to, and recover from heat-related challenges. This is measured through parameters such as access to parks, access to urban health centers (UHC), normalized difference water index (NDWI), normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), access to roads

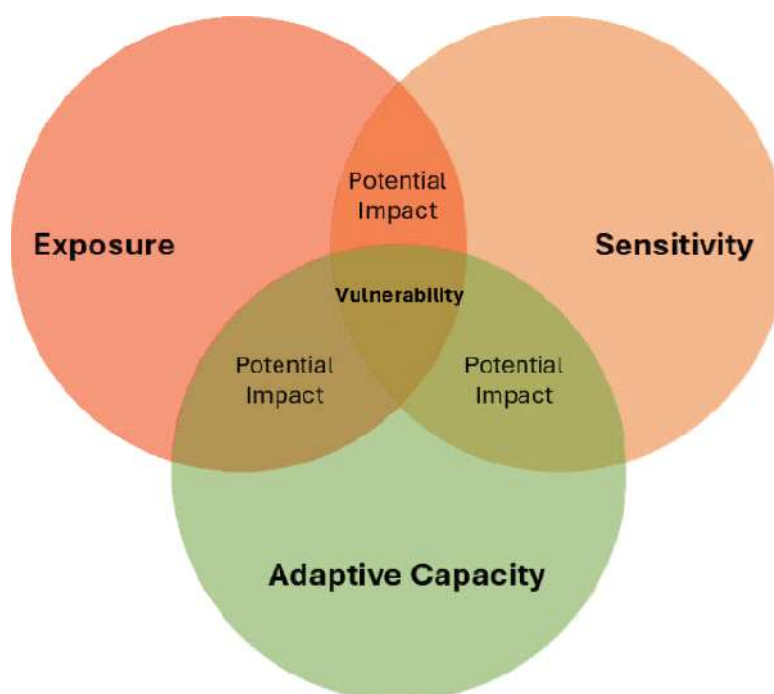


Figure :Framework forAssessingHeatwave Vulnerability(Source:NRDC India)

2.3.1 Selection of Parameters for Exposure, Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity

The table 2 below provides a comprehensive overview of the selected factors and their respective parameters for the heat vulnerability risk assessment in Sikar:

Exposure	1	Land Surface Temperature	°C (Celsius)	30 meters	10 Year Mean (2015- 2024)	Landsat 8, USGS
2	Population Density	No. of persons per square km	Ward-level	2011	Census 2011	
Sensitivity	3	Female Population	No. of persons per ward	Ward-level	2011	Census 2011
4	Illiteracy Rate	No. of illiterate people per ward	Ward-level	2011	Census 2011	
5	Population below 6 Years	No. of Children per ward	Ward-level	2011	Census 2011	
6	Sites of Labour Chowks	No. of labour chowks per square km	Ward-level	2024	Municipal Council Sikar	
7	Built-Up Index (NDBI)	Built-up area per square km	30 meters	2024	Landsat 8, USGS	
8	Land-use / Land cover	Land Cover per square km	Ward-level	2021	Existing Landuse Plan	
Adaptive Capacity	9	Access to Parks	No. of parks per square km	30 meters	2021	Existing Landuse Plan
10	Access to Urban Health Centers	No. of UHC per square km	Ward-level	2024	Municipal Council Sikar	
11	Normalized	Zonal Pixel Ratio	30 meters	2024	Landsat 8, USGS	

	Difference Water Index (NDWI)					
12	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	Zonal Pixel Ratio	30 meters	2024	Landsat 8, USGS	
13	Access to Roads	Length of roads per square km	Ward-level	2021	Existing Land-use Plan	

Table 2: Selected Parameters for Heat Vulnerability Risk Assessment in Sikar

2.3.2 Results of the Heat Vulnerability Risk Assessment

Sikar is divided into 65 wards. To assess the heat vulnerability risk across wards, individual composite indices were evaluated for exposure (refer to Fig.8), sensitivity (Fig. 9), and adaptive capacity (Fig.10). These indices were then integrated using a methodological approach (Fig. 7) to calculate the overall vulnerability score for each ward.

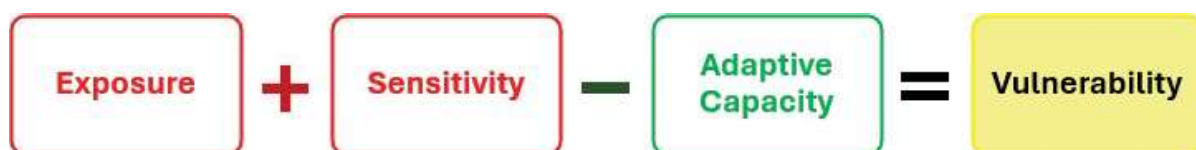


Figure :HeatVulnerabilityAssessmentFunction Equation

2.3.3 Traditional Heat Adaptation Practices

Traditional Coping Mechanisms in Rajasthan: Clothing, Housing, Diet, and Architecture

In Rajasthan's harsh desert climate, traditional practices evolved over centuries to provide resilience against extreme heat. These adaptive strategies—rooted in deep local knowledge—offer valuable insights for modern climate resilience planning.

Clothing: Practicality Meets Culture

People in Rajasthan traditionally wear loose-fitting, breathable cotton garments in light shades. Such attire reduces heat stress and dehydration, showcasing how culture and climate co-evolve. These include:

Angarkha and lehariya turbans (for men) and **odhnis and lehengas** (for women), allowing airflow while shielding from the sun.

Layered clothing, paradoxically, protects against heat by minimizing direct exposure and insulating against the hot air outside.

Diet: Cooling Foods and Traditional Millets

Dietary habits in Rajasthan are another vital defense against heat. These diets are not only nutritionally dense but also suited to maintaining thermal balance in the body.

Bajra (pearl millet) is a staple grain with high fiber and cooling properties. Its slow-digesting nature helps sustain energy and hydration in extreme heat.

Buttermilk (chaas), bael juice, raw mango drinks

(aam panna), and earthen-pot water (matka) are commonly consumed to regulate body temperature.

Foods are usually cooked with minimal oil and spices in summer to aid digestion.

Heat-Resilient by Tradition: How Rajasthan's Built Environment Tackles Extreme Heat

Traditional architecture in Rajasthan is a masterclass in climate-adaptive design, deeply rooted in local ecology and crafted to withstand the region's intense desert heat.

Homes and havelis were built with thick stone walls, earthen floors, and mud plaster that naturally insulated interiors, while features like inner courtyards, jaali windows, verandas, and jharokhas enabled passive cooling and cross ventilation.

Lime plaster lining the inner walls acted as a natural cooling agent, absorbing humidity and releasing it slowly to maintain comfort.

This architectural wisdom extended beyond homes—carved façades, open chowks, meandering streets, and communal spaces were intentionally designed to maximize shade and airflow.

A hallmark of this approach is the use of local yellow sandstone, which replaced heat-absorbing materials like metal and

glass, reflecting solar radiation and trapping nighttime coolness.

Even Rajasthan's iconic forts in Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Jaisalmer embodied this climate consciousness, strategically built on

elevated terrain with layered stone walls, shaded corridors, internal water storage, and ventilation shafts.

These structures—whether residential or defensive—stand as enduring examples of how architecture, community, and ecology were harmonized to create environments that naturally resist extreme heat.



3.Preparedness and Response Plan

Based on the temperature trend analysis and vulnerability assessment presented in the earlier sections, Sikar has experienced a marked increase in extreme heat events, especially since the 1980s. Certain wards within the city exhibit heightened susceptibility to heat-related health risks due to varying socio-economic and infrastructural factors. Considering these findings, it is essential to implement a decentralized, ward-level heatwave response strategy. This chapter presents the framework for early warning systems, coordination mechanisms among relevant agencies, and public outreach measures to reduce heat-health impacts.

3.1 Early warning system and alert mechanism

In Rajasthan, heat has been declared as a state specific disaster. For Sikar's HAP, we will align with localized thresholds and criteria issued by the India Meteorological Department (IMD). IMD's methodology integrates multiple meteorological parameters—such as relative humidity, wind speed, heatwave duration, and long-term climatological patterns—making it more nuanced and contextually relevant for public health planning. This locally adaptive approach will enhance the timeliness and accuracy of heat alerts, enabling better preparedness and response at the city and ward level.

Colour Code	Alert	Warning	Impact	Suggested Actions
Green (No action)	Normal Day	Maximum temperatures are near normal	Comfortable temperature. No cautionary action required	Normal day-to-day activities can continue without special precautions.
Yellow Alert (Be Updated)	Heat Alert (Maximum temperature between 40-43°C or departure from normal is 4.5-6.4°C)	Heatwave conditions at isolated pockets which persist for 2 days	Moderate temperature. Heat is tolerable for general public but moderate health concern for vulnerable people, e.g., infants, elderly, people with chronic diseases	a) Avoid heat exposure; b) Wear light-coloured, loose, cotton clothes; c) Cover your head; d) Use a cloth, hat, or umbrella
Orange Alert (Be prepared)	Severe Heat Alert for the day (Maximum temperature between 44-46°C or departure from normal is $\geq 6.5^\circ\text{C}$)	a) Severe Heatwave conditions persist for 2 days b) Though not severe, but Heatwave persists for 4 days or more	High temperature. Increased likelihood of heat illness symptoms in people who are either exposed to sun for a prolonged period or doing heavy work. High health concern for vulnerable people, e.g., infants, elderly, people with chronic diseases	a) Avoid heat exposure—keep cool, avoid dehydration b) Drink sufficient water—even if not thirsty c) Use ORS, homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc., to keep yourself hydrated
Red Alert (Action Required)	Extreme Heat Alert for the day (Maximum temperature $\geq 47^\circ\text{C}$)	(a) Severe Heatwave persists for more than 2 days (b) Total number of heat/severe Heatwave days exceeding 6 days	Very high likelihood of developing heat illnesses and heatstroke in all ages	Extreme care is needed for vulnerable people

Table 4: IMD Colour coded Heat warning Framework

3.2 Inter-agency coordination chart (for dissemination of alerts and warnings)

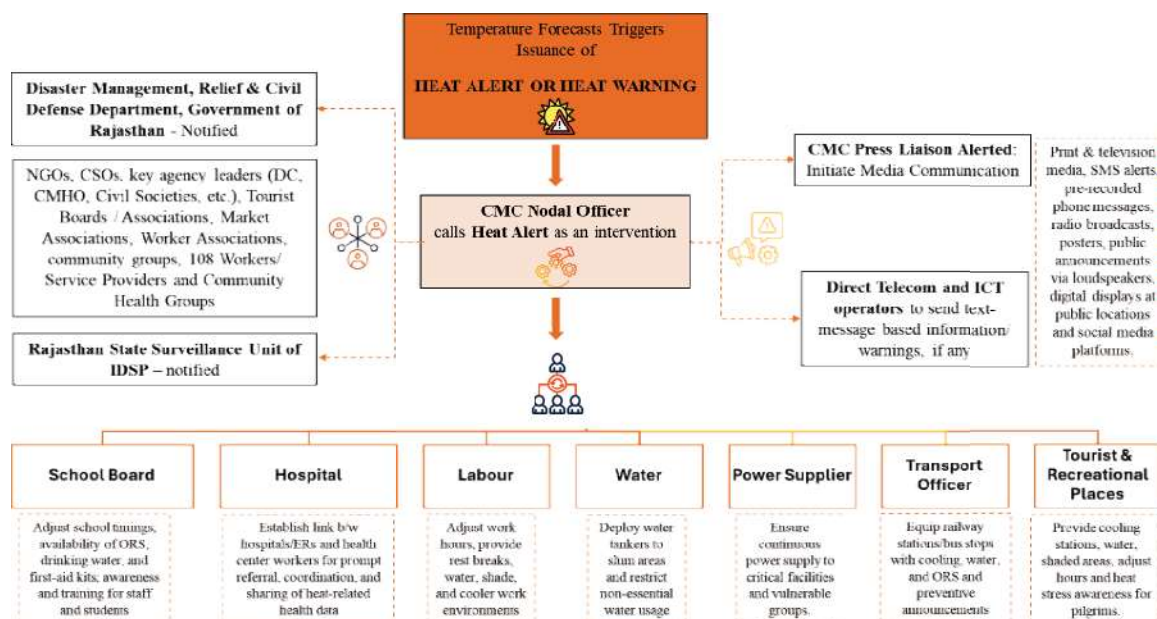


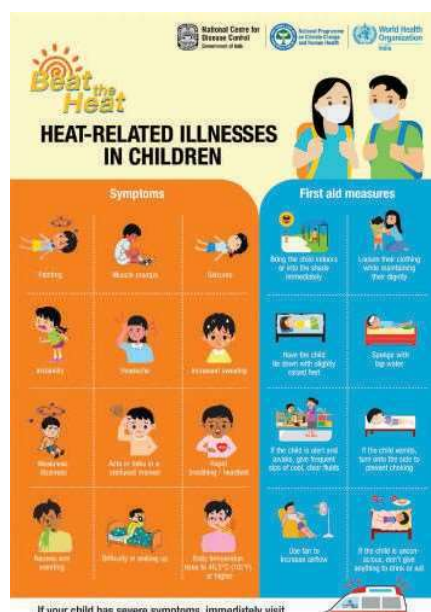
Figure : Interagency Coordination Framework initiated by Municipal Council Sikar Nodal Officer upon Alert Activation

3.3 Information, education and communication strategies

This section presents key Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials aimed at issuing timely alerts for vulnerable populations and supporting outreach activities. The resources have been adapted from the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) and the Disaster Management, Relief & Civil Defence Department, Government of Rajasthan, ensuring they are context-specific and effective in addressing heat-related impacts.

IECMaterialinEnglish

a) EC-Heat related illnesses in Children



b) BeattheHeat-Do's &Don'ts







“लू”

**यानी तेज़ गर्मी
जानलेवा हो सकती है!**

निम्नलिखित सावधानियां बरतें






- स्थानीय मौसम संबंधी खबरों के लिए रेडियो सुनें, टीवी देखें, और समाचारपत्र पढ़ें
- पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी पिएं – भले ही प्यास न लगी हो
- ओआरएस (ओरल रीहाइड्रेशन सॉल्यूशन), घर में बने पेय जैरो लरसी, तोरानी (चावल का मांड) नींबू पानी, छाछ आदि का सेवन कर तरोताजा रहें।
- हल्के रंग के ढीले सूती कपड़े पहनें।
- अपना सिर ढककर रखें, कपड़े, हैट अथवा छातरी का उपयोग करें।
- जानवरों को छाया में रखें और उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में पीने का पानी दें।
- बच्चों अथवा पालतू जानवरों को बाहनों में छोड़कर न जाएं – उन्हें लू लगने का खतरा हो सकता है।



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

Source: DisasterManagement,Relief &CivilDefence Department,Rajasthan



क्या आप “लू”

से बचाव के लिए तैयार हैं?

निम्नलिखित सावधानियां बरतें






- स्थानीय मौसम संबंधी खबरों के लिए रेडियो सुनें, टीवी देखें, और समाचारपत्र पढ़ें
- पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी पिएं – भले ही प्यास न लगी हो
- ओआरएस (ओरल रीहाइड्रेशन सॉल्यूशन), घर में बने पेय जैरो लरसी, तोरानी (चावल का मांड) नींबू पानी, छाछ आदि का सेवन कर तरोताजा रहें।
- हल्के रंग के ढीले सूती कपड़े पहनें।
- अपना सिर ढककर रखें, कपड़े, हैट अथवा छातरी का उपयोग करें।
- जानवरों को छाया में रखें और उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में पीने का पानी दें।
- बच्चों अथवा पालतू जानवरों को बाहनों में छोड़कर न जाएं – उन्हें लू लगने का खतरा हो सकता है।





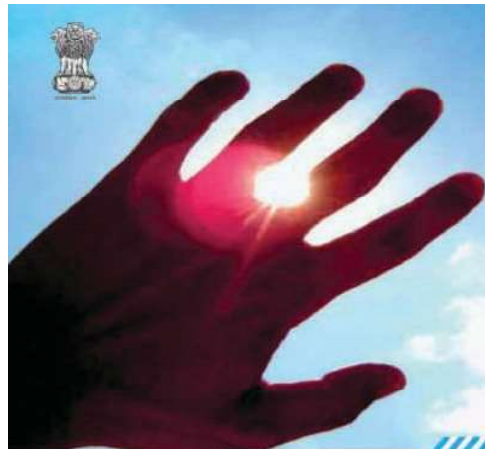
क्या आप घर से बाहर “लू” में काम करते हैं?

निम्नलिखित सावधानियां बरतें

- स्थानीय मौसम संबंधी खबरों के लिए रेडियो सुनें, टीवी देखें, और समाचारपत्र पढ़ें।
- पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी पिएं – गले ही प्यास न लगी हो।
- ओआरएस (ओरल रीहाइड्रेशन सॉल्यूशन), घर में बने पेय जैसे लस्सी, तोरानी (बादल का मॉड) नींबू पानी, छाछ आदि का सेवन कर तरोताजा रहें।
- हल्के रंग के ढीले सूती कपड़े पहनें।
- अपना सिर ढककर रखें, कपड़े, हैट अथवा छतरी का उपयोग करें।
- नंगे पांव बाहर न जाएं।
- गर्मी से राहत के लिए हाथ का पंखा अपने पास रखें।
- काम के बीच में थोड़ा-थोड़ा विश्राम लें।
- पेड़ या छाया में ही आसरा लें।



Source: DisasterManagement,Relief &CivilDefence Department,Rajasthan



धूप में जाने से बचें

निम्नलिखित सावधानियां बरतें

- स्थानीय मौसम संबंधी खबरों के लिए रेडियो सुनें, टीवी देखें, और समाचारपत्र पढ़ें।
- पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी पिएं – गले ही प्यास न लगी हो।
- ओआरएस (ओरल रीहाइड्रेशन सॉल्यूशन), घर में बने पेय जैसे लस्सी, तोरानी (बादल का मॉड) नींबू पानी, छाछ आदि का सेवन कर तरोताजा रहें।
- हल्के रंग के ढीले सूती कपड़े पहनें।
- अपना सिर ढककर रखें, कपड़े, हैट अथवा छतरी का उपयोग करें।
- जानवरों को छाया में रखें और उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में पीने का पानी दें।
- बच्चों अथवा पालतू जानवरों को गहनों से छोड़कर न जाएं – उन्हें लू लगने का खतरा हो सकता है।



Source: DisasterManagement,Relief &CivilDefence Department,Rajasthan

4. Heat Risk Mitigation Measures

Rajasthan has officially recognized heatwaves as a state-specific disaster, enabling the use of the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)—established under Section 48(1)(c) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005—for targeted heat risk mitigation. This fund complements the State and National Disaster Response Funds (SDRF/NDRF) and supports investments in resilience for state-notified local disasters.

To address intensifying heat impacts, long-term strategies are essential. These include mitigating urban heat islands, promoting sustainable housing, expanding green infrastructure, and adopting climate-friendly cooling technologies. Embedding heat risk into urban planning and infrastructure is crucial, especially to protect vulnerable communities. Regular updates to the HAP, informed by post-season reviews, will further strengthen its relevance.

While structural solutions evolve, immediate coordination remains critical. Government bodies, civil society, and local institutions must work together to ensure preparedness and response. This includes timely early warnings, inter-agency coordination, and grassroots capacity building to safeguard lives and ensure uninterrupted services during extreme heat events.

The following table outlines the stakeholder responsibility matrix—detailing roles, timelines, and funding pathways across state, district, and municipal levels.

Sl. No	Strategy	Description	Implementation			Municipal Fund allocation
			Short/Long Term	Implementing/Supporting Authority	Timeline	
1	Cooling Stations	Convert/Construct/Access existing structures into cooling stations by ensuring adequate shade, access to drinking water, and cooling facilities. Large public spaces such as malls, bus terminals, panchayat bhavans and railway stations can be temporarily repurposed as cooling centres in preparation for forecasted heatwaves.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar	Pre-Heat & Heat Season	Municipal funds
2	Incorporation of Traditional Cooling Architecture	Encourage the use of traditional features like Jaali (perforated walls), courtyards, thick mud walls, lime-plastered surfaces, and high ceilings in new constructions and retrofitting for natural ventilation and thermal comfort. Distribute Mitti-Cool Clay Refrigerators, water pots (Matkas) and other non-electric cooling utensils to low-income groups especially elderly and pregnant women.	Long Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Rajasthan Housing Board	Pre-Heat and Heat Season	Municipal Funds

3	Cool Clothing and Foot wear	Promote/Distribute/ Light colored, loose cotton clothes, turbans/scarves for head protection and insulated shoes or cooling insoles for outdoor workers like sanitation, traffic police, street vendors also encouraging use of local cotton fabrics	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Health Department,	Pre-Heat and Heat Season	Municipal Funds
4	IEC campaigns/ Capacity Building/ Workshops	Awareness campaigns for dissemination of information via phones, posters, banners, signage, public speakers, LED TV displays at public places, pre-record messages, telephone heat hotline, social media posts with extreme heat warnings in vernacular languages. Set up public display of temperatures in wards at high risk. Workshops at ward level for citizens and community leaders on heat stress management and prevention. Special campaigns for police personnel, traffic police, fire department workers, logistics workers, construction workers, school staff & children, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, volunteers etc.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Health and Family Welfare Department, Police Department, Fire Department, Labor Department, Education Department	Pre-Heat & Heat Season	Municipal funds
5	Public drinking water	Ensure access to safe drinking water by deploying mobile water tankers and filling community matkas at key locations like bus stops, hospitals markets. Using traditional storage methods like kundis, tankis are feasible. Promote water conservation awareness alongside accessibility. Construct permanent or temporary drinking water kiosks at public locations to help prevent dehydration during the heat season.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar	Pre-Heat Season, Heat Season	Municipal funds, Health Department
6	Cool Roof	Buildings of government, educational, healthcare facilities, residential buildings, commercial spaces to have cool roof coatings to regulate indoor temperatures.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar	Pre-Heat Season	Municipal funds
7	Healthcare	Designate cool, well-ventilated wards in hospitals and PHCs for heat-related illness. Develop a school health program. Primary health centres, emergency centres, ambulances, and hospitals to be well-equipped for the treatment of heat-related illnesses (ORS, IV fluids, evaporative coolers), ensuring comprehensive healthcare support. Veterinary hospitals should be stocked with adequate medical supplies. Communicate information on tertiary care and 108 service. Prepare handouts for paramedics on	Short	Municipal	Pre-Heat Season, Heat Season	Municipal funds

	facilities	heat illness management with focus on vulnerable group- Elderly, Infants and young children, Pregnant and lactating women, People with pre-existing medical conditions. Roll out a Dynamic Ambulance Deployment Plan using heat risk maps and ensure coordination with police and fire services. Set up mobile medical camps in heat wave hotspots. Share relevant data with key agency leaders for informed decision-making.	Term	Council Sikar		
8	Heat-proofing and Strengthening Anganwadi Centres	Upgrade Anganwadi Centres as localized heat-resilient shelters for children, women, and caregivers. Measures include: - Provision of drinking water, oral rehydration solution, and ice packs to manage heat stress, Installation of fans, coolers, Use of reflective paint, green shade nets, set up temporary cooling zones, schedule activities during cooler hours, avoiding peak heat. Train Anganwadi workers in heat first aid and preparedness and link them to nearby PHCs and ASHA workers. Involve gram panchayats in regular monitoring and support.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Women and Child Development Department Rajasthan	Pre Heat Season	Municipal funds
9	Change working hours	Adjust work schedules for outdoor and manual laborers by implementing early morning and post-sunset shifts, avoiding 12–4 PM. Enforce mandatory rest breaks and ensure access to shaded rest zones and cool drinking water at work sites. Introduce rotational duties and light-duty hours for vulnerable workers (pregnant, elderly). Use SMS/IVRS alerts to notify supervisors of red/ yellow heat days. Coordinate with local employers, contractors, and gram panchayats for enforcement. Link attendance-based incentives to compliance with heat safety norms. Display shift timings at common work sites.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Rajasthan Labor Department	Heat Season	-
10	Cool Transit	Enhancing passenger comfort and safety at railway stations/ bus stops/ toll booth: Should be converted/ equipped with cooling facilities, drinking water, and ORS. Coordinate with transport union to ensure rest periods for drivers and provision of portable fans or cooling towels. Intense IEC activities with regular announcements to build awareness of floating population. Leverage community shelters near major bus depots for emergency cooling if needed.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	Pre Heat Season	Municipal funds, Respective Government dept fund

11	Modify school timings	School timings should be adjusted to earlier hours to prevent heat stress during the summer months.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar	Heat Season	-
12	Preparedness of schools	Schools should ensure an adequate supply of ORS, first-aid kits, and drinking water. Ensure classrooms have cooling aids (curtains, cross-ventilation, fans). Teachers conduct daily heat check-ins and report heat symptoms in children. Conduct heat safety workshops and awareness sessions for students. Allow flexible uniforms (e.g., cotton, no ties). Include Anganwadis and pre-schools under the same advisory.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar	Pre-Heat Season	Municipal funds
13	Shelter for livestock and holistic preparedness	Build shelters for livestock with adequate shade and drinking water to reduce heat stress on livestock. Ensure additional mobile hospitals are ready in vulnerable villages and identify heat-vulnerable areas for animals. Pre-position mobile veterinary units with ORS for animals, antipyretics, saline, and glucose packs. Distribute handouts and visuals on symptoms of heat stress in animals to livestock owners and traditional healers. Conduct village-level training sessions on heat stress first aid and local remedies (e.g., neem paste, turmeric, buttermilk applications). Engage animal husbandry paramedics and gaushala staff. Share real-time livestock health and mortality data with district-level emergency teams for coordinated response. Promote cooling breeds and shade-giving plantation near animal enclosures.	Mid Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Dept of Animal Husbandry Rajasthan	Pre-Heat Season	Municipal funds
14	Supply and Maintenance of electrical grid	Ensure pre-summer maintenance of transformers, feeders and overloaded substations. Communicate clear utility protocols to prioritize uninterrupted power supply to healthcare facilities, Anganwadis, cooling centers, water supply units, and public transport nodes. Develop a load-shedding exemption list for critical facilities. Encourage off-peak usage campaigns and staggered industrial operations in power-intensive sectors. Install backup inverters or solar panels at key health and hydration sites. Provide helplines or WhatsApp-based complaint channels for reporting outages during heatwaves. Collaborate with DISCOMs to ensure real-time monitoring.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	Pre-Heat Season	Respective govt dept fund

		ing of voltage drops and transformer heating, especially during peak load hours (12–5 PM).				
15	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research	Conduct epidemiological investigations of heat-related illnesses and deaths, analyzing data on risk factors and health outcomes from various sources. Compare morbidity and mortality trends before and after Heat Action Plan implementation to guide future updates. Organize annual review meetings and gather feedback from key stakeholders to assess performance, revise the plan accordingly, and ensure updated versions are publicly available. Establish heat illness and mortality tracking system and updated datasets.	Short Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Rajasthan State Disaster Management Authority, stakeholder govt. depts., academic institutions	Post-Heat Season	-
16	Preparedness by HAP Nodal Officer	Identify vulnerable areas and check medical supply inventories at health centres. Ensure availability and accessibility of cooling centres. Engage the community through education of workers and trainers. Prepare a rapid response team and distribute “Dos and Don’ts” to the public. Communicate a clear “Don’t Panic!” message. Ensure deployment of Medical Mobile Vans and arrange for additional vans if needed. Actively review and revise the HAP annually with updated impact and mortality data. Encourage community participation in feedback loop through surveys or ward-level meetings.			Pre-Heat, Heat and Post-Heat	
17	CoolRoof	Implement a cool roofs program using innovative technologies such as reflective paint to help regulate indoor temperatures, especially in urban heat hotspots.	Long Term	Municipal Council Sikar	3-4 years	Municipal funds
18	GreenRoof	Promote a green roofs program to reduce indoor ambient temperatures through the installation of vegetation-covered roofs, walls, and green corridors	Long Term	Municipal Council Sikar, Urban Development and Housing Dept. Sikar.	3-4 years	Municipal funds
19	Rainwater harvesting	Promote rainwater harvesting systems in both public and private buildings to help mitigate water scarcity during heatwaves.	Long Term	PHED–Water Works dept, Sikar	3-4 years	-

20	Community cooling action plan	Develop a localized community cooling action plan that encourages passive cooling methods and the use of energy-efficient refrigeration and cooling systems. Encourage courtyard cool zones and mud wall retrofitting in homes.	Long Term	Municipal Council Sikar, RWAs	3-4 years	-
21	Drinking water supply Program	Strengthen drinking water access by investing in programs to enhance piped water supply infrastructure	Long Term	PHED-Water Works Dept. Sikar, Municipal Council Sikar	3-4 years	Municipal funds
22	City level greening plan	Use drought-resistant native species (neem, khejri, rohida) for plantations along roads and public places. Incentivize community-maintained green pockets and shady bus stops.	Long Term	Urban Development and Housing Dept, Municipal Council Sikar, forest dept.	3-4 years	Municipal funds
23	Localized early warning dissemination program	Establish a localized early warning system and enhance inter-agency coordination by notifying the key agency leaders, Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Ward Councillors and DDMA. Leveraging mobile alerts, community networks, and local media to deliver timely and accessible information through bulk warnings to public via centralized email databases during heat alert.	Long Term	Sikar Nagar Nigam, Meteorological Department	3-4 years	-
24	Planning for resilient city	Planning documents guiding urban development, building bye-laws and other control measures should be appropriately revised to include environmental well-being at center of the urban development and adoption of passive low-cost innovative cooling design strategies for all types of buildings. Highlight low-cost, passive design architecture.	Long Term	Town Country Planning Department, Public Works Department, St. Rajasthan State Disaster Management Authority, Municipal Council Sikar, Sikar Development Authority	3-4 years	-
25	Community Preparedness	Strengthening health emergency and disaster management systems at the state, city, and district levels with a focus on capacity building, training, workshops. Improving data collection and response monitoring.	Long Term	Municipal Council Sikar		Municipal funds

Annexures



राजस्थान-सरकार

कार्यालय जिला कलक्टर (सहायता) सीकर

reliefsectionsikar@gmail.com फोन नं० 015722251008



क्रमांक:-सहायता / 2025 / 5059

दिनांक:- 22.04.2025

शासन संयुक्त सचिव,
आपदा प्रबन्धन,सहायता एवं नागरिक सुरक्षा विभाग,
जयपुर

विषय:-माननीय न्यायालय के स्वप्रेरणा संज्ञान द्वारा हीटवेव की तैयारियों की अनुपालना रिपोर्ट भिजवाने बाबत।

प्रसंग:-आपका पत्र क्रमांक एफ 1(2)आ.प्र.एवं सहा/लू/ताप/2025 जयपुर
दिनांक 21.4.25

महोदय,

विषयान्तर्गत प्रासांगिक पत्र के संदर्भ में माननीय उच्च न्यायालय जयपुर की एकल पीठ के INRE " Beat the heatwave and climate change to save the life of public at large" के स्वप्रेरणा संज्ञान के संबंध में की गई कार्यवाही/अनुपालना निम्नानुसार प्रेषित है:-

1.जिला स्तर पर दिनांक 07.04.2025 को हीटवेव के संबंध में जिले के समस्त अधिकारियों को हीटवेव 2025 के प्रबंधन के लिये एडवाईजरी जारी की जा चुकी है।

●हीटवेव से बचाव हेतु मौसम विभाग द्वारा प्राप्त भविष्यवाणियों को उपखण्ड एवं ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर जरिये ई-मेल सूचित किया जा रहा है।

●जिले में हीटवेव से संबंधित एडवाईजरी (ताप लहर में क्या करे क्या न करे)का व्यापक प्रचार प्रसार जनसम्पर्क कार्यालय सीकर द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इस कार्यालय के पत्र क्रमांक 5049 दिनांक 09.04.2023 द्वारा संबंधित विभागों को एडवाईजरी जारी कर अक्षरशः पालना हेतु निर्देशित किया जा चुका है।

●जिला स्तर पर नियंत्रण कक्ष स्थापित किया जा चुका है एवं नोडल अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की जा चुकी है।

●प्रत्येक उपखण्ड, तहसील,नगरपालिका,पंचायत समितियों को हीटवेव का पालना हेतु जरिये सूचित किया जा चुका है। जिसकी पालना की जा रही है।



Validity unknown
Signature valid
Digitally signed by Bhawana Sharma
Designation : Additional Collector
And Additional District Magistrate
Date: 2025.04.22 17:19:13 IST
Reason: Approved

RajKaj Ref No.: 14868541

बिन्दु संख्या 22 एवं 26 की पालना में की गई कार्यवाही एवं जारी निर्देश

1. शिक्षा विभाग—

●विधालय समय हीटवेव की स्थिति के अनुसार ही जिला कार्यालय से समन्वय स्थापित कर निश्चित करने हेतु निर्देशित किया गया है।

●हीटवेव से बचाव हेतु जारी निर्देशों की पालना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये विद्यार्थियों, अभिवाकों एवं संबंधित कमेटी सदस्यों को जागरूक करने के लिये पाबंद किया गया।

चिकित्सा विभाग:-

●जिला स्तर एवं उपखण्ड स्तर पर एवं उपखण्ड स्तर पर आपातकालीन रेपिड ररपोन्सा टीमों का गठन किया गया है।

●ईमरजेंसी वार्ड का गठन कर रोगी की पहचान के साथ तत्काल उपचार की व्यवस्था की गई है।

●प्रत्येक चिकित्सा केन्द्र पर लू घात से संबंधित दवाईयां, ओआरएस घोल उपलब्ध है।

●वार्ड और ओपीडी में मरीजों के लिये वाटर कूलर एवं एयर कूलर की व्यवस्था की गई है। सभी चिकित्सालयों में हीटवेव के मध्यनजर अलग बैड आरक्षित किये गये हैं।

●जिला स्तर पर कन्ट्रोल रूम स्थापित किया जा चुका है।

●जिले में हीटवेव से आदिनांक तक किसी प्रकार की जनहानि नहीं हुई है।

स्थानीय निकाय:-

●नरेगा श्रमिकों के लिये परिस्थितियों के अनुसार छाया पानी, समय एवं चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित कर ली गई है एवं प्रत्येक साईट पर मेडिकल किट उपलब्ध करवा दिये गये हैं। इसकी पालना हेतु मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी जिला परिषद को निर्देशित किया गया है।

●समस्त विकास अधिकारियों एवं ग्राम विकास अधिकारियों को ग्राम पंचायतों में नियुक्त नर्सिंग स्टाफ आंगनवाडी कार्यकर्ता सहयोगिनी को समन्वय स्थापित कर लूघात से बचने हेतु प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

विधुत विभाग:-विधुत विभाग को विधुत सप्लाई एवं कटौती हेतु व्यापक निर्देश प्रदान कर मोनेटरिंग की जा रही है।

जलदाय विभाग:-पीने के पानी की समुचित सप्लाई हेतु निर्देशित किया जा कर अभाव वाले स्थानों पर टैंकों द्वारा जल सप्लाई सुनिश्चित कर ली गई है।

श्रम विभाग:-जिले में संचालित सभी संस्थानों/प्रोजेक्ट, अन्य कार्यों में कार्यरत श्रमिकों के लिये गर्मी बचाव हेतु श्रम विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर नियोजकों से लूघात से बचाव हेतु निर्देशित किया जा रहा है।

Validity unknown Signature valid

Digitally signed by B. V. Sharma
Designation : Additional Collector
And Additional District Magistrate
Date: 2025.04.20 17:19:13 IST
Reason: Approved

- कोई भी श्रमिक लूघात से पीडित न हो इस हेतु छाया पानी की व्यवस्था पर्याप्त मात्रा में किये जाने के निर्देश प्रदान किये गये।

- कार्य स्थल पर ओआरएस घोल/अन्य मेडिकल किट रखे जाने हेतु निर्देशित किया जा चुका है।

- कार्य के समय में लूघात की परिस्थिति को देखते हुये परिवर्तन किये जाने के निर्देश प्रदान किये गये।

हीटवेव 2025 के प्रबंधन में तत्परता एवं मानवीय जीवन पशु पक्षियों के जीवन के संबंध में व्यापक निर्देश जारी कर संबंधित अधिकारियों/संस्थानों/भामाशाओं/स्वयं सेवी संस्थानों के माध्यम से व्यवस्थायें सुनिश्चित की जा रही है।

भवदीया,

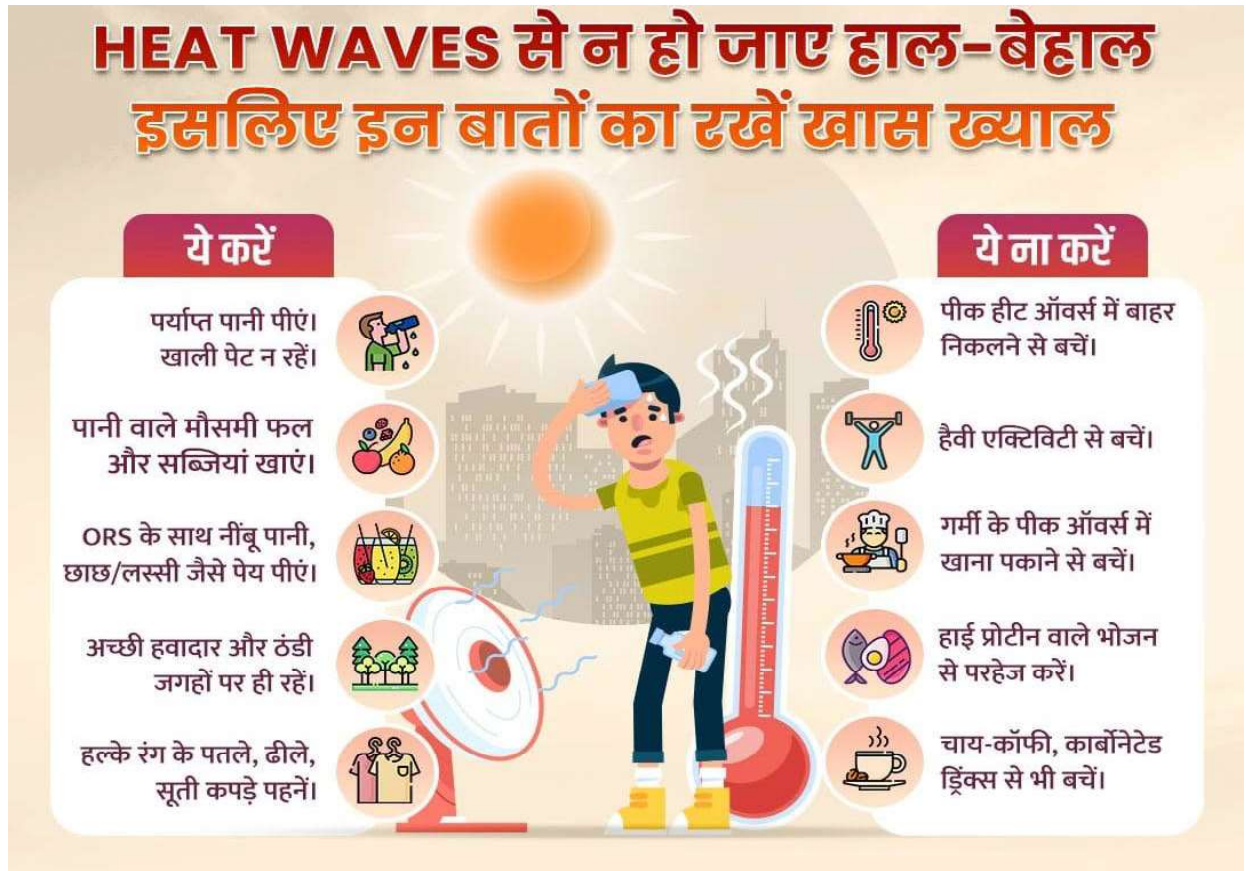
(भावना शर्मा)
अति० जिला कलक्टर(शहर)सीकर

Validity unknownSignature valid

Digitally signed by Bhavana Sharma
Designation : Additional Collector
And Additional District Magistrate
Date: 2025.04.23 17:19:13 IST
Reason: Approved

RajKaj Ref No.: 14868541

जिला प्रशासन सीकर :-



जिला प्रशासन- सीकर				
कलेक्टर नियंत्रण कक्ष संपर्क सूत्र: 01572-251008 पुलिस नियंत्रण कक्ष संपर्क सूत्र: 01572-270037				
क्रं. स.	पद	नाम	संपर्क / ई-मेल	
			कार्यालय	मोबाईल
1	जिला प्रभारी सचिव (चैयरमैन डिस्कॉम, राजस्थान)	श्रीमती आरती डोगरा	0141-2744965	श्री आशीष कुमार (ASO) – 9314080825
2	जिला कलेक्टर एवं जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, सीकर	श्री मुकुल शर्मा	250005 250007 250006 (H)	9610000119 dm-sik-rj@nic.in
3	जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक, सीकर	श्री भुवन भूषण यादव	270025 270027 (H)	9461047307, 8764523201 spsikar@gmail.com
4	मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी,	श्री राजपाल यादव	270669	9413915103

	जिला परिषद, सीकर		270489 (H)	pd-sik-rj@nic.in
5	अतिरिक्त जिला कलक्टर (प्रशासन), सीकर	श्री रतन कुमार	250756 251233	9521140050 admsikar@gmail.com
6	अतिरिक्त जिला कलक्टर (शहर) सीकर	श्रीमती भावना शर्मा	297191	9166673226 admcitysikar@gmail.com
7	अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक, सीकर	श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह जोधा	270028	9414481105
8	भूप्र.अ. एवं राजस्व अपील प्राधिकारी, सीकर	श्री बलदेव राम धोजक	256680	9414402735 sosikar76@gmail.com
9	उप महानिरीक्षक पंजीयन एवं मुद्रांक, सीकर	श्री नीरज कुमार मीणा	294272	7427856542 dig.sikar@rajasthan.gov.in

{उपखण्ड अधिकारीगण एवं सहायक कलक्टर्स- जिला सीकर}						
क्रं. सं.	पद	नाम	STD CODE	संपर्क / ई-मेल		
				कार्यालय	निवास	मोबाईल
1	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री निखिल कुमार	1572	270398	251168	7597970883 sdosikar@gmail.com SDO.SIKAR@RAJASTHAN.GOV.IN
2	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, धोद	श्री राहुल कुमार मल्होत्रा	1572	254800	254900	9782858962 sdodhod@gmail.com
3	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, खण्डेला	श्रीमती अर्चना बुगालिया	1575	260101		8591462396 ero.kha.sik@gmail.com
4	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, फतेहपुर	श्रीमती दमयन्ति कंवर	1571	230065	230028	9461056205 sdm.sik.fat@gmail.com
5	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, रामगढ़ शेखावाटी	श्रीमती भारती फूलफकर	1571	240016		8890906312 sdo.ramshekh@gmail.com
6	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, दांतारामगढ़	सुश्री मोनिका सामोर	1577	273193		7742264979 sdodanta@gmail.com
7	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, लक्ष्मणगढ़	श्री मोहर सिंह मीणा	1573	225500	222244	9594710084 8454938307 sdm.laxmangarh@gmail.com

8	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, रींगस	श्री बृजेश कुमार				9887007644 sdm.ree.sik@gmail.com
9	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, नेछवा	श्री राजवीर यादव				8890722464 sdonechhwa@gmail.com
10	उपखण्ड अधिकारी, नीमकाथाना	श्री मुकेश चौधरी		230237		9166149363
11	उपखण्ड अधिकारी श्रीमाधोपुर	श्री अनिल कुमार		251115		9460760009
सहायक कलक्टर, जिला सीकर						
1	सहायक कलक्टर (मु.) प्रथम, सीकर	श्री कुणाल राहड़	1572			9929369561 acemsikarhq@gmail.com
2	सहायक कलक्टर, द्वितीय सीकर	सुश्री कल्पना	1572			9785639550 acemsikar2@gmail.com
3	सहायक कलक्टर फास्टट्रेक, खण्डेला	श्रीमती अर्चना बुगालिया	1575	260101		8591462396 ero.kha.sik@gmail.com
4	सहायक कलक्टर फास्टट्रेक, दांतारामगढ	सुश्री मोनिका सामोर	1577	273193		7742264979 sdodanta@gmail.com
5	सहायक कलक्टर फास्टट्रेक, लक्ष्मणगढ	श्री मोहर सिंह मीणा	1573	225500	222244	9594710084 8454938307 sdm.laxmangarh@gmail.com
6	सहायक कलक्टर फास्टट्रेक, श्रीमाधोपुर	श्री अनिल कुमार				9460760009 -
7	सहायक कलक्टर फास्टट्रेक, नीमकाथाना	श्री मुकेश चौधरी				9166149363 -

{तहसीलदारगण- जिला सीकर}						
क्रं. सं.	पद	नाम	एसटीडी कोड	संपर्क / ई-मेल		
				कार्यालय	निवास	मोबाईल
1	तहसीलदार सीकर	श्री योगेश आर्य	1572	270391	270391	9929119604 tehsildarsikar@gmail.com
2	तहसीलदार सीकर ग्रामीण	श्री भीमसेन सैनी	1572			9269262052 tehsildarsikargramin@gmail.com
3	तहसीलदार धोद	श्री नारायण राम दैया	1572	257280		9463377571 tehsildardhod@gmail.com
4	तहसीलदार खण्डेला	श्री अमीलाल मीणा	1575	260034		9928260683 teh.sik.kha@gmail.com
5	तहसीलदार फतेहपुर	श्री हितेश चौधरी	1571		230094	9929680161 tdrfatehpur@gmail.com
6	तहसीलदार रामगढ़ शेखा.	श्री नंदलाल ढिढारिया	1571			9636178125 tdr.ramshekh@gmail.com
7	तहसीलदार दांतारामगढ़	श्री महिपाल सिंह राजावत	1577	272333	272333	9694559902 tehsildantaramgarh@yahoo.in
8	तहसीलदार लक्ष्मणगढ़	श्री फारुक अली खान	1573	222225		8005774610 tehsildarlaxsikar@gmail.com
9	तहसीलदार नेछवा	श्री अविनाश चौधरी				8076704561
10	तहसीलदार रींगस	श्री विवेक कटारिया				8824696207
11	तहसीलदार नीमकाथाना	श्री अभिषेक सिंह				8094336529
12	तहसीलदार पाटन	श्री सुभाष कुमार				8449467776
13	तहसीलदार श्रीमाधोपुर	श्री जगदीश प्रसाद	1573			9461906929
{नायब तहसीलदार- जिला सीकर}						
1	नायब	श्री बजरंगलाल	1572	270391		9414311296

	तहसीलदार सीकर तहसील					naybtehsildarsikar@gmail.com
2	नायब तहसीलदार सीकर ग्रामीण	श्री हनुमान सिंह				9772819144
3	नायब तहसीलदार धोद	श्रीमती पूजा	1572	257280		7727906260 nayabtehsildhod@gmail.com
4	नायब तहसीलदार खण्डेला	श्री संजय खेदड़	1575	260034		9414562777 nt.sik.kha@gmail.com
5	नायब तहसीलदार फतेहपुर	श्री रामनिवास मीणा	1571	230094		7568322122 tdrfatehpur@gmail.com
6	नायब तहसीलदार पलसाना (उपतहसील)	श्री रामनिवास	1576			8890641066 nayabtdr.palsana.sikar@gmail.com
7	नायब तहसीलदार दांतारामगढ़	श्री विकास गुप्ता	1577	272333		nayabtdr.dantaramgarh.sikar@gmail.com
8	नायब तहसीलदार लक्ष्मणगढ़	श्री बाबूलाल	1573	222225		9460925024 nayabtdr.lax.sikar@gmail.com
9	नायब तहसीलदार नेछवा	श्री बिडदीचंद जांगिड़				9772301344 nayabtdr.nechwa.sikar@gmail.com
10	नायब तहसीलदार लोसल (उपतहसील)	श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह चौहान				9460110332 nayabtdr.losal.sikar@gmail.com
11	नायब तहसीलदार रामगढ़ शेखावाटी	श्री पदम सिंह मीणा				9571256554
12	नायब तहसीलदार रींगस	श्री ओमप्रकाश शर्मा				9928365154
13	नायब तहसीलदार श्रीमाधोपुर	श्री संग्राम सिंह गुर्जर				9828736497

15	नायब तहसीलदार अजीतगढ (उपतहसील)	श्री झुंडाराम कुडी				9413857302
16	नायब तहसीलदार नीमकाथाना	श्री देवीलाल चौधरी				8955556802
17	नायब तहसीलदार पाटन	श्री भोमसिंह मीणा				9414791432
{उप पंजीयक- जिला सीकर}						
1	उप पंजीयक, सीकर	श्री सत्यवीर सिंह	1572	270234		8769594655 subregistrarsikar23@gmail.com
2	उप पंजीयक, दांतारामगढ	श्री महिपाल सिंह राजावत (अति. चार्ज)				9694559902
{नगरपरिषदों एवं नगरपालिकाओं के आयुक्त/अधिशायी अधिकारीगण- जिला सीकर}						
क्रं. सं.	पद	नाम	एसटीडी कोड	टेलीफोन		मोबाईल, ई-मेल
				कार्यालय	निवास	
1	आयुक्त, सीकर	श्री शशिकांत शर्मा	1572	270422	270625	9829519994 sikarulb.jaipur@gmail.com MCSIKAR.LSG@RAJASTHAN. GOV.IN
2	अधिशायी अभियंता, सीकर	सुश्री प्रतिभा चौधरी	1572	270422		7568327377
3	राजस्व अधिकारी, नगरपरिषद, सीकर	श्री महेशचंद्र	1572	270422		9636129408
4	आयुक्त, न. प. फतेहपुर	श्रीमती अनिता खीचड़	1571	230052		9166740010 fatehpur.jaipur@yahoo.com
5	अधि. अधि. खण्डेला	श्री रघुवीर वर्मा	1575	260029		9610453031 khandela.ulb@gmail.com
6	अधि. अधि.	श्रीमती ममता	1577	275321		8104366063

	लोसल	चौधरी				nagarpalika.losal@gmail.com
7	अधि. अधि. लक्ष्मणगढ	श्री देवीलाल बोचल्या	1573	222335	222667	laxmangarh.jaipur@yahoo.com
8	अधि. अधि. रींगस	श्री हरिनारायण	1575	224854		9983114456 ringas.jaipur@gmail.com
9	अधि. अधि. रामगढ शेखावाटी	श्री जयकरण	1571	240246		9782143747 ramgarh.jaipur@gmail.com
10	अधि. अधि. दांता	श्री महेन्द्र सिंह चारण				7742026629
11	अधि. अधि. खाटूश्यामजी	श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार जिन्दल				9928939203
12	अधि. अधि. धोद	श्रीमती ममता चौधरी				8104366063 nagarpalika.dhod@gmail.com

{जिला स्तरीय अधिकारीगण- जिला सीकर}

क्रं. सं.	विभाग	पद	नाम	संपर्क		
				कार्यालय	निवास	मोबाईल
1	ARD & Public Services	सहायक निदेशक, प्रशासनिक सुधार एवं समन्वयक विभाग, सीकर	श्रीमती इन्दिरा शर्मा	—	—	9460331301 ardsikar@gmail.com
2	Agriculture	अति. निदेशक कृषि विभाग सीकर	श्री रामनिवास पालीवाल	274151	—	9414624502
		संयुक्त निदेशक, कृषि विभाग, सीकर	श्री रामनिवास पालीवाल	274912	—	ddagr.sikar@rajasthan.gov.in ddagr_sik@rediffmail.com
		संयुक्त निदेशक, कृषि विपणन विभाग, सीकर	श्री करण सिंह जोधा	245661	—	9414287992 dam.dd.sikar@rajasthan.gov.in

		परियोजना निदेशक, आत्मा, कृषि विभाग, सीकर	श्रीमती प्रिया झाझडि या	274912	—	9530129146 pd_atma@rediffmail.com
		अधिकाषी अभियंता, राज. राज्य कृषि विपणन बोर्ड, खण्ड सीकर	श्री जे. सी. गढवाल	259143	—	9413313233 eersambsikar@gmail.com
3	Animal Husband ary	संयुक्त निदेशक, सीकर	डॉ दीपक अग्रवाल	256723	240623	9828754305 ddahskr@gmail.com
4	Anti Corrupti on	अति. पुलिस अधीक्षक, सीकर	श्री रविन्द्र सिंह	249494	—	9414000061
5	AVVNL	अधीक्षण अभियंता, सीकर	श्री अरुण जोशी	272064 272736 273250	272061	9414004069 7976605583 sescskr@yahoo.com
		अधिकाषी अभियन्ता (ओएण्डएम) सीकर	श्री संजीव पारीक	272072	270374	9413392125 xenonmadsikar@gmail.co m
		अधिकाषी अभियन्ता (ग्रामीण) सीकर	श्री बनवारी लाल चौधरी	273596	258597	9413392057 avvnlxenonmruralskr@gmail.com
		अधिकाषी अभियंता, रींगस	श्री सुभाष देवड़ा	224227	—	9413392058 xenreengus@gmail.com
6	Bank	अग्रणी जिला प्रबन्धक, सीकर	श्री सुभाष कटिहार		271294	7607003421 ldmsikar@pnb.co.in
		एम.डी. सी.सी.बी. सीकर	श्री योगेश शर्मा	256775	—	9772405222 ccbsikar.gen@gmail.com
		सचिव, भूमि विकास बैंक,सीकर	श्री विक्रम सिंह राठोड़	254449	—	9414700534 pldb_skr@yahoo.com
7	BSNL	टेलिकाम डिस्ट्रीक्ट मैनेजर, दूरसंचार निगम लि0, सीकर	श्री अजय सिंह	242300	271500	9426020082 tdmsikar@gmail.com
8	Cicuit	मैनेजर सर्किट	श्री	245138	245138	9414631652

	House	हाउस, सीकर	राजेश महला			circuithousesikar@yahoo.in
9	Cooperative	उप रजिस्ट्रार, सहकारिता विभाग, सीकर	श्री महेन्द्र पाल	253763	—	9983966630
						drsikar.coop@rajasthan.gov.in
		मैनेजर कय विक्रय सह. समिति सीकर	श्री इकराम खोखर (चार्ज)	253258	—	9784590132
						sikarkvss@gmail.com
10	CTO	उपायुक्त, राज्य कर विभाग सीकर सर्किल-ए (सीकर शहर)	श्रीमती संजू चौधरी	252598	256817	9462311451
						ac-sikar@rajasthan.gov.in
		उपायुक्त, राज्य कर विभाग सीकर सर्किल-बी सीकर	श्री दारा सिंह	252598	—	9413013207
						ac.sikar.b@rajasthan.gov.in
11	Dairy	प्रबंध संचालक, डेयरी पलसाना	श्रीमती मधु मालती	255862	—	9928086439
						sikardairy@gmail.com
12	Drug	प्रभारी, जिला औषधि भंडार	डॉ. सी. पी. ओला			9563000000
13	DIO	जिला सूचना विज्ञान अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री सोमेन्द्र पुनिया	254650	250827	9429359100
						rajsik@nic.in sk.poonia@nic.in
14	DoIT&C	अति. निदेशक सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और संचार विभाग, सीकर	श्री मनोज गर्वा			9886817207
		संयुक्त निदेशक, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी और संचार विभाग, सीकर	श्री सत्यना रायण चौहान (ACP श्रीमती सीमा 7568 6487 39)			9784018380
15	Education Higher	वाईस चान्सलर, शेखावाटी विश्वविद्यालय, सीकर	प्रो. अनिल कुमार राय	272100 273100	—	9422905749
						reg.shekhauni@gmail.com

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		प्राचार्य (विज्ञान) श्री कल्याण राज0 महाविद्यालय, सीकर	श्री दीनदया ल	—	—	9216371799 skgcsikar@gmail.com
		प्राचार्य (वाणिज्य), श्री कल्याण महाविद्यालय, सीकर	डॉ. सुनिता पाण्डे	250330	—	9950172909 comcollegesikar@gmail.com
		प्राचार्य (कला) श्री कल्याण महाविद्यालय, सीकर	प्रोफेसर सवाई सिंह धायल	232040	—	9413981780 rskholiaprincipal@gmail.com artscollegesikar@gmail.com
		प्राचार्य, राजकीय महिला महाविद्यालय, सीकर	हरिश कुमार	242800	—	9460638976
		प्राचार्य, विधि कॉलेज, सीकर	श्री दिलसुख I थालोड़	251041	—	9414036500 glcsikar2005@yahoo.in
		प्राचार्य, संस्कृत कॉलेज, सीकर	श्री मनोज कुमार सोरठा	—	—	9413184959
		प्राचार्य पॉलीटेक्निक कॉलेज, सीकर	श्री मदनला ल रोहलण	274020	—	9950060626 gpc.sikar@rajasthan.gov.in
16	Education School	मु. जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री शीशरा म कुल्हरी (चार्ज)	—	—	9829798640
		जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (माध्यमिक शिक्षा) सीकर	श्री शीशरा म कुल्हरी	251220	244555	9829798640 deosecsikar@rediffmail.com
		जिला शिक्षा	श्री	248044	—	9829798640

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		जिला साक्षरता एवं सतत् शिक्षा अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री चन्द्र प्रकश महर्षि	251246	—	7073105057 dlceo.sikar.rj@rajasthan.gov.in
17	Education School	प्रधानाचार्य, डाईट सीकर	श्री शीशरा म कुल्हरी (चार्ज)	248008	—	9829798640 dietskr@gmail.com
		एडीपीसी, समग्र शिक्षा, सीकर	श्री राकेश कुमार लाटा	258011	—	9414039868 smsasikar@gmail.com
		प्राचार्य, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, सीकर	श्री के. सी. मीणा	297069	—	9413729721 9712894475 kvsikar@yahoo.com
		प्राचार्य श्री कल्याण स्कूल सीकर	श्रीमती द्रोपदी (चार्ज)	—	—	9413287521
18	Employee ment	जिला रोजगार अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री राकेश चौधरी	245112	—	9166488950 deo.skr.emp@rajasthan.gov.in
19	Excise	जिला आबकारी अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री लक्ष्मीना रायण	248650	—	9413345077 deo.sikar.excise@rajasthan.gov.in
20	Forest	उप वन संरक्षक, सीकर	श्री रामावता र डूडवाल	274094	—	9414332401 dcfsikar@gmail.com , dcf.sikar.forest@raj.gov.in
21	Food & Supply	जिला रसद अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री विजेन्द्र पाल	270417	—	9928115725 dsofood-sik-rj@nic.in
		बाट माप अधिकारी, एल. एम.ओ.	श्री जितेन्द्र सचदेवा		—	8005738758
22	Ground Water	भू-जल वैज्ञानिक, सीकर	श्री दिनेश कुमार (चार्ज)	257077	—	9829175305 hydroskr@gmail.com

23	Housing Board	अधिशायी अभियंता	श्री जे. पी. वर्मा श्री रघुवीर (संविदा मैनेजर 946868 6429)			9828167506
24	Home Guard	कमान्डेन्ट होमगार्ड, सीकर	श्री प्रदीप सारण	240060	—	9910190660 comdt.skr.rj@nic.in
25	Horticulture	निदेशक, उद्यान, सीकर	श्री शिवराज कटारिया	274038		
		उप निदेशक उद्यान, सीकर	डॉ मदन लाल	274038	—	9414357222 adhorti_sikar@rediffmail.com adhortisikar@gmail.com
26	ICDS	उप निदेशक, महिला एवं बाल विकास वि०, सीकर	श्रीमती सुमन पारीक	250016	—	9460866847 ddicdssikar@gmail.com
27	Industries	महाप्रबंधक, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, सीकर	श्रीमती विकास सिहाग	245434	—	9414773754 dicsikar@rajasthan.gov.in
		व. महाप्रबन्धक, रीको, सीकर	श्री अनिल खण्डेलवाल	245657	246005	9413337831
28	Irrigation	अधिशायी अभियन्ता जल संसाधन (सिंचाई) सीकर	श्री नथमल खेदड	248614	—	9414285302 ee wrdsikar@gmail.com
29	ITI	अधीक्षक, आई.टी. आई. सीकर	श्री सुमित काजला	246129		9414664440 iti_sikar@yahoo.co.in
30	Jail	अधीक्षक, जिला कारापाल, सीकर	श्री रामकिशन मीणा	249167	—	9784463059 disttjailskr@yahoo.com
31	Krishi Mandi	सचिव, कृषि उपज मण्डी समिति, सीकर	श्री सुमन कुमारी	245562	256416	9799200572 kums.sikar@rajasthan.gov.in

		सचिव, कृषि उपज मण्डी समिति, पलसाना	श्री देवेन्द्र बारहठ	—	—	7403333301
		सचिव, कृषि उपज मण्डी समिति, फतेहपुर	श्री रोहिताश T पारीक	230088	—	7337248429
32	Labour	सहायक श्रम आयुक्त, सीकर	श्रीमती अरुणा शर्मा	253043	—	8949364883 alc.sikar.lc@gmail.com
33	Legal	सहायक निदेशक अभियोजन, सीकर	श्री परमेश्व र बैरवाल	254254	—	9414604412
34	Library	जिला पुस्तकालय अध्यक्ष, सीकर	श्री विद्यासा गर बागडवा			9413477518
35	Medical & Health	प्रिंसिपल आयुर्वेद कॉलेज, सीकर	श्री सत्यना रायण			9413069910, 9358037480 gacsikar21@gmail.com
		मुख्य चिकि. एवं स्वा. अधि., सीकर	डॉ. अशोक महरिया		270799	9829219111 dpmu_sikar@yahoo.co.in cmhosikar@gmail.com cmho-sik-rj@nic.in
		अति. मुख्य चिकि. एवं स्वा. अधिकारी (प.क.) सीकर	डॉ. चौधरी हर्षल	248210	252839	7046201988 cmho_swsikar@yahoo.com aaddcmho.fwsikar@gmail.com
		उप मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वा.अधिकारी, सीकर	डॉ. निर्मल सिंह	248211	—	9414527300, 8094664388
		जिला शिशु स्वास्थ्य एवं प्रजनन रोग अधिकारी, सीकर	डॉ. छोटेला ल गढवाल		—	9785068096 rcho-sik-rj@nic.in
		प्रमुख चिकित्सा अधिकारी, एस.के. अस्पताल, सीकर	डॉ. महेन्द्र खीचड़	251093	— —	9828705526 pmo_sikar@yahoo.in

		ट्रोमा, एस.के. हॉस्पिटल	डॉ. सोहन लाल अलवा ड़या	270499	—	7737703156
		टी.बी.क्लिनिक, सीकर	डॉ. रतन लाल जाट	—	—	9929292131 dtorjskr@rntcp.org
		अधिशायी अभियंता NRHM चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य, सीकर	श्री बाबुला ल छबबरव ल	270329	—	9784775811 eerhsdp@gmail.com
		डी.पी.एम., एन. एच.एम. सीकर	श्री प्रकाश गहलोत	248219	—	9414033211 dpmu_sikar@yahoo.co.in
		उप निदेशक आयुर्वेद, सीकर	डॉ राजेश कुमार जोशी	254404	250758	9414664712 dao.sik.ayu@rajasthan.gov.in
36	Mines	खनि अभियन्ता, सीकर	श्री छगनला ल (चार्ज)	249183	—	9460109930 9808198081 me.sikar@rajasthan.gov.in
		सहायक खनि अभियन्ता, सीकर	श्री प्रमोद कुमार			9413941973
37	Minority	जिला अल्प संख्यक कल्याण अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री रवि झाझडि या	248046	—	9782297430 sikar.mino@rajasthan.gov.in
38	Nabard	डी.डी.एम. नाबार्ड, सीकर	श्री एम. एल. मीना	274221	—	9587242221 sikar@nabard.org
39	Nagar Parishad	आयुक्त नगर परिषद, सीकर	श्री शशिका न्त शर्मा	270422	270625	9829519994 sikarulb.jaipur@gmail.com
		अधिशायी अभियंता, न.प. सीकर	श्रीमती प्रतिभा	270422	—	7568327377
		फायर ऑफिसर	श्री मदनला ल बरवड	246102	—	9799669367

40	NHAI	अधि. अभि. सानिवि, नेशनल हाईवे	श्री विकास गोयल (NH 11 New) श्री हिमान्शु तक. सहा. (NH 52/11)	—	—	9461192387 9557982768 piureengus@nhai.org jai@nhai.org
		परियोजना निदेशक, एनएचएआई, सीकर	श्री अजय आर्य	249090	—	9414009633, 8130006141
		कार्यकारी अधिकारी सीकर बीकानेर हाईवे लि.	श्री दीपक सैनी			8003688246
41	NCC	कमान अधिकारी एनसीसी, सीकर	श्री जे. एस. लाम्बा श्री तेज सिंह (एएओ)			9772507777 8947802228 nccsikar@gmail.com
42	Nehru Yuwa Kendra	जिला युवा अधिकारी सीकर	श्री मोहित कुमार	257320	—	8920398051 nyksikar57@gmail.com
43	Passport	पासपोर्ट ऑफिसर, सीकर	श्री बीएस रावत	243001 243002 243003	—	7982769514 rpo.jaipur@mea.gov.in
44	PHED	अधीक्षण अभियन्ता, जलदाय विभाग, सीकर	श्री रमेश राठी	274029	270350	9414836135 phedsikar@gmail.com
		अधिक्षापी अभियन्ता, जलदाय वि०,सीकर	श्री रामकुमार चायल	270619	270703	9413069769 eephedskr@gmail.com
45	Planning	मुख्य आयोजना अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री अरविन्द सामौर	254398	240486	9414469152 cpo_sik@yahoo.com
46	Pollution	रीजनल	श्रीमती	248009	—	9983411222

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47	PRO	सहायक निदेशक, जिला जनसंपर्क अधिकारी सूचना एवं जनसंपर्क कार्यालय, सीकर	श्री पूरण मल	270833	—	9602613716 prosikar@gmail.com
		सहायक जिला जनसंपर्क अधिकारी सूचना एवं जनसंपर्क कार्यालय, सीकर	श्री राकेश कुमार ढाका	270833		9660692676
		अधीक्षण अभियन्ता, सानिवि, सीकर	श्री जे. पी. यादव	242797	251244	9799298171 piu_sikar1@rediffmail.com
48	PWD	अधिकाशापी अभियन्ता खण्ड प्रथम सा.नि.वि. सीकर	श्री सुधीर	251142	244381	9414071125 skr_ee@rediffmail.com
		अधिकाशापी अभियन्ता खण्ड द्वितीय सा.नि.वि. सीकर	श्रीमती अनिता			8875650729
		अधिकाशापी अभियन्ता सा.नि. वि. फतेहपुर		294735		EEFATEHPUR.PWD@RAJASTHAN.GOV.IN
		अधिकाशापी अभियन्ता सा.नि.वि. लक्ष्मणगढ		251142	244381	
		अधीशापी अभियन्ता, सा.नि. वि. राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग (खण्ड चूरु)	श्री मोती राम (अति. चार्ज)			eenhchuru.pwd@rajasthan.gov.in xennhchuru@gmail.com 9461984997
		परियाजना निदेशक, आर.एस.आर.डी. सी. सीकर	श्री चन्द्रमो हन (चार्ज— जयपुर बैठते हैं)		—	9414508538
50	RFC	प्रबन्धक, आर.	श्री	245552	—	9414014685

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51	RGAVP	डी.पी.एम.राज. ग्रामीण राजीविका विकास परिषद (आरजीएवीपी) (एनआरएलएम)	श्री शीशराम यादव चार्ज	251570	—	dpmsikar@gmail.com
52	Roadways	मुख्य प्रबन्धक रा. रा.प.प.नि.सीकर	श्री दीपक कुमावत	270412 270339	251599	9549653221 rsrtc.cmskr@yahoo.com
53	RSLDC	जिला कौशल समन्वयक (DSC) राज. कौशल एवं आजीविका विकास निगम, सीकर	श्री संदीप चौधरी	248043	—	8619122589 dsc_sikar@ashapurnaprojects.com
54	RVPN	अधिकाषी अभियंता, ट्रांसमिशन, आरवीपीएनएल, सीकर	श्री ओम प्रकाश वर्मा	273250	—	9414061099 -
		अधीक्षण अभियंता, ट्रांसमिशन, आरवीपीएनएल सीकर	श्री विजेन्द्र सिंह पायल	273250	—	9414061099 xen.tnc.sikar@rvpn.co.in
55	SCDC	परियोजना प्रबंधक अनु.जाति वित्त एवं विकास नि०, सीकर	श्रीमती प्रियंका पारीक (चार्ज)	252803	—	9462271594 sipmscdc@gmail.com
56	Scout	सी.ओ. स्काउट सीकर	श्री बसन्त कुमार लाटा	—	—	8003097167 cossikar@rediffmail.com
57	SI & GPF	संयुक्त निदेशक, रा० बी० एवं प्रा०निधि विभाग सीकर	सुश्री योगबाला	271122		9460840370 dd.sik.sipf@rajasthan.gov.in
58	Social Justice	उप निदेशक, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग, सीकर	श्रीमती प्रियंका पारीक	294940	.	9462271594 sjesikar@yahoo.com

		सहायक निदेशक, जिला बाल संरक्षण एवं बाल आधिकारिता विभाग, सीकर	श्रीमती गार्गी शर्मा	—	—	9413200039 ad.icps.sikar@rajasthan.gov.in
59	Social	अधीक्षक सम्प्रेषण गृह, सीकर	श्रीमती रूकमणी गढ़वाल	—	—	7023366405
60	Soldier Welfare	जिला सैनिक कल्याण अधिकारी सीकर	कर्नल बृजेन्द्र महला	254437	—	8094456479 zskasikrj@gmail.com
		सैनिक कल्याण अधि०, नीमकाथाना	कर्नल अजय शर्मा	231920	—	7767844007 zskankt@yahoo.com
		जिला खेल अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री अशोक कुमार	274771	242853	9587932277 sikarstadium@gmail.com
		उपनिदेशक, सांख्यिकी विभाग सीकर	डॉ. अनिल शर्मा	255524	254599	9460402951, 9001119392 dsoskr.des@rajasthan.gov.in
63	Tourism	सहायक निदेशक पर्यटन, सीकर	सुश्री अनु शर्मा			9529834057 tourism.sikar@rajasthan.gov.in
		अति. पर्यटन अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री आनन्द भारद्वाज		—	9783829100
		जिला संग्रहालय अध्यक्ष	श्री नीरज कुमार (अति. चार्ज) जयपुर	257473	—	9887722199 curmus.sikar@gmail.com
64	Town Planner	जिला नगर नियोजक, सीकर	श्री सूर्यप्रकाश कुमावत	—	—	9783600926 azzex@yahoo.com
		प्रादेशिक परिवहन अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री मथुरा प्रसाद मीणा	249353 248546	—	7976987432 rto.sikar.tport@rajasthan.gov.in
65	Transport	अति. प्रादेशिक परिवहन अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राठौड़			9413313218

		जिला परिवहन अधिकारी, सीकर	श्री ताराचंद बंजारा		—	9982442793 rto.sikar.tport@rajasthan.gov.in
66	Treasury	कोषाधिकारी, सीकर	श्री विक्रम सिंह	251084	257090	8619322707 to-sik-rj@nic.in
		अति. लेखाधिकारी, पेंशन सीकर	श्रीमती धीरज शर्मा			9828184778
67	UIT	सचिव, यू.आई.टी., सीकर	श्री जगदीश गोड	251240	—	9414302990 uitsikar@gmail.com
68	Women Empowerment	सहायक निदेशक, महिला अधिकारिता	श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार चौधरी	250015	—	9460789723 6377305540 SIKAR.WE@RAJASTHAN.GOV.IN
69	Zila Parishad	अति. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी	श्री शीशराम यादव			9460145674
		अधीक्षण अभियंता वाटर शेड, सीकर	श्री राकेश मीणा	270628	—	7891274892 dwdu.sikar@gmail.com
		अधिशायी अभियन्ता, अभियांत्रिकी जि. प.सीकर	श्री विनोद दाधीच	250317	—	9982225212 mis.sik.zp@gmail.com
		अधिशायी अभियन्ता, पंचायत प्रकोष्ठ जिला परिषद, सीकर	श्री विनोद दाधीच (चार्ज)	—	—	99822-25212
		अधिशायी अभियंता, मनरेगा	श्री रमजान अली खान	—	—	9414586145
		अधिशायी अभियंता, जल संसाधन जि.प. सीकर	श्री बीरबल सिंह			6376225862