The Kharghar Sunstroke Incident: Gaps Identified & Lessons Learned

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Abstract:

According to a recent study by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), heat waves are the leading cause of death among natural hazards. The most vulnerable groups are children and the elderly, particularly those with conditions like heart and lung diseases, kidney problems, and psychiatric problems. A few regions in India have experienced Heatwaves during summer through abnormally high temperatures of 4 to 5 degrees Celsius (39.2- and 41 degrees Fahrenheit) above the normal. Worldwide, heatwaves are more common in urban regions than rural.

According to a study conducted by the Union Ministry of Earth Sciences, India experienced an average temperature rise of 0.67 degrees Celsius between 1901 and 2018. The study predicts that by 2100, temperatures in India will climb by 4.3 degrees Celsius and that the frequency and length of heatwaves will increase by a factor of two or three in comparison to the those between 1976–2005.

With this background, the author of this document has tried to understand the details of the Maharashtra Bhushan Award conferring program held in Kharghar, Maharashtra on April 16, 2023, that led to many people falling ill and a few of them losing their lives after prolonged exposure to high temperature. The objective of this document is to highlight the lessons learned from this incident.

Introduction:

The Maharashtra Bhushan Award conferring program was held at Kharghar in Navi Mumbai on April 16, 2023. It was during this event that around 40 people fell critically ill and more than 10 people lost their lives because of prolonged exposure to heatwave (heat exhaustion & and sunstroke).

In addition to highlighting the areas for future improvement, this work strives to develop deeper insights into the preparedness and mitigation measures that were put in place by the concerned authorities at the site.

This work aligns with the PM's 10-Point agenda which states, "Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster". As per the spirit of PM's 10-Point Agenda, following the tragedy, the Department of Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of Maharashtra has initiated a brief study of the event to identify the gaps, and to document the key lessons from the disaster for future course correction and preparedness planning, response and mitigation and improve overall risk governance in the state. (Sendai Framework Priority 4) i.e., Enhancing Disaster Preparedness.

This case study is based on both secondary and primary data. The district administration officials of Raigad were consulted for the primary data, and secondary data was gathered from credible press articles and reports.

The Kharghar Heatstroke Incident:

Maharashtra's Raigad district is prone to several hazards. The region is susceptible to heat waves in addition to cyclones and heavy rainfall. On April 16, 2023, renowned social worker Shri. Appasaheb Dharmadhikari was conferred with the Maharashtra Bhushan award at the Corporate Park ground in Kharghar, Navi Mumbai in the presence of senior ministers and important dignitaries. Considering the popularity of Shri Dharmadhikari and his following among the masses, the Raigad district administration and the organizers had anticipated that close to twenty lakh people, traveling from various parts of Maharashtra, would reach Kharghar on the day of the event. On their part, the district administration displayed their preparedness, which included forming 32 subject-wise sub-committees assigned with key responsibilities, coordination mechanism and communication mechanism for the event. The key officials of the district administration and the entire event management team were oriented under the guidance of domain experts such as YASHADA. Lightning arrester and reflectors were installed with the support of MSEB. Additionally, two NDRF teams was deployed at the venue. Anticipating a gathering of a large number of people, seven Private hospitals were equipped with 610 common ward beds and 170 ICU beds. Around 32 Heath Centres in 5 Sections were set up at the

event venue, with 23 Health Centres at the parking arrangements. The arrangement also included 80 types of medicines in medical kits and oral rehydration therapy. Overall, 310 Doctors (including 102 special experts), 150 Nurses, 150 Pharmacists, and 600 support staff were available to provide medical support. 76 ambulances were available at the venue (32 out of which were kept ready at the PHCs including 14 Cardiac Ambulance with specialist doctors.). Around 2300 water tap connections were provided for water arrangement at the venue. Also 303 water tankers having 50 MLD water were made available at the site. There were 65 Syntex water tanks provided as well. Around 110 plumbers were present at the site for repair and maintenance anticipating an emergency. Around 350 toilet blocks made available at the venue. Additionally, 15 HAM radio operators were available at the event venue and in the control room for establishing reliable communication in case of emergency. There was a range of other preparedness measures undertaken by district officials such as the availability of 26 woodcutters, steel cutters, rope cutters, etc that could be used in case of a stampedelike situation. Deployment of 5000 local volunteers and 100 Aapada Mitras (with 50 Aapada Mitras deployed at the control room and 50 at the venue). Even before the program, the district administration had created awareness about the heatwave hazard through major local newspapers. The senior ministers and dignitaries of the district were at the forefront of writing elaborate and informative articles in the district newspapers.

The venue was spread over an area of 206 acres and apart from the seating arrangement for the visitors, the administration had responded with an arrangement for parking facilities for close to forty thousand vehicles. The program was expected to begin at 10 a.m. and end by noon. Many people travelled overnight from various places across the state and reached the venue two days prior to the event.

The pandal created for the event could not accommodate the enormous number of people who had assembled at the event. The pandal was reserved only for a few people closer to the stage, which

included VIPs, special invitees, and the organizers associated with the event. The majority of people were outside the pandal and were directly exposed to the heat.

However, the program got delayed by almost ninety minutes leading to continued large-scale exposure to severe heat leading to sunstroke and exhaustion. People thronged the nearest drinking water and toilet facilities after being without food and water for a long time. The food and water they were carrying were consumed long before the beginning of the event.

As the event continued, the temperature soared up to four degrees higher than the 34–35 degrees Celsius that the Meteorological Department (IMD) had predicted. Additionally, the state's minimum temperatures were above normal, with much higher heatwave-like conditions observed in April and May 2023. The Thane-Belapur Industrial Association weather observatory (thermometer) in Rabale, Navi Mumbai (closest from Kharghar, at 21 km) recorded the temperature for the day as 38° C. However, as this weather station is only about six years old and has not generated sufficient data, the preferred weather stations are in Bhira, Mangaon (100 km from Kharghar), and the ones at Colaba and Santacruz (both, almost 40 km from Kharghar). The desired weather-related information was communicated to all the district officials for their necessary action. According to the Indian Meteorological Department, these weather stations had shown normal temperatures on the day of the event and hence the administration missed anticipating a heatwave condition.

The programme finished at 1:30 PM, post which a few visitors experienced symptoms of heat stroke. Some of the visitors found it difficult to stand still, and a few others began vomiting and had trouble in breathing. The medical team was quick to respond in providing medical aid. Around 474 people were shifted to hospitals where the district administration had made prior arrangements. Out of 474, the 68 people who experienced severe symptoms were the first to be moved to the Hospital. Around 54 people were discharged after receiving proper treatment. Despite providing aid, 14 people lost their life. The summary of hospitalised patients is presented in the below table.

Sr. No.	Hospital Name	No. of patient admitted	Patient discharged	Death
1	MGM Kamothe	21	19	2
2	D Y Patil	15	15	0
3	Tata Kharghar	15	7	8
4	Medicover	5	3	2
5	MGM Washi	3	2	1
6	NMMC Hospital	9	8	1
	Total	68	54	14
Source: District Administration Report on Kharghar dt. 12.05.2023				

The district administration provided support through a continuous follow up with medical teams and these efforts ensured that around 7000 visitors received first aid on the site with support from 55 Medical centres.

Gaps Identified:

The following gaps emerged during the consultation with the District Disaster Management Authority for Raigad:

The District Collector office or the District Disaster Management Authority could not issue a heatwave early warning or a heat-wave bulletin for Kharghar as neither Panvel nor Kharghar has an operational weather observatory (Thermometer) yet. The nearest thermometer for the Raigad district is at Bhira, Mangaon (almost 100 km from Kharghar). The weather station nearest to Kharghar is in Rabale, Navi Mumbai (mentioned in the previous section), but it is only about six years old. The other weather stations are at Colaba and Santacruz. These locations, due to their long distance from Kharghar, often display discrepancies and inconsistencies with the local weather. A taluka-specific or a more localized weather observatory (thermometers) could help the administration for any such events in the near future. On the other hand, rain-gauge stations that are present in every taluka headquarters help the district administration with early warning concerning rainfall. Thus, there is a need for localized instruments at the circle level. As attendees turned out in lakhs on the day of the event, it was impossible for the district administration to mount a pandal and accommodate everyone. However, the Programme could have been conducted after 4 PM.

To mitigate the harmful effects of heatwaves, both, the National Guidelines for Heatwave, and the State's Heatwave Action Plan advocate raising people's knowledge and creating awareness about a potential disaster. Against this background, the administration could have publicly displayed DOs and DON'Ts guidelines for heatstroke or simple messages encouraging people to take appropriate action in case they faced discomfort or needed immediate access to food, water, or toilet facilities.

Lessons Learned:

- 1. Maharashtra is one of the states which is prone to heatwave. Against this background, it is imperative for the administration, ranging from those in the state to districts, blocks, and villages, to seriously follow the heatwave-related warnings issued by the Indian Meteorological Department. They will be helpful in case there are open-air public events during the months ranging from March to May.
- 2. While it is recommended that organizing large-scale (or even small-scale) open-air public events during the heatwave-prone months should be prohibited, in case there is an urgent need for a public assembly, the district administration should insist that it should begin early and end by eleven in the morning or begin at five in the evening to avoid the scorching midday and the afternoon heat. Additionally, there should be a cap on the number of people attending these events so that accommodating everyone under a shade or a pandal is possible. Further, access to medical facilities, water, and toilet facilities can be more efficient.
- 3. In case the event begins in the early hours of the morning, there is always a likelihood that owing to a delayed beginning, it would continue into the afternoon and eventually expose the attendees to the heat. Hence, ensuring enough room with proper social distancing norms would help in ventilation. Also, events commencing in the early hours of the evening and continuing into the night are safer option to go for.
- 4. Senior citizens, pregnant women, young children, and people with morbidities are more vulnerable to heatstroke and these vulnerabilities could manifest into serious medical

conditions on exposure to severe heat. It is advisable to prohibit these vulnerable population groups from being a part of open-air public events during the heatwave-vulnerable months. Large-scale public awareness is needed on this front so that these groups do not travel to the event location from faraway places and a tragedy is averted well in advance.

- 5. The administration should ensure a staggered arrangement of food, water, and medical facilities for every seating cluster to make it easily accessible. Against this background, it must be mentioned that the district administration attempted to station the water supply at various locations within the seating arrangement, thereby ensuring smoother access for the attendees. However, the vast number of people at the venue marred these efforts.
- 6. While there are rain-gauge stations at every taluka headquarters, there is no such provision for thermometers and the entire district (in this case Raigad) relies only on the one equipment at Mangaon. Likewise, thermometers should be made available at every taluka place for more accurate prediction and early warning for the rise in temperature and probable heatwave.
- 7. Decentralized use of technology should be adopted so that such major events can be live streamed on YouTube at the village/taluka level, preventing the need for people to travel farther distances during the summer months.

Quotes:

- "Set up in 2017, this (Thane-Belapur Industrial Association's weather observatory) is a new observatory, and we need at least one decade of data to ascertain the departure for the location.
 All our other observatories were showing normal temperatures, hence not qualifying for a heatwave condition." Sushma Nair, scientist, Indian Meteorological Department, Mumbai.
- 2. "Colaba and Santacruz weather stations are located closer to the sea and do not depict the correct picture of the higher temperatures observed in the interiors during peak summers. Also, the day temperatures recorded are in the air, while the spectators at the event were closer

- to the ground, where the heat may have been higher." Abhijit Modak, amateur forecaster, Konkan weather blog.
- 3. "The perceived temperature would be much more than 38 degrees C as reported by the IMD. The higher temperature led to excessive sweating followed by severe dehydration, responsible for the heat stroke-related mortality. Announcements about drinking more water at rallies are important for preventing such disasters." Professor Mahaveer Golechha, Indian Institute of Public Health, Gujarat.

List of References:

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 Dharmadhikari | Mumbai news Hindustan Times
- Kharghar heat stroke: 13 dead, several in hospital; here's what actually happened- The New Indian Express
- Maharashtra Heat Stroke: No weather station a disadvantage for Navi Mumbai says Experts |
 Mumbai News Times of India (indiatimes.com)
- Cover photo: Live Mint

Media Articles:

भूषण पुरस्कार सोहळा पूर्वतयारी वेगात तीव्र उन्हाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर विशेष आरोग्य व्यवस्था

अलिवाग : पुढारी वृत्तसेवा

ज्येष्ट निरुपणकार पद्मश्री डॉ.श्री.आप्यासाहेय धर्माधिकारी यांना राज्य शासनाचा महाराष्ट्र भूषण पुरस्कार रविवार १६ एप्रिल रोजी नवी मुंबईतील खारचर कॉपीरेट पार्क येथे आयोजित सोहोळ्यात प्रदान करण्यात येणार असून, या सोहोळ्यास देशातील विविध राज्यातून उपस्थित राहणाऱ्या श्रीसदस्य व जनसम्दायाच्या तीव्र उन्हाच्या पार्स्वभूमीवर आरोग्याची विशेष काळजी घेण्याकरिता अत्यंत प्रभावी व मोट्या वैद्यकीय सेवेचे नियोजन करण्यात येत आहे.

अशा प्रकारची ही राज्यातील पहिलीच वैद्यकीय से<u>वा</u> टरणार आहे. उद्योग मंत्री तथा रायगड जिल्ह्याचे कमंत्री उदय सामंत यांनी सलग दुसऱ्या दिवशी वेथील तयारीचा आढावा घेऊन, शासकीय यंत्रणा आणि श्रीसदस्य यांनी परस्परांमध्ये समन्वय साधुन कार्यक्रम स्थळां वैद्यकीय सेवेचे सुयोग्य व्यवस्थापन करावे, अशा सूचना दिल्या. पान २ वर 🌬



रुग्णवाहिका व्यवस्थापन

- कार्यक्रमस्थळी एकण ५९ रुणवाहिका
- त्यापैकी ३२ रुग्गवाहिका वैद्यकीय केंद्रांबर
- दोन रुणवाहिका पार्किंगच्या टिकाणी आहेत
- कार्डियाक रुग्णवाहिका चौदा तैनात आहेत. सात अतिदक्षता वैद्यकीय केंद्रात तर २
- आमराईच्या ठिकाणी वैनात पाच कार्डियाक रुणवाहिका राखीव

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रुग्णालयात बेडचे आरक्षण

- एमजीएम, रिलायन्स, फोर्टिस, अपोलो रुग्णालयात १०० साधे व १० आयसीय बेड
- अन्य साध्या रुग्गालयांमध्ये २५ टके बेड आरक्षित
- उन्हामुळे निर्लजलीकरणीची शक्यता लक्षात षेकन मुबलक पाणी व ओआरएसची व्यवस्था.

Preparedness of the event featured in the newspaper 'Pudhari.'



District Surgeon, Dr Suhas's article in Dainik Ramprahar



Article by Division Information Office, Navi Mumbai in Dainik Ramprahar.



उष्माघातापासून बचावासाठी शासनाच्या उपाययोजना

यागड जिल्ला उप्पाधात प्रवण आहे.

व्यानुभाने १ मार्थ ते १५ जून या
कालावधीत आपती व्यवस्थान अंतर्गत सर्व
कार्यकारी यंज्ञामध्ये ससन्वय राहण्यासाठी
उन्हाळी हंगामातील उच्चलाटं मुळे
उद्दर्भवणाऱ्या उप्पाधाताने मानव, पहुप्राणी व शेती विकांवर होणारे दुष्परिणाम
टाळण्याच्या दृष्टीने जिल्हास्तरावर विविध
विभागानी कार्यवाही करले अवश्यक आहे.
व्यानुसार जिल्हाधिकारी तथा अध्यक्ष, जिल्हा
व्यानुसार किल्हाधिकारी विधानांना
विद्यानिकारी केले आहे.

रायगड जिल्हा उष्मालाट प्रवण क्षेत्र म्हणून ओळखला जातो. त्यामुळेच उप्माधात उपाययोजनांसाठी स्थानिक स्तरावर करावयाच्या नियोजनाविषयी सूचना देण्यात आलेल्या आहेत, तसेच सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग, नगरपालिका, जिल्हाधिकारी मंडळ, रेल्वे प्रशासन, शिक्षण विभाग, रस्ते परिवहन विभाग, एमआरईजीएस, पशु संवर्धन, वन विभाग, जिल्हा उपनिबंधक, सहकारी संस्था, जिल्हा नियोजन अधिकारी, कृषी विभाग, पाटबंधारे विभाग, सार्वजनिक बांधकाम या विभागांनी जध्माघाताचे परिणाम कमी करण्यासाठी अल्प, मध्यम व दीर्घ मुदतीचे आराखडे तयार करण्याबाबत सूचविले आहे ष्यातेची लाट अथवा उष्माधाताचा विचार लाना तापमानाव्यतिरिक्त हवेतील आर्द्रता, धुळीचे कण, हवेचे प्रदूषण या बाबीसुदा विचारात घेऊन जिल्ह्यातील भीगोलिक व ततावरणीय बाबींचा विचार करून याबाबतचे नियोजन करणे आवश्यक आहे.

वातावरणातील तापमानासोबत हवेतील आर्देता जास्त असल्यास स्वाठिकाणी जण्णतेच्या लाटे ये अधिक दृष्परिणाम जाणवतात हे अन्यासाओती सिद्ध झाले आहे. यातिवाय काढी भागात राजीय्या येळी तापमान कमी न होता अधिक उष्ण राहत असल्याने तो भाग अतिसंवेदनशीत व उष्णाधातप्रवण बनतो. अशा परिस्थितीत मानवी शरीरावर उष्णतेचे जास्त परिणाम दिसून येतो. तयस्व उष्णतेचे जास्त परिणाम दिसून येतो. तयस्व तिल्हा उष्णाधात प्रवण असल्याने व आपती या सदरात येत असल्याने जिल्हाधिकारी तथा अध्यक्ष जिल्हा आपती व्यवस्थान प्राधिकरण रायमाङ डॉ. योगेश महसे यांनी विविध विभागांना जवाबदाऱ्या पार पाइण्याबाबत



आदेश जारी केला आहे

सिमेंट रस्त्यांना पर्यायी विचार करणे नाले व गटारे सुस्थितीत ठेवण्यासाठी जपाययोजना करणे. प्रत्येक धराच्या छतावर पांदन्या रंगाचे आवरण करणे अधवा पांदरे आरघादन करावे. पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या टाक्या पांढऱ्या रंगाच्या असाव्यात, बागांमध्ये तसेच सार्वजनिक जागेमध्ये अधिकाधिक झाडांची लागवड करणे, विहिरी सुस्थितीत ठेवणे, घरे बांधणारे कारागीर बिल्डरांना वर्षां, वर बावार कारांगर विश्ववर् तांत्रिक उष्मा लाट अनुरूप इमारती विश्ववरू प्रशिक्षण देणे, जिल्ह्यात कार्यस्त असणाऱ्या सेवाभावी संस्था, विद्याध्यमध्ये उष्ण लाटेविषयी जागरूकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी आराखडा तयार करणे. रस्त्यावर फिरते विकेत्यांसाठी सावलीची ठिकाणे निश्चित करणे, सर्वे शासकीय, निमशासकीय कार्यालये सोलर एनजींवर चालतील यासाठी उपाययोजना करणे तसेच खाजगी आस्थापना व घरे यांना सोलर एनजीच्या वापराविषयी थालना देणारे उपक्रम हाती धेणे, रूफ वॉटर वालना देणार उपक्रम हाता येण, रूक बाटर हावेंस्टिंग, कुपनितका पुनर्भरण, बिहिरी पुनर्भरण करणे, तलावातील गाळ आदी कामे नागरी सहमागातून करणे अशा प्रकारच्या उपाययोजना करण्यात येणार आहेत.

उष्णलाट व्यवस्थापन कालावधी हा सर्वसाधारणपणे दरवर्षी १ मार्च ते १५ जून असा राहील. नागरिकांच्या सहाय्यासाठी तसेच आपकालीन परिस्थितीमध्ये हे संपर्के क्रमांक प्रसारित करण्यात यावेत, जिल्हा आपती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरणायी बैठक बोलविज्यात यावी, या बैठकीत लघु कृती आरखडा संबंधित विभागाकडून तथार करून ध्यावा, बोपडपडी, गर्दीची ठिकाणे, कारखाने व तल्सम व्यवसायामध्ये काम करणार कामगार, धार्मिका स्थळे आदींचा विचार करून त्या किलाणी आवश्यक वैद्यकीय सुविधा सर्व आरोत्य केंद्रावर आहे किवा नाहीं याची खाजी करावी, आरोत्य विश्यक बाबीसाठी संबंधित जिल्ह्याचे जिल्हा करव्यिकीत्सक हे संचक्र अधिकारी (मीडल अधिकारी) मृश्णून काम करतील व ते जिल्हा आरोत्य अधिकारी यांच्याशी सत्वकाने संचकति राष्ट्रन आरोत्य सेवेक्शियो प्रत्येक उपकेंद्र, प्राथमिक आरोत्य केंद्र, कुटीर रुण्णालय, जिल्हा रुण्णालयातील सर्व आरोत्याविश्यों सोईसुविधा पूर्ण बेळ उपलब्ध राहतील याची खाडी करतील.

भारतीय हवाभान विभागाक दून ज्ञ्ञातंच्या लाटेसंदर्सात पूर्वसूचना देण्यात यंतात, यासंबंधीयी अध्यायवर माहिसी प्राप्त करव्यासाठी व संकतित करव्यासाठी प्रदोक जिल्ह्याये हवामान खाल्याशी संबंधित किल्ह्य प्रांदेशिक अधिकाठी वस्ता जिल्ह्य प्रदूषन नियंत्रण मंडळ अधिकाठी दस्तोन खचक कडून माहिती धेऊन जिल्ह्याधिकाऱ्यांना अध्यात करतील. हवामान विभागाकाडून उच्छानं स्था लाटे थी दुर्बसूचना येताथ जिल्हाधिकाठी कार्यालयाकडून प्रेस मोट स्थानिक दूर्विवज्ञाणी याहित्या, रहिओ सोशल मिडीया, सरवारणाजी धर्मानेसक इत्यारीच्या माध्यमातून नागरिकांना सूचना व इशारा देणे.

सर्व शासकीय रुगालयात उप्पाधातामुके रुगांसाठी स्वतंत्र रिजस्टर देवावे. त्यात उपपाधातामुक्के उपचारासाठी दाखन होणाऱ्या रुगांची व उपपाधातामुके मृत्यू होणाऱ्या व्यक्तीची सविस्तर नोंद रुग्न तिल्हाधिकाची यांना अहवाल सादर करावा. उपपाधातामुके कोणत्याही व्यक्तीचा खासगी रुग्गालयात मृत्यू झाल्यास वरील निक्ष तपासून मृत्यूचे कारण अचूक नोंद करावी.

जम्माघाताचे लक्षणे : चवकत येणे, उलटी व मळमळ होणे, शरीराचे तायमान खूप वाढणे, पोटात कळा येणे, शरीरातील पाणी कमी होणे, उष्मातेपासून बढाव करण्यासाठी काय करावे : जास्तीत जास्त पाणी प्यावे, हलकी,

पातळ व सच्छिद्र सुती कपडे वापरावेत, बाहेर जाताना गॉगल्स, छत्री, टोपी, बूट व वपलांच वापर करावा, प्रवास करतांना पिज्याचे पाणी सोबत ठेवावे, उन्हात काम करीत असलेल्या कामगारांनी व्यक्तींनी डोक्यावर टोपी विंवा पांदरा रुमाल बांधावा किंवा छत्रीचा वापर करावा, तरसेच ओल्या कपड्यांनी डोके, मान व चेहरा झाकण्यात यावा, शरीरातील पाण्याचे प्रमाण कमी होत असल्यास ओआरएस ध्यावे, लस्सी, ताक, कैरीचे पन्हें, लिंबू पाणी इत्यादींचा नियमित वापर करण्यात यावा, अशक्तपणा, स्थूलपणा, डोकेदुखी, सतत येणारा घाम आदी उन्हाचा झटका बसण्याची चिन्हे ओळखातीत व चक्रर येत असल्यास तत्काळ डॉक्टरांचा सङ्घा घेण्यात यावा. गुरांना पाळीव प्राण्यांना छावणीत ठेवण्यात याचे, तसेच त्यांना पुरेसे पिण्याचे पाणी द्यावे, घरे थंड ठेवण्यासाठी पडदे, शटर व सनशेडचा वापर करण्यात यावा रात्री खिडक्या उपड्या ठेवण्यात याव्यात पंखे ओले कपडे यांचा वापर करण्यात यावा तसेच थंड पाण्याने वेळोवेळी स्नान करण्यात यावे, कामाच्या ठिकाणी कामगारांसाठी जवळच शंड पिण्याच्या पाण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यात यावी, सूर्व प्रकाशाचा थेट संबंध टाळण्यासाठी कामगारांना सूचित करण्यांत यावे, पहाटेच्या वेळी जास्तीत जास्त कामाचा निपटारा करण्यात यावा, बाहेर उन्हात काम करीत असतांना थोड्या थोड्या अंतराने विश्रांती ध्यावी, रस्त्याच्या कडेला उन्हापासून संरक्षणाकरीता शेंड उमारावेत, जागोजागी पाणपोईची सुविधा करण्यात यावी, कॉकीट घरांच्या छतावर पांदरा रंग द्यावा, टीन प्रश्नांचे छतावर गवताची पेंडी, धान्याचा कडवा यांचे आच्छादन करावे छतावरील पाणी साठवण्याच्या प्लास्टिक टाक्या गोणपाटाच्या सहायाने झाकाव्यात

-जिल्हा माहिती कार्यातय, अलिबाग-रायगड

Article by the District Information Office, Raigad in Dainik Ramprahar.