



Heat Index

For Prelims: India Meteorological Department (IMD), Heat Index, Urban heat Island Effect, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

For Mains: Issues Related to Heat Waves in India.

Why in News?

The [India Meteorological Department \(IMD\)](#) is planning to introduce a '**heat index**' warning system in Delhi and other parts of the country.

What are Recent Studies of IMD Suggests?

- The IMD has conducted a study on the impact of meteorological factors on [heatwaves](#) and the "**heat wave hazard zonation**" of the country.
- According to "**Hot Weather Analysis over India**," IMD revealed that the mechanism by which **heat impacts humans is complex**; it is a **result of the interactions between temperature, radiation, wind, and humidity**.
 - There is strong experimental evidence that **physiologic stress from high temperatures is greater if humidity is higher**.

What is the Proposed Heat Index?

- **About:**
 - Heat Index will **calculate the temperature along with the humidity levels** to provide a more **accurate measure** of what the **temperature** actually feels like.
 - In the US, the **heat index is color-coded to provide warnings** based on the impact of the heat index.
 - The **IMD is planning to introduce a similar color-coded warning system** in India.
- **Significance:**
 - Heat Index has important considerations for the human body's comfort.
 - When the body gets too hot, it **begins to perspire or sweat to cool itself off**. If the perspiration is not able to evaporate, the **body cannot regulate its temperature**. Evaporation is a cooling process. When perspiration is evaporated off the body, it effectively reduces the body's temperature.
 - When the atmospheric moisture content (i.e., relative humidity) is high, the rate of evaporation from the body decreases. The **human body feels warmer in humid conditions**. The opposite is true when the **relative humidity decreases because the rate of perspiration increases**. The body actually feels cooler in arid conditions.
 - There is **direct relationship between the air temperature and relative humidity** and the heat index, meaning as the **air temperature and relative humidity increase (decrease), the heat index increases (decreases)**.

What is a Heatwave?

- A **heatwave is a period of abnormally high temperatures**, a common phenomenon in India during the months of **May-June** and in some rare cases even extends till July.
- The Heatwave is considered when the maximum temperature of a station reaches at least **40°C for Plains and at least 30°C for Hilly regions**.
- In 2016, the **National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)** issued comprehensive guidelines to prepare national level key strategies for mitigating the impact of heatwaves.

What are the Factors Responsible for Delhi's Higher Temperature than its Actual Value?

- **Urban Heat Island Effect:** Delhi is a highly urbanized area, with **large amounts of concrete, buildings, and asphalt**. These surfaces absorb and retain heat, creating an **urban heat island effect**. This can make the temperature feel hotter than it actually is.
- **Air Pollution:** Delhi experiences high levels of air pollution, because of **stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana region, vehicular and industrial emissions, dust from construction activities**.
 - This pollution can **trap heat and create a blanket effect, keeping the city warmer**.
 - Also, Delhi's high humidity can also exacerbate air pollution levels.
- **Lack of Water Bodies in Close Proximity:** Delhi is **not located near any large water bodies, such as a sea or a lake**. This means that there is **no source of cool air coming from the water**, which can make the air feel hotter.

[Source: IE](#)

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