Simplifying Science

Media Coverage Report

Strategic Science Communications Initiative

Study: 'Anatomy of Moist Heatwaves in India During the Summer Monsoon Season

Coverage Period: 7 – 21 April 2026

Languages: English · Hindi · Malayalam · Marathi · Odia · Kannada

43 stories

6 Languages · 27 Print · 15 Online · 1 Social / Video

Total Estimated Reach – 53 – 59 million*

*Print readership figures are based on ABC circulation data and IRS readership surveys (latest published: 2019–2022

Prepared by Asar Social Impact Advisors

www.asar.co.in

1. INTRODUCTION

About Asar Social Impact Advisors

Asar Social Impact Advisors is a startup in the environment and social justice impact space with a commitment to building climate resilience and ambitious climate action. Celebrating a decade of work in 2026, Asar identifies challenges and opportunities, researches them, verifies ground truths, and understands local contexts in order to build innovative strategies rooted in reality. Asar convenes multi-stakeholder conversations and helps build relationships between key actors to sustain collaborations essential to delivering real-world impact.

Asar's work spans 10+ states, 8 climate-linked domains, 100+ partners, and 7 regional languages — making it uniquely positioned to bridge the world of science with the communities most affected by climate change.

About the Simplifying Science Programme

Simplifying Science is Asar's strategic science communications programme, created to build a stronger narrative around climate change and climate science across India. The programme engages people in conversations about climate and its impact on the environment, health, and wellbeing — with a deliberate focus on amplifying solutions.

India produces some of the world's most rigorous climate science, but findings published in international journals rarely reach the communities most at risk, in the languages they speak, through the media they trust. Through Simplifying Science, Asar partners with researchers, scientists, and institutions to translate complex scientific findings into accessible, evidence-grounded narratives. These narratives are then disseminated across regional media in multiple Indian languages, ensuring that life-saving research reaches not just academic audiences but also farmers, labourers, community workers, health practitioners, and policymakers at every level of governance.

About the Research: This Campaign

The study at the heart of this first Simplifying Science campaign is 'Anatomy of Moist Heatwaves in India During the Summer Monsoon Season', published in the journal Climate Dynamics (Vol. 64, 2026) and led by Dr. Akshay Deoras at the National Centre for Atmospheric Science and Department of Meteorology, University of Reading, UK.

Co-investigators include researchers from the University of Leeds, the UK Met Office, and the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune. The research is available open access at: https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-025-08023-w

Drawing on 84 years of atmospheric data (1940–2023), the study made three landmark findings:

- For the first time, India's summer monsoon was identified as the primary driver of moist heatwave (MHW) occurrence — controlling both where and when these events strike.
- A single large-scale weather pattern (the Boreal Summer Intraseasonal Oscillation) can raise the likelihood of a moist heatwave in northern India by 125% above normal.
- These events can be forecast up to four weeks in advance, creating an actionable window for disaster preparedness, hospital readiness, school adjustments, grid management, and public warnings.

Moist heatwaves are more dangerous than dry heatwaves because high humidity prevents sweat from evaporating, disabling the body's primary cooling mechanism. Core temperature rises, the cardiovascular system strains, and heatstroke can set in within hours — even when the thermometer reads moderate temperatures. Yet public awareness of this threat remains far lower than for dry heat, making communication of this research especially urgent.

Climate Dynamics (2026) 64:103
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00382-025-08023-w

Anatomy of moist heatwaves in India during the summer monsoon season

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Abstract
Moist heat impairs the human body's ability to cool through sweat-based evaporative cooling, posing a serious health risk. In India, this risk is especially acute, since the Indian summer monsoon (ISM) brings abundant moisture, and socio–economic conditions significantly increase the exposure and vulnerability to moist heat. However, there is a limited understanding of the characteristics and large-scale drivers of moist heatwaves during the ISM. This study uses the ERA5 reanalysis to analyse moist heatwaves and their relationship with active and break periods of the ISM during 1940–2023. An empirical orthogonal function analysis of daily maximum wet-bulb temperature (T_w) anomalies reveals that the first two principal components (PCs) explain key patterns of variability of moist heatwaves, with PC1 controlling their occurrence and PC2 controlling their spatial extent. Whilst breaks in the monsoon favour moist heatwaves in eastern and peninsular India, active rainfall events, corresponding to phases 5–7 of the Boreal Summer Intraseasonal Oscillation, favour moist heatwaves in northern and northwestern India. Specific humidity plays a larger role than dry-bulb temperature in controlling T_w variability in India. The results of this study reveal important characteristics of moist heatwaves during the ISM and offer potential for developing forecasting tools, which could ultimately benefit stakeholders in India.

Keywords Moist heatwaves · Wet-bulb temperature · Indian summer monsoon · Active-break phases · BSISO

1 Introduction

Moist heat, which encompasses the combined drivers of temperature and humidity, poses a severe threat to human health and wellbeing. The human body primarily cools itself through the evaporation of sweat, a process that becomes less effective as humidity rises (e.g., Alber-Wallerström and Holmér 1985). This is because high humidity impairs evaporation, limiting the human body's ability to dissipate metabolic heat and regulate core temperature. In such circumstances, the physiological strain on the human body intensifies, exacerbating the risks of cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses (e.g., Donaldson et al. 2003; Liu et al. 2022). A thermoregulatory failure can lead to hyperthermia, heat exhaustion, and fatal heatstroke in extreme

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Springer

2. APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

The Simplifying Science campaign for this study followed a structured four-stage process designed to ensure scientific accuracy, regional relevance, and maximum media reach.

Stage 1	**Engagement with Research Authors** Asar's communications team engaged directly with Dr. Akshay Deoras and the study's co-authors to understand the key findings, regional implications, and the aspects of the research most relevant to Indian audiences. This stage involved reviewing the published paper, conducting follow-up discussions with the lead author, and identifying the narrative hooks most likely to resonate across different linguistic and geographic contexts in India.
Stage 2	**Drafting the First Article** Based on the research engagement, Asar drafted the primary science communication article in English — a long-form piece that prioritised clarity, relevance, and human impact without compromising scientific accuracy. The draft focused on translating technical concepts (wet-bulb temperature, monsoon active-break phases, the Boreal Summer Intraseasonal Oscillation) into accessible language for a non-specialist Indian reader, while maintaining rigour.
Stage 3	**Author Review and Finalisation** The draft was shared with Dr. Deoras and the research team for fact-checking and review. Feedback was incorporated to ensure full accuracy and appropriate representation of the study's scope and conclusions. The reviewed and finalised English piece served as the canonical source for all subsequent translations.
Stage 4	**Translation, Localisation & Dissemination** The finalised English article was translated into five regional languages — Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam, Odia, and Kannada — by language specialists familiar with both scientific terminology and regional media conventions. Translated pieces were disseminated through Asar's established media partnerships and press outreach, targeting publications with strong readership among the communities most exposed to the risks described in the study.

3. COVERAGE ANALYSIS

3.1 Key Metrics at a Glance

43	6	27	15	14
Stories	Languages	Print Placements	Online Placements	Days of Coverage

3.2 Coverage by Language

Malayalam emerged as the language with the highest coverage, driven by Kerala's strong relevance to the study's findings on coastal humid heatwaves. Hindi was the broadest in geographic reach, anchored by Dainik Bhaskar's multi-edition national spread, including the Mumbai front page.

Malayalam		**13 articles**
Hindi		**11 articles**
English		**10 articles**
Marathi		**4 articles**
Odia		**3 articles**
Kannada		**2 articles**

3.3 Language-wise Summary

Language	Total	Print	Online	Key Publications
English	**10**	3	7	Deccan Herald, Tribune, India Today, TOI, DTE, Ground Report, UNI, Indian Era, Shafaqna, Lokmat Times
Hindi	**11**	5	6	Dainik Bhaskar (4 editions incl. front page), Dainik Jagran, Prabhat Khabar, Punjab Kesari, Navodaya Times, DH Online, Daily Hunt, Dainik Navjyoti
Malayalam	**13**	7	6	Malayala Manorama (all eds), Kerala Kaumudi, Deepika, Mangalam, Veekshanam, Janayugom, Metrovartha, Madhyamam, Janmabhumi, Manorama TV
Marathi	**4**	4	0	Sakal (Mumbai), Dainik Samat, Dainik Mahasagar (all Maharashtra), Yuva Rashtrya Darshan
Odia	**3**	3	0	Dansana Odia Daily (4 editions), Pramad Odia, Odisha Manthan
Kannada	**2**	2	0	Udayavani (5 editions), Sanjevani (10 editions)
TOTAL	**43**	**27**	**16**	**6 languages · 43 placements · 14 days of coverage**

3.4 Print vs. Online Breakdown

Print dominated at 63%, reflecting the deliberate targeting of regional newspapers trusted by communities across the Hindi belt, coastal Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Karnataka. Standout placements included a front-page story in Dainik Bhaskar's Mumbai edition and a last-page lead across all Malayala Manorama editions — both rare and high-value placements.

Format	Count	Share	Key Highlights
Print	**27**	63%	*Front-page placement (Dainik Bhaskar Mumbai); Last-page lead across all Manorama editions*
Online / Digital	**15**	35%	*National platforms: India Today, DTE, TOI, Ground Report, UNI, Jagran, Prabhat Khabar*
Social / Video	**1**	2%	*NewsMalayalam24X7 Facebook reel; amplified by Dr. Soumya Swaminathan on X*

3.5 Coverage Timeline

Coverage unfolded in two distinct waves. An initial English wave ran April 7–13, seeded by science and national media. A larger regional wave crested April 17–21, driven by Malayalam, Odia, Marathi, and Kannada dissemination, powerfully amplified by India's ongoing April 2026 heatwave emergency.

Apr 7–8	First wave: Deccan Herald, The Tribune, Shafaqna India (English national)
Apr 10	Dainik Bhaskar Mumbai — Front Page (Hindi); Lokmat Times print (English, Nagpur)
Apr 12–13	Punjab Kesari Patna (Hindi); Sakal Mumbai P.3 + Marathi state wire papers
Apr 17	Odia wave: Dansana, Pramad, Odisha Manthan; Janmabhumi & Madhyamam (Malayalam)
Apr 17–19	Malayalam print surge: Manorama (all editions), Kaumudi, Deepika, Mangalam, Veekshanam, Janayugom + Kannada editions (Udayavani, Sanjevani)
Apr 19	Dainik Bhaskar 3 further editions (Hindi); Manorama TV; Dr Soumya Swaminathan amplifies on X, tagging IMD, MoHFW & NDMA
Apr 21	India Today (English); UNI India wire picked up; coverage continues

4. Estimated Media Reach

Based on ABC circulation, IRS survey data and platform traffic estimates

43 articles · 6 languages

HINDI (11 stories) — Estimated subtotal: ~15–18 million

Publication	Editions Covered	Est. Readership	Notes
Dainik Bhaskar	Mumbai (front page) + Bhopal, Indore, Patna	**~3–4M per edition**	*Circulation exceeding 3.5M daily; front page Mumbai = premium placement*
Dainik Jagran	National / Delhi	**~2M**	*Leading Hindi daily, strong northern India reach*
Prabhat Khabar	National	**~4M**	*Average issue readership ~4M; strong in Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal*
Punjab Kesari	Patna (Bihar)	**~500K**	*Regional Bihar edition*
Navodaya Times, Daily Hunt, Dainik Navjyoti	Online	**~1–2M combined**	*Digital reach, estimated*

MALAYALAM (13 stories) — Estimated subtotal: ~17–18 million

Publication	Editions	Est. Readership
Malayala Manorama	All Kerala editions (last-page lead)	**8M+**
Kerala Kaumudi	Ernakulam	**~1.5M**
Deepika, Mangalam, Veekshanam, Janayugom, Metrovartha	Multiple print editions	**~3–4M combined**
Janmabhumi, Madhyamam, Metrovartha Online	Online	**~2M combined**
Manorama Television	Online / broadcast	**~1M+**

ENGLISH (10 stories) — Estimated subtotal: ~12–15 million

Publication	Format	Est. Reach
Times of India – Kerala	Print + Online	**~2–3M**
India Today	Online	**~5M+**
Deccan Herald	Online	**~1M**
Down To Earth	Online	**~500K**
Tribune, Ground Report, UNI, Shafaqna, Indian Era	Online / Print	**~3M combined**

MARATHI (4 stories) — Estimated subtotal: ~5 million

Publication	Editions	Est. Readership
Sakal Mumbai	Page 3	~2M
Samat, Mahasagar, YRD	Maharashtra-wide	~3M

ODIA (3 stories) — Estimated subtotal: ~1 million

Publication	Editions	Est. Readership
Dansana Odia Daily	4 editions	~500K
Pramad, Odisha Manthan	State	~400K

KANNADA (2 stories) — Estimated subtotal: ~3 million

Publication	Editions	Est. Readership
Udayavani	5 Karnataka editions	~1.5M
Sanjevani	10 Karnataka editions	~1.5M

TOTAL ESTIMATED REACH
43 stories· 6 languages · 14 days

53–59 million

Conservative headline figure for public use: ~50 million The upper range (~60M) is defensible but requires the caveats below.

On methodology: Print readership figures are based on ABC circulation data and IRS readership surveys (latest published: 2019–2022). Readership typically runs at ~2.5× circulation, so these are estimates, not audited figures. Online reach figures are based on platform-level traffic data and are highly variable, individual article reach is a fraction of total platform readership. These numbers reflect potential audience exposure, not confirmed reads.

5. LANGUAGE-WISE COVERAGE & SCREENSHOTS

5.1 English Coverage (10 articles)

English coverage reached national audiences through major platforms, from established science and environment journalism (Down To Earth, Ground Report) to mainstream national media (India Today, Times of India, The Tribune, Deccan Herald) and wire services (UNI India, Shafaqna India). The story carried particular traction in Kerala-focused outlets given the study's specific findings on coastal humid heat.

#	Publication	Headline	Date	Format	Link
1	**Deccan Herald**	Indians Face Heat Threat Hidden in the Monsoon	Apr 7, 2026	Online	View Article
2	**The Tribune**	Monsoon Moisture Fuels Deadly Heatwaves in India	Apr 8, 2026	Online	View Article
3	**Shafaqna India**	Monsoon Moisture Fuels Deadly Heatwaves in India: Study	Apr 8, 2026	Online	View Article
4	**Lokmat Times – Nagpur (P.2)**	Moist Heatwaves During Monsoon Pose Danger	Apr 10, 2026	Print	Print only
5	**Down To Earth**	Humid Heat Emerging as India's Most Dangerous Climate Threat	Apr 17, 2026	Online	View Article
6	**Ground Report**	Humid Heat is Now India's Most Dangerous Climate Threat	Apr 18, 2026	Online	View Article
7	**Times of India – Kerala**	Coastal Dists Facing Humid Heatwave Threat: Study	Apr 19, 2026	Print + Online	View Article
8	**UNI India**	Humid Heatwaves Pose Rising Threat Along Kerala Coast	Apr 19, 2026	Online	View Article
9	**India Today**	India Heatwave 2026 – Wet-Bulb Temperature Danger	Apr 21, 2026	Online	View Article
10	**Indian Era – Bhubaneswar**	Over a Billion Indians Face Heat Threat Hidden in the Monsoon	Apr 17, 2026	Print	Print only

English Print Screenshots

Lokmat Times – Nagpur

Page 2 · Apr 10, 2026 · Print

LOKMAT TIMES

Moist heatwaves during monsoon pose danger

Study analyses 84 years of atmospheric data from 1940 to 2023

VIJAY PINJARKAR
LOKMAT NEWS NETWORK
NAGPUR

A new study published in the journal Climate Dynamics has, for the first time, identified the drivers behind India's most dangerous form of heat during the monsoon season, revealing that the threat can be forecast up to four weeks in advance.

Conducted by researchers from the University of Reading in collaboration with institutions in India and the UK, the study finds that a single large-scale monsoon pattern can increase the likelihood of moist heatwaves in northern India by 125% above normal.

Unlike dry heatwaves, moist heatwaves are measured using wet-bulb temperature, which combines heat and humidity.

Scientists say these conditions are dangerous because high humidity prevents sweat from evaporating, the body's natural cooling mechanism. This can quickly lead to rising core body temperatures, cardiovascular stress, and potentially fatal heatstroke, even when thermometer readings appear moderate.

The research highlights a shifting geography of risk. During active monsoon phases, the densely populated Indo-Gangetic Plains face the greatest danger as surges in moisture elevate humidity to hazardous levels. When the monsoon weakens, the risk shifts towards peninsular India and the eastern coast, where reduced cloud cover allows heat to intensify in moisture-laden conditions.

The study was led by Dr Akshay Deoras of the National Centre for Atmospheric Science (NCAS) and Department of Meteorology at the University of Reading, along with collaborators from the University of Leeds, the UK Met Office, and the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM).

Analysing 84 years of atmospheric data from 1940 to 2023, including ERA5 reanalysis datasets and rainfall records from the India Meteorological Department, researchers examined 261 active monsoon events and 188 break phases to track patterns in moist heatwave risk.

"We often find people more aware of dry heatwaves, but moist heat remains less understood and therefore more dangerous," said Dr Deoras, adding that improved forecasting offers a crucial opportunity to protect vulnerable populations.

Those at risk

Vulnerable populations include agricultural workers, construction labourers, the elderly, and urban poor communities with limited access to cooling. Researchers say the four-week forecasting window could help authorities take preventive steps such as adjusting hospital preparedness, opening cooling centres, modifying school hours, and managing electricity demand.

Nagpur Main
Page No. 2 Apr 10, 2026
Powered by: erelego.com

Indian Era – Bhubaneswar

Apr 17, 2026 · Print

Over a billion Indians face heat threat hidden in the monsoon

Bhubaneswar, (ENS):Scientists have for the first time identified what drives India's most dangerous form of heat during the monsoon season and shown that the risk can be forecast up to four weeks in advance, according to a study published in the journal Climate Dynamics earlier this year. The research, by scientists at the University of Reading working with institutions in the UK and India, found that a single large-scale monsoon pattern can raise the likelihood of a moist heatwave in northern India by 125 per cent above normal.The study was led by Dr Akshay Deoras at the University of Reading's National Centre for Atmospheric Science and Department of Meteorology, alongside colleagues from the University of Leeds, the UK Met Office, and the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology. Researchers analysed 84 years of atmospheric data (from 1940 to 2023) drawing on ERA5, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts' global reanalysis dataset, and rainfall records from the India Meteorological Department. Across that period, the team identified 261 active monsoon events and 188 break episodes, tracking how moist heatwave risk shifted before, during, and after each.

Times of India – Kerala Edition

Apr 19, 2026 · Print

Heatwave threat in coastal dists: Study

Risk Increases During Summer Rain Break; Condition Can Trigger Health Hazards

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Thiruvananthapuram: Kerala's coastal districts are facing a growing threat from humid heatwaves during breaks in summer rains, a new study has found, warning of serious health risks and the need for advance preparedness.

The research, led by scientists at the University of Reading in the UK and published in Climate Dynamics, points to a rising pattern in which coastal regions experience intense heat stress not just from temperature but from a dangerous combination of heat and high humidity.

Unlike conventional heatwaves, these humid events are driven by elevated moisture levels in the air, which prevent the body from cooling effectively. Scientists caution that such conditions can trigger rapid overheating, cardiovascular strain and even heatstroke within hours, even when temperatures do not appear extreme.

PTI

The study says the humid events are driven by elevated moisture levels in the air, which prevent the body from cooling effectively

"Kerala's coastal districts are more prone to humid heatwaves during the summer rain compared to inland areas. The risk increases significantly during monsoon break phases," said Dr Akshay Deoras, lead author of the study.

The study uses wet-bulb temperature — a measure that combines heat and humidity — to assess the severity of these events. Higher wet-bulb temperatures indicate conditions where sweating becomes ineffective, sharply increasing the risk to human health.

Researchers say the findings carry significant implications for disaster preparedness. The study shows that such humid heatwave conditions can be forecast up to four weeks in advance, providing a critical window for authorities to respond.

This lead time could help in mobilising healthcare resources, opening cooling centres, adjusting school timings and ensuring adequate power supply during peak demand periods, the study suggests.

The analysis draws on 84 years of atmospheric data from 1940 to 2023, including the ERA5 global reanalysis dataset and rainfall records from the India meteorological department. Researchers examined 261 active monsoon phases and 188 break periods to track changes in humid heatwave risk.

The study was carried out in collaboration with the University of Leeds, the UK Met Office and the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology.

5.2 Hindi Coverage (11 articles)

Hindi coverage achieved the widest geographic penetration of the campaign. Dainik Bhaskar — India's highest-circulating Hindi daily — ran the story across its Mumbai front page (April 10) and in Bhopal, Indore, and Patna editions (April 19). Dainik Jagran and Prabhat Khabar amplified nationally, while Punjab Kesari covered it with a Bihar regional angle.

#	Publication	Headline	Date	Format	Link
1	**Dainik Bhaskar – Mumbai**	Sookhi Se Zyada Ghatak Monsoon Ki 'Nam Lu'	Apr 10, 2026	Print (Front Page)	View Article
2	**Dainik Bhaskar – Bhopal**	Nami Wali Garmi Naya Khatara, Madhyam Tapman Mein Lu Sambhav	Apr 19, 2026	Print	Print only
3	**Dainik Bhaskar – Indore**	Nami Wali Garmi Naya Khatara, Madhyam Tapman Mein Lu Sambhav	Apr 19, 2026	Print	Print only
4	**Dainik Bhaskar – Patna**	Nami Wali Garmi Naya Khatara, Madhyam Tapman Mein Lu Sambhav	Apr 19, 2026	Print	Print only
5	**Punjab Kesari – Patna**	Pahle Milegi 'Janleva Garmi' Ki Chetavani	~Apr 12, 2026	Print	Print only
6	**Dainik Bhaskar Online**	Sookhi Se Zyada Ghatak Monsoon Ki 'Nam Lu'	Apr 10, 2026	Online	View Article
7	**Navodaya Times**	Monsoon, Wet-Bulb, Heatstroke — Early Warning Study	Apr 2026	Online	View Article
8	**Daily Hunt**	Hindi Study Coverage	Apr 2026	Online	View Article
9	**Dainik Navjyoti**	Humid Heatwave is Very Dangerous — Heatstroke Can Occur	Apr 2026	Online	View Article
10	**Prabhat Khabar (National)**	India Wet Heatwave Monsoon Warning — Scientists Study	~Apr 8–10, 2026	Online	View Article
11	**Dainik Jagran (National, Delhi)**	Monsoon Wet Heatwave Warning — 28-Day Advance Alert	~Apr 8–10, 2026	Online	View Article

Hindi Print Screenshots

Punjab Kesari – Patna

~12 April 2026 · Print

पहले मिलेगी 'जानलेवा गर्मी' की चेतावनी

पटना, (पंजाब केसरी): भारत में मानसून की बारिश के बीच छिपे एक बड़े स्वास्थ्य संकट को लेकर वैज्ञानिकों ने गंभीर चेतावनी जारी की है। इसके मुताबिक देश की एक अरब से अधिक आबादी पर 'नम लू' का खतरा मंडरा रहा है। हालांकि अब इसे चार हफ्ते पहले ही भांपा जा सकता है। 'क्लाइमेट डायनेमिक्स' जर्नल में प्रकाशित यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ रीडिंग, यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ लीड्स, यूके मेट ऑफिस और भारतीय उष्णकटिबंधीय मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान (आईआईटीएम) के साझा शोध के मुताबिक, वैज्ञानिकों ने पहली बार उन कारकों की पहचान की है जो मानसून के दौरान जानलेवा गर्मी पैदा करते हैं। 1940 से 2023 तक के करीब 84 वर्षों के व्यापक वायुमंडलीय आंकड़ों और 261 सक्रिय मानसून घटनाओं के विश्लेषण से यह स्पष्ट हुआ है कि मानसून के दौरान पैदा होने वाला एक विशिष्ट मौसम पैटर्न उत्तर भारत के मैदानी इलाकों में आर्द्र गर्मी के जोखिम को 125 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा देता है।

Dainik Bhaskar – Bhopal

19 April 2026 · Print

दैनिक भास्कर भोपाल 19-04-2026

सतर्क रहें • 80 साल से ज्यादा के डेटा का विश्लेषण

नमी वाली गर्मी नया खतरा, मध्यम तापमान में लू संभव

Dainik Bhaskar – Indore

19 April 2026 · Print

दैनिक भास्कर इंदौर 19-04-2026

सतर्क रहें • 80 साल से ज्यादा के डेटा का विश्लेषण

नमी वाली गर्मी नया खतरा, मध्यम तापमान में लू संभव

Dainik Bhaskar – Patna

19 April 2026 · Print

दैनिक भास्कर पटना 19-04-2026

सतर्क रहें • 80 साल से ज्यादा के डेटा का विश्लेषण

नमी वाली गर्मी नया खतरा, मध्यम तापमान में लू संभव

Dainik Bhaskar – Mumbai (Front Page)

Fri, 10 April 2026 · Front Page · Print

फ्रंट पेज

दैनिक भास्कर
मुंबई, शुक्रवार
10 अप्रैल, 2026
bhaskarhindi.com

सूखी से ज्यादा घातक मानसून की 'नम लू'
28 दिन पहले मिल जाएगी गर्मी की चेतावनी

• 84 साल के डेटा विश्लेषण से सामने आई जानकारी

वरिष्ठ संवाददाता | मुंबई

मानसून जहां एक ओर गर्मी से राहत लेकर आता है, वहीं अब वैज्ञानिकों ने इसके भीतर छिपे एक गंभीर स्वास्थ्य संकट को उजागर किया है। नए शोध के मुताबिक, देश की एक अरब से ज्यादा आबादी 'नम लू' के खतरे में है, जो सामान्य सूखी लू से कहीं ज्यादा घातक साबित हो सकती है। राहत की बात यह है कि अब इस खतरनाक स्थिति का अनुमान 28 दिन पहले लगाया जा सकेगा। यह अहम जानकारी प्रतिष्ठित जर्नल 'क्लाइमेट डायनेमिक्स' में प्रकाशित हुई है। इस शोध में यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ रीडिंग, यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ लीड्स, यूके मेट ऑफिस और भारतीय उष्ण कटिबंधीय मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान के वैज्ञानिक शामिल रहे। वैज्ञानिकों ने 1940 से 2023 तक के करीब 84 साल के मौसम के आंकड़ों और 261 सक्रिय मानसून की घटनाओं का विश्लेषण किया। इसमें पाया गया कि मानसून के दौरान बनने वाला एक खास मौसमीय पैटर्न उत्तर भारत में 'नम लू' के खतरे को 125% तक बढ़ा देता है।

इसलिए ज्यादा खतरनाक है 'नम लू'

शोधकर्ताओं के अनुसार, 'नम लू' इसलिए ज्यादा जानलेवा है, क्योंकि हवा में ज्यादा नमी के कारण पसीना सूख नहीं पाता है। इससे शरीर का तापमान तेजी से बढ़ता है और कुछ ही घंटों में हीट स्ट्रोक और हृदय प्रणाली (कार्डियोवैस्कुलर सिस्टम) फेल होने का खतरा बढ़ जाता है। किसानों, मजदूरों, निर्माण कार्य से जुड़े लोगों, बुजुर्गों और झुग्गी-झोपड़ी में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए यह ज्यादा खतरनाक हो सकता है।

मानसून तय करता है प्रभाव का क्षेत्र: इस अध्ययन का नेतृत्व करने वाले डॉ. अक्षय देवरास के मुताबिक, मानसून सक्रिय होने पर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और गंगा के मैदानी इलाकों में खतरा बढ़ता है, जबकि मानसून कमजोर पड़ने पर यह जोखिम दक्षिण और पूर्वी तटीय क्षेत्रों की ओर शिफ्ट हो जाता है।

चेतावनी मिलने से बढ़ेगी सतर्कता

4 हफ्ते पहले अलर्ट मिलने से प्रशासन के लिए यह महत्वपूर्ण साबित होगा। अस्पताल पहले से तैयारी कर सकेंगे, स्कूल और काम के समय में बदलाव संभव होगा, मजदूरों और किसानों को सुरक्षित रखा जा सकेगा और बिजली व स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर दबाव को संभाला जा सकेगा।

Fri, 10 April 2026
https://epaper.bhaskarhindi.com/c/79594793

5.3 Malayalam Coverage (13 articles)

Malayalam was the most comprehensively covered language, with 13 distinct placements. The standout was a last-page lead story in all editions of Malayala Manorama — Kerala's highest-circulated daily. Six other major mastheads ran the story the same day. Manorama Television broadcast it online on April 19, and former WHO Chief Scientist Dr. Soumya Swaminathan shared the Down To Earth coverage on X, tagging IMD, MoHFW and NDMA.

#	Publication	Headline	Date	Format	Link
1	**Malayala Manorama (All Kerala Editions)**	Kerala Chuderia Avikkatinte Pidiyil; Venam Cooling Kendrangalum	~Apr 19, 2026	Print (Last Page Lead)	Print only
2	**Kerala Kaumudi – Ernakulam**	Keralathirathinnu Bhishaniyayi Ushnatharangam	Apr 18, 2026	Print	Print only
3	**Metrovartha – P.04**	Kerala Theerathinu Bhishaniyayi: Venal Mazha Idavela	~Apr 19, 2026	Print	Print only
4	**Janayugom – P.09**	Keralatheerathth Bhishaniyayi Eerpumulla Ushnatharangam	~Apr 19, 2026	Print	Print only
5	**Deepika – P.07**	Kerala Theerathinu Bhishaniyaya Ushnatharangam	~Apr 19, 2026	Print	Print only
6	**Mangalam – P.03**	Kerala Theerathinu Bhishaniyayi Puthiya Ushnatharangam	~Apr 19, 2026	Print	Print only
7	**Veekshanam – P.07**	Venal Mazha Idavelakalil Uyarunna Ushnatharangam	~Apr 19, 2026	Print	Print only
8	**Metrovartha Online**	Venal Mazha Idavelakalile Ushnatharangam — Climate Scientists	~Apr 19, 2026	Online	View Article
9	**Janmabhumi**	Kerala Theerathinu Bhishaniyayi: Venal Ushnatharangam	Apr 17, 2026	Online	View Article
10	**Madhyamam Daily**	Venal Mazha Idavelakalil Ushnatharangam — Kerala Coast Study	Apr 17, 2026	Online	View Article
11	**Manorama Television**	Scientists Warn of Dangerous Monsoon Heatwaves	Apr 19, 2026	Online (TV/Web)	View Article
12	**NewsMalayalam24X7**	Humid Heatwave Awareness Reel	Apr 2026	Social / Video	View Article

Malayalam Print Screenshots

Veekshanam (P.07)

~Apr 19, 2026 · Print

വേനൽമഴയുടെ ഇടവേളകളിൽ ഉയരുന്ന ഉഷ്ണതരംഗം കേരളത്തിന് ഭീഷണി

Kerala Kaumudi – Ernakulam

18 Apr 2026 · Print

കേരളകൗമുദി
Ernakulam 18 Apr 2026

കേരളതീരത്തിന് ഭീഷണിയായി ഉഷ്ണതരംഗം

പ്രത്യേക ലേഖകൻ

കൊച്ചി: വേനൽമഴയുടെ ഇടവേളകളിൽ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ തീരദേശത്ത് ഈർപ്പമുള്ള ഉഷ്ണതരംഗങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതായി റിപ്പോർട്ട്. ഇത് അപകടസാദ്ധ്യത ഉയർത്തുന്നതായി പഠനം മുന്നറിയിപ്പ് നൽകി. യു.കെയിലെ റീഡിംഗ് സർവകലാശാലയിലെ ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞർ നടത്തിയ പഠനവിവരങ്ങൾ 'ക്ലൈമറ്റ് ഡയനാമിക്സ് ജേർണൽ' പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചു.

ഉഷ്ണതരംഗം വർദ്ധിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗുരുതര ആരോഗ്യപ്രശ്നങ്ങളുണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാദ്ധ്യതയുണ്ട്. അപകടകരമായ കാലാവസ്ഥാസാഹചര്യം നാലാഴ്ച മുമ്പേ പ്രവചിക്കാനാകുമെന്നും അതിലൂടെ മുന്നൊരുക്കങ്ങൾ നടത്താനാകുമെന്നും ഗവേഷകർ പറയുന്നു.

റീഡിംഗ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിലെ നാഷണൽ സെന്റർ ഫോർ അറ്റ്മോസ്ഫെറിക് സയൻസ് ആൻഡ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് ഒഫ് മീറ്റിരിയോളജിയിലെ ഡോ. അക്ഷയ് ദേവറസ് പഠനത്തിനു നേതൃത്വം നൽകി. ലീഡ്സ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി, യു.കെ മെറ്റ് ഓഫീസ്, ഇന്ത്യൻ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഒഫ് ട്രോപ്പിക്കൽ മീറ്റിരിയോളജി എന്നിവ പങ്കാളികളായി. ഇന്ത്യൻ കാലാവസ്ഥാവകുപ്പിന്റെ 1940 മുതൽ 2023 വരെയുള്ള അന്തരീക്ഷ ഡേറ്റകൾ പരിശോധിച്ചായിരുന്നു പഠനം.

"ഇന്ത്യയിലെ വരണ്ട ഉഷ്ണതരംഗങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ച് ആളുകൾ കൂടുതൽ ബോധവാന്മാരാണ്. പരിചിതമല്ലാത്ത ഈർപ്പമുള്ള ചൂട് കൂടുതൽ അപകടകരമാണ്."
- ഡോ. അക്ഷയ് ദേവറസ്

KERALA KAUMUDI EPAPER
Clipping Kerala Kaumudi - Ernakulam

Metrovartha (P.04)

~Apr 19, 2026 · Print

വേനൽമഴയുടെ ഇടവേളകളിലെ ഉഷ്ണതരംഗം കേരള തീരത്തിന് ഭീഷണി: കാലാവസ്ഥ ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞർ

Deepika (P.07)

~Apr 19, 2026 · Print

Janayugom (P.09)

~Apr 19, 2026 · Print

Mangalam (P.03)

~Apr 19, 2026 · Print

കേരള തീരത്തിന് ഭീഷണിയായി പുതിയ ഉഷ്ണതരംഗം

വേനൽമഴ ഇടവേളകൾ അപകടകരം

Malayala Manorama – All Kerala Editions

~Apr 19, 2026 · Last Page Lead · Print


16 വർത്തമാനം Registered No. KL/TV(N)/93/2015-2017 Malayala

കേരളം ചൂടേറിയ ആവിക്കാറ്റിന്റെ പിടിയിൽ; വേണം കൂളിങ് കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും മുന്നൊരുക്കവും

▸▸സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് ഉഷ്ണതരംഗം മഴ മാറി നിൽക്കുന്ന ഇടവേളകളിൽ

വർഗീസ് സി. തോമസ്

5.4 Marathi Coverage (4 articles)

Marathi coverage concentrated in the April 13 wave, led by Sakal's Mumbai edition (Page 3). The wire story was simultaneously picked up by Dainik Samat (Nashik), Dainik Mahasagar (all Maharashtra editions), and Yuva Rashtrya Darshan (Marathwada and Vidarbha).

#	Publication	Headline	Date	Format	Link
1	**Sakal – Mumbai (P.3)**	Monsoonmadhye Dadalay Ushnatecha Dhoka! Ek Abja Bharatiyana	Apr 13, 2026	Print	[View Article]
2	**Dainik Samat – Nashik**	Mansoonmadhye Dadalela Ushnatecha Dhoka: Ek Abjaahun Adhik Bharatiya	~Apr 13, 2026	Print	Print only
3	**Dainik Mahasagar (All Maharashtra)**	Mansoonmadhye Dadalela Ushnatecha Dhoka; Char Athavade Adheech Andaj Shakya	~Apr 13, 2026	Print	Print only
4	**Yuva Rashtrya Darshan (Marathwada & Vidarbha)**	Mansoonmadhye Dadalela Ushnatecha Dhoka; Char Athavade Adheech Andaj Shakya	~Apr 13, 2026	Print	Print only

Marathi Print Screenshots

Sakal – Mumbai (Page 3)

Monday, 13 Apr 2026 · Print


सकाळ मुंबई: १३ एप्रिल २०२६ सोमवार, 3

मॉन्सूनमध्ये दडलाय उष्णतेचा धोका!

एक अब्ज भारतीयांना विळखा

तयारीसाठी मोठी संधी

Dainik Samat – Nashik

~13 Apr 2026 · Print


मान्सूनमध्ये दडलेला उष्णतेचा धोका: एक अब्जाहून अधिक भारतीय धोक्यात

Dainik Mahasagar – All Maharashtra

~13 Apr 2026 · Print


मान्सूनमध्ये दडलेला उष्णतेचा धोका: एक अब्जाहून अधिक भारतीय धोक्यात; शास्त्रज्ञ म्हणतात, चार आठवडे आधीच अंदाज शक्य

Yuva Rashtrya Darshan (Marathwada & Vidarbha)

~13 Apr 2026 · Print


मान्सूनमध्ये दडलेला उष्णतेचा धोका: एक अब्जाहून अधिक भारतीय धोक्यात; शास्त्रज्ञ म्हणतात, चार आठवडे आधीच अंदाज शक्य

5.5 Odia Coverage (3 articles)

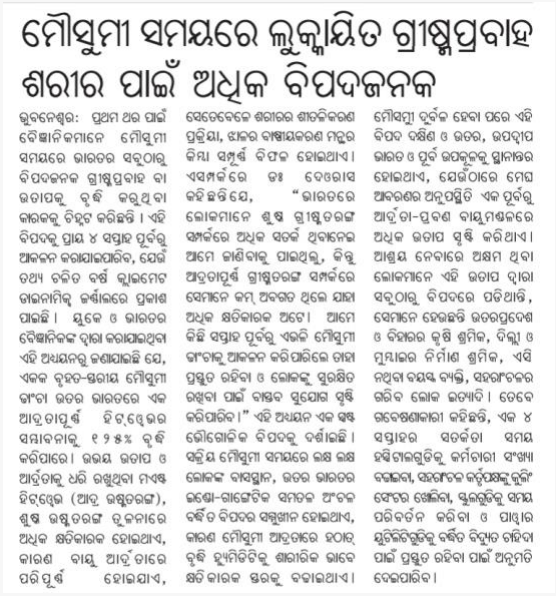
Odia coverage reached the state through three publications on April 17, all running the same wire story: 'Mausumi Samayare Lukaita Grishwaprabaha — Sharira Pain Adhika Bipodajanak'. Dansana Odia Daily distributed the story across four editions.

#	Publication	Headline	Date	Format	Link
1	**Dansana Odia Daily (Bhubaneswar, Puri, Cuttack, Konark)**	Mausumi Samayare Lukaita Grishwaprabaha Sharira Pain Adhika Bipodajanak	Apr 17, 2026	Print	Print only
2	**Pramad Odia**	Mausumi Samayare Lukaita Grishwaprabaha Sharira Pain Adhika Bipodajanak	Apr 17, 2026	Print	Print only
3	**Odisha Manthan**	Mausumi Samayare Lukaita Grishwaprabaha Sharira Pain Adhika Bipodajanak	Apr 17, 2026	Print	Print only

Odia Print Screenshots

Dansana Odia Daily (Bhubaneswar edition)

17 Apr 2026 · Print

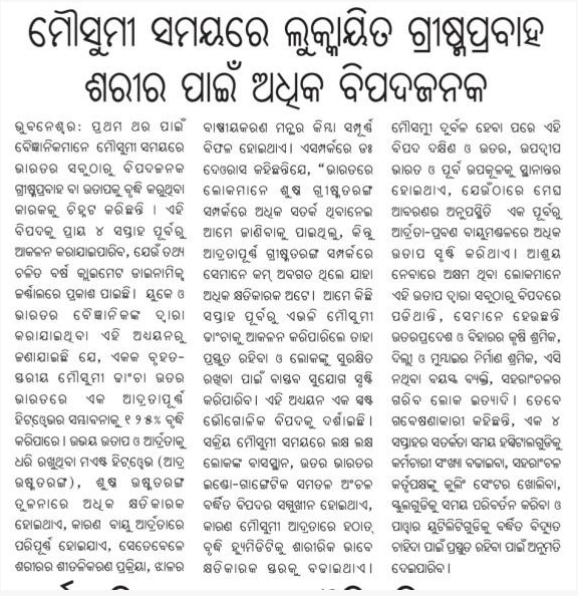


ମୌସୁମୀ ସମୟରେ ଲୁକ୍କାୟିତ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ଶରୀର ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ବିପଦଜନକ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର: ପ୍ରଥମ ଥର ପାଇଁ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକମାନେ ମୌସୁମୀ ସମୟରେ ଭାରତର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବିପଦଜନକ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ବା ଉତାପକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରୁଥିବା କାରକକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ବିପଦକୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୪ ସପ୍ତାହ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆକଳନ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ, ଯେଉଁ ତଥ୍ୟ ଚଳିତ ବର୍ଷ କ୍ଲାଇମେଟ ଡାଇନାମିକ୍ସ ଜର୍ଣ୍ଣାଲରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଛି । ୟୁକେ ଓ ଭାରତର ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଏହି ଅଧ୍ୟୟନରୁ ଜଣାଯାଇଛି ଯେ, ଏକକ ବୃହତ-ସ୍ତରୀୟ ମୌସୁମୀ ଢାଂଚା ଉତର ଭାରତରେ ଏକ ଆଦ୍ରତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହିଟ୍‌ଡ୍ରେଭର ସମ୍ଭାବନାକୁ ୧୨୫% ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିପାରେ। ଉଭୟ ଉତାପ ଓ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତାକୁ ଧରି ରଖୁଥିବା ମଏଷ୍ଟ ହିଟ୍‌ଡ୍ରେଭ (ଆଦ୍ର ଉଷ୍ଣତରଙ୍ଗ), ଶୁଷ୍କ ଉଷ୍ଣତରଙ୍ଗ ତୁଳନାରେ ଅଧିକ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ହୋଇଥାଏ, କାରଣ ବାୟୁ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତାରେ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇଯାଏ, ସେତେବେଳେ ଶରୀରର ଶୀତଳିକରଣ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା, ଝାଳର ବାଷ୍ପୀୟକରଣ ମନ୍ଥର ଜିମ୍ବା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବିପଳ ହୋଇଥାଏ। ଏସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଡଃ ଦେଓରାସ କହିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ, "ଭାରତରେ ଲୋକମାନେ ଶୁଷ୍କ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅଧିକ ସତର୍କ ଥିବାବେଳେ ଆମେ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ପାଇଥିଲୁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଦ୍ରତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସେମାନେ କମ୍ ଅବଗତ ଥିଲେ ଯାହା ଅଧିକ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ଅଟେ। ଆମେ କିଛି ସପ୍ତାହ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଏଭଳି ମୌସୁମୀ ଢାଂଚାକୁ ଆକଳନ କରିପାରିଲେ ତାହା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ରହିବା ଓ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ ବାସ୍ତବ ସୁଯୋଗ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିପାରିବ।" ଏହି ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ଏକ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଭୌଗୋଳିକ ବିପଦକୁ ଦର୍ଶାଇଛି। ସକ୍ରିୟ ମୌସୁମୀ ସମୟରେ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ, ଉତର ଭାରତର ଇଣ୍ଡୋ-ଗାଙ୍ଗେଟିକ ସମତଳ ଅଂଚଳ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ବିପଦର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଥାଏ, କାରଣ ମୌସୁମୀ ଆଦ୍ରତାରେ ହଠାତ୍ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହ୍ୟୁମିଡିଟିକୁ ଶୀତଳୀକରଣ ଭାବେ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ସ୍ତରକୁ ବଢାଇଥାଏ। ମୌସୁମୀ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ହେବା ପରେ ଏହି ବିପଦ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଓ ଉତର, ଉପଦ୍ୱୀପ ଭାରତ ଓ ପୂର୍ବ ଉପକୂଳକୁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ହୋଇଥାଏ, ସେଉଁଠାରେ ମେଘ ଆବରଣର ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତି ଏକ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତା-ପ୍ରବଣ ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଅଧିକ ଉତାପ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଥାଏ। ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେବାରେ ଅକ୍ଷମ ଥିବା ଲୋକମାନେ ଏହି ଉତାପ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସବୁଠାରୁ ବିପଦରେ ପଡିଥାନ୍ତି, ସେମାନେ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଉତରପ୍ରଦେଶ ଓ ବିହାରର କୃଷି ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ଓ ମୁମ୍ବାଇର ନିର୍ମାଣ ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଏସି ନଥିବା ବୟସ୍କ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ସହରାଂଚଳର ଗରିବ ଲୋକ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି। ତେବେ ଗବେଷଣାକାରୀ କହିଛନ୍ତି, ଏକ ୪ ସପ୍ତାହର ସତର୍କତା ସମୟ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲଗୁଡିକୁ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବଢାଇବା, ସହରାଂଚଳ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କୁ କୁଲିଂ ସେଂଟର ଖୋଲିବା, ସ୍କୁଲଗୁଡିକୁ ସମୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବା ଓ ପାୱାର ୟୁଟିଲିଟିଗୁଡିକୁ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ଚାହିଦା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ରହିବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁମତି ଦେଇପାରିବ।

Pramad Odia

17 Apr 2026 · Print



ମୌସୁମୀ ସମୟରେ ଲୁକ୍କାୟିତ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ଶରୀର ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ବିପଦଜନକ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର: ପ୍ରଥମ ଥର ପାଇଁ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକମାନେ ମୌସୁମୀ ସମୟରେ ଭାରତର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବିପଦଜନକ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ବା ଉତାପକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରୁଥିବା କାରକକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ବିପଦକୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୪ ସପ୍ତାହ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆକଳନ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ, ଯେଉଁ ତଥ୍ୟ ଚଳିତ ବର୍ଷ କ୍ଲାଇମେଟ ଡାଇନାମିକ୍ସ ଜର୍ଣ୍ଣାଲରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଛି । ୟୁକେ ଓ ଭାରତର ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଏହି ଅଧ୍ୟୟନରୁ ଜଣାଯାଇଛି ଯେ, ଏକକ ବୃହତ-ସ୍ତରୀୟ ମୌସୁମୀ ଢାଂଚା ଉତର ଭାରତରେ ଏକ ଆଦ୍ରତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହିଟ୍‌ଡ୍ରେଭର ସମ୍ଭାବନାକୁ ୧୨୫% ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିପାରେ। ଉଭୟ ଉତାପ ଓ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତାକୁ ଧରି ରଖୁଥିବା ମଏଷ୍ଟ ହିଟ୍‌ଡ୍ରେଭ (ଆଦ୍ର ଉଷ୍ଣତରଙ୍ଗ), ଶୁଷ୍କ ଉଷ୍ଣତରଙ୍ଗ ତୁଳନାରେ ଅଧିକ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ହୋଇଥାଏ, କାରଣ ବାୟୁ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତାରେ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇଯାଏ, ସେତେବେଳେ ଶରୀରର ଶୀତଳିକରଣ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା, ଝାଳର ବାଷ୍ପୀୟକରଣ ମନ୍ଥର ଜିମ୍ବା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବିପଦ ହୋଇଥାଏ। ଏସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଡଃ ଦେଓରାସ କହିଛନ୍ତିଯେ, "ଭାରତରେ ଲୋକମାନେ ଶୁଷ୍କ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅଧିକ ସତର୍କ ଥିବାବେଳେ ଆମେ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ପାଇଥିଲୁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଦ୍ରତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସେମାନେ କମ୍ ଅବଗତ ଥିଲେ ଯାହା ଅଧିକ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ଅଟେ। ଆମେ କିଛି ସପ୍ତାହ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଏଭଳି ମୌସୁମୀ ଢାଂଚାକୁ ଆକଳନ କରିପାରିଲେ ତାହା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ରହିବା ଓ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ ବାସ୍ତବ ସୁଯୋଗ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିପାରିବ। ଏହି ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ଏକ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଭୌଗୋଳିକ ବିପଦକୁ ଦର୍ଶାଇଛି। ସକ୍ରିୟ ମୌସୁମୀ ସମୟରେ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ, ଉତର ଭାରତର ଇଣ୍ଡୋ-ଗାଙ୍ଗେଟିକ ସମତଳ ଅଂଚଳ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ବିପଦର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଥାଏ, କାରଣ ମୌସୁମୀ ଆଦ୍ରତାରେ ହଠାତ୍ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହ୍ୟୁମିଡିଟିକୁ ଶୀତଳିକରଣ ଭାବେ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ସ୍ତରକୁ ବଢାଇଥାଏ। ମୌସୁମୀ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ହେବା ପରେ ଏହି ବିପଦ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଓ ଉତର, ଉପଦ୍ୱୀପ ଭାରତ ଓ ପୂର୍ବ ଉପକୂଳକୁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ହୋଇଥାଏ, ସେଉଁଠାରେ ମେଘ ଆବରଣର ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତି ଏକ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତା-ପ୍ରବଣ ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଅଧିକ ଉତାପ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଥାଏ। ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେବାରେ ଅକ୍ଷମ ଥିବା ଲୋକମାନେ ଏହି ଉତାପ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସବୁଠାରୁ ବିପଦରେ ପଡିଥାନ୍ତି, ସେମାନେ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଉତରପ୍ରଦେଶ ଓ ବିହାରର କୃଷି ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ଓ ମୁମ୍ବାଇର ନିର୍ମାଣ ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଏସି ନଥିବା ବୟସ୍କ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ସହରାଂଚଳର ଗରିବ ଲୋକ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି। ତେବେ ଗବେଷଣାକାରୀ କହିଛନ୍ତି, ଏକ ୪ ସପ୍ତାହର ସତର୍କତା ସମୟ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲଗୁଡିକୁ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବଢାଇବା, ସହରାଂଚଳ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କୁ କୁଲିଂ ସେଂଟର ଖୋଲିବା, ସ୍କୁଲଗୁଡିକୁ ସମୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବା ଓ ପାୱାର ୟୁଟିଲିଟିଗୁଡିକୁ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ଚାହିଦା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ରହିବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁମତି ଦେଇପାରିବ।

Odisha Manthan

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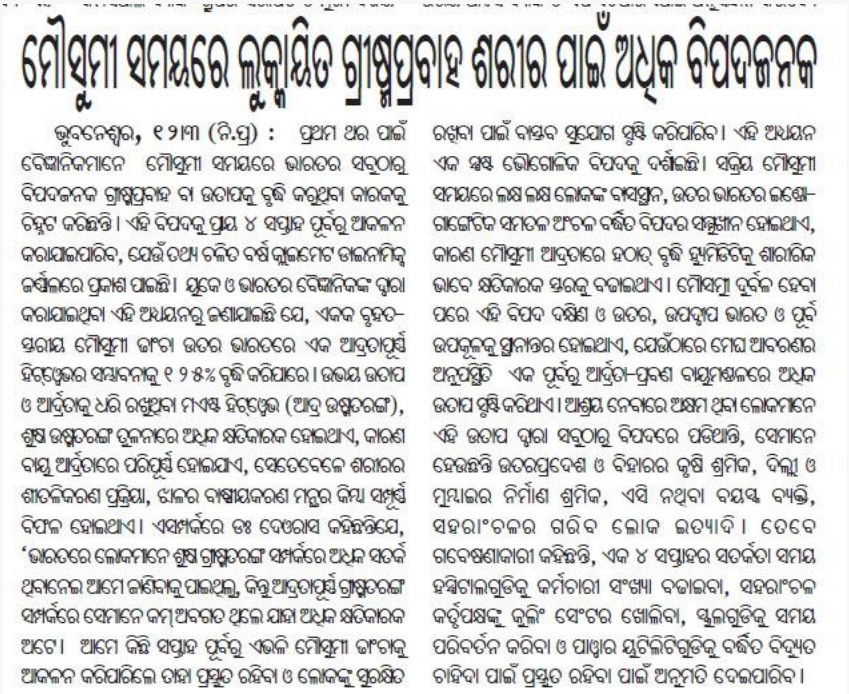


ମୌସୁମୀ ସମୟରେ ଲୁକ୍କାୟିତ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ଶରୀର ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକ ବିପଦଜନକ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୨।୩। (ନି.ପ୍ର) : ପ୍ରଥମ ଥର ପାଇଁ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକମାନେ ମୌସୁମୀ ସମୟରେ ଭାରତର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବିପଦଜନକ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ବା ଉତାପକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରୁଥିବା କାରକକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ବିପଦକୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୪ ସପ୍ତାହ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆକଳନ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ, ଯେଉଁ ତଥ୍ୟ ଚଳିତ ବର୍ଷ କ୍ଲାଇମେଟ ଡାଇନାମିକ୍ସ ଜର୍ଣ୍ଣାଲରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଛି । ୟୁକେ ଓ ଭାରତର ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଏହି ଅଧ୍ୟୟନରୁ ଜଣାଯାଇଛି ଯେ, ଏକକ ବୃହତ-ସ୍ତରୀୟ ମୌସୁମୀ ଢାଂଚା ଉତର ଭାରତରେ ଏକ ଆଦ୍ରତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହିଟ୍‌ଡ୍ରେଭର ସମ୍ଭାବନାକୁ ୧୨୫% ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିପାରେ। ଉଭୟ ଉତାପ ଓ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତାକୁ ଧରି ରଖୁଥିବା ମଏଷ୍ଟ ହିଟ୍‌ଡ୍ରେଭ (ଆଦ୍ର ଉଷ୍ଣତରଙ୍ଗ), ଶୁଷ୍କ ଉଷ୍ଣତରଙ୍ଗ ତୁଳନାରେ ଅଧିକ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ହୋଇଥାଏ, କାରଣ ବାୟୁ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତାରେ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇଯାଏ, ସେତେବେଳେ ଶରୀରର ଶୀତଳିକରଣ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା, ଝାଳର ବାଷ୍ପୀୟକରଣ ମନ୍ଥର ଜିମ୍ବା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବିପଳ ହୋଇଥାଏ। ଏସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଡଃ ଦେଓରାସ କହିଛନ୍ତିଯେ, 'ଭାରତରେ ଲୋକମାନେ ଶୁଷ୍କ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅଧିକ ସତର୍କ ଥିବାବେଳେ ଆମେ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ପାଇଥିଲୁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଦ୍ରତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମପ୍ରବାହ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସେମାନେ କମ୍ ଅବଗତ ଥିଲେ ଯାହା ଅଧିକ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ଅଟେ। ଆମେ କିଛି ସପ୍ତାହ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଏଭଳି ମୌସୁମୀ ଢାଂଚାକୁ ଆକଳନ କରିପାରିଲେ ତାହା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ରହିବା ଓ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ ବାସ୍ତବ ସୁଯୋଗ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିପାରିବ। ଏହି ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ଏକ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଭୌଗୋଳିକ ବିପଦକୁ ଦର୍ଶାଇଛି। ସକ୍ରିୟ ମୌସୁମୀ ସମୟରେ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ, ଉତର ଭାରତର ଇଣ୍ଡୋ-ଗାଙ୍ଗେଟିକ ସମତଳ ଅଂଚଳ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ବିପଦର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଥାଏ, କାରଣ ମୌସୁମୀ ଆଦ୍ରତାରେ ହଠାତ୍ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହ୍ୟୁମିଡିଟିକୁ ଶୀତଳିକରଣ ଭାବେ କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ସ୍ତରକୁ ବଢାଇଥାଏ। ମୌସୁମୀ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ହେବା ପରେ ଏହି ବିପଦ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଓ ଉତର, ଉପଦ୍ୱୀପ ଭାରତ ଓ ପୂର୍ବ ଉପକୂଳକୁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ହୋଇଥାଏ, ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ମେଘ ଆବରଣର ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତି ଏକ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତା-ପ୍ରବଣ ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଅଧିକ ଉତାପ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଥାଏ। ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେବାରେ ଅକ୍ଷମ ଥିବା ଲୋକମାନେ ଏହି ଉତାପ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସବୁଠାରୁ ବିପଦରେ ପଡିଥାନ୍ତି, ସେମାନେ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଉତରପ୍ରଦେଶ ଓ ବିହାରର କୃଷି ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ଓ ମୁମ୍ବାଇର ନିର୍ମାଣ ଶ୍ରମିକ, ଏସି ନଥିବା ବୟସ୍କ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ସହରାଂଚଳର ଗରିବ ଲୋକ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି। ତେବେ ଗବେଷଣାକାରୀ କହିଛନ୍ତି, ଏକ ୪ ସପ୍ତାହର ସତର୍କତା ସମୟ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲଗୁଡିକୁ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବଢାଇବା, ସହରାଂଚଳ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କୁ କୁଲିଂ ସେଂଟର ଖୋଲିବା, ସ୍କୁଲଗୁଡିକୁ ସମୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବା ଓ ପାୱାର ୟୁଟିଲିଟିଗୁଡିକୁ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧିତ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ ଚାହିଦା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ରହିବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁମତି ଦେଇପାରିବ।

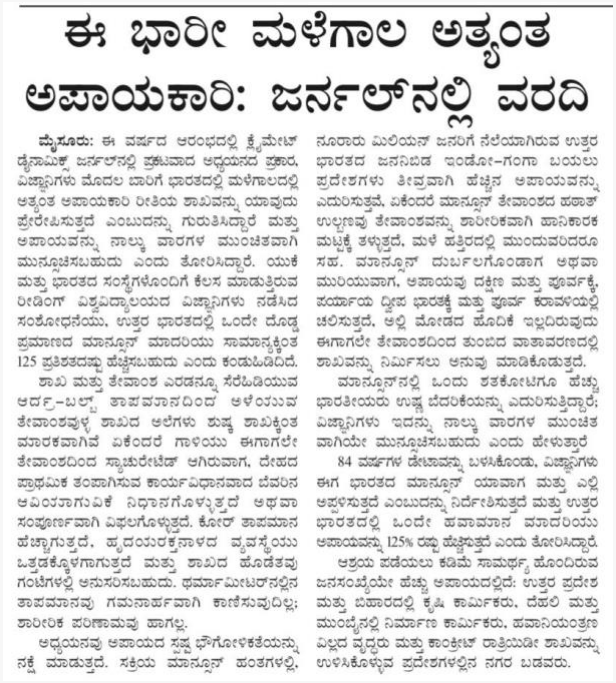
5.6 Kannada Coverage (2 articles)

Kannada coverage was anchored by two of Karnataka's most distributed print newspapers, delivering the story across 15 distinct city editions. Udayavani ran it across Manipal, Bengaluru, Hubbali, Gulbarga, and Davengere. Sanjevani's 10-edition footprint covered Bengaluru, Mangaluru, Hubli, Gulbarga, Bellary, Raichur, Mysore, Davengere, Tumkur, and Shimoga.

#	Publication	Headline	Date	Format	Link
1	**Udayavani (Manipal, Bengaluru, Hubbali, Gulbarga, Davengere)**	Ee Bhari Malegala Atyanta Apayakari: Journalnalli Varadi	~Apr 17–19, 2026	Print	Print only
2	**Sanjevani (10 Karnataka editions)**	Varshada Arambhadalliye Climate Dynamics Prakati	~Apr 17–19, 2026	Print	Print only

Kannada Print Screenshots

Udayavani (Mysore dateline)
~Apr 17–19, 2026 · Print



ಈ ಭಾರೀ ಮಳೆಗಾಲ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ: ಜರ್ನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ

ಮೈಸೂರು: ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಜರ್ನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ರೀತಿಯ ಶಾಖವನ್ನು ಯಾವುದು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಾರಗಳ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯುಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೀಡಿಂಗ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು, ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಮಾದರಿಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ 125 ಪ್ರತಿಶತದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ.

ಶಾಖ ಮತ್ತು ತೇವಾಂಶ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಆರ್ದ್ರ-ಬಲ್ಬ್ ತಾಪಮಾನದಿಂದ ಅಳೆಯುವ ತೇವಾಂಶವುಳ್ಳ ಶಾಖದ ಅಲೆಗಳು ಶುಷ್ಕ ಶಾಖಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿವೆ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಗಾಳಿಯು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತೇವಾಂಶದಿಂದ ಸ್ಯಾಚುರೇಟೆಡ್ ಆಗಿರುವಾಗ, ದೇಹದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ತಂಪಾಗಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನವಾದ ಬೆವರಿನ ಆವಿಯಾಗುವಿಕೆ ನಿಧಾನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಫಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋರ್ ತಾಪಮಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಹೃದಯರಕ್ತನಾಳದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಒತ್ತಡಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖದ ಹೊಡೆತವು ಗಂಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಥರ್ಮಾಮೀಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿನ ತಾಪಮಾನವು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮವು ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ.

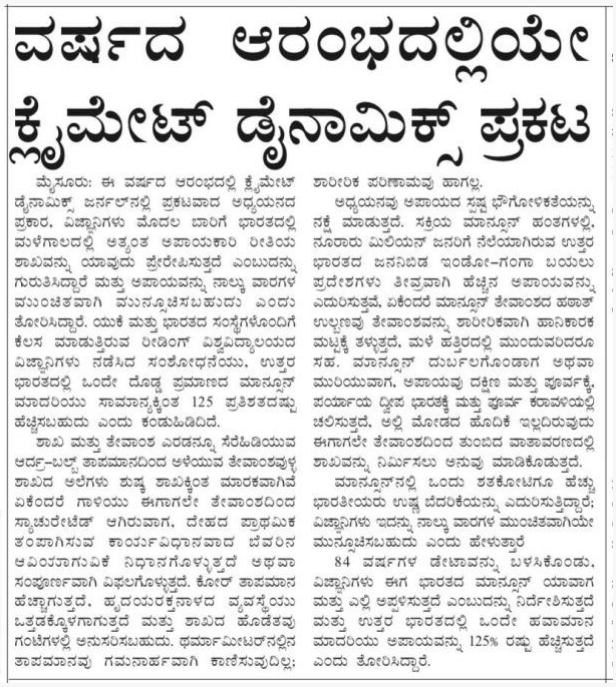
ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಆಪಾಯದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ನಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ನೂರಾರು ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ಜನನಿಬಿಡ ಇಂಡೋ-ಗಂಗಾ ಬಯಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ತೇವಾಂಶದ ಹಠಾತ್ ಉಲ್ಬಣವು ತೇವಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಶಾರೀರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಾನಿಕಾರಕ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ, ಮಳೆ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೂ ಸಹ. ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ದುರ್ಬಲಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಮುರಿಯುವಾಗ, ಆಪಾಯವು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ, ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ದ್ವೀಪ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವ ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಡದ ಹೊದಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತೇವಾಂಶದಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶತಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಉಷ್ಣ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಾರಗಳ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ

84 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ದೇಟಾವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಈಗ ಭಾರತದ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಯಾವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮಾದರಿಯು ಆಪಾಯವನ್ನು 125% ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಆಶ್ರಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಪಾಯದಲ್ಲಿದೆ: ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ದೆಹಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಬೈನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು, ಹವಾನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವಿಲ್ಲದ ವೃದ್ಧರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಂಕ್ರೀಟ್ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಿಡೀ ಶಾಖವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ನಗರ ಬಡವರು.

Sanjevani (Mysore dateline)
~Apr 17–19, 2026 · Print



ವರ್ಷದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಟ

ಮೈಸೂರು: ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲೈಮೇಟ್ ಡೈನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಜರ್ನಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ರೀತಿಯ ಶಾಖವನ್ನು ಯಾವುದು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಾರಗಳ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯುಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ರೀಡಿಂಗ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ನಡೆಸಿದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು, ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಮಾದರಿಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ 125 ಪ್ರತಿಶತದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದಿದೆ.

ಶಾಖ ಮತ್ತು ತೇವಾಂಶ ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಆರ್ದ್ರ-ಬಲ್ಬ್ ತಾಪಮಾನದಿಂದ ಅಳೆಯುವ ತೇವಾಂಶವುಳ್ಳ ಶಾಖದ ಅಲೆಗಳು ಶುಷ್ಕ ಶಾಖಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮಾರಕವಾಗಿವೆ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಗಾಳಿಯು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತೇವಾಂಶದಿಂದ ಸ್ಯಾಚುರೇಟೆಡ್ ಆಗಿರುವಾಗ, ದೇಹದ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ತಂಪಾಗಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನವಾದ ಬೆವರಿನ ಆವಿಯಾಗುವಿಕೆ ನಿಧಾನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಫಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋರ್ ತಾಪಮಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಹೃದಯರಕ್ತನಾಳದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಒತ್ತಡಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖದ ಹೊಡೆತವು ಗಂಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಥರ್ಮಾಮೀಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿನ ತಾಪಮಾನವು ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮವು ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಆಪಾಯದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ನಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಕ್ರಿಯ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ನೂರಾರು ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ಜನನಿಬಿಡ ಇಂಡೋ-ಗಂಗಾ ಬಯಲು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ತೇವಾಂಶದ ಹಠಾತ್ ಉಲ್ಬಣವು ತೇವಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಶಾರೀರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಾನಿಕಾರಕ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ, ಮಳೆ ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೂ ಸಹ. ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ದುರ್ಬಲಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಮುರಿಯುವಾಗ, ಆಪಾಯವು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವಕ್ಕೆ, ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ದ್ವೀಪ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ವ ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಡದ ಹೊದಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತೇವಾಂಶದಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿದ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶತಕೋಟಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಉಷ್ಣ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಾರಗಳ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಮುನ್ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ

84 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ದೇಟಾವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಈಗ ಭಾರತದ ಮಾನ್ಸೂನ್ ಯಾವಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಮಾದರಿಯು ಆಪಾಯವನ್ನು 125% ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

6. TAKEAWAYS & IMPACT

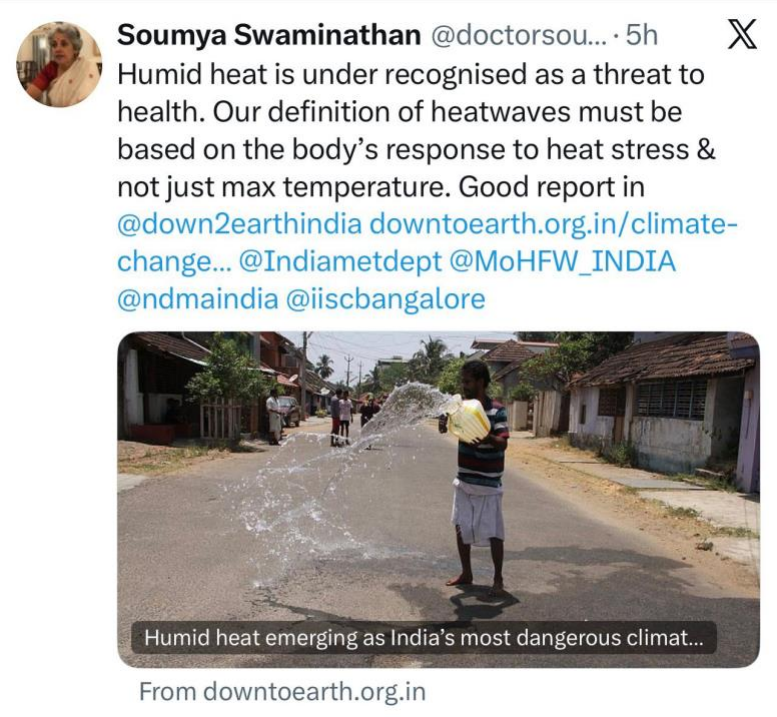
6.1 Key Reactions & Amplification

The campaign generated significant institutional and expert amplification. The most prominent was from Dr. Soumya Swaminathan — former Chief Scientist of the World Health Organization and current Chair of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation — who shared the Down To Earth coverage on X (Twitter) on April 19, 2026.

Her post explicitly called for India's definition of heatwaves to incorporate the body's response to heat stress rather than maximum temperature alone — echoing the core scientific argument of the study. She tagged four key institutions: the India Meteorological Department, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the National Disaster Management Authority, and IISc Bangalore — signalling the entry of this research into active policy discourse.

Dr. Soumya Swaminathan (@doctorsoumya) on X (Twitter) — April 19, 2026

Former Chief Scientist, WHO | Sharing Down To Earth coverage | Tagged: @Indiametdept @MoHFW_INDIA @ndmaindia @iiscbangalore



Dr. Soumya Swaminathan Former Chief Scientist, WHO · @doctorsoumya · 19 April 2026

"Humid heat is under recognised as a threat to health. Our definition of heatwaves must be based on the body's response to heat stress & not just max temperature. Good report in @down2earthindia"

Tags: @Indiametdept @MoHFW_INDIA @ndmaindia @iiscbangalore

6.2 Strategic Takeaways

01	Malayalam is the highest-coverage language. Seven major print mastheads ran the story simultaneously — a rare unified regional response driven by Kerala's acute exposure to the study's findings.
02	Dainik Bhaskar Mumbai's front page placement on April 10 was the most prominent single print placement, reaching one of the highest-circulated Hindi dailies in Maharashtra's financial capital.
03	Coverage timing aligned precisely with India's April 2026 heatwave emergency. Temperatures hit 44–45°C across multiple states during the dissemination window, significantly amplifying pick-up and relevance.
04	Print dominated at 63%, reflecting deliberate reach into communities with lower digital access — agricultural workers, coastal communities, and rural populations most exposed to the study's risk zones.
05	Institutional amplification by Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, tagging four key government and research bodies, signals movement of the research into active policy discourse — a core aim of Simplifying Science.
06	The Kannada coverage alone reached 15 city editions across Karnataka through just two newspapers, demonstrating the multiplier effect of working with multi-edition regional print mastheads.
07	The 28-day advance warning finding was the most widely quoted metric across all languages, indicating that actionability and practical application resonate most strongly with regional editors and audiences.

6.3 Recommendations for Future Campaigns

- Timing dissemination to coincide with high-relevance weather events amplifies both pick-up and public impact significantly.
- Multi-edition regional newspapers deliver exceptional reach-per-effort. A single wire story across 6–10 editions equals 6–10 individual placements.
- Malayalam, Hindi, and Odia regional press showed highest responsiveness; deepening editorial relationships in these ecosystems should be a priority for future campaigns.
- Policy amplification is more likely when the research carries a direct, actionable recommendation. For future campaigns, identify the most actionable finding early and make it the narrative anchor.
- A structured social media reaction-tracking protocol should be set up at launch to capture amplification, institutional responses, and downstream citations in real time.
- Future stories on heat, health, and climate are likely to find strong pick-up in Odia, Kannada, and Marathi markets, where coverage was strong but the distribution network can be further deepened.

7. ABOUT SIMPLIFYING SCIENCE

This coverage report documents the first campaign of Simplifying Science — a programme curated by Asar Social Impact Advisors Pvt. Ltd. for creating a stronger narrative around climate change and climate science across India.

The Programme's Mission

Simplifying Science aims to engage people to have a conversation about climate and its impact on the environment, health, and wellbeing — with a focus on amplifying solutions.

The Problem We Address

India produces some of the world's most rigorous and policy-relevant climate research. But the gap between what is published in an international journal and what reaches the communities most affected by climate change — in their own language, through media they trust — remains vast.

Agricultural workers in Bihar, construction labourers in Delhi, fisherfolk in Kerala's coastal districts, and urban poor communities across Indian cities are the populations that climate science speaks about most urgently. They are also among those least likely to encounter that science in an accessible form.

Simplifying Science exists to close that gap. Not through simplification that strips away rigour, but through thoughtful, accurate, multilingual translation of science into narrative — and the strategic placement of that narrative where it matters most.

What the Programme Does

- Identifies landmark climate research with direct relevance to Indian communities, ecosystems, and policy.
- Works directly with the study's authors to ensure absolute scientific accuracy in all communications.
- Produces a primary long-form science communication article in English, reviewed and approved by the research team.
- Commissions expert translation of the piece into regional Indian languages, tailored to each language's media conventions.
- Disseminates across Asar's established network of regional media partners — targeting publications with strong readership among communities at highest risk.
- Tracks coverage, reactions, and policy uptake to measure impact and inform the next campaign.

This Campaign: The Moist Heatwave Study

The first Simplifying Science campaign was built around a study that exemplified the programme's purpose: rigorous, potentially life-saving science that had received limited public attention despite its direct implications for over one billion Indians.

The research — 'Anatomy of Moist Heatwaves in India During the Summer Monsoon Season' by Dr. Akshay Deoras and colleagues — provided, for the first time, a clear scientific framework for

understanding, predicting, and preparing for India's most dangerous yet least understood form of extreme heat.

The result: 43 placements across 6 languages, 14 days of coverage, amplification by the former Chief Scientist of the WHO, and the beginning of a policy conversation that Asar hopes this programme will continue to fuel.