

(c) to (e) Data is not centrally maintained for the number of hospitals in the country available to treat patients with contagious diseases (both in public and private sectors) and for the number of doctors, nurses and beds available for these patients. However, except for certain infectious diseases where treatment is provided in Infectious Diseases Hospitals, the contagious diseases are normally treated under the general healthcare system.

***Statement***

*Number of Cases and Deaths due to major Contagious  
Diseases reported during the years 2011 - 2013*

Sl.No. Disease	2011		2012		2013	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
i. Syphilis	37243	2	40393	0	33570	1
2. Gonococcal Infection	150155	3	114206	3	97180	0
3. Influenza A H1N1	603	75	5044	405	5253	699
4. Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI)*	26300208	2492	31684628	4155	31738762	3278
5 Diphtheria	4233	99	3902	60	4090	64

*Source:* 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Investigation, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

\* All Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) may not be contagious.

**Upgradation of mental healthcare facilities**

1497. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to work out certain measures to protect the rights of persons suffering from mental illness and promote access to mental healthcare in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of major and minor mental disorders in India;

(d) whether it is also proposed to upgrade and boost these facilities in the country and bring out a legislation for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (e) The Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 contains measures to protect the rights of persons suffering from mental illness and promote access to mental healthcare in the country with provisions for protection of the following rights of persons with mental illness:

1. Rights to access mental health care.
2. Right to community living.
3. Right to protection from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.
4. Right to equality and non-discrimination.
5. Right to information.
6. Right to confidentiality.
7. Restriction on release of information in respect to mental illness.
8. Right to access medical records.
9. Right to personal contacts and communication.
10. Right to legal aid.
11. Right to make complaints about deficiencies in provision of services.

In 2005, the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, reported that 10-20 million (1-2% of population) suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder and nearly 50 million (5% of population) from common mental disorders such as depression and anxiety, yielding an overall estimate of 6.5 per cent of the population.

To address the burden of mental disorders and acute shortage of qualified professionals in the field of mental health, Government of India has been implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982 with the following components:

- (i). District Mental Health Programme (DMHP)
- (ii). Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges
- (iii). Modernization of Govt. Mental Hospitals

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the NMHP had been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges and Manpower Development Schemes.

11 State run Mental Health Institutes have been supported for their upgradation as Centers of Excellence in Mental Health. Also, 27 PG training departments in mental health specialities have been supported to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility. As a result of implementation of these initiatives, 312 new PG seats in mental health specialties have been created in the supported Institutes.

In order to scale up mental healthcare services and launch it across the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the National Mental Health Programme has been restructured to be implemented separately at tertiary and district levels. The District Mental Health Programme and other activities to be implemented at District levels have already been approved for implementation. Also, the implementation of various tertiary level activities under NMHP including the Manpower Development Schemes have been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee.

Besides, three Central Institutions viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi have been strengthened for augmenting the human resources in the area of mental health and for capacity building in the country.

#### **Trauma centres on national highways**

1498. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for setting up of trauma centres particularly on National Highways;
- (b) the number of highways still without the required number of trauma centres;
- (c) the details of the trauma centres to be set up on highways passing through Jharkhand;
- (d) whether any target date has been fixed in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides assistance to State Govts. under the scheme “Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Govt. Hospitals on National Highways”, to augment and upgrade the accident and emergency services in Govt. Hospitals along the National/State Highways with an aim