

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	481
Maharashtra	1011
Manipur	78
Meghalaya	48
Mizoram	43
Nagaland	13
Odisha	152
Punjab	357
Puducherry	2
Rajasthan	472
Sikkim	5
Telangana	838
Tamil Nadu	682
Tripura	12
Uttar Pradesh	138
Uttarakhand	70
West Bengal	442
INDIA	7092

Source: State/UT reports.

### Shortage of medical forensic Experts in India

\*93. DR. VIKAS MAHATME : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of registered forensic pathologists in india;
- (b) whether India is facing a serious shortage of doctors who perform forensic autopsies, if so, steps taken to increase number of forensic pathologists;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that autopsies are done by trained skilled medical graduates;
- (d) the number of autopsies performed in last three years in private medical colleges, year-wise and State-wise;
- (e) the steps taken by MCI to ensure skill transfer and exposure to forensic postgraduates especially in private medical colleges; and

(f) autopsy rate and percentage of autopsies that resulted in conviction of the accused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR CHOUBEY) : (a) to (c) As per Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 of Medical Council of India (MCI), MD—Forensic Medicine/Forensic Medicine & Toxicology course and diploma in Forensic Medicine course are available in the country with an intake capacity of 444 post graduate seats. The number of specialists in Forensic Medicine in the country is not maintained centrally. However, Forensic Medicine in one of the four broad specialty subject in which the teacher student ratio was increased from 1:2 to 1:3 for a Professor in the year 2012 itself to allow more number of PG seats. The ratio has been subsequently increased for all clinical subjects in the year 2017.

Forensic medicine is taught as a subject at the undergraduate level. The students are imparted knowledge to conduct autopsy on medico-legal cases and issue postmortem certificates; to examine cases of wounds (assault, homicide etc.) and issue required medico-legal certificates. A MBBS graduate student can appear in a Court of law as a Registered Medical Practitioner and give evidence in cases requiring medical opinion. There are 11.46 lakh registered doctors in the country of which around 80% are expected to be actually available for service i.e. 9.17 lakh.

(d) The data pertaining to the number of autopsies performed by private medical colleges is not maintained centrally.

(e) The minimum requirement for skill transfer and exposure to forensic postgraduates is prescribed in the MCI medical postgraduate curriculum in the subject of Forensic Medicine. The minimum standard requirement is applicable to all medical colleges including private medical colleges. The curriculum is available on the website of the Medical Council of India. The Medical Council of India has also issued guidelines prescribing subject specific learning outcomes, competencies in training programme for MD in Forensic Medicine so that the student should have acquired knowledge, professionalism and skills.

(f) The data regarding India's autopsy rate and percentage of conviction is not maintained centrally.

#### **Medical facilities for mentally-ill homeless people**

\*94. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a large number of homeless people who are suffering from mental illness, languishing on pavements etc. in Mumbai, National Capital and other Metros of the country;