

(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;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to provide medicare and other facilities to such mentally-ill homeless people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The number of homeless people who are suffering from mental illness languishing on pavements etc. in the country is not maintained Centrally. However, as per the National Mental Health Survey conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore in 2015 and 2016 the number of mentally ill homeless people is estimated to be about 1% of the population suffering from severe mental disorders As per the Survey, the prevalence of severe mental disorders in the country is 1% of the total population. And as such, the number of homeless people who are suffering from mental illness is 0.01% of the total population of the country.

(c) As per the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, persons with mental illness living below the poverty line whether or not in possession of a below poverty line card, or who are destitute or homeless are entitled to mental health treatment and services free of any charge and at no financial cost at all mental health establishments run or funded by the Central and State Government and at other mental health establishments designated by such Government.

To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is supporting implementation of the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under NMHP in 608 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/ illness with the major components of counselling in schools and colleges, work place stress management, life skills training, suicide prevention services and IEC activities for generation of awareness and removal of stigma associated with Mental Illness.

Additionally, with an aim to increase the number of qualified mental health professionals in the country, under the NMHP, financial support is being provided to the Government Mental Health Institutes in States/UTs for improving their infrastructure and post graduate training capacity by establishing 25 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/ establishment of 47 Post Graduate Departments in mental health specialties.

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

The Government is also augmenting the availability of manpower to deliver mental healthcare services in the underserved areas of the country through a Digital Academy established at the three Central Mental Health Institutes to provide online training

courses to various categories of general healthcare medical and para medical professionals.

**New renewable energy plants in the country**

\*95. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether new and renewable energy plants have been established in the country for protection of environment during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the location of these plants in the country along with their generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A cumulative grid interactive renewable energy capacity of 74.79 GW has been installed in the country for protection of environment up to 31st Dec, 2018. Of this 35.23 GW has been added between April, 2015 to December, 2018. The State-wise and source-wise details of capacity added during last three years *i.e.* April, 2015 to December, 2018 are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Source-wise and State-wise details of renewable energy capacity installed during the last three years*

(April 2015 to Dec 2018) (in MW)						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Solar Power	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Bio-Power	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2503.91	3045.15	20	20.39	5589.45
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	5.37	0	2.495	0	7.865
3.	Assam	16.68	0	0	0	16.68
4.	Bihar	142.45	0	0	20	162.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	223.75	0	24	10	257.75
6.	Goa	1.69	0	0	0	1.69
7.	Gujarat	827.33	2398.85	18.5	12	3256.68
8.	Haryana	204.29	0	2	51.7	257.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.89	0	136.7	0	140.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.85	0	22.5	0	32.35
11.	Jharkhand	16.4	0	0	0	16.4