

(c) whether government proposes to install more dialysis machines in these hospitals for the benefit of poor patients, particularly in Punjab;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the monitoring mechanism put in place to ensure availability and proper maintenance of these machines ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Public Health is a state subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure availability of adequate number of functional dialysis machines keeping in view their requirement and availability of resources so that kidney patients requiring frequent dialysis do not face any problem.

In so far as three Central Government hospitals, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College and its associated hospitals in Delhi are concerned, dialysis facilities are available in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital. In these two hospitals in Safdarjung, a total of 18 dialysis machines are operational and there are adequate arrangements for their maintenance. Expansion of various facilities in various departments of the hospital including installation of more dialysis machines is an ongoing process and this is undertaken as per the availability of resources and other requirements.

As informed by the Government of Punjab, the patients requiring dialysis are provided services through its 21 Dialysis Units available at 19 District Level Hospitals and 2 sub-Divisional Hospitals at Dasuya in District Hoshiyarpur and Abohar on District Fazilka. No proposal is under consideration of the Government of Punjab to install more dialysis machines as dialysis facilities are already available at nearly all the district level hospitals. Bio-Medical Equipment Maintenance wing of the Punjab Health Systems Corporation (PHSC) monitors the working conditions of these machines.

#### **Objections to wage revision under MGNREGS**

\*279. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently revised the wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the States have agreed to the wage revision formula of Government under MGNREGS;

(d) if not, the names of the States which have raised objections on the recent revision of wages under MGNREGS; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take to address their objections ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes sir,

(b) The Government of India has notified revised wage rates under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) vide notification dated 23.03.2012 in respect of all States/Union Territories under Section 6(1) of the MGNREG Act, 2005. the revised rates are effective from 1st April, 2012 and are indicated in Statement (See below)

(c) to (e) There have been suggestions from certain States to link MGNREGA wage rates to the minimum wages notified under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. However, as Section 6 (1) of MGNREG Act empowers the Central Government to notify wage rates under MGNREGA, notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the wage rate fixed by the State Governments as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers was adopted and notified as the wage rate under MGNREGA in January 2009. This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rate as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA.

The Ministry of Rural Development has not received objections from any State/ Union Territory on the revision of wage rates notified with effect from 1.4.2012.

*Statement*

*The List of revised rates under MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Revised wage rate (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	137
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	124
3.	ASSAM	136
4.	BIHAR	122
5.	CHHATTISGARH	132
6.	GUJARAT	134
7.	HARYANA	191
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH-Non Schelduled Area	126
8A.	HIMACHAL PRADESH-Scheduled Area	157
9.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	131

1	2	3
10.	JHARKHAND	122
11.	KARNATAKA	155
12.	KERALA	164
13.	MADHYA PRADESH	132
14.	MAHARASHTRA	145
15.	MANIPUR	144
16.	MEGHALAYA	128
17.	MIZORAM	136
18.	NAGALAND	124
19.	ODISHA	126
20.	PUNJAB	166
21.	RAJASTHAN	133
22.	SIKKIM	124
23.	TAMIL NADU	132
24.	TRIPURA	124
25.	UTTAR PRADESH	125
26.	UTTRAKHAND	125
27.	WEST BENGAL	136
28.	GOA	158
29A.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR (ANDAMAN)	178
29B.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR (NICOBAR)	189
30.	D & N HAVELI	157
31.	DAMAN & DIU	136
32.	LAKSHADWEEP	151
33.	PUDUCHERRY	132
34.	CHANDIGARH	189