

Table-1*Year-on-year inflation based on sectoral deflator of GDP(%)*

	Manufacturing sector	Service sector
2011-12 RE	7.24	7.98
2012-13 Q1	5.14	7.31
2012-13 Q2	6.05	7.68

Notes : RE: Revised Estimates, Q1: First quarter, Q2: Second quarter Services Sector includes Trade, Transport & Communication; Financing & Insurance; and Community & personal services.

(d) The non-food manufacturing product (excluding urea fertilizers) and petroleum products (except kerosene, LPG and diesel) are tradeables. Domestic prices for these products are governed both by domestic availability of these products and the global commodity prices. Inflation for food, fuel and manufactured products often gets generalised resulting in higher inflation for service sector also.

(e) Besides the monetary measures which operate on demand side, Government has been taking steps to reduce supply related bottlenecks. Since the production and investment in these sectors is largely dependent on the business expectation and conducive investment climate, Government has taken various measures to improve business sentiments. It has also announced a road map for fiscal consolidation and has reduced uncertainty/apprehension relating to some of the provisions of the tax policy. Regulatory clearances for major projects are also being expedited to improve investment and production capacity in non-food manufacturing sectors. While no target has been set for a level of inflation for manufacturing and services sectors, these measures are expected to contain inflation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Performance of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)

2172. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum amount of fines against offences/contraventions related to nuclear and radiation facilities are too low;

- (b) if so, whether the Government has considered revising these fines;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that around 91 per cent of the medical, X-ray facilities in the country are not registered with AERB; and
- (e) if so, under what regulatory body do the X-rays facilities are registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (c) As per Section 30(3) of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 "Rules made under this Act may provide that a contravention of the rules shall, save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act, be punishable with fine, which may extend up to five hundred rupees". However, as per Section 24 of the Act, contravention of any rules made under Section 17 (special provisions as to safety) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or both. Thus, Section 24 of the Act has expressly made provisions for just and reasonable punishment for serious violations while Section 30(3) provides for minor administrative lapses. In view of this the Government has not considered revising these fine.

Depending on type of non-compliance, AERB is also empowered to revoke the license of a nuclear and radiation facility. Withdrawal of Consent for operating the facility by itself is a very severe economic penalty and has the potential of seriously affecting the financial health of the Licensee.

(d) and (e) It is true that there are a large number of diagnostic X-ray units/facilities in the country and not all these units are under the regulatory control of AERB. However, the radiation hazard involved in such facilities is as such low.

In regulation of these facilities, AERB's approach is primarily to ensure safety built into the design of the equipment. The regulatory control is exercised on the suppliers/manufacturers to ensure maintenance of quality assurance during manufacturing/sale of such units to give satisfactory performance during the use at the place of end users. This is in line with the approach followed across the world.

AERB has taken measures to implement a State of the art web-based service 'E-Licensing of Radiation Applications' (E-LORA) to assist AERB in strengthening its regulatory control. AERB has also intensified its efforts to raise the public awareness about the radiation safety among its stakeholders through advertisements in electronic and print media.