



Employment News



WEEKLY

VOL. XXXIX NO. 9 PAGES 88

NEW DELHI 31 MAY - 6 JUNE 2014

₹ 8.00

COMPENSATION AS A REMEDY FOR WRONGS UNDER RTI

Prof Madabhushi Sridhar

Why this law? The conceptual basis of Right to Information Act is to create a mechanism to enforce accountability through transparency. This law ordains that the public information should be in public domain. As democracy survives only with dynamic and vibrant citizenry, the accountability also will be realized with conscious citizen who questions the government on the issues of governance. By giving information, state empowers a citizen. This Act, thus is a wonderful weapon. Though there is a strong criticism of adverse effects of its misuse, the Act has high potency of positive effects with proper use. This article apprises he citizen about the right and remedy. If access is the right, providing the information alone is the remedy. What should be the consequence if government officer deliberately suppresses the information and refuses to give it? This is an effort to answer this question.

Consequences of denial: Information law provides for three consequences - one, directing the public authority to give information, two - imposing penalty on the PIO who does not give information in prescribed time or gives wrong information, besides recommendation by the Information Commission for departmental action and three- providing compensation for the loss suffered because of denial of information.

The Delhi Government provided certain facilities to the migrants from Jammu and Kashmir. One such migrant made a second appeal as he did not get the information he asked for within prescribed time. In the second trial the migrant was not present. If an appellant is not present the reason could be frustration at enormous delay giving information and in taking up the second appeal. If one who seeks justice is not present to ask for it in court of law, application could be dismissed. But the Information Commission has to see whether the information sought was given, could be given, not given and is that justified. Presence of appellant is not essential, though desired. Sometimes respondent PIO of public authority also will not be present. The PIOs absence should not deny the decision as per the law.

Good Scheme: As part of several welfare schemes, the Union Government is giving Rs 5000 per month to the migrants from Jammu and Kashmir who left the state in turbulent times. It is understood that having migrated from their home state, they must have uprooted themselves and could not have got immediate livelihood in Delhi and thus they should be given some support to survive. One of such migrants Mr K did not receive the relief amount for three months. When the aggrieved did not get a prompt and a satisfactory reply regarding his query for not

receiving his monthly amount, he filed an RTI application.

The Questions: Mr. K has filed an RTI application on 29th December 2012, asking why he was not informed about non-payment despite approaching SDM's office 25 times. His questions were: i) when my amount will be credited in my account. ii) From August 2011, I have not received my relief amount, till date. Kindly intimate me who will pay bank interest for delay period. iii) I have visited 25 times the SDM office for non payment of relief and I had spent Rs.3000 for conveyance from Dwarka to SDM office. So kindly inform me who will pay the said conveyance. iv) My three month relief payment for the period of August, October and November 2011 had been wrongly sent to another person's account. Why? iv) I have been mentally harassed for more than one year. So I want to know why action had not been taken against the dealing person who had delayed payment for more than one year.

The PIO replied: It is to inform you that the matter has been discussed with DDO, DC (of concerned area) during March 2012 as the payment of relief in respect of Mr K with account number 'x' was wrongly credited into the account of another person with number 'y' due to some error in the computer. The concerned officer has communicated it to other officer who

has to recover back the wrong payment from the receiver. He gave that information along with copies of the ECS list. Aggrieved by incomplete information Mr K went to first appellate authority, who on 5.10.2012 directed the PAO of the Department to set right the error committed within a week's time. It was rectified but not in next week but in next year (in 2013). Mr K claimed that he had incurred Rs.3,000/- on conveyance for making 25 trips to PAO, was mentally harassed and wanted to know why action had not been taken against concerned person.

Wrong Policy and Loss: Explaining the reasons for delay the respondent said that as per rules and policy the amount paid to the wrong person had to be recovered first and only thereafter aggrieved would be paid. He also pleaded understaffing of his wing as one of the reasons. Though it was not a breach of RTI, it was a bona fide mistake, which defeated the objective of relief fund.

The Order of CIC: The CIC imposed Rs.10,000 compensation on the Principal Accounts Office, GNCTD to pay Mr. K for non-payment of three months relief amount and harassment caused to him by non-response to his RTI application for two years. Commission found one year delay in the office of DC (area concerned) and another one year in the office of

Continued on page 88

JOB HIGHLIGHTS

UPSC

- Union Public Service Commission notifies Civil Services Examination 2014 (Approximate Vacancies 1291) and Indian Forest Service Examination-2014 (Approximate Vacancies 85)
Last Date : 30.06.2014

SSC

- Staff Selection Commission notifies Stenographers (Grade 'C' & 'D') Examination 2014. Vacancies 534
Last Date : 27.06.2014

RAC

- Recruitment and Assessment Centre, Delhi requires 105 Scientists.
Last Date : 20 days after publication

CPRI

- Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore requires 30 Joint Director, Engineering Officer Grade-3, Assistant Grade II etc.
Last Date : 30.06.2014

Turn over the pages for other vacancies in Banks, Armed Forces, Railways, PSUs and other Govt. Depts

WEB EXCLUSIVES

- Following item is available in the Web Exclusives section on www.employmentnews.gov.in :
- Brihadeeshwar temple- A Marvel of the South Indian Architecture
- For Informative articles on current affairs you can also visit :
- www.facebook.com/yojanaJournal
www.facebook.com/publicationsdivision

CAREER IN HEARING AIDS TECHNOLOGY

Manohar N.

Traditionally the ability to communicate meaningfully has been considered as a prime factor in differentiating the human being from other forms of life. The rapid developments in the field of electronics lead to the introduction of communication devices using which we can communicate point to point globally and also send information from table to table using network system. For effective communication it is very essential that we should receive information from different physical parameters in and around us. For this the Nature has given different sensory organs through which we receive information. If any one of these gets affected then it is very difficult to have effective communication.

What is a Hearing Aid?

Speech is the most common method used for communication. The form of communication most often used to express oneself involves utilization of speech. This creates an extraordinary dependence on the sense of hearing in order to receive and perceive adequately the auditory stimuli which comprise speech. The sense of hearing is therefore crucial for oral communication. So auditory impairment in an individual can seriously impede the ability to communicate. Considering the critical role of audition in communication, people started developing devices known as hearing aids. Hearing aid is a device that helps a person with a hearing loss, gets better

access to sound. Some of the earliest devices looked like huge horns or trumpets with the listener holding the small end to his or her ear and pointing the larger end towards the speaker. Today's hearing aids use batteries for power, have microphones to take in sounds, have circuits that make the sounds louder and have some way to get the changed sound to the listener's ear.

In the 1950s, the invention of the transistor changed hearing aid technology totally. A transistor is simply a switch with two settings: on or off. By combining multiple transistors, more combinations of on/off switches were achieved which lead to an increased number of functions. In fact, transistors were used in hearing aids two years before they were used in transistor radios. By making transistors out of silicon, hearing aids were again able to shrink in size. First they became "body aids", and then ear-friendly instruments worn behind the ear, in the ear shell, or ultimately, within the ear canal.

By the mid-1990s, digital hearing aid technology ruled. Digital circuitry allowed sound to be amplified, reduced, filtered, and directed, as needed. Hearing aid programs could be customized to a user's lifestyle - soft amplification for quiet home settings, targeted amplification of voices in restaurants, and diminished wind noise on the golf course, and so on.

Today's Hearing Aids

Today's hearing aids are smaller, lighter

and more powerful than ever before. They can "intelligently" adapt to changing surroundings as people move through their day. With certain accessories, the newest hearing aids can receive sound "streamed" wirelessly from telephones, televisions, stereos and computers. Modern hearing aids are also coated with microscopic protective shields which reduce maintenance and increase life span. Present cost of the Hearing aids in the market varies from thousands to lakhs of rupees depending on the type of technology adapted.

The good news is that hearing aids have become more sophisticated and useful to more people since that time. The other side is that hearing aids have become more expensive and rely on fine electronics that often need repair and service.

Requirement of Technicians

All these developments have necessitated the requirements of well qualified technicians who can understand the basic working principle of Hearing Aids signal flow in the circuit repair at the circuit level. Overall, a new field of Hearing Aids Repair has emerged and is developing rapidly.

To take up the job of hearing aid repair, one must undergo the training. Prerequisite to it the interested candidate should have some basic knowledge of electronic components, their structure and working principle, especially amplifier

Continued on page 88

COMPENSATION AS A...

Continued from page 1

Pr. A.O and ordered them to share the burden to pay Rs 5000 each.

Concept of right and remedy: Every right violated has to be compensated according to principles of rule of law. The State has vicarious liability to compensate the citizen for the loss he suffered because of wrong of any officer who acts as agent of the State. If the mistake is not deliberate

the concerned agent or public servant may not be liable. But if that mistake results in loss to any citizen, the state is liable to compensate him under general principles of tortious liability (liable under law of Torts). Compensation is different and it is not penalty. The law of civil wrongs (Torts) impose a general obligation on anybody whether it is a state or private body or person to compensate another whose right is violated because of breach of duty on their

part. (Based on decision of Delhi High Court in DDA v Subhash Chander WP 5563/2009 and CIC). In this case, it was the duty of the State, i.e. Dy. Commissioner's Office and Principal Accounts Office to be diligent about the regular payment of relief to the Appellant who was a migrant from J&K. Because it is not a deliberate wrong, they will not be individually liable. But when it comes to State, mistake is no more a defence and especially when State is

implementing a welfare programme like helping J&K migrants to survive in New Delhi. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in several cases explained the vicarious liability of the state towards the citizens in cases of civil wrongs and hence the State is liable to compensate the Appellant.

(The author is Central Information Commissioner in Central Information Commission Email : madabhushi.sridhar@gov.in)

CAREER IN HEARING...

Continued from page 1

related electronic components. They should also be thorough with the signal flow in the circuit and preferably they should have an idea of PCB (Printed circuit boards). Should also be skilled in usage and functionality of multi-meter and different tools which are used to repair hearing aids like soldering gun, etc. Above all the hearing aid practitioners should possess some personal characteristics like good hand-eye co-ordination, patience and self-discipline.

Job opportunities

The advancement in electronics and design of integrated chip (IC) has lead to the reduction in the size of the Hearing Aid and their features. There are more than one million hearing aid users in the country and it is expected that there will be 7% growth rate in

hearing aid industry. Due to dearth of services in this area a large number of hearing aids are unutilized or underutilized by the majority of people using hearing aid in India, particularly the children in special schools, rural population and women with hearing impairment. Hence there is lot of scope for self-employment. The one who is skilled in this field can start his/ her own Hearing aid repair laboratory. The laboratory setup may require a small area with minimum investment of just Rupees six to ten thousand. As the scope of the field is very vast, the hearing aid technician can work for many hearing aid companies as service engineers where their prospects are overwhelming. They can assist the engineers and researchers in R&D. They can join as a tutors or lab assistants in Speech and Hearing related colleges and Educational Institutes. They can also look into abroad opportunities. So

there are ample opportunities for getting a good job for hearing aid technicians all over the country including overseas.

How to start

Several institutes in the country like the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Mysore (website: www.aiishmysore.in), National Institute of Speech and Hearing (NISH), Karimanal, (website: www.nish.ac.in) Trivandrum and Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi (website: www.rehabcouncil.nic.in) are offering the courses in Speech and Hearing Aids Technology. Admission to the various diploma courses offered by their institutes is open to candidates who have passed 12th standard / II PUC with Physics background or any Diploma in Electronics/Electrical or ITI Electronics/Electrical. The All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Karnataka, offers Graduate Diploma course on "Diploma in

Hearing Aid & Ear mould Technology (DHA & ET)".

To improve services for the hearing aid user, some state governments have opened district rehabilitation centre in all the districts where these hearing aid technicians are employed. This creates lot of job opportunities for the hearing aid technicians. This will help them to get better income for their livelihood. Further, interested candidates may also take up research in speech-language pathology, audiology and hearing science. Some of the current research activities focus on early identification and genetics of hearing impairments, effectiveness of intervention strategies, development of assessment materials for Indian languages and speech speaker recognition.

(The author is Lecturer in Electronics, Deptt. Of Electronics, AIISH, Mysore E-mail : manu.aiish@gmail.com)



Science & Engineering Research Board

(A Statutory body of Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India)

ADVERTISEMENT NOTICE NO. 01/2014

The Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB), a statutory body established by an act of Parliament, Act 2008, under the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India proposes to fill up the following scientific posts on Deputation/ Direct Recruitment basis.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Post | Pay Scale | No. of Posts | Mode of Recruitment | Reservations |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. | SCIENTIST 'E' | PB-4 (37400-67000) GP-8700/- | 06 | Deputation/ Immediate Absorption/Direct Recruitment | NIL |
| 2. | SCIENTIST 'C' | PB-3 (15600-34100) GP- 6600/- | 09 | Direct Recruitment | 6 U/R 2 OBC 1 SC |

Last Date of submission of application: 60 (sixty) days from the date of publication of Advertisement in Employment News.

The other details like eligibility criteria, Age, Educational Qualifications, Application Format, Selection Process and terms & conditions of the recruitment etc. are available on our Website: www.serb.gov.in / www.dst.gov.in

Administrative Officer (SERB)
EN 9/96

davp 36207/11/0001/1415

NEWS DIGEST

- President Pranab Mukherjee on 18th May (Sunday) dissolved the 15th Lok Sabha with immediate effect, completing a formality before the constitution of the new House. The BJP emerged as the single largest party with 282 seats. The NDA got 336 and UPA got 60 seats out of 543 in General Elections 2014.
- Nearly 60 lakh voters opted for None Of The Above (NOTA), which was introduced for the first time in a general election in 2014. Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu and Nabarangpur in Odisha were the two Lok Sabha constituencies that saw the maximum NOTA votes. While Nilgiris saw 46,559 NOTA voters (5% of votes), Nabarangpur had 44,408 (4%). Bastar in Chhattisgarh came third with 38,772 votes (5%).
- Former Intelligence Bureau (IB) chief Rajiv Mathur on 22.5.2014(Thursday) took over as the new Chief Information Commission (CIC) in the Central Information Commission. He was administered the oath of office by President Pranab Mukherjee at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Mathur, 64, succeeds Sushma Singh, who demitted office on 21.5.2014(Wednesday), as the sixth chief of the transparency watchdog.
- The Indian economy will grow 5% in 2014 and record a slightly higher expansion of 5.5% next year on stronger consumption and investment, a UN report said on 21.5.2014(Wednesday).
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proposed to allow banks to offer partial credit enhancement to project-specific infrastructure bonds, in order to increase access to funds and reduce the cost of funding such projects.
- Peak power deficit in the country fell to 5.4% at 7,556 megawatts (MW) in April, from 7.4% a year ago due to increased capacity and lower electricity consumption by states.
- Gold jewellery exports from India rose for a third consecutive month in April as raw material supplies improved after the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) allowed more banks to import bullion.
- All new automated teller machines (ATMs) to be installed by commercial banks from July 2014 onwards would provide audible instructions and Braille keypads to customers, on 21.5.2014(Wednesday). RBI's directive came on its prior advice to banks in 2009 to make bank branches and ATMs accessible to people with disabilities and make at least one-third of the new ATMs installed as talking ATMs with Braille keypads.
- The British government on 22.5.2014 (Thursday) held talks with all the stakeholders to help lift the European Union (EU) ban on the import of Indian mangoes before the sanctioned date of December 2015.
- The southwest monsoon has set in over most parts of the Andaman Sea and some parts of southeastern Bay of Bengal on Sunday-two days prior to its expected date.
- The Thailand Army chief seized power in a military coup on 22.5.2014 (Thursday), ordering rival protesters off the streets and deposing the government in a bid to end months of political bloodshed. General Prayut Chan-O-Cha made the announcement in a televised address to the nation, saying the powerful armed forces had to act to restore stability in the Southeast Asian nation.

Notice Regarding Window advertisement

Employment News is mandated to provide detailed information related to jobs/training/educational opportunities to the unemployed youth from all parts including the remotest areas of the country.

In accordance with the government guidelines, advertisers are requested to send detailed advertisement which includes information on the number of posts, age, educational qualification, experience and mode of submission of application etc. for publication in EN/RS to help applicants get a full picture of the concerned vacancy. Incomplete, sketchy or ambiguous advertisements will not be accepted by Employment News for publication.

Employment News

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Shruti Patil (General Manager cum Chief Editor)</p> <p>Ayanedi Venkatappaiah (Editor) (Advt. and Editorial)</p> <p>Irshad Ali (Editor) (Circulation)</p> <p>Dr. Mamta Rani (Editor)</p> <p>V.K. Meena (Joint. Director, Production)</p> <p>P.K. Mandal (Sr. Artist)</p> <p>K.P. Manilal (Accounts Officer)</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Editorial Office Employment News, East Block-IV, Level-5 R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066</p> <p>E-Mail : GM-cum-chief Editor : director.employmentnews@gmail.com Advertisement : enewsadvt@yahoo.com</p> <p>Editorial : 26195165 Advertisement : 26104284 Tele Fax : 26193012 Circulation : 26107405 Tele Fax : 26175516 Accounts (Advt.) : 26193179 Accounts (Cir.) : 26182079</p> |
|--|---|