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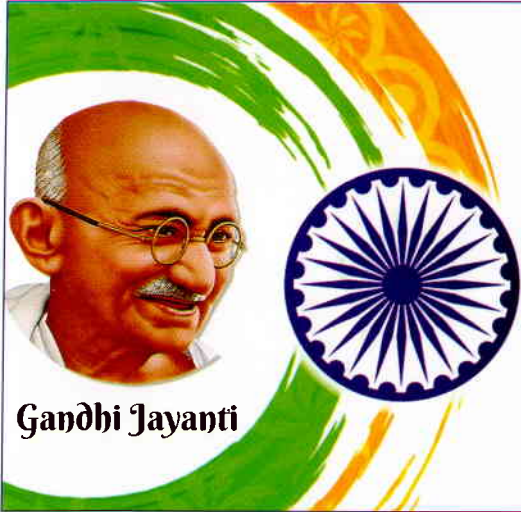


பொறியியல் கதிர் PORIYIYAL KADHIR

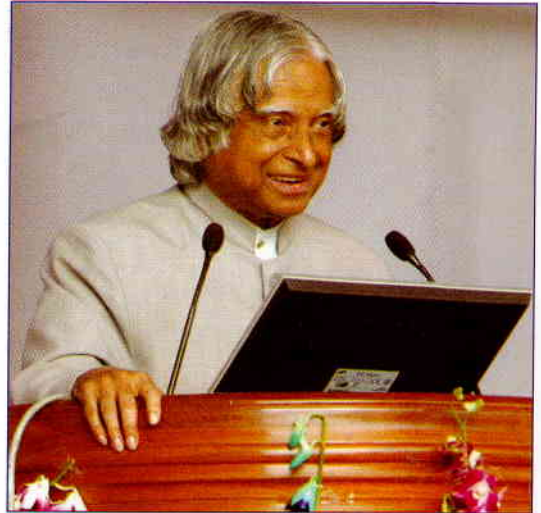
TAMIL & ENGLISH MONTHLY

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அக்டோபர் திங்களில் உதித்த உத்தம
தலைவர்களை உவந்து போற்றுவோம்



Gandhi Jayanti



நூற்றாண்டு விழா சங்கம் - A CENTENARY ASSOCIATION

தோற்றம்
1910



தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கம்
பொதுப்பணித்துறை
சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை - 600 005.



நூற்றாண்டு
2010

அரசு ஆணை எண்: Ms. 822 நாள். 27.09.1928 அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது

TAMILNADU ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION - PWD
CHEPAUK, CHENNAI - 600 005.

Website : www.tnengga.org

email id : tneapwd@yahoo.co.in

தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கம் திருச்சி கிளை உறுப்பினர்கள் பொறியாளர்கள் C.ஜெயராமன் மற்றும் P.S.ராஜமாணிக்கம் ஆகியோர் 30.09.2021 அன்று தன்விருப்ப ஓய்வு பெற்றனர். அவர்களுக்கு தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கத்தின் சார்பில் வாழ்த்து தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது.





பொதுச் செயலாளர் மடல்



மடல் - 1 (2021 - 2022)

தொடரும்

நம் பயணம்



அன்பார்ந்த பொறியாளர் சகோதர, சகோதரிகளே! வணக்கம்!

உதவிசெயற்பொறியாளர் பதவி உயர்வு சம்பந்தமாக கடந்த 29.07.2021 அன்று மாண்புமிகு நீர்வளத்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களை சந்தித்து ஊட்டு பதவியிலிருந்து வந்த உதவிப்பொறியாளர்களுக்கு Merit, Roaster வழக்கு இல்லாததாலும், Merit, Roaster வழக்கில் வரக்கூடிய 2007 ஆம் ஆண்டு உதவிப்பொறியாளர்களை விட முதுநிலையில் மூத்தவர்களாக உள்ளதாலும், இளநிலைப் பொறியாளர்களுக்கு எந்தவித வழக்கும் இல்லாததாலும் ஊட்டுப் பதவியிலிருந்து வந்த உதவிப் பொறியாளர்களுக்கும், இளநிலைப் பொறியாளர்களுக்கும் மட்டுமாவது உதவிசெயற்பொறியாளர் பதவி உயர்வு அளிக்குமாறு கோரிக்கை வைத்தோம்.

உடனடியாக மாண்புமிகு நீர்வளத்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மரியாதைக்குரிய பொதுப்பணித்துறை முதன்மை கூடுதல் தலைமைச்செயலாளர் அவர்களையும் தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) அவர்களையும் அழைத்து நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க கூறினார்கள். அதனடிப்படையில் Advocate General அவர்களிடம் கருத்து (Opinion) கேட்கப்பட்டதாக தெரிய வருகிறது. அதில் இளநிலைப் பொறியாளர்களுக்குரிய 25% பணியிடங்கள் மட்டும் நிரப்பிக் கொள்ளுமாறு Opinion தரப்பட்டதாக தெரிய வருகிறது.

இந்த நிலையில் தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) திரு.K.ராமமூர்த்தி மற்றும் இணைத்தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) ஆகியோர் முதுநிலைக்கு நீதிமன்றத்தில் Status quo ஆணை இருக்கும் போது முதுநிலையை மாற்றி விதிகளுக்கு புறம்பாக ஊட்டுப் பதவியிலிருந்து வந்த உதவிப் பொறியாளர்களை இளநிலைப்பொறியாளர்களுக்கு உரிய 25% இடத்தில் வைத்து தங்கள் இஷ்டத்திற்கு உதவிசெயற்பொறியாளர் பதவி உயர்வு அளிக்க முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். 75% காலி இடத்தில் வரவேண்டிய உதவிப்பொறியாளர்களை நேரடியாகவும், செல்பேசி மூலமும் தொடர்பு கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு மறைமுகமாக பயத்தை உருவாக்கி, மூளைச்சலவை



செய்து இளநிலைப்பொறியாளர்களுக்குரிய 25% காலியிடத்தில் உதவி செயற்பொறியாளர் பதவி உயர்வு பெற்றுக் கொள்ளுமாறு வலியுறுத்தி வந்தார்கள்.

அரசோ, நீதிமன்றமோ சொல்லாத போது, முதுநிலைப்பட்டியலுக்கு (Status quo) நீதிமன்ற தடையாணை இருக்கும்போது தலைமைப்பொறியாளர் (பொது) அவர்கள் உள்நோக்கத்தோடு இவ்வாறு செயல்பட்டு வருகிறார்.

மின்னியல் (Electrical) உதவிப்பொறியாளர்களுக்கு இதற்கு நேர் எதிரான நிலைப்பாடு எடுத்து தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) அவர்கள் உதவிசெயற்பொறியாளர் பதவி உயர்வு வழங்கியிருக்கிறார்.

இதனால் முதுநிலையில் மூத்தவர்கள் (Seniors) இருக்கும் போது இளையவர்கள் (Juniors) பதவி உயர்வு பெறுவார்கள்.

நீதிமன்றமோ, அரசாங்கமோ தனிநபர்களோ சொல்லாத போது இவராக தன்னிச்சையாக சட்டத்திற்கு புறம்பாக செயல்படுகிறார் என்று அரசுக்கு புகார் தெரிவித்தோம்.

அதற்கு பிறகு 30.09.2021 அன்று நானும் மாநிலத்தலைவரும் தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) அவர்களை சந்தித்தோம். இப்படி சட்டத்திற்கு புறம்பாக செயல்படுவது சரியல்ல என்று எச்சரித்தேன். “மீண்டும் மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சர் அவர்களை சந்தித்து முறையிடுவோம்” என்று கூறினேன்.

அதற்கு தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) திரு.K.ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் “நீங்கள் அமைச்சரிடம் கடிதம் கொடுத்தால் படித்துகூட பார்க்க மாட்டார் என்னிடம் தான் அனுப்புபார்” என்று உண்மைக்கு புறம்பாக சொன்னார்.

உடனே நான் இடைமறித்து “அது உண்மையல்ல” என்று மறுப்பு தெரிவித்தேன்.

ஆதாரம்

(ஆகஸ்ட் 2021 மாத பொறியியல் கதிரில் இருந்து)

“கடந்த 29.07.2021 அன்று மாண்புமிகு நீர்வள ஆதாரத்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்களை சந்தித்து உதவிசெயற்பொறியாளர் பதவி உயர்வு சம்பந்தமாக கோரிக்கை வைத்தோம். நாம் கொடுத்த மனுவை மிகுந்த கனிவோடு இரண்டு முறை படித்து பார்த்தார். (இந்த நேரத்தில் கடந்த 10 ஆண்டுகளில் நடந்த நிகழ்வுகள் கண்முன் வந்து போகிறது) உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாக கூறினார்.”

அந்த நேரத்தில் உள்ளே வந்த இணைத்தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) அவர்கள் “எல்லோரிடமும் விருப்ப கடிதம் வாங்கி காட்டட்டுமா?” என்று கூறினார்கள்.



அதற்கு பிறகு தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) அவர்களும், இணைத்தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) அவர்களும் எல்லோரையும் மூளைச்சலவை செய்து சட்டத்திற்கு புறம்பாக கடிதங்கள் பெற முயற்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.

மாண்புமிகு முத்தமிழ் அறிஞர் டாக்டர் கலைஞர் அவர்கள் இட்ட அரசாணைக்கு எதிராக செயல்படுகிறார்கள்.

முதுநிலையில் மூத்தவர்களை விட்டுவிட்டு இளையவர்களுக்கு பதவி உயர்வு அளிக்க முயற்சிகள் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது.

அராஜக போக்கோடு, தவறான ஆதாயத்திற்காக, சட்டத்திற்கு புறம்பாக 25% காலியிடத்தில், உதவிசெயற்பொறியாளர் பதவி உயர்வு பெற தகுதியில்லாதவர்களுக்கு பதவி உயர்வு அளிக்க தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) அவர்கள் முயற்சிக்கிறார்.

மாண்புமிகு தமிழக முதல்வர் அவர்களின் நல்லாட்சிக்கு அவப்பெயர் ஏற்படுத்த முயற்சிக்கிறார்.

கடந்த ஆட்சியில் இருந்தே தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் (பொது) திரு K.ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் மீது இதுவரை எந்த தலைமைப் பொறியாளர் மீதும் எழாத அளவுக்கு குற்றச்சாட்டுகள் நிலவி வருகின்றன.

நாங்களும் பொதுப்பணித்துறையில்தான் பணிபுரிந்து வருகிறோம். கண், காது ஆகியவற்றை திறந்து தான் வைத்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதை திருவாளர் K.ராமமூர்த்தி போன்றவர்கள் புரிந்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

வாழ்க தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கம்

வளர்க பொறியாளர்களின் சங்க உணர்வு

தேச நலன் காப்போம்.

இத்துடன் இந்த மடலை நிறைவு செய்கிறேன். மீண்டும் அடுத்த மடலில் சந்திப்போம். நன்றி.

(த. முருகேசன்)
பொதுச் செயலாளர்

Er.D. MURUGESAN, General Secretary
Cell Nos.

E.mail: d.murugavelsivan@gmail.com

9444 999 588
988 444 98 97



REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
INHERENT/CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION
CONTEMPT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 638 OF 2017

IN

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 4954 OF 2016

V. SENTHUR AND ANOTHER

...PETITIONER(S)

VERSUS

M. VIJAYAKUMAR, IAS,
SECRETARY, TAMIL NADU
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
AND ANOTHER

...RESPONDENT(S)

WITH

CONTEMPT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. OF 2021

[DIARY NO. 16048 OF 2020]

IN

SLP (C) NOS. 28902894 OF 2016

CONTEMPT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. OF 2021

[DIARY NO. 6415 OF 2021]

IN

SLP (C) NO. 2886 OF 2016

CONTEMPT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 1848 OF 2018

IN

SLP (C) NO. 2886 OF 2016

CONTEMPT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 2188 OF 2018

IN

SLP (C) NO. 2886 OF 2016

SLP (C) NOS. 12114 - 12117 OF 2021

CONTEMPT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 1247 OF 2019

IN

SLP (C) NO. 2886 OF 2016

CONTEMPT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 687 OF 2021

IN

SLP (C) NOS. 2890 - 2894 OF 2016



ORDER

B.R. GAVAI, J.

1. The present contempt petitions have been filed by the petitioners praying for initiation of contempt proceedings against the alleged contemnors-respondents for willfully disobeying the order passed by this Court dated 22nd January 2016 in SLP(C) Nos. 2890-2894 of 2016 and SLP(C) No. 2886 of 2016.

2. Brief facts giving rise to the filing of the present petitions are as under:-

The contempt petitioners had filed writ petitions before the Single Judge of the Madras High Court being aggrieved by the fixation of inter se seniority list published on 29th April 2004. The petitioners along with the contesting respondents were selected in pursuance of the selection process held on the basis of the notification dated 10th September 1999, issued by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (hereinafter referred to as "TNPSC"). Upon selection, the selectees were appointed in the Public Works Department of the State of Tamil Nadu and the Highways Department in the year 2000.

3. After a period of 4 years from the date of joining of the selectees, the seniority list came to be notified on 29th April 2004. One R. Balakrishnan made a representation contending therein that though he was a more meritorious candidate belonging to the Backward Class category, he was allotted to the General Turn (open category) and kept at Serial No. 172 of the roster point. It was however his contention that the other persons belonging to the Backward Classes, who were less meritorious, were placed higher in the list and given seniority over and above him since they were placed against reserved vacancies. The representation of R. Balakrishnan was rejected by TNPSC vide order dated 20th December 2004, on the ground that the roster point itself determined the seniority, in view of the decision of this Court in the case of **P.S. Ghalaut v. State of Haryana and Others**¹. Being aggrieved by the said order dated 20th December 2004, R. Balakrishnan and few others filed various writ petitions before the Madras High Court. The said writ petitions came to be dismissed vide judgment and order dated 18th October 2012, passed by the Single Judge of the Madras High Court, on the ground of delay and laches.

4. Being aggrieved thereby, the original writ petitioners preferred appeals before the Division Bench of the Madras High Court. The Division Bench vide judgment and order dated 31st March 2015 (hereinafter referred to as "the first judgment"), allowed the appeals and set aside the judgment and order dated 18th October 2012, passed by the Single Judge and directed the official respondents to take the rank assigned by TNPSC to the selectees, as the basis for fixation of seniority. The Division Bench also directed TNPSC to issue appropriate orders within a period of 4 weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of the said order. The same came to be challenged before this Court by TNPSC vide SLP(C) Nos. 2890-2894 of 2016. This Court vide its judgment and order dated 22nd January 2016, by a speaking order, dismissed the same. The present contempt petitions are filed contending non-compliance of the order passed by this Court dated 22nd January 2016.



5. Certain developments which took place in the meanwhile also need to be noted. To overcome the first judgment of the Madras High Court as affirmed by this Court, the State of Tamil Nadu enacted Tamil Nadu Government Servants (Conditions of Service) Act, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"). Section 40 of the said Act provided that the seniority of a person in service will be determined in accordance with the rule of reservation and the order of rotation. The same came to be challenged in a batch of writ petitions before the Madras High Court. The Division Bench of the Madras High Court vide judgment and order dated 15th November 2019 (hereinafter referred to as "the second judgment"), allowed the said writ petitions. It declared Sections 1(2), 40 and 70 of the said Act as ultra vires and unconstitutional. It further directed to redo the exercise of fixation of seniority within a period of 12 weeks from the date of receipt of the copy of said order. The said order of the High Court dated 15th November 2019, was challenged before this Court by filing SLP(C) Nos. 2861-2876 of 2020. This Court passed the following order on 6th July 2020:-

"Permission to file Special Leave Petition(s) is granted.

Application for impleadment is allowed to the extent of intervention.

There is absolutely no merit in these petitions. The Special Leave Petitions are, accordingly, dismissed.

Pending application(s) is/are disposed of."

6. After dismissal of the said SLPs, the official respondents had filed review petitions before the Division Bench of the High Court. So also, certain contempt petitions were filed by the selectees, who were aggrieved by non-revision of the seniority list. The Division Bench of the Madras High Court vide judgment and order dated 26th March 2021 dismissed the review petitions, so also, the contempt petitions. The same is challenged before this Court by the selectees, who were aggrieved by non-revision of the seniority list, by filing SLP(C) Nos. 12114-12117 of 2021.

7. The contempt petitions have been listed before this Court on various dates. Vide order dated 11th February 2021, this Court passed the following order:-

"In the meanwhile, the judgment dated 22.01.2016 shall be implemented. In case the judgment is not implemented by that date, the following alleged contemnors/respondents shall be present in this court on the next date of hearing:

C.P.(C)No.638 of 2017 in C.A.No.4954 of 2016

1) M. Vijayakumar

2) S. Thinakaran

Dy No.16048 of 2020 in SLP(C) Nos.2890-2894 of 2016:

1) Dr. S. Swarna

2) K. Ramamoorthy

3) K. Nanthakumar

C.P.(C) No.1247 of 2019 in SLP (C) No.2886 of 2016:



- 1) K. Shanmugam
- 2) K. Nanthakumar
- 3) Dr. K.Manivasan
- 4) K. Ramamurthy

C.P.(C)No.1848 of 2018 and C.P.(C)No.2188 of 2018 in SLP (C)No.2886 of 2016:

- 1) K. Nanthakumar
- 2) S. K. Prabhakar
- 3) S. Bakthavathchalam"

8. The contempt petitions have also been listed thereafter on various dates. Today, we have heard Shri Prashant Bhushan, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioners, Shri C.S. Vaidyanathan, learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of TNPSC, Shri Mukul Rohatgi, Shri V. Giri and Shri P. Wilson, learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of the respondents-alleged contemnors, at length.

9. Shri Prashant Bhushan submitted that the first judgment has been merged into the order passed by this Court dated 22nd January 2016. He submitted that in the said order, this Court has categorically held that in view of the judgment in the case of **Bimlesh Tanwar v. State of Haryana and Others**², the seniority list has to be prepared on the basis of merit list of selection and that the list drawn on roster point would not be valid in law. He submitted that the respondent authorities have not implemented the said order, on the contrary, a revised seniority list is published on 13th March 2021, contending that the said seniority list has been published on the basis of the orders passed by this Court. He submitted that a perusal of the said seniority list would further show that the said list is prepared totally in breach of the judgment in the case of **Bimlesh Tanwar** (supra). It is thus submitted that by publishing the said list, the respondent authorities have not only committed the aggravated contempt of court but have also committed perjury.

10. Shri C.S. Vaidyanathan, Shri Mukul Rohatgi, Shri V. Giri and Shri P. Wilson, learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of the respondents, on the contrary, submitted that the contempt petitions are without any merit.

11. In a nutshell, the contentions as raised on behalf of the said respondents are thus:-

- (i) In the first judgment, the Division Bench of the Madras High Court had granted relief to the individual petitioners. Understanding the same, the respondent authorities had issued a fresh seniority list, thereby granting the requisite seniority to the individual petitioners.
- (ii) Perusal of the second judgment of the Madras High Court dated 15th November 2019, would further fortify that the relief granted in earlier round was restricted to individual petitioners. Relying on certain observations in the said judgment, it is submitted that the Division Bench has clearly held that the delay, laches, acquiescence and accrued right would be the relevant factors and as such, the individuals who were not petitioners in the first round, are not entitled to get the seniority as per the first judgment of the Madras High Court.



- (iii) That the rights of the parties have been crystallized for more than almost two decades and upsetting those at this stage, would cause great heart-burn amongst the employees in the cadre.
- (iv) That some of the employees have accepted the seniority list and now the entire exercise cannot be redone to thrust the revised seniority on such employees.
- (v) That in any case, the judgment of the Division Bench of the Madras High Court was capable of being interpreted as applying only to the individuals and therefore, even if the official respondents have incorrectly understood the judgment, the non-compliance of the directions cannot be considered to be willful or deliberate and as such, the action for contempt would not lie.

12. In addition, Shri Rohatgi submitted that the contempt, if any, is of the order passed by the High Court. He submitted that since by the order dated 22nd January 2016, this Court has dismissed the SLPs albeit giving certain reasons, the same would not amount to merger, and as such, it cannot be held that the respondents have committed contempt of this Court. He further submitted that if tomorrow, merely upon dismissal of SLPs against the judgments of the High Court, the contempt petitions are entertained contending contempt of this Court, it will open a floodgate of contempt petitions. He submitted that such a practice would not be conducive to the interest of justice.

13. Shri Vaidyanathan relied on the following judgments of this Court in support of his submissions that, in contempt proceedings, the Court cannot travel beyond the original judgment and order.

Jhareswar Prasad Paul and Another v. Tarak Nath Ganguly and Others³, Midnapore Peoples' Coop. Bank Limited and Others v. Chunilal Nanda and Others⁴, V.M. Manohar Prasad v. N. Ratnam Raju and Another⁵ and Sudhir Vasudeva, Chairman and Managing Director, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Others v. M. George Ravishekaran and Others⁶.

14. There can be no quarrel with the proposition that in a contempt jurisdiction, the court will not travel beyond the original judgment and direction; neither would it be permissible for the court to issue any supplementary or incidental directions, which are not to be found in the original judgment and order. The court is only concerned with the wilful or deliberate non-compliance of the directions issued in the original judgment and order.

15. At the outset, we may clarify that in the present proceedings, we are only concerned with the contempt of the order passed by this Court dated 22nd January 2016.

16. Insofar as the contention of the respondents that the issue before the High Court in the first round was individualistic in nature is concerned, it will be relevant to refer to the following observations passed by the Division Bench of the Madras High Court in the first judgment:



“37.

(ii) The cases on hand are not individualistic in nature, depending upon individual dates, facts and sequence of events. The cases on hand arise out of a most fundamental question as to the principle of law to be applied in the matter of fixation of seniority. The grievance of the writ petitioners was not individualistic, depending for their adjudication, upon distinct facts. These cases question the very foundation on which seniority was sought to be determined on principle. To such cases, the enabling provision under Rule 35(f) entitling the department to summarily reject the claim of the individuals, cannot be invoked.”

17. It can thus be seen that the High Court has clearly observed that the case before the High Court was not individualistic in nature, depending upon individual dates, facts and sequence of events. It has further observed that it arose out of the most fundamental question as to the principle of law to be applied in the matter of fixation of seniority.

18. Having observed this, in the operative part, the Division Bench of the Madras High Court in the first judgment held thus:

“85. In view of the above, the writ appeals are allowed, the order of the learned judge is set aside and the writ petitions filed by the appellants are allowed. There will be a direction to the official respondents to take the rank assigned by the Service Commission to the selectees, as the basis for fixation of seniority and issue appropriate orders within a period of 4 weeks from the date of receipt of a copy of this order. There will be no order as to costs.”

19. It could thus clearly be seen that the Division Bench of the Madras High Court in the first judgment issued a direction to the official respondents to take the rank assigned by TNPSC to the selectees as the basis for fixation of seniority and appropriate orders were directed to be issued by TNPSC within a period of 4 weeks from the receipt of the copy of the said order.

20. The basis for allowing the writ petitions by the High Court was the judgment of this Court in the case of **Bimlesh Tanwar** (supra), which held that the seniority has to be determined, not on the basis of roster point but on the basis of the seniority assigned at the time of selection of the selectees. This Court, while dismissing the SLPs vide order dated 22nd January 2016, observed thus:-

“The fundamental principle which has been applied by the Division Bench in the cases on hand relates to the question as to what should be the basis for drawing a seniority list. In that context, the Division Bench has noted that at the time when the Service Commission drew the list in 2000 the same was in tune with the judgment of this Court in **P.S. Ghalaut v. State of Haryana & Others**, reported in (1995) 5 SCC 625. The Court also found that the said list which was approved by the State Government did not achieve the finality and that ultimately when the seniority list came to be issued on 29.2.2004, by which time the judgment of this Court in **Bimlesh Tanwar v. State of Haryana and others**, reported in (2003) 5 SCC 604 had come into effect which reversed the judgment in **Ghalaut** (supra). The Division Bench, therefore, held that there was no delay in the challenge



made to the seniority list. **After the emergence of the judgment in Bimlesh Tanwar (supra), the fundamental principle relating to drawl of seniority list was that it should be based on merit list of selection and that the list drawn based on roster point can have no application for the purpose of seniority list.**

As the said fundamental principle was applied by the High Court in passing the impugned judgment, we do not find any merit in these special leave petitions. The special leave petitions are dismissed.

The learned Attorney General for India, appearing for the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, raised an issue that with reference to a contra view taken by another Judgment of Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court, at the instance of one of the employees an SLP is pending in this Court. Since the issue is now covered by the decision of this Court in Bimlesh Tanwar (supra), the pendency of the said SLP will be of no consequence as the said SLP should also be covered by the said judgment of this Court, namely, Bimlesh Tanwar (supra)."

21. It will be relevant to refer to the following observations of this Court in the case of **Kunhayammed and Others v. State of Kerala and Another**7:

"**27.** A petition for leave to appeal to this Court may be dismissed by a non-speaking order or by a speaking order. Whatever be the phraseology employed in the order of dismissal, if it is a non-speaking order, i.e., it does not assign reasons for dismissing the special leave petition, it would neither attract the doctrine of merger so as to stand substituted in place of the order put in issue before it nor would it be a declaration of law by the Supreme Court under Article 141 of the Constitution for there is no law which has been declared. If the order of dismissal be supported by reasons then also the doctrine of merger would not be attracted because the jurisdiction exercised was not an appellate jurisdiction but merely a discretionary jurisdiction refusing to grant leave to appeal. We have already dealt with this aspect earlier. Still the reasons stated by the Court would attract applicability of Article 141 of the Constitution if there is a law declared by the Supreme Court which obviously would be binding on all the courts and tribunals in India and certainly the parties thereto. The statement contained in the order other than on points of law would be binding on the parties and the court or tribunal, whose order was under challenge on the principle of judicial discipline, this Court being the Apex Court of the country. No court or tribunal or parties would have the liberty of taking or canvassing any view contrary to the one expressed by this Court. The order of Supreme Court would mean that it has declared the law and in that light the case was considered not fit for grant of leave. The declaration of law will be governed by Article 141 but still, the case not being one where leave was granted, the doctrine of merger does not apply. The Court sometimes leaves the question of law open. Or it sometimes briefly lays down the principle, may be, contrary to the one laid down by the High Court and yet would dismiss the special leave petition. The reasons given are intended for purposes of Article 141. This is so done because in the event of merely dismissing the special leave petition, it is likely that an argument could



be advanced in the High Court that the Supreme Court has to be understood as not to have differed in law with the High Court.”

22. It is thus clear that this Court in unequivocal terms has held that if the order of dismissal of SLPs is supported by reasons, then also the doctrine of merger would not be attracted. Still the reasons stated by the court would attract applicability of Article 141 of the Constitution of India, if there is a law declared by this Court which obviously would be binding on all the courts and the tribunals in India and certainly, the parties thereto. It has been held that no court, tribunal or party would have the liberty of taking or canvassing any view contrary to the one expressed by this Court. Such an order would mean that it has declared the law and in that light, the case was considered not fit for grant of leave.

23. This Court, while dismissing the SLPs against the first judgment, has clearly held that after the emergence of the judgment in **Bimlesh Tanwar** (supra), the fundamental principle governing the determination of seniority was that, it should be based on merit list of selection and that the list made on the basis of roster point, would not be permissible in law. It could thus be seen that while dismissing the SLPs, this Court has reiterated the legal position as laid down in the case of **Bimlesh Tanwar** (supra) to the effect that while determining seniority, what is relevant is the inter se merit in the selection list and not the roster point.

24. It is pertinent to note that though, the then learned Attorney General had raised an issue with regard to a contrary view taken by the Madurai Bench of the same High Court, this Court clearly held that since the issue was now covered by the decision of this Court in **Bimlesh Tanwar** (supra), the pendency of the SLPs challenging the judgment of Madurai Bench, would be of no consequence inasmuch as the said SLPs would be governed by the judgment of this Court in **Bimlesh Tanwar** (supra).

25. It is thus clear that though it cannot be said that the second judgment of the Madras High Court has merged into the order of this Court dated 22nd January 2016, still the declaration of law as made in the said order, would be binding on all the courts and tribunals in the country and in any case, between the parties.

26. In that view of the matter, the respondents were bound to follow the law laid down by this Court and determine the inter se seniority on the basis of selection by TNPSC and not on the basis of roster point.

27. At the cost of repetition, we may clarify that though various arguments were advanced with regard to the merits of the matter by the learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent authorities, we cannot go into those aspects inasmuch as we are exercising limited jurisdiction of contempt. Insofar as the lis between the parties is concerned, it has achieved finality by the order of this Court dated 22nd January 2016. We find that the seniority list, which is purportedly published in accordance with the order of this Court, is totally in breach of the directions of this Court. A first glance at the list would reveal that various selectees,



who have received much less marks, are placed above the selectees who have received higher marks. We, therefore, have no hesitation to hold that the following persons named in our order dated 11th February 2021, are guilty of having committed contempt of order of this Court:“

C.P.(C)No.638 of 2017 in C.A.No.4954 of 2016

1) M. Vijayakumar

2) S. Thinakaran

Dy No.16048 of 2020 in SLP(C) Nos.2890-2894 of 2016:

1) Dr. S. Swarna

2) K. Ramamoorthy

3) K. Nanthakumar

C.P.(C) No.1247 of 2019 in SLP (C) No.2886 of 2016:

1) K. Shanmugam

2) K. Nanthakumar

3) Dr. K.Manivasan

4) K. Ramamurthy

C.P.(C)No.1848 of 2018 and C.P.(C)No.2188 of 2018 in SLP (C)No.2886 of 2016:

1) K. Nanthakumar

2) S. K. Prabhakar

3) S. Bakthavathchalam”

28. We therefore direct the respondents to revise and publish the seniority list of the selectees, who were selected in the selection process conducted in pursuance of the notification issued by TNPSC dated 10th September 1999, strictly on the basis of the merit determined by it in the selection process and not on the basis of the roster point. The same shall be done within a period of 12 weeks from the date of this order.

29. Insofar as the issue with regard to quantum of punishment to be imposed upon the aforesaid contemnors is concerned, the matter be kept on 10th January 2022. We clarify that on the said date, the persons named in paragraph (25) who have been held guilty of contempt of this Court by us, shall remain present before this Court and would be heard on the quantum of punishment.

30. Insofar as SLP(C) Nos. 12114-12117 of 2021 are concerned, in view of the order passed by us in the contempt petitions, no order is necessary. Accordingly, the said SLPs are disposed of.

.....J.
[L. NAGESWARARAO]
.....J.

[B.R. GAVAI]

NEW DELHI;
OCTOBER 01, 2021.

**ABSTRACT**

Fundamental Rules - Rule 56 - Enhancement of the age of retirement on superannuation from 59 years to 60 years - Amendment - Issued.

Human Resources Management (FR.II) Department**G.O.(Ms) No. 92****Dated: 13.09.2021**

பிலவ, ஆவணி 28,
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2052.
Read:

1. G.O.(Ms) No. 51, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (S) Department, dated 07.05.2020.
2. G.O.(Ms) No. 62, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (FR-II) Department, dated 01.06.2020.
3. G.O.(Ms) No. 29, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (S) Department, dated 25.02.2021.

ORDER:

The following notification will be published in the **Tamil Nadu Government Gazette:-**

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 read with Article 313 of the Constitution of India and of all other powers hereunto enabling, the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules.

2. The amendment hereby made shall be deemed to have come into force on the 25th February 2021.

AMENDMENT.

In the said Fundamental Rules, in rule 56, in sub-rule (1), for clause (a) and the Explanations thereto, the following clause and Explanations shall be substituted, namely:-

“(a) Every Government servant in the Superior as well as basic service shall retire from service on the afternoon of the last day of the month in which he attains the age of sixty years. He shall not be retained in service after that age.

Explanation I.- When a Government servant is required to retire, revert or cease to be leave on attaining a specific age, the day on which he attains that age is reckoned as a non-working day and the Government servant shall retire, revert or cease to be on leave, with effect on and from that day.

Explanation II.- The grant under rule 86 or corresponding other rules of leave extending beyond the date on which a Government servant must retire shall not be treated as sanctioning an extension of service for the purpose of Pensionary or Contributory Provident Fund benefits or retention of lien. The Government servant shall, for purpose of pensionary benefits, be deemed to have retired from service on the date of retirement and shall become eligible to all pensionary benefits from the date of retirement.”.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

MYTHILI K.RAJENDRAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT



GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME - Group Insurance Scheme for employees of Local Bodies, Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Aided Technical Education Institutions including employees working under Nutritious Meal Programme, Panchayat Assistant /part time clerks and other part-time employees like Sanitary Workers, Over Head Tank / Power Pump Operators drawing consolidated pay / honorarium -Enhancement of lumpsum payment from Rs.3,00,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/- Orders - Issued.

Finance (Pension) Department

G.O.(Ms).No.198,

Dated:01.09.2021.

Pilava, Aavani – 16,

Thiruvalluvar Aandu - 2052.

Read:-

1. G.O.Ms.No.1515, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 03-12-1973.
2. G.O.Ms.No.171, Education Department, dated: 02-02-1974.
3. G.O.Ms.No.1383, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated: 31-05-1974.
4. G.O.Ms.No.1386, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated: 31-05-1974.
5. G.O.Ms.No.1680, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, dated: 17-07-1974.
6. G.O.Ms.No.1471, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 04-12-1974.
7. G.O.Ms.No.10, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 02-01-1978.
8. G.O.Ms.No.58, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 22-02-2016.
9. G.O.Ms.No.197, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 01-09-2021.

ORDER:

The Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Family Benefit Fund Scheme, subsequently renamed as the Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Family Security Fund Scheme was extended to the employees of local bodies and the teaching / non-teaching staff of the aided educational institutions. In the Government Order sixth read above, as both the Government of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India had pointed out that the Family Benefit Fund Scheme was not in consonance with the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956, the employees of local bodies and aided educational institutions were brought under Group Insurance Scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.



2. In the Government Order seventh read above, Government introduced the revised Group Insurance Scheme for the employees of all local bodies and the teaching / non-teaching staff of the aided educational institutions with effect from 1-1-1978. According to the revised Group Insurance Scheme, the employees of Local Bodies and Aided Educational Institutions have to contribute a sum every month as fixed by the Government. The excess of premium payable to the Life Insurance Corporation of India over and above the contribution of the employees has to be shared among the Government, Local Bodies and the Management of aided educational institutions on a net cost basis.

3. As and when the monthly contribution and lumpsum amount payable under Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Family Security Fund Scheme were revised, the monthly contribution and lumpsum amount payable under Group Insurance Scheme were also revised from time to time. In the Government Order eighth read above, a sum of Rs.60/- p.m. is deducted as subscribers contribution and a sum of Rs.3,00,000/- is paid as lumpsum amount directly by the LIC of India in the event of death of the subscribers under Group Insurance Scheme.

4. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Human Resources Management of Tamil Nadu in the **Budget Speech 2021-2022** on **13-08-2021** has announced that, *"the lumpsum grant from the Family Security Fund paid to the family of a Government employee who dies while in service will be enhanced from Rs.3 lakh to Rs.5 lakh. Accordingly, the subscription to the Fund shall be enhanced to Rs. 110/- per month. This benefit is also applicable to the employees covered under Group Insurance Scheme"*.

5. Accordingly, the Government issues the following orders:-

- i. In the case of death of an employee while in service covered under the Group Insurance Scheme, a sum of **Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh only)** shall be paid to the legal heirs directly by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The institutions shall follow the existing procedure in claiming the amount from Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- ii. The employees of Local Bodies, Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Aided Technical Education Institutions including employees working under Nutritious Meal Programme, Panchayat Assistant /part time clerks and other part-time employees like Sanitary Workers, Over Head Tank / Power Pump Operators drawing consolidated pay / honorarium shall contribute **Rs.110/- p.m.** with effect from **September 2021**. These contributions shall be credited into Government account.
- iii. This order shall take effect from **01-09-2021**.
- iv. There shall be no change in the existing rules governing the Group Insurance Scheme.



- v. The local bodies shall remit their share as revised by Government per month per employee into the concerned Treasury/Sub-Treasury in the Government account every month along with the employees' contribution. The dues of subscription and management contribution, if any, in respect of employees of local bodies under Group Insurance Scheme shall be recovered from Finance Commission grant / Devolution grant payable to the local bodies and remitted to Government under relevant head of account. The orders regarding the local body share of contribution will be issued separately.
- vi. The Commissioner of Treasuries and Accounts, the administrator of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall take necessary further action in this regard and report to the Government.
- vii. The Head of the Departments and the Local bodies concerned shall furnish the member data of each of the Group Insurance Scheme Policies as mandated by the Insurance Company to the Commissioner of Treasuries and Accounts for consolidation and avoiding any lapse in the policies immediately.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

S.KRISHNAN

ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' FAMILY SECURITY FUND SCHEME – Lumpsum amount payable in case of death of Government employees while in service – Enhancement from Rs.3,00,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/- Orders - Issued.

Finance (Pension) Department

G.O.(Ms) No.197,

Dated:01.09.2021.

Pilava, Aavani – 16,

Thiruvalluvar Aandu - 2052.

Read:-

1. G.O.Ms.No.1515, Finance Department, dated: 03-12-1973.
2. G.O.Ms.No.101, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 03-02-1975.
3. G.O.Ms.No.265, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 01-04-1985.
4. G.O.Ms.No.704, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 10-07-1989.
5. G.O.Ms.No.531, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 19-07-1991.
6. G.O.Ms.No.501, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 14-08-1996.
7. G.O.Ms.No.483, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 12-09-1997.
8. G.O.Ms.No.131, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 21-02-2006.
9. G.O.Ms.No.57, Finance (Pension) Department, dated: 22-02-2016.

**ORDER:**

The Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Family Benefit Fund Scheme, subsequently renamed as Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Family Security Fund Scheme was launched with effect from 1-1-1974, as a self insurance scheme without involving Life Insurance Corporation of India to support the family of Government employees including those in temporary and non-pensionable service, persons in foreign service and on deputation (menials paid from contingencies) and persons borne on provincialised work-charged establishments and All India Service Officers belonging to Tamil Nadu cadre, who die in harness. The subscriber's contribution under the scheme was initially fixed at Rs.10/- p.m. deducted from the pay bill. The lumpsum amount payable in the case of death of the subscribers while in service was fixed at Rs.10,000/-

2. The monthly contribution and lumpsum amount payable under this scheme were revised from time to time. In the Government Order ninth read above, it was ordered to deduct a sum of Rs.60/- p.m. as subscribers' contribution and to pay a sum of Rs.3,00,000/- as lumpsum amount in the event of death of the Government servant under this scheme with effect from 01.02.2016.

3. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Human Resources Management of Tamil Nadu in the **Budget Speech 2021-2022** on **13-08-2021** has announced that, *"the lumpsum grant from the Family Security Fund paid to the family of a Government employee who dies while in service will be enhanced from Rs.3 lakh to Rs.5 lakh. Accordingly, the subscription to the Fund shall be enhanced to Rs. 110/- per month. This benefit is also applicable to the employees covered under Group Insurance Scheme"*.

4. Accordingly, the Government issues the following orders:-

- i. The lumpsum amount payable under Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Family Security Fund Scheme shall be enhanced to **Rs.5,00,000/-**
- ii. The employees contribution under this scheme shall be enhanced to **Rs.110/- p.m** with effect from **September 2021** and this contribution will continue till the superannuation of the Government employees.
- iii. The existing rules and other instructions governing the Tamil Nadu Government Servants' Family Security Fund Scheme shall continue.

5. The above Orders shall take effect from **01-09-2021**.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

S.KRISHNAN

ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

**ABSTRACT**

Tamil Nadu Fundamental Rules - Maternity Leave - Enhancement of Maternity Leave from 9 months (270 days) to 12 months (365 days) - Orders - Issued.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (FR-III) DEPARTMENT

G.O.(Ms) No.84

Dated: 23.08.2021

பிலவ வருடம் ஆவணி-7

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2052

Read:

1. G.O. (Ms) No.105, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (FR-III) Department, dated 07.11.2016.
2. G.O. (Ms) No.154, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (FR-II) Department, dated 05.12.2017.

ORDER:

In the Government order first read above, orders were issued enhancing the Maternity Leave from 180 days to 270 days to married women Government servants, with less than two surviving children, which may be spread over from the pre-confinement rest to post-confinement recuperation, with full pay at the option of the women Government servants. Accordingly, in the Government Order second read above, Rule 101(a) of the Fundamental Rules was also amended.

2. In the revised Budget for the year 2021-2022 presented in the Legislative Assembly on 13th August 2021, an announcement has been made by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Human Resources Management, for enhancing the period of maternity leave from 9 months to 12 months for women Government employees with less than two surviving children with effect from 01.07.2021.

3. The Government, after careful consideration order that the Maternity Leave admissible to married women Government servants with less than two surviving children, which is 9 months (270 days) at present, be enhanced to 12 months (365 days), with effect from 01.07.2021, with full pay, which may be spread over from the pre-confinement rest to post-confinement recuperation, at the option of the married women Government servants. The women Government servants who proceeded on maternity leave prior to 1st July 2021 and continue to be on that leave on or after that date shall also be eligible for maternity leave for a period not exceeding 365 days in total.

4. Necessary amendments to the Fundamental Rules will be issued, separately.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

V. IRAIANBU**CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**



**Human Resources
Management (FR-III) Department,
Secretariat,
Chennai - 600 009.**

பிலவ, புரட்டாசி-01

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு - 2052.

Letter (Ms) No.16049/FR.III/2021, dated 17.09.2021.

From

Dr.V.Irai Anbu, I.A.S.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

All Secretaries to Government, Chennai - 600 009.

All Departments of Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009.

All Heads of Departments including District Collectors / District Judges / District Magistrates.

The Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Chennai - 600 003.

The Registrar General, High Court of Madras, Chennai - 600 104.

The Registrar, Madurai Bench, High Court of Madras, Madurai.

All Constitutional / Statutory bodies including all State Corporations, Local Bodies, Boards, Universities, Commissions, Companies, Institutions, Societies, etc.

The Resident Audit Officer, Chennai - 600 009.

The Accountant General, Chennai - 600 018.

The Commissioner of Treasuries and Accounts, Chennai - 600 035.

All Pay & Accounts Officers / Treasury Officers.

Sir/Madam,

Sub: Tamil Nadu Fundamental Rules - Maternity Leave - Enhancement of Maternity Leave from 9 months (270 days) to 12 months (365 days) - Clarification - Issued.

Ref: G.O. (Ms) No.84, Human Resources Management (FR.III) Department, dated 23.08.2021

In the Government Order cited above, orders have been issued as follows:-

"The maternity leave admissible to married women Government servants with less than two surviving children, which is 9 months (270 days) at present, be enhanced to 12 months (365 days), with effect from 01.07.2021, with full pay, which may be spread over from the pre-confinement rest to post-confinement recuperation, at the option of the married women Government servants. The women Government servants who proceeded on maternity leave prior to 1st July 2021 and continue to be on that leave on or after that date shall also be eligible for maternity leave for a period not exceeding 365 days in total.



2. It has been brought to the notice of Government that some of the women Government Servants who were on maternity leave on 01.07.2021 or after that date have joined duty on completion of 270 days before the issue of G.O.(Ms) No.84, Human Resources Management (FR-III) Department, dated 23.08.2021 enhancing the admissible maternity leave from 270 days to 365 days with effect from 01.07.2021. Similarly, some of them have continued their leave, on completion of 270 days of maternity leave as earned leave / Unearned Leave on Medical Certificate / Extra ordinary Leave Without pay and allowance etc.,

3. As the enhancement of maternity leave takes effect from 01.07.2021 as per the Government Order cited above and the date of issue of Government order is 23.08.2021, it is clarified that the cases of married women Government Servants who were on maternity leave on 01.07.2021 or after that date, but joined duty on completion of 270 days before the issue of G.O.(Ms) No.84, Human Resources Management (FR-III) Department, dated 23.08.2021 may be considered for sanction of maternity leave, for the balance period out of 365 days in total, as per the above said Government Order from the date on which maternity leave was sanctioned to them, initially, as and when representation is received from them within this period. The inbetween period from the date on which they joined duty and attended office may be treated as duty. Similarly, those who were on maternity leave on or after 01.07.2021 and subsequently continued their leave as Earned Leave / Unearned Leave on Medical Certificate / Extra ordinary Leave without pay and allowance etc., on completion of 270 days of maternity leave before the issue of above Government Order may also be considered for sanction of maternity leave as per G.O.(Ms) No.84, Human Resources Management (FR-III) Department, dated 23.08.2021 and in such cases the leave applied / sanctioned in continuation of maternity leave shall be modified as maternity leave. In all the above cases, the authority shall ensure that the maternity leave should not exceed 365 days in total, from the date on which maternity leave was sanctioned initially.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-

For Chief Secretary to Government

உறுப்பினர்களின் கவனத்திற்கு

புனரமைக்கப்பட்ட சென்னை பொறியியல் இல்லம் கொரோனா தடுப்பிற்காக அரசு அறிவுறுத்தியுள்ள நெறிமுறைகளின்படி வழங்கப்படுகிறது. எனவே சென்னைக்கு வரும் உறுப்பினர்கள் மற்றும் அவர்களுடைய உறவினர்கள் புனரமைக்கப்பட்ட சென்னை பொறியியல் இல்லத்தை பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள்.

தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கத்தின் முன்னாள் தெற்கு மண்டல செயலாளர் பொறியாளர் R.சரவணமுருகன், உதவிப்பொறியாளர் அவர்கள் இயற்கை எய்தியதையொட்டி அவருடைய குடும்பத்தினருக்கு பொங்கும் நிதி காசோலையை அமைப்பு மற்றும் சட்டச்செயலாளர், நிதிச்செயலாளர் ஆகியோர் வழங்கி ஆறுதல் தெரிவித்தனர்.



இரங்கல்

தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கத்தின் முன்னாள் மாநில துணைத்தலைவர் பொறியாளர் P.குலசேகரன் உதவிசெயற் பொறியாளர் (ஓய்வு) அவர்களின் தந்தையார் V.பெருமாள் அவர்கள் (வயது 97) 13.08.2021 அன்று இயற்கை எய்தினார்.

தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கம் தருமபுரி கிளையின் இணைச்செயலாளர் பொறியாளர் M.கணேசன் உதவிப்பொறியாளர் அவர்கள் 31.08.2021 அன்று இயற்கை எய்தினார்.

தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கம் விருதுநகர் கிளையின் முன்னாள் செயலாளர் பொறியாளர் S.இராமரத்தினம் இளம்பொறியாளர் அவர்களின் தாயார் திருமதி. S.ஜெயலெட்சுமி அவர்கள் 09.08.2021 அன்று இயற்கை எய்தினார்.

தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கத்தின் முன்னாள் பொதுச்செயலாளர் பொறியாளர் G.பாலசுப்ரமணியம் உதவிசெயற்பொறியாளர் (ஓய்வு) அவர்களின் மாமனார் M.ராமதாஸ் அவர்கள் (வயது 99) 07.09.2021 அன்று இயற்கை எய்தினார்.

இழப்பால் வாடும் இதயங்களுக்கு தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கம் தனது ஆழ்ந்த இரங்கலை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறது.

CENTRAL OFFICE BEARERS 2021 - 2022



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President



Er. S. LEELAVATHI
Vice President



Er. D. MURUGESAN
General Secretary



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Zonal Secretary (West)



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Zonal Secretary (South)



Er. C.P. MOHANKUMAR
Zonal Secretary (Central)

தொலைபேசி : சங்கம் : 28525786
இல்லம் : 28551993

**பொறியியல் கதிர்
PORIYAL KADHIR**

அனுப்பநர்:
தமிழ்நாடு பொறியியல் சங்கம்
சேபாக்கம், சென்னை - 600 005.
முகவரி சரியில்லையேல் திருப்பி அனுப்பவும்



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25.10.2021

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