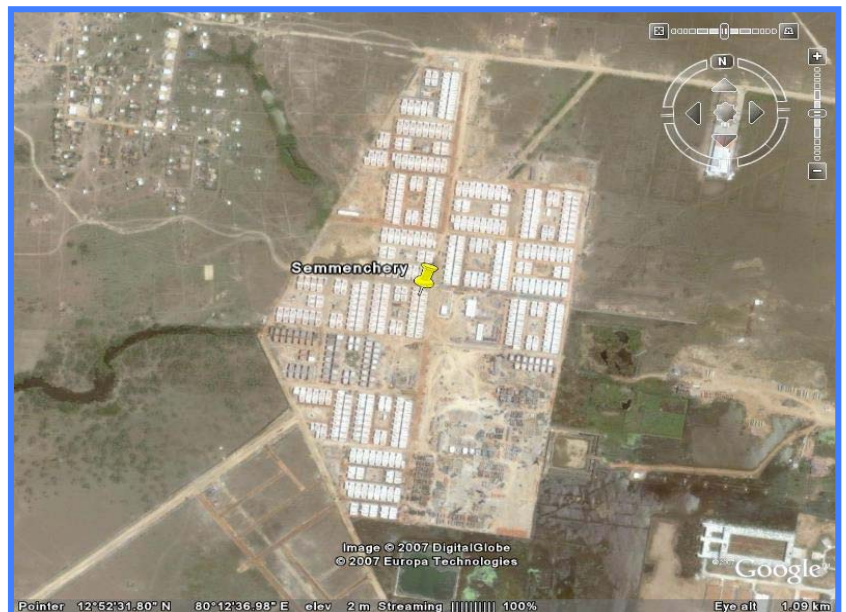




Information for the Fact Finding Report on the Relocation Settlements Of Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery



1. Introduction: The relocation settlements of Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery are located in the Old Mahaballipuram Road where the IT Corridor is located. Both these sites are situated in Kanchipuram District of Tamil Nadu. In response to a petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no ஐ.மு. 588/ 2010 ஏ; Dated March 2010) states that the sites have been initially situated in the Tambaram Taluk however after 30.12.2009 the sites are now affiliated to the Sholinganallur Taluk and the Taluk office is now situated in 3, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Kumaran Nagar First Street, Sholinganallur.

2. The origin of the Settlements in Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery: Both Kannagi Nagar in Okkiyum Thoraipakkam and Semmenchery were constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) that was set up for the clearance and improvement of slum areas of Chennai city and subsequently extended to all the Corporations and Municipal Towns in Tamil Nadu in a phased manner from 1984.

The schemes under which the tenements were constructed are as follows:¹

- **Flood Alleviation Programme** (construction of houses for the slum families living on the river margins and posing hindrance to the de-silting works. TNSCB and Public Works Department (PWD) have jointly identified 33,313 families who are living on the river margins). To enable the PWD to carry out the de-silting works, 3000 tenements were constructed in Okkiyum Thoraipakkam at the cost of Rs. 26.23 crore to be allotted to the slum families in Chennai. Under the same scheme using the 1.27 crore savings available under this component, TNSCB constructed 108 tenements at the cost of Rs. 1.27 Crore in Semmenchery
- **Chennai Metropolitan Area Infrastructure Development Plan:** In order to resettle the remaining 25149 slum families squatting on river margins in Chennai City the TNSCB proposed to construct 5164 tenements (having a plinth area of 21 Sq.m each) at the total cost of Rs. 67.13 Crore. Of which 1404 were constructed in Semmenchery and 3618 in Kannagi Nagar. In the year 2005-2006, the budgetary support of Rs. 20 Crore was provided under the Chennai Metropolitan Development Plan. The breakup of the schemes under which the houses were constructed are as follows

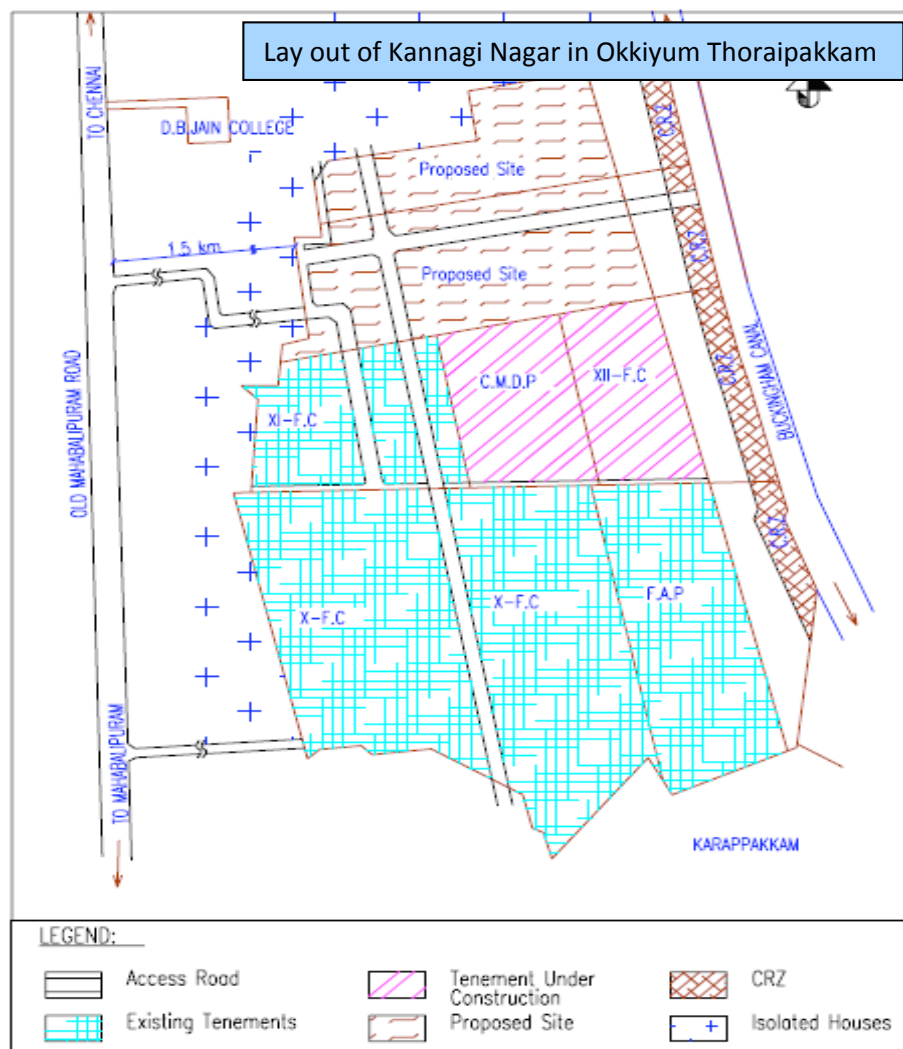
S.No	Scheme	Rupees in Crores
1	Government Grant	20.00
2	Mega City Programme Loan	25.82
3	Government of India – VAMBAY Grant	15.49
4	NSDP Grant	5.82
	Total	67.13

- **Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Slum Families living in Objectionable Areas in Chennai city – Special Problem Grant – Tenth Finance Commission of Government of India –** TNSCB has availed special problem grant of Rs. 54.00 crore

¹ Chapter 6, Annual Plan (2005-2006), http://www.tn.gov.in/spc/annualplan/ap2005-06/ch_6_1.pdf

from the Tenth Finance Commission for the improvement of slums in Chennai City. Utilizing this grant assistance, the work of construction of 6500 houses at Okkiyum Thoriapakkam at the cost of Rs. 54.00 crores and this has been completed. The slum families who were squatting on the alignment of MRTS phase II and other objectionable locations have been resettled in these tenements.²

- **Permanent Housing for the Seashore Fishermen/Slum Families Affected by Tsunami Disaster – 2004:** Rs. 53.75 crore was spent towards the purchase of 4058 tenements in Semmenchery built by TNSCB. Rs. 16.18 crore sanctioned for purchase of 1271 ready built tenement constructed at Kannagi Nagar. Moreover Rs. 95.51 crore sanctioned for construction of 2048 ready built tenements at Okkiyum Thoraipakkam the construction of these is held up because of a court case.³



² Housing and Urban Development, Demand No 25, Policy Note 2003- 2004

³ <http://www.tn.gov.in/tsunami/tsunami-relief.pdf>

At present both the sites are highly populated and as there has been various queries regarding lack of security to land tenure; acute loss of livelihood and lack of basic amenities the following report is compiled to understand the situation prevailing at these sites.

3. Location: Kannagi Nagar is located at Okkiyum Thuraipakkam, Sholinganallur Taluk in Kanchipuram District, the site is surrounded by various private lands and D.B Jain College in the North, Private land in the south, Buckingham canal in the East and by Private lands abutting Old Mahabalipuram Road (now under development as the IT Corridor) in the west.⁴ The project site is located south of Chennai at a distance of 1-1.5km to the east of Old Mahabalipuram Road near Okkiyum Thuraipakkam. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board tenements are constructed at Semmenchery village located in the Old Mahabalipuram Road adjacent to the IT corridor in the Sholinganallur Taluk previously under Tambaram Taluk.

4. Climate and Rainfall: The climate is characterized by typical coastal climate with high humidity and annual average temperature in the range of 32 degree Celsius. The area experiences rainfall in the Southwest and Northeast monsoons. The annual rainfall is in the range of about 1230 mm. Rainfalls are characterized by heavy downpour resulting in water logging in low-lying areas. Gales and cyclones are experienced during the northeast monsoon. The mean maximum temperature during the study period was observed to be 38.4°C whereas the mean minimum temperature was observed to be 23°C.

5. Housing and Demographic Details: In response to a petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. ந. க. எண். ஜி9/ 11019/ 09 dated 16.06.2009). Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance board has stated that there are 15656 houses constructed in Kannagi Nagar of which 13450 houses are occupied and an additional 8048 houses are yet to be constructed. In the response to another petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. ந. க. எண். ஜி10/ 3151/ 10 dated 15.03.2010) the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has stated the following: In Kannagi Nagar there are 15656 houses constructed of which 14500 have been allotted to the people, moreover another 1656 houses are in the process of being allotted to the people. In Semmenchery there are 6734 houses that are constructed and to be allotted to the people. In this response the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has no plans of constructing any houses in both these locations.

In the petition filed under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. ந. க. எண். ஜி10/ 3151/ 10 dated 15.03.2010) filed by Mr. M. Perumal, 12/2, Gopal Street, Choolai, Chennai 600 112 requesting for population data of the number of families, men, women and children, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has requested the petitioner to get the information from the Survey and Settlement Department of Tamil Nadu.

⁴ http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/09/21/000020439_20070921100326/Rendered/PDF/E11260vol.04.pdf



Kannagi Nagar near the Buckingham Canal

Semmenchery Tenements



The Slum Clearance Board does not have information about the demographic indicators of these sites as revealed by a RTI petition. There is very little information that is available on this community though the settlement itself started hosting its inhabitants as early as ten years back. However the population details of these relocation settlements were availed from the local Panchayats.

- Mr. Lazer, OA of Okkiyum Thoraipakkam Panchayat Office revealed that the total population of Kannagi Nagar Relocation Settlement is 76750 as per the panchayat records.
- Mr. Banukumar, Clerk of Semmenchery Panchayat Office revealed that the total population of Semmenchery Relocation Settlement is 27024 as per panchayat records
- Therefore the total population of these settlements is **1,03,774**

6. Who are the inhabitants of Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery?

In response to a petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no டி. க. எண். ஐ9/ 11019/ 09 dated 16.06.2009). People from Adayar, Taramani, Slaughterpuram, Parys (Reserve Bank opp), Palavakkam, hutments near Buckingham Canal (Mulapore, Natttan Kuppam, chetpet), MTRS railway areas, Teynampet, Doming Kuppam and those affected by Tsunami were resettled in Kannagi Nagar. Discussion with the people revealed that the people from the following slums near the railway, river, road margins as well as the tsunami affected people were relocated to Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery.

Kannagi Nagar: People from 62 locations are settled here, they are: 1. Thideer Nagar, San Thome; 2. Surunkaiyar Madam, Mylapore; 3. Taramani; 4. Triplicane; 5. Subburam Salai, St. Mary's Road; 6. Kandhanchavadi; 7. Ganesha Puram, Mylapore; 8. Avvai Nagar; 9. Thiruvanmaiur (Near Lattice Bridge); 10. Saidapet; 11. Nochinagar; 12. Thondiarpet; 13. 9th Block, San Thome; 14. Padma Nagar; 15. Kilpauk Water Tank; 16. L. G. Road, Pudupet; 17. Opposite Reserve Bank; 18. Doming Kuppam, San Thome; 19. Perambur; 20. Kannappar Thidal, Periyamet; 21. Ilango Nagar, Kottivakkam; 22. K. K. Nagar; 23. Thiruvannamalai; 24. Villivakkam; 25. Taylor's Road; 26. Ramspettai, St. Johns Road, Mandavelli; 27. Jyothi Gardens, Teynampet; 28. Okkiyum Thoraipakkam; 29. Sunnambu Kalvai, Mandaveli; 30. Chetpet; 31. Ayanavaram Water Tank; 32. Pallavakam Canal Bank; 33. Pandiyan Street; 34. 1000 lights; 35. Royapuram; 36. Choolaimedu (Near Pachaiappas College); 37. Chindadripet; 38. Kottivakkam Canal; 39. Neelankarai Canal, Perungudi; 40. Pattalam (Near Bhuvaneshwari Theatre); 41. Adayar Near Cancer Hospital; 42. Near Jain College, Sholinganallur; 43. Sathyavani Muthu Nagar; 44. 7 Wells; 45. Annai Theresa Nagar, R. A. Puram; 46. Rettamalai Srinivasanagar, Egmore; 47. Gandhi Nagar; 48. Sivarajapuram; 49. Krishnampet; 50. Bharathidasan Nagar; 51. Kalaiwanar Nagar; 52. Ambedkar Nagar; 53. Erikarai Salai; 54. Gangai Amaran Street; 55. Bharani Puram; 56. Mullai Kuppam; 57. Visalathchi Thotam; 58. Indira Nagar; 59. Chepauk; 60. Azhagiri Nagar; 61. Choolaipallam; 62. Mambalam Salai.

Semmenchery: People from 16 locations are relocated here, they are – 1. Srinivasapuram; 2. Nochi Kuppam; 3. T. Nagar; 4. Nambikkai Nagar; 5. Thideer Nagar; 6. Near Sathiya Studio 7. Stalin Nagar; 8. Kotturpuram; 9. Dhanakodipuram; 10. Nungambakkam; 11. Mylapore; 12. Teynampet; 13. Saidapet; 14. Olcott Kuppam; 15. Oorur Kuppam; 16. Thiruvanmaiur Kuppam.

7. How people came to the sites: Some Insights: Discussion with the people revealed the following facts. The most common procedure of shifting the people from their original place of habitation to the relocation is through the Corporation Lorry that is arranged by the government. One Lorry is provided for about 7 families. Latha who was shifted from Thideer Nagar, San Thome in the year 2005 states that, “We are being shifted to Kannagi Nagar in Corporation Lorries just like how garbage is disposed in the dumping yards, we are viewed as garbage and hence they shift us using these corporation lorries”. Those who can afford private transportation do not prefer to use this service provided by the government, the cost of private transportation is usually around 200-300 Rs, two to three families jointly pool in the money and hire private transportation. However those who are not able to afford paying for the private transportation use the vehicle provided by the government. In the evictions that had taken place prior to the tsunami and for the elevated expressway from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal, the families were

accommodated in incomplete houses in Kannagi Nagar. They had to enter into Kannagi Nagar and stay back in the streets as the houses had no electricity and water connections.

Squatters on road as huts are razed⁵ R. Sujatha, 15/11/2009, The Hindu

About 40 squatters and their families on Spurtank Road at Chetpet here occupied the road on Saturday after their makeshift shacks along the Cooum river were razed.



On Saturday morning the earthmover equipment flattened their homes. By evening, incessant rain left them and their belongings wet and roofless. “We were told to take our belongings and find a place for ourselves,” said Pencilamma, whose four-member family weaves cane baskets. “We came from Andhra Pradesh and have been living here for more than five years,” she said.

Ramachandran, a driver, said the authorities had given some of them Rs.1,000 to enable them relocate. Loganayagi, another squatter, wanted to

know how they were expected to find another accommodation at such short notice. According to T.K. Ramachandran, Managing Director of the Slum Clearance Board, the squatters were being relocated under two schemes. Those who had opted to go to Okkiyam Thoraipakkam were provided houses and the others given cash to relocate. The schemes were offered to squatters who had settled on the riverbank before June 2006 and did not include those who had arrived a few months ago.”

Elevated highway eviction: 433 hutments razed in Chetpet slum⁶

Preliminary work for the elevated highway project connecting Chennai port and Maduravoyal has gained momentum, with government agencies the Public Works Department (PWD), Slum Clearance Board (SCB) and the revenue department clearing encroachments. On the second day of clearing operations, 433 hutments on the embankment of the Cooum river near Spur Tank Road were bulldozed and families evicted. On Friday, 34 families were evicted from hutments near Ethiraj Salai.

According to officials, 433 families were staying near the Chetpet junction out of which 275 families were eligible for the resettlement and rehabilitation package of the state government. The cut-off date for eligibility criteria was June 2006. All eligible families were given accommodation in the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) tenements in Thoraipakkam near Rajiv Gandhi Salai.

TNSCB is in talks with the government to pay Rs 1,000 a month to each of the affected families, for 21 months. “They will be accommodated in tenements that will come up soon in and around the city,” an official said. The department will resume its eviction drive on Monday. Earlier,

⁵ <http://www.thehindu.com/2009/11/15/stories/2009111557750100.htm>

⁶ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/Elevated-highway-eviction-433-hutments-razed-in-Chetpet-slum/articleshow/5231473.cms>

district collector V Shobana, along with a team of revenue officials, visited the site to oversee the drive.



FROM BAD TO WORSE: Many families who were rehabilitated from the slums at Pudupet to Kannagi Nagar on OMR are living out in the open as the tenements lack basic amenities

Poor Facilities in Tenements Leave Families Out in the Cold: (Vivek Narayanan, Times of India)

“In the last week of February, revenue and PWD officials along with the police and corporation staff shifted over 100 families from Langs Garden and gave them token to move into Slum Board Tenements in Kannagi Nagar. The houses were in no condition to be occupied. “We are living out in the open with our kids. Some of the children, exposed to the cold weather at night, have fallen ill” said Nagalakshmi, a resident. As there is no power; preparing for the board exams have become difficult for students. “I study in class 12 at a

government school in Chintatripet. Ever since I shifted here, I have not been able to study as there is no power”. Women are forced to attend to the call of nature in the open as there is no water. “Miscreants hide behind bushes and teases us”

Media Reports Reveals the Fact that:

- **Evictions taken place during rainy season and in the mid academic year**
- **Many have been left out of the rehabilitation packages offered**
- **People have been resettled in Kannagi Nagar even before the completion of the construction works leaving the children and the women in increased vulnerable situation**

These are violations of the preamble of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (Ministry of Rural Development, Dated: 31st October 2007) that states the following:

“There is imperative need to recognise rehabilitation and resettlement issues as intrinsic to the development process formulated with the active participation of the affected persons, rather than as externally-imposed requirements. Additional benefits beyond monetary compensation have to be provided to the families affected adversely by involuntary displacement. The plight of those who do not have legal or recognised rights over the land on which they are critically dependent for their subsistence is even worse. This calls for a broader concerted effort on the part of the planners to include in the displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement process framework not only those who directly lose land and other assets but also those who are affected by such acquisition of assets. The displacement process often poses problems that make it difficult for the affected persons to continue their earlier livelihood activities after resettlement. This requires a careful assessment of the economic disadvantages and social impact of displacement. There must also be a holistic effort aimed at improving the all round living standards of the affected people.”

The report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non discrimination in this context, Raquel Rolnik, Addendum Summary of communications sent and replies received from Governments and other actors, Agenda Item 3, Thirteenth Session, United Nations, Human Rights Council, A/HRC/13/20/Add.1, 22 February 2010, narrates the following:

On 9 December 2009, the Special Rapporteur sent an urgent appeal to the Government of India regarding forced evictions along the Cooum River in the city of Chennai, Tamil Nadu. According to the allegations, around 430 families living along the Cooum River in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, were forcibly evicted and their homes destroyed in actions starting on 13 November 2009. The forced evictions were reportedly carried out by the Public Works Department and the Slum Clearance Board in order to clear land that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) plans to use to build an elevated highway. During the evictions, a force of over 200 police officers was reportedly deployed and bulldozers demolished the huts of the families in question. It was alleged that the families had not been issued an appropriate advance notice of the eviction. Reportedly, 150 families had not been offered alternative housing and had been left homeless by the evictions. The relocation offered to the rest of the families was allegedly not the product of proper consultation processes. The housing alternatives offered were far removed from their places of work and educational facilities. In addition to comments on the accuracy of the facts of the allegations, the Special Rapporteurs requested further information on the legal basis upon which the alleged forced evictions were carried out, if any consultation was undertaken with the affected families; on the measures foreseen by the authorities to ensure that the alleged forced eviction do not result in homelessness of the affected persons; on the measures foreseen in terms of alternatives for those affected; if relocation sites have been designated; if compensation was provided to the evictees; if measures were taken to provide the evictees with effective legal recourse; if the affected families were given adequate prior notice and adequate time to withdraw their belongings before the eviction; if any complaint was lodged on the alleged forced evictions as well as on the alleged excessive use of force by the police officers; and the details on the follow-up of these complaints and where available the results, of any investigation, judicial or other inquiries carried out in relation to this case.

The Special Rapporteur regrets that at the time of the finalization of this report, the Government had not transmitted any reply to these communications”

The above mentioned complaint was based on the facts there were people left out in the housing process, people were not consulted this is in clear violation of the NRRP 2007 that states that:

“Whenever it is desired to undertake a new project or expansion of an existing project, which involves involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families en masse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is carried out in the Project affected areas in such manner as may be prescribed.

- *SIA report shall be made available to the public through a public hearing*

- *The government shall notify the list of affected villages in the official gazette*
- *The policy should be published at least in 3 daily newspapers two of which shall be in the local vernacular*
- *The notification should be affixed on the notice board of the Panchayats or municipalities or in other prominent places in the affected area and in the resettlement area*
- *Baseline survey to be taken especially with details on occupation, the families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe*
- *The survey has to be completed within 90 days and it has to reach all the people who are affected and their objections have to be recorded*
- *Detailed draft resettlement document has to be prepared discussed in the gram sabha and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist*
- *After approving the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme the government shall publish it in the official gazette and then it will come into force*

However in the cases of those displaced the above articles printed in the media highlights that the above steps were ignored and the absence of eviction notice is an evidence to the same. The schemes and the place of alternative accommodation is pre-determined and hence it is important to closely understand the status of the relocation settlements that have been constructed by the government.

8. Housing Scheme/Policies of the TNSCB – The Packages Offered:

The following details are provided in the Right to Information Handbook of the TNSCB: There are two types of housing scheme under the right to information act, the first is the Rental Scheme (“Vadagai Thitta Kudiyirupugal”) and the second is the Hire Purchase Scheme (“Thavannai Murai Thitta Kudiyirupugal”). Both the tenements constructed in Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery falls under the Hire Purchase Scheme of the TNSCB.

It is important to trace the tariff rates under the Hire Purchase Scheme in order to understand the rapid increase in the rates that has pushed the urban poor into extreme vulnerable situation. When the HPS was introduced the tariff rates were as follows: Rs. 40/- for 5 years and Rs. 45/- for 20 years had to be paid (G. O. No 299, Dated 22/2/1972, Issued by the Labour Department). Later it was modified in the year 1974 where the tariff rates were revised as per the floors in which the people were accommodated those who resided in the ground floor had to pay Rs. 40/-, Rs. 35/- for the first floor, Rs. 30/- for the second floor and Rs. 25/- for the third floor (G. O No. 299, dated 22/3/1974, Issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development). G. O No 1118 issued by the same department on 30/8/1980 further revised the rate to Rs. 45/- for those in ground floor, Rs. 40/- for first floor, Rs. 35/- for second floor and Rs. 30/- for the third floor.

The rates were then revised after a decade on 3/8/1990 by G.O no. 897 issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development that states the following:

Year of Construction of the House	Installment Amount	Number of Years
March 1971	Rs. 50/-	10

April 1971 to March 1975	Rs 75/-	10
April 1975 to March 1980	Rs. 100/-	10
April 1980 to March 1990	Rs. 125/-	15
April 1990	Rs. 150/-	20

G. O no 10, Issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development on 29/1/2003 finally revised the rate from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- and the installment had to be paid for 20 years. The people in both these settlements are paying from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- on a monthly basis.

9. Type and Size of Housing: Both the relocation settlement namely Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery are multi storied buildings constructed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. In both the settlement the houses are multi storied; in Kannagi Nagar under the old scheme the houses constructed were G+1 with 4 houses on the ground floor and another 4 in the first floor. In this scheme there is provision of one toilet for every two houses. However in the houses that were constructed in the new scheme it is G+3 with 6 houses at each floor and each house has an attached toilet. In Semmenchery the houses are G+1 with 4 houses in each floor. The design is very unique as 2 houses in the block have attached toilets in side the houses where as the other two houses have toilets outside.

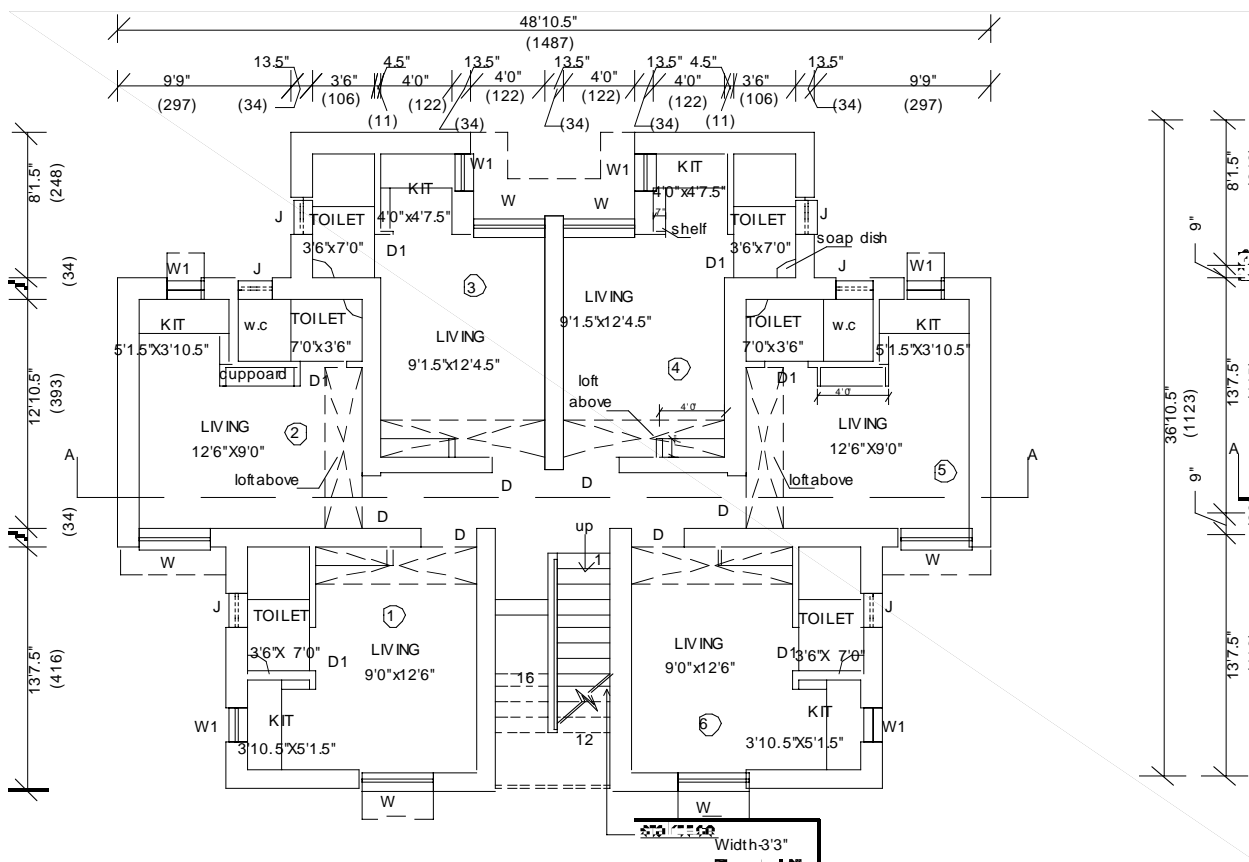
10. Design of the Houses: In both Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery the houses are of similar design. There is only a hall cum bedroom with a partition for kitchen. The only separate room that is provided for in the settlement housing is that of a bathroom. A physical measurement of the houses reveals the following: (House inner plinth, outer plinth and common space)

Name of the Site	Kannagi Nagar (Tsunami House) Sq. Ft	Kanngi Nagar (Old Scheme) Sq. Ft.	Semmenchery Sq. Ft
Type of houses	Multi Storied	Multi Storied	Multi Storied
Number of Floors	G+2	G+1	G+1
Number of Houses in a Block	6+6+6	4+4	4+4
Hall cum Bedroom with Kitchen Space	135	103.78	136.5
Bathroom/Toilet	27.75	One Bathroom of 22.78 for two houses	15.9
Total Living Space	162.75		152.4

The Typical Design of Slum Clearance Board Tenements as provided in the official website of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board clearly reveals the fact that the maximum plinth area of the houses is 156 Sq. Ft (<http://www.gotn-tnscb.org.in/slum06/acwebpublish.htm>)

Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board - Typical Design Size of the ground floor of a tenement - a design made to accommodate 6 houses in a floor (Size in Sq. Ft.)						
Details	House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5	House 6
Living Room	113.4	113.4	112.8	112.8	113.4	113.4
Toilet	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2
Kitchen	15.81	15.81	18.8	18.8	15.81	15.81
Total	154.41	154.41	156.8	156.8	154.41	154.41

For a family of four members each member will be entitled to 39 Sq. Ft. of Living Space as per the Typical Design proposed by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. The field verification states that 140 Sq. Ft. is the inner carpet area and in this case in a family of four members each member will be entitled to 35 Sq. Ft. of living space. Moreover the rooms are designed in such a way there is no provision for a separate room with a door a family with grown up children have no provision for privacy.



Interaction with the people revealed that despite the fact that special attention of allotment of houses has not been provided for the most vulnerable people like the elderly and the persons with disability.

D. Manikkam, aged 38, was affected by polio and he is severely disabled (60%). He had been shifted to Kannagi Nagar from Palavakkam and is now residing in house number 7756 in Kannagi Nagar. He is staying in the tenements that were constructed under the old scheme that has G+1 floors. He survives by selling “Kolla Maavu” (flour). Manikkam’s wife Gajalakshmi is also a person with disability she is speech and hearing impaired. Even prior to the allocation of houses he had given petition (of which he has copies) to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board to allot the ground floor for him. However the officials haphazardly allotted the houses without considering his request. It is difficult for him to climb the stairs and move inside his house. “The reason why I was allotted a house in the first floor despite request is because there is no consultation with the people before allotting the houses”.

Voices of the
People Unveiled



Manikkam now earns about Rs. 60 once in every two days. He sells a sack of kola maavu for Rs. 60 once in every two days. He earns Rs. 60 per day only during the Margali season when there is demand for the kola maavu. He travels in his tricycle to sell the powder. His children are studying in a Corporation in Adayar. He remarks, “I used to work in a steel company back in Avvai Nagar and I was assured of daily wages, now my income is not reliable, especially during the rainy season it is tough for me to sell the powder as this entire area gets flooded and it curtails my mobility”

Nagamanni (88) is living with her daughter in law Palaniamma who is a domestic worker. Her daughter in law is also a widow and it is only with her income that her entire family is supported. Nagamanni resides in house 12030 in the 2nd floor of the tenements constructed. She moved into Kannagi Nagar after the tsunami in the year 2005 from Thideer Nagar in San Thome. Nagamanni points out that “Due to my age now I am completely immobile, I have to literally crawl to come climb down from the second floor as I cannot walk. For the last 10 years I am in this situation my legs will not support me. Now after being resettled in Kannagi Nagar I am trapped in the 2nd floor, I have to wait for my daughter in law who comes home only around 8 or even 9 o clock in the night as she is working as a domestic worker in Mylapore. She comes home late because of the distance from Mylapore to Kanagi Nagar. I am completely dependent on my daughter in law and my grandchildren even to fetch



water from the hand pump and carry it all the way to the second floor. It is very difficult for me as in case of any emergency I am unable to act on my own I have to wait for my daughter in law. I still have to go all the way back to Thideer Nagar to avail the pension. Before 10 years I used to have a fruit shop back in Thideer Nagar now I have to travel to get my pension as it the only safeguard I have to survive. But traveling all the way to Thideer Nagar in the crowded bus is hectic. I have requested the officials to provide me a house in the ground floor but it only fell on deaf ears. I cannot climb down from my house, I am helpless”



Valli (60) is residing in Kannagi Nagar in the first floor. She was shifted to Kannagi Nagar from Thideer Nagar. She is unable to walk because of her age and has other health complaints like mouth cancer. “It is very difficult for me to climb up and down the stairs.. the water is available only in the hand pumps I have to request my neighbours to help me avail water. Everyone has less water in Kannagi Nagar and when I request them to help some times they help me avail water and many a times there has been no one around to help me out. I have had a surgery in Royapettah Hospital where they used the flesh from my breast for the surgery in my throat. Still I have to travel all the way to Thideer Nagar to collect my widow pension. I live all by myself and hence I use a stick to support me and travel in the crowded buses to travel to both Thideer Nagar to avail my pension and to the Royapettah hospital for treatment. There is no government hospital in the nearby area where I can be

treated. It is difficult for me to travel all the way. If I have to go to the Royapettah hospital I have to board the bus as early as 5 or 6o clock in the morning so that the buses are not too crowded”. Neighbours surrounding Valli pointed out that “Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board officials demand Rs. 1000/- to allot ground floor for even the most deserving people... there is no transparency in the allotment process”

Chinnama (80) lives with her husband Kannaiyann (95) in 2nd floor tenement (house no. 13817). She lives alone with her husband and survives only with the elderly pension that her husband receives. She gave birth to 4 sons and all of them died due to sickness, she has an adopted son who is not living with her. He hardly visits Chinnama and when he visits her he gives her some money. The entire house was dark and the only light that was in the house was in the bathroom. She remarks, “I have no one to help me carry the water



form the hand pumps, my husband is unable to carry the water and hence I am completely dependent on the neighbours for help. She has just one pot in the room and often she is dependent on others for even small help. She remarks "I wish they had given me the ground floor my mobility is curtailed I am helpless"

Anushya (40) belonging to the Arunthaiyar Community states the following, "I have 4 children and my son Vinod Kumar met with an accident and had serious injuries. His entire lower abdomen was crushed and he had to undergo 6 major surgeries in Royapettah Hospital.. It is very difficult for him to climb the second floor where we live (house no 10002). I made several request to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board and no action has been taken till date. My husband Gurumurthy is an alcoholic and does not support me in anything. I have to fetch water from the ground floor and it is an ordeal for my son to climb up and down the building"

11. Ownership/Land Tenure: In the petition filed under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. டி. ச. எண். ஜி10/ 3151/ 10 dated 15.03.2010) the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has clearly spelt out that for houses that were constructed prior to 2003, Rs. 150 is collected on a monthly basis and for those constructed after 2003, Rs. 250 is collected on a monthly basis. An additional amount of Rs. 50 is also being collected towards maintenance. The above mentioned amount is collected so that the people can claim ownership of the allotted houses. The people have to pay for 20 years in installment basis to receive the "titles" from the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board. Interaction with the people also revealed the fact that the allotment document are provided on a initial basis and the titles are provided only after completion of the payments. The allotment is provided in the name of the joint name of the man and the women in the family.

A copy of the allotment order to the people reveals the following norms of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board:

1. The person for whom the house is allotted should pay an advance amount of Rs. 1000/- along with one month installment amount, i.e Rs. 150 under for those whose houses were constructed prior to 2003 and Rs. 250 for all those whose houses were constructed after 2003. The amount should be paid 7 days before the allotment procedure
 - The monthly installment scheme of Rs. 250 (applicable under this scheme) has to be paid on a monthly basis for 20 years and the amount has to be paid before 10th of every month
 - If the person fails to pay the monthly installment then the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board can levy an interest rate. If the person fails to pay the monthly installment consecutively for 3 months, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board can cancel the allotment without providing prior information and the previous monthly installment paid will not be refunded
 - If a person wishes to surrender or they do not feel the necessity of the house the monthly installment paid previously will not be refunded
 - A contract form will be issued for Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 to be paid after filling the form and submitting it the concerned officials, after which name transfer either to family members, relatives or to any unknown person is not permissible
 - Income certificate of the beneficiary should be submitted to the concerned official with 7 days of receiving the allotment

2. Towards maintenance of the settlement, residents welfare association (approved by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board) can be formed by the community; after registration the people should become members of this association and should abide by the norms as set forth by this group. (norms)
 - Till registration of the residence welfare association an entry fees of Rs. 100 has to be paid by the individuals and a monthly membership of Rs. 50 to be also paid
 - After the residents welfare association is registered the membership collected so far would be transferred to the account of the association. The residents welfare association then can collect the membership fees on a monthly basis before 10th of every month and the association can henceforth take up the maintenance work of the site
 - The beneficiaries should pay the maintenance/electricity/drinking water/drainage charges as per the rules defined by the government
3. The beneficiaries should contact the Electricity Board on their own to avail electricity supply and should henceforth pay the electricity charges to the EB
4. If people are resorting to use illegal electricity supply, actions such as cancellation of electricity supply and the allotment can be resorted to
5. If the allotment is not required the beneficiaries should hand it over only to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board
6. In the event of the death of the beneficiaries the allotment can be transferred to the husband/wife, or the legal heir of the deceased person after consideration by the Board after receiving the death certificate and the related documents
7. The beneficiaries should not resort to selling, renting it out or letting some other occupy the house or use the house for any other purposes. If they do so, the allotment will be cancelled without any prior information. The beneficiaries and their family members will be declared by the board as ineligible for any other housing schemes
8. If the beneficiaries are found to be either renting or selling the house their allotment can be cancelled without prior information or they can be imprisoned for 3 years and a fine of Rs. 1000/- under the Tamil Nadu Slum Act (1971)
9. The below mentioned acts could be viewed as violation of the allotment, if the acts are found to be practiced the allotment could be cancelled, they shall be asked to move from the house and criminal and civil proceeding will be undertaken
 - Involving in any illegal activities in the houses
 - Encroaching more space than occupied
 - Extension or modification of the houses
 - If they have any other property or house in Chennai
 - Providing false information and receiving the allotment
 - Improper maintenance of the houses constructed for the people
 - Keeping the surroundings and the environment unclean
 - Damaging the Board's property
10. If the board identifies a beneficiary to be continuously residing in the tenements actions will be taken to provide "titles" under certain conditions
11. The beneficiaries should occupy the allotted houses within 30 days of allotment if not the allotment will be cancelled considering that the beneficiary has no need for the housing
12. The allotment copies should be produced to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board when asked for

Discussion with the people and verification of documents reveals the following information related to the required payments to be made in the relocation sites...

Description	Kannagi Nagar		Semmenchery
	Scheme 1 Oldest	Scheme 2 Latest	Scheme 1
Amount paid as advance	Rs. 600/-+ Rs. 150	Rs. 1000/-+ Rs. 200/-	Rs. 1000/-+ Rs. 500/-
How much you paid before entering the house.	The amount has to be paid 7 days before the house allotment is issued	The amount has to be paid 7 days before the house allotment is issued	The amount has to be paid 7 days before the house allotment is issued
How much you paid after settled there as rent	150 per month	Rs. 250 per month	250 per month
Amount paid towards electricity connection	Rs. 250 for availing the NOC from the slum board and people are charged up to Rs. 4750 for the cables and other fixing charges (Entire amount not billed)	Rs. 250 for availing the NOC from the slum board and people are charged up to Rs. 4750 for the cables and other fixing charges (Entire amount not billed)	Rs. 3000/- as charges for providing electricity supply
Is it legal or illegal connection	Illegal electricity is also being used in the settlement	Illegal electricity is also being used in the settlement	Illegal electricity is also being used in the settlement
When was it paid for electricity, before or after settled there.	Electricity supply will be provided only after paying the above mentioned charges	Electricity supply will be provided only after paying the above mentioned charges	Electricity supply will be provided only after paying the above mentioned charges
Electricity charges per month	Rs. 150 to 300/-	Rs. 150 to 300/-	Rs. 150 to 200/-
Maintenance charges per month	Rs. 50/-	Rs. 50/-	Rs. 50/-
Number of years it will take to get ownership	20 years	20 years	20 years
Titles are provided in whose name	Joint titles in the name of men and women	Joint titles in the name of men and women	Joint titles in the name of men and women

An interview with Mr. Ravi, Estate Officer, Kannagi Nagar, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, pointed out that Rs. 150 is the monthly installment that is being paid by the people for whom the houses were constructed prior to 2003 and for those whose houses were constructed after 2004 they are charged Rs. 250 as monthly installments. The people who were resettled under the tsunami scheme do not have to pay the monthly installments and the people who were evicted under the elevated expressway scheme are charged Rs. 150 as monthly maintenance charges. People who are resettled under all the above 4 schemes need to pay Rs. 50 as maintenance charges.

Vasuki (35) (house no 11700) was resettled to Kannagi Nagar from Doming Kuppam, San Thome, she remarks “I am unable to pay the rent as it is difficult for me to manage my family with the income I receive as a domestic worker. “The TNSCB officials pointed that I have a due of 11,700 Rs yet to be paid, as they threatened to seal the house I had to borrow RS. 2500/- for high rate of interest and pay it to the Slum Board. I am a domestic worker and I have to travel all the way to San Thome to earn. Now I have stopped going to work as the people are not very happy to hire me because I hail form Kannagi Nagar. My husband is an auto driver and he starts to work as early as 4 AM and gives me some amount of what he earns to meet the needs of my family. I am unable to pay the rent as I have no income, my husband’s income is hardly sufficient to feed my children. Moreover I have to stay in the house so that the TNSCB officials do not seal the house. I am on guard the entire day to ensure that the officials do not find the house locked. I have to fight the battles everyday it is a cursed place”

Voices of the
People Unveiled

12. Other Amenities

- Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery have police booths inside the settlement area. In Semmenchery it often remains closed. The nearest police station is in Okkiyum Thoraipakkam and the women’s police station is 5 kilometers away in a place called Neelankarai. (Source: Response to another petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. டி. க. எண். ஜி10/ 3151/ 10 dated 15.03.2010). Physical verification revealed the fact the nearest police station to Semmenchery is in Sholinganallur that is 4 kilometers away from the site.
- In Kannagi Nagar there is 671 streetlight and in Semmenchery there are 460. Street wise verification of 9323 houses reveals that 353 street lights are present of which 146 (41.35%) is working and 207 (58.64%) is not working, likewise a survey of 4120 houses in Semmenchery reveals the fact that 164 lights are present of which 90 (51.87) is working and 74 (45.12%) is not working.
- There is one community center in Kannagi Nagar and 1 in Semmenchery
- There are bus terminus inside Semmenchery and Kannagi Nagar
- 1 cemetery is located near Semmenchery and 1 near Kannai Nagar
- There are 2 play grounds located in Semmenchery, 4 in Kannagi Nagar playground
- The nearest post office is 7 kilometers from Semmenchery and 3 kilometers from Kannagi Nagar

- The nearest main road is about 2 kilometers from the Semmenchery and 1 kilometer from Kannagi Nagar

13. Water Supply

Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board (CMWSS) in Response to the petition under Right to Information Act 2005 (letter No CMWSSB/Area – XB/RTI Act 2005/1273/2010; dated 5.3.2010) responded the following, “The tenements in Kannagi Nagar – Thuraipakkam and Semmenchery have been maintained and developed by TNSCB. CMWSSB is providing bulk water supply to Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery on payment as detailed below:

- Kannagi Nagar, Thuraipakkam: Providing 9.2 lakh litres of water daily through pipe line and 5.0 Lakh liters water daily through water tankers
- Semmenchery: Providing 5.0 Lakh liters of water daily through pipe line and 1.8 lakh liters water daily through water tankers
- Internal distribution of water to the tenements is made by TNSCB”

It is to be noted that this water is used both for drinking and other purposes. The calculation of the water supplied to Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery reveals the following, however -

Details	Kannagi Nagar	Semmenchery
Total population	68690	32596
Total liters of water on a daily basis (liters)	14,20,000	6,80,000
Water per individual per day (liters)	20.6726	20.86145539
Total Family	13738	6518
Total liters of water on a daily basis (liters)	1420000	680000
Water per family per day (liters)	103.3629	104.3264805
Water per family in pots 15 lit per pot	6.89086	6.955098701

In the petition filed under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. டி. க. எண். ஐ10/ 3151/ 10 dated 15.03.2010) the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has clearly spelt out that a family receives 30 pots of water on a daily basis and through 3 sumps in the settlement. In Semmenchery the water is supplied on a daily basis through tankers that fills the tanks in the settlement.”

The field verification reveals the following: One of the basic complaints of the residents of Kannagi Nagar is the fact that their water supply is contaminated because of the following reasons

1. Sewer water mixing up with the water supply
2. The sumps are not cleaned on a regular basis

S.No	Details	Kannagi Nagar	Semmenchery
1	Number of water pots available per day	10 pots once in every three days 100 liters on a daily	Every day water supply is ensured for 2 hours. But for the first hour the people do not use the water as it is in brownish colour
2	Who is the water service provider	CMWSSB	CMWSSB
3	Is the water free or pay for it	The water is free but due to the scarcity they have to buy water from the private players who even charge Rs. 4 per pot	Free but the metro water collect the money Rs1/- a pot and private agents collect Rs. 4/- per pot How much people take Water budget random houses – rainy and dry period
4	Is it potable	It is not potable one of the biggest complaint is that if the water is stored for more than a day there are worms in it	The water could be stored
5	Does the houses have individual water supply	No, there are handpumps provided and it is used	No, water tanks are placed in front of the houses
6	Status of ground water	Ground Water not used in the settlement	Ground Water not used in the settlement (water sampling – Kannagi nagar)

The water from Kannagi Nagar was given for testing to Data Inspection and Analytical Laboratory, the person from the lab had come with sterilized bottle and had taken the samples of the corporation water that is supplied, the results of the water testing are as follows, there is presence of Coliforms, Faecal Stertococci, E. Coli, Faecal Coliforms and Pseudomonas Aeruginosa

The water testing results shows that the “Submitted sample is not suitable for consumption as per Indian Standards.

Field Analysis on the number of hand pumps made available for the People in Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery shows the following:

- Street wise verification of 9323 houses reveals that 412 hand pumps of which 347 is working and 65 not working, likewise a survey of 4120 houses in Semmenchery reveals the fact that 82 water pipes are provided of which 72 is working and 10 is not working.

Ground Water: The Environment Impact Assessment Carried out in Semmenchery for construction of new tenements revealed that, “A TDS value of 86,004 ppm, Chloride as 48212 ppm and Sulphates as 67,020 ppm. Iron also is present with 9.3 ppm concentration. Comparing

the concentration of various parameters specified for drinking and construction water, it is found that the water quality is not suitable for either of the purposes.⁷

14. Drainage and Garbage Removal System

Response to another petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. ந. க. எண். ஜி10/3151/ 10 dated 15.03.2010 states that the sewer supply is carried out by Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Septic Tanks are located in the site and the waste is removed by tanks to the Perungudi Treatment Plant. In Semmenchery Septic Tanks are being setup for each block. (TWAD board and Metro Water)

Physical verification reveals the fact that in Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery each block is connected to one drainage. There is house wise drainage connection and this is connected to the drainage system. There is constant overfilling of drainage due to blocks in the pipeline. In Semmenchery there is open drainage system also available, for the other waste water and as this is not cleaned properly the water remains stagnant and is breeding ground for mosquitoes.

- In both the settlement the garbage collection mechanisms are developed. In Kannagi Nagar under the earlier schemes garbage bins are provided for and now under the new schemes a private player along with the community resort to house to house garbage collection

15. Health Care Facilities

In response to a petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. ந. க. எண். ஜி9/ 11019/ 09 dated 16.06.2009) the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has stated that, “There is private hospital named Isabella Hospital functioning in Kannagi Nagar. Request has been sent to the concerned department to establish government hospital and a police station. There are provisions for place to establish these in the settlement.”

In response to the latest petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. ந. க. எண். ஜி10/3151/ 10 dated 15.03.2010) the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board states that there is no primary health center functioning either in Kannagi Nagar or Semmenchery settlements. There is a private hospital named Isabella Hospital functioning in 8th Avenue in Kannagi Nagar and a private poly clinic is functioning in 3333 and 3334 houses in Semmenchery. The nearest government hospital is 5 kilometers from Semmenchery and 3 Kilometers from Kannagi Nagar.

⁷ Final Report for Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment for Construction of Tenements at Okkium Thoraipakkam CHAPTER 4, http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2007/09/21/000020439_20070921100326/Rendered/PDF/E11260vol.04.pdf

The Field Verification revealed the following:

First of all there is a government primary health center functioning in Kannagi Nagar at house 301 and 202, there are 2 staffs working in this center. Only the immunization work for pregnant mothers and children are carried out in this center. There is no maternity facility in this center. There is also a center run by World Vision in house no 305 and 306. In Semmenchery the poly clinic is functioning though not on a daily basis. Times Foundation has completed the construction of a 1 crore worth building for a health center.

The nearest government hospital is situated in Okkiyum Thoraipakkam about 3 kilometers from Kannagi Nagar. The people have to either travel to this PHC in bus or share autos. Checkups are done there and immunization work is also carried out in this hospital. There are 2 people employed in the hospital, there is no maternity care or any provision for beds

On 28th March 2010 at 6 o clock Anadhi who was 8 months pregnant had a shooting pain, she started bleeding eventually. Her family called 108 for the ambulance service. Even after half an hour the ambulance had not arrived so another call to 108 was made and the ambulance reached only after half an hour. Anadhi was taken to Gosha Hospital after one hour. She was bleeding continuously for two hours before she reached the hospital. She was admitted in Gosha hospital where she underwent a surgery and the child could not be saved. Anadhi is still hospitalized. Lalitha her neighbour remarks "she was crying in pain there is only one Government hospital in Thoriapakkam where there treat only for fever and minor ailments, we have to travel all the way to Adayar or Royapettah for maternity care, Anandhi's baby did not survive because of the delay in transporting her to hospital"

Voices of the
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16. Public Distribution Services (implementation problems) conceptionally unsound problem (

In response to the petition under Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. ந. க. எண். ஆ2/238/2010 dated 11.03.2010, the following information has been obtained and cross verified at the community level

S. No	Name of the Settlement	Number of the Outlet	Address	No of ration cards issued
1	Semmenchery	KD 121	Kanchipuram PDS Outlet, Semmenchery – 1, TNSCB, Semmenchery, Chennai 119	2019
2	Semmenchery	KD 127	Kanchipuram PDS Outlet, Semmenchery – 2, TNSCB, Semmenchery, Chennai 119	2076
	Total			4095

3	Kannagi Nagar	KDG 022	Adayar Women Road, TNSCB, Kannagi Nagar, Chennai 96	1815
4	Kannagi Nagar	KDG 026	Adayar Women Road, TNSCB, Kannagi Nagar, Chennai 96	1327
5	Kannagi Nagar	KDG 042	Adayar Women Road, TNSCB, Kannagi Nagar, Chennai 96	1310
6	Kannagi Nagar	KDG 043	Adayar Women Road, TNSCB, Kannagi Nagar, Chennai 96	1945
7	Kannagi Nagar	KDG 047	Adayar Women Road, TNSCB, Kannagi Nagar, Chennai 96	1243
	Total			7640

The shops are present in Kannagi Nagar and Semmenchery. The total number of PDS cards issued to the total number of population are analyzed below:

Details	Kannagi Nagar	Semmenchery
Total Family	14500	6734
Total Ration Cards Linked	7640	4095
Cards not Issued	6860	2639

17. ICDS

In the response to another petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. ந. க. எண். 10/ 3151/ 10 dated 15.03.2010) the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has stated the following:

- In Semmenchery there are 3 ICDS centers functioning
- In Kannagi Nagar there are 10 ICDS centers functioning

6 in the previous: Field Verification reveals the fact below fact that private centers and crèches are also being established in Kannagi Nagar

18. Transportation

Metropolitan Transport Corporation (Chennai) Limited – An Undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu in response to a petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no 37056/RTI/MTC/2010; Dated 9/3/2010) states the following: Details of buses operated to Semmenchery and Kannagi Nagar

Semmenchery:

Rt. No	From	To	Services	Trips	Ord.	M	Lss	Exp
19 D	Semmenchery	Adayar	2	32	2			
H21	Semmenchery	Broadway	5	60			5	
21 H	Semmenchery	Broadway	8	32			8	
2TH	Semmenchery	Thiruvanmaiur	3	12			3	
M70Et	Semmenchery	CMBT	1	9		1		
M119	Semmenchery	Guindy I.E	10	120		10		
M119 A	Semmenchery	T. Nagar	8	96		8		
M119 B	Semmenchery	Guindy I. E	4	48		4		

Kannagi Nagar:

Rt. No	From	To	Services	Trips	Ord.	M	Lss	Exp
5 G	Kannagi Nagar	T.Nagar	2	32			2	
M19B	Kannagi Nagar	T.Nagar	4	48		4		
T21	Kannagi Nagar	Broadway	10	120			9	1
M21C	Kannagi Nagar	Central	4	48		4		
M70S	Kannagi Nagar	CMBT	4	48		4		

Field Verification in Kannagi Nagar reveals the following

Rt. No	From	To	Total Trips	Actual	Differences
5 G	Kannagi Nagar	T.Nagar	34	18	16
M19B	Kannagi Nagar	T.Nagar	52	18	34
T21	Kannagi Nagar	Broadway	130	110	20
M21C	Kannagi Nagar	Central	52	44	8
M70S	Kannagi Nagar	CMBT	52	44	8

From	To	Rt. No	Trips	No of Actual Trips	Balance
Semmenchery	Adayar	19 D	32	17	15
Semmenchery	Broadway	H21/ 21 H	92	37	55
Semmenchery	Thiruvanmaiur	21 H	12	1	11
Semmenchery	CMBT	M70Et	9	4	5
Semmenchery	Guindy I.E	M119/M 119B	168	92	76
Semmenchery	T. Nagar	M119 A	96	42	54

19. Education

In the response to another petition under the Right to Information Act 2005 (letter no. ந. க. எண். ஜி10/ 3151/ 10 dated 15.03.2010) the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has stated the following:

- In Kannagi Nagar there is one higher secondary school, one middle school and two primary school. The Higher Secondary school is located near the 5th Avenue; the middle schools is located in 4th Main Road, the primary schools are located one near 5th Avenue and the other near 4th Avenue

- In Semmenchery there are two primary schools one opposite house number 290 and the other opposite house number 679