

Report of the Fact-Finding team's visit to Idinthakarai and other villages on September 20-21, 2012

Members of the Fact-Finding Team:

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Places visited:

1. Idinthakarai
2. Tsunami Colony of Idinthakarai
3. Vairavikinaru
4. Kudankulam
5. Juvenile Home, Palayamkottai

26 September, 2012

INTRODUCTION

The team had heard about the incidents of September 10 and 11, when a protest by the people living in the above mentioned villages and others opposed to the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KNPP) had been lathi-charged by the police and dispersed with the use of tear gas. It had been reported that there had been many arrests and injuries to the peaceful protestors. Further, there were reports that the police engaged in house-to-house searches, intimidation and damaged property and harassed villagers on the days following the lathi-charge. To learn first-hand about these events, the team spent time meeting people in these villages, hearing their personal testimonies and surveying the evidence they placed before us.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

From individual testimonies of people in Idinthakarai it is evident that many people have been injured. We saw people with burn injuries when they came in the path of the tear gas shells that were fired. Others had injuries from the lathi charge. In several cases people had to get stitches on these wounds. But the most important issue that appeared repeatedly was that people were afraid to step out of the village to seek medical help for fear that they could be arrested.

Villagers complained about the desecration of the Lourdes Matha Church in Idinthakarai, where police had reportedly broken an idol of Mother Mary, and had urinated inside the church premises. Broken pieces of the idol were shown to the team.

In the Tsunami colony, the fear was palpable. Most houses were locked as people are afraid to return to their homes. Several villagers showed us their houses where window panes had been broken, cupboards ransacked and doors damaged allegedly by the police who entered the village on September 10. Thereafter for several days, a police force camped in the village. As a result even today many of the residents of the village are afraid to spend the night there and instead sleep in the tent outside the Lourdes Matha church in Idinthakarai.

Fear was also evident in Vairavikinaru village where villagers showed us evidence of the destruction to houses when the police party raided the village on September 10. Nine people were arrested including a 16-year old boy and a 75 year old man who is practically blind in one eye. The people we spoke to kept repeating that they did not know what they had done to invite such treatment from the police.

Villagers in Kudankulam are even more terrified as they live closest to the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project. On September 10, a large police contingent entered the village, arrested 34 people, broke into houses where the frightened residents hid, and destroyed property and vehicles. Now, villagers said they are so afraid that they lock their doors after dark, many cannot sleep and are fearful when they hear a vehicle entering the village.

In all these villages, one common factor was that each of those arrested was charged under identical sections. These included 124A (sedition), 121A (waging war against the state), 307, 353 and 147 and 148.

The other more disturbing testimony was from the women in all four villages. They spoke of the abusive and sexist remarks of the police when they came to their village and also when some of the women went to the police station. One disabled woman gave evidence of physical molestation and another, who was part of protest on the beach near the plant, spoke of police chasing the women into the sea and making obscene gestures.

Despite this situation, villagers expressed their determination to oppose the project. However, they repeatedly asked why no one from the government or from the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited was prepared to hold a proper public hearing where they heard the apprehensions of the villagers and presented their point of view. They asserted that as the people living closest to the nuclear plant they had a right to question and to know all the facts.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Although we did not have the time to independently verify some of the things the villagers told us, we could conclude the following based on what we saw and heard:

1. We believe that our findings raise a matter of great gravity given that they endorse widespread reports about violence against women, children and the elderly by the police. The actions of the police also include acts of looting and damage to public and private property and open intimidation. Most importantly, they represent acts of illegality that cannot be challenged by the victims as the perpetrators of the crimes are the police themselves. We urge the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, State/National Commissions for Women, and the National/State Human Rights Commissions and the Hon'ble Supreme Court to take serious note of these violations and act to restore normalcy and a sense of justice.
2. That sections like 124A, 121A had been irrationally used to charge those arrested on September 10. Villagers showed us notices from the police with identical charges irrespective of the age of the person arrested, including four juveniles and several senior citizens.
3. The public humiliation and beating of young boys and old men is bound to leave deep wounds in the psyches of the victims and those who witnessed it. Mothers and husbands have seen their sons and husbands beaten and dragged off by the police.
4. So many women spoke about the abusive language and sexual gestures and actions of the police that we do not doubt their version.
5. The action of the police has created a fear psychosis in the area. There are police barricades at the entrance to Kudankulam and some of the other villages. When you go on the road you can see the massive presence of the force. People feel as if they are under a state of siege.
6. The desecration of the Lourdes Matha Church in Idinthakarai by the police is a dangerous and deplorable act.
7. The injuries that we saw were real and not imagined. The fact that people have little or no access to health care and are afraid to step out and seek it is a serious matter. Many said they did not dare step outside the village to seek medical help for fear of being arrested or attacked by the police.
8. The damage to homes in the Idinthakarai Tsunami Colony are also real and not imagined, as alleged by the police and mentioned in newspaper reports. The fear

created by the police in that and other villages where they attacked is also there for all to see.

9. The fact that people feel helpless about reporting these atrocities is another reality that does not require further confirmation. Repeatedly we were told that people did not know how to seek justice when doing so would mean going to the very police that had attacked their homes and arrested their people.
10. The refusal of the authorities at the Juvenile Home to allow us to see the boys in their custody further strengthens our fears and suspicion that the boys had been badly beaten and traumatised.

We believe the use of force against peaceful protestors was extreme and totally unjustified. People have the right to hold a peaceful protest and even if the police have to disperse them, there are ways to do so without injuring people. Why was no effort made to negotiate with the leaders of the movement before lathi-charging a crowd in which there were so many elderly people, women and children?

The reign of terror that followed September 10, resulting in a palpable fear in all the villages, is condemnable, as is the desecration of places of worship by the Police. These villages have no choice but to live in close proximity to a facility that they believe puts their lives in danger. Is the government planning to continue terrorizing them to force them to stop expressing their concern?

The targeting of women by the police through abusive language and physical molestation has to be condemned in the strongest terms. Why were male policemen allowed anywhere near women protestors when women police were also present in strength?

Although we have attached a list of 56 people who have been remanded, many more people cannot be traced or have been reported missing. Furthermore, the police appear to have deliberately lodged those remanded in jails far away from the area, thereby making it virtually impossible for the families to visit them.

After two days of listening to testimonies and viewing the damage done to homes and vehicles allegedly by the police, we have to conclude that this kind of behaviour by the law-enforcing machinery has no place in a country that calls itself democratic. If people who have resisted and protested peacefully for a year can be charged with sedition and waging war against the nation in such a cavalier way as has been done here, what is the future of free speech and protest in India?

TESTIMONIES

Given below is a summary of the testimonies from the five places visited by us. A list of those detained and charged for participating in the protests is included as Annexure.

Idinthakarai

Scores of people, mostly women and children sat under the shamiana erected in front of the Lourdes Matha church in the village, the site of the year long agitation against the nuclear power plant.

One by one people came up to our team to tell us about events on September 10 when the police lathi charged the peaceful protest on the beach and shot tear gas shells into the crowd. Amongst them were men and women with injuries from being hit by lathis and burn marks from the tear gas shells thrown into the crowd.

Selsum, 43, is a fisherman who owns his own boat. He joined the agitation but was injured and is sporting a big plaster covering his chin. He said:

“On the 9th, we marched towards the plant to seek stoppage of fuel loading. The police stopped us at a point on the beach and we sat there on a dharna. We spent the night on the beach and there were a lot of woman, children and men there. On the 10th morning, the district collector V.Selvaraj, SP Vijendra Bidari, ADGP Rajesh Das and many policemen and the Rapid Action Force in blue camouflages came towards us. Suddenly the SP announced that if we do not disperse in ten minutes, we would face action. Even as the leaders and the women were trying to talk to him, the police started attacking on the other side. A huge commotion ensued and police charged in and attacked us. We had nothing to protect us. We were sandwiched between the sea and the police lathis and tear gas shells. There were a lot of elder people, women and children. People were chased and beaten. Tear gas shells were used like ammunition. A tear gas shell was thrown on me and I was hit on my neck. I have 20 stitches in my neck. There was no medical help and I feared police action and hence stayed at the village for a day with ordinary painkillers. Later I went to the Thiraviam hospital in Nagercoil and I have spent more than Rs 60,000 on treatment so far. My neck is still swollen and I suffer from severe pain.”

David, 49, is a fisherman and his wife is a beedi worker. He said:

“I strongly believe that this power plant is not good for our village and also for the general society. Such dangerous methods of generating power are not an answer to anything. Hence I participated in the protests and on September 10. I was there on Idinthakarai beach to seek an answer for our concerns. I got lathi charged and tear-gassed. There are injuries on my leg and on my face. The wounds were stitched by the local nurse.”

Gnanaprakasam, who claims to be more than 100 years old, and who could barely walk, showed us the deep wound on the back of his head, which had been stitched. He said that he was brutally attacked by police even though he had no capacity to be violent and also because he did not believe in violence. “We are asking serious questions and we

want answers and we don't think violence is a means in this debate. But violence is what we got in response", he said.

Sahayaraj Pidha, 30, is lean young man so traumatised and injured by the police beatings that he could barely stand. Sahayaraj is a panchayat employee and was among the few men targeted and beaten by the police on the 10th. He said:

"I'm not able to breathe and even if I move a little bit I feel this bone clattering sound and a torturous pain in my torso. I don't have anyone to look after me and I haven't had any medical help. The local dispensary gave me two injections and asked me to go to a big hospital. But there are police all around our village. How will I get out and also what if they arrest me and throw me in jail? All this pain because we protested against a dangerous nuclear reactor? I can't bear this torture of pain. If I hadn't moved swiftly, they would have broken my head that afternoon."

The most worrying evidence was that given by a 29-year-old differently abled woman. Lavinia said she had contracted polio as a child and had not been treated. Her story is just one of several by women that illustrates the particular risks and sexual harassment that women who took part in the protests faced. Here is what Lavinia narrated:

"Many people have asked me why I protest in my condition (polio affected) but I tell them exactly why I protest. I have suffered from my physical handicap so much and I don't want any child to suffer that. Nuclear accidents and continuous exposure to radioactivity deforms fetuses and increases the possibilities of handicapped children. I don't want that future where many children will suffer. My eldest daughter did not speak until she was four and I suffered a pain that I can't explain. I don't want any mother to suffer that agony and any child to be deformed. So I go to every protest.

"I went to the beach protest on the 9th with my children with the same determination. To recount what happened on the 10th is a nightmare. As the police started lobbing tear gas shells and lathi charging simultaneously, I started running with my children. Because of my handicap, I was a bit slow. My daughter was injured and was near the sea. As I was trying to go close to her and pick her up, an RAF guy caught hold of me and told me, "Why do all you women want to run behind Udayakumar? Come, now sleep with me." He said that in a very vulgar way many times and would not leave my hand. I cried and begged him to leave me. He held my breasts and molested me and was insisting that I sleep with him there. My child was bleeding and in the water and I was so scared she would drown. I fell to his feet and begged him to leave me. Another khaki-clad policeman came near me and asked the RAF guy to let me go. I ran to my child and picked her up. I feel so sad and angry when I think of it. I remember that man's face so well and I can identify him but I do not know his name."

Mildred, a long-time activist with the protest, had a similar story to tell:

"I went in the march on the 10th and I spoke to the SP when he asked us to leave. As we were talking, a group of RAF policemen went into the crowd and that caused a scuffle as volunteers had formed a human chain around the protesters to maintain discipline. Then the Police resorted to lathi charge and threw hundreds of tear gas shells as if they were weapons. I, Sahaya Initha and another person fell into the water when chased by the

police. They followed us into the sea. As we were trying to get out of the water, this young RAF guy held his penis and showed it to us and came closer to me. I was shocked because he was of my son's age. I wanted to tell him, "My son! As a mother of a boy your age, I feel sorry for you." We have resorted to the most peaceful means to attain the goal of our struggle. But this is what we get? What can I do if the mere sight of so many women standing in the front offends you? Being a woman, I will be affected on all counts by this nuclear power plant, and I care about this sea, our natural and livelihood resources and hence I struggle."

Another woman, Ritamma, 43, was hit on the bridge of her nose by a lathi. She said:

"On the 10th morning, Jeyakumar, our parish priest came to us and told us to disperse. He said he would talk to the police and work for a consensus. As we were talking to him, the SP announced that we needed to disperse in ten minutes. Even as we were trying to decide what has to be done, we heard some noise on the right side and police were attacking a bunch of youngsters who were in volunteer clothes. I saw my son in that crowd and ran there to protect him. I felt a strong blow on my face and a lathi tore my nose. We ran and the police chased us and they would not even leave the men who jumped into the sea. They were throwing teargas shells at men who were in the water. If we cannot protest peacefully today against the KKNPP on our own soil in our own village, what will happen to us once they start this nuclear plant? If they don't listen to our fears today, how are we to believe that they will be there when we get affected?"

Sukumar, a 56 year old fisherman, was hit on his legs and stomach by tear gas shrapnels: "I'm a fisherman and my son is also into fishing. We went to protect our livelihoods and our future and we believe in satyagraha. Despite what many people think about us, we went there unarmed even though we have the strength and the ability to fight. All we had was the sand of our shores to fight back. They threw tear gas shells at us in close range as if they were bombs. Tear gas shrapnels hit my legs and stomach and there is a skin rash that still causes a lot of pain.

Tsunami colony

The Tsunami colony has 450 houses and was built to rehabilitate those families from Idinthakarai whose houses were damaged after the 2004 Tsunami. It is located barely half a kilometer from wall of the the nuclear plant, which is clearly visible even from the farthest house.

When we went there on September 20, it was like a ghost village. Most houses were locked, as families are afraid to return and preferred to spend the night in the open in the relative safety of Idinthakarai.

Tamizharasi, 58, said she came to the colony on the night of the 10th after participating in the protest. She used to run a petty shop in the colony. She says she found her shop had been ransacked and suspects that the police took away her goods as well as Rs 700 that she had in her cash box. She says she can't go and complain because she is scared.

Yogesh, 32, showed us the broken glass and other damages in his home. He says when he returned on the 13th, he found the house in this state and also full of empty liquor

bottles. He suspects the police camped in his house, something his neighbour confirmed. He alleges that the police took four gold rings worth Rs 4800.

House No 48 had been totally ransacked, TV broken, door smashed and all the clothes taken out of the cupboard. A very sad looking Yutiya (30) told us that the police ransacked her house on the 10th evening and looted 40 grams of gold kept in the bureau and Rs. 20,000. Her husband works abroad and Yutiya is scared to even complain. "Whom can I complain to? To the police? When the police themselves have broken, damaged and looted my house, what complaint will I be able to file with the same police?" she said.

A resident of the Colony also told us that on the 11th morning, when 16-year-old Kishan returned to his house in Tsunami colony, he was picked up by the police and beaten in broad daylight in front of the people. He has been remanded to the Juvenile home in Palayamkottai.

Vairavikinaru

This village with 500-600 households is a Nadar village. It is relatively well off as most of the men work in the Gulf. The women make beedis.

Ambika, 26, is a strong supporter of the movement. She says on 10 September, two boys from the village were stripped by the police and beaten up. The women saw this and surrounded the police vehicle. As a result, the police released the boys. But after that, when they came to the village and shouted tauntingly that they would be shot, some boys threw stones at the police. After retreating, the police came back with a bigger force and went all over the village, breaking down doors, smashing windows and using abusive language against the women.

Rasamma is old and fragile and even walking was an effort. With tears in her eyes she told us how her husband Paulraj (63) had been picked up by the police even as both of them settled down to eat. She said, "We heard sounds of people running. We shut the door and sat inside but they barged in like hunters and they started pushing the door and broke it open and dragged my husband with them. He is an old man and I pleaded with them that we haven't done anything wrong. He has had an eye operation and can't see properly in one eye. He has a bone replacement in his leg. I don't know how he is. They have taken him to the Vellore jail so far away. I can't even go and see him. I just got this letter". She showed us a letter from the police which lists the charges on Paulraj: U/S 147, 148, 353, 451, 121 (A), 124 (A), 374, 307 IPC r/w 3 of TNPPD act.

Muthulakshmi is the mother of 16-year-old Rajakumar who was arrested by the police. She said:

"We were all inside the house and when we heard that the police is coming into the village. So we shut all doors and windows. My son Rajakumar was feeding his pet pigeons on the terrace of the house. When he heard policemen running into the street, he peeped out to see what was happening. They came into my house and dragged him out beating him like anything. They went to the ITI where he is studying and took his certificates to check his age. Now they have put him up in the Palayamkottai juvenile

home. I went and saw him yesterday and my son refused to talk to me. They've ruined his life.”

Forty year-old Belgin Rajan is an agricultural labourer and the only breadwinner of his family. His wife, with four children including an infant, told us, "He came back from the farm and we were getting ready to eat. I had kept the rice on the plate and the police entered in. There were at least 40 policemen inside my house and they hit my husband and dragged him out in front of my eyes. I don't even know where he is now. All I got is this letter with details of the charges. They say my husband is a seditionist. I don't understand anything. We are hard working people and we never harmed anyone. My kids are starving for no reason.”

Kudankulam

Kudankulam village is closest to the KKNPP. It is a large village with over 3000 houses and a population of around 20,000. The largest number of people remanded, according to the list attached to this report, is from this village.

As we walked around the village and spoke to people, we sensed a similar sense of terror as in the Tsunami Colony and Vairavikinaru. People were initially hesitant to come out and talk. One man was willing to take us to areas where police had destroyed vehicles but he quickly left, as he feared the police would arrest him. We were told that most of the young men had left the village and some had even gone as far as Chennai to escape the police dragnet.

Subbiah, a shopkeeper, told us that on the 9th of September people had gathered in the church to protest. “On the 10th some people went to Idinthakarai to join the protesters and others waited here. When we heard about the police violence in Idinthakarai, we went to Nalu Mukku road and raised slogans. For some hours we didn't know what to do. Then suddenly we saw police entering our village. They charged indiscriminately at everyone. They burnt the panchayat office. For more than four hours they went on a rampage, damaging property and livelihood. Many residents of Kudankulam are traders and their entire livelihood depends on their autos and vans and other vehicles. Police systematically damaged these to cause financial damage to us.”

Subbiah said that the police picked up 43-year-old Selvaraj who was just visiting the village and have slapped sedition charges on him. They have also arrested a mentally challenged young man who was helping the protesters at Idinthakarai by serving drinking water. They have beaten an 81-year-old man and broken his skull. When his 15-year-old granddaughter Subashini tried to protect him, the police slapped her.

As reported by women in Idinthakarai and Vairavikinaru, women said that the police abused them by saying, "Why all of you are going behind Udayakumar? What has he got that I don't have? Come I'll show" and even worse abuses.

Amongst those arrested from Kudankulam was Karunasagar aged 15 who is now lodged in the Palayamkottai Juvenile home.

People said that if you come to the village after seven you'll think no one lives here. They felt scared even at home, specially at night. "If we hear a vehicle, we are afraid it is the police," they said. The fact-finding team was shown a mini-truck and an auto that had been smashed. The villagers alleged that the police had taken away scores of vehicles. When asked why they had not complained, people said, "We want to complain but whom do we complain to when the government is using its police to do this? If we complain, they'll kill us. Even the court is supporting the government." Many people also complained that because of the police post blocking the approach to the village, even their relatives were being stopped.

Palayamkottai Juvenile Home

The superintendent of the Palayamkottai juvenile home refused permission for us to visit the four boys remanded there despite the presence of a CWC member and Advocate Ramesh Ganapathy, the legal counsel for the boys. We met Ganesan from Navajeevan Trust who has been appointed as a counselor for the home by the Juvenile Justice Board. He told us, "The boys told me that they were beaten up badly and the policemen made them remove their chappals and asked them to walk on the tar road and repeatedly told them, "Didn't your people ask us to come and fight them man to man? Come! We're ready now." They made derogatory remarks and stripped the boys and insulted them." Ganesan told us that one boy was physically beaten up very badly and another boy is deeply traumatised and is hardly speaking. As we could not meet the boys, we were not in a position to verify these facts.

ANNEXURE

List of Persons arrested and remanded.

Name (Father's/Husband's name)	Age	Address
Durairaj, s/o Chinnakani Nadar	45	Sanganeri Road, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli Dist
Muthukumarasami,S/o Lakshmaperumal	40	Koodankulam, Tirunelveli Dist
Balagurusami, s/o Perumal Nadar	35	Panaithotta St, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli District
Mickelraj, s/o Ariyaperumal Nadar	38	Ambetkar Nagar, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli Dist
Ashokan, s/o Muthukrishnan	32	Ambetkar St, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli Dist
Chelladurai, S/o.Thangaiah Nadar	43	North Kamaraj Ngr, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli Dist
Panjudurai, s/o Rajaiah Nadar	40	South Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Sekar @ Sandanasekar, s/o Anthony Muthu Nadar	44	Thottam Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Thangai Kailarasan, s/o Suyambu Nadar	24	Byepass Road, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Lingadurai, s/o Suyambu Nadar	35	Nadar Thottam, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Muthuraja, s/o Paal Nadar	30	Nadar Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Bhaskar, s/o Jeyaraj Nadar	36	Packiya Nagar, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Arockiya Aruldas, s/o Antonysamy	27	Irudayam Pattu, Sankarapuram Taluk, Villupuram
Chithirai Kumar, s/o Paaldurai Nadar	23	Theatre Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Kosalram, s/o Ayyakutti	54	Nadar Thottam, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Suyambu, s/o Chidambara Nadar	40	Vairavikinaru, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Murugesan, s/o Sudalaimani Nadar	45	Vairavikinaru, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Belgin Rajan, s/o Sivalinga Nadar	40	Vairavikinaru, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Paulraj, s/o Bagavathi Nadar	63	Vairavikinaru, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Murugan, s/o Thangaraj	35	Vairavikinaru, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Murugesan, s/o Pachaimal	43	Vairavikinaru, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Prabakaran, s/o Sudalaimadan	19	Vairavikinaru, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Suresh @ Sureshkumar, s/o Ponnusamy Nadar	29	Vairavikinaru, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Sundari, s/o Pendanpush	37	Idinthakarai, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Selvi, w/o Sagayam	38	Idinthakarai, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Roselin, w/o Devasagayam	63	Idinthakarai, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Betlin, w/o Darwin	39	Kootapuli, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Chandraboss, s/o Susai Curoos	70	Kootapuli, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli

Lourdusamy, s/o Seluvai Kitherian	68	Idinthakarai, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Xavierammal, w/o Siluvai Sandanam	49	Idinthakarai, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Saveriyaal, w/o Moses	46	Koothanguli, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Nasraen, s/o Arokiam Pattamkati	40	Idinthakarai, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Jesu, s/o Kasper	60	Idinthakarai, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Eskalin, w/o Sasitharan	42	Koothanguli, Radhapuram Taluk, Tirunelveli
Sam, s/o Chidambara Pandey	21	Post Office Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Kumar @ Ravikumar, s/o Ganapathi Nadar	25	Amman Koil Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Sekar, s/o Ranjendran Nadar	26	Sadaiyadi Sami Kovil Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Dharmapandi, s/o Perumal Nadar	39	Pudu Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Thangappan, s/o Ayyakannu Nadar	40	Pudukudiyiruppu St, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Sathiya Raja, s/o Sami Nadar	23	Othai Veedu West Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Mickelraj, s/o Manokaran Nadar	25	3/161 Post Office Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Udaya Selvam, s/o Sudalaimani	25	5/54 Udaiyadi Sami Kovil Street, Koodankulam
Gopalkrishnan, s/o Thangaiah	55	Mariamman Kovil Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Rajasekar, s/o Sivalinga Nadar	46	Indranagar, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Paalvannan, s/o Paalpandi Nadar	35	Gate Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Subbaiah, s/o Vellakannusamy	43	Sangam Office Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Selvaraj, s/o Sri Krishna Nadar	43	Gate Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Levan, s/o Jeya Pandi Nadar	23	Sudalai Madan Kovil Street, Koodankulam, Tirunelveli
Kishan, s/o Dolashal	16	Idinthakarai, Radhapuram, Tirunelveli
Rajakumar, s/o Chandran	16	Vairavikinaru, Tirunelveli District
Karunasagar, s/o Paaraj	15	Koodankulam
Muthukumaresan, s/o Ganesan	16	Koodankulam
Rajapandi, s/o Perumal Nadar	40	Koodankulam
Chelladurai, s/o Perumal Nadar	40	Koodankulam
Ponpandi, s/o Perumal Nadar	42	Koodankulam
Suyambulingam, s/o Ramasamy	55	Koodankulam

Note: Above persons have been remanded so far. Juvenile Justice Board released the 4 persons. At the same time, Koodankulam Police has re-arrested and remanded 24 persons, including 7 women, by the Valliyoor Magistrate today, in two Crime Numbers 1) Cr.No.70/2012 and 2) Cr.No 300/2012 through P.T.Warrant. On 25.9.2012, 15 men from Tiruchi Jail and 7 men from Vellore Jail had their remand extended. On 26.9.2012, 7 women are expected to be produced before the magistrate from Tiruchi jail for extension of remand.