

”Oupptäckt by” i skottlinjen:

Granatgeväret Carl Gustaf riktas mot indiska stamfolk

I Hindustan Times den 5 maj 2012 beskrivs den indiska regeringens offensiv mot sk naxaliter eller maoister som opererar i ursprungsfolksområden. Naxaliterna har fått inflytande bland ursprungsfolk/ adivasis.

Som det visar sig använder den indiska regeringen även svenska vapen – granatgeväret Carl Gustaf – liksom man i Kashmirkonflikten har använt kanoner från Bofors.

Mitt i offensiven hittar man en by som påstås inte haft kontakt med den övriga indiska yttrevärlden utan bara med naxaliter och maoister.

Man skriver att säkerhetsstyrkorna zoomat in på en karta med hjälp av Google Earth och sett ett par strukturer som identifierats som ”naxalitäger”. Planen var att gå in och slå ut naxaliterna.

Man var förberedd för en hård kamp, vapnen var redo, truppen marscherade mot ”naxalitäger”.

Vad de fann var i stället en by med 15 till 20 halmtaxsklädda hus. De befann sig hos hos Muria-gonder, nu skrämde vid åsynen av beväpnade män i uniform.

”Ingen visste att det fanns en by som heter Bodiguda”, skriver man. Byn skulle ha upptäckts för första gången sedan självständigheten.

Mot slutet av Hindustan Times artikel konstateras emellertid att det finns en närliggande by – Behramgarh – som också har en polisstation, men att gonderna sällan vågar sig dit.

Så väldigt oupptäckt verkar alltså byn inte vara – men artikeln ger ändå en bild av vad som just nu försiggår i Indien. Beväpnad militär drar om-

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Naxals are the govt in a village India just discovered

Helicopters were kept on standby for casualty evacuation; targets were chosen with care after studying satellite images and the troops were warned — the encounters would be fierce and the naxals could be in the hundreds, even thousands. After weeks of planning, security forces armed with automatic rifles, satellite phones and Swedish Carl Gustav rocket launchers made their very first foray into the dense Abujmahad jungle, straddling the two states of Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. Abujmahad, or 'unknown hill' — 6,000 sq km of thick forest — has not been surveyed since the British.

As part of the operation, security forces had zoomed in on a map of the area with the help of Google Earth, on to a couple of structures they identified as a 'naxal camp'. A plan was prepared to go in and take out the naxalites. The mission had a second aim — the stronghold had to be

THE VILLAGE NOBODY KNEW ABOUT

"NOBODY KNEW there was a village called Bodiguda," S Elango, CIOF DIG, Operations has said.

THE TRIBALS who live here have never seen electricity or water taps, schools or dispensaries.

THE REBELS bring them rice and medicines and take care of their daily needs. They've never seen transport or ration through PDS; what they are familiar with is the Red Army.

THE CLOSEST civilisation is a larger village — or town — called Behramgarh, 29 km away, which has a police station.

Murja tribals at Bodiguda village in Chhattisgarh. After weeks of planning, armed security forces made their way to what they thought was a Naxalite camp only to find a remote village that had not been surveyed since the British.

psychologically breached, since it is as much home to the naxals as it is a zone 'liberated' of all government control.

Primed for a fierce fight, weapons ready, the troops marched 70 km to the 'naxal camp'.

What they found instead was a village with 15 to 20 thatched huts. The cluster of buildings the forces saw for the first time on Google Earth were homes of Murja tribals, now startled at the sight of armed men in uniform.

kring och letar efter ”naxaliter” eller ”maoister” – men vad de stöter på är ibland ursprungsfolk som inte är vare sig naxaliter eller maoister – men som ändå råkar i skottlinjen för den svenska vapenexporten.

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