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A Personal History: Engineer Gulbaddin Hekmatyar

Kişisel Bir Tarih: Mühendis Gulbeddin Hikmetyar

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Öz

Mühendis Gulbeddin Hikmetyar, 1327 senesinde Mezan'da Kunduz Vilayeti, İmam Sahib İlçesi, Wartabuz Köyü'nde doğdu. Doğduğu semt, Amu Nehri'ne on iki kilometre uzaklıkta bulunuyor. Hikmetyar'ın ailesi söz konusu yılda Gazne'den Kunzuz'a taşınmıştı. Babasının adı Abdülkadir ve Şah Jovi Mahallesi'nde yaşıyordu. Annesi Gazne'nin Karabağ semtindendi. Hikmetyar'ın ailesi Kunduz'a taşınmadan önce göçebe bir yaşam sürmüş ve Gazne, Gomal ve Dera İsmail Han'da yaşamıştır. Hikmetyar'ın ailesi, "Sher Khan" vekili zamanında Gazne'den Kunduz'a taşınmış ve İmam Sahib'e yerleşmiştir. Babası (Abdul Qadir Khan, iki erkek kardeşi "Hacı Gulam Serwar Khan ve Hacı Ghulam Qader Khan" ile birlikte Gazne'den Kunduz'a taşındı. Diğer kardeşi "Abdul Malik Khan" Şah Jovi İlçesi Bazargano köyünde kaldı ve daha sonra oğulları İstanbul'a taşındı.

Mühendis Hikmetyar, çocukluğunda babasıyla birlikte ava çıkar ve avcılık, silah ve hedef vurma ile ilgilenmeye başlamıştır. Hikmetyar'ın dört erkek ve üç kız kardeşi vardı. Kardeşlerinin isimleri Akhtar Mohammad (En büyük erkek kardeşi), sonra kendisi, Shahabudeen, Noorudeen ve Nizamudeen (en küçüğü). Babası (Abdul Qader Khan) iki oğluyla birlikte hapse atıldı ve ardından o zamanın Komünist rejimi tarafından öldürüldü. Mezarları ve nasıl öldürüldükleri henüz bilinmiyor.

Hikmetyar elli yıldır Afganistan'ın siyasi işleriyle uğraşmaktadır. Rusların Afganistan'ı işgal etmesiyle daha popüler hale geldi ve en büyük siyasi, askeri ve entelektüel parti olan Hizb-i İslami'ye liderlik etmiştir.

Afganistan'ın en büyük siyasi, askeri ve entelektüel örgütü olan Hizb-i İslami Afganistan'a pek çok alanda liderlik etmiş ve Rus Ordusuna karşı silahlı bir mücadele başlatmıştır. Ruslara karşı olduğu zamanlarda partisi, milyonlarca Mücahidin şehit edildiği, yaralandığı ve milyonlarca Afgan'ın Pakistan, İran ve diğer ülkelere göç ettiği askeri mücadelenin bel kemiği olmuştur. O aynı zamanda 1993-1995 yılları arasında Afganistan'ın eski başbakanıydı. Bu raporda Hikmetyar'ın hayatı, mücadelesi, eğitimi ve politik yaklaşımları özetlenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gulbeddin Hikmetyar, Afganistan, Hizb-i İslami, Cihad.

Introduction

Engineer Gulbadeen Hekmatyar was born in Wartabuz Village, Imam Sahib District of Kunduz Province on Mezan, 1327 Shamsi. The district he was born in is located twelve kilometer away from Amu River. Mr. Hekmatyar's family had moved from Ghazni to Kunzuz in the mentioned year. His father's name was Abdul Qader and he lived in Shah Jovi District. His mother was from Qara Bagh District of Ghazni. Before moving into Kunduz, Hikmatyar's family had nomadic life and lived in Ghazni, Gomal and Dera Ismail Khan. Mr. Hikmatyar's family moved from Ghazni to Kunduz at the time of viceroy "Sher Khan" and settled in Imam Sahib. His Father (Abdul Qader Khan along with his two brothers "Haji Gulam Sarwar Khan and Haji Ghulam Qader Khan" moved from Ghazni to Kunduz. His another brother "Abdul Malik Khan" stayed in Bazargano village of Shah Jovi District and later his sons moved into Nahar Seraj District of Helmand.

During his childhood, Engineer Gulbadeen Hekmatyar used to go hunting with his father and became interested in hunting, weapons and target hitting. Hekmatyar had four brothers and three sisters.

His brothers names are Akhtar Mohammad (His eldest brother), then he himself, Shahabudeen, Noorudeen and Nizamudeen (the youngest). His father (Abdul Qader Khan) along with his two sons were put in prison and then killed by Communist regime of that time. Their graves and how they were killed are not known yet. According to Mr. Hikmatyar's statement, "A soldier of that time told me that they took out my father from the prison, took him to Audan Desert and tied him to a jeep and drove the jeep at high speed and that way he died." (Hikmatyar, G. (2019) Islamic Movement from the Rise of the Naderi Family, to the Exodus of the Russians.) Mr. Hekmatyar has engaged in political affairs of Afghanistan for five decades. He became more popular when the Russians invaded Afghanistan and he led Hezb-e-Islami which was the largest political, military and intellectual party.

He led Hezb-e-Islami Afghanistan, Afghanistan's largest political, military, and intellectual organization, and started an armed struggle against the Russian Army. During the times against Russians, his party became the backbone of the



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military struggle which millions of Mujahedeen were martyred, wounded, and millions of Afghans emigrated to Pakistan, Iran, and other countries. He was also the former prime minister of Afghanistan from 1993-1995.

Education

Hekmatyar studied up to the fifth grade at Imam Sahib Secondary School. He was selected for the sixth grade at the Kabul Military School by a delegation from Kabul. He studied 6th, 7th and 8th grades in the military school. Mr. Hekmatyar said, "I was first position holder in the military school, but when I passed from eighth grade to ninth grade, another person was declared first position holder of our class due to such privileged behavior, I lost my interest in the military school. I went back to Imam Sahib Sher Khan High School to continue my education." Hekmatyar claims that the privileged first position holder was General Asif Shor, a senior member of the pro-communist government. According to him, during Dr. Najib's government, Asif Shor sent a message to the Defense Minister, Shahnawaz Tanai as a liaison that he is ready to coup against Najib in the favor of Mujahedeen. Mr. Hekmatyar went to Sher Khan High School for ninth grade. In addition to attending school, he received his primary education privately from the late Maulavi Qurban Mohammad, a famous religious scholar from Chah-e-Ab district. As a scholar and being familiar with Afghanistan's antiquity and history, he played a key role in Hekmatyar's intellectual and political training.

After graduating from Sher Khan High School, he went to Kabul for courses before entering the engineering faculty. The Pre-Engineering course in Kabul was for the students who were selected for the faculty of engineering. Hekmatyar also started studying engineering after completing these courses, but due to his political opposition, he was unable to complete his university studies.

Family life

Hekmatyar said in a television interview that he got married for the first time at the age of 17 at the wish of his father. He has two sons and four daughters from his first wife. Later he married the elder brother's widow, from whom he has a son and three daughters. Mr. Hekmatyar said in the interview that he had not beaten anyone, not even his naughtiest son. In this interview, Mr. Hekmatyar considers his youngest son, Habiburrahman, to be the happiest of all children. Pointing at

him in the interview hall, he said if his son's head is seen, more scars will be seen on it. However, Hekmatyar says he has never slapped his son even once in his life.

The secret of Hekmatyar's health

In the interview, Hekmatyar was asked, how he is so healthy at the age of 70 and does not look so old. He answered that he lives a very simple life and eats simple food. According to him, his regular food is yogurt especially at night, even he has yogurt and bread for the breakfast. Hekmatyar said, drinking plenty of water and exercising regularly are two other reasons of his health. He also says that one of the reasons for getting sick is often eating heavy meals. According to him, since the age of 9, he has been fasting on Mondays and Thursdays every week, which has proved to be the most beneficial for his health.

Life without formality

Hekmatyar also claimed that he irons his clothes and rarely has anyone else make breakfast in the house. He says he tries his best to help women at home with chores. He specifically mentions electronic devices, and adds that whenever they break down in the house, he repairs them by himself. He says he has not allowed anyone in the house to brush his shoes nor has he allowed anyone to massage his feet when needed.

Other skills

In addition to Pashto and Dari, Hekmatyar is fluent in Arabic, Urdu and English. He says he does not need any interpreter in any language and can write fluently in Pashto and Dari. He also mentions his published books and says that the number of his published books has reached to 121. He is also the memorizer and interpreter of twenty chapters of the Holy Quran. He claims that except a residential house he has no house or palace in Speena Shaga area and Kunduz. According to him, he lives in a rental house in Kabul and the rent is still paid by the government. He claimed that although he had many opportunities, he spent all his time at the armed struggle and has no money in any bank.

Politics



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When the people of Afghanistan were given freedom of speech along with the freedom of political parties during the reign of Dawood Khan, many people took advantage of this opportunity and the market for political parties in Afghanistan heated up. During this time, Hekmatyar was an engineering student who opposed the communists on various political issues. This was a time when the campus of Kabul University was transformed into a political arena, with different political groups having their supporters and anyone with a single political point of view, was engaged in debates with his opponents. Hekmatyar was an Islamist and was influenced by the ideas of Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen, which disagreed with the political system of the time on many issues. Mr. Hekmatyar began working for Islamic thought at the university at a time when the atmosphere in the university and government institutions was completely at odds with his intellectual opponents. In a short time, he and a few of his friends formed a group of young Muslims against their opponents. In a short period of time, they defeated their opponents intellectually. The imams of the mosques and other followers of Islamic thought joined him in protesting for the sake of Islamic thought and their rights. Mr.

Hekmatyar was arrested by Dawood Khan's regime for his political activities at Kabul University and for a clash between students. He was released after 18 months in prison. He memorized the two- Third part of Holy Quran and also studied in different sections there. After his release from prison, Hekmatyar had to start an armed struggle. He first went to Pakistan with a group of young Muslim partners, where he renamed "Jawnan-e-Musalman/ Muslim Youth" to Hezb-e-Islami Afghanistan and began an armed struggle. Initially, he launched guerrilla attacks against the communist government. In a short time, he seized more weapons from the communist government. He contributed more than any other groups, forcing the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan. After the withdrawal of the Russians, he tried hard to establish an Islamic state among the various groups of the Mujahedeen. However, he claimed that some of the so-called mujahedeen groups that had previously signed protocols with the Russians against the mujahedeen, considered it their duty to carry out the incomplete mission of the Russians and, with the financial and political support of several other countries, they signed the Treaty of Jabal-ul-Seraj, under which the Afghan independence war

failed and civil war started. As a result, the Mujahedeen were unable to establish an Islamic State. During the civil war, the Taliban Islamic Movement emerged from Kandahar, capturing more territory from various parties in a short period of time, most of them belonged to Hezb-e-Islami. According to Mr. Hekmatyar, the Taliban regime was founded to destroy Hezb-e-Islami. After the Taliban took control of Kabul, Mr. Hekmatyar went to Iran and stayed there for five years. Hekmatyar opposed the US military invasion of Afghanistan in 2006 and returned to the country and began an armed struggle again. His armed struggle was in progress until 2016. On the same year, he signed a peace agreement with the Afghan government, and as a result, he returned to Kabul and started a political struggle.

The Establishment of Islamic Movement

On the one hand, the communists were gaining ground in the university, and the growing efforts of non-Islamic political groups and communists' relentless aggression on religious rites were harassing them, and on the other hand, the lack of an Islamic movement was also a trouble. At university, no one wore a national dress, no one grew a beard, and those who wore a beard or wore a turban were ridiculed. At this point, Hekmatyar along with his Islamic-minded students, for the first time, asked the administration of the university to provide them a place at the university to pray. After a lot of efforts, the 3rd floor of hostel which used to be used for concerts and dances was vacated. The place of worship became the cornerstone of Mr. Hekmatyar's Islamic movement, in which members of the Jawanan-e-Muslim movement got to know each other and the movement was established.

Hekmatyar discussed the political situation at the university with the youth after each prayer. Their views would be known and their Islamic spirit would be measured. During this time he became acquainted with Maulavi Habiburrahman and later with some other people of the movement. As the circle of visits widened day by day, they decided to come together to carry out a systematic political work and to bring together all those who were qualified to do so. According to Mr. Hekmatyar, it was a rainy night in the spring of the first year of the engineering



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faculty and no-one was seen on the campus. The following youths gathered in a classroom of the Faculty of Education:

Abduuraheem Nizai Maulavi Habiburrahman Saifudeen Nasratyar Abdul Qader Tawana Ghulam Rabani Atish Sayed Abdurrahman

Ustad Gul Mohammad Khan Hekmatyar

After long discussions at the meeting, it was decided that regular work should be carried out, the youth should be invited to Islam, the people should be awakened, the communists should be defeated, and they should be taken seriously because they are a serious threat to Afghanistan.

People should become aware of the nature of their political struggle. The decision was made to do it through a night notice which, on one hand, could show the ruling authority's Non-Islamic system and its role in the establishment of Communist groups and on the other hand, it showed the nature of the communist groups. Besides, the notice wanted the Muslim Youth to work for an Islamic Revolution under the Islamic Flag. As said by Hekmatyar, the notice was prepared at the same night and "Jawan-e-Musalman / Afghan Youth" was written at the end of the notice. The night notice was typed by a colleague who worked in the United Nations (UN) and then it was taken to various places by our companions. It was the first practical step of Hekmatyar in the politics. He said, in addition to the eight members mentioned above, four other members "Engineer Habiburrahman,

Dr. Mohammad Omar, Abdul Habib Hanani and Khwajah Mahfooz Mansoor" also attended the meeting. The number of the movement members reached to twelve. Mr. Hekmatyar said, "The night notice became the start of a huge intellectual revolution. There were discussions about it everywhere. Many people who had Islamic thoughts, but could not express their thoughts or they were waiting for a chance, became aware and contacted us through different ways. Also, many unaware young people, who had not decided whether to support us or the communists, were made aware of the Anti-Islam waves of the communists." Hikmatyar, G. (2019, May, 2nd). Personal interview. Besides University lessons, Mr. Hekmatyar and his group (Muslim Youth) engaged in debates with communist university students for opposing the communistic thoughts and supporting the

truthfulness of Islam. They also participated in the election of university students' organization and managed to defeat all of their opponents in the organization in very short time by taking two third of the votes. In addition to it, they had many intellectual achievements. Some of the debates and discussions with the opponents ended in violence and many people were put in prison. Some of the members including Hekmatyar were arrested by the government of Dawood Khan. He spent 18 months in the prison and many of his companions were killed in the prisons of Dawood Khan's Regime. Hekmatyar had to quit university before completing his university studies. Along with his companions, he started an armed struggle against the communists. He immigrated to Pakistan and started struggle against communists who had direct support of the Russians. He changed his group name from "Jawanan-e-Musalman/ Muslim Youth" to "Hezb-e-Islami Afghanistan".

He started strong armed Jihad against Russians after their direct invasion of the country. On 26th of March in 1979, (6th Jaddi, 1358 Shamsi,) the army of the previous Soviet Union started air and land attacks on Afghanistan. The previous Soviet Union used weapons in Afghanistan for ten years as a result of which more than 1.5 million Afghans were killed, millions were disabled and millions had to immigrate to other countries. Hezb-e-Islami played an important role and made a lot sacrifices during the Soviet invasion. As a result of their sacrifices, the Russians were defeated dangerously and were forced to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. During the war, more than 1.5 million people of Afghanistan were lost their lives over three millions were disabled and more than five millions immigrated to Pakistan, Iran and other countries of the world. Besides, it caused hundred billion dollars economic damage to the country, hundred thousands of houses were destroyed, education system was damaged, the state and governmental system collapsed and long-term civil war started in Afghanistan. After it, Taliban came and their Islamic Emirate was destroyed by the military attack of America. 160000 soldiers of America and 46 countries of NATO.

Under the leadership of Hekmatyar, Hezb-e-Islami declared Jihad against them. America and other countries of NATO could not crush the revolts that had started against them. Finally, American President announced to withdraw the



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American forces from Afghanistan until the end of 2016. Hekmatyar had an armed struggle against America and their partners till 2016, but considering the conditions, he signed an agreement of peace with Afghan Government on the same year. As a result, he came to Kabul and started his political struggle. Then the Movement of Islamic Emirate of Taliban started negotiations with America. At the end, on 29th February, 2020 after eleven step negotiations, an agreement was signed with Taliban. According to the agreement, America had to withdraw all the forces in one and half year and intra-Afghan talks would begin.

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