

HEYDAR ALIYEV'S ROLE IN ELIMINATING THREATS TO THE MILITARY AND NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC (1988-1993 YEARS)

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RENA GURBANOVA

"Nakhchivan" University, Faculty of Education, Department of General History and International Relations, History teacher

E-mail: renaqurbanova962@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4210-7239>

After national leader Heydar Aliyev came to power, work was carried out to prevent threats to military and national security in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. On September 7, 1991, Heydar Aliyev adopted a decision on the establishment of the State National Defense Committee of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic [2, s. 17]. There are two points that need to be clarified in terms of the historiography of the Motherland. The name of the created committee and the date of its creation. It should be noted that in a number of written works, this institution is mentioned as "Defense Committee of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic" or "State Defense Committee of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic". The study of archival documents shows that in the first decision signed by Heydar Aliyev on the establishment of this committee, its name was written as "National Defense Committee of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic" [2, s. 17]. However, gradually the phrase "National Defense Committee of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic" of Nakhchivan AR was replaced by "State Defense Committee of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic" in legal and political terminology.

Another interesting issue is that the date of creation of the committee is shown differently in different sources. In some works, it is shown as September 7, and in others as September 6. This is due to some entanglements in the official documents themselves and the events of that period. Thus, in the decision No. 90a-XII on the establishment of the State National Defense Committee, the date is indicated as September 7, 1991. In the decision No. 198-XII of the Supreme Assembly of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic dated September 19, 1992 "On the organization of the defense and protection of the borders of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic", it is written that the decision on the establishment of the State Defense Committee was adopted on September 6 [12, s. 44]. As it can be seen, there are differences in the documents regarding both the naming of the institution and its history. It should be

noted that discussions on the issue and reaching a final conclusion on it took place on September 6, and the formalization of the decision on paper took place on September 7. In the decision of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Nakhchivan on the creation of the National Defense Committee (NDC or SNDC) in the autonomous republic, it was stated that the need to create such an institution arises from the difficult socio-political situation in the country, including in Nakhchivan, which is an integral part of it, and Armenia and the Armenian lobby. with the support of various armed and bandit gangs, it aims to prevent acts of sabotage started in 1983. On September 20, 1991, by the decree of Heydar Aliyev, the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of the Autonomous Republic, the first chairman of the National Defense Committee, the head of the department CPD of the Executive Committee of the Babak region, Elman Abbasov, the commander of the informal people's army formed in Nakhchivan, was appointed. The decree was approved by the decision of the Supreme Assembly on October 2 [3, s. 1]. The SDC immediately began the process of organizing its structures, first of all, forces were gathered from residents of border settlements to create combat units. In order to organize the defense in a mobile manner, regional headquarters and combat outposts were created. At that time, when conscripts in Baku and surrounding regions were called up for actual military service in various former Soviet republics of the Soviet Union, conscripts in Nakhchivan began actual military service in the first National Army units, in the military units of the State Defense Committee [7, p. 158].

Under the supervision of the State Defense Committee, work was being done to gradually transform the defense forces into a professional army in order to protect the territories from Armenian provocation. As a result of the established relations, it was possible to attract certain forces from Turkey and South Azerbaijan for the military training of those recruited into the ranks of these forces [5, p. 3].

In 1990-1994, Lieutenant General Kemal Yılmaz, who was the commander of the Special Forces of the Turkish Armed Forces (maroon beret), had great services in the formation of the first units of the national army in Nakhchivan [8]. The general arrived in Nakhchivan on the special assignment of the Prime Minister of Turkey at that time, Suleyman Demirel, and after meeting with Heydar Aliyev, Turkey began to provide active assistance to prevent threats to military and national security in Nakhchivan.

As a side note, it should be noted that more than a month after the establishment of the State National Defense Committee in the autonomous republic, on October 9, 1991, the "Law on the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was adopted [1, p. 5, p. 421]. It is true that on August 30, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan adopted the Law "On the National Self-Defense Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan", and on September 5 of the same year, there was an Order of the President on the establishment of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan [4]. However, in the period between the adoption of the laws and the signing of the decree, there have been no noticeable changes. On November 19, 1991, an order was issued on the creation of self-defense battalions in various regions of the republic, and it was planned to create such battalions in 22 regions. The commanders of those battalions and their deputies had to be appointed by the military commissariats with the approval of the heads of the regional executive power. These commanders were also considered the deputies of the executive heads for defense issues [1, p. 5, p. 422]. A. Mutallibov's goal in forming such a system was to control the self-defense forces through his local representatives, as well as not to allow these forces to be concentrated under the complete control of the Ministry of Defense.

When Heydar Aliyev created the SNDC to coordinate the activities of various armed units in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic from a single center, the decisions made by A. Mutallibov and his team created an inverse proportion. But soon the differences in the battles in the direction of Karabakh and Nakhchivan proved which form of administration is more correct. During the period when Heydar Aliyev was the head of the autonomous republic, Armenia could not actually occupy even an inch of the territory of the autonomous republic and keep it under its control. Even the incompetence of the communist leadership of the Azerbaijan SSR played

a special role in the loss of the village of Karki, which was occupied by the Armenians until the arrival of the national leader in Nakhchivan.

At that time, one of the main tasks in the field of military and security in the autonomous republic was to prevent provocations that could be committed by Armenian intelligence in the territory of Nakhchivan. Back in October 1991, when Azerbaijan and Turkey were preparing for the opening of a temporary bridge over the Araz River in Sadarak, the power structures of the autonomous republic prevented one of such provocations. It became clear that N. Lukashuk, V. Susloparov, E. Martirosyan, who were in collusion with the forces in Armenia, wanted to carry out a special plan to blow up the Azerbaijan-Turkey bridge. Among them, border troops senior lieutenant N. Lukashuk was an employee of military unit No. 2453 at the checkpoint of "Zvartnots" Airport in Yerevan, V. Susloparov was an employee of "Zvartnots" Airport [13, p. 567]. In the explanation given by E. Martirosyan to the internal affairs bodies, it was admitted that he was involved in this case by four Armenian "boyeviks". And because he did not have the skills to lay mines, he involved N. Lukashuk and V. Susloparov in the operation [10, p. 1]. As a result, before the Armenians could prevent the opening of the bridge, on October 29, 1991, Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of Nakhchivan MR Heydar Aliyev, Prime Minister Bejan Farzaliyev, Chairman of the Municipality of Aralik Region of Turkey Yıldırım Turan, Governor of the region Hasan İpek participated in the opening ceremony [15, p. 212].

In that period, one of the institutions that played an important role in preventing threats to the military and national security of Nakhchivan was the Development and Defense Fund of Nakhchivan. The Development and Defense Fund of Nakhchivan, which was established on May 25, 1992 at the initiative of Heydar Aliyev, envisaged strengthening the defense of Nakhchivan through the mobilization of internal capabilities [9, p. 119].

National leader Heydar Aliyev also paid serious attention to the solution of the problems arising in the early stages of the activities of the army units responsible for ensuring the military security of the autonomous republic. Issues related to the prevention of cases of evasion from the army and the elimination of difficulties related to conscription were discussed in various sessions and meetings of the Nakhchivan Mukhtar. It was included in the agen-

da of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic. On November 10, 1992, at the special meeting of the Supreme Assembly called by the initiative of Heydar Aliyev, these issues were discussed in detail and the necessary instructions were given to the relevant organizations [14, p. 48].

The Nakhchivan Special Militia Detachment has made great contributions in ensuring the military security of Nakhchivan. In those years, Azer Mammadov, who graduated from the Higher Political Military School in Donetsk, Ukraine, led the Nakhchivan Ministry of Internal Affairs. This group showed great heroism especially in Sadarak battles. Among its members, the activities of Malik Galabeyov, Javanshir Jafarov, Sakhavat Rzayev, Shujaat Gasimov, Jeyhun Abbasov and others should be especially noted [6].

In that period, when talking about the struggle of Nakhchivan against the aggression of Armenia, one of the issues that should be studied is the activity of "Alinja" Society. It was at the end of March 1990, after the attacks of armed groups from the territory of Armenia on Sadare, intellectuals living in Baku and originally from different regions of Nakhchivan MSSR created such a society. Academician Farametz Magsudov, professor Murtuz Alasgarov and Ali Teymur oghlu Nagiyev made great contributions to the creation of the society. The financial resources collected by "Alinca" Society were used to buy and send a number of goods necessary for the defense of the autonomous republic. The organization sent food and fuel to the besieged Nakhchivan, and provided financial aid to the families of the martyrs [1, p. 5, p. 181].

As it is clear from the analysis, one of the main reasons why the autonomous republic was able to seriously resist the military aggression of Armenia during the mentioned period was the work done in the field of military and security. After the national leader came to power in Azerbaijan for the second time, the status of units and formations of the Azerbaijan Armed Forces in Nakhchivan was raised, on June 21, 1995, motorized rifle brigade No. 705 became motorized rifle division No. 705. On December 8, 1998, an army corps was established at the base of that division [11, v. 2, p. 85]. This made it possible to ensure more reliable protection of the autonomous republic.

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SUMMARY

In addition to the reasons for the failure of Armenia's attempt to occupy Nakhchivan, the article also reflects the issue of timely identification of threats to military and national security and taking measures to eliminate them, especially when Heydar Aliyev was the head of the autonomous republic. The current situation stipulated the implementation of military construction works in Nakhchivan and the elimination of threats to national security. Back in the late 1980s, the participants of the national liberation movement and the forces thinking about the defense of the autonomous republic repeatedly appealed to the leadership of Nakhchivan about the creation of national army units. The issue of fulfilling the tasks set for the unhindered functioning of the created armed groups and army units was extensively analyzed in the article.

Keywords: *Nakhchivan, national security, military security, army units, defense.*

Rəna Qurbanova

*“Naxçıvan” Universiteti, Pedaqoji fakültə, “Ümumi tarix və Beynəlxalq münasibətlər” kafedrası
renaqurbanova962@gmail.com,*

Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının hərbi və milli təhlükəsizliyinə təhdidlərin aradan qaldırılmasında Heydər Əliyevin rolu (1988-1993-cü illər)

XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə Ermənistanın Naxçıvanı işğal etmək cəhdinin uğursuzluğa düşər olmasının səbəbləri ilə yanaşı, xüsusən Heydər Əliyevin muxtar respublikanın başçısı olduğu zaman hərbi və milli təhlükəsizliyə təhdidlərin vaxtında müəyyənləşdirilməsi, onların aradan qaldırılması üçün tədbirlərin görülməsi məsələsi öz əksini tapmışdır. Yaranmış vəziyyət Naxçıvanda hərbi quruculuq işlərinin həyata keçirilməsini, milli təhlükəsizliyə təhdidlərin aradan qaldırılmasını şərtləndirirdi. Hələ 80-ci illərin

sonlarında milli azadlıq hərəkatının iştirakçıları və muxtar respublikanın müdafiəsini düşünən qüvvələrlə dəfələrlə Naxçıvan rəhbərliyinə milli ordu hissələrinin yaradılması barədə müraciətlər etmişdilər. Yaradılmış silahlı dəstələrin və ordu hissələrinin maneəsiz şəkildə fəaliyyət göstərməsi üçün qarşıya qoyulan vəzifələrin yerinə yetirilməsi məsələsi məqalədə geniş şəkildə təhlil olunmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: *Naxçıvan, milli təhlükəsizlik, hərbi təhlükəsizlik, ordu hissələri, müdafiə*

Рана Курбанова

*Университет «Нахчыван», педагогический факультет, Кафедра «Всеобщей истории и международных отношений»
renaqurbanova962@gmail.com,*

Роль Гейдара Алиева в устранении угроз военной и национальной безопасности Нахчыванской Автономной Республики (1988-1993 годы)

РЕЗЮМЕ

Помимо причин провала попытки Армении оккупировать Нахчыван, в статье также отражен вопрос своевременного выявления угроз военной и национальной безопасности и принятия мер по их устранению, особенно в период, когда главой автономной республики был Гейдар Алиев. Сложившаяся ситуация обусловила проведение военных строительных работ в Нахчыване и устранение угроз национальной безопасности. Еще в конце 1980-х годов участники национально-освободительного движения и силы, думающие о защите автономной республики, неоднократно обращались к руководству Нахчывана с просьбой о создании частей национальной армии. В статье подробно проанализирован вопрос выполнения поставленных задач по беспрепятственному функционированию создаваемых вооруженных групп и армейских частей.

Ключевые слова: *Нахчыван, национальная безопасность, военная безопасность, армейские части, оборона.*