

Dadashova R.B.

*Ph.D. on history, associate professor,
chief of the Department of Caucasian politics of the Institute
of Caucase Studies of NAS Azerbaijan*

CAUSES AND RESULTS OF THE CONFLICTS BEING IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS

International conflicts as one of modern global problems direct or indirect way, can or it will be able to occur from the cause of the being in the ground of the colliding with of the interests of the few countries, from objective or subjective contradictions. It is necessary to investigate the prevent historical roots for regulating of the international conflict and the results to implement the peacemaking. It is unbearable actors having less knowledge about conflict.

In the 1366th resolution about dated «Role Security Council in regulation of the conflicts» Augusts 30th. 2001 is proposed to investigate the causes of the conflicts and to take preventive measures[9].

It is important to investigate the causes of the conflicts of Nagorno-Karabakh, Abkhazia and South Ossetian conflicts being in the South Caucasus and the results of them.

Armenians have created the myth of «Great Armenia» in 70th year, BC basing on the occupation of Albania territories by Armenian tsar II Tigran . Erikh Fagle – German researcher write that, in 79th year, BC the Roman general Lukull defeated II Tigran and Armenia was turned to the Roma-Parfiya territory [10]. Armenians do not correspond to the characteristic anthropological type being for people of South Caucasus. Armenians are one of the haik tribes. In the South Caucasus mostly lived Turkish tribes. The haiks were living in surroundings of the Van lake. Armenians did not have any connection with Urartu state Armenians is one from of Fregeya tribes had moved in to this territory from Balkans. The armenians name themselves «haik» in their languages. Armenian tribes had settled in the Balkans in the past. Language of the armenians is the Indian-Europe language by basic [10].

On November 10th, 1724 Russia issued a decree about to the Armenian people take to the patronage in the history. I Peter's purpose was to turn armenians to help in the geostrategic politics of the empire. The armenians had moved to territories occupied by Russia. N.Shavrov – Russia researcher was writing that in 1828-1830yy. 40000 armenians were moved to Karabakh from

Iran in 1828 according to the Turkmanchai treaty, 90000 armenians from Ottoman Empires in 1829 according to the Edirne treaty [4, p.404-405]. In the 1877-1878th years after Russia-Turkey war the move of the armenians became stronger to the territory of Erevan khanate. In 90 yy. of the XIX century Armenian revolts against the Turkey state was suppressed. After this event more 400 armenians was moved to the South Caucasus including to Azerbaijan [4, p. 405].

At the end of XIX century armenian dashnaks pretensions territory against the Ottoman Empire was defeated. They being financed by rich armenians came to the North Azerbaijan – Garabagh, Erevan, Nakhchivan and began to destory the indigenous population in other territories. The years of 1905-1907th Armenian-Moslem war, the 1918th year genocide of the March struck was a heavy blow to Azerbaijan people.

Armenia continued pretensions to the Nagorno Karabakh in years of soviet power. Azerbaijan formed soviet Nagorno Garabagh Autonomous Region according to the decree of the Central Executive Commitee on July 7, 1923. False information about ethnic composition of the population are given since then, the number and the growth of the armenians was showed exaggerated very much, the number of the Azerbaijanis less. The next aggression of the Armenia against Azerbaijan began in 80yy. of the XX century. Since 25January 1988y. the Azerbaijanis began drive out from their countries.

The first Armenian Supreme Soviet came to a decision to consolidate Nagorno Karabakh in 1989 and it proved its agresion on Azerbaijan. Although Armenian Supreme Soviet continued to disorder the national state sovereignty of Azerbaijan but Armenian government came to decision to form polling place in the Azerbaijan area and held elections to Armenian Supreme Soviet. According to the adopted official documents «About the unity of Armenian SSR and Nagorno Karabakh» on December 1st, in 1989, it could be priced as a territorial integrity policy of other states by parliament [6, p. 129-130].

Armenia used the inconstancy which was in Azerbaijan and occupied the Nagorno Karabakh Autonomous Region(4388 square kilometres the territory) and territories of surroundings – Shusha, Kankendi, Agdam, Fuzuli, Lachin, Kalbajar, Jabrael, Gubadli, Zangilan. Nakhchivan stayed in the blockade in the result of destroym the Mehri railway by Armenia. The Mehri railway was only transport connecting the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic with Azerbaijan [1, p. 25]. Because in the soviet time (in 1920-1921) Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic had been turned to the anklav territory in the result of give to the

Armenia of the regions of Goycha, Dereleyez, Zangazur. The international relations were created with Turkey and Iran in the areas of transport, electric in the result of Heydar Aliyev's – Azerbaijan's National leader's diplomatic activities. So, Nakhchivan went out from the blockade.

More than 20000 people perished, more than 50000 people was wounded, 4861 people fell guarantee. 314 of them were women, 58 of them were children, 255 of them were old men [5, p.367]. Armenia occupied the Nagorny Karabakh territory (4.388 square kilometers), the territory of surroundings (12.719 square kilometers), the villages of the boundary regions with the Armenia (849 square kilometers). Territory occupied completely is 17.968 square kilometers. 612982 persons were compelled migrant in the result of occupation. More than 250thousands Azerbaijanis fell refugee from the Armenia [2, p. 9]. According to the primary information, more than 60 milliard dollars harms touched to the budget [7, p. 5; 3, 10th book, p. 264]. Socio-economic area was undergone to heavy losses [7, p. 12]. A number of historical, religious monuments, works of art were taken away to Armenia, were sold in the foreign countries, or were changed their heritable, national roots.

Placing in the Abkhazia of the military base of the Russia after the visit of the representatives of Russia, Georgia and Abkhazia in August of 1993 y. strained the relations between Georgia and Russia. Abkhazia declared the independence on September 20, 1993y. Georgia entered the CIS in December 1993y. and was come an agreement about keeping in the Georgia territory temporarily of the Russian troops. Supreme Soviet of Abkhazia republic proclaimed a republic yourself on November 26, 1994y. The causes of the occurring of the Abkhazia problem are the following: interfering of the Russia to inside work of the Georgia, separate of the Abkhazia from the Georgia and «Abkhazia letter» of 18 of the June 1989y. about entering the Abkhazia to the Krasnodar land of the Russia and «Lıxın appeal» of 15 of the March 1989y. Arming of the separatists by the Russia was a cause for escalation of the conflict.

More than 10 000 men perished in the result of the Abkhazian-Georgian conflict, thousands of people were invalided, hundreds of people were lost, guarantee was taken. More than 250 thousands fell situation of compelled migrant. The great harm touched to the economy of the Georgia. Placing of the Russian military in the Abkhazia, Gudaut, Batumi, Vaziani territories bases put beginning of the next calamities of the Georgia.

After disintegrating of the USSR in the January of 1992y. in the Southern Ossetia was held a referendum about joining to the Northern Ossetia of the

Southern Ossetia. The Supreme Soviet of republic of Southern Ossetia proclaimed a republic yourself at the 29 May of 1992y [8].

The basic contradictions between Russia and Georgia were in time of authority of V. Putin and M. Saakachvili. In 2003 y. M.Saakachvili elected the president of the Georgia and he pursued a policy in West aspect and the attitudes intensified with Russia . The relations became sharp connected with problem of the Southern Ossetia in the May of 2004y. Georgia placed the Internal Troops in the argument zone.

The situation connected with international knowing of these organizations changed after for 15 days war did by Russia in the Southern Ossetia in August, 2008. Georgia went out from the CIS on the 14th of August. Russia acknowledged the independence of the Southern Ossetia and Abkhazia on the 26th of August, diplomatic relations created with them on the 9th of September. Georgia cut diplomatic relations with Russia. So Russia attacked to the Georgia in August, 2008, acknowledged the independence of the Southern Ossetia and Abkhazia and Russia broke the norms of the following international law: sovereign equality of the states, territorial integrity, territory inviolability, inviolability boundaries of the well-known in the international level, not interfering to work concerning to inside authority of the states, prohibiting of the occupying of the territory of the other state, determination the equality of the people, to respect to the right and basic freedom, carrying out of the duties on international law honorably, to solve the international conflicts of the member states by peaceful manner.

More than 2100 people perished in the result of the conflict according to the information of the Southern Ossetia. More than 270 thousands fell situation of compelled migrant from the Southern Ossetia.

It is necessary to note generalizing the abovementioneds that, the principal cause of the conflicts of Nagorny Karabakh, Abkhazia and Southern Ossetia being in South Caucasus are supporting these separate forces by of the Russia. Because Russia works to restore the previous military political influence in the republics of past soviet. In result of these conflicts the states of South Caucasus have been undergone to the loss of heavy of man, economical harm. Put in order of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, of confrontations in the Georgia are the most necessary factors for peace and stability in the South Caucasus.

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