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Armenian occupation actions against Azerbaijan and attempts to deceive the world (1990s)

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The main goal of the article will consider some issues of the manipulative activities of the Armenian government and their accomplices to distort the real facts of the occupation of Azerbaijani lands in the 90s of the 20th century. It is noted that in the first years of independence, when the Azerbaijani state was fluttering in a deadly struggle both inside the country and on the front lines in the face of the Soviet-Armenian attack, the world community was far from understanding the essence of the events taking place.

Methods and methodology. This article provides a broad analysis of the propaganda activities and their results carried out by Armenians in the 1990s to conceal their aggressive goals in the territory of Azerbaijan, as well as an analysis of UN documents. The article also uses official and regulatory documents on the topic, scientific works, specific facts, electronic resources, using a number of political science methods (comparative analysis, system, induction, analogy).

Novelty in the article. The article describes in detail how the Armenian lie machine, having great opportunities, concealed its aggressive and vile acts and the steps taken by the Azerbaijani side against this with the help of diplomatic levers.

Conclusions. The main result of the research work is that after achieving internal stability, the authorities of Azerbaijan under the leadership of Heydar Aliyev launched a systematic and long-term diplomatic struggle against the attempts of Armenians to deceive the world community with false information about Azerbaijan, and the world community and government officials were acquainted with the realities of Azerbaijan through continuous counter-propaganda. Targeted activities were carried out to organize the Azerbaijani diaspora, information and articles against Armenian lies were published in well-known media outlets of the world.

Key words: Karabakh conflict. Azerbaijani diplomacy, Armenian lobby, lies in the media of the Armenian Republic, territorial claims of Armenia.

Introduction. Armenians, who have strong diaspora organizations in a number of countries, especially the USA, France, Russia, Greece and Argentina, have been purposefully lobbying for many years. In particular, their lobbying activities in the United States and France, which have a favorable environment for their activities, lead to more effective results. There is no doubt that Turkiye and Azerbaijan are among the countries that suffer the most from the purposeful lobbying activities of Armenians. For many years, Armenians who deceived the world community with the lie of "Armenian Genocide" against Turkiye under the purpose of "propaganda, recognition and land demand", also known as "3T" against Turkiye, worked continuously to achieve these goals, as a result of which they achieved these goals in a number of states.

The Azerbaijani people and state, which fell victim to ethnic-based sepratism, which began in the 1980s, when the Soviet Union entered the stage of collapse, faced great tragedies as a result of this sepratism. Thus, even before the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Armenian sepratism, which began in 1988, soon concentrated large masses of people around it and turned into a process marked by a number of tragedies and genocide against ethnic Azerbaijanis

living in Armenia, as well as against Azerbaijanis living in Karabakh. In a short time, more than 250 thousand Azerbaijanis living in Erministan were expelled from their native lands. Some of them perished, some were captured. Not satisfied with this, the Armenians committed acts against more than 50 thousand Azerbaijani citizens living in Karabakh, accompanied by facts of genocide (for example, the Khojaly genocide) and made them internally displaced persons. At the same time, the Armenian army, which occupied seven surrounding regions, caused more than 700 thousand Azerbaijani citizens living in these regions to leave their native lands. Thus, as a result of the seperation actions of Armenian nationalism, the reality was revealed, which resulted in 30 years of occupation, great ethnic cleansing and the living of a million people as refugees. But, unfortunately, the world community, the majority of international organizations, as well as the world community have never taken the right place for the essence of these events, their solution and restoration of Justice. They were placed next to aggressive Armenia and Armenians with false and biased information of the Armenian propaganda machine.

The return to power in 1993 of the young Republic of Azerbaijan, an experienced politician,

Heydar Aliyev, who was going through difficult times in the face of the seperative actions carried out by Armenians against the Azerbaijani state and people in such a ready and organized manner, and its grave consequences, emerged from this stage in a short time and entered the path In 1993-1995, which was the hardest stage of Heydar Aliyev's political life in Balka, the internal fragmentation and chaos were eliminated, the arbitrariness in the army was removed, coups and assassination attempts against the government were prevented, a new constitution was put into force in 1995, friendly relations were established with all states in foreign policy, and in 1994 a huge oil project Thus, with the great efforts of Heydar Aliyev, Azerbaijan emerged from a difficult period and entered its normal period of development [14, p. 13-14, 42].

There is no doubt that the most vital issue facing the young republic was the liberation of the occupied territories, the return of one million refugees and IDPs to their native lands, and thus the restoration of historical justice. For this, Heydan Aliyev and the government led by him determined a long-term and purposeful strategy, in which all the blows were dealt to one point, patiently and without interruption, and began to implement their work in this direction. In the composition of this strategy, the decaying of Armenian lies, the correct delivery of the truth of Karabakh to the world States and the public, the recognition of the genocides committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis took an important place. This required the continuous operation of "diplomacy-diaspora-media" cooperation.

The occupation of Azerbaijani territories by Armenia. The Armenians' claims to Azerbaijani lands, including Nagorno-Karabakh, are an integral part of their strategic plans aimed at creating a "Greater Armenia". Therefore, the Armenians, remaining faithful to their "traditions", always, as soon as favorable conditions were created, began to struggle for the implementation of this plan. The last time in 1985, as a result of Mikhail Gorbachev's coming to power and at the same time the removal of Azerbaijani Heydar Aliyev from the leadership of the country, Armenian separatists became active again in the USSR [5, pp. 195-196].

The Armenian "Karabakh Committee", which used to operate secretly, and its separatist-terrorist organization "KrunK" (Crane) in the former Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province began to operate openly, and a separatist movement called "Miatsum" (Unification) was formed [10, pp. 5-6]. This movement relied on the potential of Armenia, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province, the Moscow leadership, the USSR and Armenians of the world. From February 1988, a wave of rallies by separatists and Armenian nationalists began, both in Yerevan and in Stepanakert, the center of the autonomous region. On February 20, the session of the Nagorno-

Karabakh Autonomous Province Council appealed to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR to review the status of the province.

This fact showed that the Armenians changed their tactics compared to November 1945. They were able to create a wrong opinion about Nagorno-Karabakh in the world community thanks to their intensive propaganda during the period after World War II and with the help of the strong Armenian diaspora in foreign countries. That's why this time they decided to take their claims to the streets behind closed doors. The leadership of Azerbaijan at that time and the general public were unprepared for the new tactics of the Armenian separatists and their defenders [11, p. 5].

On January 12, 1989, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a decision "On the introduction of a special form of administration in the Karabakh region of the Azerbaijan SSR". The goal was clear: the Special Management Committee created in Karabakh was supposed to ensure that the Autonomous Region was taken from Azerbaijan and merged with Armenia. However, as a result of the democratic struggle of the Azerbaijani people who understood this, the Special Management Committee was abolished on November 28.

Taking advantage of this situation, the Armenian SSR adopted an unconstitutional decision on the annexation of Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia on December 1. This was an open legal act of interference by Armenia against the territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan SSR. Moscow, as expected, turned a blind eye to the fact of this rude intervention. With this, the situation became more acute. This time, the leadership of the USSR, led by Gorbachev, committed a more terrible crime against Azerbaijan. Baku was chosen as the main target. The Soviet state violated its constitutional obligation to its citizens and sent a large contingent of troops armed with the most modern equipment and weapons and committed a bloody massacre in Baku on the night of January 19-20, 1990. Armenian soldiers and officers were widely used as manpower in the Baku massacre. However, the massacre of January 20 could not break the will of the Azerbaijani people, on the contrary, it strengthened the struggle for the independence and territorial integrity of the republic [7, p. 69]. On August 30, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR adopted a statement on the restoration of state independence, and on October 18, the Constitutional Act on state independence was adopted. The Armenian separatists of Karabakh also used the situation to continue their political organization. In September 1991, they announced the creation of a so-called "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic". The Republic of Azerbaijan refused to recognize that institution, and on November 26, the status of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region was canceled.

With the collapse of the USSR at the end of 1991, new geopolitical conditions emerged in the former Soviet space. Armenia, in fact, started an open and unjust war against Azerbaijan. The military units of Armenia violated the borders of Azerbaijan and entered Karabakh and joined with the Armenian separatists-terrorists of the region and started the occupation of Azerbaijani lands.

First, the occupation of the Azerbaijani settlements of Karabakh began. On the night of February 25-26, 1992, the most tragic event in modern history took place. Armenian military units, together with the soldiers of Russia's 366th motorized rifle regiment, committed a terrible genocide against Azerbaijanis in Khojaly. After the terrible massacres committed by fascism in the Second World War, this is the most massive and most terrible genocide committed against humanity by the Armenian military forces together with the Armenian separatists-terrorists.

In May 1992, Armenian and Russian military units also captured Shusha. In fact, the Armenians occupied the entire territory of Karabakh. The next step was the occupation of the Lachin region, which connects Karabakh with Armenia. Taking advantage of the escalation of the struggle for power in Baku, the Armenians captured Lachin. A new struggle for power during the rule of the Popular Front of Azerbaijan (May 1992 – June 1993) dealt a heavy blow to the defense of the republic. In April 1993, Kelbajar was occupied. In June, a deep political crisis occurred in Azerbaijan. Heydar Aliyev came to power at the demand of the people. Armenia continued the war against Azerbaijan and in July-October 1993 occupied the Aghdam, Fizuli, Jabrayil, Gubadli and Zangilan regions.

The Armenians resorted to the tactics of "destruction" of the lands they occupied. In the war, 20,000 Azerbaijanis died, 100,000 were wounded and 50,000 became disabled. The number of refugees and displaced persons exceeded one million. According to official information, 4,852 Azerbaijanis, including 323 women, 54 children and 410 elderly people, were captured and taken hostage by the Armenian occupiers. The Armenian fascists hid the real number of prisoners and hostages from international humanitarian organizations, treated them inhumanely, mercilessly, worked like slaves, insulted and humiliated them [5, pp. 195-196].

The United Nations (UN) has confirmed that an unjust war is being waged against Azerbaijan, that its territorial integrity has been violated and that its lands are occupied by Armenians. The UN Security Council has adopted 4 resolutions (No. 822, 853, 874, 884) on the withdrawal of Armenian armed forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. However, the Armenian occupiers have not implemented these resolutions [6, pp. 185, 192, 200].

There was a great need to mobilize the military, economic and human forces of Azerbaijan in the fight

against the Armenian invaders. For this purpose, Heydar Aliyev addressed the people on television and radio on November 2, serious military-organizational measures were implemented. As a result, it was possible to create a turning point in the fair struggle of the Azerbaijani people against the invaders. In mid-November, the attack of the Armenian armed forces in the direction of Beylagan was stopped. As a result of the successful operations of the Azerbaijani army, in January 1994, the strategically important Horadiz settlement and 22 villages in the Fuzuli region, a part of the Jabrayil region, and a number of villages in the Kalbajar region were liberated from the enemy. In the battles, the enemy lost 4 thousand soldiers and officers, 50 armored vehicles, 15 artillery units, etc. Under such conditions, the Republic of Azerbaijan signed the Bishkek Protocol on May 8, 1994, and a ceasefire was reached on the front.

During the war of occupation against Azerbaijan, Armenia invaded 360 km of Azerbaijani borders and occupied up to 20% of Azerbaijani lands, and controlled 198 km of Azerbaijani-Iranian borders from Horadiz settlement in Fuzuli region to Zangilan. As a result of the Armenian occupation, 50 thousand Azerbaijanis lived in Nagorno-Karabakh, 2 cities, 1 settlement, 53 villages were captured. 890 cities, villages and settlements passed into the hands of Armenians along with the invasions carried out outside Nagorno-Karabakh. According to preliminary estimates, the damage to Azerbaijan is worth 60 billion. Damage was calculated in the amount of US dollars. In addition, all of Azerbaijan's mercury, obsidian and perlite resources, 35-60% of construction and cladding materials, 23.8% of the forest fund, 7.8% of Water Resources, etc. it falls on the occupied lands. There are also 2 sanctuaries and 3 reserves, 3 large reservoirs [8, pp. 203-204].

Attempts of Armenians to deceive the world community. Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884 adopted by the UN Security Council in connection with the expansion of Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan in 1993 state the need for territorial integrity, sovereignty and inviolability of Azerbaijan's borders. Despite the fact that the documents of the UN Security Council mention the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying forces from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, these resolutions have not been implemented so far as a result of Armenia's clear occupation position [12, p. 5]. The aggressive policy based on fascist ideology, as well as the views expressed by the Armenian leadership on the settlement of the conflict do not reflect historical realities and the true nature of the conflict. The goal is to conduct negotiations for imitation, that is, to continue the policy of occupation by extending the time [2].

At the same time, the illegal activities of the aggressor Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan in

Karabakh and the surrounding seven regions, especially the illegal settlement policy and the deliberate change of the demographic composition, the looting of the material and cultural heritage belonging to the Azerbaijani people, have been happening in front of the world community for 30 years. Recently, the Armenian leadership and the Armenian lobby purposefully used the situation in the region to illegally settle the population of Armenian origin in some Middle Eastern countries (Syria, Lebanon, etc.) in Nagorno-Karabakh and its surrounding regions under the occupation of Azerbaijan, which is contrary to all principles of international law.

The actions held by Azerbaijani diaspora organizations and communities in several countries of the world against Armenia's policy of aggression and for the purpose of defending the Motherland are also of great importance. Bringing this issue to the attention of the world community, the events held in front of the embassies of those countries and the representatives of various international organizations of Armenia are very important. In other words, diaspora organizations are taking very important steps in the direction of bringing the true voice of Azerbaijan to the world. This organization shows that Azerbaijanis in all countries of the world have mobilized, showed unity in the face of this aggressive policy, and stand by the Azerbaijani state.

One of the most tragic events of the 20th century is the Khojaly genocide, which was mercilessly committed against the people of Azerbaijan on the night of February 25-26, 1992, by the Armenian armed forces with the participation of former Soviet Army soldiers. The city was razed to the ground as a result of continuous attacks. More than 500 of the 2,500 residents of Khojaly who left the city in this genocide against Khojaly were targeted by enemy bullets. As a result of this tragedy, more than 500 residents of Khojaly, including 56 children, 106 women, and 70 elderly people, were killed, 8 families were completely destroyed, 25 children lost both parents, and 130 children lost one parent. 76 of the 487 people injured by enemy bullets were children. 1275 Khojaly residents were captured, 150 Khojaly residents went missing. State and public property was damaged in the amount of 5 billion rubles at prices as of April 1, 1992 [3, p. 5].

The fact of genocide committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in Khojaly to the world community and the international world's proper assessment of that event is one of the main tasks facing our diasporas. A number of joint works are being done in this direction.

"Justice for Khojaly" international propaganda campaign is one of such commendable events. "In addition to the Islamic states, Turkish diaspora organizations also provided close assistance to this campaign, which was launched on May 8, 2008, on the day of the occupation of Shusha" [13].

Colonel V. Savelyev, an officer of the 366th regiment of Russia who participated in the Khojaly massacre, writes that the Armenians, as usual, invited 47 journalists of Armenian origin from 32 countries to Khankendi to film the genocide they committed in Khojaly, with the aim of deceiving the world. The journalists reported to the world about the genocide committed by the Armenians in Khojaly with the participation of Russian military units under the slogan "Azerbaijanis are slaughtering innocent Armenians". However, this was not true and hundreds of innocent peaceful Azerbaijanis became victims of the atrocities committed by the Armenians [13, p. 73].

Today, several countries of the world recognize the events of Khojaly as genocide. The fact that the Russian officer and soldier who took part in those events confessed to the crime they committed, suffered a pang of conscience, and even turned their families away because they participated in the massacre, shows that one of the cruelest massacres in the history of the world was committed in Khojaly. The events of Khojaly will be recognized all over the world as genocide despite the efforts of Armenians to deceive the world.

During the 30-year period in which Armenia occupied the Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the seven regions neighboring this region, in order to end this occupation and bring the genocidal crimes committed against the Azerbaijani people to the world, it is of particular importance to promote the Khojaly genocide at the international level. It is practical in terms of conveying the facts of Khojaly to the world community as they are, the fact that Armenia occupies twenty percent of Azerbaijan's lands, that more than one million Azerbaijanis live as refugees, and that Karabakh is really Azerbaijan's land, and that Azerbaijanis are the victims of this conflict. is important [9, p. 184]. In other words, the process of communicating the realities of the Karabakh conflict to the world community and publicizing the Khojaly genocide was carried out in parallel.

Armenians have been deceiving the world community with false accusations of genocide against Turkiye, and in reality, they have been making territorial claims and acts of genocide against Azerbaijanis, often with the help of Russia, for more than a hundred years. In order to convey the acts of genocide and occupation committed by the Armenians to the world community, the state of Azerbaijan started purposeful activities and in this direction used the power of the mass media, the capabilities of the national diaspora, as well as other diplomatic means. In a word, the Azerbaijani state has started using the tools that Armenians have been using for years to convey false information to the world community. As a result, the fact that Armenia is an aggressor state, the massacres, genocides and deportations committed by Armenians against Azerbaijanis were correctly conveyed to the world community [4, p. 5].

Conclusions. Armenia and Armenians in general are perhaps one of the countries that use propaganda and propaganda tools in the most efficient way in the world. Armenians living in a number of countries of the world, including powerful countries such as the USA, France, and Russia, organized their own highly organized and powerful lobby groups from these countries and began to act purposefully. The Armenian state has used the propaganda machine of the Armenian diaspora and the pressure power of lobby organizations to hide the fact that it occupied the territories of Azerbaijan, displaced more than a million Azerbaijanis from their homeland, and a series of massacres such as the genocide crime they committed in Khojaly.

The main conclusion of the research work is that after the achievement of internal stability, the Azerbaijani authorities under the leadership of Haydar Aliyev started a systematic and long-term diplomatic struggle against the attempts of Armenians to deceive the world community with false information about Azerbaijan, and with a continuous counter-propaganda campaign, the world community and state officials were informed about the truths of Azerbaijan. has been introduced. Purposeful activities for the organization of the Azerbaijani diaspora were carried out, information and articles against Armenian lies were published in the world's well-known mass media.

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Вірменські окупаційні дії проти Азербайджану і спроби обдурити світ (1990-і роки)

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Основна мета статті розгляне деякі питання маніпуляційної діяльності вірменського уряду та їх спільників спотворювати дійсні факти окупації азербайджанських земель у 90-ті роки 20 століття. Зазначається, що в перші роки незалежності, коли азербайджанська держава тріпотіла в смертельній боротьбі як усередині країни, так і на передовій перед радянсько-вірменським нападом, світова спільнота була далекою від розуміння суті подій, що відбуваються.

Методи та методологія. У цій статті широко аналізовані пропагандистські заходи та їх результати, що проводяться вірменами в 1990-х роках під приховуванням своїх агресивних цілей на території Азербайджану, а також аналіз документів ООН. У статті також використані офіційні та нормативні документи на тему, наукові праці, конкретні факти, електронні ресурси, за допомогою низки методів політології (порівняльний аналіз, системний, індукція, аналогія).

Новизна у статті. У статті докладно описується, як вірменська машина брехні, маючи великі можливості, приховувала свої агресивні та підлі діяння та кроки, здійснені азербайджанською стороною, проти цього за допомогою дипломатичних важелів.

Висновки. Головним результатом дослідницької роботи є те, що після досягнення внутрішньої стабільності влади Азербайджану під керівництвом Гейдара Алієва розгорнули системну і довгострокову дипломатичну боротьбу проти спроб вірменів обдурити світове співтовариство неправдивою інформацією про Азербайджан, а світова спільнота та державні діячі були ознайомлені з реаліями Азербайджану за допомогою неперервних реалій. Проводилася цілеспрямована діяльність з організації азербайджанської діаспори, публікувалися інформація та статті проти вірменської брехні у відомих засобах масової інформації світу.

Ключові слова: Карабахський конфлікт, азербайджанська дипломатія, вірменське лобі, брехні у ЗМІ Вірменської Республіки, територіальні претензії Вірменії.