

THE SECOND GARABAGH WAR: TRIUMPHAL CHRONICLE

Mammadov Nazim Rahbar oglu

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor at the Department of History of Karabakh,
Institute of History named after Abbasgulu Bakikhanov
of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan
e-mail: rahimr0909@gmail.com, orcid.org/0000-0002-3114-1856

Summary

In the late 80s and early 90s of the twentieth century, Armenia openly made territorial claims to the historical lands of Azerbaijan and launched a military aggression against our country. At that time, taking advantage of the chaos in Azerbaijan, Armenia occupied 20% of our lands, and as a result of the policy of ethnic cleansing pursued by Armenia, more than 1 million Azerbaijanis were expelled from their native lands. The process of negotiations on the elimination of the consequences of military aggression against Azerbaijan and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, which lasted about 30 years, did not yield results due to the destructive position of Armenia. On September 27, 2020, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia again grossly violated the norms of international law. There were dead and wounded among civilians and servicemen. It has launched counter-offensive operations by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan to prevent and neutralize real and potential military threats to the national security of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Thus, part of the Republic of Azerbaijan was liberated by military means, and the other part of the lands occupied by the Armenians was liberated peacefully on the basis of the commitment of the defeated Armenia, the Declaration of November 10, assessed for the Republic of Armenia as an “act of capitulation”.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, I.Aliyev, Karabakh, Armenia, occupation, deportation, declaration, Turkey.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.23856/5131>

1. Introduction

The article is dedicated to the 44-day Patriotic War of Azerbaijan, the study of the results of the war and the writing of the glorious victory in golden letters in our history.

The purpose of this article is to examine the solution of the frozen conflict, which for 30 years has been incapable of resolving by international organizations, at the expense of the military and diplomatic forces of the just side. During the writing of the article, methods of analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, content analysis were used, sources and practical materials on the history of the war were used. The topic is relevant because it is an event of recent years and the issues of the post-conflict period are still being discussed. The scientific novelty of the article is not in its subject, but in its different structure.

2. Discussion

Reliable historical sources irrefutably and unambiguously testify that Garabagh is the primordial territory of Azerbaijan. The Armenians were purposefully resettled to the Garabagh region of our country in the first decades of the 19th century. The Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig

Garabagh (Nagorno Karabakh) conflict arose on the basis of unjust territorial claims made by Armenia to Azerbaijan. This conflict was the result of the aggressive efforts of Armenia.

Officials of some states are more eager to assess and present the Daghlig Garabagh conflict to the world community as a “national conflict in Azerbaijan”. The purpose of these aspirations is to create an opinion among the world community that the Armenians living in this region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, allegedly oppressed by the country’s leadership, desire to gain national self-determination.

Speaking about the principle of “national self-determination” of Armenians living in Daghlig Garabagh region of Azerbaijan Republic (artificially created by the Soviet regime in July 1923), we would like to state that these demands of the Garabagh Armenians have no legal basis. Since the Armenians living in this region of the Republic of Azerbaijan fully enjoyed all the rights of the minorities living in our country. At the same time, as a result of our research, it became clear that the socio-economic well-being of the Armenians living in Daghlig Garabagh has always exceeded the national level. Consequently, since there was neither “socio-economic backwardness” nor the problem of “oppression” of Armenians in Daghlig Garabagh, therefore, putting forward of the slogan “self-determination of peoples” is wrong. The statements and slogans of the Armenians living in the former Daghlig Garabagh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan are only a pretext and lame excuse.

It is significant that the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict has its own historical peculiarity, i.e. this conflict arose as a result of the aggressive policy of the Armenians resettled in the Caucasus. Such an unfair attitude of the newcomer, resettled Armenian population towards Azerbaijanis at times led to interethnic conflicts, and this complex process has repeatedly manifested itself openly, clearly or covertly. In the course of the 19th-20th centuries, the Armenians, each time taking advantage of a favorable, good political and military situation, immediately, without delay, turned the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict into an open form (*Aslanova, 2011:16*). At the same time, Armenian ideologists, in order to ensure and perpetuate the life of the spirit of conflict, dictated to the growing generation of Armenians a feeling of hatred towards the Turks, Azerbaijanis, and Muslims. The unfounded territorial claims of Armenians continued throughout the 20th century, the conflict between Azerbaijanis and Armenians twice escalated into an interstate conflict. In 1918, during the existence of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1918-1920), as well as in 1991, when the Azerbaijani people again restored the state independence of their country, the Daghlig Garabagh conflict changed its form, became a subject for discussion in the system of international relations (*Asadov, 2010:8*). On the whole, the great states of the world have taken advantage of this conflict and are now using it, to ensure their interests.

It should also be noted that, despite the latest atrocious crimes of the Armenians, who have their eyes on the natural resources of the Garabagh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and have committed terrible crimes against the Azerbaijani people since 1988, the Republic of Azerbaijan has never been a supporter of the rhetoric of war (*Mustafayev, 2017:10*). The Republic of Azerbaijan has always hoped for the power of law, the triumph of justice, and has always demonstrated its readiness for the negotiation process. Despite all this, the aggressively-minded Republic of Armenia, abusing this circumstance, did not abandon its occupation policy. Finally, justice prevailed: the Army of the Republic of Azerbaijan under the leadership of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, within the limits of the laws of war and international humanitarian rules, began its victorious campaign and won a fierce 44-day war.

The Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig Garabagh problem was for the Azerbaijani side a question of national existence, reality and security of the Azerbaijani statehood, therefore, our republic took an unambiguous position on this issue, and did not retreat from the position of implementing the thesis “the solution of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig Garabagh conflict within the integrity of our country”. Over the past years, many international events were held, in which participated most actively the National Leader of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev (1923-2003) and the current President of the Republic of Azerbaijan I.H.Aliyev (*Hassanov, 2016:56*). Each time they persistently reported that the Republic of Azerbaijan is pursuing a peace-loving policy; it stands for the establishment of security in the world and in the region. However, the destructive, aggressive-minded political leaders of the Republic of Armenia have always tried to justify the provocative, occupational policy of the Republic of Armenia. Even after the last, shameful military-political defeat, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia N.Pashinyan did not abstain and announced that “Garabagh is Armenia, full stop”. With this statement, he completely obstructed the peaceful intention of the opposite side and thus completely hindered the process of peace negotiations. In response to this statement by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia N.Pashinyan, at the meeting of the 16th annual plenary session of the “Valdai” International Discussion Club, held in the city of Sochi of the Russian Federation, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev sharply said: “Garabagh is the historical, primordial land of Azerbaijan”, “Garabagh is Azerbaijan and an exclamation mark!” (*Talibli, 2021:61*).

The rich knowledge and diplomatic skill of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev was clearly and vividly manifested in his lively debates and statements. It should be especially noted that in the famous Munich debate with N.Pashinyan, Ilham Aliyev appeared before the audience of the world as a history teacher. The young leader – President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev has once again proved that the most important and reliable asset of the Azerbaijani people is an independent and sovereign state. Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev, relying on historical facts and sources, irrefutably proved that Garabagh is historically the territory of Azerbaijan.

As always, in the modern period as well, the Republic of Azerbaijan is in the center of attention of the international community. We have no doubt that the diplomatic and political consequences of our just war for the liberation of the Garabagh region of the country will also be in favor of the Azerbaijan Republic. Friendly states Turkey being at the head, unconditionally supporting the Republic of Azerbaijan, demonstrating truly fraternal examples, have shown that they are supporters of truth and justice. It should also be noted that the “April battles” or “five-day war” of 2016, which ended in the victory of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, proved that our country, which has the highest rates of socio-economic development, not only among the countries of the South Caucasus, but also throughout the CIS, it also has a powerful military potential, a truly modern army.

In March 2019, the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Armenia David Tonoyan, while on an official visit to the United States, as a continuation of the terrorist acts, called for a “new war for new lands”. This appeal of D.Tonoyan was accompanied by a number of armed acts of sabotage of the Armenian side on the line of contact of the two neighboring states. In July 2020, units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, with the aim of seizing favorable positions on the Armenian-Azerbaijani state border in the direction of the Tovuz district, using artillery shelling, tried to go on the offensive, but the plan of the Armenian side failed. And on July 23, 2020, the leadership of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia announced the beginning of joint – Armenian-Russian exercises in the field of the air defense system (*İmanov, 2021:48*). Following this, until the beginning of September, joint exercises of

the armed forces of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Azerbaijan were held on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In August, on the line of contact – in the direction of the Goranboy district, a raiding and reconnaissance party of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia tried to diversion, however, as a result of measures taken from the Azerbaijani side, the raiding party of Armenians suffered losses, retreated, the commander of this party was captured.

The Armenian side, violating international legal principles, over the past three decades has deployed in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan several thousand terrorists belonging to the military-nationalist organizations of the EPG, PKK. After the explosion at the Beirut airport, thousands of Armenians living in Lebanon were also resettled and placed in various places occupied by the Armenians in the Garabagh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and this circumstance exacerbated the Daghlig Garabagh conflict. At the end of August 2020, the wife of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia N.Pashinyan took part in a military exercise, illegally organized in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan. This event brought the tension in the Garabagh region of Azerbaijan to a critical point. Such groundless, irrational, instigating statements and actions of the Armenian side testified to the complete refusal of the Armenians from the negotiation process. On September 25, 2020, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev in his video format speech at the general debates of the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly noted that as a result of the diversion of the Republic of Armenia, Azerbaijani soldiers and a 76-year-old citizen of Azerbaijan were killed, as well as serious damage was made to civilian infrastructure. Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev also noted that from July 17 to September 2020, military equipment weighing more than 1000 tons was delivered to the Republic of Armenia by cargo planes (*Habibbeyli, 2021:11*). Therefore, Ilham Aliyev expressed his resolute protest against the unrestrained actions of the Republic of Armenia and insistently demanded that preventive measures be taken against the Armenian aggression.

On September 27, 2020, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia committed a large-scale diversion, opened intense fire on the positions of the Azerbaijan National Army units, on the settlements located in the front-line zone, in this diversionary action against the Azerbaijan National Army, the Armenian armed formations used large-caliber weapons, flame throwers and artillery guns of various calibers. The political and military leadership of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in order to prevent the military activity of Armenia, to protect the lives of the civilian population, decided to launch a lightning-fast counter-offensive operation along the entire front. As a result of the diversion of the Armenian armed formations, battles soon flamed up and, as a result, they led to the Second Garabagh Patriotic War. Some states and the United Nations strongly condemned this war and called both sides to defuse tension and to continue negotiations. And the Republic of Turkey, Afghanistan, the Ukraine, Pakistan, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus fully supported the position of the military-political actions of the Republic of Azerbaijan. We must also emphasize the consistent support for the principled position of brotherly Turkey. On September 29, 2020, the UN Security Council held an extraordinary session related to the extremely critical situation in the Garabagh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In this situation, the Russian Federation acted as a mediator, the International Red Cross Committee supported the position of Russia, the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan officially accepted the proposal for a humanitarian ceasefire. The ceasefire was to enter into force on October 10, 2020 (*Selimbeyli, 2021:84*). However, as a result of terrorist acts by the Armed forces of the Republic of Armenia directed against the civilian population of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the ceasefire was again violated, the mutual exchange of the wounded and captured wounded and captured as hostage was suspended.

Before the military diversion by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia on September 27, 2020, the Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig Garabagh conflict was mainly characterized by uncertainty – “neither war, nor peace”. And since September 27, 2020, a number of illusions and stereotypes associated with this old conflict have ended. At the same time, a number of truths related to this acute problem were practically established. Soon it became clear that unfounded considerations about the existence of a “frozen Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig Garabagh conflict” also have a dangerous nature. It also became known that such “statements” as “there is no alternative for a peaceful solution to the Daghlig Garabagh conflict” are not universal in nature, and in most cases contradict the norms and principles of international law. Along with all the realities, the world community has once again become a witness to the fact that at the present stage of human development, the factor of strength has a decisive role and status. Major states of the world and international organizations that have supported the Republic of Armenia over the past thirty years and have paid no heed to the fair voice of Azerbaijan, whose territory has been subjected to aggression for 30 years, have put aside their internal problems and have begun to demonstrate intense mobility around the “Garabagh conflict”. US President Donald Trump announced that he was “seriously concerned about this conflict”, UN Secretary General António Guterres, French President Emmanuel Macron, German Chancellor Angela Merkel called President Ilham Aliyev up and urged him to immediately end the military confrontation between Azerbaijan and Armenia. They presented him their unrealistic positions on the renewal of peace negotiations between Azerbaijan and Armenia, which did not take into account reality. In the same way, the representatives of NATO, the European Council, and the European Union made haste statements. The decisive factor behind this behavior of the heads of many states of the world and international organizations was the campaign of a successful counteroffensive of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan under the leadership of Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev against the Armenian aggressors along the entire front. In the first hours of these military operations, President Ilham Aliyev addressed the Azerbaijani people: “We are fighting on our own land. Today the Azerbaijan Army is dealing crushing blows to the enemy. What is the Armenian soldier doing on the Azerbaijani land? Our cause is just and we will win!” (Talibli, 2021:29).

France, which was one of the co-chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group and the political leadership of this country, has shown special position about the success of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the Second Garabagh War.

If France was not a member of the above-mentioned international organization (OSCE Minsk Group) and loyally expressed its pro-Armenian position, then it would be possible to understand its position. France is one of the three countries that have the status of the OSCE Minsk Group co-chair, performing a mediating mission in the resolution of the Daghlig Garabagh conflict. According to the demands of international law, in the regulation of conflicts, the mediating country or mediators must first of all have an objective, neutral, impartial, well-disposed position. But in reality, the French state, in the person of its president, ignores the norms and principles defined in international law for mediators. Armenia’s military aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan, the bloody policy of “ethnic cleansing” against the civilian Azerbaijani population in the occupied territories of our country, the genocide in Khojaly, torture of captured Azerbaijanis and Azerbaijani hostages, their murder, mass burial, Armenians’ war crimes, genocide committed against Azerbaijanis and other malicious acts of Armenians were reflected in the evidences, statements of witnesses and on the basis of these facts, all materials related to the crimes of Armenians were presented to the relevant international organizations. Even during the last war, many international organizations did

not adequately assess the official terrorist nature of the Republic of Armenia. During the last 44-day war, the Republic of Armenia, deliberately violating its international obligations, also targeted the civilian population of the cities of Agjabedi, Agdam, Barda, Beylagan, Tovuz, Shamkir, Terter, Goranboy, Gedabey, Fizuli, Ganja, Mingechevir, Khyzy and Absheron regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan (*İmanov, 2021:42*). The above-mentioned cities and a number of villages of our republic were subjected to rocket attacks by Armenian military men. To frighten the civilian population of our country, the Armenian military also used prohibited phosphorus-type weapons. According to the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as a result of shelling, the atrocities of the Armenian armed forces, heavy artillery batter since September 27, 2020, 94 citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have been killed, the number of wounded civilians – 414, as a result of the shelling of Armenian military men, 512 civilian objects and 3410 civil houses have been damaged (*Talibli, 2021:52*).

The second Garabagh war, called the “Patriotic War”, began with a counter-offensive by the Azerbaijan National Army. There was an occupation, criminal army consisting of Armenians living in the Republic of Armenia, in Garabagh and in many countries of the world. Among the Armenian soldiers were fighters - members of the terrorist organizations PKK, PED, EPG, “ASALA” and other organizations in the Near East. The Azerbaijan National Army met and defeated the united army of Armenians. Our army has created such a chronicle about which for a long time will be carried out research and studied various aspects of the history of this conflict, inherited from the 19th-20th centuries, in military headquarters, military educational institutions and research institutions of foreign states.

Finally, on November 10, 2020, at the insistence of the political leadership of the Russian Federation, from 00:00 Moscow time, a complete ceasefire and all military operations in the zone of the Daghlig Garabagh conflict were announced.

Thus, part of the Republic of Azerbaijan was liberated by military means, and the other part of the lands occupied by the Armenians was liberated peacefully on the basis of the commitment of the defeated Armenia, the Declaration of November 10, assessed for the Republic of Armenia as an “act of capitulation”. On December 1, 2020, the territorial integrity and political and legal sovereignty of the Republic of Azerbaijan over the entire territory of our country was restored. Thus, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan was ensured, enshrined in international law. The declaration of November 10, 2020 once again confirmed the international, interstate nature of the Armenian-Azerbaijani Daghlig Garabagh conflict (*Habibbeyli, 2021:416*). The issue of the status of Daghlig Garabagh ceased to be a subject of negotiations, and the aspect of the principle of “self-determination” of Armenians living in this region of our republic was excluded. The international legal framework for the settlement of this conflict was renewed. The Republic of Azerbaijan independently, without outside help, implemented 4 UN Security Council resolutions. The 132-kilometer-long part of the state border between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Iran was liberated, and frontier posts were established in this part. Over the years, some elements of the transnational criminal world have committed large scale outrages in this direction of the state borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan. These atrocities took place in the form of criminal cooperation. At present these territories again belong to the true masters – citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The idea of exchanging corridors has entered to the phase of implementation. This means the existence of a direct route between the main part of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Nakhchivan, as well as between the Republic of Armenia and Khankendi. Under the terms of the trilateral agreement, the Republic of Armenia was allowed to enter the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan only through the “Lachin corridor” and along the road in the same direction, the construction of

which is envisaged within the next 3 years. And the Republic of Azerbaijan got the right to enter the territory of the opposite country both through Lachin and through the territories of the rest of the western regions of our country. Undoubtedly, our republic will get access to Nakhchivan and from there to Turkey, and on the opposite side a giant “Turkic strip” will stretch from the Turkish Republic to the countries of the South Caucasus, Central Asia, and the People’s Republic of China (*İmanov, 2021:35*). The territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, liberated from the Armenian occupation, these territories were also liberated from the illegal economic activities of international criminal groups and returned to the owner – the Republic of Azerbaijan. Natural resources, recreational (empty) potential of the liberated territories of our country in the near future will be used for the welfare of our state and people. The Republic of Armenia will have to compensate for the damage caused to our country over the past 27 years. One of the consequences of the 44-day Patriotic War will be that internally displaced persons and refugees under the supervision and control of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees will be returned to Daghlig Garabagh and the nearest regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The unfounded territorial claims of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan were accompanied by criminal actions against Azerbaijanis and gross violation of international humanitarian and legal norms. Therefore, we should note this international crime of Armenians both from the viewpoint of international humanitarian, as well as from the viewpoint of norms and principles of international criminal law. In the information of the investigative-operational group investigating transnational crimes, including war crimes of Armenians, it is noted that during the investigation of criminal cases on the noted criminal cases against civilians and other persons protected by international humanitarian law, the Armenians treated them mercilessly, therefore they were captured or disappeared, in this regard, a close relationship was established with the State Commission. The list presented to this Commission was compared with the materials of the investigation.

It is significant that the Declaration signed by the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Turkey on June 15, 2021, went down in the history of the 21st century as the “Shusha Declaration” (*Habibbeyli, 2021:40*). The “Shusha Declaration” is designed to expand the economic cooperation of the “six” countries (Azerbaijan, Turkey, the Russian Federation, Iran, Georgia and Armenia) in the region. As regional economic cooperation deepens, regional security will also be strengthened. It should be noted in particular that the Turkish army in terms of its power ranks second in NATO (after the US army). Turkish servicemen actively, fruitfully participate in the elimination of wars, the settlement of conflicts occurring in various countries of the world. That is why they have gained a great positive experience in this area of international life. It should also be noted that the strength of a certain army is not determined by theoretical knowledge; the army is increasingly strengthening and asserting itself on the battlefields. That is why the Turkish army is at the forefront of the most powerful armies in the world. Turkey is a NATO member and this should be understood as the arrival of the NATO experience in the Azerbaijani Army. This event will enhance the role of Turkey in ensuring the security of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Along with all the above circumstances, the “Shusha Declaration” can be assessed not only as an alliance of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Turkey on the Garabagh plane, but also as the very first, reliable step towards the format of a military-political bloc, contributing to giving direction to the solution of larger, regional issues. At the same time, the opening of the Consulate General of the Republic of Turkey in Shusha will ensure cooperation between the two countries in the development of the military-industrial complex, modernization of the Azerbaijan National Army, and ensuring long-term, sustainable peace. From the viewpoint of regional security, the military-political balance will be maintained

and this circumstance will determine joint cooperation of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Turkey. From the viewpoint of the security of the interests of the region, the “Shusha Declaration” is an irreplaceable document: it meets the interests of not only Azerbaijan and Turkey, but also all the countries of the Caucasus, the Near and Middle East. In the very near future, this declaration will become the guarantor of peace, stability and development of the region. The “Shusha Declaration” should be considered the “pinnacle” of the correct, accurately thought out and balanced policy of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev. This declaration fully confirmed not only the unity of the two fraternal states, it united the entire Turkic world, approved the opening of the “Zangazur Corridor”, which will also unite East and West within the framework of the “One Belt, One Road” project. At the same time, the “Shusha Declaration” clearly showed that the main forces of the region will not be the Russian Federation and Iran, but the Republic of Azerbaijan and Turkey (*Selimbeyli, 2020:81*). The South Caucasus will develop under the dictation of these two Turkic states. This means that in the future in this region it will be impossible to create and ignite artificial hotbeds of conflict. This treaty will regulate all future, potential capabilities of all states in the region.

This document states that the parties, demonstrating solidarity and mutual support on international issues of mutual interest, speaking from close, coinciding positions, will deepen bilateral cooperation, provide each other with mutual support within the UN, OSCE, European Council, Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States, Islamic Cooperation Organization and other international and regional organizations. As a result of combining potential opportunities in protecting the common interests of the two fraternal countries, as well as mutual coordination of activities in regional and international issues of common interest for both sides, the aforementioned historical document will significantly increase the regional and international role and weight of our countries. The “Shusha Declaration” is important in terms of defining political and legal mechanisms for establishing allied relations on the part of the two states, pursuing an independent foreign policy aimed at ensuring national interests, guiding the principles of independence, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and inviolability of internationally recognized boundaries. In this important document, a special place is given to the promotion of coordinated and joint activities in the political, military fields and security. The signing of the “Shusha Declaration” is a decisive, stabilizing step in the newest history of modern diplomacy (*Selimbeyli, 2020:140*). The following tasks occupy a special place in this document: increasing efforts in the field of ramification of national migration and export; continuation of efforts for the rational use of the Southern Gas Pipeline and intensive continuation of coordinated efforts in this direction; implementation of the necessary measures in the field of creating mechanisms for organizing the free movement of various goods; to develop more and more the transit and transport potential in the Azerbaijani-Turkish parts of the international transport corridors, using intelligent transport systems; the opening of the “Zangazur Corridor” uniting the Republic of Azerbaijan and Turkey; restoration of transport and communication ties in the region; agitation of the development of international transport corridors. This historical document also reflects such promising measures as the intensive development of cooperation between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Turkic diasporas, taking joint steps in the field of solving nationwide problems, permanent demonstration of solidarity, coordinating the activities of the Azerbaijani and Turkic diaspora in enhancing the historical truth for protection national interests, mutual provision of effective assistance to the Azerbaijani, Turkic diaspora. This declaration is a guarantee of reliable security also for other countries of the region. President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev announced that

“representatives of all minorities and nations living in our state have the right to live together. All are equal before the law, regardless of language and race. “Sounding of the music of all peoples and nationalities living in the Republic of Azerbaijan at the “Khary-Bulbul” music festival held in the city of Shusha, on the Jidir Duzu plain, once again testifies that Garabagh is the historical territory of Azerbaijan and representatives of all peoples, living here are equal.

During the Second Garabagh War, the best skills of military leadership, qualities of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Victorious Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Heydar oglu Aliyev, were revealed: the ability to see the upcoming difficulty in advance and determine the ways out of this difficult situation, the talent of a leader; diplomatic proficiency in speech; attachment to one’s family, one’s surname; heartfelt affection for their people, state, for their homeland and other higher moral qualities, which made the glorious victory of the Azerbaijani people inevitable. As a result of the innate talent for leadership, the highest skill of I.H.Aliyev, the most cherished dream of more than a million Azerbaijanis came true, was put an end to thirty years of homesickness. The territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which were under Armenian occupation, were liberated and thus the requirements of 4 resolutions of the UN Security Council were implemented. Simultaneously with the liberation of our lands from the Armenian occupation, it was confirmed that Garabagh is the primordial territory of Azerbaijan. For no one could leave their places of residence, houses, native lands associated with religious beliefs, trees and the land grown for centuries. And the Armenians, with their barbaric actions and crimes against humanity, proved that they are not the masters of this land. The glorious victory of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the Second Garabagh War fully revealed and proved the leader’s skill of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan I.H.Aliyev, and he took root in the heart of the Azerbaijani people as an eternal president, a national leader. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan I.H.Aliyev proved that he, as an experienced captain of the huge Azerbaijan Ship, with his great, purposeful activity without flaw, successfully led through the storms, the turmoil of the Ocean of History and led it to success. At the same time, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Heydar oglu Aliyev, who achieved a glorious victory in the Patriotic War, proved that he is a real man, a great leader, an experienced public and political figure, a fearless commander, a citizen-patriot (*Zefer yolu, 2021:80*). The people of Azerbaijan are confident that the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev will successfully continue his activities in the field of the speedy cleansing of the territories liberated from the occupation from mines and other explosive weapons, in the field of construction and creation, and the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their homelands.

3. Conclusion

Scientific conclusions drawn from the materials of the presented monograph can be used in writing works on the history of Azerbaijan. The materials introduced into scientific circulation for the first time can be useful in the course of scientific research, understanding the socio-political processes taking place in North Azerbaijan, in particular in Garabagh, in the formation of national-political consciousness. The materials of the monograph presented by us are of particular importance also for teaching the history of Azerbaijan, for teachers and students of higher and secondary schools, vocational educational institutions, for scientists and researchers dealing with the problems of the history of Garabagh. The presented materials can also be used in the compilation of bibliographic publications titled as “Garabagh” and

chronicles reflecting all stages of the history of Garabagh, in the creation of historiography of the 20th century history of the Garabagh region of Azerbaijan during the study of the history of Garabagh.

References

1. Aslanova F.A. (2011) *Armenian vandalism in the occupied territories Azerbaijan Republic (1991-2010 years)*.
2. Asadov N.C. (2010) *Garabagh region of Azerbaijan in the deportation policy of the Russian emperiore. Baku, 175 p.*
3. Ahmadov B. Sh. (2018). *Deportations and Genocide against Azerbaijanis of the Goyca mahal in the 20 The century. Baku.*
4. Hassanov B.K. (2018). *The Garabagh region of Azerbaijan in the curly 20 the century. Baku, 205 p.*
5. Qurbanli A.I. (2011). *The policy against Azerbaijanis in Armenian SSR (1945-1990). Baku, 159 p.*
6. Mammadov N.R. (2011). *The History of Mountainous Garabagh Autonomous Province of Azerbaijan SSR (1923-1991). Baku, 46 p.*
7. Mammadov N.R. (2020). *The Garabagh region of Azerbaijan in 1920-1990 years. Baku, 960 s.*
8. Mustafayev A.Kh. (2017). *The position of the Russian Federation in the Armenian-Azerbaijani Nagorno-Garabakh conflicts (1988-2005). Baku, 48 p.*
9. Mustafayev N.Y. (2014). *The massacres committed in 1905-1906 years by Armenians against Azerbaijanis in Iravan qubernia Zangazur uyezd. Baku, 216 p.*
10. Talibli T., Agalarov P. (2021). *Triumphal Chronicle. Baku, 108 p.*
11. Imanov C. (2021). *The Second Garabagh War. Baku, 80 p.*
12. Habibbeyli İ., Shukurov K. (2021). *Zəfər yolu: Qarabağ savaşından Şuşa Bəyannaməsinədək [Way of Victory: From the Karabakh War to the Shusha Declaration]. Baku, "Elm", 904 p.*
13. Selimbeyli Sh. (2020). *Azərbaycan tarixinin Zəfər Sənaməsi [Chronicle of Victory in the history of Azerbaijan]. Baku, 280 p.*
14. *Zefer yolu [The way to victory]. (2020). Baku, 180 p.*