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## Qarabag, Reasons of the Formation and Prolongation of the Crisis

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### Abstract

We are living in a time period with complex global developments. New intellectual phenomena is surrounded us and we are faced with different challenges in many fields due to these phenomena and developments. One of these phenomena's is Qarabag problem. The Caucasus region is one of the most sensitive and crisis-prone regions in the world, which after the collapse of the Soviet Union, several bloody conflicts and tensions has been seen in this region. Qarabag conflict is one of the deepest crisis since the collapse of the Soviet republics and Declaration of Independence of its republics. As a result of the increasing tensions thousands of people killed, injured and displaced from their homes and were wandering. The crisis of the beginning of the competition between the major powers is a competitive carrier. The two countries, Armenia and Azerbaijan are faced with multiple issues to peace and stability. Thus, security and sustainable development of them depends on the solving crisis like this. The main purpose of this paper is analyzing the reasons of the formation and prolongation of the Qarabag crisis. In other words, the current work tries to identifying the events and conflicts occurred between Armenia and Azerbaijan since the 80s in Qarabag region and the effect of this problem on their other relationships.

**Keywords:** Qarabag, Caucasus, Armenia, Azerbaijan.

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### 1. Introduction

The historical territory of Qarabag had been one of the primary and very old housing places for humans. The "ICE" cave, which is human biological marker in the past is situated in this region (Mollazadeh, H). Qarabag region of Azerbaijan in the south Caucasus Mountains small in the West Azerbaijan formed from two part plain and mountain. the plain section of karabag is called "Sofla" or historical karabag. The mountains section of karabag is called "Olya" or mountains karabag. The region mountainous Qarabag is that disputed now, from the first century AD, part of the historical province "Artsakh" had been Alban lands of the Caucasus. The people of this region until the fourth century AD were idolatrous. . With the accept of Christianity by "Avranyr" In the fourth century paganism worship is closed. With the accept of Christianity by "Avranyr" In the fourth century paganism worship is closed. But Christianity in this region, unlike surrounding areas Such as Armenia and Georgia not developed. Groups of people continued to paganism along with Christianity, SHUH AS (sun, sky, and moon).and part of the People Religion Mazdean Iran (<http://www.Ses-az.com>). with the arrival of Islam in the eight century to the Nagorno-Qarabag region, the Soviet Union was a lot of ethnic diversity, religious. In such a way that the number of this different tribes to fifty looks. This ethnic disputes is one of the main reasons of the occurrence of conflicts and crises in the Caucasus following the collapse of the Soviet Union were. Therefore, this article is a brief description of the current position of the first garbage to the causes of the formation of the long crisis in the region. And in the end also proposed to end the Ngoro no- Qarabag region in crisis find. The name of the Qarabag in the historical resources starts of the century-12 Ad. The section "Sofla" is located in the north.

### Discussion and reviews

#### 1-History of Qarabag

Qarabag which is an ancient land area, divided into two major parts, mountains and plains. The center of this city is called "Ganga". The mountainous part of the Qarabag is known as "the autonomous mountain Qarabag province (Bakixanov, A.2004). In other words, Qarabag is a historical province in the Azerbaijan. This province starts from small Caucasus and surrounds the territorial between two "Ores" and "Cur" rivers. This two areas, plain and mountains, always have been together throughout history and have a close relationship together (Behrad, A, 1993).

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### 2- The geographic position of Qarabag

Autonomous Qarabag province is located in the southeastern mountains of the Caucasus with an area approximately equal to 4388 square meters. This region is called "Nagorno-Qarabag" in the Russian language which means mountains Qarabag. The Armenians use "Artsakh" phrase for this region. The Qarabag's forest is very rich in possessing wood, raw materials, turnkey parquet, musical instruments, and etc. Also, Qarabag has perspective landscapes (Arend, L, 1980).

In general, it can be noted, contrary to public opinion, the status of the Qarabag does not have the features of a strategic area. Because if it has global and regional importance, had returned to a stable situation after this problem. For example, the state Kuwait can be mentioned. Iraq at the beginning of the 1990s attempted to occupation of Kuwait. The response of the international community to meet the Kuwait, was quite different from the Qarabag's problem. While both were the same in terms of nature, i.e. both cases have occurred in Muslim lands.

### 3- The causes and origins crisis of Qarabag

#### Qarabag conflict:

Christianity were accepted in the fourth century ad in Qarabag by "Ornayer". In the same time, this area was taken by the Muslims (<http://news.ft.com>, Oct. 23, 2003). Azeri people are the majority of this region's population and when one of the Armenian took power, they didn't revolt (Vahedi, E. 2003). In 1985 the Armenian requested Mikhail Gorbachev to annex the Qarabag to Armenia. In June 1985 the supreme council of Armenia, announced the incorporation of Qarabag in to the Armenian lands. On behalf of the people of the Azerbaijan were overturned. Since 1988 conflict began again between the two groups (Vahedi, E). Conflict of Qarabag can be considered as one of the first and longest ethnic war in the Soviet Union. There are inner and outer factors in Qarabag conflict. The internal factor is among Azerbaijan and Armenia about the autonomous region of Qarabag. The conflict, which would be in the nature of this autonomous region (Foreman, D). The Armenian situation in the nagorno Qarabag autonomous region similar to situation of the Germans in Poland, the situation of Muslims in Kashmir, Somalia in Ethiopia, and Serbs in Croatia and Bosnia (Abrar newspaper).

The most important external factor can be pointed as the following (Vaezi, M. 2007).

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### 1-The new generation

now a young generation stepped in to the growing arena in Azerbaijan and Armenia that of course is not the memory of the Soviet Union and did not lived theirs patterns. The ideological conflicts that today's youth and there is the old generation, on the factor is crisis continue in the Nagorno-Qarabag.

### 2- The existence of dignity and the taboo of having for both countries

Each of the parties to the conflict, consider the Qarabag's conflict as a reputational problem for themselves. Because in each country, national identity and restoring it is tied with this issue. One of the advertising slogans used by both side to seize the candidate of Nagorno-Qarabag in the rule it again.

### 3- The competition of influential powers

Geographical location of the Caucasus during recent century, power absorption center always has been opposed to the political. Each of this forces look at the area from different views. With increasing the involvement powers, this conflict took quite a political respective.

Levon Ter-Petrossian, "Armenia's former president" believes that, "disagreements between Russia and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), is the main obstacle to ending the crisis is long-term (roundtable, 2003).

### 4- Ethnic crisis

Ethnic refers to a group of people who throughout history in certain lands have established relation together such economic, cultural, and kinship. Believed to be ethnic nationalism as a stress factor element to be known in the international system (Mollazadeh, H.). In other words, ethnic and religious diversity is also one of the causes of the crisis in Nagorno-Qarabag.

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### Conclusion

Nagorno-Qarabag conflict has become a Gordian knot and Azeris and nor Armenians can not stop it. They don't abandon this problem easily which became a reputational problem. Of course it was out of shape and has spread to the disturbed international system. The regional players and Trans-regional have been enter the game. Russia from one hand and on the other hand, the US and its allies were a serious deterioration in the situation. Armenian were predicting that the Qarabag issue will be resolved in 2009 or 2010. Armen Ashotyan (MP Armenia) on 11 October 2006 stated that the Qarabag problem in 2006, is not solved. According to his statement the "opening" of this window depends on who is in power in Armenia (quoting Aras news). The proposed solution to this crisis, needs the cooperation of all actors in this conflict.

The severity of the crisis will be reduced, if actors reach their desired condition. Because in this situation, understanding and interaction are the only fruitful options. In this way, firstly Azerbaijan in its legal form should give the highest level autonomy to Armenians, Secondly, Armenia and the international community to recognize the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan. And thirdly, through the competent international authorities the security of the Qarabag's Armenians should to be ensured (Javanshir gharabaghi, M. 2003).

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