

THE ARMENIAN-AZERBAIJANI CONFLICT IN NAGORNO KARABAKH (HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF REGIONAL SECURITY)

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the Azerbaijan-Armenian conflict in a disputed area in the Caucasus region, Nagorno Karabakh. This conflict gives rise to human rights violations. The war in Nagorno Karabakh was a geographical conflict as well as a socio-political one, which had occurred since 1870-World War I. It repeated in 1988-1994. In 2009-2016 the conflict struck again and was followed by weapons in 2016-2020. The third period of war has occurred since 2020 until now. The Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict occurs continuously, genocide, or ethnic conflict, which is a violation of human rights in the Caucasus region. The war in Nagorno Karabakh has resulted in the death of 1,000 civilians, the displacement of 40,000 ethnic Azerbaijanis from Nagorno Karabakh, and an exodus of 90,000 ethnic Armenians. The research questions in this study are, first, why did the Armenian-Azerbaijan conflict in Nagorno Karabakh last for a long period and cause human rights violations. Secondly, how the efforts for a peaceful solution in Nagorno Karabakh can be achieved through a regional security perspective. The research method used is a critical qualitative research method. Critical analysis is used to expose and offer alternative perspectives. This method uses an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach to look more critically at the social reality that is happening. This research was conducted by operationalizing the regional security complex theory (RSCT) by Barry Buzan.

Keywords: Armenia-Azerbaijan Conflict; Nagorno Karabakh; Caucasus; Human rights violations; Regional security complex theory

1) INTRODUCTION

The Nagorno Karabakh Conflict is a geographical conflict as well as a socio-political conflict that has occurred for a long time. The background of this conflict is a territorial dispute as well as an ethnic

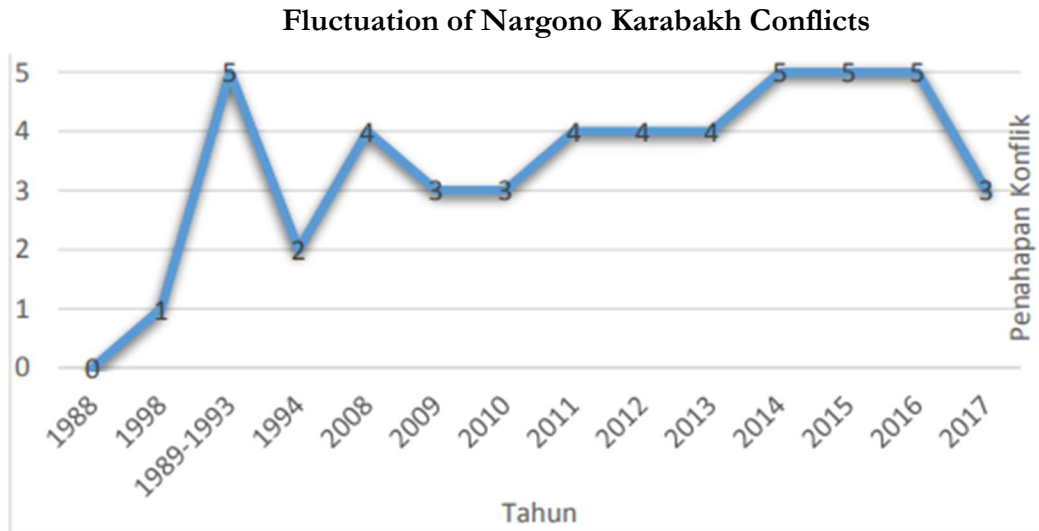
conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno Karabakh region. The territorial conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia is very important to be explained in the study. The research intends to find the main problems and solutions to the protracted conflict. This chapter describes the background and main concepts of the research as well as its relations to social and political conditions, which is strengthened by supporting data related to the phenomenon under study. In addition, this chapter also discusses the concepts related to the main concepts based on previous research, as a reference to discuss the main concepts that describe this research which is interesting to examine briefly. It aims to determine conflict issues regarding human rights. research or research gaps that will deliver novelty in this research. In addition, this chapter also describes the research problem, the benefits of the research, and the research methodology used.

2) METHODS

The research method used is a qualitative method. The research used is library research. Library research is research which is research conducted by not going to the field in search of data sources. however, this research was conducted based on written works including research, whether or not it was conducted. Library research is research that aims to collect data and information through the help of various materials contained in the library room. For example, books, magazines, documents, notes, and historical stories.

3) RESULTS

The Nagorno Karabakh area has amazing natural resources. Therefore, many countries are taking advantage of the moment of conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan as an opportunity to explore Nagorno Karabakh's natural resources. In addition to strategic regional issues, Nagorno Karabakh is a showcase for major countries in establishing their hegemony in the global world. they become leaders in every regional security stability arrangement.



Keterangan :

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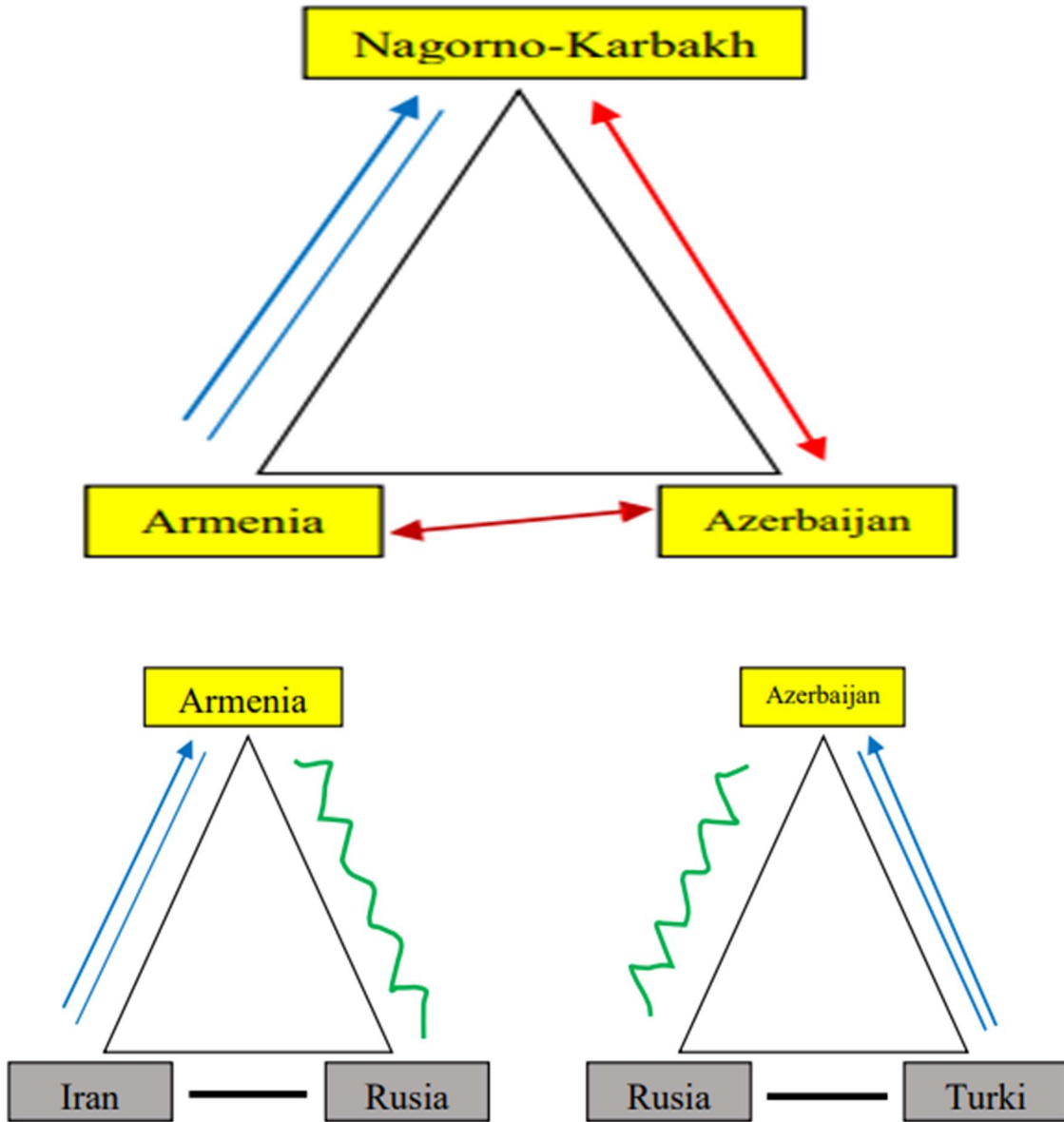
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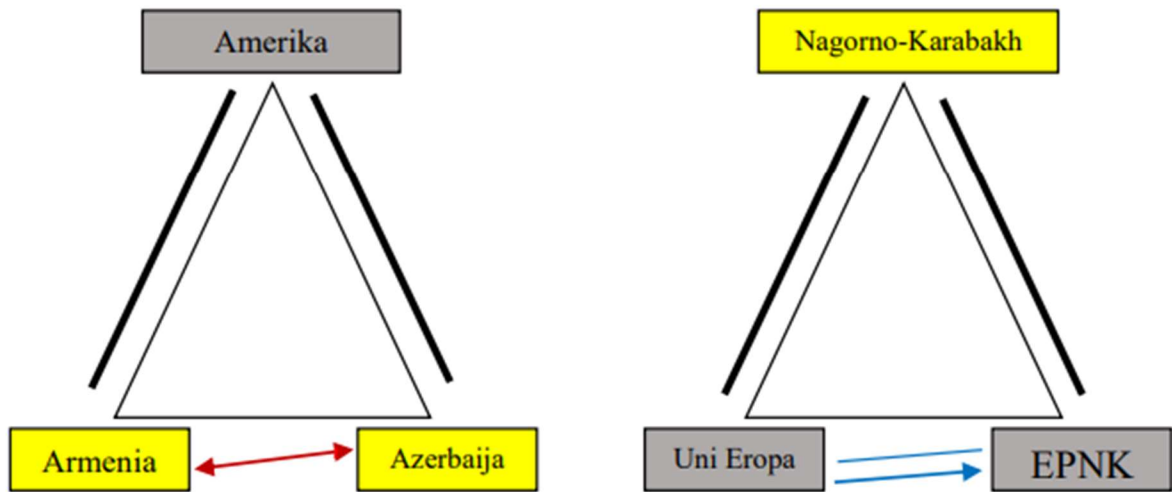
3 : Deskalasi

4 : Eskskalasi

5 : Puncak

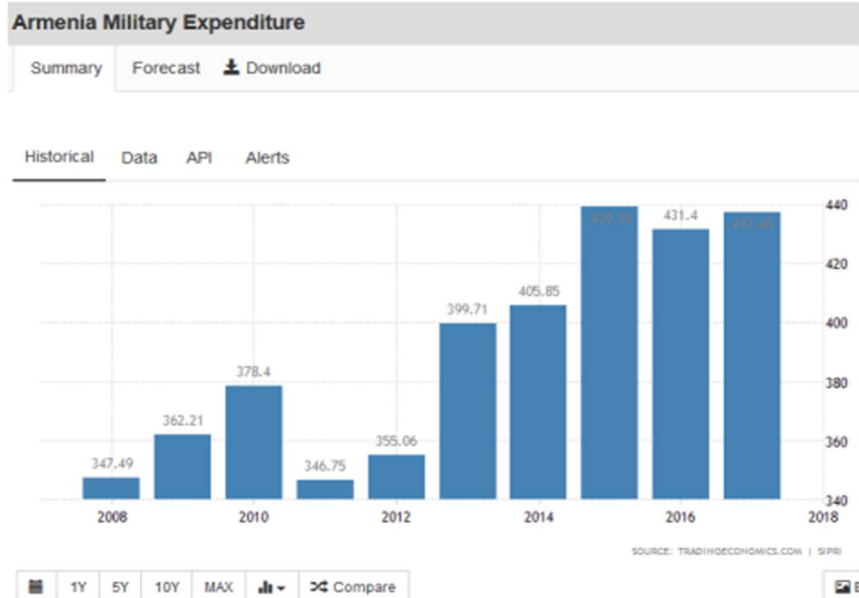
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This is a researcher's analysis of the hegemony of countries in the global region in participating in resolving the Nagorno Karabakh conflict. The security situation in Nagorno Karabakh is very tense, making other countries actively involved in guarding the security of the Nagorno Karabakh area.

Based on the conflict triangle above, the actors involved in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict can be classified into two categories, namely, primary and secondary actors. Armenian, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno-Karabakh are considered part of the primary actors because of their direct involvement in the conflict. For secondary actors, there are Russia, Iran, Turkey, America European Union, European Partnership for Peaceful Settlement of the conflict of Nagorno-Karabakh (EPNK), United Nations (UN), European Movement, and OSCE. In actor secondary, there are those who have relations as coalitions, interests weapons supply, and neutral. Neutral itself has a meaning, the party does not support one of the parties to the conflict and will have the opportunity as a party that mediation for conflict parties



Sumber : tradingeconomics.com/armenia/military-expenditure (2018)



Sumber : tradingeconomics.com/azerbaijan/military-expenditure (2018)

Military power and military setup for Armenia and Azerbaijan is very important because the two countries maintain and protect their territory as well as for capital victory for both countries. Because with that power complete can make it easier for the country to repel the enemy and win the war. It is also used OSCE to see how much power it has each country and provide an overview for determining the next steps in conflict resolution between the two countries the main conflict in the Nagorno Karabakh region. The OSCE can look at the data and determine measures to reduce the use of weapons in both countries, especially the use of weapons and military tools in conflict.

4) DISCUSSION

The discussion of this research is described through the theory of the regional security complex. Regional Security Complex according to Barry Buzan is a security theory region that allows a country to analyze and explain the development of countries in the same region. Regional Security Complex emerged as a new concept for international security structures as a dimension that connects the pattern of life between countries in life international during the pre-cold war, during the cold war and post-cold war cold War. Regional Security Complex provides a different view as well diverse but has a fairly theoretical influence (Barry Buzan and Ole Weaver, 2003: 43-44).

In a Regional Security Complex, problems regarding the security of the countries concerned are closely related so that problems regarding National security cannot exist without taking into account security regions. In the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, it can be said that there is a common security system headed by big countries such as Russia, America and the European Union. The three major blocs have an important role in creating security and stability in the Nagorno Karabakh and Caucasus regions. From the regional security perspective, there are two aspects of value that must be considered, namely internal and external aspects. This internal variable can be measured using several indicators:

1. Geographical location
2. Inter-country interactions
3. System similarity

Meanwhile, external variables can be measured using two indicators

1. International situation
2. Emerging issues

The conclusion of this study is that the issue of war crimes in the settlement of the Azerbaijan-Armenian conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh is an issue that affects regional security stability. This makes the socio-political dynamics spread to other countries. The stalemate of a peaceful settlement sparked an escalation that was amplified by high levels of violence. As the dynamics of the second triangular conflict, conflicts of interest between Azerbaijan and Armenia, response mechanisms and cycles of violence, and retaliatory violence are often the cause of unresolved conflicts.

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