

THE ARMENIAN-AZERBAIJANI CONFLICT IN NAGORNO KARABAKH: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS ACCORDING TO MOSLEM PERSPECTIVE IN THE CAUCASUS REGION

Raja Fanny Fatahillah,
Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah

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 in order to moslem perspective. 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.

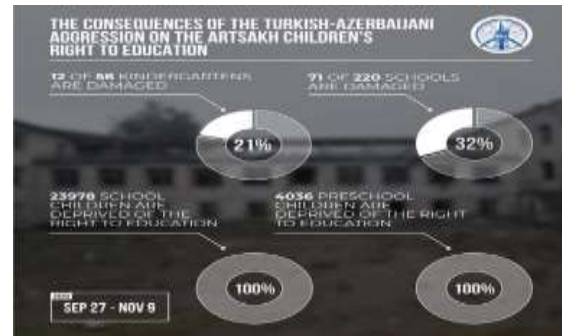
2. METHODS

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 AND DISCUSSION

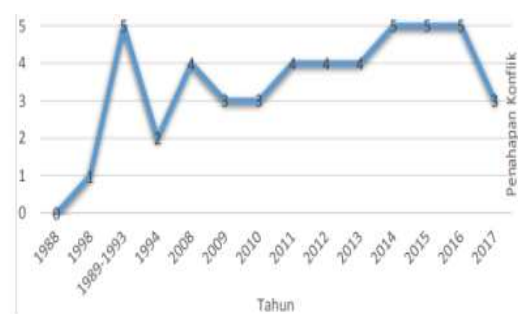
The Nagorno Karabakh area has amazing natural resources. Therefore, many countries are taking advantage of the moment of conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan as an opportunity to explore Nagorno Karabakh's natural resources. In addition to strategic regional issues, Nagorno Karabakh is a showcase for major countries in establishing their hegemony in the global world. they become leaders in every regional security stability arrangement. official social media in October 2020.



Sumber Data : Arshatkh Ombudsman documentation

Of course, these data are very concerning and make us understand that there are so many victims. On the other hand, there are also many losses and risks that arise. The risk of military conflict is increasing in Nagorno-Karabakh, a border region claimed by Armenia and Azerbaijan, due to failed mediation efforts, increased militarization, and frequent ceasefire violations. In late September 2020, intense fighting erupted along the border — the most serious escalation since 2016. More than a thousand soldiers and civilians were killed, with hundreds more injured on both sides.

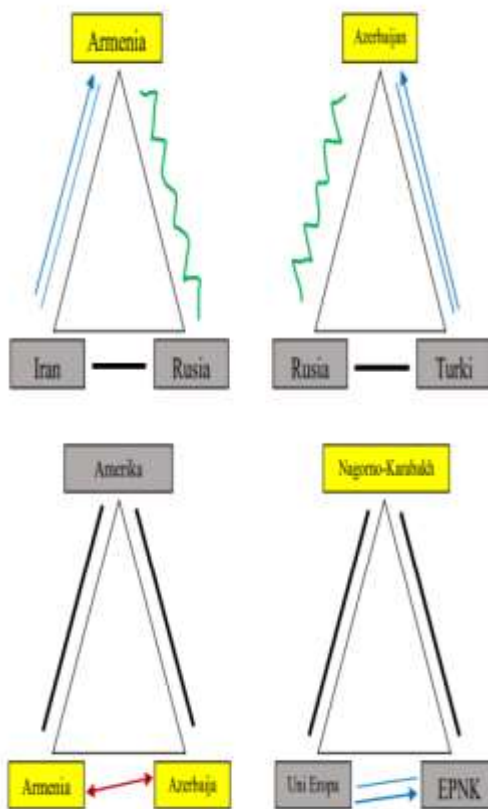
Fluctuation of Nargono Karabakh Conflicts



Keterangan :

- 0 : Sumber
- 1 : Trigger
- 2 : Terminasi
- 3 : Deskalasi
- 4 : Ekskalasi
- 5 : Puncak

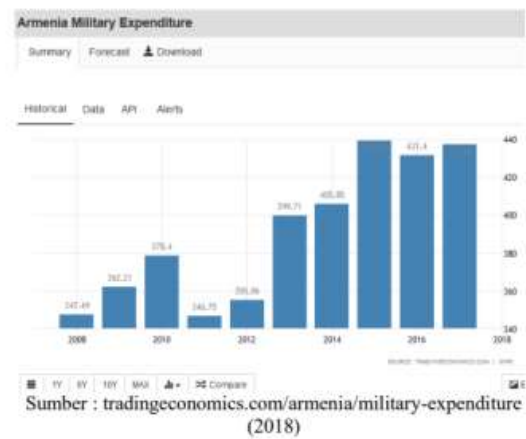
Source: repository.umy.ac.id



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



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.

This study is a study of the impact of the Armenian-Azerbaijani ethnic conflict on the Muslim community in Nagorno Karabakh, during the second conflict period (1988-1994). The Organization for security co-operation in Europe (OSCE) seeks a peace solution by forming the OSCE Minsk Group in 1992. The OSCE Minsk Group consists of: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Turkey, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Belarus and the United States. The group succeeded in seeking a ceasefire in 1994-2009. The research questions in this study are first, why does the Armenian Azerbaijan ethnic conflict affect the economic, social and political stability of the Muslim community of Nagorno Karabakh. Second, why is this conflict geostrategic crucial? Third, why from a geoeconomic perspective the impact of the conflict is significant from a geoeconomic perspective. This research method uses interpretive qualitative research methods, to understand the Armenian Azerbaijan ethnic conflict through the social construction and meaning of the statements, interactions, and communications of the actors involved. This method explores the context of the situation from all the events studied. This research was conducted by exploring the concept of geopolitics, namely political analysis related to the geographical area of Nagorno Karabakh as a conflict area, by understanding the political behavior of the actors. The geostrategic concept is also used, namely a defense-security analysis related to the policies agreed upon by the actors in the ethnic conflict. The concept of geoeconomics is used to analyze the economic system of the

Muslims and their potential economic resources, as well as the losses caused by the Armenian-Azerbaijan ethnic conflict.

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict involving Azerbaijan and Armenia has flared up again. Many have described it as a religious war. Calling the war a "religious conflict" is inappropriate and complicates the search for peace in the territory of the former Soviet Union. Since the start of open armed warfare in 1988, the fighting has been described by the Western media as a "religious war" between Armenian Christians and Azerbaijani Muslims. It turns out that the reality on the ground is not like that, many Azerbaijani Muslims have spoken about the conflict. They refuse if the dispute between the two countries is based on religious sentiments. Even analysts Mohamed Bin Ali and Chew Si Xing Teresa at Eurasia Review, think it's not a religious issue at all. And the Muslim community especially strongly disagrees if this conflict is turned into a religious war. Azerbaijani Muslims also explained that they also lost their religious brethren in the conflict. This clearly illustrates that this war has no religious element at all. And according to them, it is just a diversion of the issue of the human rights violations that have occurred so far in Nagorno Karabakh. Then apart from religious issues, many also mention the conflict between the two countries as a transnational conflict. Transnational crime is a group act involving two or more countries, which is a criminal act, at least according to one of the countries. It also hit Armenia and Azerbaijan who have committed war crimes against civilians in their country. prolonged stalemate in peace negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh has created a special "frozen" phase in the cycle of conflict. Some of the cases of skirmishes, which escalated in 2016 during the Four-Day War, point to the security threat the conflict represents.

Simultaneously, the unsuccessful peace talks and the ongoing escalation and reduction of violence on the line of contact indicate a failure to turn the conflict in a peaceful or violent way. This paper seeks to identify the conditions that contribute to the impasse in conflict. The key actors contributing to the "freezing" of the conflict were the political leadership of Armenia and Azerbaijan and the third parties represented by the Minsk Group. The failure to achieve peaceful transformation is given by political enmity exercised through negative labeling, uncompromising statements and self-victimization of the belligerents. Such activities deepen grievances in Azerbaijan and Armenian society, who respond to such behavior does not support any concessions in negotiations. At the same time, the Minsk Group does not provide a concrete model for a peaceful settlement nor does it put pressure on warring parties to make concessions. Violent transformation of conflict is not possible due to the presence of third parties in the region that deters warring parties from full-scale war. These findings suggest that in order to avoid future negotiation failures and an escalation of violence on the lines of contact, Armenian and Azerbaijani political leaders need to withdraw from mutual hostilities, the agenda and framework for negotiations need to be changed and the third parties involved, must participate actively in the peace process.

Nagorno Karabakh is a mountainous region with an area of 1700 miles or 4,400 square kilometers. Its geographical condition which is filled with mountains makes its geographical area very potential for various natural resources. With the potential possessed by Nagorno Karabakh, the countries that directly border, namely Armenia and Azerbaijan, recognize each other as part of their country. This is one of the reasons the two countries are in conflict with each

other in order to control the potential and wealth of natural resources in the Nagorno Karabakh region. As a social entity, Nagorno Karabakh is inhabited by the majority of the Armenian population, most of whom are Christians. However, a small part of its territory is inhabited by Azeris from Azerbaijan who are Muslim. So socially and politically, this conflict also leads to entity problems such as issues of ethnicity, race, religion involved in it. These problems make the two conflicting countries increasingly have widespread problems, not only a matter of geography, but also the question of the social and political entities of the people.

The background of this conflict is a dispute. Armenia and Azerbaijan are two former Soviet Union countries, which are located in the South Caucasus region. The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is a conflict resulting from the collapse of the Soviet Union which became a trend in the 90s, which until now has not been resolved by a peace agreement. The territorial conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia is very important to be explained in this research. This study aims to find the main problems and solutions to the protracted conflict. The background and main concepts of the research and their relationship to war crimes, social welfare are strengthened by supporting data related to the phenomenon under study.

The international community recognizes that the Nagorno Karabakh region is an official part of the Azerbaijani state, although most of its territory is inhabited by the Arsath tribe of Armenian origin. Internationally Azerbaijan has political power in determining the direction of policy in the Nagorno Karabakh region. Although Nagorno Karabakh has declared its independence de facto, but de jure, the country does not have the validity of recognition by the international community. This had an impact on

Nagorno Karabakh's foreign policy which was hampered by the Azerbaijan state as a country recognized by the international community that Nagorno Karabakh was part of Azerbaijan. However, the international community cannot influence political policies in determining the direction of conflict in the region. Because countries must first be given permission by the Azerbaijani state to help mediate conflicts in the Nagorno Karabakh region.

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is not only related to the issue of territorial disputes, it is very clear that in this issue, the existence of ethnic differences that distinguishes the two is one of the important factors that should be seen. Azerbaijanis and Armenians are two different ethnicities. The differences are in terms of language, religion, and tradition. Ethnic Azeri is still a family of ethnic Turks. Meanwhile, Armenia has long been an ethnic group that has been known for a long time with its typical Armenian Apostolic orthodox church. The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict is a conflict that was born from the 1990s, a conflict related to the collapse of the Soviet Union. In addition, there are countries that are directly or indirectly involved in the conflict.

The Nagorno Karabakh conflict is a geographical conflict as well as a socio-political conflict that has been going on for a long time. This conflict was motivated by territorial disputes and ethnic conflicts between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno Karabakh region. The territorial conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia is very important to be explained in this research. This study aims to find the main problems and solutions to protracted conflicts. The geographical conflict that occurred in Nagorno Karabakh itself has spread to several countries in the region. And this research is interesting to see the extent of involvement of regional security alliances

in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict. Call it The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). The CSTO is an intergovernmental military alliance in Eurasia made up of selected post-Soviet states. The treaty originated with the Soviet Armed Forces, which were gradually replaced by the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The CSTO grew out of the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and first started as the CIS Collective Security Treaty (CST) signed on 15 May 1992, by Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, in the city of Tashkent. It is clear that Armenia as a country in conflict has a major role in the CSTO. Then there is The Shusha Declaration. The Shusha Declaration on the Alliance is a declaration on allied relations signed between Azerbaijan and Turkey on June 15, 2021. The declaration touches on various issues in the fields of politics, economy, trade, culture, education, sports, energy security, Southern Gas Corridor, cooperation in the fields of defense industry, military cooperation and mutual military assistance, the so-called "Zangezur corridor". This declaration allows cooperation within the framework of the proposed six-party platform (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Russia, Turkey, Iran, Georgia) starting with the opening of a Turkish consulate in Shusha.

An often overlooked fact in this country is that less than one percent of Armenians today identify as Muslim. Armenia is a Muslim minority country. Since Armenia gained independence in 1991, the majority of Muslims still living in the country are temporary residents from Iran and other countries. In 2009, the Pew Research Center estimated that 0.03 percent, or about 1,000 people, were Muslims, out of a total population of 2,975,000. The population census conducted in 2011 counted 812

Muslims in Armenia. According to data from the Library of Congress, Muslims make up about 4 percent of the population. However, this figure is calculated from the number of Kurds and Azeris in Armenia. Meanwhile, according to the Muslim population website, Armenian Muslims make up 3 percent of the total population. Armenia is indeed one of the areas that became the beginning of Christian preaching. The country covering an area of 29,743 square kilometers has a tradition of the Armenian Church dating back to the first century AD. It is not surprising that currently more than 93 percent of its citizens adhere to Christianity, especially the Armenian Apostolic Church. Even today, Armenians (Armenians) are always identified with Christians. This makes the Muslim community in Armenia a minority. Of course, coupled with the endless disputes between the two countries, Muslims are not calm in carrying out their lives as Muslims.

The lack of peace between Azerbaijan and Armenia is often described in the media as a religious conflict. This limited depiction is due to the fact that most Azerbaijanis are Muslim, whereas most Armenians are Christians. Undoubtedly, religion was one of the causes that fueled distrust between the two sides. Armenian priests led an anti-Azerbaijan protest in the Armenian capital, while echoing Ye of the Armenian community for Nagorno-Karabakh to be integrated with Armenia. On the other hand, the Caucasian Grand Mufti Allahshukur Hummat Pashazadeh based in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan retaliated violently against the enemies of Islam, and mobilized masses of devotees with Islamic banners and flags during the protests. However, according to Mohamed Bin Ali and Chew Si Xing Theresa at Eurasia Review, the view that the conflict as a whole is motivated by accurate analysis. In general, the

population of Muslim republics in the former Soviet Union tends to be negligent. Prominent Muslim figures such as Chingiz Aitmatov from Kyrgyzstan and the late Rasul Gamzatov from Russia formally denounced the atrocities during the fighting as violence perpetrated by individuals in the name of their faith. Likewise, the leaders of Azerbaijan and Armenia have reached an agreement that the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh is not purely religious in nature.

In the conflict between the two countries, an alliance that tends to contain Islamic countries is also followed by TAKM. It is an intergovernmental military law enforcement (gendarmerie) organization of three Turkic countries (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey) and, formerly, Mongolia. The initialism TAKM came from the founder countries' names. In the TAKM alliance, Turkey is the most serious country in helping Azerbaijan in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict. In addition to fellow TAKM alliances, the two countries also have a religious background, namely Islam. In the course of the war, their neighboring country, Turkey, involved itself as a supporter of Azerbaijan. This study seeks to determine Turkey's interests in its involvement in the September War. In this regard, this research uses the concept of national interest as a theoretical basis. Through the analysis that has been done, several things were found related to Turkey's interests in the war. First, Turkey and Azerbaijan are close culturally through the spirit or principle of "One Nation, Two States". Second, Turkey is trying to secure its domestic energy supply and needs supplies from Azerbaijan. Energy security by Turkey is also trying to reduce dependence on supplies from Russia so that Azerbaijan is the best choice. Furthermore, Turkey's interest in the course of the war was to market its military products to

Azerbaijan. Turkey is one of the suppliers of military products to Azerbaijan, while a lot of Armenian weapons are supplied by Russia. Finally, this war is a proxy war between Turkey and Russia, both of which are not directly involved in arming Azerbaijan and Armenia. Of these four things, Turkey's interest in the 44-day War cannot be separated from its efforts to strengthen its position and influence in the South Caucasus region, especially in Azerbaijan. In other words, Turkey was the first country to recognize Azerbaijan's independence in 1991 after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The proximity of ethnicity, culture and history has earned them the nickname "two countries, one nation". The oil and gas wealth in Azerbaijan's belly has long been enjoyed by Turkey as a strong business partner. This proximity factor is compounded by the common feud with Armenia. If Azerbaijan was at war with Armenia for centuries and the escalation increased especially during the collapse and collapse of the Soviet Union, then relations between Turkey and Armenia have been strained since the massacre and deportation of the Armenians at the end of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire about a century ago. To this day Turkey continues to deny what many experts call the first genocide of the early 20th century. As a result, the two countries have no official diplomatic relations and Turkey closed its border with Armenia in 1993 to show solidarity with Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh War (1988- 1994) Under Erdogan's leadership, Ankara was often accused of carrying out an aggressive foreign policy in neighboring countries. . Some experts call it "Neo-Ottomanism" because this policy massively reached the areas of the former Ottoman Empire. In this case, Ankara's support for Azerbaijan is seen as an opportunity to reach its influence in the South Caucasus by trying to break the deadlock in the Nagorno-Karabakh case

which has been mediated by the OSCE Minsk group. Composed of the US and European countries including Russia, the performance of the OSCE Minsk over the past few decades has not yielded much results. There are several reasons that aim to describe the reasons for Turkey providing military and support to Azerbaijan during the Nagorno Karabakh conflict in 2020 using a qualitative descriptive method. Turkey's active involvement in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict through military and military support to Azerbaijan has not only carried out research but has sparked protests from the international community. Turkey is also the only country that has been shown to provide open military support. Turkey's military support makes the national leadership often face threats and regional security in conflict areas. However, Turkey as a country needs energy supplies from Azerbaijan. The research then finds that Turkey has a national interest in protecting and safeguarding the international pipeline infrastructure that carries oil and natural gas from Azerbaijan to its own territory. Energy security is also more closely related to Turkey's ambition to become an energy transit hub between regions within the framework of the Southern Gas Corridor.

In addition, this conflict has expanded to become a religious issue due to the failure of the Minsk OSCE in finding a peaceful solution. OSCE Minsk Group was assigned to mediate on the matter. However, the effectiveness of the OSCE Minsk Group is still in question, because until now the conflict is still escalating. Even after the intensification of mediation efforts in 2013, the ceasefire in the region actually increased and there was still a 'Four Day War' in April 2016. Using a mediation approach, this study will analyze the factors that led to the mediation carried

out by OSCE Minsk So far it's been ineffective.

This research is a type of library research. What is called library research or often also called library research, is a series of activities related to methods of collecting library data, reading and taking notes and processing research materials (Mestika, 2008). Meanwhile, according to Mahmud in his book Educational Research Methods explains that library research is a type of research conducted by reading books or magazines and other data sources to collect data from various literatures, both libraries and in other places (Mahmud, 2011). From the above it can be understood that library research is not only an activity of reading and recording the data that has been collected. But more than that, researchers must be able to process the data that has been collected with the stages of library research.

In this research, the writer applies the library research method because the data sources cannot only be obtained from the field. Sometimes data sources can only be obtained from libraries or other documents in written form, either from journals, books or other literature. In addition, as a way to understand new symptoms that occur that cannot be understood, then with this literature study it will be possible to understand these symptoms. So that in overcoming a symptom that occurs.

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

This study uses a qualitative approach. Because the source of data and research results in library research (library research) in the form of a description of words. Moleong revealed eleven characteristics of qualitative research, namely: natural setting, humans as instruments (instruments), using qualitative methods, inductive data analysis, theory from grounded theory (towards the direction of formulating theories based on data), descriptive data (data that collected in the form of words, pictures and not numbers), more concerned with the process than the results, there is a limit determined by

focus, there are special criteria for data validity, and a temporary design (research design continues to develop according to field reality), research results are negotiated and mutually agreed upon (research results are negotiated and mutually agreed between researchers and data sources) (Moleong, 2011). The following are the stages of library research that must be taken by the author in library research as follows:

- a. Collect research materials. Because in research This is library research, so the material collected is in the form of information or empirical data sourced from books, journals, results of official and scientific research reports and other literature that supports the theme of this research.
- b. Read library materials. Reading activities for research purposes is not a passive job. Readers are asked to simply absorb all "knowledge" information in reading material, but rather a "hunt" activity that requires active and critical involvement of the reader in order to obtain maximum results. In reading research materials, readers must dig deeply into reading materials that allow them to find new ideas related to the research title.
- c. Make research notes. The activity of recording research materials is arguably the most important stage and perhaps also the heaviest culmination of the entire series of literature research.⁵ Because in the end all the material that has been read must draw a conclusion in the form of a report.
- d. Processing research notes. All materials that have been read are then processed or analyzed to obtain a conclusion drawn up in the form of a research report.
- e. This research belongs to the type of library research because in this study, the researcher examines the influence of regional security alliances in providing a peace solution to Armenia-Azerbaijan in the Nagorno Karabakh

conflict. And explain the significant role played by alliances such as CSTO, TAKM, Shuha Declaration, in resolving the conflict in Nagorno Karabakh.

This research is a type of library research or library research. So the data source is bibliographic or comes from various literatures, including books, journals, newspapers, personal documents and so on. For more details, the data sources in this study are divided into primary sources and secondary sources, with the following description:

1. Primary Source

Primary sources are sources of basic data that are directly collected by researchers from the object of research. The primary sources in this research are books, articles, journals, research results that discuss the influence of regional security alliances in providing a peace solution to Armenia-Azerbaijan in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict. As well as the significant role played by alliances such as CSTO, TAKM, Shuha Declaration, in resolving the conflict in Nagorno Karabakh.

2. Secondary Data Source

Secondary sources are additional data sources which according to the researcher support the main data. The secondary sources in this study are documentation of events and news that are covered by the media both offline and online.

Data collection techniques related to data sources. Data collection techniques are in the form of methods used by researchers to collect and explore data sourced from primary data sources and secondary data sources. Because the data source is in the form of written data, the data collection technique in this study uses documentation techniques. Documentation comes from the word document which means a record

of events that have passed which can be in the form of writing, pictures or monumental works of someone. (Sugiyono, 2010). In other words, documents are writings, pictures or monumental works that contain a certain idea. Or simply is a thought or idea that is poured in the form of writing, pictures or in the form of other works. Then, documentation technique is a method that is done by looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, legers, agendas, and so on. (Suharsini, 1993).

Documentation technique means how to explore and express a thought, idea or idea in written form or in the form of images or other works. The author uses data collection techniques by means of documentation because this type of research is library research. Literature research is research where primary and secondary empirical data sources come from books, documents, journals, or other literatures. Documentation techniques are used to explore and collect data from reading sources related to the problems in the research. this. Primary data or main sources come from books, articles, journals, research results that discuss the influence of regional security alliances in providing a peace solution to Armenia-Azerbaijan in the Nagorno Karabakh conflict. As well as the significant role played by alliances such as CSTO, TAKM, Shuha Declaration, in resolving the conflict in Nagorno Karabakh. As for the data analysis technique the author uses as follows:

1. Content Analysis

Content analysis or content study is a research methodology that utilizes a set of procedures to draw valid conclusions from a book or document. Meanwhile, Harold D. Lasswell stated that content analysis is research that is

an in-depth discussion of the content of written or printed information in the mass media. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that content analysis is a research method with certain stages to extract the essence of an idea or information and then draw a conclusion. The author uses data analysis techniques in the form of content analysis because this type of research is a type of library research, where the data sources are books and documents as well as literature in other forms.

2. Inductive Analysis

Data analysis in research with a qualitative approach is inductive, namely an analysis based on the data obtained, then a certain relationship pattern is developed or becomes a hypothesis, then the data is searched again and again until the hypothesis is accepted and the hypothesis develops into a theory.

3. Analytical Descriptive

The analytical descriptive method is a method by describing and analyzing. By using both methods together, it is hoped that the object can be given maximum meaning. The discussion of this research is described through the Regional Security Complex Theory (RSCT). Regional Security Complex Theory according to Barry Buzan is a regional security theory 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 the structure of international security as a dimension that connects the pattern of life between countries in international life in the pre-cold war, during the cold war and post-cold war times. The Regional Security Complex provides a different and at the same time diverse view but has a fairly theoretical influence (Barry Buzan and Ole Weaver, 2003: 43-44). The concept of the sphere of influence is one

of the key concepts in international relations. In the field of international relations, a sphere of influence (SOI) is a spatial area or division of concepts over which a country or organization has a degree of cultural, economic, military, or political exclusivity. While there may be formal alliances or other treaty obligations between the influencer and the influenced, such formal arrangements are not required and influence can often be an example of soft power.

Similarly, a formal alliance does not necessarily mean that one country is within the sphere of influence of another. High levels of exclusivity have historically been associated with higher levels of conflict. This concept is very well used in conflict research between countries because the concept explains that some single countries can fall into two different spheres of influence. Then on the other hand, this concept describes a formal alliance or agreement, another treaty between the influencer and the influenced, in some studies such formal arrangement is not needed and the effect can often exceed the example of a small power. Besides, an official alliance is not a necessary tool for one country to exert influence over another. A high execution classification is associated with a high level of conflict.

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.

REFERENCES

- Andhika Dewantara, 2019. Analisis Peran Rusia sebagai Mediator dalam Penyelesaian Konflik Nagorno Karabakh Periode 2008-2016. *Insignia Journal of International Relations: Universitas Jenderal Soedirman*.
- Azerbaijan, M. F. (2021, 10 01). Negotiations chronology between Azerbaijan and Armenia. Diakses dari <http://mfa.gov.az/en/content/856>
- Centre, m. -C. (2018, April 15). *Mapping the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict*. University Kent. Diakses dari <http://blogs.kent.ac.uk/carc/2018/04/15/the-nagorno-karabakh-conflict/>.
- Cornell, S. E. (1999). *The Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict*. Uppsala : Uppsala University. De Waal, Thomas, *Black Garden : Armenia dan Azerbaijan Through Peace and War*, New York : New York University Press, 2006, hal. 313.
- Elliot, Florence, *A Dictionary of Politics*, Middlesex : Penguin Books, 1974,hal. 39
- Ensi Adistya. 2016. Keterlibatan Rusia Dalam Upaya Resolusi Konflik Nagorno-Karabakh Antara Armenia Dan Azerbaijan 2008- 2012. Surabaya: Universitas Airlangga
- Franco, E. D. (2018, 08 13). *Only Russia can solve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict – but does it really want to?* Diakses dari <https://mycountryeurope.com/foreign-politics/only-russia-can-solve-the-nagorno-karabakh-conflict/>.
- Ghazaryan, S. 2013. *Europe's Next Avoidable War Nagorno-Karabakh*. United Kingdom: Palgrave Macmillan
- Goldstein, Joshua S., *International Relations*, New Jersey : Pearson, 2010, hal. 153.
- Koinova, Maria, *Diasporas and Secessionist Conflicts: the Mobilization of the Armenian, Albanian and Chechen Diasporas*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, London : Routledge,