

RESEARCH
ARTICLE**The Qaradagly Genocide**

Talibli Subhan, Alakbar

Leading Researcher, Dr., Assoc.prof.

Institute of Oriental Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan (ANAS),

Researcher at the Guba Memorial Complex

Azerbaijan, Baku

Email: subhantalibli@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6331-5865>

Doi Serial

<https://doi.org/10.56334/sei/8.5.85>

Keywords

The Republic of Azerbaijan, Karabakh, Qaradagly, Armenian terror, genocide of Azerbaijanis.

Abstract

Bringing the Qaradagly tragedy to the attention of both the local and international communities is significant for studying the Azerbaijani reality, the tragedies endured by the Azerbaijani people, and the aggression, terror, and occupation suffered by the Azerbaijani people and state.

This article investigates the history and geographical position of Qaradagly, the organization of the attack on Qaradagly, its occupation, the victims of the genocide, Azerbaijanis murdered while in Armenian captivity, testimonies of witnesses during the Qaradagly genocide, the legal measures taken by the Republic of Azerbaijan concerning the tragedy, the stance of international and regional organizations, and other related issues.

Citation (Suggested Citation -APA 7th Edition)

Talibli Subhan, A. (2025). The Qaradagly Genocide. *Science, Education and Innovations in the Context of Modern Problems*, 8(7), 856-865; doi:10.56334/sei/8.7.85. <https://imcra-az.org/archive/365-science-education-and-innovations-in-the-context-of-modern-problems-issue-7-volviii-2025.html>

Licensed

© 2025 The Author(s). Published by Science, Education and Innovations in the context of modern problems (SEI) by IMCRA - International Meetings and Journals Research Association (Azerbaijan). This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Received: 12.03.2025

Accepted: 19.05.2025

Published: 20.06.2025 (available online)

Introduction

Until 1918, the Armenians (referred to here as "Hay") had no state of their own. With the extensive support of Tsarist Russia and various regional and international powers, they established the Republic of Armenia on historically Azerbaijani lands. All historical facts, sources, documents, and religious-cultural monuments confirm that Karabakh is a historical and ancient territory of Azerbaijan. The unfounded claims such as "Greater Armenia from sea to sea" or "Greater Armenia from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea" were part of the myth of establishing a fictional state and were primarily aimed at the destruction of Turkic and Muslim peoples. This ideology of "Armenianism" was propagated by the "Dashnaktsutyun" party, founded in the late 19th century.

In pursuit of this ideology, Armenians committed mass killings, acts of terror, genocides, ethnic cleansing, looting, and other crimes across the globe.

To inform the world community about the Qaradagly tragedy, several documentaries have been produced, including "Genocide: Qaradagly," "Genocide Qaradagly: Continues..." and "Qaradagly, the Struggle." A book titled "The Qaradagly Genocide through the Words of Witnesses" has also been published.

Naturally, the truths of Azerbaijan and the crimes committed by Armenians throughout history in the Ottoman Empire, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and on historical Azerbaijani lands—with the support of international and regional powers—must be conveyed to the international community through works, books, and articles in foreign languages.

The decree “On the Genocide of Azerbaijanis,” issued on March 26, 1998, by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, played a significant political, legal, and historical role in bringing the criminal actions of Armenians to the attention of international and regional organizations, as well as to the global community.

The History and Natural-Geographical Location of Qaradagly

The village of Qaradagly is located in the administrative territory of the Khojavend district of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 13 km west of the district center, along the Khojavend-Khankendi (Stepanakert) highway, in a foothill region. The population was mainly engaged in livestock breeding, grain farming, sericulture, viticulture, and vegetable growing.

The toponym “Karadag” is formed from the combination of the words *kara* (black or great in ancient Turkic) and *dag* (mountain). In ancient Turkic, *kara* had meanings such as “great” or “black.” Therefore, “Karadag” means “great, high mountain” or “mountain with black-colored rocks.” The word *dag* (mountain) is also found in ancient Turkic inscriptions dating back to the 6th–8th centuries, in Mahmud al-Kashgari’s dictionary (11th century), and in the epic “Book of Dede Qorqud.”

The settlement originated with the migration of the Qaradagly tribal group of the Qizilbash, who played a major role in the Safavid dynasty’s struggle for power. The tribe took its name from the Karadag region of Southern Azerbaijan. After the Safavids came to power, members of the Qaradagly tribe spread across various areas. Villages named Qaradagly reflect the ethnic identity of families belonging to this tribe. Until the 1930s, there was also a village named Qaradagly near the village of Gulebird in the Lachin district. This village is even mentioned in a *bayati* (a form of Azerbaijani folk poetry) by Sari Ashiq [1, p.24].

In 1951, the Azerbaijani-inhabited village of Varandali was abolished and merged with Qaradagly. Names of villages inhabited by Azerbaijanis were deliberately changed, merged with other villages, or completely abolished, and their populations were forcibly relocated. These actions were aimed at changing the demographic situation in favor of Armenians in Karabakh, thus creating conditions for separatist and terrorist activities. In a targeted campaign, the Qaradagly village council (executive office) was merged with the council of the Armenian-inhabited village of Qagharza, and the Qaradagly collective farm was abolished and merged into the “Michurin” collective farm along with Armenian village economies. Later, in 1971, Qaradagly was separated from the Armenian villages and a new collective farm named after Nariman Narimanov was established. On October 2, 1980, the Qaradagly village council was re-established.

Organization of the Attack on Qaradagly

The attack on Qaradagly involved the Arabo and Aramo armed units, Monte Melkonyan’s group, and units from Russia’s 366th Motorized Rifle Regiment [11, p.2]. The command of the 366th regiment acknowledged they were unable to ensure the regiment’s safe withdrawal due to local resistance [3; 4]. Therefore, forces from the airborne division stationed in Ganja had to be brought in. However, before these reinforcements arrived, 103 servicemen—mainly Armenians involved in the massacre—refused to obey orders and remained in Karabakh. Due to criminal collusion by the regiment’s command and irresponsibility of the personnel in charge of its withdrawal, some military equipment, including armored vehicles, were handed over to Armenians [5; 12].

These forces participated in both the Qaradagly and Khojaly genocides [14]. Witnesses of the Qaradagly genocide confirmed the participation of the 366th regiment in the atrocity [15].

Occupation of Qaradagly

By the end of 1991, the operation to evacuate the peaceful population of Qaradagly, which began in the summer of that year, had largely been completed. At the time of occupation, 125 individuals were defending the village. Only 14 of them were from the National Army who came to help from Aghdam, while 70 were fighters from Qaradagly’s self-defense unit. Additionally, 17 men over the age of 60, 13 school-age children were prepared to fight with weapons, and 11 women over the age of 50 volunteered to stay and support their husbands, sons, and brothers. Among the heroic Azerbaijani women who closely assisted these 125 defenders since December were Ziver, Sitara, Tavar, Gerekmey, Mina, Minara, Saadat, Mirvari, Minaya, Guler, and Haqiqet.

On September 8, 1991, a passenger bus traveling from Aghdam to Qaradagly was ambushed and heavily fired upon by Armenian gunmen positioned 5 km along the Khojavend-Khankendi road. As the bus was riddled with bullets, 8 passengers were killed, including 2 young men and 6 women.

On January 15, 1992, the people of Qaradagly made their final public appeal to the Azerbaijani nation, which was broadcast for several days on the radio. The appeal read:

"The ruthless brutality of history cannot shake the determined sons who stand guard over Karabakh's land and bravely endure its hardest tests.

For four years, Qaradagly—a precious gem of Karabakh—has been a target of the enemy, yet it is being courageously defended by its fearless sons. The residents of this long-forgotten village are now living through the most difficult days of their lives.

Homes and administrative buildings are set ablaze, innocent people are murdered, property is looted. In short, the village is under relentless attack by Armenian bandits.

The enemy wants to capture this strategically vital position. Qaradagly had effectively blocked the road between Khojavend and Khankendi, halting their movement. Since the occupation of Khojavend by armed gangs, the situation in Qaradagly has become even more tense.

My dear nation! If you have even a spark of honor and dignity in your blood, do not stop the fight for Karabakh's freedom! Otherwise, Qaradagly may turn into a den of bandits with your own hands." [9, p.10]

One of the Tragic Dates in Azerbaijani History: The Qaradagly Massacre

The Qaradagly massacre, one of the tragic events in the history of the Azerbaijani people, occurred on February 14, 1992, when Armenian military units, with the support of the 366th Motorized Rifle Regiment of the former Soviet Army stationed in Khankendi (Stepanakert), attacked the village of Qaradagly in the Khojavend district. Despite the heroic defense mounted by the village residents, Qaradagly was occupied by Armenian forces in unequal combat on February 17.

Victims of the Genocide

On February 17, 1992, the village of Qaradagly was occupied by Armenian armed forces. A total of 118 villagers were taken prisoner. Of those, the majority were young people. Thirty-three of them were brutally executed near the village, and the bodies—both dead and wounded—were thrown into a farm well and buried with soil.

In total, 66 captives were killed, while 52 were freed with great difficulty. Most of those who were released later died shortly after due to severe torture suffered during captivity and injections of unknown substances administered to them by their captors [16].

In the village, four members from each of two families were killed, and in six other families, two or three members per family were killed. Forty-three families lost their heads of household, and in one family, both parents were murdered. Every tenth resident of Qaradagly was killed.

Among the victims were 21 elderly people, 10 women, and 8 schoolchildren. As a result, 146 children were orphaned [17].

In total, 91 residents of Qaradagly were killed during the genocide committed by Armenian terrorist gangs. Due to the occupation, the village lost 200 homes, one cultural center, a secondary school building with a capacity of 320 students, a 25-bed hospital, and various other public facilities. Historical, religious, and cultural monuments, as well as the village cemetery belonging to Azerbaijanis, were destroyed. Nearly 800 villagers became internally displaced persons [18].

Those Killed in Armenian Captivity

After the occupation of the village, some of the captives were executed near the village itself, while others were tortured and murdered in the Khankendi prison. Those killed in captivity include:

- Imran Ahmad oglu Huseynov
- Boyukkishi Lala oglu Shirinov

- Kamil Sardar oglu Taghiyev
- Fazil Javad oglu Valiyev
- Alastan Nariman oglu Guliyev
- Shura Avdihuseyn oglu Huseynov
- Shura Ibad oglu Nazarov
- Kamal Baylar oglu Guliyev

Those Who Died Shortly After Being Released from Captivity

Following the occupation of Qaradagly, 54 residents captured by Armenian forces were held in captivity for more than two months in Khankendi and Askeran. Due to the severe physical and psychological torture they endured—torture that violated all principles of international humanitarian law—many of them died shortly after being released. The list of those who died includes:

- Familat Garay oglu Shirinov
- Zulmukhan Mirish oglu Huseynov
- Yusif Nariman oglu Guliyev
- Minaya Samed gizi Amirxanova
- Sitara Samed gizi Huseynova
- Mahammad Huseyn oglu Hasanov (his son was martyred)
- Qulu Ayyub oglu Khalilov (his brother was martyred)
- Shamil Ali oglu Mammadov
- Sardar Qachay oglu Taghiyev (his son and brother were martyred)
- Avaz Qachay oglu Taghiyev (his brother was martyred)
- Mirvari Tahmaz gizi Huseynova
- Guller Dosto gizi Taghiyeva
- Mina Mirxudar gizi Sadiqova
- Ilgar Qasim oglu Aliyev (his father was martyred)
- Tevon Habil oglu Taghiyev (his son was martyred)
- Atlikhan Farman oglu Huseynov
- Firudun Humbat oglu Huseynov

Eyewitness Testimonies from the Qaradagly Genocide

Ilgar Huseynov is one of the residents of Qaradagly who experienced the tragedy firsthand. He, along with his family, was taken hostage by Armenian forces in February 1992. During his two-month captivity, Ilgar Huseynov endured severe suffering. He recounts:

“There is not a single family in Qaradagly that was spared from Armenian brutality. Our village was occupied in February 1992, but the atrocities began even earlier. On September 8, 1991, Armenians ambushed the Aghdam–Qaradagly bus, killing 8 people on the spot and seriously injuring over 10 innocent passengers. On February 15, 1992, Armenians attacked Qaradagly from all sides. Most of the houses were set ablaze, and the fighting lasted two days. Out of the 118 people remaining in the village, 25 were killed and 4 seriously wounded. That night, we gathered the wounded and tried to escape. There were 10 women and 2 children among us. The Armenians pursued us, and since we had run out of ammunition, we couldn’t resist.

They captured us all. Men were separated from women and children, and we were loaded into different vehicles. They took us to an Armenian cemetery and demanded that 9 men step out voluntarily. No one moved. Enraged, the Armenian gunmen opened fire on the truck. Ten to fifteen people were killed instantly, and around 20 were seriously wounded. One villager attempted to flee, which further infuriated the Armenians, who opened fire again—raising the death toll to 32.

We were then taken to Khankendi and held in prison for two months. The prison had no windows. It snowed every day, and the cold penetrated to our bones. We were kept standing knee-deep in water. Every three days, they gave us a piece of black bread the size of a palm.

The Armenians beat us at least five to six times a day and subjected us to horrific torture. Some people died from the beatings. They used iron rods to break eight people’s ribs and legs. Two were smashed against a wall until their skulls burst. These atrocities weren’t limited to men—women and children were tortured the same way. After two months, we were released with the help of the Red Cross. But several of those who were with me in captivity died shortly after gaining their freedom. Even 19 years later, I still feel the pain of the torture.”

Mahammadali Bayramov, another Qaradagly resident, stated that armed attacks by Armenians began in 1990:

“They killed three people who came to the village to sell furniture. Then, near the cattle farm, they injured another person. In 1991, they began shelling both the village and the farm. When we arrived at the farm, we saw that six people, including women, had been burned alive. They took our livestock as soon as it left the village.

By 1992, the situation had worsened significantly. The villagers asked me to bring help. I first went to Aghdam headquarters, but by then the village of Malibeyli had also been occupied. We needed a helicopter to evacuate women, children, and the elderly from Qaradagly. We went to Ganja to request one but returned empty-handed.

Our attempt to break through from Aghdam toward Khojavend with self-defense units and police also failed. In the forest near Gulably village, we encountered our fellow villager Vidadi Huseynov, who told us the village had fallen—he was the only one who managed to escape. The people had been taken toward Khankendi. The Armenians committed terrible crimes against the villagers. In our own family, four people—my father, my brother, my sister—were killed, and one brother went missing.”

Malakhhat Taghiyeva, a Qaradagly resident, recalls the tragedy:

“Qaradagly is our wound, our pain. Our people suffered greatly. Nearly every family in the village faced some kind of tragedy. I lost my father, brother, nephew, uncle, brother-in-law, uncles, and cousins—every one of them was family. I had left the village before the massacre, I was 22 years old at the time. After the tragedy, when some of our villagers returned from captivity, we asked them about our missing loved ones. What they told us was horrifying. People were tortured, beaten, kept hungry and thirsty, their teeth and fingernails pulled out... This tragedy cannot be forgotten. My only wish is that Qaradagly be declared a ‘Hero Village.’”

Oruj Aliyev, another survivor, said that even after many years, he is still traumatized by those days:

“On February 14, the Armenians attacked the village. We resisted day and night. By the 17th, we had run out of bullets. They loaded the villagers into two KamAZ trucks. Some of us were forced to walk to a place near the village known as ‘Pir.’ On the way, they killed a man named Shahmurad. They put us in the truck, and at one stop, they pulled Eldar out and beat him to death with a stick. Passing through the orchard, they stopped and ordered ten men to get out. Telman threw a grenade at the Armenians. I don’t know how many were killed. They started shooting at the truck—most inside were killed. I was wounded.

Later, they separated me and some other villagers at the Malibeyli bridge and took us to Khankendi. We were beaten all night. In the morning, when I came out, I saw our people lying on the ground in front of the prison while Armenians walked over them. We were put into a KamAZ and taken to Askeran, where the real suffering began.

They tortured us, beat us, starved us. One day a guard told Ilgar, ‘If you don’t pluck all the hair from one side of your face by morning, I’ll shoot you.’ We took turns plucking his facial hair all night. Then they took Ilgar away. There were two people from Qaradagly and 28 from Khojaly with us. We were beaten daily.

Three days after the Khojaly massacre, they beat me again and returned me to a different cell filled with Khojaly residents. The Armenians often came in with knives and guns and killed those inside. By morning, only four people were left alive. The rest had been killed.

When Azerbaijani forces attacked Askeran, the Armenians fled, taking us to Noragah village and locking us in a basement. They pulled out our gold teeth with pliers. We stayed there for 43 days—standing in water, being beaten and tortured. Many Khojaly residents died from hunger, cold, and beatings. I am alive today, but I carry the pain of those horrific days and that suffering like a heavy burden.”

Eyewitness Accounts of the Qaradağlı Genocide

Həqiqət Hüseynova recounts: *“Armenian armed forces had surrounded us. What horrors we witnessed... Our fellow villager Eldar was beaten to death before our very eyes — with a wooden stick. They killed him at a place in the village known as ‘Pir,’ near the roadside. They swarmed him, beat him with sticks until he died. Later, they killed my daughter-in-law’s father. I don’t even know what they hit him with, but his skull was split into two. Then they threw his body under a vehicle and crushed him so badly he became unrecognizable. Near the village of Cəmiyyət (Ningə), they killed our fellow villager Zahid. When his brother tried to scream, I covered his mouth with my hand so his voice wouldn’t be heard. He bit my hand so hard it bled. His name was Vagif... May God rest the souls of the dead. He couldn’t endure the torture and died.”* [2, p.105]

Nofəl Əliyev shares his experience:

“We were prisoners in the Shusha prison. There was a young villager with us named Vətən. I saw them take him away to be executed. I asked one of the Armenian guards where they took him. He said: ‘They took him to our cemetery to be beheaded over a grave.’ That’s how brutally they killed him...”

We were held in cells in groups of five or six. For every five prisoners, we were given a single piece of bread per day, and a small glass of water — just enough to moisten our lips so we wouldn’t die. We were tortured all day long. Armenians would forcibly pull gold teeth out of prisoners’ mouths. Those who resisted were beaten to death. They also pulled out my teeth by force.” [2, p.109]

Sabirə Mahmudova, a female officer of the Azerbaijani National Army and a witness to the genocide, recalls: *“A helicopter delivering food to Qaradağlı, which had been under siege for a long time, was shot down by Armenians on January 12, 1992, leaving the villagers to face their fate alone. In early February, Armenian Armed Forces attacked Qaradağlı again with the support of the 366th Motorized Rifle Regiment. The people continued to resist. On January 15, they declared that they would fight to the last drop of blood.”*

Since the summer of 1991, children, the elderly, and women had been evacuated by helicopter. About 11 women remained in the village to care for their sons, husbands, and to prepare food for the soldiers. On February 14, Armenians launched another assault on the village... I can still hear the gunfire and the screams of innocent people...” [19]

Admissions of Genocide Committed in Qaradağlı by Armenians

In the book *"My Brother's Road"* by Markar Melkonian – brother of Monte Melkonian, one of the leading figures of the international Armenian terrorist group ASALA, known for attacks against Turkish figures and institutions in France, the U.S., Lebanon, and other European countries – the Qaradağlı assault is described: *"...He calmly placed the B-7 rocket launcher on his shoulder, aimed, and pulled the trigger. The first shell exploded through a corner window on the second floor, setting everything inside on fire. Yellow flames erupted from the window – it was the signal. The attackers then opened fire on the village..."* [13]

Monte Melkonian, invited to Armenia in 1989, actively participated in the invasion campaign against Azerbaijan. He directly led genocidal operations against civilians in Qaradağlı, Khojaly, and other Azerbaijani settlements. In *"My Brother's Road,"* Markar writes about Monte's involvement in the attack on Qaradağlı: *"...At 5 PM, the mission was completed. That day, only one Armenian fighter was killed. On the opposing side, two were killed, and 48 Azerbaijani captives were rounded up and forced toward a truck. The captives were taken to Khankendi and held until they were exchanged for Armenian prisoners."*

Members of the Arabo and Aramo units – mercenary Armenian terrorist groups involved in the Qaradağlı assault – threw 38 prisoners, including women, into a trench. They opened fire and then slaughtered them with knives without exception. Edo, a member of the nationalist group from Ashtarak, poured gasoline on several of them and set them on fire. When Monte approached the trench, the charred remains were still there... In total, 53 Azerbaijanis were killed in Qaradağlı and surrounding areas over the course of two days." [2, pp.99–101]

Legal Steps Taken by the Republic of Azerbaijan Regarding the Qaradağlı Tragedy

According to the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan, between February 14–17, 1992, members of Armenian armed groups killed 67 residents of Qaradağlı village in Khojavend, including 9 minors, 10 women, 14 elderly people (over 60), and 34 young men. Two people were seriously injured, and 9 were taken hostage. At the same time, residential buildings and public facilities were looted and burned. An investigative-operational group was created to examine the crimes against peace, humanity, and war crimes committed by the illegal separatist regime and Armenian Armed Forces against local Azerbaijani civilians. The Military Prosecutor's Office continues investigations under relevant articles of the Criminal Code.

In the case file No. 80377, concerning the Qaradağlı genocide, it is recorded that on the night of February 15–16, 1992, Armenian armed gangs attacked Qaradağlı and shot dead two residents – Altay Mammad oglu Hasanov and Khayal Habib oglu Huseynov. On February 29, 1992, the Karabakh Interregional Prosecutor's Office initiated criminal proceedings under Articles 70 and 94 (4th and 6th clauses, old version) of the Criminal Code. Various investigative measures were carried out – witnesses were questioned, forensic and ballistic analyses were conducted. However, as the perpetrators were not identified, the case was suspended on December 20, 1992, in accordance with Article 209(3) of the then-current Criminal Procedure Code.

On December 18, 2003, a joint investigation group was established by order of the Prosecutor General, the Minister of Internal Affairs, and the Minister of National Security. On May 18, 2004, the suspension order of December 1992 was annulled, and the case was resumed and merged into file No. 80377 under the joint group.

The intentional killing of 49 people and the torture of 57 others during the Qaradağlı attack was reclassified as genocide under Article 103 of the Criminal Code by Deputy Prosecutor General and Military Prosecutor of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Lieutenant General of Justice Khanlar Valiyev, on July 17, 2005. The investigation is ongoing.

Statement by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Azerbaijan

On the 30th anniversary of the Qaradağlı tragedy, the Ombudsman of Azerbaijan, Sabina Aliyeva, appealed to the international community:

"On February 17, 1992, the Armenian Armed Forces committed an act of genocide against the civilian population of Qaradağlı village in Khojavend district. As a result of this brutal crime, the village was occupied and burned, 118 civilians were taken hostage, and 68 of them were savagely killed. This atrocity is a continuation of the Armenian leadership's policy of occupation and ethnic cleansing against Azerbaijanis, and a manifestation of hatred toward the Azerbaijani people. The Qaradağlı genocide must be recognized by international institutions and those responsible must be held accountable under international law as perpetrators of crimes against peace and humanity." [21]

International and Regional Organizations' Position on the Qaradağlı Tragedy

The Republic of Azerbaijan has repeatedly sent letters and reports to the United Nations and various international and regional organizations regarding the Qaradağlı tragedy. The International Committee of the Red Cross condemned the killing of Azerbaijani civilians.

Conclusion

Information about the genocide committed by the aggressor Armenia in Qaradağlı must be thoroughly and systematically communicated to international and regional organizations, global media outlets, and academic research institutions, based on verified facts, evidence, and documents.

As a tribute to the memory of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the defense of our historical and ancestral lands and the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, several commemorative sites have been established by the Executive Authority of Khojavend District. These include:

- The **"Martyrs' Alley" Memorial Complex** in the "Yeni Khojavend" settlement;
- A **"Martyrs' Monument Complex** in the ancient settlement of **Nargiztepe**, a territory liberated from enemy occupation, honoring the district's martyrs and fallen heroes who bravely fought in these lands;
- In 2012, a **memorial monument** was erected in the "Yeni Qaradağlı" settlement by the personal contributions of Qaradağlı villagers in memory of the martyrs and victims of the Qaradağlı tragedy. Each year, on **February 17**, large commemoration ceremonies are held at this site, attended by families of martyrs, local community members, media representatives, and other guests;
- On the night of **February 25–26, 2017**, during a sabotage attempt by the Armenian armed forces in the Khojavend direction, a **"Memorial Park"** was established in Khojavend town to honor the memory of brave Azerbaijani servicemen who heroically lost their lives while preventing this provocation.

References

1. *30 Years Since the Qaradağlı Tragedy* – https://azertag.az/xeber/Qaradagli_faciesinden_30_il_otur-2017367
2. Commemoration Held in Memory of Qaradağlı Victims – https://azertag.az/xeber/Qaradagli_faciesi_qurbanlarinin_xatiresi_anilib-1247282
3. Daniela Traub, Ronen A. Cohen & Chen Kertcher. Morocco's dual realist and neoliberalism foreign policy: An examination of Morocco's decision to strengthen ties with Israel, 2009–2023. *Mediterranean Politics* 0:0, pages 1–35.
4. Eldad Ben Aharon. (2025) Profiles in intelligence: an interview with the 17th Chief of Staff of the Israel Defense Forces, Moshe (Bogie) Ya'alon. *Intelligence and National Security* 40:1, pages 2–21.
5. Əlioğlu S. Khojaly: 366 Days Since the Massacre by the 366th Division, "525th Newspaper", February 26, 1993, p. 4.
6. *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Azerbaijani Toponyms. Volume II*, Baku: Sharq-Gharb, 2007, p. 24.
7. Garadaghly Massacre Through the Eyes of Witnesses – <https://en.azvision.az/news/81073/garadaghly-massacre-through-the-eyes-of-witness.html>
8. Grewlich, A. K. W. (2011). International Regulatory Governance of the Caspian Pipeline Policy Game. *Journal of Energy & Natural Resources Law*, 29(1), 87–116. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02646811.2011.11435258>

9. <http://www.xocavend-ih.gov.az/news/1056.html>
10. https://az.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qaradağlı_qətləmə
11. https://az.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qaradağlı_qətləmə
12. Litovkin V. Paratroopers to Cover Withdrawal of 366th Regiment from Stepanakert, "Izvestia", March 3, 1992.
13. Melkonian, Markar. My Brother's Road: An American's Fateful Journey to Armenia, I.B. Tauris, 2005 – 344 pages.
14. Mammadov E. Khojaly remained under full siege for four months: Operation plan prepared at the headquarters of the 366th regiment, "İki Sahil", February 26, 2008, p. 5.
15. Ombudsman Issues Statement Regarding the Qaradağlı Tragedy – <https://apa.az/az/sosial/ombudsman-qaradagli-facisi-ile-bagli-cagiris-edib-687236>
16. Pashayeva Q.Ə., Aslanov Ş. Qaradağlı Genocide: In the Words of Witnesses (Dedicated to the victims of the genocide committed by Armenian Armed Forces in Qaradağlı village of Azerbaijan's Khojavend district). Baku: Science and Education, 2013. – 176 pages.
17. Prosecutor's Office Released a Statement on the Qaradağlı Massacre – <https://oxu.az/society/574304>
18. Rosenberg, U. (2023). Was the prehistoric man an Azeri nationalist?: Mobilized prehistory and nation-building in Azerbaijan. Central Asian Survey, 43(2), 196–214. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02634937.2023.2256796>
19. Salaev G. 40 Days of Khojaly: Dedicated to the "Heroes" of the 366th Regiment, "Youth of Azerbaijan", April 4, 1992, p. 2.
20. Sanili Aydin, U., & Uste, A. N. (2022). Review of new political risks for the multinational energy corporations in the Caspian basin: a study for Azerbaijan. Transnational Corporations Review, 14(3), 323–332. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19186444.2022.2076495>
21. Second Khojaly Genocide – 19th Anniversary of the Qaradağlı Tragedy – <http://www.yalquzaq.com/?p=18069>
22. Talibli S.A. (2025). Political Research of the Foreign Policy Concept of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Science, Education and Innovations in the Context of Modern Problems, 8(2), 633–648. <https://imcra-az.org/archive/358-scienceeducation-and-innovations-in-the-context-of-modern-problems-issue-2-volviii-2025.html>
23. Talibli S.A. ASALA's Anti-Azerbaijan Activities May Trigger a New Wave of Terror – COMMENTARY – <https://az.trend.az/azerbaijan/politics/3274579.html>
24. Talibli S.A. On What Grounds Do Armenians Claim Land Over Karabakh? – COMMENTARY – <https://sia.az/az/news/social/771630.html>
25. Talibli S.A. Theoretical foundations of the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran (1979-2006). Science, Education and Innovations in the context of modern problems, Issue 3, Vol.7, 2024, p.75-82.
26. Talibli, S.A., Abdullayev, B.A. (2025). About the —Salyan Genocide, 1918 of Azerbaijanis in historical sources and scientific references. Science, Education and Innovations in the Context of Modern Problems, 8(4), 200–211; doi: 10.56352/sei/8.4.26 <https://imcra-az.org/archive/362-science-education-and-innovations-in-the-context-of-modern-problems-issue-4-volviii-2025.html>
27. Talibli, S.A.. (2024). Historical and Cultural Heritage of Azerbaijan Destroyed as a Result of Armenian Aggression. Vakaniyis-Uluslararası Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi, 2024, No2, –p.1510-1529

<https://www.cceol.com/search/article-detail?id=1271488> <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/3812260>

28. Talıblı S. A. (2016). İran İslam Respublikasının Qafqaz siyasətində Dağlıq Qarabağ problem (1991-2005-ci illər), Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2016. – 362 p.
29. Today, Azerbaijan Commemorates the 26th Anniversary of the Garadaghly Massacre Committed by Armenian Armed Forces – <http://defence.az/en/news/124474/26-years-pass-since-garadaghly-massacre>
30. Traub, D., Cohen, R. A., & Kertcher, C. (2024). Azerbaijan's dual foreign policy strategy toward Israel: a realist alliance and a neoliberal knowledge-based economy cooperation, 2011–2022. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2024.2335763>
31. Vəliyev X. The Participation of 366th Regiment Soldiers and Other Individuals in the Khojaly Genocide Fully Proven, "Yeni Azerbaijan", February 26, 2011, p. 11.
32. Zülfiqarlı M.P. Qaradağlı Tragedy: Armenian Terror in Nagorno-Karabakh: February 17, 1992, Baku: Qanun, 2010 – 36 pages.