

## **CALL FOR PAPERS**

### T.R. GIRESUN UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES (FEAS)

# FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE KHOJALY GENOCIDE AND

## THE TURKISH WORLD

### FEBRUARY 25-26, 2020 / GIRESUN

This year, our Faculty is organizing the FOURTH of INTERNATIONAL HOCALI GENOCIDE AND TURKISH WORLD SYMPOSIUM. The symposiums that we have been organizing for 4 years in the axis of HOCALI GENOCIDE have attracted great interest both from Turkey and abroad.Symposium e-Books published are indexed.

The Karabakh Conflict is one of the most important problems facing the Turkish World in the post-Cold War period. During the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the authorities of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic and the local Armenian population demanded that Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, which was historical Turkish land and was currently oblast of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, to be joined Armenia. In this process, the Armenians took advantage of the authority gap and carried out attacks on Azerbaijani Turks. After the independence of two countries in 1991, the Armenian army and the remains of the Soviet army in the region occupied Nagorno-Karabakh and its seven districts. In this process, 20,000 peoplewere killed, 50,000 people were injured or disabled, more than one million Azerbaijani Turks had to flee, and nearly 5000 citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan are still missing.

One of the biggest tragedies during the war was the Khojaly Genocide. On 25 February 1992, armed Dashnak forces, supported by of the infantry guards of regiment № 366 of the former USSR located in Khankendi, capital of Nagorno-Karabakh, bombed the city for two hours with heavy tanks and artillery, accompanied by ironclads belonging to the regiment № 366. The attacks

were made from three different sides of the city by imaging Khojaly as a square. There was one side where the residents could escape and leave the city. But in reality, this was a very deceptive trap. The residents of Khojaly, who were trying to escape through the non-bombed side, were captured by the Armenian troops who surrounded the area; most of them were brutally tortured and slaughtered.

On this tragic night, Khojaly has wiped offthe face of the earth, 613 people were slaughtered, 487 people were left heavily wounded, 1275 people were taken hostage by the Armenian forces and 150 of them were tortured and killed. Of the martyrs, 106 were women and 63 were children; hundreds of Azerbaijani Turks have been lost and hundreds of them have fled from their homeland with fear of death.

Although 27 years have passed, the Turkish World has not been able to get rid of 'the wild paw that has had its fingernails in its throat'. The peace talks after the ceasefire agreement in 1994 havenot yielded a result, and the de facto occupation of Armenia has been continuing. In fact, states such as Russia, USA, and France, whose duties are being mediators, act in accordance with the policies of power and identity rather than international law and ignore Azerbaijan's rights arising from international law. This tragic event at the end of the 20th century was transformed into the shame of the world, byletting persons, who ordered the massacre in Khojaly, to be governors in the Armenian Republic. On the day of the Khojaly Genocide, it is aimed to mention the Turkish World and the problems of the Turkish World to present solutions to the problems besides commemoration of the martyrs of the Khojaly genocide and condemnation of those who are responsible of it.

In THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE KHOJALY GENOCIDE AND THE TURKISH WORLD whichwill be organized by our faculty, Azerbaijan's justice demands will be supported and also the situation and problems of the Turkish World will be analyzed. In this context, we will be honored to see scientists in our symposium, who are working on the symposium topics or carrying out studies in the related field.

## **SYMPOSIUM TOPICS**

- HOCALI GENOCIDE and KARABAKH CONFLICT
- The LARGE SCALE MASSACRES the TURKISH WORLD HAS FACED
- The LARGE SCALE MASSACRES the MUSLIM WORLD HAS FACED
- The MASSACRES the HUMANITY HAS FACED
- The TURKISH WORLD in the 21st CENTURY
- COOPERATION in the TURKISH WORLD
- COMMON ECONOMIC POINTS in theTURKISH WORLD
- COMMON CULTURAL POINTS in theTURKISH WORLD
- CONFLICT POINTS in the TURKISH WORLD
- CURRENT PROBLEMS of the TURKISH WORLD
- The TURKISH WORLD and INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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#### **IMPORTANT DATES**

Deadline for Abstract Submission: February 10, 2020

Notification of Paper Acceptance: February 14, 2020

Payment of Participation Fee: February 14-18, 2020

Announcement of the Congress Program: February 21, 2020

Dates of Congress: February 25-26, 2020

Deadline for Full Text Submission: August 30, 2020

**Congress Participation Fee: 200 TL** 

Place of Congress: Giresun

#### **APPLICATION AND ABSTRACT**

In order to participate in the congress, researchers should submit their abstracts of the papers

to <u>hocali.genocide@gmail.com</u> by the deadline announced.

Abstracts should indicate the conceptual framework, the content and purpose of research. Abstracts

should be between 700 and 1000 words. Abstracts should be both in Turkish and English and also must contain 5 keywords.

The submitted papers will be accepted by passingthe referee evaluation process. The papers sent to the congress should not have been published elsewhere. Papers inTurkish/Turkish dialects and English will be accepted to the congress. However, translation services will be provided for those who want to present their presentations in Arabic or Russian or French.

