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GENOCIDE: THE WORST CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

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Abstract: *Although the concept of genocide was introduced into science in the last century, this inhuman act has very ancient roots. In this article, the author reveals how and when this concept is used, against which peoples, how many people were killed, and proves with facts that the crime of genocide is not limited to Azerbaijan and other peoples. However, he did not change his attitude towards the values of multiculturalism in his mentality. The term genocide was first used by Lemkin in the early twentieth century, but genocide and terrorist acts are still being committed in the modern, renewed, humanized world. Not only because of their nationality, but also because of their race, political views and religious beliefs, people are subjected to violence. There are many international courts and courts around the world that deal with crimes related to this genocide. But so far only a few crimes have been considered. No criminal has yet received a worthy sentence. The article explains that this crime has not yet been properly assessed, and calls on the younger generation to constantly fight the tragedy of genocide.*

Keywords: *Genocide, humanism, terrorism, people, crime, human history, war, memorial complex, Convention, international court.*

INTRODUCTION

Until 1944, the concept of "genocide" was not yet known to the public. Rafael Lemkin, a Polish lawyer of Jewish descent who first worked in the United States in the 1940s, used the term as a new term to describe the policy of mass extermination of Jews by the Nazis in his book, *Fascist Rule in Occupied Europe*. Lemkin proposed the term "genocide" from the combination of the Greek word "genos" - "generation, root, lineage" and the Latin word "cide" - "kill, destroy" [8]. Lemkin, who proposed the term "genocide" as a legal concept, argued that genocide is the systematic implementation of criminal acts aimed at destroying the existence of certain groups of people. The destruction of a group of people was called genocide, and the destruction of a nation was

called a genocide. It should be added that among the huge documents in Lemkin's personal archive, the manuscript of the book "Introduction to the Study of the Genocide", written in the 1950s but never published, contains 62 examples of genocide from antiquity to the Middle Ages. ("Introduction to the Study of Genocide") [2].

In his book "Genocide: A Detailed Introduction", the American scientist Adam Jones explains that throughout history, people have seen other groups and peoples as alien. Therefore, the slaughter of members of other nationalities was considered normal. In the book, A. Jones reveals detailed knowledge about genocide, reveals genocides committed throughout history. Although ethnic cleansing is not a new phenomenon, in this sense it was considered a violation of fundamental human rights only in the twentieth century. For the first time, ethnic cleansing was reflected in UN Security Council Resolution 771 of 13 August 1992. The resolution condemned the practice of ethnic cleansing as a gross violation of international humanitarian law.

The first known, documented genocide took place in 1492, when Christopher Columbus discovered America: the Europeans, because they could not control the American aborigines, allowed this nation to be completely exterminated: a letter has survived to the present day they were fed so that the dogs would tear them to pieces wherever they heard them. As a result, 2,800 people out of a population of 800,000 Taino were documented. Of the 114 million indigenous peoples in the United States and Canada, 95 million were exterminated. The French, who are known as a civilized nation in the world, also "did not bleed a little." There are also differing views on the number of victims of the "Night of Bartholomew", which took place in France on the basis of terrible religious and sectarian discrimination. Although this terrible event took place on the night of August 24, 1572, it lasted a week. 3,000 Protestants were killed, and 50,000 throughout France. Only 425 years later, in 1997, Pope John Paul II officially condemned the Bartholomew massacre.

Although largely forgotten today, the Sand Creek massacre of 1864 remains one of the most infamous chapters in U.S. history, with an army led by Colonel John Chewington killing a group of Cheyenne and Arapahoe and making their bodies unrecognizable. Although the death toll ranged from 100 to 150, two-thirds were women and children. To make matters worse, the soldiers took the scalp of all the dead and took their fingers, nose, ears, and genitals as booty. Rammel wrote that in the early 19th century, there was a Black War in Australia on the island of present-day Tasmania between British colonizers and Tasmanian natives. Along with disease and other facts, the conflict had a devastating effect on the local population of Tasmania, and the aboriginal population of Tasmania was completely wiped out.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The 1905-1907 genocide of Herero and Namaqua (now Namibia) in South-West Africa was the first state-organized genocide of the 20th century. Herero was also the first ethnic group to be subjected to genocide in the 20th century. In all, 10,000 letters and about 100,000 herero were killed. A Brief History of the United States in the Philippines shows that during the 1899-1902 Philippine-US War and the Pacific Campaign, the United States launched operations that claimed the lives of 200,000 to 1 million Filipinos as part of its Pacific program. is a genocide committed [9]. In Rwanda, 1 million people were killed in the April-July 1994 genocide.

In a modern, renewed, humanized world, genocide and terrorist acts are still being committed. At the beginning of the XX century in the territory of Azerbaijan in Baku, Guba, Shamakhi, Lankaran, Nakhchivan, at the end of the century in Khojaly, Aghdaban (April 8, 1992, 67 people were killed, more than 700 people were tortured, 8 people aged 90-100, 2 minors and 7 women burned alive), The acts of genocide against Muslims in the international arena, the former Yugoslavia, the Arab world, Myanmar and China have not yet received the necessary assessment by cultural and civil societies. Taking advantage of the situation in Russia in 1918-1920, Armenians tried to achieve their goals under the banner of Bolshevism after the February and October revolutions of 1917. The massacre was carried out regardless of the age and sex of the population. In Yerevan, 88 villages were destroyed in a short time in and around the historical city of Azerbaijanis, 122 villages in Guba (3,000 people of Jewish descent), 150 in the mountainous part of Karabakh, 115 in Zangazur, and 92 in Kars province were destroyed [13].

In 1988, as a result of Armenia's unjust war of aggression against Azerbaijan, more than 300,000 Azerbaijanis were deported as a result of ethnic cleansing, more than 700,000 Azerbaijanis became refugees, and about 50,000 Azerbaijanis were killed. The beautiful city of Azerbaijan, Agdam, has become a "modern Xeroshima".

In February 1992, when the Armenian armed forces brutally massacred the people of Khojaly, they resorted to such heinous acts as the loss of the most disgusting stage of the genocide and destroyed the Khojaly monuments, which are unique historical monuments for the Azerbaijani people and humanity. As a result of this genocide, according to official figures, 613 people were killed, including 63 children, 106 women and 70 elderly people. 8 families were completely destroyed. 487 people were injured, including 76 children. In addition, 1,275 people were taken prisoner and 150 were missing [13]. Thus, the Khojaly genocide has become a symbol of cruelty and impunity for the people of Azerbaijan. Numerous propaganda activities have been carried out for the recognition of this genocide by the world community. The Azerbaijani Parliament has also taken important steps in this area.

Paul Pot, a Cambodian politician and statesman, secretary general of the Communist Party, and prime minister of Cambodia, pursued such a policy against his people that it killed between 1 million and 3 million people. The Holocaust, the massacre of 6,000,000 Jews by the German Nazi regime, is considered one of the greatest tragedies of the last century.

Babi Yar is a tract in the northwestern part of Kiev, between the Lukyanovka and Sirets districts. Babi Yar gained worldwide fame as a place of mass execution of civilians, mainly Jews, Gypsies, as well as Soviet prisoners of war, carried out by the German occupation forces during World War II. As a result of this execution, more than 100,000 people were shot. Babi Yarda was executed only because the Jews were Jews. A total of 29 people were rescued here. One of them, Ruvim Stein, remembers that day: "It seems that there, in Babi Yar, my soul is already dead." There are several monuments to the victims of the Holocaust and other Soviet citizens in Babi Yar.

They write that after World War II, the same policy was pursued against the Germans, who ruthlessly pursued a policy of genocide against peoples and nations. During that period, 14 million Germans were directly deported. This is the largest relocation of an ethnic group in modern history. In total, 20 million people have been relocated. Along with the acts of violence, the number of Germans who died of starvation and disease reached 2 million. Thousands of Germans were sent to death and labor

camps. RCRammel estimates that 1,585,000 Germans were killed in Poland and 197,000 in Czechoslovakia.

During the partition of India in 1947, millions of Muslims, Indians and Sikhs were left on the wrong side of the newly formed border. The total death toll is estimated at 500,000 to 1 million. 7 million Muslims migrated to Pakistan, and about the same number of Sikhs and Indians to India. In 2009, Poland received documents from Ukraine stating that 20,000 Polish officials had been killed by the Soviet NKVD in 1940, indicating the motives for the Khatyn massacre. In his book "Soviet Intervention and the Afghan Response, 1979-1982", M. Hassan Kapar calls the Soviet intervention a "genocide across the country" and writes that 10,000 Afghans were killed [5].

The above facts, or more precisely, the brutal massacre of civilians, are one of the gravest crimes against all humanity, once again exposing the aggressive policy of the great empires. "The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 9, 1948, entered into force after 20 countries became members, and entered into force on January 12, 1951. The International Court of Justice has recognized the principles underlying this convention as absolute norms for all states. The act of genocide committed against the Azerbaijani people has not yet received its deserved punishment. The world community does not turn a blind eye to this.

In modern conditions, there are a number of mechanisms for prosecuting perpetrators of genocide. An interesting fact is that the international community has eagerly established special tribunals for crimes committed in other regions of the world: the former Yugoslavia (May 1993), Rwanda (1994), Sierra Leone (January 16, 2002), East Timor (June 6, 2000), emergency chambers in Cambodian courts (2003), etc. Confirmation of responsibility for the crime of genocide does not require the final result of the destruction of an entire group. For this, it is enough to commit one of the acts constituting a crime with the intention of completely or partially destroying the ethnic group.

PURPOSE

The article brings up the facts of genocide in world history and proves that world practice did not give a proper assessment of these events. Therefore, the author wants to convey to a wide range of readers: that genocide is a serious crime.

METHODOLOGY

The method of comparative analysis was used in preparing the article. Scientific innovation- this problem has been studied for two centuries. However, there is no progress other than proof that this is a serious crime. Genocide has always been and will always be on the agenda as a topical issue. This article is a call to the modern young generation.

RESULT

At the same time, it should be noted that all efforts must be made to put an end to the tragic consequences of the genocides in Azerbaijan and around the world, the horrific massacres and brutal acts of terrorism. But in this way it is possible to achieve

multiculturalism and tolerance in the world. This is not only the responsibility of one country, but also a human problem. Today, an unstable environment has developed in many parts of the world. The number of hotspots is growing day by day. As a result of the policy pursued in the interests of some forces, national-ethnic, racial cleansing and genocide take place. More and more young people are facing problems. Therefore, the issue of genocide is not limited to historians. This should be on the agenda of government agencies, public organizations and NGOs. There have been many difficult days in the history of our people. However, he never gave up or lost his human qualities. There are nations that create and write history. The Azerbaijani people have created history at all times. But he did not pay attention to writing this history. The history written by others is full of false or distorted facts. The Azerbaijani people have been subjected to occupation and genocide.

National leader Heydar Aliyev in connection with March 31 - "Day of the Genocide of Azerbaijanis", "The Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the genocide of Azerbaijanis (1998) states: "The truth about the genocide committed against our people is an honorable and sacred thing, no matter how difficult it is to give a legal and political assessment to the world states on the basis of real facts and evidence. it must continue today and in the future. This is the sacred duty of the present generation to the memory of the victims of the genocide." Yes, this is the duty of modern youth, because they are the mothers and fathers of the future. They must pass this fact on to their children, teachers must take the younger generation to such historical places and demand that they pay attention to the bloody pages of our history. As a nation, we must never forget the bloody history, we must celebrate these facts of genocide with great sorrow and hatred for the enemy. Every criminal act against humanity must be punished. In general, the world community must be ready to respond immediately to the acts of terrorism, genocide and cleansing that are unworthy of the name of humanity and are destroying humanity, and must use all available opportunities and mobilize all its forces.

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