

Genocide in bosnia and herzegovina

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Abstract

The article discusses about the “*Genocide In Bosnia And Herzegovina*” “Genocide,” a term used to describe violence against members of a national, ethnical, racial or religious group with the intent to destroy the entire group The limited research done on genocide has revealed that the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the most serious events ever happened This article also provides from the reunification of Yugoslavia, Independence of Slovenia and Bosnia, and finally the serious genocide attack in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The information for this article have been collected by referring several secondary sources.

Keywords: genocide, bosnia and herzegovina, racial or religious

1. Introduction

Genocide is a term used to describe violence against members of a national, ethnical, racial or religious group with the intent to destroy the entire group The term “Genocide” was only coined after 1944, until which the term was not in existence. Though the term was not used, the issue of genocide happened from earlier stage itself, in which the men from a population were slaughtered to get victory in war.

Later, in 1948, UN created a Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Crime of Genocide (CPPCG) Though it was created in 1948, it came into force on 1951 and also it have been ratified by more than 130 countries throughout the world According to this convention genocide is “an act committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, which also includes killing or causing serious bodily or mental harm, forced sterilisation, forcibly removing the group’s children in an group”

1.1 Reunification of yugoslavia

Yugoslavia is a multicultural country, with 8 states The most important group of people in Yugoslavia includes Serbs (Orthodox Christians) ; Croats (Croatian Christians) and Albanians (Muslims) Bosnia and Herzegovina is one of the states of Yugoslavia which was created only after World War – I By the end of World War – II, Yugoslavia was invaded by Nazi Germany. At that period, by following the advice of leader Josip Tito, a communist, Yugoslavia got independence Under the leadership of Josip Tito, Yugoslavians done Fierce Resistant Moment, which results in the defeat of Germany So Germans get defeated and Yugoslavia got independence Later under Josip Tito Yugoslavia was reunited by the slogan “Brotherhood and Unity” The reunited Yugoslavia consists of ‘Slovenia Croatia Bosnia and Herzegovina Serbia Montenegro Macedonia Kosovo and Vojvodina’. Among which Kosovo and Vojvodina were self governing states During his period Josip Tito maintained ties with both Russia and US and also obtained both financial help and other aids from them Later in 1980 by the death of Josip Tito political and economic chaos

was created throughout Yugoslavia

1.2 Independence of slovenia and croatia (1991)

After the death of leader Josip Tito in 1980 there arises a complete disorder and confusion in economic and political level in Yugoslavia So, the opportunity of obtaining leadership is gained by Slobodan Milosevic in the late period of 1980 Slobodan Milosevic is basically a Serbian Since the Serbians are considered as minorities in Yugoslavia Slobodan Milosevic a Serbian personally has the intention to bring Serbian’s into Majority He started turning Nationalism in Yugoslavia which will be result in hatred of Religion, so that the people can gain more power Slobodan Milosevic’s idea of excluding religionism results in political unrest where the people started doing anti-government protest

His aim of excluding religionism started working by inflaming tension between Serbs (Orthodox Christians) and Muslims in Kosovo Kosovo is a self governing state in Yugoslavia where Serbs (Orthodox Christians) who were in minority are mistreated by Albanians (Muslims) who were in Majority Being minority Serbians in Kosovo started supporting Slobodan Milosevic and he took domination in Kosovo His intention of bringing Serbs into majority was succeeded initially in Kosovo

Slobodan Milosevic turned his attention to Slovenia in 1991 He tried to enter Slovenia and started his war against Slovenia which continued for 10 days Later Milosevic himself withdrew from Slovenia in losing interest in it as Slovenia didn’t contain any Serbs

Later Slobodan Milosevic’s attention turned to Croatia Croatia is a state in Yugoslavia which was governed by Ante Pavelic and Fascist Ustasha Party Their main target is Serbs and Jews. In the city of Jasenovac Serbs and Jews were slaughtered by the Ustasha massacres By 1991 Croatia was taken by new leader fascist Franjo Tudjman Milosevic entered Croatia by outgunning in the city of Vukovar for 86 consecutive days in which Serbs killed hundreds of Croats and buried them By the broken of Cease fire agreement between Serbs and Croats,

which was sponsored by US independence of Slovenia and Croatia was declared by US in 1991.

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Finally, Slobodan Milosevic's attention turned to Bosnia And Herzegovina Bosnia and Herzegovina which is one of the small countries in Yugoslavia was under U.S and Europe community in World War – II In April 1992 U.S and European community under complete disorder and confusion gave independence to Bosnia and Herzegovina It is a country with majority of Muslims and minority of Serbs with 32% Slobodan Milosevic entered Bosnia and Herzegovina by attacking Sarajevo which is the capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina In response to Milosevic's attack Serb snipers in Bosnia And Herzegovina in support to Milosevic continually gunshotted helpless people in the streets including Children Nearly 3500 children were gunshotted by Serbs.

1.3.1 Ethnic Cleaning (1992)

The attack in 1992 against Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina were named as "Ethnic Cleaning" by the Serbs They Shoted Muslims (Both Men and Boys) and raped ladies (both women and girls) and then gained the land from Muslims. Serbs cleaned Muslims and gained the land from them

The issue of ethnic cleaning spreads worldwide Despite media's report world community remains silent Only UN responded by economic sanctions like distribution of food and medicines to the affected people (UN's 1st involvement in genocide issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina) Though it helps economically, UN prohibited its military from entering into Bosnia and Herzegovina against Milosevic's and Serb's attack.

The issue of Genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina lasts throughout 1993 and no world countries (like U.N U.S and Europe) helped Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina The illegitimate president of Bosnia and Herzegovina named Radovan Karadzic entered a statement "*Serbs and Muslims are like Cats and Dogs they cannot live together in peace it is impossible*" and then he remains silent

1.3.2 Attack of Marketplace (1994)

Silence of world countries for two years got break in 1994 when Marketplace in Sarajevo got attacked In February 6 1994 Marketplace in Sarajevo was bombed by Serb's Mortar Shell in which 68 were killed and more than 200 were got injured In response of this attack US President Bill Clinton approached NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) (US's 1st involvement in Genocide issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina) Through NATO US President demands Serbs to withdraw their artillery from Sarajevo. Serbs in response complied in NATO Finally, NATO declared ceasefire in Sarajevo to bring an end to the issue.

After the end of the above issue US tried to unite Bosnian Muslims and Croatians and then turn them against Serbs but the attempt was failed. (US's 2nd involvement in Genocide issue in Bosnia and Herzegovina).

1.3.3 Safe Haven attack (1995)

To give safe life for Muslims UN in May 1993 established

safe heaven in six Muslim towns which were under the supervision of UN peacekeepers In the later 1994 Bosnian Serbs turned their attention to Safe Haven They started attacking both the Muslims in Safe Haven and the UN peacekeepers In response of this attack NATO warned Serbs by launching limited air strikes (an attack in which one or more planes drop bombs on a place) Serbs raised their attack against NATO's attack To control NATO's attack Serbs takes hundreds of UN Peacekeepers as hostages (a person seized or held as security for fulfilling conditions) UN peacekeepers were made as hostages in *ammo supply dumps* a place where the bullets and rockets that are used for fire are stored UN Peacekeepers were turned as human shields and they were chained to military targets After making UN Peacekeepers helpless in ammo supply dumps a worst Genocidal attack took place in 1995 in Srebrenica

Srebrenica is one of the Safe Havens where UN Peacekeepers were made to stand helpless and then under the command of General Ratko Mladic Genocidal attack took place As soon as General Ratko Mladic commanded to attack Serbs violently killed Muslims which includes 8000 male (which includes both men and boys) between age group of 12 and 60 and also includes females (majority of females, both women and girls were raped) This attack is considered to be the most worst massive attack In response of this worst attack NATO started massive bombing against Serbs in August 30 1995 NATO started massive bombing against Serbians throughout Bosnia in target of killing Serbians. The attack continued till October Finally the Serb forces lost the ground to Muslims and half of the Bosnia is again retaken by Muslims By the end of this attack Milosevic lost the ground and ready for peace talk with U.S By November 1 1995 Serbian leaders Milosevic and Tudjman travelled to U.S for peace talk By this Genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina came to an end

2. Conclusion

It is very necessary to prevent genocidal attack before it reaches its extreme level It can be prevented either by developing universalistic institutions which destroys ethnic or racial divisions (or) outlawing gang clothing or tribunal scarring (or) banning of international travel and freezing of foreign finances of leaders who encourages genocide (or) outlawing of forming members for genocidal attack (or) bringing laws which allows intermarriage and social interactions During the event of genocidal attack people should be helped by government by providing real Safe areas or refugees escape corridors with heavily armed international protection

3. Reference

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