

Implications of Bosnian War on the Life of Muslim Community

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Abstract

As an aftermath of the disintegration of USSR, Yugoslavian areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina also declared independence, however, the Bosnian Serbs who were not ready to accept it attacked the Bosnian Muslim community. The circumstances leading to the genocide of the unarmed Muslims community in which thousands of Muslims were displaced from their native areas as well. Destruction of basic infrastructure including houses, hospital, schools and mosques increased the intensity of the gravity. The arrests of thousands of innocent Bosnian Muslims and cruel treatment with them by the Serbs left a deep psychic wound in the mind and heart of the coming generation. A question that how killing of the innocent Muslims, forced migration from native areas to the unknown and relatively safer areas created a major catastrophe will be addressed during the course of study. With the consultation of different sources including books, newspapers and websites, the research reveals the situation of the Bosnian war where the war crimes have been committed by the Yugoslavian army and the local Serbs against the Muslims of Bosnia deteriorated to the point of no return.

Keywords: *breakdown, Bosnian Serbs, Yugoslavia, concentration camps, war crimes*

INTRODUCTION:

The war of Bosnia started after the breakup of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the 1990. The Yugoslavia was consisting of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the decline of Yugoslavia the state of Serbia and Montenegro had formed new Yugoslavia as a result of union between themselves. On 25th of June 1991, two provinces of former Yugoslavia, the Croatia and Slovenia announced their independence. The Serbia had more dominance in the new Yugoslavia as compare to the Montenegro. The Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) attacked on both Croatia and Slovenia. The war continued for some time but soon the European Community interfered and ceasefire agreement was signed.

After that, the state of Bosnian and Herzegovina also announced its independence on March 2, 1992. The government of Yugoslavia did not accept the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina and it started to provide weapons to the local Bosnian Serbs against the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The local Bosnian Serbs also announced their independence from Bosnian and Herzegovina. So, the clashes started between the Bosnian forces and local Bosnian Serbs. The Serbian government was fully supporting the local Bosnian Serbs against the Muslim Bosnian forces. At last, on April 6, 1992 the Yugoslavian army also attacked on the Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Yugoslavian army occupied almost 70 percent area of the Bosnia and Herzegovina soon after the start of war. After the occupation, the Serbian army started the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims in all areas of the Bosnia. A large number of the Bosnian Muslims had to migrate from their homes to relatively safe areas. A great number of them wounded as well as killed by the Yugoslavian army and local Bosnian Serbs. The Bosnian Muslims were made captives in the concentration camps. The Bosnian Muslim women were raped in those camps. The Croatian also attacked on the Bosnian Muslims. And they started to repeat the cruelties of the Serbs. They did not show any mercy for the Bosnian Muslims.

During the war almost 1.5 million Bosnian Muslims were displaced and became homeless. The Yugoslavian army had martyred almost 270,000 of Bosnian Muslims during the war in all regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to American and Western media after the start of war with in few months about 200,000 Bosnian Muslims were systematically imprisoned by the Serbs in the concentration and death camps The Muslims prisoners were treated very cruelly. The genocide of the Bosnian Muslims continued until 1995, When the Dayton accord was signed between the Serbs and Bosnian Muslims.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

In order to analyze the situation resulted in the disintegration of Yugoslavian areas and declaration of independence by Bosnia and Herzegovina, a catastrophe of developed which left a deep impacts on the lifecycle of the inhabitants. The following questions will be addressed to pinpoint the true picture in this regard.

- What were the causes that led the Bosnia towards war and genocide of Bosnian Muslims?
- Why and How the Serbs victimize and genocide the Bosnian Muslims?
- What was the role of USA and other Western countries during the genocide of Bosnian Muslims?
- How the Muslim Ummah reacted to the Bosnian War?
- What were the main implications of this genocide on the maturation of the Muslims of that area?

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE:

Although some of the literature including books and articles had been

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written on the subject of Bosnian Genocide and its implications but still there is a need of a scholarly study to analyze the nature of genocide in Bosnia, role of International Community during the genocide of Bosnian Muslims and its implications on the life of local Muslim population that suffered the most.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Tradition Betrayed written by Robbert J. Donia V.A Fine JR, is a book which provide knowledge about the history of Bosnia along with the events of Bosnian Muslims Serbs war. Similarly another book "Islam, Globalization and Modernity is a good contribution in this regard. However, the Tragedy of Bosnia" written by Dr. Iftikhar H. Malik contains vast knowledge with number of aspects about Bosnian war and Islam in Bosnia.

M. Nazir Shams wrote a book "Bosnia and Herzegovina: A Global Tragedy" on the events of Bosnian war. It also provides a large knowledge about the history of Bosnian people and its culture. "The Muslims of Bosnia: Genocide of a People" by Salah Ramadan Sonyel gives knowledge about the genocide in Bosnia. Similarly, Moqadma e Bosnia written by M. Ilysa Ansari provides the detail about the genocide of Bosnian Muslims and role of International community during the Bosnian war. The work of AsifNisarGhiyasi "Bosnia Par Yalghar" is mainly on the focus of the war crimes committed by the Serbs especially against the innocent Muslims. In addition to this, many Newspapers published from 1992 to 1995, provide information about the Serbs crimes and role of International community during the war of Bosnia, yet implications of the genocide needs a scholarly work which has tried to be provided.

MASSACRE OF BOSNIAN MUSLIMS:

The word genocide is the combination of two words i.e. "Genos" and "Cide", the word Genos is a Greek word which means Caste, Tribe or Nation. While the cide is a Latin word which means killings, destruction or elimination. So, the word genocide means the killing or destruction of any Caste, Nation or a Tribe. After the crimes of the German Nazi, committed before and during the World War II the whole humanity was very much shocked which was manifested in various measures taken to curb this menace. First concrete step in this respect was taken in 1946, after the Nuremberg Trials, the General Assembly of the United Nation during its session after the World War II confirmed that the genocide is crime according to the International law. The General Assembly also announced that the genocide is a punishable crime and the whole civilized world condemned the crime of genocide. It was also announced by the Nuremberg Trial that the genocide is a crime both in war as well as during the peace. The Nuremberg also stated that the following crimes against any national, ethnic or religious group would be considered as the crime of genocide.¹

The activities like the killing of any ethnic, religious, national or political group. Physical or mental torture of the members of the above mentioned groups. In addition, complete or partial destruction or elimination of scapegoat groups or political rival groups. Moreover, the attempt of the stoppage of the birth rate of the opponent groups. The transfer of the children from one group to

other group is the crime of genocide.²In simple words, the term of genocide can be defined as a systematic, premeditative and preplanned extermination and killing of any political, ethnic or religious group in part or completely. Genocide is a practice of destruction of opponent groups or politically rival groups. This term was first of all used from 1933 to 1945 in the Europe for the killing act of Jews by the German Nazi. Although the term of the Holocaust was very much famous and that had been used for the Jew's killings by the German Nazi. The word genocide was used for all killings of the Jews even in the United Nation General Assembly.³The various International and independent Organizations of the World confirmed that after the declaration of the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Serbian Community had committed the crime of genocide of the Bosnian Muslims from 1992 to 1995. The Central Intelligence of America (CIA) had prepared a report in which it was established that the Serbian were mainly responsible for the 90 percent war crimes during the Bosnian war. Number of authorities and scholars had mentioned the war crimes during the Bosnian war as an act of genocide. The US Congress also agreed the fact that whatever is going on in Bosnia is none other than the genocide.

Similarly, in 2001, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Yugoslavia had judged that the killing of the Bosnian Muslims at the hands of the Serbs was the act of genocide. While on July 29, 2008, the Bosnian High Court declared many leaders of Serbia as guilty of genocide. The European Parliament passed a resolution on 15 January, 2009 and asked the European Union to observe the 11th July as the day of remembrance of 1995's genocide of Srebrenica. After the announcement of the independence of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, the States of Serbia and Croatia started to act on their preplanned policy of the genocide of Bosnian Muslims. The reaction of Serbia was more hostile to the Muslims as compared to the Croatia. The State of Serbia started to support the Bosnian Serbs for the killing of the Bosnia Muslims. They prepared the lists and planned to kill all those Muslims who had the ability to remobilize and reorganize the Bosnian Muslims in future. The Serbian State had already provided the weapons and arms to all of the Bosnian Serbs even before the independence of Bosnia for the killing of the Muslims. The Bosnian Serbs opposed the Independence of the Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the announcement of the Bosnian Independence, the Bosnian Serbs started to kill the Muslims and fight against the Bosnian government. The Bosnian Serbs started to attack on the Bosnian forces and kill the members of the Bosnian Muslims assembly, the religious leaders of the Muslims, teachers, scholars, the advocates, traders, bureaucrats, military officials, Doctors and the Engineers. According to a plan, the Serbian air fighter planes started heavy bombings on the Muslim majority areas. The Yugoslavian army was using large number of the tanks and mortar guns for shelling over the Bosnian Muslims areas. Due to the heavy bombings and shelling a large number of Muslims were killed while their houses were also destroyed. Therefore, thousands of the Muslims had migrated from their houses towards the safe areas both inside the Bosnia and also towards the foreign Countries. The Bosnian Serbs expelled out the Muslims from their houses and occupied their properties.⁴

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On April 6, 1992, the Serbia declared war against the Bosnia and Herzegovina and its forces entered in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Yugoslavian army was much stronger than that of the Bosnia forces. Because, it was almost 70 percent of the former Yugoslavian army and the Yugoslavian army was the 10th strongest army of the Europe. After the declination of the Yugoslavia, the Serbs occupied majority of the weapons of former Yugoslavian army. Therefore, it was equipped with modern weapons such as fighter airplanes, tanks, mortar guns and large amount of the small automatic weapons. On the other hand, the Bosnian forces were not trained and have not enough weapons. It had only two tanks and some other small arms. It also could not purchase the weapons from other countries due to the arms embargo imposed by the United Nations Organization against the Balkan region in September 1991.⁵

The Bosnian army has not enough ability to fight against the stronger army of Serbia. Therefore, after a short war the Serb army occupied almost 70 percent area of the Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the occupation, the Yugoslavian army as well as the local Bosnian Serbs had started the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims. They committed all kinds of warcrimes, which fulfilled the definition of the genocide according to the principles of genocide defined by the Nuremberg Trials after the World War II. The Yugoslavian army committed various kinds of genocidal activities against the Bosnian Muslims in all parts of Bosnia from 1992 to 1995. The Serbian air planes and tanks carried out severe bombing and shelling on the Sarajevo and other important places of the Bosnia. Due to that, most of the Buildings in the capital city were destroyed except a Church of Orthodox faith near the assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁶ The bombing and shelling over the Bosnia was so much severe that peoples started to migrate towards the other areas and after a short time almost 1.5 million Bosnian Muslims had been displaced and became homeless. After their migration almost 600,000 of the Bosnian became refugees inside the Bosnia while 900,000 Bosnian migrated towards the other Countries. The Yugoslavian army had martyred almost 270,000 of Bosnian Muslims during the war in all regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Western and American media told that after the start of war with in few months about 200,000 Bosnian Muslims were systematically imprisoned by the Serbs in the concentration and death camps. The Muslim prisoners were starved, beaten, disgraced and tortured both physically and mentally on regular basis.⁷

The Bosnian Muslim women were raped in their homes as well as in the rape camps so that the Muslims could be tortured psychologically. The stories of the rapes committed by the brutal Serbs had no example in the history. The vocal chords of little innocent Bosnian girls were burst due to oral sex with them. The stomachs of the pregnant women had been taken out and their fetus had removed and the flesh of pig had been kept in their stomachs. The Chains were fastened around the necks of the young men and women like dogs; they were made naked and raped by the Serbs continuously. The inhuman Serbs were committing such types of brutal rape crimes to humiliate the Muslims so that they felt a sense

of inferiority.⁸Some more examples of the cruelty of the Serbs had been written in the diary of sixteenyears old Muslim girl named AmiraHalilovic. She wrote about the atrocities of the Serbterrorist group called Chetniks against the innocent and unarmed Bosnian Muslims.

They watched us (women) with contempt. In the evening, they switched off thelights. Then they camein, struck a match and pointed at the young women. „You,you, you and you, with us!’ One woman had a young baby and it was crying, but shehad to go. Never in my life was I so afraid. The women did not return all night. Thequiet was interrupted by painful wailing. In the morning they came back, one by one,not daring to look any one in the face. They were so ashamed. Some of them hadbeen beaten blue, all were bloodied...After the Red Cross left, Chetniks came in and started to attack us. They threw ayoung man called Zvonko like a sack. They cut his identity card into pieces andmade him eat it. Then they kept hitting him until he threw up. They forced him to drink petrol. Horrible things I don’t know how we survived all this...⁸

The Yugoslavian Army and the local Serbs of Bosnia established the great numbers ofconcentration camps in Bosnia. In fact, those camps were the centers of extermination wherethe Serb soldiers were killing large numbers of the Muslims daily. The main aim of all thosekilling and massacre of Bosnian Muslims was the genocide of the Muslims of Bosnia andHerzegovina so that maximum areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina could be included in theSerbia to form a greater Yugoslavian State in the Balkan region. The Serbian army wasexpelling the Muslims out of their native areas where they had been living for several hundred years. The Serbs wanted to divide the Bosnia on ethnic basis therefore; theyoccupied the large part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and killed the Muslims of Bosnia.⁹The Serbian army and the local Bosnian Serbs were exploiting the Bosnian Muslims withoutany hesitation. The Serbs were spreading the terror among the Bosnian Muslims bythreatening them. They started the killing of Muslims men, women, children, young and theold men. They were compelling the Muslims to left their homes so that they could occupythe Muslims homes and other kinds of properties. After occupying the lands, houses andother properties, the Serbian forces had started the massacre of the Muslims refugees atdifferent places of the Bosnia and Herzegovina. The killing, beating, torturing and rape wasthe routine of all concentration camps.¹⁰Almost all the areas of the Bosnia and Herzegovina were affected due to the war and noplac was considered safe for the Muslims of Bosnia in their own country where they hadbeen living very peacefully throughout the Ottoman rule of Bosnia and all other States of theBalkan region.The Serbian army was committing the genocidal activities in every city, town, village houseand street of the Bosnia, where every place had its own story of Serbian cruelty throughoutthe state of Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹¹It is impossible to explain all war crimes of the Serbian army in one chapter because thereis a large series of the of war crimes committed by the Serbian forces during the war from1992 to 1995, however only few war crimes of the

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Serb forces are being written in this chapter which proves that the Serbian army was involved in the brutal act of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE STORY OF DESOLATIONS

a. SARAJEVO

After the deceleration of Bosnian independence, the Serbian fighter planes started heavy bombing over the various areas of the Bosnia and Herzegovina including the capital city Sarajevo. When the War had started the bombing over Sarajevo was increased so, almost all the buildings had been affected badly, except one Orthodox Church. When the Serbian army had occupied 70 percent areas of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, then the Serbian forces sieged Sarajevo. The water pipelines and the wires of the electricity were cut off by the Serbian Army. There was shortage of food in the City and the injured people were lying in the hospitals without medicines. The Serbian army's tanks were continuously shelling on the city without any break; even they were not sparing the hospitals of the city. In May 1992, the Serbian artillery attacked on a maternity hospital where 70 pregnant women and 17 newborn babies were sleeping.¹²

The citizens of the city were starved because of the shortage of the food, one day when the Bosnian people were standing to get the breads, the Serbian army fired mortars on the market where at least 20 people were martyred and 170 had been injured. During the siege of Sarajevo, the Serbian forces fired 1200 shells daily on the city; due to such a heavy shelling almost 10,000 citizens of the Sarajevo including 3,000 children were martyred in Sarajevo.¹³

b. KAZARAK CITY

On 26 May 1992, another Muslim city of Kazarak in which 25,000 Muslims were living became the victim of the Serbian brutality. The Serbian forces surrounded the city for three days and kept on heavy shelling of tanks and mortar guns. On third day, the army entered in the city and started the announcement through the loudspeakers continuously and asking the Muslims to come out of their homes and they would not be harmed. At last, the Muslims had come out of their homes having white flags in their hands, when they reached on the road the Serbian tanks started shelling on the innocent and unarmed Bosnian Muslims. In that event about 2500 to 3000 Muslims were killed and the remaining people were arrested by the Serbian forces. The arrested Muslims were the politicians, businessmen, judges, owners of the hotels, factory managers, local Muslims police men and the local sports players of that city.¹⁴

c. BOSANSKINOVI

Another unfortunate accident of the killing of the Bosnian Muslims had happened in May 1992 in the city of Bosanskinovi where the Bosnian Muslims of eleven Towns were assembled after the migration. The Serbian army surrounded the city and then started the massacre of the Muslims. The men were being forcefully loaded in the trains and then were being expelled out the city by the

Serbs. The women specially the young girls were separated from the men and then they were sent towards unknown place, nobody knew what had happened to them. The Mosques, shops, factories and houses of the Muslims were destroyed due to the shelling of the Serbian army. The lands of the Muslims were occupied by local Serbs with the support of the Serbian army.¹⁵

d. ZARONIK

The Serbian army and the local Serbs were involved in the systematic and organized massacre of the Bosnian Muslims; they were killing the large number of Muslims in all parts of Bosnia without any resistance. After few days of the independence of Bosnia, the Serbian Army had occupied the city of the Zaronik. The Serbs killed 500 Bosnian Muslims in the city of Zaronik while great number of Muslims was drove out from that city. All those homeless Muslims went to Macedonia, Hungary and Kosovo where they started to live as refugees.¹⁶

e. KORINCH VILLAGE

The Serbs committed all kinds of war crimes during the Bosnian war against the Muslims; they had used all the tactics to destroy the Bosnian Muslims. Another event of the Bosnian Muslim's genocide had occurred in a Korinch village, where the Serbian army destroyed the houses of the Muslims and killed them. Only one Muslim named Tobakish was saved in the whole village. On 20 June, 1992 the Serbian Army locked about 57 Muslims in the basement of a house then threw some explosive material in the basement and after the explosion when the Muslims started crying the Serbs started to laugh loudly and said that the voice of crying Muslims resembles with the voice of the Azaan in the Mosque.¹⁷

f. OLOVO

The people of the Bosnia were being frequently and continuously killed by the Serbian force, no village of Bosnia was safe for the Muslims, wherever they went the Serbian force made their lives very difficult for them. The Olovo was another important town of the central Bosnia due to its geographical location. It was a gateway of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Muslim majority province of Tuzla. There were almost 5000 Muslims in that town before the start of War, their number had decreased to only 500 to 1000 by the mid of 1993 due to their killings by the Serbian forces. The Serbian army occupied the town during the war and then started the massacre of the Muslims, the women were raped and at the end only 300 Muslims escaped alive from that village, the Muslims were crying and weeping in front of representatives of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees when they were telling their stories of rapes, killings and lootings at the hands of Serbs.¹⁸

g. BOSANSKA DOBECHA

During another event of the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims that occurred in the South Western region of Bosanska Dobecha. The Serbian army drove out 6000 Muslims from their native areas, where they had been living for

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the last 700 years. After the start of war that region was safe for the three months but since the beginning of the August the local Serbs started to threaten the local Muslims of that region. In March, 1993 the local Serbs killed eleven Muslims including three children with the knives. The local Serbs also started a full-fledged campaign against the Muslims during the war, all Muslims employees were suspended from their services, the facilities of electricity and telephone had been taken away from the Muslims. The Serbs demolished four Mosques of that region, they used to enter the houses of the Muslims during the night and after looting they exploded their homes with dynamite. At last the Muslims decided to migrate from that region because their lives, properties and respect were not safe in that region. Only five buses and ten cars of the Muslims were allowed for their migration. The Muslims started their journey with a lot of difficulties and problems that was not a safe journey for the Muslims because the Muslims were being treated very cruelly by the Serbian forces as well as by the local Serbs. When the Muslims started the migration, the local Serbs started to occupy their properties, houses and shops etc. During the traveling the cruel Serbs tortured one of the Bosnian Muslim named as Sikandar, the Serbs raped his daughter in law and his wife was also kidnapped by the Serbs. All of those Serbian activities against the Muslims were being done by those Serbs who were the friend of the Muslims before the Bosnian War and after the war they had become the enemies of the Muslims.¹⁹

h. SANSKI MOUST, TRAVNIK AND BOSANSKI PATROVIC

The Serbian brutality was continued in the different cities of the Bosnia, on 21 August, 1992 in the city of Sanska Moust, the Serbian forces killed almost 1500 innocent and unarmed Muslims and then asked the remaining to leave their homes. Most of the Muslim's houses were destroyed. Another Bosnian city of Travnik, located at the distance of 100 km from Kosovo in the North West, was the next target of Serbs. Due to their cruelty about 500 Muslims had been migrating daily from that city. Similarly from the city of Bosanski Patrovik, the Serbs loaded 2500 Muslims in trucks and sent them in to the concentration camps, after few time media had reported that whole city of Bosanski Patrovik was burnt.²⁰

USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN JODOOSH AREA:

The Serbian army was well equipped with the about 100 fighter planes, 500 tanks and 3000 mortar guns, so it was using that large amount of weapons against the Muslims of Bosnia. The Bosnian war was totally one-sided because the Bosnian army did not have enough weapons to fight against Serb army. In a very short time, the Serbs forces had occupied almost 70 percent area of the Bosnia, but still the Serbs were not satisfied because they wanted to destroy the Muslims. The Serbian forces used internationally banned chemical weapons against the Muslims of Bosnia during the war. Dr. Ayub the Vice Prime Minister of Bosnia told to an Arabic media person that the Serbian army had used the chemical weapons against the Bosnian Muslims in the area of Jodoosh. He said that the Serbian army

used chemical weapons in Jodoosh where one bomb could not explode; the Bosnian showed that unexploded bomb to the International Peace keeper force, but no action was taken against that criminal act of the Serbian forces. He further told to Arabic media person that the usage of chemical weapons in Jodoosh was not for the first time; in fact the Serbian army had used the chemical weapons many times against the Muslims of the Bosnia.²¹

The Serbian army was committing all war crimes in the different areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina but unfortunately, the International Community did not take notice of the Serbian war crimes. They were using the chemical weapons against the Bosnian Muslims but the International peacekeeper forces were unmoved. The dual standard of the International Community was increasing the courage of the Serbian forces therefore; they continued to act upon their policy of the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims. The War Crimes of Serbs were increasing day by day. They extended their crimes in all areas of the Bosnia and Herzegovina. A systematic and premeditative policy of the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims had been adopted by the Serbian forces. They used all tactics and methods for the elimination of the Muslims of Bosnia. The large number of the Mosques, Madrasahs, Schools, Colleges, Universities, Hospitals, Post offices, Radio and TV channels, Houses, Hotels and the Markets were destroyed due to the bombing and shelling of the Serbian forces.

A large number of the Bosnian Muslims had been displaced due to the war, the lands and other properties of the displaced Bosnian were occupied by the local Serbs. The Serbian forces were looting and attacking on the caravans of the refugees, the Muslims women were being raped by the Serbs and Serbian army. The prominent Muslims of the Bosnian society were being arrested by the Serbian forces, the large number of the captive Bosnians were put into the concentration camps. Those concentration camps were in fact the death camps which were established for the extermination of the Bosnian Muslims. The prisoners of camp were often kept without food, water and other necessities of the life. The Serbs used to beat and torture the prisoners in those camps regularly.

During the month of September, the Deputy Chairman of the U.K parliament Mr. Pervaiz Dolat had visited Bosnia; he said that he saw a Caravan of the Bosnian Muslims near a Mosque. The caravan was consisted of only women and the children who came from Dabooch. One 75 years old woman having several wounds on her face told that the Serbs separated 70 women and children from the caravan and pushed them in a deep dig. After putting them in the dig the Serbs poured petrol on them and burnt them all. After few minutes, 70 Muslim women and the children were turned into ash.²²

THE ATROCITIES

The Serbian army was committing many brutal war crimes in the concentration camps against the Bosnian Muslims. One such example of the inhuman behavior of the Serbs was seen in one concentration camp, where the

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Serbs chose 500 Muslim prisoners and then asked them to give blood for an injured Serb soldier. The Serb soldier ordered all 500 prisoners to lie down on the land and then started to bleed them. The cruel Serbs kept on bleeding the Muslim continuously and at last all of their blood came out of their bodies. After some while all of the 500 prisoners were died due to the over bleeding.²³ During the act of the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims, the Serbian army was committing some inhuman crimes beyond the thinking of a human. One example of such crimes committed by the Serbian Army during the war was told by the Bosnian Ambassador to Pakistan Mrs. Sajida Salajic during one of her interview to the Pakistani media. She told that the Serbs put the Muslim children alive in the Owen in front of other and then compelled the other Muslim Women and the Children to eat the meat of those children who were put alive in the Owen.²⁴

One another example of genocide of the Bosnian Muslims by the Serbian army was told by the Bosnian Prime Minister Mr. Haris Salajic to Pakistan's delegation in February 1994, during his visit of a Bosnian hospital. The Prime Minister told the Pakistani delegation that so for the cruel Serbian killed 5000 Bosnian Muslims and then put their dead bodies in the huge machine of qeema. When the bodies were cut in to so many pieces, they took those pieces out of machines and threw those in the rivers which flow towards the Bosnia. They did that kind of inhuman act just to create terror among the Bosnian Muslims.²⁵ The population of Bosnian town Fucha was almost 40 thousands out of which 52 percent were the Muslims in that town. The Serbian army attacked the town in August 1992 and martyred hundreds of the Muslims. About 20,000 thousands Bosnian Muslims were expelled out of the city by the Serbian army. The local Serbs occupied the properties, agricultural machinery and cattle of the Muslims. The Serbian army and the local Serbs of that town burnt 30 Mosques and about 3000 houses of the Muslims. Those Serbs who were living with the Muslims for several centuries, they become the enemies of the Muslims after the declaration of Independence of Bosnia.

The city of Srebrenica located in the Eastern Bosnia; was a Muslim majority city. The total population of the city was 38000, out of which 73 percent were the Muslims and 25 percent were the Serbs while remaining 2 percent people of the City called themselves as Yugoslavs. It was a rich town having several industries, well-made houses, theatres and the Cafe etc. After the start of the war on 6 April, 1992 a large number of the Muslim population flee into nearer forest but one of their brave Commander named as Nasir Oric reorganized the Muslims and after a short period of time all of the Muslims came back to their homes. The Serbian army tried to occupy the city but could not get any success due to the resistance of some fighter groups in the city. It was relatively peaceful and safe place and United Nations Organization also declared it as one of the safe city of Bosnia. So, after the war almost 60,000 Muslims of the other areas also came in that city. The Serbs occupied all the surrounding areas of the city. The siege of Srebrenica resulted in the serious shortage of food and medicines in the city. More than 500 people died of starvation in the city of Srebrenica and due to

the shortage of food the people used fodder to eat.²⁶

The Philippe Morillon was the commander of United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He visited the city where the citizens of the Srebrenica demanded to provide them security and food and he promised to provide them both. The Serbian army stopped the United Nations convoy of trucks carrying food items for the people of Srebrenica. The Serbian army demanded the unilateral surrender of weapons of some fighter groups in the city so a group of Canadian army officials in United Nations Peacekeeping force unarmed some groups of Srebrenica without any guarantee of their security. On April 16, 1993, the United Nations passed a resolution and declared Srebrenica as safe area. But after two years the Serbian forces with the support of the Dutch peacekeeper General Bernard Janvier who was in charge of the security from the United Nations Peacekeeper Force in Srebrenica, attacked on the innocent and unarmed Muslims of the city on July, 1995. About 7079 Bosnian Muslims were killed and their dead bodies were buried near Srebrenica by using bulldozers.²⁷

The genocide of Bosnia Muslims was being carried out by the Serbian forces therefore; they were targeting the Muslim cities one by one in a systematic way. After the destruction of Srebrenica, the next target of Serbian was another Muslim city of Gorazde. The city of Gorazde was very important coastal city of Bosnia which located between the Bosnia and Belgrade; therefore, it had great strategic importance for the Serbia. It was a supply route of weapons from Serbia to Bosnia for the Serbian forces. There were four weapons factories in Gorazde, which provided weapons to the Bosnian Muslim fighters. The Muslims were the 70 percent of the city and being a Muslim majority city it was the center of all activities of the Bosnian fighter groups. It was located at the distance of only 10-kilo meters from Serbia, but it remained independent for two years due to the presence of the Bosnian fighter groups in that city. The Serbian army wanted to occupy the Gorazde city at any cost. The Gorazde city was also declared as a safe city by the United Nations. The Serbian attacked on that city with full force and power to get control of that city. The Serbian army used Missiles, Tanks, Mortar guns and even the chemical weapons to destroy the city. After the destruction of the city the Serbian army entered in the city and started to the killing of the Muslims so in one week they martyred 12,000 Muslims in the city. After the complete destruction and massacre of the Muslim, the Serbian forces vacated the city and handed over it to the United Nations Peace keeping forces.²⁸

RAPE CASES DURING THE WAR

The Serbian army was involved in large number of rape cases in Bosnia during the war. The Serbs used rape as a weapon of war against the Muslims of Bosnia to torture them physically, mentally and psychologically. The shameful acts of rapes were preplanned and premeditative tactics to discourage and disgrace the Muslim Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to International law, the act of rape is a punishable crime. All these societies consider

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it a shameful act anywhere in the world. The Serbian army after the start of war continuously committed the crime of rape in almost all areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They were not feeling any kind of embarrassment over their shameful act. The shameful act of rape was being done to demean the Bosnian Muslims community. The rape cases during the war by the Serbian soldiers were not under the control, because their officers always encourage their soldiers for such brutal acts. The Commanders of Serbian army used to allow and encourage their Soldiers after the destruction and killing of the Muslims as reward of their brutality and inhuman act.²⁹

As far as the numbers of rape cases are concerned there are different figures, but it is strongly believed that more than 50,000 Muslim women were raped during the period of 1992 to 1995. The large number of the rape cases could not be published by the media because initially the media coverage of the Bosnian war was limited and most of the women who were the victim of war did not want to disclose their identity. After the start of the war, the local Serbs also started to commit the crime of rape in the different areas of Bosnia. During the first week of August the Serbian army raped 125 Muslim girls. The ages of those girls were between 11 to 30 years, three of them were the Students of a School and they were kidnapped by their own neighbors from the school gate and then raped. One another woman called Sadia and her daughter Sumaira were also became the victim of rape by their Serb neighbor who was very good and kind with them before the war but after the start of war had become their enemy.³⁰

The Muslim women were helpless when they were being raped by the brutal Serbs so; they were calling the Muslims of the whole world for their help. Few girls of Bosnia had written a letter to all Muslim Community of the world. They wrote, "Oh Muslims help us against the cruel Serbs, if you can't help us then at least sent a plane full of tablets for Miscarriages, so that we may not give birth to the Serbian's children". That letter of the Bosnian girls was published in indifferent Newspapers, which was written by the Bosnian girls after a series of rape cases in Bosnia and Herzegovina.³¹ A Bosnian Women Organization launched a campaign for the protection of the Bosnian women. The organization told to an Iranian newspaper that the Serbian army was committing the crime of rape, according to a proper plan to damage the Muslim identity of Bosnia. It further told that the Serbian army had established large number of rape centers in Bosnia where they commit the crime of rape with Muslim women. The Serbian army also established one another such center in Varatsaama region where one thousand Muslim women were kept to commit the shameful act of rape.³²

The European Union called its session in December 1992 at Eden berg, during that session it expressed its deep aggressions due to the increasing rape cases of Serbs with Bosnian women during the war. It also formed a committee of twelve members to investigate the rape cases committed by the Serbs and the Serbian army in Bosnia. After its investigation, the committee wrote a report in which it was confirmed that the crime of the rape was committed under wide

range policy of genocide of the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The head of the committee also confirmed that gang rape crime was committed to disgrace the Muslim Community.³³ The Serbian army established great number of rape camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where thousands of the Muslims women were kept to commit the crime of rape. Some of those camps were established in Vilina Vlas rape camp established in April 1992, Galeb Burchko county hotel, Vestiale Restaurant, Elvis Hotel, Brezovo Plolje, Trnopolje near Prujedor, Mrakovica, Laktasi Banje Luka, Bijeljina Secondary School Centre, Peikovici Village, Teslic, Ripac Near Bihac, Lomica Near Sekovic, Jesenica near Bosanska, Duboki Potok.³⁴

(B) CONCENTRATION CAMPS:

The world community was surprised to know that the Serbs imprisoned almost 200,000 Bosnian Muslims in the concentration camps till summer 1992. Although the local Serbs established concentration camps in all village and town to genocide the Bosnian Muslims. Therefore, the exact number of the detainees of those camps was not clear and known. The Serbian army established large number of concentration camps in the Bosnia and Herzegovina. In fact, those camps were the death camps in which the men were kept like animals, they were starved, beaten, tortured both physically and mentally. The women were being raped and sexually abused as sex slaves. The space of those camps was very little and there was no system of sanitation due to which different kind of diseases were being spread among the captives. As the Serbs established those torture camps in every village, town and city therefore, the details of all camps could not be published in newspapers due to the war and also due to the strict security of those camps. The stories of some of those concentration camps are as follow;

MANIACA CAMP

In that camp about 3000 Bosnian Muslims were kept as prisoners while hundreds of the soldiers and German shepherd dogs were used for the security of those camps. The security system in that camp was very much tight. The prisoners of that camp were in very miserable condition. They were starved, beaten and tortured both physically and mentally by the guards. Even the water was not given to the prisoners in that camp. The prisoners in that camp were compelled to sleep on floor and only one blanket was given for four prisoners. There was no medical facility for the prisoners of that camp. So, due to the severe torture almost six prisoners had been dying daily in Maniaca camp.³⁵

OMARSCA CAMP

The Omarsca camp was the most notorious camp as compare to all other camps established by the Serbs. On August 2, 1992, an American Newspaper "Newsday" had published a report about the Serbian atrocities in the Omarsca concentration camps. The American Journalists first of all disclosed the facts, about the killings, torture, rapes and miserable condition of the Bosnian Muslims prisoners in Omarsca camp. In Omarsca camp the prisoners were given brutal type of punishments by the Serb guards. One British Journalist named as Ed.

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Vulliamy had explained about the shed like building of Omarsca in the following words.

The talking of careful evidence reveals Omarca to have been a place of savage killing, torture, humiliation and barbarous cruelty.... The men would be kept in the shed to await interrogation. After being „interviewed’ with the help of tortured, those deemed to have been part of the resistance were then sent to the “white house” which means certain death, usually by beating and stabbing. Only five men seen to have been survived it. “The truth emerged with time. Omarca turned out to be the kind of place where the one prisoner was forced to bite the testicles of another, who had a live pigeon stuffed in to his mouth to stifle the screams as he died in agony. The yard at Omarca was a killing field, prisoners obliged to lead the mutilated corps of their friends in the trucks by the bulldozer. ³⁶

According to Red Cross, about 2000 Muslims were killed in that camp. The dead bodies of the prisoners were disappeared by the Serbian. The Serbian guards were beating the prisoners very badly. But there was no confirmed report about the killing and the missing prisoners in that camp. The prisoners were being treated like animals by the Serbians. The prisoners were not given the basic facilities of life by the Serbs. The Omarsca camp was established in the complex of mines in which the space for the prisoners was very little.

There were two buildings at some distance of that camp; one was called as the “Red Camp” while the other was called as “White Camp”. In fact, the red camp was a death camp and no prisoner of red camp escaped alive from that camp. The White camp was a torture camp or extermination camp where the prisoners were tortured both physically and mentally. They were beaten very badly by the cruel Serb guards. The prisoners of that camp were starved, tortured and raped. They were asked to lay down on earth continuously from morning to evening.

The prisoners of that camp were shifted in other camps due to serious criticism by the various countries on the Serbian brutalities in that camp. Many prisoners told the stories of Serbian atrocities after being released from that camp. One such story was told by one prisoner named as Usman Hemaric, he said that one Serbian guard cut the ear of one prisoner and put it on the earth. Then he asked one another prisoner to eat that ear but he refused to do that. The guard said why you were not eating the ear; it was a roasted meat. The prisoner refused again to eat the ear of his Muslim brother prisoner. After refusal he was never seen again in that camp. Such kinds of the Serbian brutalities were beyond of the human thinking.³⁷

LUQA CAMP

On April 6, 1992 when the Serbian forces attacked on Bercko town its total population was about 50,000. After the occupation, the Yugoslavian army arrested 40,000 people of that town most of them were the Muslims. All those

captives were kept in the concentration camp of Luqa. The building of Luqa camp was a food store before camp. The prisoners of that camp were being tortured by the Serbs guard repeatedly. The guards of that camp were openly saying that they would kill all prisoners to clear all those areas of Bosnian and Herzegovina from all non-Serbs. One day a Serbian guard put some Bosnian Muslim prisoners in front of hungry dogs. The prisoners started to cry and after few minutes, the hungry dogs killed all prisoners. There was a corrupt Serbian lady in that camp. Her name was Moneeqa and her favorite hobby was to kill the Muslim prisoners with a broken bottle. She used to laugh at the dead bodies of the Muslim prisoners loudly. The Serbs were torturing the prisoners and due to their violence almost 50 prisoners were dying daily in that camp. A large number of prisoners were killed by the Serbs in that camp. The exact number of the dead prisoners was not known because of tight security of that camp. The Serbs forced did not fully allow the journalists and other Organizations for the coverage of the Serbian atrocities in that camp.³⁸

BOSANSKI SAMAQ CAMP

There were 800 captives in the Bosanski Samaq camp while five such other camps were also established by the Serbs in that region. The prisoners of the Bosanski Samaq camp were beaten and tortured very badly and cruelly by the Serbian force. The Serbs guards were often compelled the prisoners to perform some strange activities for example they compelled one prisoner to eat the sand. One another prisoner was asked to eat his own waste material and the third prisoner was compelled to do unnatural act with other prisoner.

Sometime the prisoners were asked to stand in a circle then a Serb with knife in his hand used to come and select one prisoner among them. The Serb then asked all other prisoners to see the killing of that selected prisoner, lying in the middle of circle. The Serb guard then started to beat the prisoner and finally stabbed him. During one night of May 7 and 8, 1992, a Serbian guard came, started firing and killed 15 people. After killing of fifteen Muslims he ordered to put all dead bodies in the truck and clean the blood. His order was obeyed by a young man. The remaining prisoners were so much afraid that they had kept that event a secret. They did not even discuss that event with each other.³⁹

KARETERM

The camp of Kareterm consisted of many rooms. The prisoners of each room became the victim of the Serbs brutality. One night the Serbs guard started firing on the prisoners of room 3 and killed about 125 Bosnian Muslims. A bus came in next day in which the dead bodies of 125 prisoners were loaded. The Serbian guards were taking the money of the prisoners forcefully. The environment of the campus was very much tense and devastating due to the violence and torture of Serbs.⁴⁰ The Bosnian Muslims were being killed, arrested, tortured, starved, beaten and expelled out from their homes by the Yugoslavian army and local Serbs groups. There were many terrorist and fundamentalist local Serbs groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The main purpose

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of those groups was the genocide of all non-Serbs especially of the Bosnian Muslims. They were aiming to establish a purely ethnic base state of greater Serbia. The establishment of greater Serbia was the ideology of former great Serb's ruler named as Doshan, the ruler of Serbian state in the past. The Doshan was of the opinion that there must be a greater Serbian state in which all Serbs could live together. So, the fundamentalist and terrorist Serbs groups were trying to eliminate all other nationalities of Bosnian so that a greater Serbian state could be formed. Some of the local Serbs groups were as follows.

CHETNIK GROUP:

During the World War II, the German Nazi occupied Yugoslavia and started to kill the Serbs Orthodox. The royal force of Yugoslavia was broken down due to the attacks of axis powers. The small group of royal Yugoslavian army started to fight against axis powers. Those small groups gave themselves as the name of Chetnik. The word chetnik means "a single member" of any army, company or group. The roots of the terms chetnik are linked with the armed groups of Serbs fighting with Ottoman army in 19th century. In 1940, the soldiers of chetnik were given guerilla training and they were reorganized. He wanted to establish a pure Serb ethnic State where only Serbs could live. The chetnik group got some support of the people during the World War II. The chetniks along with partisan fought with Croats fundamentalist organization Ustashe and axis powers and successfully liberated all the areas of Serbia and Montenegro. Later on the Chetniks weakened when it started to fight with Partisans. The Miholovic was arrested by the Tito's partisans and was hanged to death in 1945. After the disintegration of Yugoslavia, the chetniks became active once again and started the killing of the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ARKANS:

Arkan was the nick name of Zelko Razanjatovic. The arkan was involved in many crimes at different areas of Eastern Europe. He was included in a "Hit Squad" of Serbian army to kill the Croats leaders. When the Bosnian war started, the Arkin trained one thousand men to form a fighter group. The members of that group called themselves as the Arkin or Tigers. The Arkin helped the Serbian army in searching process of Bosnians city of Zornik. During the search, the tigers had killed the Muslims. And cut the hands and feet of Muslims. Similarly, in May 1992, along with Vojislav the tigers killed 3 thousand Muslims men, women and children. In that event, the Arkins had raped 40 Muslim Girls. The leader of chetnik Mr. Milasvic did not kill any Muslim but the leader of tiger Arkan himself killed a number of people.⁴¹ The name of the leader of Serbian radical party was Vojislav. In October 1993, that party won one-third seats in the Parliament. There were 8000 armed people in that party. Those armed people played their role in the genocide of Bosnian Muslims.

THE ROLE OF CROATS AGAINST THE BOSNIAN MUSLIMS

After the elections of 1990, the Croatian Democratic Community (CDC)

was the single political party of Bosnians Croats. As for as the opinion of Croatian about the future of Bosnian was concerned, there were two factions in Croatian Democratic Community (CDC). One group was headed by Stejipon Kljuic. He was the leading votes getter in the election of 1990. He was the member of Bosnian presidency. The second group was headed by Stejipon Kljuic was in favor of Bosnian independence therefore, during the referendum for Bosnian independence held on February 29, and on August 1 in 1992, that group voted in favor of Bosnian independence. When the Bosnian war started the Croats of Stejipon Kljuic group supported Bosnian Muslims.

The Croats of that group mostly belonged to cities and towns of Herzegovina. The other group of CDC was in favor of the partition of Bosnian on ethnic basis. They had their roots in the rural areas of Herzegovinians adjacent areas with Croatia. That group hoped that Croatia would annex the Bosnian areas of Croats population. The annexationists group was headed by Mate Bodan. The Croatian President Tudjman supported the Mate Bodan group of Bosnian Croats.

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The opinion of the government of Croatia about the Bosnian independence and war was also divided. A large number of the people of the Croatia were very much against the Serbia due to its attack on Croatia. Therefore, when Serbia attacked on Bosnia and Herzegovina majority of the Croatian people did not like that attack. Their sympathies were with the Bosnian Muslims. The opinion and the policies of the President Tudjman were influenced by the Mate Bodan groups of the Bosnian Croats of the Herzegovina. The Croats of that group were in favor of the partition of the Bosnia and the annexation of Bosnian Croats areas with the state of Croatia. The President Tudjman wanted to occupy the Croatian areas of Bosnia. Therefore, in March 1991, President Tudjman and Milosovic the President of Serbia signed an agreement to divide the Bosnia and Herzegovina between themselves. So, during the war President Tudjman supported the Bosnian Croats efforts of dividing the Bosnia and their annexation with Croatia. On July 3, 1992, the Bosnian Croats of Herzegovina convened a self-staged Presidency of the Croatian "Community of Herceg Bosnia" under the leadership of Mate Bodan. The Mate Bodan also commanded the loyalty of the Croatian militia that was composed of the Croats of the western Herzegovina. He also got the control of CDC in 1992. So, after taking the control of both political and military forces, he started the anti-Muslims activities. The Stjepan Kljic after his removal from party leadership also resigned from the Bosnian Presidency in 1992. But he rejoined that post in October 1993. He was still a pro Bosnian Croat leader. 43

The forces of Bosnian Muslims and the Croats remained allies until 1993, because both of them signed mutual defense agreement against their common enemy Serbia. First agreement was signed on June 16, 1992. The second agreement was signed on September 23, 1992. The Bosnian forces were heavily depending on Croatia to get weapons and food etc. The Agreements between two forces were broken in spring 1993. 44 After that the Bosnian Croats with the

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support of Croatia also had started the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims. At that time, Bosnian Muslim forces had to fight against both Croatian and Serbian forces. The Bosnian Croats were equipped with modern weapons started to commit the large-scale war crimes against the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The crimes committed by the Croats were similar to that of the crimes of the Serbs. The list of the Croatian crimes committed against the Bosnian Muslims is very long. Few examples of the Croatian cruelty are as follows.

After the start of the clashes between the Bosnian Muslims and Croats, the village of Stupni Do was the first victim of the Croats. In that village, the Croats killed at least 25 Muslims. The Croats tortured all the citizens of 52 Muslim houses in that village. They destroyed all the Muslims houses in that village. The cruel Croats also demolished one Mosque of the Muslims in the village. The Croats also established the concentration camps in that village for the Muslim prisoners. The Croats were committing all crimes like Serbians committed in their concentration camps against the Muslims of Bosnia.

The Croats attacked on the Muslim majority town of Almici. The massacre of the Muslims was taken place on April 16, 1993. During that massacre, the Croats had killed a large number of the Muslims Children, women and men. The whole Muslims village was destroyed. The Muslim women were gang raped during the massacre in the village of Almici. All the scenes of Croatian brutal activities were being showed on the TV channels and the whole world was watching the atrocities of the Croats against the Bosnian Muslims. The role of international institutions was very much disappointed. The BBC showed the massacre of the village of Almici in regular intervals and kept on updating the whole world about the war crimes committed by the Croats against the Muslims.⁴⁵

The Croats had attacked on the historical Muslim majority city of Mostar in May 1993. The aim of the Croats was the ethnic cleansing of the Muslims in the Mostar city. So, according to a complete plan they had attacked on the Muslims early in the morning. All the attackers covered their faces while some of them were also wearing the dress of the Croatian nationalist terrorist organization "Ustashe". The Croats forces drove out almost 2000 Muslims from their houses. The Muslims came out from their homes in the state of fear and terror. They did not change their dresses at the time attack and were being driven out from their houses. The Croats also destroyed the Muslim majority area of the city. The expelled Muslims were kept in the concentration camps. In May 1993, the Croats were expelling about 200 to 300 Muslims daily from their native areas. ⁴⁶The Muslims fighter group called "Islami Group" started resistance in that city. The total number of the fighters of Islami group was about 15000. The city of Mostar and its surrounding areas was liberated by the efforts of that Islami group.⁴⁷

The Croats attacked another Muslim village of Santici on April 20, 1993. A Croatian death squad composed of 15 gunmen entered in the village of Santici and started the killing of the innocent Muslims in that village. The Croatian

commanders were expelling out the Muslims from their homes. Some Muslims tried to run away but they were killed by firing at the spot by the Croats. The Croats destroyed each and every house of the Muslims in that village. All of the Muslim houses were burnt while the Mosque of the Muslims in that village was also demolished by the brutal Croats. The British soldiers under United Nations Protecting Force were watching the killings of the innocent Bosnian Muslims at the hands of the cruel Croats. The commander of the British troops sent about 30 to 40 dead bodies of the Muslims to Travnik city for burying. The Croats were shooting the innocent children in front of their mothers. Due to the brutalities of the Croatian, the whole village had been destructed except one hen and one goat.⁴⁸

The Croats also adopted the Serbian method of the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims. They were killing the Muslims, expelling the Muslims from their native areas, rapping the Muslims women, destructing the Mosques, villages, houses and shops etc. Like Serbs, the Croats also established their camps for the extermination of the Muslims. So, the Croats also played their role in the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims. During the massacres at various places, the Serbs cooperated with the Croats and provided them tanks and other weapons for the genocide of the Bosnian Muslims. The hostility between the Bosnian Muslims and the Croats forces started to decrease in February 1994 when the Croatian states saw the comparatively less experienced and less equipped Bosnian forces were defeating the Croats of Bosnia. The Croatia sent more units of its army in Bosnia. On 30 February 1994, the Security Council condemned the presence of regular forces of Croatia in Bosnia and fighting against the Muslims and called for their withdrawal. When United Nations pressurized the President of Croatia Mr. Tudjman diplomatically and gave him threat of the economic sanctions against Croatia if it continued to provide military assistance to the Bosnian Croats. The negotiations started between the Bosnia and Croatia that decreased the tension between the Bosnian Muslims and the Croats. The tension between Bosnia and Croatia was released when the Croatian president Mr. Tudjman replaced Mate Bodan. The genocide of the Bosnian Muslims had been continued until 1995.

CONCLUSION

At the end of discussion, it can be summarized that the War of Bosnia which has started in April 1992 and ended in 1995 left a deep psychic wound among the native Muslim community. During the war Serbia and Croatia provided weapons to the Bosnian Serbs and Croats for the genocide of Bosnian Muslims. During the process of massacre, more than 270,000 Muslims were killed, 1.5 million Muslims of Bosnia were displaced and became refugees both inside the Bosnia and in other foreign countries. Millions of the Muslims were detained in the concentration camps where they were being tortured, starved, beaten and insulted. While the Serbs and Croats had raped more than 60 thousands the Bosnian Muslims women to disgrace the Muslim Community. The infrastructure in Bosnia was destroyed due to the heavy bombardment and shelling of the Serbian forces. When the media of the different countries had

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repeatedly reported the war crimes committed by the Serbs the different human right organizations and common public of the world had started to criticize the Serbian atrocities in Bosnia. Although the peace was restored in 1995 as a result of Dayton accord yet the generation faced a trauma for a long time to come.

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