

## Genocide and the Role of International Law: Case Study of Rwanda, 1990–1994

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Genocide is the intentional and systematic extermination of a group of people because of their race, religion, nationality, or ethnicity. Based on the widespread discriminatory intent behind the crime of genocide, significant human rights are violated. The purpose of this paper is to comprehend the retroactive impact of the crime of genocide by using the case study of Rwanda during 1990-1994. It also deals with the history, nature, and general structure of the crime of genocide. Readers of this paper will comprehend how The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was established by United Nations Security Council resolution 955, which was adopted on November 8, 1994. The reader will gain a better understanding of the issues surrounding the legal concept of genocide with regard to historical and contemporary developments. For the study, interpretive research philosophy will be employed using secondary data and analysed qualitatively. In order to stop the crime of genocide and restore peace and harmony among the many communities, public international law is essential. The paper will provide information about numerous conventions, guidelines, and standards that fall under the purview of public international law. This research will be conducted based on the issue of how international law functions during the genocide situation subjecting to the Rwandan genocide. Tracing the international law and its framework the research will further focus on examining the effective solutions which derived through the law to resolve the Rwandan issue promoting stability in the country. Students and academics interested in human rights, international criminal law, and genocide studies will find this material useful.

Keywords: genocide, international law, human rights