



Genocide: A Crime Against Humanity

Posted on October 3, 2025 by Sushovan Dhar

Genocide (genocide) is the deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, ethnic, or national group.

The concept of genocide was first introduced by Raphael Lemkin in his 1948 book "Axis Rule in Occupied Europe". Lemkin defined genocide as the destruction of a nation or ethnic group. The word "genocide" is derived from the Greek word "genos" (race or tribe) and the Latin word "cide" (killing). The United Nations Genocide Convention, which was adopted in 1948, defines genocide as the intentional destruction of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, in whole or in part. The convention lists several acts that constitute genocide, including killing members of the group, inflicting serious bodily or mental harm, and depriving the group of their fundamental rights. The convention also states that genocide is a crime under international law and that those who commit it are liable to prosecution. The concept of genocide has become a central part of international law and is used to describe some of the most heinous crimes in human history. It is a crime against humanity and is considered one of the most serious offenses that can be committed by a state or an individual. The United Nations has established the International Criminal Court (ICC) to prosecute individuals who are responsible for genocide and other crimes against humanity. The ICC has already convicted several individuals for genocide, including the former president of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, and the former leader of the Khmer Rouge, Pol Pot. The concept of genocide is also used to describe the actions of various groups and individuals throughout history, including the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide, and the Rwandan Genocide. It is a crime that has no statute of limitations and is considered one of the most serious offenses that can be committed by a state or an individual. The United Nations has established the International Criminal Court (ICC) to prosecute individuals who are responsible for genocide and other crimes against humanity. The ICC has already convicted several individuals for genocide, including the former president of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, and the former leader of the Khmer Rouge, Pol Pot. The concept of genocide is also used to describe the actions of various groups and individuals throughout history, including the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide, and the Rwandan Genocide. It is a crime that has no statute of limitations and is considered one of the most serious offenses that can be committed by a state or an individual.

genos ('genos' or 'genos') and cide ('cide') components are essential for defining genocide. The term 'genos' refers to the target group, which can be defined by various characteristics such as race, ethnicity, religion, or political affiliation. The term 'cide' refers to the act of killing or causing harm. The combination of these two terms forms the word 'genocide', which describes the intentional destruction of a specific group of people.

Genocide is a crime under international law, and it is prohibited by the Genocide Convention of 1948. The Convention defines genocide as the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. The act of genocide can be carried out through various means, including killing, causing serious bodily or mental harm, and depriving the group of their fundamental rights. The Convention also states that genocide is a crime that is not subject to statute of limitations, and it can be prosecuted in national courts or in international courts.

The Convention also states that "Prevention and punishment of the crime of Genocide" is a primary objective of the Convention. The Convention requires states to take measures to prevent genocide and to punish those who are responsible for it. The Convention also states that "protected entities" (protected entities) are those groups that are the target of genocide. The Convention also states that "purges" (purges) are a form of genocide. The Convention also states that "genocide" (genocide) is a crime that is not subject to statute of limitations, and it can be prosecuted in national courts or in international courts.

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... "Generalplan Ost" ... (lebensraum)
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hegemony) 是指一个国家或集团在国际关系中占据主导地位，其利益和价值观成为国际体系的主导力量。这种主导地位不仅体现在军事和经济实力上，更体现在文化、意识形态和制度规范等方面。霸权国家通过建立国际组织、制定国际规则等方式，维护其全球利益，并对其他国家产生深远影响。霸权主义往往伴随着单边主义和强权政治，容易导致国际关系紧张和冲突。

(hegemonic) 是指具有霸权性质的。霸权国家在国际体系中处于支配地位，其利益和价值观成为国际体系的主导力量。霸权国家通过建立国际组织、制定国际规则等方式，维护其全球利益，并对其他国家产生深远影响。霸权主义往往伴随着单边主义和强权政治，容易导致国际关系紧张和冲突。霸权国家在国际体系中处于支配地位，其利益和价值观成为国际体系的主导力量。霸权国家通过建立国际组织、制定国际规则等方式，维护其全球利益，并对其他国家产生深远影响。霸权主义往往伴随着单边主义和强权政治，容易导致国际关系紧张和冲突。

霸权主义

霸权主义是指一个国家或集团在国际关系中占据主导地位，其利益和价值观成为国际体系的主导力量。这种主导地位不仅体现在军事和经济实力上，更体现在文化、意识形态和制度规范等方面。霸权国家通过建立国际组织、制定国际规则等方式，维护其全球利益，并对其他国家产生深远影响。霸权主义往往伴随着单边主义和强权政治，容易导致国际关系紧张和冲突。霸权国家在国际体系中处于支配地位，其利益和价值观成为国际体系的主导力量。霸权国家通过建立国际组织、制定国际规则等方式，维护其全球利益，并对其他国家产生深远影响。霸权主义往往伴随着单边主义和强权政治，容易导致国际关系紧张和冲突。

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