Human Rights Violations in the Retrospect of Israel-Palestine Conflict

Students Name

Course Title

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Undertaking

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Abstract

The challenges and struggle between Israel and Palestine have increased over the years resulting in collateral damage impacting the people residing in both the regions. The damage to the human rights situation has increased rapidly over the years increasing the number of conflicts which is a result of the unsettled conflicts between Israel and Palestine.[1] The struggle between Israel and Palestine began in the mid-twentieth century which is continuing significantly over the years. The Palestinians in the Gaza Strip conduct demonstrations at the border between the Gaza Strip and Israel in order to protest against the atrocities which time has laid upon them.[2] The capture of the territory and the declaration of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel by the United States has led to the increasing conflicts prevailing within the region.

The date of Palestinian exodus coincides with Israeli independence which led to the relocation of the US Embassy in the most contested city of conflict, Jerusalem. The protest starts peacefully but retaliation and involvement of the military make the situation intense.[3] The toll of the people killed and harmed with the firing of live ammunition is a regular practice of the protests resulting in the death of the innocent. The most violent of the protest was recorded in 2014 when a fight broke between Hamas and the Israeli Military. Before the cease-fire, the militant of Gaza fired over one hundred rockets into Israel and Israel responded with strikes on more than fifty targets in Gaza during the continuous flare-ups.[4] The historical assessment of the background information and the events of history which have taken place over the years are essential to be assessed so that the outcomes of the

[1] Ruebner, Josh. "Obama's Legacy on Israel/Palestine." *Journal of Palestine Studies* 46, no. 1 (2016): 50-64.
[2] Heszlein-Lossius, Hanne, Yahya Al-Borno, Samar Shaqqoura, Nashwa Skaik, Lasse Melvaer Giil, and Mads F. Gilbert. "Traumatic amputations caused by drone attacks in the local population in Gaza: a retrospective cross-sectional study." *The Lancet Planetary Health* 3, no. 1 (2019): e40-e47.
[3] Elmasry, Mohamad Hamas, Alaa El Shamy, Peter Manning, Andrew Mills, and Philip J. Auter. "Al-Jazeera and Al-Arabiya framing of the Israel–Palestine conflict during war and calm periods." *International Communication Gazette* 75, no. 8 (2013): 750-768.
[4] Livingston, Alastair. "EU failures in economic relations: the case of Israel and Palestine." *European foreign affairs review* 19, no. 4 (2014): 503-518.

research can be evaluated and assessed prescribing resolution of the conflict situation. The peace measures which have been taken over the years are numerous involving the interference of different regions with the aim of resolving the conflict situation.[5] The focus of the teams and the understanding developed about the factors which have led to the challenges are described elaborately. Based on the understanding of the topic findings and discussions have been developed which shows the challenges which have been sustained within the region. The role of the United Nations in this matter and the role of insurgency for occupying more unauthorized properties are aspects that are required to be assessed.[6] The focus of the discussions allows presenting the views which show the challenges that have been sustained by the people of the region enabling the development of conclusive views over the findings.

[5] Matthews, Elizabeth, ed. *The Israel-Palestine conflict: parallel discourses*. Vol. 3. Taylor & Francis, 2011.
[6] Sfard, Michael. *The Wall and the Gate: Israel, Palestine, and the Legal Battle for Human Rights*. Metropolitan Books, 2018.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The ongoing struggle between Israel and Palestine has increased over the years resulting in collateral damage impacting the people residing in both the regions. In certain aspects, the human rights situation has increased rapidly over the years increasing the number of conflicts. The struggle between Israel and Palestine began in the mid-twentieth century which is continuing significantly over the years.[7] The Palestinians in the Gaza Strip conduct demonstrations at the border between the Gaza Strip and Israel in order to protest against the atrocities which time has laid upon the. The date of Palestinian exodus coincides with Israeli independence which led to the relocation of the US Embassy in the most contested city of conflict, Jerusalem.[8] The protest starts peacefully but retaliation and involvement of the military make the situation intense. The toll of the people killed and harmed with the firing of live ammunition is a regular practice of the protests resulting in the death of the innocent. The most violent of the protest was recorded in 2014 when a fight broke between Hamas and the Israeli Military.[9] Before the cease-fire, the militant of Gaza fired over one hundred rockets into Israel and Israel responded with strikes on more than fifty targets in Gaza during the continuous flare-ups.

1.1.1 Human Rights Violation

Human Rights violation is considered as the occurrence of events in any state or region where the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is violated. The phenomenon is supported by the creation of international human rights and the humanitarian laws which are adopted across the globe. The perspective of the human rights law is all about ensuring that the United Nations Laws are being applied under the light of the United Nations Charter as

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[7] Lazarus, Ned. "Twenty Years of Israeli-Palestinian Peace Education: A Research Retrospective." *Palestine-Israel Journal of Politics, Economics, and Culture* 21, no. 2 (2015): 75.
[8] Khoury, Hind. "Civil Society: From Advocacy to Social Change." *Palestine-Israel Journal of Politics, Economics, and Culture* 18, no. 2/3 (2012): 66.
[9] Cahn, Rita Karuna. "Bearing witness in Israel/Palestine: Finding my voice." *Psychoanalytic Inquiry* 34, no. 7 (2014): 731-740.

designated by the United Nations Security Council.[10] The violations which take place are monitored by the United Nations committees which collaborate with the national institutions and the governments. The focus of all the government and non-government institutions is towards creating an environment in which human rights abuse does not take place. The critical focus of human rights bodies is towards understanding the wars of aggression reducing crimes that take place against humanity.[11] The focus of the International Humanitarian Law is designed accordingly to cope with the international issues of human rights. The doctrine which is developed by the human rights activists targets at understanding the reasons due to which violation exists and impacts on the world.

The international reports show that across the globe the humans are tortured and abused in more than eighty-one countries. The unfair trial cases which are reported internationally show that around fifty-four countries face challenges in handling the cases of the people. The freedom of expression and speech is another dominant kind of human rights violation that hinders the people in at least seventy-seven countries restricting them from sharing the views which they consider.[12] Human Rights is a vast domain that includes the freedom of expression of the women and children requiring the focus to be marginalized in a specific manner. In some of the countries, it has been observed that the press is not free and cases of human rights violations are ultimately not reported.[13] Across the globe, it has been observed that numerous articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are regularly violated which sabotages the sovereignty and integrity of the people.

[10] Martin, Malea. "Mental Maps, Occupation... Liberation? The Impact of the Israel-Palestine Conflict on the Security and Legitimacy of the State of Israel and the Struggle of Palestine." (2018).
[11] Abraham, Matthew. "Recognizing the Effects of the Past in the Present: Theorizing A Way Forward on the Israel-Palestine Conflict." *JAC* (2013): 121-167.
[12] Heszlein-Lossius, Hanne Edøy. "Life after war-related extremity amputations. A retrospective, descriptive clinical follow-up study from Gaza, occupied Palestine." (2019).
[13] Villa-Vicencio, Charles. "Twenty-One Years On: The South African Settlement in Retrospect." *Essays in Honour of Lovell Derek Fernandez*: 20.

Over the years numerous cases have been reported which impact directly on the liberty and security of the person involved in the mishandling of human rights. The estimates show that around six thousand five hundred people will be killed alone in Afghanistan in the year 2007.[14] The arm conflicts are considered as the biggest cause of the death of civilians which results in the death of the people at the hands of the insurgents. The estimates show that civilians are killed in suicide attacks by the armed groups which increases the toll of the damage at the time of war. An event that took place in Brazil in 2007 estimated that the police killed at least twelve hundred and sixty individuals during a conflict.[15] This conflict is categorized as being the biggest incident that has taken place in which so much damage was incurred by the police. The human rights were deeply violated as the case was left at a halt with no investigation. Similar reports are shared by the World Health Organization at different events in which the toll of death of the people is shared in underdeveloped countries.[16] The death toll of the internally displaced camps located in Uganda alone is more than five hundred thousand which shows damage to the innocent lives. The case of drug addiction and prostitution also holds similar risks which show high amounts of labeling and detention on the treatments of the people.[17] This factor is causing deaths and spreading of fatal diseases such as HIV and AIDS which are left untreated and uncured.

1.1.2 Israel and Palestine Conflict

The Israel and Palestine conflict date back to the end of the nineteenth century which started as a conflict of territory and resulted in severe collateral damage over the years. The conflict over territory continued till the mid-twentieth century and evolved after 1948 into

[14] Lyon, David. "Identification, colonialism, and control: Surveillant sorting in Israel/Palestine." In *Surveillance and Control in Israel/Palestine*, pp. 73-88. Routledge, 2010.
[15] Jenks, Chris, and Geoffrey S. Corn. "Siren Song: The Implications of the Goldstone Report on International Criminal Law." *Berkeley Journal of International Law (BJIL)* 7 (2011).
[16] Halas, Garrett. "Securing the Economy and Economizing Security: An Analysis of Material Influences Underpinning Canada's Position on the Israel-Palestine Conflict." PhD diss., Carleton University, 2017.
[17] Aranguren, Martin. "Power Politics, Professionalism, and Patron–Client Relationships in Human Rights Advocacy: How Dalit Rights became Human Rights." *Globalizations* 8, no. 1 (2011): 31-46.

three parts impacting directly on the Holy Land.[18] The three parts are the State of Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. The wars which instigated at that time resulted in the shift of territory for the region resulting in more serious damages and involvement of the neighboring countries such as Egypt and Syria. Accords and Peace Treaties were signed between the countries as a resolution of the conflict between the key players of the region. The end of the war over the territory resulted in the surge of violence and the uprising of the Palestinians as a revolt which included thousands of innocent civilians.[19] In 1993 the Oslo Accords was signed as an initiation for mediating the conflict which enabled setting up a framework for the Palestinians to govern themselves towards establishing a peaceful relationship with Israel's Government. The miseries of the Palestinians continued over the years which increased the grievances making the outcomes bloodier and more tormenting after the year 2000[20]. The continuous violence and torment of the people of Palestine forced the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas to announce that it will no longer abide by the bindings of the Oslo Accord.

In 2013 the United States attempted to revive the peace process and act as a mediator for resolution of the conflict in the region. The peace talks were once again disrupted based on the Authority and the Ruling Party at that time resulting in the formation of a unity government acting as a rival function[21]. The reconciliation process reached a halt position reaching to signing more agreements for resolving the conflicts which are still not as effective in reducing the tension between both the regions. The role of the US regarding the conflict is highly important as it considers the resolution of issues and initiates the peace process. The

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[18] Stevens, Andrew. "Surveillance policies, practices and technologies in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories: Assessing the security state." *Social Sciences and Humanities Resarch Council of Canada* (2011).
[19] Chomsky, Noam, Joel Wainwright, and Oded Nir. "'There Are Always Grounds for Seeking a World That Is More Free and More Just': An Interview with Noam Chomsky on Israel, Palestine, and Zionism." *Rethinking Marxism* 30, no. 3 (2018): 356-367.
[20] Turner, Mandy. "Richard Falk:"Citizen Pilgrim" in the Role of UN Special Rapporteur." *Journal of Palestine Studies* 48, no. 3 (2019): 59-78.
[21] Eriksson, Jacob. *Small-state mediation in international conflicts: Diplomacy and negotiation in Israel-Palestine*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2015.

decision of relocating the US Embassy to Jerusalem was applause by Israel but was considered as a stab for the Palestinian leadership and its supporters.[22] The conflict between the regions holds religious significance which hinders its resolution as Palestine considers Jerusalem as being a future state. The conflicts between the regions have written its own history of violence and instability which has been created due to the clash in the Palestinian territories and military confrontation between Israeli Military and Hamas. The toll of deaths as recorded before the cease-fire in August 2014 amounted to the death of 73 Israelis and 2,251 Palestinians.[23] The violence in the region is causing collateral damage which is mainly killing the innocent Palestinians. The increase of tension as a response to the large scale violence requires that resolution shall be initiated between Israel and Palestine improving regional security.[24]

1.1.3 Assessment of the Situation

The increased conflicts between Israel and Palestine are a result of constant violations resulting in collateral damage. The Israeli Security Forces have numerous times violated the Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Palestine over the issues of the Gaza strip. The UN Commission has reported the happening of such events of violation numerous times which shows that some of the violations result in war crimes impacting humanity.[25] The chain of events has been investigated numerous times and requires the attention of both the regions as international concern is increasing about the protests which are taking place in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The focus of the International society is mainly towards the Israeli

[22] Sezgin, Yüksel. "The Israeli Millet System: Examining Legal Pluralism Throuh Lenses of Nation-Building and Human Rights." *Israel Law Review* 43, no. 3 (2010): 631-654.
[23] al-Orzza, Maya, and MANAR MAK HOUL. "Rights-based approaches to the return of Palestinian refugees." In *Conflict Transformation and the Palestinians*, pp. 77-97. Routledge, 2016.
[24] Pouzol, Valérie. "Rejecting the Cycle of Violence: When Women Say No to War (Israel-Palestine 1987–2013)." *Diogenes* 61, no. 3-4 (2014): 97-111.
[25] Keinan, A. "Using Archaeological Information to Promote Peaceful Co-existence in Israel/Palestine." *JAS Arqueologia/Online Journal in Public Archaeology* 4 (2014): 33-37.

soldiers which are killed and injured during the Great March of Return Protests.[26] The injury which was incurred to the civilians by the Israeli soldiers has not been discussed or highlighted by the media. The consideration has been laid as a plea to Israel that the rules of engagement shall be predefined so that civilians participating in the protests are not harmed.[27] The essential actions which have been discussed are directed for compliance of the international legal standards which is required to be monitored by the Human Rights Council.

1.2 Problem Statement

Human Rights issues are increasing across the globe in different regions irrespective of the efforts which are made by the Human Rights Associations for curbing the tension in different regions. The areas which have been discussed through this research aim at evaluating the events which have disturbed the Human Rights situation for the people of Israel and Palestine.[28] The conflicts which have been instigated from the mid-nineteenth century have led to a series of violations of human rights and territorial significance which are being handled through constant talks and accords. The focus of this research is towards assessing the historical events which have developed this conflict resulting in tension for the region.[29] The assessment of the events shall develop an understanding about the aspects of Human Rights violations which have been impacting the lives of the civilian of both Israel and Palestine.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to understand the challenges of Human Rights violations that have been observed across the globe. The happening of the events in a particular region

[26] Fine, Robert, and Philip Spencer. "The return of the Jewish question and the double life of Israel." In *Antisemitism and the left*. Manchester University Press, 2018.
[27] Sriram, Chandra Lekha. "Making rights real? Minority and gender provisions and power-sharing arrangements." *The International Journal of Human Rights* 17, no. 2 (2013): 275-288.
[28] Cavatorta, Francesco, and Vincent Durac. *Civil society and democratization in the Arab world: The dynamics of activism*. Routledge, 2010.
[29] Abraham, Matthew. "The Question of Palestine and the Subversion of Academic Freedom." (2011).

is connected to the events which have taken place in the past.[30] The understanding of Human Rights violation has been evaluated in this research within the retrospect of the Israel and Palestine conflict. Both the region have observed events of war and insurgence collaterally, damaging the people residing and the military forces involved in the conflict. The focus of the study is towards understanding the reasons for the conflict and the limits to which human rights have been violated.[31] For the assessment of the situation of Human Rights, the chain of events will be evaluated highlighting the role of the Human Rights Associations in curbing the damages which have been incurred to the people.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is highly significant as it aims at understanding the challenges which are faced by the Human Rights Council and International Bodies in controlling the events. The aspects which are identified through the study are evaluating the damage which has been incurred in the timeline through the happening of the Israel and Palestine conflict over the years.[32] The global issues of Human Rights violation are observed under different circumstances which have different outcomes. The issues pertaining to Human Rights are never-ending and hence the scenario which has been selected for this research as a retrospect is the conflicts between Israel and Palestine. The damage which has been faced over the years and the loss of innocent blood is incomparable and this shows the limits of the human massacre. This research enables the understanding of damage which can be incurred by humans to humans resulting in collateral damage.[33] The factors which hinder the Human Rights Associations from controlling the occurrence of events and measures which can be

[30] Kattan, Victor. "Litigating Palestine before International Courts and Tribunals: The Prospects of Success and Perils of Failure." *Hastings Int'l & Comp. L. Rev.* 35 (2012): 129.
[31] Chaufan, Claudia, and Khaleel Isa. "Heal thyself: Dealing with trauma work-Gaza 2008/2009." *Health:* 15, no. 1 (2011): 22-37.
[32] Dugan, Laura, and Erica Chenoweth. "Moving beyond deterrence: The effectiveness of raising the expected utility of abstaining from terrorism in Israel." *American Sociological Review* 77, no. 4 (2012): 597-624.
[33] von Borries, Bodo. "Learning and teaching about the Shoah: retrospect and prospect." *Holocaust Studies* 23, no. 3 (2017): 425-440.

taken as an alternate curbing the happening of Human Rights violation shall be discussed through this research.

1.5 Objective of the Study

The aim and objective of this research are focused on understanding the aspects of Human Rights violations that have been encountered due to the conflicts between Israel and Palestine. The observation of the history provides adequate reasoning for the occurrence of the conflict resulting in collateral damage within the entire region. The understanding of the happening of the events and the factors which have been connected with the outcomes enables understanding the issues of Human Rights violations.[34] Through this research, the essentials of Human Rights are assessed along with understanding the factors due to which the human rights issues arise. The entire study has been developed after assessing the conflicts between Israel and Palestine which have spread bloodshed collaterally.

1.6 Research Questions

The research questions for the study are the following:

- What are the reasons due to which Human Rights Associations fail to control the occurrence of Human Rights violation issues between Israel and Palestine?
- Which factors pertaining to the historical context dominate the happening of Human Rights violations?
- What is the role of Human Rights Associations in curtailing the collateral damage occurring in Israel and Palestine?
- Which measures can be taken for resolving the conflicts between Israel and Palestine?

The research questions which have been developed aim at directing the research and evaluating the reasons which result in Human Rights violation.

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[34] Helman, Sara. "Challenging the Israeli Occupation Through Testimony and Confession: the Case of Anti-Denial SMOs Machsom Watch and Breaking the Silence." *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society* 28, no. 4 (2015): 377-394.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The limitations of this study are restricted at evaluating the Human Rights violence situation which took place in the retrospect of Israel and Palestine conflict increasing significantly over the years. The situation of Human Rights specifically in this scenario shall be evaluated connecting the chain of events that have resulted in Human Rights violations.[35] This research aims at understanding the historical context of the conflicts and assessing the factors which can be linked to the atrocities which have been executed in the form of collateral damage on innocent people. The role of the governments and the authorities shall not be assessed in this research for avoiding a biased opinion of the events which have taken place. The entire representation of the context shall be based on facts without representing an individual perspective of viewpoint towards the happening of events.[36] This research does not intend to create a biased review of the situation and only seeks to assess the conflict situation between Israel and Palestine which violated Human Rights.

1.8 Research Methodology

The information required for formulating this research is completely descriptive. The comprehensive analysis developed of the situation has been based on the narration of events which have occurred historically. The focus of the research is completely on the aspects of Human Rights violations which have impacted the conflict situation being faced between Israel and Palestine.[37] The actions which have been taken to strengthen Human Rights are a result of the efforts of the United Nations. The assessment of negating situations provides an understanding of the factors which hinder the execution of Human Rights. The information which has been aligned for this research is highly qualitative comprising of resources

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[35] Heinze, Eric. "Theorizing Law and Historical Memory: Denialism and the Pre-Conditions of Human Rights." *New York Times* (2016).
[36] Kemp, Martin. "Dehumanization, guilt and large group dynamics with reference to the West, Israel and the Palestinians." *British Journal of Psychotherapy* 27, no. 4 (2011): 383-405.
[37] Kaposi, Dávid. "Introduction: Violence and Understanding in the Armed Conflict of Gaza." In *Violence and Understanding in Gaza*, pp. 1-22. Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2014.

acquired from multiple journals, magazines, and articles.[38] Secondary information has been used for structuring the information for this research which allows crafting an investigation of subjective assessment allowing the formation of descriptive assessment mandatory for the research.

1.9 Organization of the Study

The alignment of this research shall include the formation of five chapters which shall be directed to address the aims and objectives of the research. The theoretical findings of the research are required to be assessed which shall enable the classification and organization of the study in the form of chapters which are the following:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Literature Review and Context
- Chapter 3: Historical Background
- Chapter 4: Findings and Discussion
- Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendations

The objectives of these chapters are to classify the relevant material to align with the literature and context of the study the development of the research and statistical testing is based on assessing the data which is gathered and aligning it with the findings of the context. The conclusion and recommendations are derived on this basis which shall enable structuring the discussions presented against the findings of the study.

1.10 Summary of the Chapter

In this chapter, the foundations of the research have been evaluated which address the aspects of Human Rights violations in the retrospect of Israel and Palestine conflict. The focus of this research is towards understanding the factors which result in human rights

[38] Sandschneider, Eberhard. "German foreign policy towards the Gulf Region." *ECSSR (Abu Dhabi). Emirates Lecture Series* 86 (2010): 0_1.

violation disturbing the peace of the region. The human rights conflicts cause damage to the lives of innocent people collaterally disturbing the peace of the region. The basics of Human Rights are assessed understanding an overview of historic dominance of Israel and Palestine conflict.[39] This provides the ability to carve a problem statement allowing assessment of the significance and objectives of the study. The research questions which are addressed through the study are evaluated portraying the limitations of the study. All these aspects are essential for understanding the significance of Human Rights and the factors which lead to Human Rights violation within a region.

[39] Duoos, Tori, Meagan Hume, Shruti Saxena, Xiaoyun Shen, and Farrah Tek. "USING PEERS IN HUMAN RIGHTS INVESTIGATIONS." (2015).

Chapter 2 Review of Literature and Theoretical Framework

2.1 Introduction

Human Rights violation is a condition in which the state fails to protect the residents and ensure that no damage is executed towards human rights. It is the responsibility of the government that it protects the people and ensures that no damage is done to the rights of the people. There are numerous states in which the human rights situation is faced which include certain violations by the state and failure of the state to protect.[40] The government itself violates the human rights situations at times when the people working for the state create difficulties for the people around them through the weak depiction of human behavior. The damage in this situation is mainly executed by the employees of the government, municipal institutions, prosecutors and policemen, etc. creating problems for the people.[41] It is crucial for the state to ensure that the government abides by the rules of the human rights commission and creates an environment in which social wrong is stopped. The failure by the government to protect is a situation in which the state fails to protect the people and abide by the obligations it has committed to.[42] The role of the government is highly crucial in the situation where the rights of the individuals are required to be protected.

Human Rights violation is not a situation which takes place under any circumstances. It is a situation in which basic human rights are violated and involves actions that hinder the happening of a social wrong or injustice. All the situations are not human rights violation situations and do not require the government to intervene in the happening or occurrence of the events.[43] The Human Rights situations have been observed across the globe but understanding the happening of events in the retrospect of Israel and Palestine conflict

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[40] Holzman-Gazit, Yifat. *Land expropriation in Israel: law, culture and society*. Routledge, 2016.
[41] Reynolds, John. "Third world approaches to international law and the ghosts of apartheid." *The Challenge of Human Rights: Past, Present and Future (Elgar, 2012)* (2012).
[42] Misztal, Barbara A. "Collective memory in a global age: Learning how and what to remember." *Current Sociology* 58, no. 1 (2010): 24-44.
[43] Chazan, Naomi, J. Peters, and D. Newman. "Israeli peace movements." *The Routledge Handbook on the Israeli–Palestinian Conflict* (2013): 267-77.

requires understanding the boundaries and limitation of human rights and factors which lead to the violation of human rights situation. The conflict which has taken place between Israel and Palestine has left a mark on the historical pavement of the society.[44] Through understanding the aspects of human rights which prevail internationally it is required that measures are taken understanding the role of different regulating bodies. The regulating bodies determine the rules and policies allowing handling the situations and tackle the occurrence of the events. This chapter will evaluate the different aspects of human rights violations which contributes to the formation of the General Council and along with it realize the factors which lead to Human Rights violation.[45] The development of rules of Human Rights is based on creating a platform through which human rights are protected and the execution of the rights across the globe is monitored.

The occurrence of Israel and Palestinian conflict is related to the events which instigated in the mid-twentieth century. The initiation of the conflicts began at the time of the immigration of the Jewish in Palestine which later resulted in a chain of events between the Jews and Arabs. The conflict situation has continued over the years and has been categorized as the most intractable event which has been ongoing on the Gaza Strip.[46] The authorities have derived several peace processes for resolving the conflict instigated between the Arabs and Jews but over the years the conflict only seems to increase. The peace agreement initiatives which have been established over the years have been allocated for developing an aspect of mutual recognitions that shall calm down the tension on the borders of Jerusalem and Israel. The settlements which are required include numerous problems of security, water, border

[44] Haddad, Marwan. "Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment of the Palestinian–Israeli Water Situation." *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development* 9, no. 1 (2014): 74-88.
[45] Fine, Robert, and Philip Spencer. "The Jewish question after the Holocaust: Jürgen Habermas and the European left." In *Antisemitism and the left*. Manchester University Press, 2018.
[46] Lattimer, Connor. "Flight of the Drone: Geopolitical Analysis of Drone Warfare over the Gaza Strip." *e-International Relations* (2012).

rights and control of Jerusalem.[47] The Palestinians have over the years conducted several freedom movements and rights of return movements to regain the historic, cultural and religious significance of the region. It is essential that international inference is induced for regaining peace and harmony within the region.

The international bodies have over the years realized the significance of resolving security issues and human rights issues that are being faced by the people residing in the region. The two-state solution has resulted in the development of a separate Palestinian State and the State of Israel. The conflict resolution has been impossible as the significance of the land is a high priority for both the regions.[48] The mutual distrust and the disagreements between the countries have enabled it to develop basic issues that are a resultant of the reciprocal skepticism which conflicts with the commitments. The dominance of both the regions is high about their preferences which are causing hurdles towards mutual resolution of the problems. The views and opinions of the people about the conflict situation are varying with some in support of Israel and some in support of Palestine.[49] The matter has been worsened over the years as the amount of massacre and violence which has been witnessed over the years has caused collateral damage. The most miseries have been suffered by the Palestinians which has resulted in casualties delivered by the military. The fatalities which have arisen over the years in the civil population show interests and hidden agendas of international think tanks aiming a politicizing the issues which prevail between Israel and Palestine.[50] The major

[47] Gendzier, Irene. "The deceptive claims offered by the Bush administration to justify the US invasion of Iraq are on record. They implicated Congress and the mainstream media that supported them in violation of international law and the Constitution. Deception was designed to blunt the impact of public opposition to the war, thus confirming the fear of an informed and aroused." *Academic Freedom in the Post-9/11 Era* (2010): 133.

[48] Young, Benjamin J. "“Decolonize This Place”: Realism and Humanism in Photography of Israel-Palestine." *"Disassembled" Images: Allan Sekula and Contemporary Art* 27 (2019): 252.

[49] Allan, Diana. "Commemorative Economies and the Politics of Solidarity in Shatila Camp." *Humanity: An International Journal of Human Rights, Humanitarianism, and Development* 4, no. 1 (2013): 133-148.

[50] Guelke, Adrian. "The politics of international intervention: the tyranny of peace." (2019): 380-382.

aspects of Human Rights violations shall be covered in the literature review based on which a historical background will be prepared.

2.2 Literature Review

All the human beings residing on the planet earth deserve an inherent right to be treated equally and not abused by anyone. The development of human rights laws has been structured for rectifying the differences in the people on the basis of race, sex, nationality, and ethnicity. The focus of the human rights laws is to establish a specific life and liberty for the people on the basis of which freedom can be provided. The aspects which are addressed through the human rights laws emphasize mainly towards the rectification of slavery and torture on the people based on the opinion or expression they bear on the basis of religion, caste, and creed.[51] The humans are all equal and deserve the right to acquire education and work for the betterment of society. These rights make the people destined to the goals and limit discrimination amongst the people.

2.2.1 International Human Rights Law

Humans have always been subject to discrimination based on differing traits on the basis of which laws have been developed which restrict the acts of discrimination and torment from one person or community over the other. The International Human Rights Law has been developed for protecting the communities at large and making the governments focused to refrain from certain acts and actions. The aspects of promoting the significance of human rights have been developed as a fundamental right of freedom based on which an individual or a group of people can reside within a community.[52] The focus of the United Nations is towards setting the grounds and creating an environment in which the human rights laws are evaluated and altered on the basis of requirements. The regulating bodies

[51] Hashemi, Nader. "The Mosque and the State: After the Arab Spring." *Institute for Social Policy and Understanding/British Council (December)* (2012).
[52] Stone, Isidor Feinstein. *Underground to Palestine: And Other Writing on Israel, Palestine, and the Middle East*. Vol. 14. Open Road Media, 2015.

operating internationally function on the basis of a specific code that is abided globally. The governments are bound to follow the laws and ensure that no damage is executed on the lives of humans.

United Nations takes pride in the development of a body that operates internationally, providing a comprehensive assessment of laws to the communities enabling them to understand the aspects of right and wrong. The object is promoting peace and harmony amongst humans and protecting the rights of the people during adverse times.[53] The rights which are promoted and shared internationally comprise numerous cultural, economic, political and social rights which result in a problem for the people occasionally. The foundations of the development of International Human Rights Laws are the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the basis of which a final document binding all countries globally have been developed. The General Assembly approved the laws in the year 1945 and 1948 as a result of the events which were being faced globally.[54] The spectrum of human rights has been expanded significantly over the years creating separate standards securing the rights of women, children, minorities and the group of all the vulnerable people. The sole objective of these rights is to protect the people against discrimination and make them aware of the rights which they possess as being humans.

2.2.2 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The UDHR is a document that has been prepared as a milestone for addressing the historical issues of human rights which have tormented the people leaving a mark on the historical timeline. The focus of the declaration is towards addressing the different legal and cultural rights of the people which creates an impact on the cultural backgrounds from across

[53] David, Lea. "Between Human Rights and Nationalism: Silencing as a Mechanism of Memory in the Post-Yugoslav Wars' Serbia." *Journal of Regional Security* 10, no. 1 (2015): 37-52.
[54] Hosseinioun, Mishana. "Reconceptualizing Resistance and Reform in the Middle East." In *Contentious Politics in the Middle East*, pp. 51-73. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2015.

the regions of the world.[55] The proclamation of the declaration was done in Paris in the year 1948 forming a common standard for the people of different achievements across the globe. The document has been translated into around more than five hundred languages inspiring the constitutions of many countries operating under democracy. The UDHR is supported by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which is enabling it to handle different protocols which includes complaint procedure and the death penalty.[56] Internationally the economic, social and cultural significance is developed on the basis of the optional protocol which is referred to as the International Bill of Human Rights.

2.2.2.1 The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The development of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was developed in 1976. The formation of the covenant aimed at addressing promoting the protections of the right to work for the people and ensure that they are provided with favorable conditions. The progress of these laws also connected with the right to the social protection which was made adequate to the standard of living which can enable the workforce to acquire appropriate physical and mental wellbeing.[57] The last and most important aspect of the covenant was linked with the right to education and enjoyment of benefits which allowed the people to practice the cultural freedom and lead social wellbeing in the way they preferred.

2.2.2.2 The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The development of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was developed and enforced in the year 1976 as the first optional protocol. The second optional protocol was established in the year 1989 which instigated the rights which were exercised

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[55] Chazan, Naomi. "Phase I: the formative years (1967-87)." *The Routledge Handbook on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict* (2013): 267.
[56] Shehadeh, Raja, and Norbert Bugeja. "The CounterText Interview: Raja Shehadeh." *CounterText* 4, no. 2 (2018): 153-168.
[57] Nir, Oded, and Joel Wainwright. "Where Is the Marxist Critique of Israel/Palestine?." *Rethinking Marxism* 30, no. 3 (2018): 336-355.

during the freedom of movement. The focus of equality before the law was provided as a right to a fair trial and presumption of innocence.[58] The focus of human rights is mainly towards providing freedom to the people and making them realize the fact that conscience and religion are equally important. The people are required to protect the rights of the minority which shall protect them against deprivation of life, torture, and cruelty. The humans don't deserve to be degraded or punished forcibly unless proven guilty of any crime.[59] The aspect covered under this head includes the aspects of war propaganda, discrimination, and advocacy of racial and religious hatred.

2.2.3 Human Rights Conventions

The body of International Human Rights Law has expanded with a series of treaties and instruments which have adopted since 1945. The progressive compilation of these human rights laws comprises of formation of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide signed in the year 1948. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was signed in the year 1965 which further led to the development of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women signed in the year 1979.[60] The Convention on the Rights of the Child was produced in the year 1989 along with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities signed in 2006 along with other relevant inclusions amending the implications of Human Rights.

2.2.4 Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council was established in the year 2006 by the General Assembly which made sure that the loopholes present in the UN Commission of Human

[58] Bueno-Hansen, Pascha. *Feminist and human rights struggles in Peru: Decolonizing transitional justice*. University of Illinois Press, 2015.
[59] Wallensteen, Peter. "Global Patterns of Conflict and the Role of Third Parties." *Notre Dame Law Review* 67, no. 5 (2014): 1215.
[60] Shehadeh, Raja. "Without Vision We Can Never Get Anywhere." *Wasafiri* 29, no. 4 (2014): 4-7.

Rights were rectified. The council comprises different states which enable the strengthening of the promotion allowing the protection of human rights.[61] The focus of the council was to ensure the protection of Human Rights across the globe and address the issues associated with the violations. The council made sure that all forms of emergencies were addressed in order to ensure that violation situations were minimized. The most dominating development of the Human Rights Council was associated with the development of the Universal Periodic Review.[62] The mechanism developed during this process included reviewing the UN member states in order to review the state-driven process which performed under the actions of the Council. This initiative was highly lucrative as it allowed all the members of the UN committee to take the measures which allowed improvement and suggest the actions using which the challenges of the human rights situations can be tackled in order to meet the international obligations.[63] The focus of the review was designed to ensure universality and equality amongst the people making the people realize the significance of human rights for everyone residing anywhere across the globe.

2.2.5 UN High Commissioner

The role of the UN High Commissioner is essential for ensuring that the basic measures and principal responsibility of human rights are determined. The focus of the mandated monitoring is to assure that violations of human rights are prevented and action is taken to remedy the occurrence of such events.[64] The responsibility of the monitoring is on the office of the High Commissioner through which a focal point is developed which monitors human rights activities across the globe. The actions are performed by the

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[61] Hosseinioun, Mishana. *The Human Rights Turn and the Paradox of Progress in the Middle East*. Springer, 2017.
[62] Like, This Is What Complicity Looks. "The B ullet." (2011).
[63] Saul, Ben. "Old and New Terrorist Threats: What Form Will They Take and How Will States Respond?." *GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE FUTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE, M. Cherif Bassiouni, ed, Intersentia, UK* (2015).
[64] Kessler, Joshua L. "The Goldstone Report: Politicization of the Law of Armed Conflict and Those Left Behind." *Mil. L. Rev.* 209 (2011): 69.

Commissioner's office for undertaking the human rights field activities. The treaties which have been signed over the years as an act of solidarizing responsibility and reviewing the implementation of the Human Rights across the globe and evaluating the countries which ratify it.

2.2.6 UN System on the Human Rights

UN policies and practices are developed for ensuring that the key functional areas of peace and security remain intact across the globe. The humanitarian viewpoint for devising aspects of economic and social welfare is a result through which the UN body and specialized agencies can be involved. The aspects of protection of Human Rights are developed with the perspectives of aligning the developmental goals which allow everyone to live accordingly. The right to food, rights of labor, gender equality, rights to the children and rights of the disabled are required to be protected which can allow the prevalence of humanity.[65] Through these systems, all these practices are possible allowing the functioning of the rights which enable equal judgment for the people protecting them against any kind of social wrong and injustice.

2.2.7 Israel and Palestine Conflicts

The atrocities which have been faced by the people residing in that region are numerous. The Israeli government continues to enforce severe restrictions on the people residing in Palestine. The focus of the restrictions is mainly discriminatory which impacts on the human rights situations. The people are not allowed to move freely or carry any goods in and out of the region which is around the Gaza Strip.[66] The focus of the curfew is to facilitate the transfer of the Israeli citizens unlawfully in the region of occupied West Bank. The

[65] Flood, Christopher, Stephen Hutchings, Galina Miazhevich, and Henri C. Nickels. "The Journal de Vingt Heures: A Degree of Detachment." In *Islam, Security and Television News*, pp. 79-101. Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2012.
[66] Brtnický, Michael. "The Arab Revolts: an Impetus towards Reassessment of the European Union's foreign policy?." *Contemporary European Studies* 02 (2011): 41-53.

conflicts have been supported by the location of the deployment of the forces. The Israeli forces are stationed mainly near Gaza and Israel which enhances the response time of the forces to limit the demonstrators from protesting for Palestinian rights. The Israeli forces have harmed Palestinian rights with an excessive lethal force which has always had an increasing death toll of the demonstrators. The civilians were brutally massacred by the Israeli forces during the demonstrations.[67] The number of civilians left wounded after the demonstrations amount to more than five thousand five hundred individuals. The damage which was incurred by the Palestinian demonstrators was caused to property and towards the soldiers which were responded as brutal damage to the people.

The actions of the security officers were highly unjust as the officers fired on the protestors and reacted in a manner that caused lives to the innocent civilians. The actions which have been incurred on the innocent people contravene the laws prescribed in the International Human Rights Law standards. The United Nations council developed a Commission that allowed inquiry and investigation of events that have taken place in Gaza.[68] The accountability factor is critically important in this situation as it requires the individuals responsible for including the chain of command to develop a mechanism that shall impact directly on the Israeli army. The evidence of another event that took place showed that the Israeli army deliberate launched an air and artillery strike within the area of Gaza Strip which killed the Palestinian soldiers and civilians.[69] The reports of the Intelligence and Terrorism Information Centres show that an increase has been observed in the killing of innocent individuals which also includes the killing of the individuals from the armed forces.

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[67] Gearty, Conor. "No golden age: the deep origins and current utility of Western counter-terrorism policy." (2015): 73-94.

[68] Allodi, Federico. "Spirituality and religion in the response to the adversities of war and armed conflict." *Actas Esp Psiquiatr* 40, no. 2 (2012): 10-20.

[69] Gutman, Yifat. "Transcultural memory in conflict: Israeli-Palestinian truth and reconciliation." *Parallax* 17, no. 4 (2011): 61-74.

The rivalry between the Palestinian militant groups has also increased significantly between Fatah and Hamas. The operations of Fatah are located at the West Bank of Palestine whereas Hamas is responsible for the operations mainly near Gaza. The activist groups have been arresting the supporters of the oppositions and mistreating the individual in their custody.[70] The torturing of the individuals has been increased which resulted in the actions from the Independent Commission for Human Rights in Palestine. The focus of the associated was to ensure that human rights are effectively monitored and compliance of the Human Rights is done by the Palestinian authorities. Numerous complaints have been reported about the arrests of the people who are then tortured and mistreated. The administrative detention of the individuals was restricted by the Palestinian Armed security forces which were actively monitored.[71] The actions which were later taken for collateral damage against the security forces located in Hamas showed that the Human Rights violation has always been incurred from both ends.

The conflict situation between Israel and Palestine started increasing with the actions of Israel regarding the effective closure of Gaza which was a resulting action of Egypt's restriction over the border to Israel. The measures taken by the Israeli government limited the access of Gaza to electricity and water which limited the resources and progress of the region significantly.[72] The biggest damage to Human Rights was done by the actions which limited the medical care resources of the educational and economic opportunities of the land. The demonstrations continued from Gaza to create awareness of the atrocities which they were facing. The launch of the incendiary kites from Gaza was an act of demonstration that

[70] Keller, Adam. "Wrestling on Shaky Ground: Israel, Palestine, and the Decline of a Superpower." *New Politics* 13, no. 4 (2012): 38.
[71] Huber, Daniela, and Maria Cristina Paciello. *Overhauling EU Policy in the Mediterranean. Towards More Inclusive, Responsive and Flexible Policies*. Vol. 15. IAI Working Papers, 2015.
[72] Nadeau, Mary-Jo, and Alan Sears. "This is what complicity looks like: Palestine and the silencing campaign on campus." *The Bullet: Socialist Project* (2011).

resulted in a ban on shipping goods out from Gaza.[73] The limitations which were forced on this region on the humanitarian ground did not only limit the resources but also forced the people to curb with extremely limited food. The unemployment level of this region increased to around fifty-five percent as estimated until the year 2018. The statistical records presented by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics showed that around eighty percent of the entire population of Gaza relies on Humanitarian aid.

The regional issues and the increasing conflicts allowed Israel which was in a stable economic position to continue expanding the settlements in the West Bank region. The expansion of settlements automatically discriminated against the Palestinians and limited the aspects through which they provided the services to their counterparts.[74] The aspects which include the freedom of permits and other actions were only awarded to the Israeli citizens which also reduced the competency ratio of the Palestinians of that region. The year 2017 and 2018 was a time in which the Israeli authorities approved the plans of the housing units which amounted to around more than ten thousand five hundred housing units in the West Bank settlements.[75] The number of tenders that were allocated also increased amounting to more than five thousand five hundred increasing the numbers of overall approving plans and increasing the issuing tenders as per a report presented by the Israeli group Peace Now.

The damages which have been incurred by the Israeli authorities during this time destroyed around more than three ninety Palestinian homes along with other interconnected property. The forcible displacement of people increased more than four hundred people only in a day in the month of November. The happening of these events was executed in order to make it

[73] Cuadro, Mariela. "Multipolarity Under Construction: New Paths and Difficult Balances in the Argentina–Middle East Relation During the Kirchner Governments." In *Latin American Foreign Policies towards the Middle East*, pp. 77-98. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2016.
[74] Barak, Oren. *State Expansion and Conflict: In and between Israel/Palestine and Lebanon*. Cambridge University Press, 2017.
[75] Golan, Daphna, and Nadera Shalhoub-Kevorkian. "Community-engaged courses in a conflict zone: A case study of the Israeli academic corpus." *Journal of peace education* 11, no. 2 (2014): 181-207.

impossible for the Palestinians for obtaining any sort of construction permits in East Jerusalem.[76] The forced inclusion of Israel in the areas of West Bank and East Jerusalem was a result of the acquisition of excessive construction permits which gave it exclusive control over the region. This limited the earning source and power of Palestinians over the property which was once their own.

2.2.8 Conflict Situation of the Gaza Strip

The conflict situations in Gaza increased with the passage of time which forced the officials to restrict all forms of activity which happened within the region. The focus of the groups was to ensure that a total closure situation was enforced in the surrounding areas of the region. Israel had a total closure of the surrounding areas near the Gaza strip which continued to harm the population and impact on the situation which took place in the surroundings of both the regions.[77] The focus of the Israeli army was to restrict the civilians from protesting and reduce any form of collateral damage which was faced by the region.

2.2.8.1 Closure of Gaza Strip

Israel ensured that a total closure situation was exercised in the areas surrounding the Gaza Strip which was an essential factor severely harming the civilian populations. The focus of the Israeli army was to ensure that the traveling which took place outside Gaza was limited. The situation which was being faced was referred to as the exceptional humanitarian cases which showed that the medical patients, their companions and other people who acted as dignitaries had the permission to move in and out of the region. The year 2018 approved on 60% of the people to move in and out of the region in the form of Palestinians seeking medical attention. The patients were in a situation for which they could be treated only when

[76] Geva, Maayan. "The International Law Department at War in Gaza." In *Law, Politics and Violence in Israel/Palestine*, pp. 137-166. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, 2016.
[77] Campbell, Colm, and Ita Connolly. "The sharp end: Armed opposition movements, transitional truth processes and the Rechtsstaat." *International Journal of Transitional Justice* 6, no. 1 (2012): 11-39.

outside of Gaza.[78] The courts were highly aggressive with the aspects of finding a solution to the problem which showed that in August the Supreme Court of Israel found the practices as being highly illegal and unlawful. They sought to find a solution to the unlawful practices and tried to deny the exit permits only to the relatives of the Hamas members.

The estimation of the year 2018 shows that the first ten months were extremely crucial as nearly an average of 274 Palestinians exited the Erez crossing each day. The average before the restrictions as per the statistics of the month of September 2000 showed that around twenty-four thousand people exited the Israeli right group Gisha. The estimation of the goods which exited in the same period aimed at moving to West Bank and Israel which averaged a truckload of two hundred and one trucks per month. This amount was less than twenty percent of the average estimation of the truckload which reached one thousand and sixty-four in June 2007.[79] The difference in the numbers was due to the closure which enhanced the restrictions on the people. The list of other challenges that were being faced by the people was due to the limited supply of electricity in Gaza which compromised the water supply of the region also impacting other necessities such as sewage treatment and hospital operations. The damage incurred on the infrastructure and ongoing operations was mainly on the basis of power which required the consumption of fuel for running the facilities during the times of power outages. The disputes were inevitable as the challenges which were faced aggravated the payment issues and other operational issues in Hamas.[80] Israel in July limited the supply of fuel from entering the region which resulted in the closure of several facilities including hospitals. The result was a hindrance in the operations which ultimately resulted in a shortage of medicines and other essentials from the markets.

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[78] Falk, Richard, and Tom Farer. "Turkey's New Multilateralism: A Positive Diplomacy for the Twenty-First Century." *Global Governance* (2013): 353-376.

[79] Spangler, Eve. "Four Frames." In *Understanding Israel/Palestine*, pp. 177-205. SensePublishers, Rotterdam, 2015.

[80] Benhabib, Seyla. "Human dignity and popular sovereignty in the mirror of political modernity: Some themes in the German-Jewish experience." *social research* 80, no. 1 (2013): 261-292.

The miseries of the people were not only in the field of medicine but also in the field of delivery of material. The construction industry suffered immense damage due to the limited raw material and the lack of funding which hindered the reconstruction of homes and damaged the infrastructure of the region. In 2014 Israel initiated a military operation in Gaza which also significantly damaged the foundations of the region. The applicative methods which have been applied to the system as a process were formed as a result of the damages which were done to the region by the Israeli military.[81] The application of any new policy or initiative was highly difficult as the entire region was deprived of the resources. This resulted in the depletion of seventeen thousand seven hundred Palestinians who were left displaced after the military displacement. The aspects of the Israel government aimed at limiting the resources with a mere justification that it did not intend the construction material from being diverted by Hamas for any sort of military purpose. The limitations allowed the transfer of limited quantities which was restricted as being done only under the supervision of international organizations.[82]

The borders of Egypt are also very strict regarding the movement of people and goods at its border with Gaza at Rafah. The time duration between January and April observed severed challenges as only an average of twenty-five hundred people were allowed to cross the border through Rafah. This limitation applied to crossings from both the directions as per the report of the United Nations Office which was presented for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OHCA). The Egyptian authorities and governance are very strict about the policies but between May and October, they decided to open the borders more often with an average of eleven thousand and seven forty-six people crossing the borders monthly on a regular

[81] Hashemi, Nader. "Islam since 9/11." *Edinburgh Companion to the History of Democracy: From Pre-history to Future Possibilities: From Pre-history to Future Possibilities* (2012): 441.
[82] Tocci, Nathalie. "Turkey's Relations with Israel and the Palestinians." *Debating Security in Turkey: Challenges and Changes in the Twenty-First Century* (2012): 141.

basis.[83] The average number has been increased in comparison to the restriction but the number of people making the crossing was higher at around forty thousand people.

2.2.8.2 Israeli Actions in Gaza

The happening of the recent events shows that the lethal forces deployed by the Israeli forces have killed and injured numerous amount of people. The death toll of the Palestinians killed in Gaza is more than two fifty whereas the number of individuals injured increases twenty-five thousand five hundred in a short span of time in November alone. The report of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs shows the many injuries which have been sustained by the victims had a prominent impact on the lives of the people.[84] The patients have suffered several damages to their soft tissues resulting in the amputation of limbs and numerous other kinds of displacement problems. The incidents of killings which have been reported on the Palestinians are mainly of the events of protests where Israeli forces fired ammunition on the people protesting based on orders from the superiors. The use of live ammunition, in this case, is mainly reported in the case where the people protesting tried to cross the fences or tried to damage it.[85] The happening of these killings between Gaza and Israel was mostly a violation of human rights as the people protesting were not armed with live ammunition. The Israeli officials have violated the international human rights laws numerous times by massacring innocent people. The focus of the events was mainly to curtail havoc which was handled in a completely unethical manner. The policing requirements of the situations were mainly curbed through the firing of live ammunition which is not permissible by the human rights standards. The use of ammunition in an event is only permissible when the threat is on

[83] Montell, Jessica. "Learning From What Works: Strategic Analysis of the Achievements of the Israel-Palestine Human Rights Community." *Hum. Rts. Q.* 38 (2016): 928.
[84] Bisharat, George E. "Violence's law: Israel's campaign to transform international legal norms." *Journal of Palestine Studies* 42, no. 3 (2013): 68-84.
[85] Persson, Anders. "More Important Than Other Conflicts: The Uniqueness of the Israeli–Palestinian Conflict in EC/EU Discourse." In *Palestine and Rule of Power*, pp. 131-152. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, 2019.

the life of the engaging parties.[86] The assessment of the situations shows that the protests were peaceful and did not pose a prominent threat to life on the other side of the protest. The Israeli forces argued that the use of live ammunition was a necessity in order to stop the people from breaching the fences to enter the territory. The also portrayed false statements showing that Hamas had made a strategy to capture the militants through sending the protestors. The Israeli forces clearly claimed that the aim of the militants was to kill and capture the members of the Israeli forces, which was not sufficiently addressed.[87] The reasoning which was provided for the happening of the event was provided as a justification to discuss why a measure other than killing would have not worked. All the justifications fail to explain sufficiently as to why the firing of ammunition was necessary.

2.2.8.3 Hamas and Palestine Conflict (Armed Groups) in Gaza

The attacks which were incurred by the armed groups of Palestine in Gaza shows events of rocket attacks being fired and causing injuries to forty Israeli in the month of November. There has been no report of the incident provided by Hamas and the information pertaining to the matter has not been yet disclosed. The actions which happened on the two Israeli civilians were reported to have psychosocial disabilities were not reported. The names of the civilians were Avera Mengistu and Hisham al-Sayed who fired the rocket attacks and have been kept in the custody since the violation of international law.[88] The happening of the regular arbitrary attacks which were faced as an attempt to torture the people in custody showed that Hamas authorities have since the time conducted twenty-five executions in Gaza alone in the month of June 2007. The courts which are operating in Gaza have considered

[86] Young, Robert JC. "Postcolonial remains." *New Literary History* 43, no. 1 (2012): 19-42.
[87] Azarova, Valentina. "The Trickle-down Effects of Normative Power: The Role of International Courts in Advancing Palestine's Actual Independence." *The Palestine Yearbook of International Law Online* 17, no. 1 (2014): 83-100.
[88] Jani, Nairruti. "Mission Lost: What Does Evidence Base and Standardization Mean for International Social Work?." In *Global Frontiers of Social Development in Theory and Practice*, pp. 241-254. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2015.

focusing on the punishments and have sentenced one twenty-five people to death for the conflicts which have occurred in that region. The focus of the Palestinian Centre of Human Rights is to highlight the issues and miseries which have been incurred over them.[89] The role of the body is to make sure that human rights laws are being executed in that area.

2.2.9 Conflict Situation of West Bank

The West Bank region has been subject to numerous conflicts over the years which shows attempts from the Israeli security forces to destroy the peace and harmony within the region. The public is more inclined towards the fact that the conflict situation between Israel and Palestine is increasing with the passage of time causing damage to the people. The focus and emphasis of the people are towards resolving the happening of disastrous attacks which impacts on the lives of the people. The Israeli armed forces have damaged the infrastructure of the region and at the same time impact on lives of the people.[90] The damage in the form of killing and injuries has taken its toll over the period of time impacting the instances which are harming the people.

2.2.9.1 Israeli Actions in the West Bank

The area of the West Bank has faced numerous challenges over the years through the conflict situation. The area of East Jerusalem has also been impacted on the basis of the actions of the Israeli Security forces. The damage which has been incurred shows a list of wounded amounting to more than five thousand five hundred people.[91] The occurrence of the events shows statistics of damage done in the month of November 2018 alone which is supported by the evidence of video footage and witnesses who accused the Israeli forces to have misused its power. The occurrence of the events showed that the Israeli troop misused

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[89] Eddy, Matthew P. "Freedom summer abroad: Biographical pathways and cosmopolitanism among international human rights workers." *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change* 31 (2011): 209-258.
[90] James, Matt. "Degrees of freedom in Canada's culture of redress." *Citizenship Studies* 19, no. 1 (2015): 35-52.
[91] Islam, S. Md. "The Role of Religion to Establish Peace by Resolution of Conflict." In *Религия и образование: социально-политический контекст*, pp. 60-67. 2017.

their power and took the actions which were not at all suitable on the protestors. The attacked was claimed to be done as an order from the superior which resulted in numerous injuries and damage to the public property.[92] The happening of the incidents showed a minimal amount of damage on the Israeli troops which is ten people whereas the Palestinians were tortured, injured and brutally killed as a consequence of the occurrence of the event. The events are praised by the Israeli troops which are evidence of the inhumane act incurred on the innocent protectors.[93] The military troops accept the responsibility of the occurrence of these events which clearly shows that Israel does not hesitate in violating laws of human rights.

The actions which are highly questionable it the occurrence of events and tackling the situation which harms the public at large. The focus of the Israeli court was to punish the act which was caught on camera and remedy the perception set by the authorities and evidence. The on-camera shooting situation which occurred in 2017 shows the occurrence of Palestinian Nadim Nuwara from a range of sixty meters which accumulates the threat which has been posed to the innocent lives. The conviction proceeded on the basis of these events is a relation showing rare exceptions which assists the security forces to attack the Palestinians.[94] The destruction and damage which has been observed by the public show that the homes and other property of the public have not been subject to prosecution.

2.2.9.2 Discriminatory Policies and Home Demolitions

The occurrence of the events showed that Israel continued to provide the services for the settlers residing unofficially at the West Bank in different forms. The services included the happening of different events that provided security, administration and housing needs of the individuals. The social aspects of the needs which were being rendered included the services of education and medical care for around more than six lac twenty-eight thousand

[92] Nünlist, Christian. "Successful Small States in the OSCE and the German Chairmanship of 2016." *Security and Human Rights* 26, no. 1 (2015): 48-64.
[93] Quigley, John B. "Responses to the Ten Questions." *Wm. Mitchell L. Rev.* 37 (2010): 5174.
[94] Ram, Uri. *Israeli nationalism: Social conflicts and the politics of knowledge*. Routledge, 2010.

settlers which showed that Israel supported its own and tormented the original residents of that region.[95] The happening of the events in East Jerusalem also represented the same thing which showed that the rules and methods were different practiced were different. The international humanitarian laws clearly present certain laws about the territory occupation. The laws suggest it as being illegal for the occupying power to send civilians to the occupied territory. The focus of the Palestinians in much of the West Bank shows that they are deprived of the basic amenities including water, electricity, and other services which are essential for maintaining a balanced lifestyle.[96] The state services are limited and costly for the public already residing in the regions whereas the same services are cheap and subsidized for the new Jewish settlers.

The Israel issued building permits have also caused problems which show that Palestinians face grave difficulty in acquiring the permits of reconstruction of demolitions. This action is damaging the infrastructure of the region and is tormenting the Palestinian residents of that region showing that the indifference amongst the people is being highlighted and made prominent.[97] The chances of the land being confiscated and considered as being illegal are high as it impacts on the risk of the region. The United Nations considers that the Palestinian communities are at a high risk of being forced to move out of their own properties in comparison to the Israeli settlers residing unauthorized. The instances of forcible transfer of land and property have been evident which is also showing a biased approach towards systematic encroachment.[98] There are numerous properties that have been ordered to be demolished by the court of Israel which includes a village Khan al-Ahmar and five other

[95] Perry, Elizabeth. "ElizaBPerry@ gmail. com How Photojournalism Shaped the Israeli-Arab Conflict."
[96] Austin, Beatrix. "Dealing with the Past." *Supporting people-centred «working-through» the legacies of violence, Berghof Policy Brief* 6 (2017).
[97] Gill, Natasha. "The original “no”: Why the Arabs rejected Zionism, and why it matters." *Middle East Policy Council. Retrieved from http://www. mepc. org/articles-commentary/commentary/original-no-why-arabs-rejected-zionism-and-why-it-matters* (2013).
[98] Kayton, Quincy. "Cultural Preservation in Areas of Military Conflict: Interpreting the Shortcomings and Success of International Laws." *BU Int'l LJ* 34 (2016): 383.

villages in the surroundings. As per the laws of human rights, it is formidable for the occupying power to execute coercion and destroy the property of the region unless and until the actions are mandatory. The limitation has been presented in the form of Human Rights for preventing the rights of the inhabitants which shall necessarily benefit the military operations within the region.[99]

The authorities which have been governing within the region have not only forcibly damaged the property of the people but at the same time, the homes and families have also been allegedly violated. The homes and families have been targeted for retaliating the conflicts. The punishments which have been provided are collective punishments to the families which are considered as being prohibited under the international humanitarian laws. The happening of all these situations has started the freedom movement by the protestors which are also been made subject to armed attacks several times.[100] The damage which is being done to the public at large is a huge issue as the solidarity of the people and the events which damage the mere existence are hindered on the basis of the occurrence of these events.

2.2.10 Restrictions on Movement

Israel has over the years imposed numerous restrictions on the movement of the Palestinians in the West Bank. The calculated checkpoints and obstacles which have been made across the West Bank for stopping the people from the movement have been reported in July. The Israeli imposed restrictions have been designed specifically for the Palestinians from movement. The objective of these restrictions is to make a place for the Jewish settlers in the front of the region. Earlier the settlers from abroad were facing numerous difficulties in commuting for which time-consuming detours had to be used. The Israeli imposed restrictions on the Palestinians to move and created hardships in the living conditions which

[99] Lynch, Jake. *A global standard for reporting conflict*. Routledge, 2013.
[100] Bonin, Geneviève A., and Yorgo Pasadeos. "Media Research: Learning from the Past, Strategies for the Future." (2013).

forced the inhabitants to flee from their places and reside at distant places.[101] The detour also hindered the Palestinians from accessing their own agricultural lands which caused a hindrance in trade.

The objective of the Israeli barriers was aimed to be built for security reasons in the regions but the real objectives of this occupancy and creation of barriers were different. The security barriers were built 85% within the West Bank in comparison to the necessity which was realized at the Green Line which separated the Israeli territory from the Palestinian territory. The objective of the placement of separation barriers was created aiming to move the Palestinians from their agricultural lands and isolate them on the western side of the region.[102] The consequences of this separation were very disturbing for the Palestinians as they were not allowed to visit Israel and were restricted to access their own property by crossing the barriers.

2.2.11 Detention

The Palestinians were detained by the Israeli forces in an unauthorized manner which was reported as a reasoning for the security offenses committed by the Palestinians. The Prison Services situated in Israel reported that they held with them around more or less than five thousand five hundred individuals as detainees claiming for them to have committed security offenses. The number of convicted prisoners ranged more than three thousand individuals whereas the pre-trial detainees amounted to less than fifteen hundred individuals.[103] The administrative detention of individuals also ranged to around five hundred individuals only in the month of October 2018 alone. The individual who has been under detention are mainly the Palestinians. These figures which have been provided are of the

[101] Roth, Judy. "Dwelling at the thresholds1." *Psychoanalysis, Trauma, and Community: History and Contemporary Reappraisals* (2016): 43.
[102] Tinnes, Judith. "Bibliography: Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (Part 2)." *Perspectives on Terrorism* 12, no. 1 (2018): 152-185.
[103] Spangler, Eve. "Four Frames: Israeli Self-Defense, Genocide, Apartheid, Settler Colonialism: Ethnic Cleansing/Sociocide." In *Understanding Israel/Palestine*, pp. 231-271. Brill Sense, 2019.

individuals detained in Israel and the amount of individuals detained in East Jerusalem is higher. A significant amount of Palestinians have also been detained in the West Bank which includes people detained in different kinds of offenses.[104] Most of the captives who have been arrested are individuals captivated innocently and were held the victim to non-violent expression. The military courts have a regular conviction record that incarcerates the prisoners held in West Bank and Gaza. The prisoners inside Israel have been arrested and detained for violating the human rights laws for which the individuals must be immediately transferred to a different facility.[105] The visits from the family members have also been restricted which shows the challenges which have been faced by the people just for non-violently protesting and asking for basic rights.

The torment on the people does not limit to the mature individuals but also includes a large number of Palestinian children who have been captivated and detained on the basis of suspected criminal offenses. The offense as targeted by the military law shows that the children have merely thrown stones at the military officials.[106] The officials of Israel have denied the arrest of the Palestinian children in the West Bank legal protection as granted to the Israeli children and including the settlers who provided protection to the individual based on the night time arrest. The aspects of interrogation and the occurrence of the consequences without a guardian shows that Israeli forces have frequently violated the human rights laws and have incurred the practices which are wrongful. The children have been regularly physically abused while being in custody which is a huge offense as per the human rights

[104] Timms, Jill. "Chronology of Global Civil Society Events." In *Global Civil Society 2012*, pp. 204-217. Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2012.
[105] Parvikko, Tuija. "14 “Wherever You Go, You Will Be the Polis”." *The Meanings of Europe: Changes and Exchanges of a Contested Concept* (2014): 207.
[106] Roth, Judy. "Dwelling at the thresholds: Witnesses to historical trauma across concentric fields." In *Psychoanalysis, Trauma, and Community*, pp. 63-86. Routledge, 2016.

law. In July 2018 a seventeen-year-old girl named Ahed Tamimi was sentenced for eight months for slapping a soldier.[107]

2.2.12 Palestinian Authority in the West Bank

The Palestinian Security Services has made numerous attempts to arrest the activists and journalists who operate with the opposition. Several protests have been initiated in the Ramallah region against the policy of the country towards Gaza. The demonstrators participating in the happening of the event have been arrested and beaten down in custody before they were released.[108] The Palestinian authorities have passed different laws and amendments in the light of the situation. The happening of the event shows that the government is inclined towards safeguarding the rights of the public and is taking measures for protecting the rights. The development of the cybersecurity law has been another initiative of the region through which online activity has been restricted which blocks the websites of Hamas and rival Fatah.[109]

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The focus of this segment of the research present the theoretical framework of the research. The emphasis of this section is towards preparing the foundations of the aspects of Human Rights violation which took place in Israel and Palestine based on the conflict situation. The violation of the movement is completely segmented based on the massacre and tormenting human lives which impacted significantly on the lives of the people.[110] The challenges which have been faced in this region and the events which led to huge problems over the period of time have been evaluated. The explanation of the happenings has been

[107] Selimovic, Johanna Mannergren. "Everyday agency and transformation: Place, body and story in the divided city." *Cooperation and Conflict* 54, no. 2 (2019): 131-148.
[108] Morgensen, Scott Lauria. "Queer settler colonialism in Canada and Israel: Articulating two-spirit and Palestinian queer critiques." *Settler colonial studies* 2, no. 2 (2012): 167-190.
[109] Sautman, Barry, and Yan Hairong. "The “Right Dissident”: Liu Xiaobo and the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize." *positions: east asia cultures critique* 19, no. 2 (2011): 581-613.
[110] Webb, Daniel. "The everyday geopolitics of Messianic Jews in Israel-Palestine."

signified understanding the Human Rights laws and the factors which result in a violation of the laws. The occurrence of the events is determined on the basis of several events which shows the incurrence of violence and the aspects which led to this situation.[111] The situation of both Palestine and Israel has been evaluated based on reports presented by the UN and the challenges which have been handled by the people for coming up with the atrocities of these challenging times.

2.4 Actions of Israel

Israel has been considered as the main violator of the human rights laws and has caused numerous amounts of disturbance in the region. The basis of this event has been discussed which shows that in the month of July 2018 the Knesset has passed the Nation-State Law. The constitutional status of this law articulated that the Jews of this region only have a right to self-determination which requires making it a national priority for enabling the circumstances through which the Jews can build their homes.[112] These events are dominant on the basis of revoking the status of Arabic as an official language of the region Israel. The distinction which was developed also marked different events and circumstances in which the Palestinians were not allowed to govern the policies neither did they have the right to revoke the policies which have been passed. The new policies which were contemplated showed that the foreign nationals will not be allowed into Israel as a practice of safeguarding the solidarity of the region.[113] The emphasis of the aspects shows that it allegedly denied the work visa of a Human Rights Watch Official who was residing in Jerusalem as an object that the individual posed a biased approach and boycotted Israel.

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[111] Amour, Philipp O. "DID A PALESTINE SPRING TAKE PLACE? THE LOST DECADE IN PALESTINE." *Tarih Dergisi* 67 (2018): 151-176.
[112] Hashemi, Nader. "Islam and Democracy." *Islam and Politics* (2013): 68-88.
[113] Gendzier, Irene. "The Risk of Knowing." In *Academic Freedom in the Post-9/11 Era*, pp. 133-148. Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2010.

The measures are taken by the Human rights Watch team as not being part of any boycott but understanding that the West Bank settlement required international attention-challenged the decision in courts. The decision of the court case is still pending which has increased the challenges for the Palestinians as they have no one to look over them.[114] The Israeli police have also increased the violence strikes in different situations which shows in an event when the police beat up Jafer Farah, a member of Mossawa for being an advocate of the Palestinian group. The individual was kept in custody and tortured by the police which also resulted in a broken leg for him. Israel acted savagely and demolished the homes of the Palestinians Bedouin citizens living in the villages.[115] The allegation marked on the individuals was that the homes of those individuals were built illegally. The existence of these villages has been for long which also existed before the formation of the state of Israel. The attempts which were made for disrupting the citizens and causing challenges in the region are evidence of the happening of the events which resulted in numerous different problems to the humans residing in that region.[116] The actions of the Israeli government were highly barbaric and showed a lack of moral and ethical values towards the people residing in the region.

The Israeli government's actions continued and increased over the period of time which shows that the policy described by the interior minister at the time of the making of the region was miserable. The lives of more than forty thousand people from asylums of Sudan and Eritrean present in the country refused to depart.[117] The actions of the government were based on restrictions during the movement which hindered in offering them work permits and access to other basic necessities like health care to the individuals seeking refuge. The United

[114] Quigley, John B. "Responses to the Ten Questions." *William Mitchell Law Review* 37, no. 5 (2011): 15.
[115] McMahon, Sean F. *The discourse of Palestinian-Israeli relations: persistent analytics and practices*. Routledge, 2010.
[116] Eddy, Matthew P. "'We Have to Bring Something Different to this Place': Principled and Pragmatic Nonviolence Among Accompaniment Workers." *Social Movement Studies* 13, no. 4 (2014): 443-464.
[117] Mahmood, Hira. "Obama's Middle East Initiative A Comparative Analysis." *Policy Perspectives* (2010): 61-77.

Nations High Commissioner acted in favor of the refugees and condemned the actions of Israel. As per the officials, it was the duty of Israel to provide proper asylum to the public.[118] As per the claims from the Israeli authorities if the officials coming from distant lands refused to return than the government will retain those individuals for an indefinite period of time which will result in detention. The actions of the government led to a negative verdict by the high court which confirmed that the detention of the individuals was illegal as no claims had been provided neither by Uganda nor Rwanda for receiving the deportees. The happening of the event of detaining the deportees resulted in a release that was being held by the Israelis on the basis that the deportation process had been refused.[119]

2.4.1 Role of International Bodies

The role of the United States is extremely crucial as some of its decisions were not acknowledged as being friendly to human rights. The United States moved its offices from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem based on which it also declared that Jerusalem was the capital of Israel. The happening of this event triggered the protests from the Palestinians which impacted severely on the peace and harmony of the region.[120] The findings which were highlighted during the events showed that this measure supported Israel indifferently and gave it the basis for increasing the conflict. As a consequence of the negation United States revoked the funding of Palestine and allocated funding of US$60 Million on all forms of non-lethal activities to the Palestinian security forces. The United States allocated funding of $3.1Billion as military aid to Israel in the fiscal year 2018. The United States also restricted funding to the United Nations Relief and Work Agency which was provided significant

[118] Zimmermann, Andreas. "The Palestinian-Israeli Conflict: Developing International Law Without Solving the Conflict." *Archiv des Völkerrechts* 53, no. 2 (2015): 149-166.
[119] Olivius, Elisabeth. "Humanitarian assistance and the politics of gender equality." *Building Peace, Creating Conflict?: Conflictual Dimensions of Local and International Peace-building* (2011): 149.
[120] Hassan, Salah D. "Radical revisions: Barbara Harlow and criticism beyond Partition." *Race & Class* 60, no. 3 (2019): 74-88.

funding of $350 Million previously per year.[121] The actions were highly damaging for the region as the major portion of funding supported the critical services including health care and education for the people and children residing at the West Bank and Gaza region.

The support of the European Union has been with Palestine as they had called the Israeli authorities and talked with them towards rethinking and not demolishing the Khan al-Ahmar area and restrain from using weapons on the Palestinian protestors. The prosecution was very clear about the handling of preliminary examination of the situation which took place in Palestine.[122] The determination of criteria of merit which allows pursuing formal investigation shows that Palestinian authorities formally refer to the situation in Palestine as court prosecutor. The focus of the global tourism companies also changed with the occurrence of the events which made them stop listing the properties which were in conflict in terms of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank.[123] As part of the policy to not listing shows contribution to human rights and accept the fact that damage has been incurred on the individuals residing in Palestine. The area of Gaza Strip and West Bank have faced numerous challenges that are impacting the solidarity of the region. The United Nations High Commissioner is destined towards addressing the issues of Human Rights which shows continual work for establishing a database that requires the businesses to profit from the settlement and establish motives supporting the claims in the UN session of Human Rights Council.[124]

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[121] Akram, Susan M. "Myths and realities of the Palestinian refugee problem: Reframing the right of return." In *International Law and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict*, pp. 23-54. Routledge, 2010.
[122] Isin, Engin F., and Peter Nyers, eds. *Routledge handbook of global citizenship studies*. Routledge, 2014.
[123] Weingarten, Michael. "Force-feeding political prisoners on hunger strike." *Clinical Ethics* 12, no. 2 (2017): 86-94.
[124] Marsella, Anthony J. "The United States of America:“A culture of war”." *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* 35, no. 6 (2011): 714-728.

2.5 Summary of the Chapter

The focus of this chapter is towards understanding differentnt aspects of Human Rights Violation in the lights of the violence which took place in Israel and Palestine due to the increasing conflicts. The focus of the United Nations is to propose the laws which are backed and governed supporting the happening and non-happening of the events. The basis of the laws which support human rights and humanitarian aspect has been discussed in this chapter. The emphasis has been laid on certain aspects that explain the essentials of the International Human Rights Law and the Universal Declaration of Human rights. The role of the Human Rights Convention and the Human Rights Council has also been explained as presented by the United Nations. The factors which mark the essential of the Israel and Palestine conflicts are also signified marking the situation which prevails at the Gaza Strip and West Bank.[125] The restrictions on the movement and detention of the Palestinians provide an understanding of the role of authorities and the challenges which prevail in the region. The role of the international bodies in the situation of Israel and Palestine conflicts have also been explained which shows the significance of curbing the conflict situation.

[125] Terminski, Bogumil. "The concept of human security: a comprehensive bibliography." *Occassional Research Paper* 5 (2013).

Chapter 3 Historical Background

3.1 Introduction

Israel and Palestinian conflict began in the early-mid-20th century which resulted in issues such as Jewish immigration and immense sectarian conflict within the region. The sectarian conflict arose between the Arab and Jews being referred to as the world biggest conflict situation being completely intractable.[126] The Israeli authorities executed force and occupied the region of the West Bank and Gaza Strips which has exceeded a span of nearly more than half a century. The increasing conflict between Israel and Palestine is a consequence of increasing massacre and torment in the result to curb the decision of capturing a piece of land. The value of Jerusalem is very important and critical for Israel and Palestine.[127] The actions of the authorities have shown over the period of time several instances of human rights violation which have been developed slowly and gradually as a consequence of increasing conflicts between Israel and Palestine. The presentation of the retrospect has been assessed in this chapter through the assessment of background and history which has led to the happening of certain events which have impacted on the solidarity of the region.[128] The peace and harmony of the region have been destroyed due to this conflict and the United Nation fails to be impossible in controlling the challenges which are being faced in this region on the innocent civilians.

3.1.1 Background

The incipience of the Israel and Palestine skirmish was initiated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Back then it was started with the substantive patriotic movements between Jews and Arabs. Both parties wanted to attain dominion in the Middle Eastern region. In 1920, the clash on the southern Levant between the Jews and Arabs along with the

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[126] Terminski, Bogumil. "The concept of human security: a comprehensive bibliography." *Occassional Research Paper* 5 (2013).
[127] Samman, Maha. *Trans-colonial Urban Space in Palestine: Politics and Development*. Routledge, 2013.
[128] Campbell, Colm, and Ita Connolly. "The Sharp End: Armed Opposition Groups, Transitional Justice and the Rechtsstaat." *International Journal of Transitional Justice* (2012).

rise of Palestinian chauvinism led to intensifying the skirmish between Israel and Palestine in 1947. Which later on become a serious conflict between Arab and Israel.[129]

Under the headship of Haj Amin al-Hosseini, many Palestinian Arab patriots, with strong belief, rises from Damascus to Mandatory Palestine. It was recognized as the Palestinian Arab Patriots and their fight for the formation of a home town for the Arabs of Palestine. Amin al Hosseini, the founder, and designer of this movement declared the Jewish immigrants and Jewish national movement as the exclusive opponent of his ideology. It started massive tension between them and Jews, in the early 1920s in Jerusalem and in Jaffa in 1921. In this time frame, due to the outcome of viciousness, a new Jewish paramilitary force by the name of Haganah was founded.[130] Many anti-Jewish activities were funded by Arab headship. It resulted in numerous Jewish fatalities in different regions including Hebron and Safed. The anti-Jewish movement was so intense that it resulted in the emigration of Jews from many areas like Hebron and Gaza.

In the first few months of the 1930s, the Arab nationals faced many problems and ultimately had called their Arab nationalist troops back from the Middle East, specifically like Sheikh Izaddin al Qassam from Syria. Back then, he was considered as a Syrian Muslim preacher and leader. He initiated an activist group called the Black Hand militant group.[131] He had also primed the basis for the Arab revolution in 1936. But after the decease of Sheikh Izaddin al Qassam by the British in 1935, the pressure was intensified in early 1936 and resulted in the Arab General Strike and General Boycott. The Strike was rapidly worsened into viciousness. It was continued from 1936 to 1939 as Arab revolts in Palestine, later known as “The Great Revolt” between Jews and the British. In the timeline of the Arab revolts in Palestine, the first

[129] Buckner, Elizabeth, and Paul Kim. "Mobile innovations, executive functions, and educational developments in conflict zones: a case study from Palestine." *Educational Technology Research and Development* 60, no. 1 (2012): 175-192.
[130] Kenian-Shoonbaert, Adi, Ghattas J. Sayej, and Laia Colomer Solsona. "Archaeology as a tool for peacemaking." *AP: Online Journal in Public Archaeology* 4 (2017): 31-50.
[131] Goldstein, Joshua S. *Winning the war on war: The decline of armed conflict worldwide*. Plume Books, 2012.

span of systematic violence continued till early 1937.[132] In which the British were on the upper hand and had defeated many Arab groups and has dismissed many Arab higher officials. Later, the Revolt directed the foundation of the Peel Commission, also known as Palestine Royal Commission. The commission was regarding the division of Palestine. But it was rejected by the Palestinian Arabs and some second layer leadership of Jews. The recommendations in the Peel Commission were welcomed by the two top leaders of Jews, Chaim Weizmann, and David Ben-Gurion, but not be everyone.[133]

The new wave of viciousness lasted nearly to the start of World War II and costs nearly 5,000 human lives. The casualties were mostly of Arabs. The situation was de-escalated due to World War II and the condition in Mandatory Palestine was also settled down. Under the guidance of Nashashibi, a conspicuous Palestinian family in Jerusalem helped in establishing a more sensible position with the Palestinian Arabs.[134] He was even successful in founding the Jewish-Arab Palestine regiment beneath the guidance of British command, who were also fighting with the Germans in North Africa. The emigrant group of Al-Husseini decided to collaborate with Nazi Germany and also helped in the setting up the pro-Nazi campaign across the Arab world. Arab nationalists lost in Iraq and ensuring the transfer of Al-Hosseini to the European region occupied by Nazis which restricted the ground activities in Palestine. Even though he insisted that the Italian and the Germans bomb Tel Aviv.[135]

Towards the end of World War II, the conflicting issue regarding the European Holocaust survivors started a new era of conflicts between Palestinian Arab leadership and Yishuv.

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[132] Israel-Vleeschhouwer, Amos. "The Mandate System as a Messianic Alternative in the Ultra-Religious Jurisprudence of Rabbi Dr Isaac Breuer." *Israel Law Review* 49, no. 3 (2016): 339-363.
[133] Schumacher, Tobias. "The EU and the Arab Spring: between spectatorship and actorness." *Insight Turkey* 13, no. 3 (2011): 107-119.
[134] Kaufman, Edward Edy, and Manuel Hassassian. "Understanding the Israeli/Palestinian Conflict: Lessons from an Unusual Classroom." *Palestine-Israel Journal of Politics, Economics, and Culture* 18, no. 2/3 (2012): 71.
[135] Sait, Siraj. "International refugee law: excluding the Palestinians." In *Law after Ground Zero*, pp. 90-107. Routledge-Cavendish, 2017.

British have approved immigration quotas but simultaneously the illegal refugees and Zionist revolution were also increasing.

Resolution 181(II) was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on November 29th, 1947. The resolution endorsed the approval and the execution of a proposal regarding the division of Palestine to an Arab state and the City of Jerusalem, a Jewish state. But on the very next day, Palestine was flounced with ferocity.[136] In the succeeding four months, Yishuv was under an unremitting stimulant attack by the Arabs. But Yishuv was usually preventive and revenging intermittently. The Arab struggle was backed by the Arab League and formed an Arab Liberation Army. It was a voluntary- based army. The aim of the Arab Liberation Army was to help the Palestinian Arab force also called "The Army of the Holy War". It was led by the leaders named Abd al-Qadir Husayni and Hasan Salama. For the Jewish side, the civil war was succeeded by Haganah, Irgun and Lehi groups. It was also reinforced by many Jewish troupers from World War II and many foreign experts that agreed voluntarily. In early 1948, the victory of Yishuv was evident and Arab forces had completely lost. Yishuv had taken over more territories. It had started problems for the Palestinian Arab immigrants extensively.[137] The Jewish communities in the Middle Eastern and North African regions had to face viciousness due to large support of the Arab world for the Palestinian Arabs.

3.1.2 History

On May 14, 1948, the Arab league arbitrated instead of Palestinian Arabs and stride their armed forces into prior British Palestine. It was the main and the starting chapter of the Arab Israel War in 1948. This war led to approximately 15,000 deaths and at the end of the ceasefire and ceasefire agreement signed in 1949. By which Israel holds the prior command

[136] Braiterman, Zachary. "No Parting Ways: The Crypto-Zionism of Judith Butler." *Political Theology* 16, no. 4 (2015): 371-377.
[137] Heble, Ajay, ed. *Classroom action: human rights, critical activism, and community-based education*. University of Toronto Press, 2017.

region, occupation of Jordan, seizing the West Bank but Egypt taking control of the Gaza Strip, where All Palestine Government was as acknowledged by the Arab League on September 22nd, 1948.[138]

By the year 1950s, Palestinian Fedayeen activists were backed by Jordan and Egypt. These activists held trans-border strikes in Israel and meanwhile, Israel perpetrated the Reprisal Operations in the host nations. In 1965, due to Suez Crisis, the Gaza strip was occupied by Israel and banished the Palestine Government but it was returned by Israel's. In 1959, all Palestine Government was desolated by Egypt and was formally fused into the United Arab Republic. This course of action was intentionally done to damage the Palestinian National Movement.[139] As a result, the Gaza strip went in control of Egyptian military administration. In 1964, an organization named, "The Palestine Liberation Organization" was constituted by Yasser Arafat and instantly attained the backing of many Arab league governments and was allotted position in the Arab league.

In 1967, a war broke out which lasted for only six days, but it made a huge dent on the Palestinian Nationalism. After this short war, Israel took military control over West Bank from Jordan and Gaza Strip from Egypt. Thus Palestine failed to gain any control and ultimately moved its headquarters in Jordan. The motherland of many Palestine's and embraced the Jordan military in the war called War of Attrition commonly known as Battle of Karameh. But this collaboration shattered into a Jordanian-Palestinian civil war in the year 1970.[140] It resulted in the victory of Jordanians and forced many Palestinian activists to leave and move to Southern Lebanon. It was soon repossessed and called "Fatahland."

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[138] Dehghan, Roghieh. "The health impact of (sexual) torture amongst Afghan, Iranian and Kurdish refugees: A literature review." *Torture Journal* 28, no. 3 (2018): 77-91.

[139] Cohen, Amichai, and Stuart Cohen. *Israel's national security law: political dynamics and historical development*. Routledge, 2012.

[140] Kalra, Siddhant. "The Middle East and The 'American'International System." (2015).

In the early 1970s, the Palestinian revolution was at a peak in South Lebanon. At that time Lebanon was the base to attack Northern Israel. It was also used as a base for international plane skyjacking operations. It resulted in the Israeli retribution. Even during the civil war, Palestinian activists persistently attacked Israel.[141] They were fighting within and outside Lebanon simultaneously. In 1978, an unfortunate event of the Coastal Road massacre, an attack including bus abduction, resulted in the large scale Israeli assault. It is also known as Operation Litani. It was led by Abu Jihad. The Israeli militants were rapidly called out from Lebanon and the ceasefire was ended into attacks. In 1982 Lebanon war was instigated after an assassination endeavor of an ambassador by Palestine and the Israeli government decided to play role in the civil war. Israel was prosperous at the start. They were able to overpower the Palestinian soldiers in a few weeks.[142] They were also able to take over Beirut and the Palestinian command center was displaced to Tunisia on the order of Yasser Arafat in June. But this interference had unanticipated outcomes for Israel. Like the minor dispute between Israel and Syria. In 1985, Israel had to surrender the acquired 10km strip of South Lebanon. In the meantime, a minor dispute with Shia's supports was worsened. These Shia were supported by Iran and slowly fused in Hizbullah and Amal. They worked together against Israel and patterned with the remnants of Palestinian Organizations and launch strikes on Galilee in the late 1980s.[143] In the 1990s the majority of the Palestinian Organizations were dismantled in Lebanon.

The Palestinian revolution arose in 1987. It was the result of increased assaults and possession. The international exertions began in the early 1990s to resolve the situation under the peace treaty signed in 1982 between Egypt and Israel. The international efforts and Israel-

[141] Loewenstein, Antony, and Ahmed Moor, eds. *After Zionism: One State for Israel and Palestine*. Saqi, 2013.
[142] Hechiche, Abdelwahab. "THE JASMINE REVOLUTION BETWEEN SECULARISM AND ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM; THE CASE OF TUNISIA AND THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT." *The Levantine Review* 2, no. 2 (2013): 119-137.
[143] Fahoum, Khalid, and Izzeldin Abuelaish. "Occupation, settlement, and the social determinants of health for West Bank Palestinians." *Medicine, Conflict and Survival* (2019): 1-19.

Palestine peace process lead to the Oslo Accord in 1993.[144] It allowed Palestine to form the Palestinian National Authority, moving from Tunisia. This process was strongly opposed by the Islamic Entities in the Palestinian society like Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad. They instantaneously started a movement aiming at the Israelis. It stemmed from the loss of many lives and opposition promulgation. In the meantime Rabin, Israeli Prime Minister, was murdered by an Israeli enthusiast, opposing any reconciliation efforts. It severely damaged the reconciliation efforts and maintaining peace. In 1996, it forced the recently elected government of Israel to step back from the peace efforts.[145]

In the Succeeding numerous years' negotiation failed completely. In September 2000 the skirmish was re-vented by the name of Al-Aqsa Intifada. The clash was intensified among Palestinian National Security forces and Israel Defense Forces due to violence. It lasted till 2004-2005. It resulted in 130 casualties approximately. Israeli Prime Minister Sharon requisitioned to remove any immigrants and combatants from Gaza, in 2005. Israel and the Israeli Supreme Court declared by saying that it had no effective control over what occurred in Gaza.[146] Conversely, different NGOs and the United nation and its Human Rights watch carried on considering Israel conquering control on the Gaza strip, it's air space, waters, its goods and even air and water traveling to Gaza.

The Hamas party won the legislative elections in 2006 with the popularity of 44%. It has then lead to a new era of tension between Palestine and Israel. Israel threatened the economic embargo until, the winning party, Hamas will follow the prior agreements, its demands to accept the existence of Israel and both the parties will reject coercion. This condition was rejected by Hamas. In 2007, the battle of Gaza began after the internal political skirmish

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[144] Drummond, Susan G. *Unthinkable Thoughts: Academic Freedom and the One-state Model for Israel and Palestine*. UBC Press, 2013.

[145] Jabri, Vivienne. "12 War and the contingency of citizenship." *States of War since 9/11: Terrorism, Sovereignty and the War on Terror* (2014): 239.

[146] Ratnayake, Ruwan, Olivier Degomme, Bayard Roberts, and Paul Spiegel. "Conflict and Health: seven years of advancing science in humanitarian crises." (2014): 7.

between Hamas and Fatah and Hamas took full control of the area.[147] In 2007 a naval barricade was levied on the Gaza Strip by Israel and levied ground barricade of the Egyptian border with the collaboration of Egypt.

In the last months of 2008 pressure was intensified between Israel and Hamas. The reason was the launch of an operation called Cast Lead by Israel on Gaza. The resultant was thousands of private citizen fatalities and billions of economic loss. In early 2009, a truce was signed between them with the help of international intercession but ferocity remained unstoppable. In 2011, Palestinian's tried to gain UN membership as a free state but futile to gain the title. The tension continues as the regions of Gaza controlled by Hamas occasionally attacked Israel through rockets, whereas Israel continues on the Air invasion.[148] The delineation of Palestine was exalted to a Non-member observer state in the United Nations and the label of the mission was changed from "Palestine" to "State of Palestine" in November 2012.

3.1.3 Establishment of a Peace Process

The establishment of a peace process initiated between both countries with several intermediaries involved in the process. The aim and objectives of the intermediaries were to ensure that the conflict situations were resolved and the issues which increased with the passage of time were resolved in the most effective manner.[149]

3.1.3.1 Oslo Accord in 1993 and Camp David Summit

There were several attempts made for initiating the peace process which included movements such as the Oslo Accord in 1993 and the Camp David Summit. The objective of these movements was to derive a peaceful initiative for the resolution of the problem and

[147] Mendelsohn, Barak. "Israel and its messianic right: Path dependency and state authority in international conflict." *International Studies Quarterly* 60, no. 1 (2016): 47-58.
[148] Kemp, Martin. "For many years I have been concerned about the course taken by of." *Thinking Space: Promoting Thinking About Race, Culture and Diversity in Psychotherapy and Beyond* (2013): 184.
[149] Schulze, Kirsten E. *The Arab-Israeli Conflict*. Routledge, 2013.

ensure that the conflict resolved in a peaceful manner. The peace initiative was led by Yasser Arafat who derived the basis of the Oslo Peace Process. The recognition of the Israeli right to exist is the derivative of the Accords which was sought to resort during the process.[150] The resolution of the conflict and reaching a peaceful solution was a delicate solution that was suffering from numerous challenges that being on the verge to be resolved. The Camp David agreement which was later initiated also failed to reach a conclusion that showed that numerous amounts of challenges were faced in the region during that time. The consequences which occurred are different from the processes which resulted in the consideration and happening of the events which were observed to have taken place during the time. The initiative of Camp David was executed in 2000 at a summit in which certain issues were raised regarding the conflicts but the results were not satisfactory.[151] The attempts towards the resolution of the problems were numerous as they showed that sovereignty of the region was at stake.

The time fled and till the year 2006, no solution was presented which could be considered to have resolved the occurrence of the conflicts. The happening and non-happening of the events was based on the pressure which was executed from the United States towards the resolution of the issue. The assessment of the happening was related to the measures taken by Clinton and Mitchell who were responsible to lead a fact-finding committee responsible for crafting the solutions on the basis of the findings.[152] The peace process was a challenge and this showed that Israeli settlements and the crackdowns on the militant's actions were a result of the explained strategy. The summit which was placed failed and the negotiation between

[150] Deeb, Lara, and Jessica Winegar. "The Post Cold-War Politics of Middle East Anthropology: Insights from a Transitional Generation Confronting the War on Terror." *Anthropology of the Middle East and North Africa: Into the New Millennium* (2013): 79-102.
[151] Morgan, W. John, and Alexandre Guilherme. *Buber and education: Dialogue as conflict resolution*. Routledge, 2013.
[152] Tocci, Nathalie. "The Middle East Quartet and (in) effective multilateralism." *The Middle East Journal* 67, no. 1 (2013): 28-43.

Israel and Palestine both continued with the passage of time. The plan of the United States political façade was to establish a solution that was worthwhile and could benefit both the region. The change of the circumstances showed that the damage which was incurred by the Palestinians was very much and was challenging the mere existence of the region. The chain of events that were laid on the declaration of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was the basis of the conflict which led to no further solutions between both the regions.[153] The reports of the United Nations presented at that time showed numerous events that were impacted by the massacre of the Palestinian protestors. The holy sites were being targeted by Israel and the houses of the people were also damaged due to the happening of the situation.

3.1.3.2 Tabba Summit 2001

Tabba Summit which took place in the year 2001 was a breakthrough in history as it proposed new methods for reaching a resolution. The new map which was being evaluated as a tool for reaching peace was a result of the propositions which removed all the Israeli controlled areas which were accepted by the Palestinian side. The talks failed to reach a conclusion as the same discourse between Jerusalem was instigated during the talks which ended the process of talks. The bridges and the gaps of the chain of events were a result of the happening of the events which showed that resolution was mandatory for both the region so that progress could be made. The Israeli elections took place which brought Ariel Sharon in power after defeating Ehud Barak.[154] The new government which was led by Prime Minister Sharon decided that the country would not conduct the high-level talks and the dispute pertaining to the matter prevailed significantly over the passage of time.

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[153] Mayamey, Babak. "Zionism: A Critical Account 1897-1948. The Development of Israel and the Exodus of Palestine from A “New Historian” Perspective." *POLIS* 4 (2010): 1.
[154] Lingaas, Carola. "The Crime against Humanity of Apartheid in a Post-Apartheid World." *Oslo Law Review* 2, no. 02 (2015): 86-115.

3.1.4 Peace Initiative

The peace initiative was further supported by the Arabs over the process which was governed through the fundamentals of the Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia. The initiatives of the Arab world for the resolution of the problems were numerous and effective as they sought to resolve the ongoing conflict which was being faced by the nation for a long period of time.[155] The initiative of peace was taken in the Beirut Summit which supported the peace initiative and marked a situation about the Israeli and Palestinian conflicts. The initiative was further raised in the Riyadh summit which showed that the initiatives which were agreed upon were reported significantly. The proposition which was provided was very different from the peace process road map and suggested the normalization of borders based on the United Nations settlement territory assigned to the region. The issues which arose were related to the normalization of relations and accepting Israel as a state which was unacceptable to the Palestinians on account of the issues of Jerusalem.[156] The reservations on these propositions were also presented by the Israeli officials who claimed that the initiative required taking actions which were essential for the resolution of conflict situation between the countries.

The happenings of the events which are being faced by the public at this time are based on the prediction of a two-state solution. The happening of the events and damage which has been done to the Palestinians is a strategic action of capturing the land and claiming control of the region. The concentration of the Jewish population and measures of taking over the lands of the people is highly challenging as it impacts on the situation and hinders the aspects

[155] Spangler, Eve. "Introduction: Tell Our Story." In *Understanding Israel/Palestine*, pp. 3-33. Brill Sense, 2019.
[156] Cockburn, Cynthia. "Women living and re-living armed conflict: exploring a methodology for spanning time and place." *Gendered Wars, Gendered Memories: Feminist Conversations on War, Genocide and Political Violence* 430 (2016): 269.

of controlling the disturbance in the region.[157] The actions of Israel towards occupying the territory and setting control within the region have been done on the basis of numerous challenges that support the happening and non-happening of the events. The Union Security Council intervened numerous times but it failed to control the Human Rights violation which was exercised by the officials of Israel. The occurrence of the events was mainly observed by the damage which was incurred by the Israeli Military Police. At times the police have fired armed ammunition on the innocent protestors asking for their rights.[158] It has been assessed and discussed that the orders for firing were received from the superiors and on the basis of this certain actions were conducted which were highly disturbing.

The Palestinians took the actions by showing incitement which was against Israel, Jews and Zionism aiming at a certain aspects of the conflict which was damage to human rights. The charges which have been faced are reciprocal and show that interpretation of the acts of media was crucial. The measures which were taken as an initiative for resolution of the challenges show that community aspects are critically important as an aspect of segmentation.[159] The United Nations was initially involved in the resolution of problems but after the official of the Security Council was deported from Israel, there were numerous challenges that happened across the time. The sovereignty of the state was damaged by Israel by tormenting the people and taking away their right to live within the country.

3.1.4.1 The Factors and Consequence of the Dispute

The issues which pertained to the dispute situation in the region were numerous which showed that the official position of the two countries on the basis of the events challenged the

[157] Kaufman, Edward Edy, and Manuel Hassassian. "Understanding Our Israeli–Palestinian Conflict and Searching for Its Resolution." *Regional and Ethnic Conflicts: Perspectives from the Front Lines, CourseSmart eTextbook* (2015): 90.

[158] Zagor, Matthew. "“I am the Law!”—Perspectives of Legality and Illegality in the Israeli Army." *Israel Law Review* 43, no. 3 (2010): 551-589.

[159] Grinberg, Lev Luis. "12 The reversal of citizenship." *Democratic Citizenship and War* (2014): 217.

situation. The Israeli and Palestinian people had a strong agenda towards the holding of a singular position. Israel and Palestine's side includes the moderate and extremist bodies which showed implications of the challenges. The obstacle which linked to the resolutions was the unilateral strategies and the occurrence of the issues which pertained to both the regions.[160] The happening of the event and the occurrence of the challenges were interlinked with the aspects of control showing rhetoric behavior in the peace process. The major factors of the conflict were based on Jerusalem and its control which was considered as an area of historical and religious significance for both the Israelis and the Palestinians. The facts of the religious significance are associated with three different religions which are Judaism, Islam, and Christianity.[161] The city of Jerusalem became an issue of conflict when the United States declared Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. The chain of events and the massacre of human beings were realized in this event which showed the number of challenges that pertain to the state. The conflict situation between Israel and Palestine was instigated on the basis that Jerusalem was not the capital of Israel. The conflict was supported by different countries which took sides on the basis of the conflict. Israel had the support of the United States whereas Palestine had the support of Egypt and Iran.[162] Different measures were taken as an initiative for resolution of the problem but after this event, the situation started to worsen and impact the region.

The boundaries were created in the region for the protection and safety of the people. Most of the boundaries were created by Israel as an attempt to control the conflicts and deploy the army at places for encroaching on the territory. The significance and concerns of the Holy

[160] Gross, Zehavit. "Studying how to build peace and deal with stereotypes and discrimination in a period of terror and despair: A case study from Israel." *Research in Comparative and International Education* 12, no. 1 (2017): 64-75.
[161] Cohen-Almagor, Raphael. "Beyond the Taba Promise." In *Regional Study RS86B: A Two State Solution: An Israeli View with Palestinian Perspectives, The UK Defence Forum (2013)*. 2013.
[162] Howorth, Jolyon. "Humanitarian intervention and post-conflict reconstruction in the post-Cold War era: a provisional balance-sheet." *Cambridge Review of International Affairs* 26, no. 2 (2013): 288-309.

sites were also essential for both the countries as both had a very strong connection with the region which was impacting the lifestyles and creating a scope of challenges in the movement.[163] The Palestinians have numerous times raised their voices for the welfare of the Christians and Muslims which showed the essentials of the Holy places as being under the control. The number of refugees increased with the passage of time because the damage which was caused due to Israel and Palestinian conflict was highly challenging. The arguments which have been raised for defending the happening of the events show that the Israeli government has issues that the Arab refugees and serious damage have been done on the people harming them and causing them damage.[164] The poverty situation of the region and the increase of the economic challenges which prevailed in the region increased significantly damaging the livelihood of the people.

The conflict situation has raised the concerns of the Israelis as they have been threatened by the protestors in terms of violence. The assessment of the facts in this concern shows that the damage which has been done to the Israelis from the Palestinians is nothing in comparison to the damage which has been done by Israel on Palestinians.[165] The damage which has been done to the civilians and the protestors claiming the rights is a brutal act of massacre which challenges the mere existence of the state security measures. The outcomes of the violence in the region have resulted in numerous conflict around different parts of the globe which has been a challenge for the whole world. The insurgency and damages have also been faced between the people of the same region which is a result of the example of the conflicts which are between the Palestinians with the Palestinians.[166] All this has been done in the form of a

[163] Perloff, Richard M. "A three-decade retrospective on the hostile media effect." *Mass Communication and Society* 18, no. 6 (2015): 701-729.
[164] Kontorovich, Eugene. "When Gravity Fails:* Israeli Settlements and Admissibility at the ICC." *Israel Law Review* 47, no. 3 (2014): 379-399.
[165] Fleishman, Ellen. "hillary ClinTon and israel." *The Global Hillary: Women's Political Leadership in Cultural Contexts* (2016): 153.
[166] Eden, Paul. "The practices of apartheid as a war crime: a critical analysis." *Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law* 16 (2013): 89-117.

hostage rescue mission which shows that the terrorist acts are very crucial and critical to be curbed. The events can be linked as being the consequences of the conflict and the mass murder situation which has been done on the Palestinians in their own homeland.

3.2 Ethical Consideration

The ethical consideration of the research is the most important section as it signifies the aspects on the basis of which the data has been collected. The objective of ethical consideration is determined towards providing value to the findings which support the development of the research questions. The focus of the research and the alignment of the dissertation shows the findings of the research and the adequate information which is subjective to the technical formation of the research all developed using accurate data and information without sharing a biased perspective of the research.[167] The aspects of the dissertation are aligned with the emphasis on the basic points which show certain specific elements about the formation and development of the research. The consideration of the research which is essential includes the understanding of methods using which the participants conducting the research have accumulated the information. The significant portions of information which is represented in the research are extracted from the research articles and journals along with different published material relevant to the aspects of the study.[168]

During the research, no harm has been done to the environment or any other person associated with the study. The findings of the study are not biased and have not been dominated through any form of coercion. The main focus of the research is to ensure that the information which is being used evaluated the situation and explains the outcomes which

[167] Akram, Susan M., Michael Dumper, Michael Lynk, and Iain Scobbie, eds. *International law and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: A rights-based approach to Middle East peace*. Routledge, 2010.
[168] Shelef, Nadav. "POLITICAL SCIENCE 631 THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT SPRING 2013." (2013).

may significantly impact the performance and role of the individuals.[169] All the information which has been acquired for this research has been acquired through the consent of the college and the resources which have been used for information have been validated. The information which has been accumulated for this research is mainly secondary hence the privacy of the data collection is not required in this case. The information accumulation has been kept and done in an anonymous method through the secondary resources on the basis of which the descriptive findings of the research have been accumulated.[170] The exaggeration of the aims and objective of the events has not been done and all the aspects of the research questions have been addressed within the research.

Through the assessment and structuring the information of the research, it has been clarified that the funding of the possible conflicts is associated with the formation of effective aspects of research. The information alignment of the research has been done to the best of knowledge which shows the honesty and transparency in the findings and discussion of the topic. The information has been misled and the representation of the primary data is done in a manner that the situation can be avoided. The information of the research is secondary data so the participation of respondents is not required.[171] The representation of the information is done through transparency which allows understanding the aspect of importance which is critical at any stage during the study. The crafting of the discussion and analysis section has been done in the light of the findings which are developed through the theoretical information accumulated in the research. The primary involvement is not required in this research which limits the scope of ethical consideration and findings associated with the study.[172] The

[169] Feinstein, Yuval, and Uri Ben-Eliezer. "Failed peace and the decline in liberalism in Israel: A spiral model." *Mediterranean Politics* (2018): 1-24.
[170] Amar-Dahl, Tamar. *Zionist Israel and the Question of Palestine: Jewish Statehood and the History of the Middle East Conflict*. Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG, 2016.
[171] Najem, Tom. *Lebanon: The politics of a penetrated society*. Routledge, 2012.
[172] Fleishman, Ellen. "Hillary Clinton and Israel: American Jewish and Israeli Perceptions." In *The Global Hillary*, pp. 173-184. Routledge, 2016.

university code of ethical practices has also approved the assessment of the study providing a set of rules which must be used for the compilation of the research and crafting the findings suitable for the research.

3.3 Summary of the Chapter

The focus of this chapter is towards evaluating the historical background in the light of the specific context which led to the occurrence of the events. The conflict situation between Israel and Palestine has resulted in conflict for the entire region which has been linked and connected with the human rights violation situation. Through this chapter, the basis of the situation has been evaluated which has been linked with the happening and non-happening of the events. The challenges which were faced in history and instigated the conflicts have been assessed in this research marking the significance of history. The background of the research has been developed on the basis of the events which have been faced by the region along the timeline. The authorities have been working for the establishment of the peace process which is also associated with the different aspects of peace initiatives.[173] On the basis of the findings, the peace initiatives have also been discussed which have been developed in the region for the resolution of the challenges. The ethical consideration on the basis of which this research has been developed has also been discussed which shows that aspects governing the essentials of the society.

[173] Caplan, Neil. *The Israel-Palestine conflict: contested histories*. John Wiley & Sons, 2019.

Chapter 4 Findings and Discussion

4.1 Findings Based on the Situation

The findings associated with the research are critically important as they provide an understanding of the factors which are taking place in a particular situation. The aspects of Human Rights violation which took place as a reaction to the conflict situation which prevailed between Israel and Palestine shows that the region was in a state of turmoil. The economic stability of the region was damaged significantly and the participants of the conflict were losing lives at a massive rate. The massacre which took place in the region was highly damaging as the parties associated required the formation of a resolution movement so that the conflicts could resort. Over the years numerous efforts have been taken for resolving the issues of the region.[174] The outcomes evaluated on the basis of the occurrence of events shows that Israel has at the time targeted the Palestinians and violated the fundamentals of human rights violating its basics. The acclamation of the events and the revelation of behavioral aspects shows that numerous events and the happenings have disturbed the peace situation of the region.

The biggest reason for the conflict was the acclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel by the United States and declaring Israel as a country. Through time the Palestinians have fought against the Israelis which shows that the decision of occupying the land has impacted the feelings and sentiments of the Palestinians deeply. The decision has its consequences over the years which increased the tension across the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The challenges of the region based on the conflict resolution increased numerous challenges for the people residing in the region. The main quarrel started over the water resources which shows a huge aspect of the political concern. The water displacement which is being done allocates a huge amount of water to Israel leaving Palestine in a critical situation.[175] The

[174] Themudo, Nuno. "New and Old Wars: Organised Violence in a Global Era (1999), has been translated into seven languages. Her."

[175] Somerville, Ian, Owen Hargie, Maureen Taylor, and Margalit Toledano, eds. *International Public Relations: Perspectives from deeply divided societies*. Taylor & Francis, 2016.

evidence of human rights issues is based on the happening of the times which shows that the Israelis cut down the water resources for the people of Palestine as a reaction of the event of a conflict. The lives of the people have lost value due to the conflict as anyone can be killed anytime.

The loss which is being incurred on human lives is intense as it shows that the Palestinian water supply has impacted the lives of millions of people. The consumption of water for Israel has decreased significantly after its attempt to accumulate the property in the West Bank.[176] The region is rich in water and a huge amount of Israelis are being moved to this region so that the Palestinians can be displaced. The objective of this action is to take over the land of the Palestinians and create a situation that forces them to flee from their lands. The accords which were signed between both sides were significantly damaged and the impact was on the public at large. The focus of the region and the emphasis was on the formation of the Joint Water Committee. The Oslo agreement was a temporary solution of resolution resulting in challenges for the people over the period of time.[177] The events of the atrocities which were exercised on the Palestinians were released by the United Nations in which the methods of displacing the Palestinians were shown from their own land and property. The rules were also not the same for everyone showing that the Palestinians were dissected in such a manner that the region which was provided to them was deprived of the Jordan River System.

The loss of water had a huge impact on the entire infrastructure as on the basics it impacted the food facilities and agriculture of the region. The damage of the property was way lesser in comparison to the damage which was done to the region by Israel depriving the Palestinians

[176] Gray, Chris Hables. *Peace, war and computers*. Routledge, 2013.
[177] Matthews, Elizabeth. "Borders, territory, and settlements." In *The Israel-Palestine Conflict*, pp. 61-102. Routledge, 2011.

of food facilities.[178] The consequences at times were so tough that in some of the regions the Palestinians were not allowed to access the drinking water. The limitation of freshwater also damaged the irrigation process which damaged the crops and ultimately lost the yield for the farmers. These situations were mainly observed around the Jewish settlements which resided neat the Gaza Strip and West Bank. A report presented by the United Nations after the representative of the Security Council was forcibly deported from Israel showed that there were numerous challenges that were faced.[179] The inhabitants of the region of Palestine were deprived of all the basic amenities of life which included access to proper food, electricity, and water. The limitation like these started reflecting in other aspects of the region ultimately impacting the mere existence of the people of Palestine.

4.2 Discussion Related to Remedial Measures

The initiatives which have been taken over the years for the resolution of conflicts between Israel and Palestine constantly contribute fundings to the regions. The assessment shows that the foreign nations are the international organizations have assessed the challenges of the situation and formed agreements with the parties aiming at resolving the bilateral agreements which prevail in the region as a basis of the agreement with the authorities. The estimation of the future investments which is supposed to be invested in the region amounts in Billions.[180] The limitation of the fact is that the contributions are not essential for the region as the challenges which have been incurred in the improvement of the water sector associates with the Palestinian territories. The focus of the agencies in this aspect shows the contribution made towards the support towards the water and sanitation department of the

[178] Markowitz, Fran, ed. *Ethnographic Encounters in Israel: Poetics and Ethics of Fieldwork*. Indiana University Press, 2013.
[179] MURATA, Katsuyuki. "Solidarity Based Not on Sameness: Aspects of the Black-Palestinian Connection." (2017).
[180] Dörmann, Knut, and Jose Serralvo. "Common Article 1 to the Geneva Conventions and the obligation to prevent international humanitarian law violations." *International Review of the Red Cross* 96, no. 895-896 (2014): 707-736.

region. The authorities have also assessed that a desalination plant is required to be installed in Israel through which a new operational plan shall be executed which shall change the dynamics of the region. The handling of the water reserves is associated with the understanding of the challenges of the region showing different initiatives that were suggested by the United Nations.[181] The assessment of the Palestinian refugees shows that numerous damages have been faced by the Palestinian people which hinders the aspects of growth and development of the region. The mitigation of the effect of refugee deterioration is another situation of the West Bank region which is required to be handled and tackled with grace.

4.2.1 Israeli Military on the West Bank

The Israeli military has illegally occupied a huge portion of the area on the West Bank. The happening of this situation is a result of the challenges which are faced in the region. The Palestinian territory and its area of the West Bank are being encroached by the Israeli people very frequently. The authorities are making room for the immigrants offering them places at central locations that are being occupied by the Palestinians. The individuals are being forced out of their places and the Jews are being displaced in the region effectively enhancing the outcomes of the situation.[182] The United Nations had also presented the UN Partition Plan for the region in which equal rights were allocated to the people. The aspects of disputed properties and the emphasis over the diplomatic arrangements have also been classified as an action to this measure.

During the stay of the military at the West Bank severe damage was done to the people residing in those locations. The challenges which were faced showed that the Palestinians were tortured and displaced from their own land in order to make a place for the Israeli

[181] Kagan, Michael. "The UN Surrogate State and the Foundation of Refugee Policy in the Middle East." *UC Davis J. Int'l L. & Pol'y* 18 (2011): 307.
[182] Chomsky, Noam, and Ilan Papp. *Gaza in crisis: reflections on Israel's war against the Palestinians*. Haymarket books, 2013.

immigrants. The military located on the West Bank harmed the civilians and massacred the individuals from time to time. The aspects which were critical showed that territories were being captured in response to the conflict and to get control of the water which could be used for irrigation. The major facilities were provided to the Israelis which enabled the public to handle the challenges of the situation. The results of the challenges which have been sustained by the public of the region show that happening of the events of resolution of conflicts is not possible.[183] The major aspects are that the actions which are suggested are formidable as from a religious perspective the settlement is forbidden and from the state's point of view, the attempts which are being made are difficult to be adhered to by the Palestinians.

The aspects of settlement which are observed in the region show that Israel has imposed an army on the West Bank impacting the happening of the challenging situations. The peace process was a difficult aspect of realization due to the ongoing challenges which occur on the basis of challenges of time. The Israeli immigrants are being settled on the West Bank and have been given access to the agriculture property of the people residing in that region. The aspects of discussion show that the occurrence of the chain of events has made the violation of human rights highly evident.[184] The settlements which are performed under the International Laws are crucial for stipulating the findings suggesting that disputes cannot be resolved as the circumstances of conflicts have violated the human rights practices above the toll and impacted on the lives of the Palestinians.

[183] Khatchadourian, Haig. *The quest for peace between Israel and the Palestinians*. Wipf and Stock Publishers, 2011.

[184] Gentil, Henriette. "Just a peep into Palestine: Israel's closed-door policy for internationals going to Palestine as an extension of its control over Palestinian movements. A case-study of denied entry by Israel." PhD diss., Global Campus, 2017.

4.3 Implications

The implications of the occurrence of the events show that the Israeli government has justified the international law and imposed the blockade on the enemy for the security reasons which shows that the development of blockades is critical for the safety and security of the region. The armed conflicts are prohibited in the region but the Israeli military officials freely use weapons aiming at the lives of the people. The assessment of the events shows different measures of collective punishments and the aspects of the United Nations Office regarding the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The happening of the armed conflicts in the region has increased after the occurrence of events in which Hamas has taken over Gaza.[185] The violence in the region is increasing significant in which the officials attack the civilians with armed weapons which are supported by the justification that order was received from the superiors. The consideration of the facts also shows that there are certain factors which impact on the towns and villages of the region.

The biggest impact of the challenges is which are considered as the implication of violence are observed on the water supply, agriculture, formation of barriers and boycotts. The water supply within the region is being transferred to the region where more Jews reside along with the displacement of the Palestinians from their own land so that the Israeli officials can take over the property as their own. The happening of this is a reason for controlling the water supply for irrigation and assisting the transfer of property in a specific region. The West Bank area of great importance for Israel so the officials developed barriers on different locations that separated the Israeli state from the Palestinian state.[186] The increasing conflicts in the region also resulted in numerous amounts of boycotts which restricted the border approach of the people. Any form of unauthorized entry or exit from the region was highly prohibited.

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[185] Handelman, Sapir, ed. *People-to-People Diplomacy in Israel and Palestine: The Minds of Peace Experiment*. Routledge, 2016.
[186] Ibid 7

Several economic embargos were exercised on Israel before it was recognized as a state for protecting the solidarity of Palestine.

4.4 Summary of the Chapter

The emphasis and focus of this chapter are based on presenting the findings and discussion on those findings which have been evaluated through the study. The focus of the research is towards understanding essential aspects of findings and discussions which provide the implications. This allows understanding the conflict situation which is developed in the region on the basis of the conflict between Israel and Palestine. The emphasis of the region is on the resolution of the conflict but the historical development of conflicts requires tremendous efforts and mutual consensus so that the problems can be resolved.[187] The aspects of deploying Israeli military forces on the border and within the region are critical for assessment as these situations challenge the outcomes of the region. The development of a focused approach is essential for understanding the implications which arise between Israel and Palestine raising challenges for the environment.

[187] Ibid 92

Chapter 5 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Through the assessment of the study, it has been clarified that the actions which have been taken towards stabilizing the conflict situation are based in response to the crisis situation which is being imposed on the Palestinians. The violence situation which is being faced in this growing economy is impacting the security corporations which are being developed between Israel and the Palestinian authority.[188] The Israeli military has over the period of time taken action of removing the checkpoints from the borders and placing them within Palestine for facilitating the insurgency movement and removing the people residing from their own lands. The Palestinian population areas have been disengaged by the authorities in an attempt to make the people realize that the terrorist activity in the region has decreased due to the placement of the military. The aspects which are intended to be targeted are developed on the basis of situations which show that the efforts of Israel in the West bank region have reduced the damage to the region.[189] The comparison of the reduction of violence in the region is given in comparison to the time of 2002 when the region had severe issues regarding violence.

Israel Efforts towards curbing the violence in the West Bank region and deploying the military in the region has enhanced investor confidence. The assessment of the situation showed a growth in the Palestinian economy by 6.8% in the year 2009. The emphasis of the situation is laid on the events that the Israeli soldiers allow the movement of the Jewish people from entering the Palestinian cities. The situation prevailing in the region is highly intense as the challenges are stopping the public from allowing measures for improving the Palestinian economy[190]. The security officers at times allow the movement of the tourist from one location to another as an attempt for improving the potential of the economy. The

[188] Ibid 22
[189] Ibid 74
[190] Ibid 143

evaluation of the mutual recognition clause after the signing of the accord has been a reason for conflict for a long time. The focus of the government is to develop methods through which the religious and political significance of the region can be protected.[191] The development of the societal attitude which prevails within the region is a major cause of conflict within the regions. The atrocities of the Israeli military forces are so exuberant on the Palestinian people that they are also not awarded with the right to protest peacefully.

The people residing in Palestine are facing numerous challenges because their basic rights have always been violated. The actions of Israel on them have a severe complication on the Human Rights measures of the people.[192] The focus of the Israeli government is towards enforcing the restrictions on the people residing in Palestine. The motive of the limitations is considered as being discriminatory on the people which enforces them to reside in a confined environment limiting them from freedom of speech. The people are not allowed to exit or enter the region freely rather are they allowed to travel abroad without proper permission.[193] The Israeli citizens don't have to face any kind of limitations and are being immigrated to the captured territory which is a direct violation of Human Rights laws. The damage which has been done to the Palestinian people cannot be replicated as it shows that based on the imposing of lethal forces the death toll cannot be reduced.

5.2 Implications for Future Research

The implications of future research which can be conducted pertaining to this topic can be developed for assessing the Human Rights violations in regions other than Israel and Palestine. The other aspect which can be assessed is associated with evaluating the data based on damages that have been incurred due to the conflict between Israel and Palestine and comparing them with data of other regions that are facing similar Human Rights situations.

[191] Ibid 12
[192] Ibid 87
[193] Ibid 25

The descriptive data which is used for the study can be used as a source of referencing and understanding the happening of events that took place in the region. A variety of studies have been conducted on this topic with the varying views in which some support the massacre conducted by Israel and some negate the happening of the events.[194] It is critically significant that actions are taken which allow governing the measures through which the situation can be improved and enhanced. The information of this research can also assist future researchers in relating to the information and assessing the significance of history and background of the events which led to the happening of the events.

5.3 Recommendations

The assessment has been based on a different form of statistical data and findings which were presented by the United Nations in their reports. It is crucial for the findings that a varying aspect of the chain of events is evaluated which shall enhance the solidarity of the research. The conflict situation between Palestine and Israel has spilled the blood of several innocent individuals. The civilians were massacred brutally and even the children were not spared. The outcomes of the research can be enhanced through further assessing the statistics and presenting the aspects which shall enhance the outcomes of the research.[195] The aspects of the research are required to show methods using which the human rights situation of the region can be improved. The recommendations shall also include the proposition of methods through which conflict situation can be resolved and peace can be ignited within the region. The aspect of remedying the problem shall be highly effective and shall enhance the outcomes of the process.

The ammunition and the remnants of the war are based on developing a comprehensive collection mechanism that shall allow gathering the land mines and the explosive materials

[194] Ibid 172
[195] Ibid 53

which have been fired on the innocent people at the time of insurgency. The United Nations has contributed a huge amount of data on this topic which shows that huge damage has been incurred within the region.[196] People are required to address the issues of the Israeli forces on the basis of which the issues of Palestinian National Security Forces can be resolved.

5.4 Summary of the Chapter

The emphasis of the chapter is towards developing a conclusion on the topic which impacts on the findings and allows aligning the information adequately based on the topic. The focus of the goals is towards assessing the implications of future research which shall enable designing the recommendations of the study.[197] The crucial aspect which has been designed for the study is the emphasis of the recommendations which shall assist in carving the outcomes of research through the topic. The conclusion chapter is very important as it summarizes all the findings which have been developed within the study.

[196] Ibid 13
[197] Ibid 48

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