



Human Rights Violation in Israeli- Palestinian Conflict

Dr. Towseef Ahmad Ganai^{1*}, Dr Aamir Majeed Parray²

¹MA. NET. PhD in Political Science Lecture in Dept of Political Science, Govt Degree College-URI-BARMULLAHA, JK.

²Assistant Professor of Economics, B S Abdur Rahman crescent Institute of science and Technology Chennai.

*Corresponding Author

Dr. Towseef Ahmad Ganai

MA. NET. PhD in Political Science Lecture
in Dept of Political Science, Govt Degree
College-URI-BARMULLAHA, JK.

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Abstract: We are living in the End Times of this world in which we all are rounded by various conflicts throughout globe. Out of these conflicts Israeli-Palestine war is one, the conflict zone is located in eastern Mediterranean region. The conflict between Israel (Jews) and Palestinian (Muslims) were rooted in historical animosity and territorial disputes. The present research paper is endeavouring to attempt the information about the main reason behind the Conflict of Israel and Palestine and Human Rights Violation in Palestine. The present scenario of conflict is on its peak, the human rights violation, poverty, deaths, injury, malnutrition and many other negative effects are on its acme. To overcome from these violations and tension between Israeli-Palestine, the peace building measures are important and need of hour.

Keywords: Human Rights, Muslim, Masjid Al-Aqsa, Violation, Israel, Palestine.

INTRODUCTION

“To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity”

Nelson Mandela

Human rights are intrinsic entitlements afforded to every individual, irrespective of factors such as race, gender, nationality, language, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights are applicable to every person globally, from the moment of birth until death. The understanding of human rights underscores their universality, inalienability, indivisibility, and interdependence. Universality signifies that these rights are inherent to all individuals, transcending geographical location, gender, or race. While the concept of human rights has existed in some form for centuries, the contemporary understanding of universal human rights has evolved over time, and historical perspectives may not align precisely with contemporary interpretations.

Since the conflict arises between the Israeli-Palestine the human rights of common people of Palestinians were at the mercy of Israeli. As per evidences, the regime of Hitler in Germany a large number of innocent people (7lakh), particularly Jews were mostly arbitrarily detained and killed. Same acts of totalitarian regime of Israelis over the Palestine alarmed the conscience of the International Community. There is no doubt that United Nations has pledge to save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and also reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights. In 1945 UN created Commission on Human Rights. Its purpose was to define human rights; on 10th of December 1948 the General Assembly of the UN adopted Universal Declaration of Human Rights. But in a practical ground these claims, slogans and statements are not implemented and enforced, which are founded on paper's only. In present scenario, conflicts, wars and battle related deaths are unfortunately happening in different parts of the world. And it's a sad reality that we hope will someday be resolved peacefully. As the Israel-Palestinian conflict has been going on for a long time. It's a complex and sensitive issue with deep historical

and political roots. It's very unfortunate that innocent people on both sides are affected and their rights are violated by ongoing war. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been associated with various human rights violations, such as restrictions on freedom of movement, displacement of populations, freedom of thought and expression and even right to life is not protected.

Background of Israeli- Palestinian Conflict

Conflict between Israelis and Palestinians dates back centuries, with a long and complex history of violence and shifting land boundaries. The Israeli-Palestinian question dates back almost a century, when Britain pledged to establish a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine during the First World War as part of the Balfour Declaration. In the modern era the Masjid Al-Aqsa has become a particular point of tension in Arab-Israeli conflict. Masjid Al-Aqsa holds a distinct and revered position in the hearts of the entire Muslim community because of its exceptional and vibrant history as a sacred place of worship intimately linked with the lives of numerous Islamic prophets. Additionally, its unique status as a mosque where recommended travel is encouraged, and where the spiritual rewards are amplified, adds to its significance in the eyes of the Muslim community.

Apart from its importance to Muslims the holy Masjid Al-Aqsa holds a vital significance for Jews as the site of the Temple of Jerusalem. Israel consistently restricts access to Masjid Al-Aqsa for the majority of Palestinians, with a notable instance in October 2014 when Israeli authorities closed the Masjid for the first time since 1967. Furthermore, Israel maintains a permanent security presence at Masjid Al-Aqsa, despite appeals from the Supreme Muslim Council. Despite these challenges, the Muslim world has been unable to prevent Zionist extremists from causing damage to Masjid Al-Aqsa.

At the end of October 1917, British troops from the Ottoman Empire took control of the area. As per the sources a

large number of Jews people migrated to Palestine during 1918-1947, by this migration the population of Jews increased 6 to 33%. This cause the Demographic change, which worried Palestinians and tensions increased, leading to the Palestinian uprising from 1936 to 1939.

On November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 181, also known as the Partition Plan, aiming to divide the British Mandate of Palestine into separate Muslim and Jewish states. The resolution called upon the inhabitants of the region to take necessary steps to implement the plan. Subsequently, on May 14, 1948, the State of Israel was established, leading to the first Arab-Israeli War. Although the war concluded in 1949 with Israel emerging victorious, it resulted in the displacement of 750,000 Palestinians, and the territory was divided into three parts: the State of Israel, the West Bank (along the Jordan River), and the Gaza Strip.

In the ensuing years, tensions escalated in the region, particularly between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. Following the 1956 Suez Crisis and Israel's invasion of the Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, Jordan, and Syria entered mutual defence pacts in anticipation of potential Israeli mobilization. In June 1967, after a series of manoeuvres by Egyptian President Abdel Gamal Nasser, Israel launched a pre-emptive attack on the Egyptian and Syrian air forces, initiating the Six-Day War. After the conflict, Israel gained control of the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip from Egypt, the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria.

In 1987, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip rose up against the Israeli government in the so-called first intifada. The 1993 Oslo-I Accords mediated the conflict, created a framework for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and enabled mutual recognition between the newly formed Palestinian Authority and the Israeli government. In 1995, the Oslo-II Accords expanded the first agreement and added provisions calling for Israel's complete withdrawal from six cities and 450 communities in the West Bank.

Between 2006 and 2011, a series of unsuccessful talks and deadly confrontations eventually led to an agreement for reconciliation. In 2014, conflicts in the Palestinian territories escalated into a military confrontation between the Israeli military and Hamas. During this period, Hamas launched almost three thousand rockets at Israel, prompting a significant Israeli offensive in Gaza. The hostilities concluded in late August 2014 with a ceasefire agreement brokered by Egypt. Unfortunately, the toll was heavy, with 73 Israelis and 2,251 Palestinians losing their lives.

Following a surge in violence between Israelis and Palestinians in 2015, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas of Fatah declared that Palestinians would no longer adhere to the territorial divisions established by the Oslo Accords.

In March 2018, Israeli forces caused the deaths of 183 Palestinians and left 6,000 others injured in the Gaza Strip. This tragic incident occurred when some Palestinians breached the border fence between the Gaza Strip and Israel, engaging in a demonstration that, for the most part, was intended to be peaceful. The violence escalated as individuals threw stones, resulting in a disproportionate and severe response from Israeli troops.

In early May 2021, following a court's approval of the eviction of several Palestinian families from properties in East Jerusalem, protests erupted, leading to clashes where Israeli police employed force against demonstrators. The confrontations resulted in the deaths of more than 250 Palestinians and at least 13 Israelis, with nearly 2,000 others sustaining injuries. Additionally, the unrest led to the displacement of 72,000 Palestinians from their homes.

When conflict erupted between Israel and Hamas on October 7, 2023, President Joe Biden expressed firm backing for Israel. Simultaneously, the United States declared its intention to resume arms shipments and position its naval vessels nearer to Israel in the Mediterranean. Despite the UN Security Council holding an urgent session to address the escalated hostilities, its members couldn't agree on a unified statement.

Given the brutality with which Israel and Palestinian extremist groups have fought in the past, international groups were quick to express concern for the safety of civilians in Israel and the Palestinian territories, as well as those held hostage by militants in Gaza. About 1,300 Israelis and 10,000 Palestinians were killed in the first month of fighting. The alarming loss of life is the main concern of the conflict, the death toll climbs to 27,365 Palestinians been killed. There is no doubt that the UN Security Council has passed more than 21 resolutions condemning Israel's annexation of old Jerusalem and Israel has been the most frequently condemned state by the UN in its history.

Human Rights Violation in Palestine

Human rights Violation is the denial of any fundamental or basic human rights and fundamental freedoms. Human rights are violated when they are not protected or when they are blatantly violated. Human rights violations occur all over the world and particularly in Palestine. Israel's deadly bombardment of Gaza has killed nearly 17000 people, including more than 10, 500 women and children, in over a few months, making it the deadliest war for the besieged Palestinian enclave till date. The decades-long problem has moved to the forefront of world politics as a result of the destruction of Gaza and the rising death toll. The death toll reach up to 27,365 and 1508 of Palestine and Israeli respectively from 2008-2023. (UN office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)

According to **Amnesty International** the various types of human rights violation in Israeli-Palestine Conflict is on its peak like Deprivation of the right to self-determination, illegal settlement, Restriction on Freedom of expression, Association and Assembly.

As per the data of Independent Commission for Human Rights **ICHR**, the cases of Arbitrary Detention more than 200 Palestinians were arbitrarily detained in the in the west bank and 105 cases in the Gaza Strip.

Torture and other ill-treatment remained rife in detention and interrogation centers in West Bank and Gaza Strip. Enforced disappearances from detention centre also continued. Death penalty also issued in Palestine and the demolition of houses and property which is also serious violation of human rights in the region.

On October 4, 2023, the Human Rights Council conducted a general debate addressing the human rights conditions

in Palestine. Key concerns raised included the plight of over six million Palestinian refugees and the significant number of casualties attributed to actions by Zionist groups, resulting in thousands of fatalities. The deliberate targeting of civilians, journalists, and healthcare professionals was emphasized, with a reported 248 individuals losing their lives in 2023 alone. During the general debate, certain delegates voiced deep apprehension regarding the violation of international human rights law within the occupied Palestinian territory. More than 1000 Palestinians have been forced to fly from their homes since 7th Oct-2023.

Conclusion

The Violation of human rights in Israel–Palestine Conflict is on alarming and its need of hour to end terrorist attacks, Genocide, illegal hostage-taking and enforced displacement. The main cause of all these atrocities lay within prolonged occupation and prevention of Palestinian innocent people from enjoying their inalienable right to self-determination. As long as occupation continued the sufferings and tension of Palestinians under occupation would continue with multifaceted consequences. The international community (UNO) and Human Rights Council needed to shoulder its historic and legal responsibility to put an end to the illegal occupation. The International Community required continuing providing political, economic and humanitarian support to assist the Palestinian people. It is a duty and responsibility of all 57 Muslim countries to promote and protect universal human rights in the region. So there should be immediate ceasefire in Palestine, end to occupation, humane treatment and release of hostages.

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