

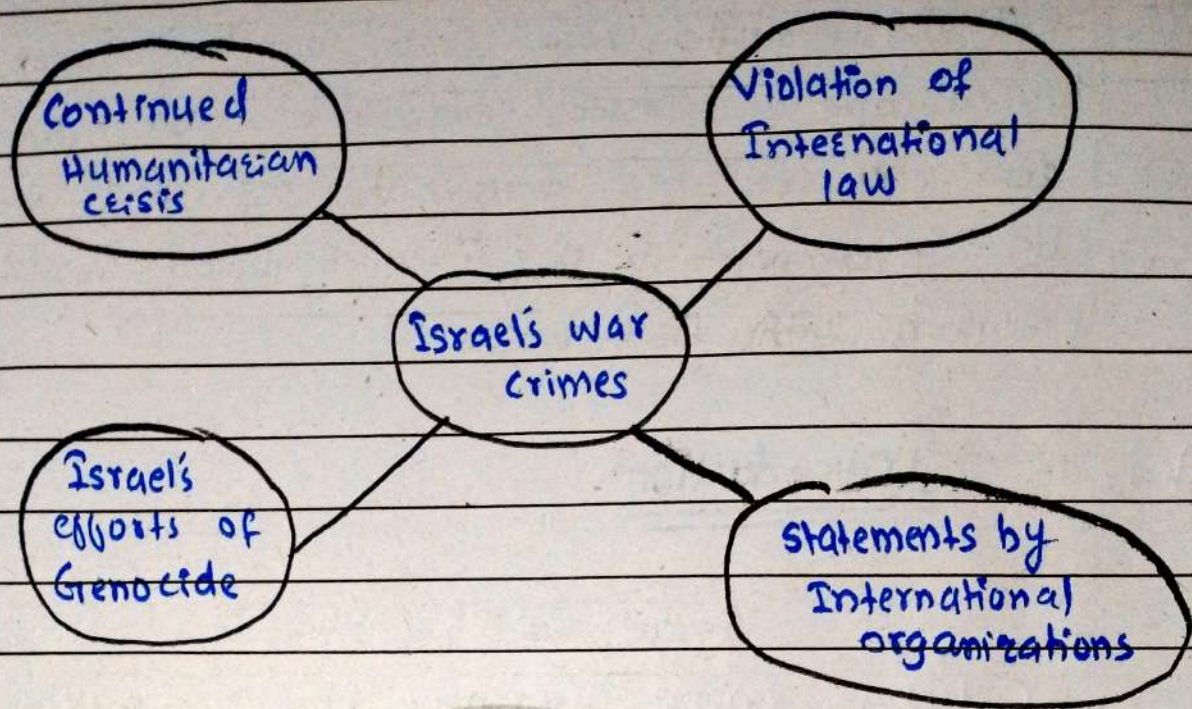
Q1: Critically evaluate how Israel launched tessor on Gaza has become a classical example of war crimes. How do you see the decision of ICJ and response of US government to it? How it would impact its relation with Arab world?

Ans:

### Introduction

Israel-Palestine is a decade long-war including various incidents such as Nakba in 1948, 6-day war, and recent escalated war after Hamas attack. The situation is deeply concerning that is continuously expanding. Israel has violated international law by causing civilian casualties, and it ~~has~~ ~~given~~ continues these atrocities in the name of self-protection. The draconian acts of Israel are condemned by international organizations including ICJ but due to continued backing of US, Israel is still involved in genocide. These complicated situations are compromising relations with Arab world. War crimes of Israel has produced deep resentments among public. Hence, ~~cooperation~~ it needs cooperation of international organizations and political will from major powers to bring peace-driven solution.

① Israel's war on Gaza as a classical example of war crime



① Continued humanitarian crisis

Israel's actions on the Gaza strip have produced several humanitarian crisis such as famine, water crisis, health insecurity, education impairment. The blockade of aid by Israeli forces have resulted in hunger crisis. Israel has attacked schools, hospitals, refugee camps, converting Palestine into rubble.

② Violation of international law

The international law violation include actions against human rights such as civilian ~~ex~~ killing, destruction of civilian infrastructure, use of force against public and keeping people deprived of their basic fundamental rights. Israel has committed all the actions that clearly violate the international law.

### ③ Israel's efforts of genocide

Israel has crossed all red lines of atrocities. It has ~~targetted~~ targeted women and children at an alarming level. Israel wants complete destruction of Palestine and establishment of only one state.

According to UN Report, 70% of those killed in Palestine were women and children. It means nearly 7 out of 10 victims were children and women.

### ④ Statements by International organization

Israel has faced severe backlash and criticism. Multiple international bodies have condemned Israel's actions. Recently, Amnesty International presented stark conclusion regarding situation in Gaza:

"This is Genocide, it must stop now."

### Counter-arguments by Israel

Israel argues that actions conducted by its government are self-defence and it attacks on Hamas' infrastructure. They claim that military attacks on Palestine target Hamas only, not civilians.

## ② Decisions of International Court of Justice (ICJ)

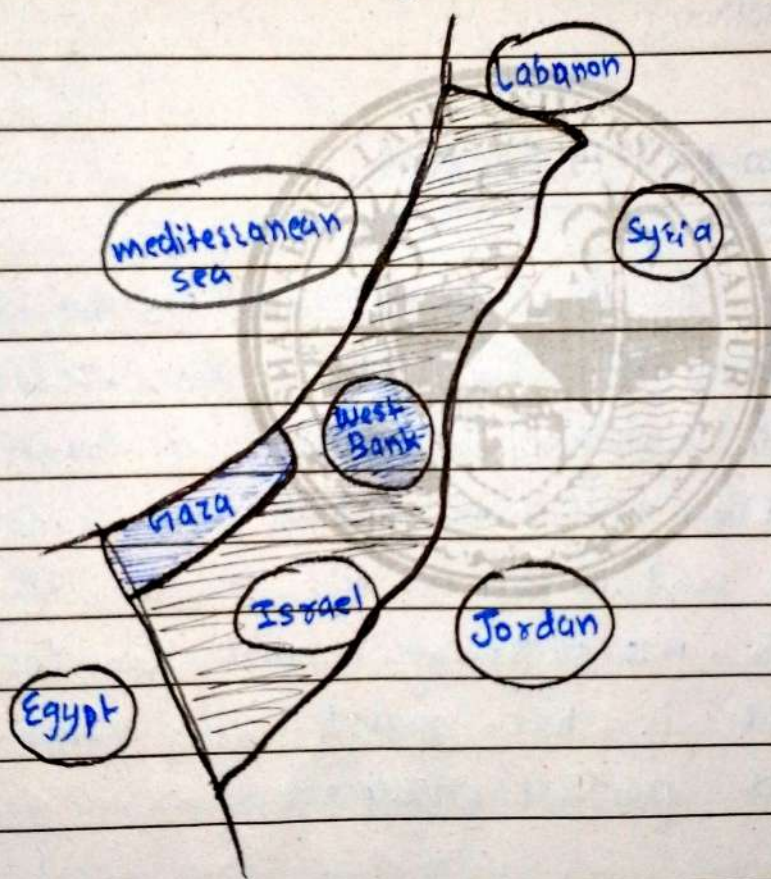
International court of justice is ~~an~~ a body of United Nations (UN). It is a principle judicial organ that works against global crimes. The ICJ has condemned actions of Israel regarding violation of humanitarian law. However, legal decisions of ICJ face challenges of implementation as it lacks the specific institutions for enforcement mechanisms.

## Response Of US Government

The United States is strong & supporter of Israel. It has consistently supported Israel on international forums. Whether it be economical or military or political, the US has always prioritized Israel. The US views Israel as a key ally to continue its influence in Middle East. Hence, US has used its veto power in United Nations General Assembly to support Israel on various occasions.

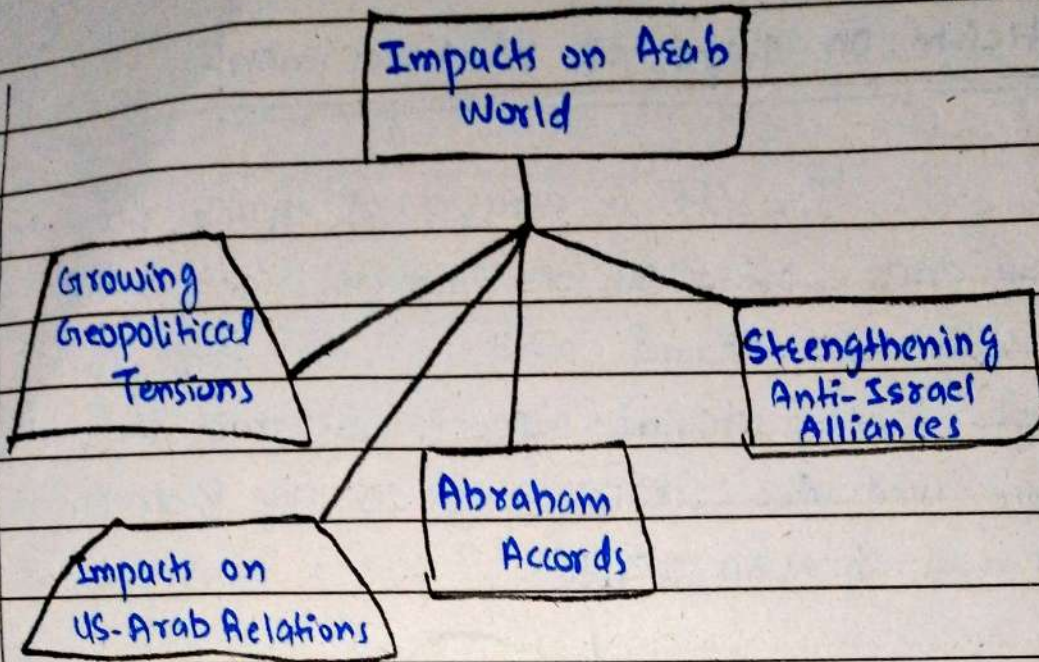
## Criticism on stance of US government

The U.S is accused of double standard policies. It ~~is~~ claims protection of human rights and peaceful world on one hand and at the same time, it provide unconditional support for Israeli state. This stance undermine credibility of U.S in promoting international law and human rights.



## ③ Impacts on relations With Arab World

The Israel's continued coercive measures in Palestine creates a complicated situation in Arab world, straining its ties of cooperation.



## ① Growing geo-political tensions

The Arab countries with pro-Palestine sentiments face severe pressures from public protests. Israeli actions in Gaza strain its relations with Arab world. Countries like Egypt, Jordan, which have signed peace treaties face backlash to condemn Israeli atrocities. The kingdom of Saudi Arabia, was exploring normalisation ties with Israel but it has paused such talks due to public and political pressure.

## ② Abraham Accords

Abraham Accords was signed between Israel and Arab countries to normalise their relations. Arab countries like UAE, Bahrain are now facing criticism for <sup>deep</sup> silence on Israeli genocide on Palestine.

### ③ Strengthening anti-Israel alliances

Several anti-Israel groups such as Hezbollah from Lebanon, Houthis from Yemen, Hamas are gaining emotional support, as they portray themselves as defenders of Palestinian rights.

Iran has used this as an opportunity to counter U.S influence in middle east.

### ④ Impacts on Arab-US Relations

The US support for Israel alienates key Arab and muslim allies. The consistent supply of armaments, economic aids and political support by US, undermines US credibility in Arab world. Outrages by muslim nations, & mass public protests have weakened Arab-US ties.

## Conclusion

The Gaza conflict highlights double standards of western world. Israel's war crimes are ~~these~~ apparent from its draconian action. Israel has used heavy artillery on civilians, it has targetted mass civilian population and destroyed civilian infrastructure such as schools

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hospitals and refugees camps. However, it argues that it has targeted Hamas only. Despite condemnation by international justice organizations, US staunch support has always saved Israel. The crisis significantly affects Israel's relations with Arab world. Addressing these issues and achieving peace require not only immediate reduction of hostilities, but also <sup>coping with</sup> root causes of the conflicts.

Q9. Critically evaluate the chances of continuation and expansion of Hamas-Israel war across the region.

Ans:

### Introduction

The continuation of Israel-Hamas war across the region produces significant concerns for the stability of the region. Involvement of multiple groups such as Hezbollah, Houthis, Iran against Israel to counter influence of Israel and US, has expanded the war. On the other hand, ~~is~~ staunch support of US for Israel, is also concerning. Multiple groups involvement has complicated geo-political dynamics across Middle-East.



# Continuation and Expansion Of Hamas- Israel War

## ① Ongoing hostilities and grievances

The continued atrocities of Israel on lands of Palestine has produced deep resentments. They would continue due to unresolved conflicts on blockade of Gaza, settlement and expansion of Israel and disputes over Jerusalem.

## ② Mass casualties

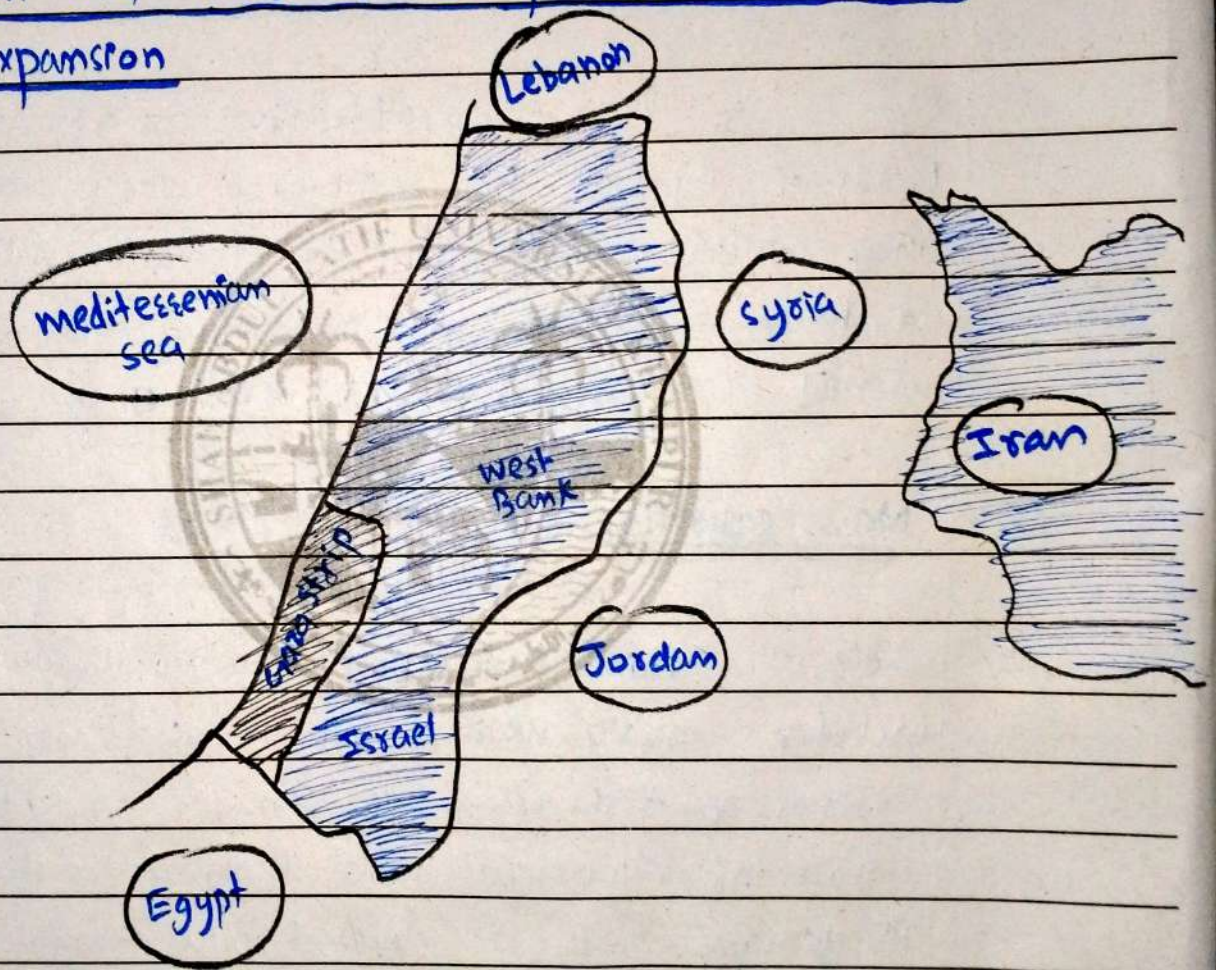
Israel has killed almost 48000 civilians including mostly women and childrens. These actions of destruction of schools, hospitals and other infrastructure have displaced millions of Palestinians. They are coupled with Hamas retaliatory actions to continue its influence. These attacks from both sides have produced a cycle of ~~is~~ endless violation.

## ③ Hamas' Political Pressures

Hamas ~~attacks~~ relies on its resistance

narratives to maintain its influence and legitimacy among Palestinians. Continued conflicts serve this purpose of maintaining influence on the world.

④ Iran and Hezbollah as potential actors of expansion



Israel-Palestine Conflict

A major supporter of Hamas and Hezbollah is Iran, that can encourage the escalation of war. Iran plays strategic role to counter influence of Israel and

the US in the region. Iran's support can broaden the conflict, particularly through Hezbollah in Lebanon, and other militias in Iraq and Syria.

### ⑤ Involvement of Arab-states

Arab Nations have normalized relations with Israel through Abraham Accords. UAE, Morocco and Bahrain face significant public pressure to support Palestinian cause. Saudi Arab also strived for normalization of relations but it faced severe criticism. Hence, their silent stance produces a vacuum for Israel to continuing its draconian measures.

### ⑥ Role of Global Players

The US pledged strong support through military and economic aid. It has protected Israel on various International forums by use of veto.

Russian and Chinese opposition to the US and Israeli policies may encourage them to back Iran or other actors indirectly, exacerbating the war.

## ⑦ Triggers for regional escalation

The direct attacks on holy places like ~~Jer~~ Jerusalem may trigger war escalation and regional instability.

## Solutions to reduce expansion of war

### ① Immediate ceasefire

The continuation and expansion of war may be controlled by immediate ceasefire deal through use of mediators such as China, Qatar. It requires adequate will from global powers to reach an agreement and produce solutions for grassroots causes of conflict.

### ② Two-state solution

The Israel and Hamas should start negotiations with involvement of international peace organization. They must <sup>hold</sup> talks to produce solutions like two-state solution for both Israel and Palestine.

### ③ Economic and social support for Palestinians

The socio-economic support for Palestinians to address poverty, unemployment, diseases, famine and water-scarcity may reduce their grievances. Millions of people in Gaza are in need of food and clean water. Through economic aid, the global states must reduce their resentments.

### ④ Addressing root causes of conflict

The Hamas-Israel war may be stopped through addressing root causes such as border conflicts, illegal ~~is~~ Israeli expansion and protection of holy place, Jerusalem.

## Conclusion

The continuation of Hamas-Israel conflict is due to entrenched grievances, political pressure of Hamas and cyclical violence. The chances of regional expansion are due to global players such as Hamas, Hezbollah, Iran and Arab states. However, they can be stopped through international diplomacy such as involving UN, US and regional powers.