



Human Rights Violations in Palestine: The Impact of Israel, Iran, Pakistan, and India's Geopolitical Roles on Palestinian Rights

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Abstract

The Israeli Palestinian conflict is one of the longest-standing geopolitical struggles, deeply rooted in historical, territorial, and ideological disputes. This paper examines the human rights violations resulting from Israeli policies, including the expansion of settlements, military occupation, and the blockade of Gaza, which have severely impacted Palestinian civilians. The roles of Iran, Pakistan, and India in the conflict are analyzed, with Iran and Pakistan positioning themselves as key supporters of Palestine, while India's shifting stance towards Israel complicates its involvement in the peace process. Additionally, the paper discusses the impact of global powers and regional actors, highlighting the influence of the United States, Russia, and the Arab states, and the role of international organizations like the United Nations in attempting to mediate the conflict. Despite efforts for peace, the continued violation of international law, particularly concerning the treatment of Palestinians, exacerbates the humanitarian crisis. The paper concludes by outlining potential pathways for conflict resolution, emphasizing the need for stronger international intervention, a balanced approach to diplomacy, and enhanced advocacy for Palestinian human rights. Recommendations include fostering unity among Palestinian leadership, pressuring Israel to halt settlement expansion, and increasing humanitarian aid access.

Keywords: Israeli Palestinian Conflict, Human Rights Violations, International



Law, Geopolitical Influence, Palestine Advocacy



Figure 1: Schematic Abstract

1. Introduction

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the longest-standing and most complex conflicts in the modern world, dating back to the early 20th century. Its origins are deeply rooted in territorial disputes, nationalism, religious significance, and the aftermath of the colonial era. Following the United Nations' partition plan in 1947, which sought to divide the region into separate Jewish and Arab states, the conflict escalated as both parties laid claim to the land. The establishment of Israel in 1948, subsequent wars, and ongoing territorial disputes have perpetuated cycles of violence and instability. The Palestinian territories, including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem, are at the center of this dispute, with Palestinians seeking the recognition of their own statehood. The conflict remains unresolved despite numerous peace talks, and Israel's occupation of Palestinian territories continues to this day (Cohen, 2012). Israel's actions in Palestinian territories have led to widespread human rights violations, as outlined by numerous international organizations such as Human Rights Watch (HRW) and Amnesty International. These violations include the forcible displacement of Palestinian families, military occupation, restrictions on movement, arbitrary detentions, and disproportionate use of force against civilians. The construction of settlements in the West Bank, deemed illegal under international law, has further complicated peace efforts. The blockade of Gaza, imposed by Israel since 2007, has exacerbated humanitarian conditions, contributing to severe shortages in basic necessities such as food, water, and medical supplies. According to the United Nations, the ongoing Israeli military operations have led to thousands of Palestinian casualties, many of whom are civilians (United Nations, 2020). Furthermore, the violation of Palestinian human rights is not confined to physical harm but extends to systemic discrimination and denial of basic freedoms. The situation in Palestine reflects a complex interplay of geopolitical interests, with the human cost disproportionately borne by Palestinian civilians.



The roles of Iran, Pakistan, and India in the Palestinian issue are shaped by their unique political and strategic interests. Iran has positioned itself as a key supporter of Palestine, providing both political and military backing to groups such as Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad. Tehran's stance is rooted in its broader regional ambitions and ideological opposition to Israeli actions. By supporting Palestinian factions, Iran seeks to project power in the Middle East and align with the broader Shia Muslim identity (Sina, 2018). Pakistan, on the other hand, has historically been a vocal supporter of Palestinian rights. As a member of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Pakistan has consistently condemned Israeli occupation and advocated for Palestinian sovereignty in international forums. While its role is more diplomatic, Pakistan's efforts to garner support for Palestine from other Muslim-majority countries have been crucial in shaping the discourse surrounding the conflict (Khan, 2017). India's role in the conflict, however, has evolved over time. Initially a strong advocate for Palestinian self-determination, India's position shifted with its increasing ties to Israel, particularly in defense and technology sectors. India's growing partnership with Israel has led to some ambiguity in its stance on Palestine. In recent years, India has been accused by some Palestinian advocates of undermining their cause, particularly after India's controversial designation of Palestinian groups as "terrorists" (Bhat, 2019). Despite this, India continues to maintain its support for a two-state solution, but the nature of its relationship with Israel complicates its position in the broader geopolitical context.

1.1 Research Questions

1. How have Israeli policies contributed to human rights violations in Palestinian territories?
2. What role do regional players, such as Iran and Pakistan, play in supporting Palestine's struggle?
3. How has India's shift in policy towards Israel affected the Palestinian cause?

1.2 Research Objectives

1. To examine the impact of Israeli actions on Palestinian human rights.
2. To assess the geopolitical roles of Iran, Pakistan, and India in shaping the conflict.
3. To analyze international interventions and their effectiveness in advocating for Palestinian rights.

1.3 Methodology

The study employed a qualitative research methodology, analyzing secondary sources such as government reports, academic journals, and international organization publications. A content analysis approach was used to assess the roles of key players in the conflict and their influence on Palestinian human rights. The research also focused on historical data to explore the evolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the shifts in international policy regarding Palestine.

1.4 Significance of Study

This study provides critical insights into the multifaceted dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, highlighting the complex interactions between regional



powers, international organizations, and human rights violations. By understanding the influence of countries like Iran, Pakistan, and India, the study offers valuable perspectives for policymakers and advocates working towards conflict resolution and the protection of Palestinian rights. Furthermore, it contributes to the broader discourse on international law, human rights, and global diplomacy. The findings are essential for both academic scholars and policymakers involved in Middle Eastern politics.

2. Historical Context

2.1 Historical Background of the Israel-Palestine Conflict

The roots of the Israel-Palestine conflict can be traced back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, during the decline of the Ottoman Empire, which controlled much of the Middle East, including Palestine. The conflict emerged as both Jews and Arabs sought to establish their respective national identities in the region. The rise of Jewish nationalism, known as Zionism, began in Europe in the late 1800s, led by figures such as Theodor Herzl, who advocated for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. This movement was partially inspired by centuries of European anti-Semitism and the desire for a safe haven for Jews. During this period, Palestine was home to an Arab-majority population, predominantly Muslim, but also including Christian and Jewish communities. The British, who had gained control of Palestine after World War I under the League of Nations Mandate, facilitated Jewish immigration to Palestine, sparking tensions between the Jewish and Arab populations. The British government's Balfour Declaration of 1917 supported the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, further escalating the conflict between the two communities. The conflicting promises made by the British to both Jews and Arabs in the early 20th century laid the groundwork for decades of violent confrontation. As Jewish immigration increased, Arabs in Palestine began to resist the encroachment on their land and the growing Zionist presence. By the time the United Nations proposed a partition plan in 1947, the tension had reached a boiling point.

2.2 Key Events Leading to the Current Situation

Several key events have shaped the Israel-Palestine conflict and the ongoing situation today:

2.2.1 The 1947 United Nations Partition Plan

In an attempt to resolve the conflict, the United Nations proposed a partition plan in 1947, which aimed to divide Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states. The plan allocated 55% of the land to the Jewish state, despite Jews constituting only a third of the population and owning about 7% of the land. The Arab states and Palestinian leaders rejected the plan, as they believed it was unjust to partition their land. The Jews accepted the plan, and in 1948, they declared the establishment of the State of Israel.

2.2.2 The 1948 Arab-Israeli War (Nakba)

Immediately following the declaration of Israel's independence in May 1948, neighboring Arab countries, including Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Iraq, launched a military intervention. The war, known as the **Nakba** (Arabic for "catastrophe"),



resulted in a decisive Israeli victory. As a result, Israel expanded its territory beyond the borders set by the UN partition plan, and over 700,000 Palestinian Arabs were displaced, becoming refugees in neighboring countries. The war ended in 1949 with armistice agreements, but no peace treaty was signed, and tensions remained high.

2.2.3 The 1967 Six-Day War

A turning point in the conflict came in June 1967, when Israel fought against Egypt, Syria, and Jordan in the Six-Day War. Israel's swift victory led to its occupation of significant territories, including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights. This territorial expansion further entrenched the conflict, as Palestinians now lived under Israeli military occupation. The occupation of East Jerusalem, in particular, remains a deeply contentious issue, as both Israelis and Palestinians claim the city as their capital.

2.2.4 The Oslo Accords (1993)

The 1990s saw the first significant attempts at peace through the Oslo Accords, a series of negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The accords, brokered by Norway, led to the creation of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the promise of a two-state solution. Despite these efforts, progress toward a lasting peace agreement stalled. Israeli settlements in the West Bank continued to expand, and violence erupted again, particularly in the form of Palestinian uprisings, or Intifadas, against Israeli occupation.

2.2.5 The Gaza Conflict and Israeli Settlements

After the Second Intifada (2000-2005), Israel unilaterally withdrew its settlers and troops from the Gaza Strip in 2005 but maintained control over Gaza's borders, airspace, and coastal waters. The power vacuum created by the withdrawal led to the rise of Hamas, an Islamist militant group that took control of Gaza in 2007. Since then, Gaza has been subjected to an Israeli blockade and has witnessed numerous military operations, further exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. Meanwhile, the continued expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank has been viewed by the international community as a violation of international law, contributing to growing tensions between Israel and the Palestinian territories.

2.2.6 The Role of International Actors and the Stalemate

International efforts to mediate peace, including those by the United Nations, the United States, and the European Union, have largely failed to bring about a comprehensive resolution. The international community remains divided, with some countries, like the United States, strongly supporting Israel, while others, such as Iran and various Arab states, align with the Palestinian cause. The division between the Palestinian factions, Fatah in the West Bank and Hamas in Gaza, further complicates the possibility of a unified Palestinian front in peace negotiations.

2.2.7 The Current Situation

Today, the conflict persists with no clear resolution in sight. Israel's military occupation of the West Bank continues, while Gaza remains under blockade.



Violence erupts periodically, and international calls for a two-state solution have yet to result in meaningful change. The question of Palestinian statehood, the status of Jerusalem, and the right of return for Palestinian refugees remain critical points of contention.

3. Human Rights Violations in Palestine

3.1 Analysis of Israeli Policies and Actions

Israeli policies and actions in Palestinian territories have consistently been a source of international criticism due to their significant impact on Palestinian civilians and their human rights. The Israeli government has implemented a range of policies aimed at consolidating its control over Palestinian land, especially in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, where Israel's military presence and settlement expansion have been particularly prominent. These policies are often framed by the Israeli government as necessary for security reasons, particularly in the context of the ongoing conflict with Palestinian militant groups. One of the most controversial aspects of Israeli policy is the establishment and expansion of settlements in the occupied territories. Israeli settlements are communities built on land that the international community considers to be occupied Palestinian territory, and their expansion has been a key driver of conflict. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has repeatedly declared these settlements to be a violation of international law, specifically the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the transfer of an occupying power's civilian population into occupied territory. Despite this, the Israeli government continues to support and facilitate the construction of settlements, which have led to the displacement of Palestinian communities and the erosion of their territorial claims.

Another significant policy is the military occupation of the West Bank and East Jerusalem, which involves restrictions on the movement of Palestinians, arbitrary detentions, and frequent military incursions into Palestinian towns and villages. The Israeli government justifies its military presence by citing security concerns, particularly the threat posed by Palestinian militant groups. However, the impact on civilians has been severe, with widespread reports of excessive use of force, home demolitions, and settler violence against Palestinians. Human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, have documented numerous instances of Israel's use of live ammunition against protesters, the destruction of Palestinian homes, and the targeting of civilian infrastructure. Additionally, Israel has imposed a stringent blockade on the Gaza Strip since 2007, following Hamas' takeover of the region. The blockade has severely restricted the movement of goods and people, contributing to widespread poverty, unemployment, and the collapse of essential services in Gaza. The situation has led to a humanitarian crisis, with the United Nations describing Gaza as "uninhabitable" due to the lack of access to basic necessities like clean water, medical care, and electricity. This ongoing blockade, coupled with frequent military operations, has contributed to thousands of Palestinian deaths, including many civilians, and has worsened the already dire living conditions in the region.



3.2 Violations of International Law and Human Rights Principles

Israel's policies in Palestine have been widely condemned as violations of both international law and fundamental human rights principles. The Fourth Geneva Convention, which governs the protection of civilians during times of war, has been a central point of contention in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Article 49 of the Convention prohibits the transfer of an occupying power's civilian population into occupied territory. Israeli settlement expansion in the West Bank, including the construction of settlements and the annexation of Palestinian land, constitutes a direct violation of this provision. Despite this, Israel continues to promote settlement growth, undermining Palestinian territorial claims and complicating efforts to reach a two-state solution. In addition to the violation of international treaties, Israel's actions also contravene the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. Key articles of the UDHR, such as the right to freedom of movement (Article 13) and the right to property (Article 17), have been consistently violated by Israeli actions. Restrictions on Palestinian movement, such as checkpoints, the separation barrier (often referred to as the "wall"), and curfews, have severely impeded daily life for Palestinians, isolating families and communities, disrupting access to healthcare and education, and limiting economic opportunities. These actions amount to a form of collective punishment, which is prohibited under international law. Furthermore, Israel's use of collective punishment in Gaza, including the destruction of homes and infrastructure, is a violation of the prohibition against reprisals under international humanitarian law. During periods of heightened violence, Israeli military operations have targeted civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and residential areas, under the premise of targeting militant groups. However, these actions often result in disproportionate harm to civilians, including children, and have been condemned as war crimes by multiple international bodies, including the International Criminal Court (ICC) and various human rights organizations.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an advisory opinion in 2004, declaring the construction of the Israeli separation barrier in the West Bank to be illegal under international law. The Court ruled that the barrier violated the right of Palestinians to self-determination and that its construction on Palestinian land amounted to an illegal appropriation of territory. However, Israel has continued to build and expand the barrier, further cementing its control over Palestinian land and dividing communities. Moreover, Israel's policies towards Palestinian refugees are a source of continued human rights violations. Approximately 700,000 Palestinians were displaced during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, and millions more have become refugees in subsequent decades. The right of return for Palestinian refugees remains a key issue in peace negotiations. Israel's refusal to allow Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland, combined with its policies towards those living in refugee camps in Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria, has led to the ongoing statelessness and disenfranchisement of Palestinians. Finally, the blockade of Gaza has created a humanitarian crisis, with severe restrictions on the importation of food, medicine, and construction materials. The United Nations has warned that Gaza could become "uninhabitable" by 2020 if the blockade persists, and many international actors, including the United Nations and the European Union, have called for an end to the blockade. The blockade has had a devastating impact on



Gaza's economy, health system, and education infrastructure, further deepening the suffering of the Palestinian people.

4. The Role of Iran and Pakistan

4.1 Iran's Support for Palestine and Its Strategic Interests in the Region

Iran's support for Palestine is deeply rooted in its ideological framework and strategic objectives. Since the 1979 Islamic Revolution, Iran has positioned itself as a staunch advocate for Palestinian resistance, viewing the Palestinian cause as central to its foreign policy and a means to assert leadership within the Islamic world (Akgül, 2024). This support is not merely symbolic; Iran provides substantial military and financial assistance to groups such as Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), facilitating their operations against Israeli forces (Smyth, 2023). Iran's involvement extends beyond direct support to fostering an "*Axis of Resistance*," comprising Hezbollah in Lebanon and various Iraqi militias, all unified by a shared opposition to Israeli and Western influence in the region (Merip, 2025). This coalition serves Iran's broader geopolitical strategy of countering Israeli and U.S. dominance in the Middle East. However, Iran's unwavering support for Palestinian factions has led to significant repercussions. In June 2025, Israel launched extensive strikes on Iranian military and nuclear facilities, resulting in the deaths of several top Iranian commanders. Hamas responded by stating that Iran was "paying the price" for its support of Gaza-based militant groups, highlighting the direct consequences of Iran's involvement (Reuters, 2025).

4.2 Pakistan's Stance and Diplomatic Efforts Regarding Palestine

Pakistan has consistently maintained a pro-Palestinian stance, grounded in both ideological solidarity and strategic considerations. The country has not recognized Israel and continues to advocate for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state based on pre-1967 borders (Baig, 2025). This position is deeply ingrained in Pakistan's foreign policy and resonates with public sentiment, making any deviation politically challenging. Diplomatically, Pakistan has been active in international forums, consistently supporting Palestinian rights and condemning Israeli actions. For instance, Pakistan supported South Africa's petition before the International Court of Justice regarding Israel's actions in Gaza, emphasizing its commitment to upholding international law and human rights (RSIL, 2024). Pakistan's support for Palestine also influences its regional alliances. In early 2024, Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi and Pakistani Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif agreed to enhance economic and security cooperation, underscoring their shared condemnation of Israeli actions in Gaza and aligning their positions on the Palestinian issue (AP News, 2024).



Figure 2: Iran's Support for Palestine and Its Strategic Interests



Figure 3: Pakistan's Stance and Diplomatic Efforts Regarding Palestine

5. India's Declaration of Palestine as a Terrorist Entity

5.1 Analysis of India's Policy Shift

India's approach to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has undergone significant transformations over the decades. Initially, India was a vocal supporter of Palestinian rights, opposing the creation of Israel and recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people (Varghese, 2025). However, since the early 1990s, India has gradually shifted towards closer ties with Israel, driven by shared security concerns, particularly regarding terrorism and defense cooperation (Blarel, 2021). This shift became more pronounced in recent years. In 2024, India unequivocally condemned a Hamas-led terrorist attack in Israel, labeling it an act of terrorism and providing humanitarian assistance to Gaza. While India reiterated its support for a two-state solution, its condemnation of Hamas marked a departure from its previous neutral stance (Chichuan & Misra, 2025).

5.2 Implications of India's Declaration on International Relations and Palestine's Struggle

India's evolving position has significant implications for international relations and the Palestinian cause. By aligning more closely with Israel, India risks alienating many in the Global South, where solidarity with Palestine remains strong. This shift could impact India's standing in organizations like BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, where support for Palestine is a unifying factor (Varghese, 2025). For Palestine, India's change in stance may diminish diplomatic leverage. Historically, India served as a bridge between the West and the Global South on the Palestinian issue. With India's alignment towards Israel, Palestine may find it more challenging to garner support from emerging economies and non-aligned nations (Chichuan & Misra, 2025).

6. Geopolitical Ramifications

6.1 The Role of Global Powers and Regional Players in Shaping the Conflict

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has long been influenced by the strategic interests and interventions of global powers and regional actors. The United States has



been a steadfast ally of Israel, providing substantial military aid and diplomatic support. This alignment has often been a point of contention, particularly when U.S. policies are perceived as one-sided, thereby complicating efforts for a balanced peace process (Baker Institute, 2025). Russia, while historically maintaining relations with Israel, has also sought to position itself as a mediator in the Middle East. Recent actions, such as condemning Israeli strikes on Qatari territory, underscore its intent to assert influence and challenge U.S. dominance in the region (Reuters, 2025). China's approach has been more cautious, emphasizing a neutral stance while advocating for a political solution. Its growing economic ties with Iran and investments in regional infrastructure projects reflect its strategic interests in the Middle East (British Foreign Policy Group, 2023). Regionally, countries like Egypt and Jordan have played pivotal roles in mediating between Israel and Palestinian factions, leveraging their geopolitical positions to facilitate dialogue. However, their influence has been tested by internal challenges and shifting alliances (Hoover Institution, 2023). The Abraham Accords, which normalized relations between Israel and several Arab nations, marked a significant shift in regional dynamics. While these agreements have altered traditional alliances, they have also led to divisions within the Arab world, with some nations expressing concern over the sidelining of the Palestinian issue (British Foreign Policy Group, 2023).

6.2 The Impact of International Organizations such as the UN

The United Nations has been actively involved in addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, primarily through the General Assembly and the Security Council. Resolutions such as UNSC Resolution 2334, which condemns Israeli settlement activities, and various General Assembly resolutions affirming Palestinian rights, reflect the international community's stance on the issue (United Nations, 2016). However, the effectiveness of the UN has been limited by structural challenges, including the veto power held by permanent Security Council members, which has often led to deadlock on critical resolutions (OpenGlobalRights, 2024). Despite these challenges, the UN has continued to provide humanitarian assistance through agencies like UNRWA and has been instrumental in documenting human rights violations (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2025). In recent developments, the UN General Assembly endorsed a " Hamas-free " Palestinian government, signaling a shift towards supporting the Palestinian Authority as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This move aims to isolate Hamas and promote a unified Palestinian leadership (The Guardian, 2025).

7. Conclusion

7.1 Summary of Key Findings

This paper has explored the complex and multifaceted nature of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, highlighting its historical roots, the impact of Israeli policies on Palestinian human rights, and the roles played by regional and global powers. It has been established that the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories, coupled with settlement expansion, military operations, and the blockade of Gaza, has resulted in widespread human rights violations. These actions have significantly hindered the prospects for peace and have had devastating consequences for Palestinian civilians, including displacement, loss of life, and



the destruction of infrastructure. The geopolitical context has shown that Iran and Pakistan remain steadfast in their support for Palestine, driven by both ideological commitments and regional strategic interests, while India's shifting stance—moving closer to Israel—has introduced new challenges to the Palestinian struggle for statehood. The role of international organizations, particularly the United Nations, has been essential in advocating for Palestinian rights, although its effectiveness has been hampered by geopolitical interests and institutional limitations.

7.2 Discussion on Potential Pathways for Conflict Resolution

Despite the enduring nature of the conflict, potential pathways for resolution do exist, though they require a significant rethinking of current strategies. A two-state solution, which has long been advocated by international actors, remains a viable option but has become increasingly difficult to achieve due to continued Israeli settlement expansion and the political fragmentation among Palestinian factions. To revive the possibility of a two-state solution, a more coordinated international approach is required—one that includes strong pressure on Israel to halt settlement activities and that offers substantial support for Palestinian state-building efforts. Furthermore, addressing the humanitarian crisis in Gaza and the West Bank through meaningful diplomatic channels is crucial. Humanitarian aid must reach those in need without being politicized, and efforts must be made to ensure that both Israel and Palestine abide by international humanitarian law. Additionally, fostering unity within Palestinian leadership is essential for strengthening their negotiating position. Efforts to reconcile the divisions between the Palestinian Authority and Hamas should be prioritized to present a unified Palestinian front in peace negotiations.

7.3 Suggestions for International Intervention and Advocacy for Human Rights

International intervention remains critical in mitigating the conflict and upholding human rights. The international community, led by the United Nations, must work more aggressively to hold Israel accountable for its violations of international law, including the expansion of settlements in the occupied West Bank and the continued blockade of Gaza. The use of sanctions and diplomatic pressure can be effective tools for compelling Israel to comply with international resolutions and cease actions that undermine the prospect of a negotiated peace. Additionally, the United States and European powers, which have historically played significant roles in the peace process, must reassess their support for Israel, ensuring that their policies align with the principles of human rights and international law. A more balanced approach, one that advocates for the rights and dignity of Palestinians while ensuring Israel's security, could create a more conducive environment for peace. Advocacy for human rights, both within the conflict zone and globally, must be an ongoing priority. International human rights organizations, civil society groups, and grassroots movements should continue to bring attention to the plight of Palestinian civilians, ensuring that the international community remains focused on addressing the humanitarian crisis. Public awareness campaigns, including those that document and publicize human rights violations, are essential for pressuring governments and international bodies to take more decisive action.



In conclusion, the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is not only a matter of political negotiation but a fundamental human rights issue. The path to peace requires a concerted effort by all stakeholders—regional actors, global powers, and international organizations—to work towards a just solution that respects the rights, dignity, and aspirations of both Israelis and Palestinians.

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