

Israel-Palestine Conflict :

Tracing Its Historical Roots and Contemporary Dynamics



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Glimpse into the Past Through the Lens of Conflict

Introduction: The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has a complex and lengthy history. Zionist ambitions of establishing a Jewish state in Palestine under Ottoman control shaped its inception in the late 1800s. The 1917 Balfour Declaration, World War II, and Israel's 1948 founding shaped the conflict. Many Palestinians have fled their homes because of this violence, fueling a long push for statehood and self-determination.

On November 2, 1917, Arthur Balfour, the foreign secretary, sent a letter to Lionel Walter Rothschild, a prominent British Jewish community member.

The British government had to help "the achievement of this object" and "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." Balfour Declaration is the letter.

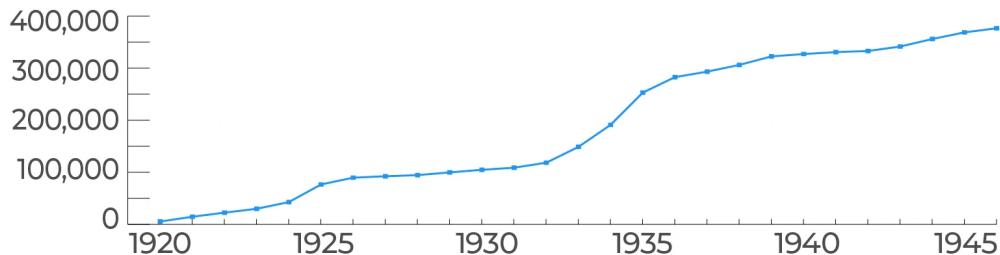
->The 1923 British Mandate lasted until 1948. As many Jews fled Nazism in Europe, the British faced demonstrations and strikes while supporting large-scale Jewish immigration. Palestinians were concerned about their changing demographics and the British occupation of their land for Jewish settlement.

Historical Overview of Jerusalem Ancient Jerusalem is nearly 3,000 years old. Israeli-Palestinian arguments about Jerusalem's division and administration have dominated the battle. Reunified under Israeli authority in 1967, it became capital. However, this move has received worldwide censure, and the city's war status is still being assessed.

1920-1946

Jewish immigration to Palestine

An estimated **376,415 Jewish immigrants, mostly from Europe**, arrived in Palestine between 1920 and 1946 according to British records.



Source: A survey of Palestine (1946)



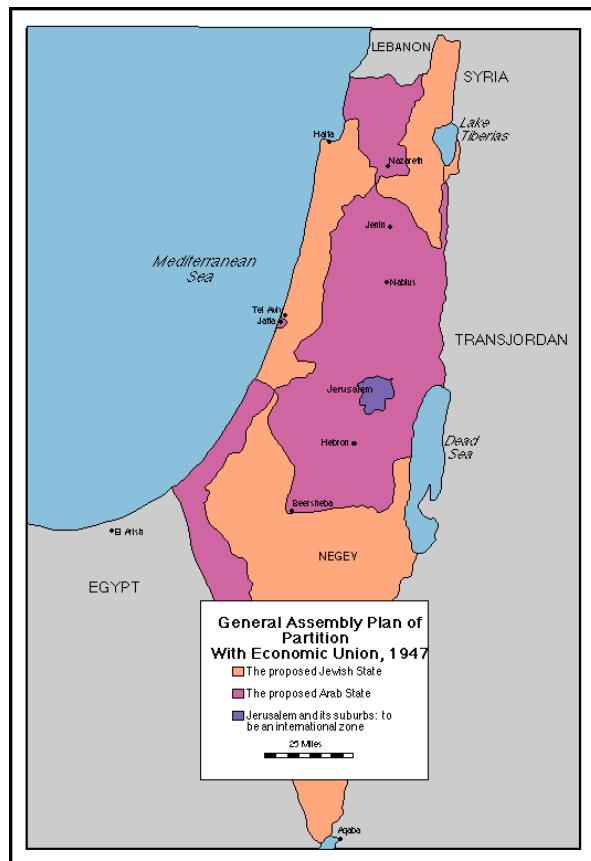
In 1930s

- The 1936–1939 Arab Revolt resulted from rising tensions.
- To protest British colonialism and Jewish immigration, the Arab National Committee called for a nationwide strike, tax withholding, and boycott of Jewish goods in April 1936. The British violently crushed the six-month strike with mass arrests and house demolitions, a technique still used by Israel against Palestinians today.
- The Palestinian peasant resistance organization spearheaded the second phase of the revolution in late 1937, targeting British soldiers and colonialism.
- By late 1939, Britain had 30,000 soldiers in Palestine. Air raids, curfews, house demolitions, administrative detentions, and summary murders plagued villages.
- British collaboration with Jewish settlers led to the formation of the Special Night Squads, a counterinsurgency force.

UN divisions plan

- In 1947, Jews had just 6% of Palestine while being 33% of the population.
- UN Resolution 181 divided Palestine into Arab and Jewish states. The Palestinians rejected the idea because it gave Israel 55% of Palestine, including the wealthy coastline. Palestinians ruled 94% of ancient Palestine and 67% of its inhabitants.

The Arab leadership's rejection of the partition idea caused the 1947-1948 Civil War in Mandatory Palestine and the 1948 Arab-Israeli War following Israel's May 14, 1948 independence. This struggle displaced hundreds of thousands of Palestinians and formed Israel, transforming the region's demography and politics. Conflict increased and the Israel-Palestine conflict persisted after both sides rejected the UN partition plan.



Nakba: Palestinian Displacement and Forced Migration

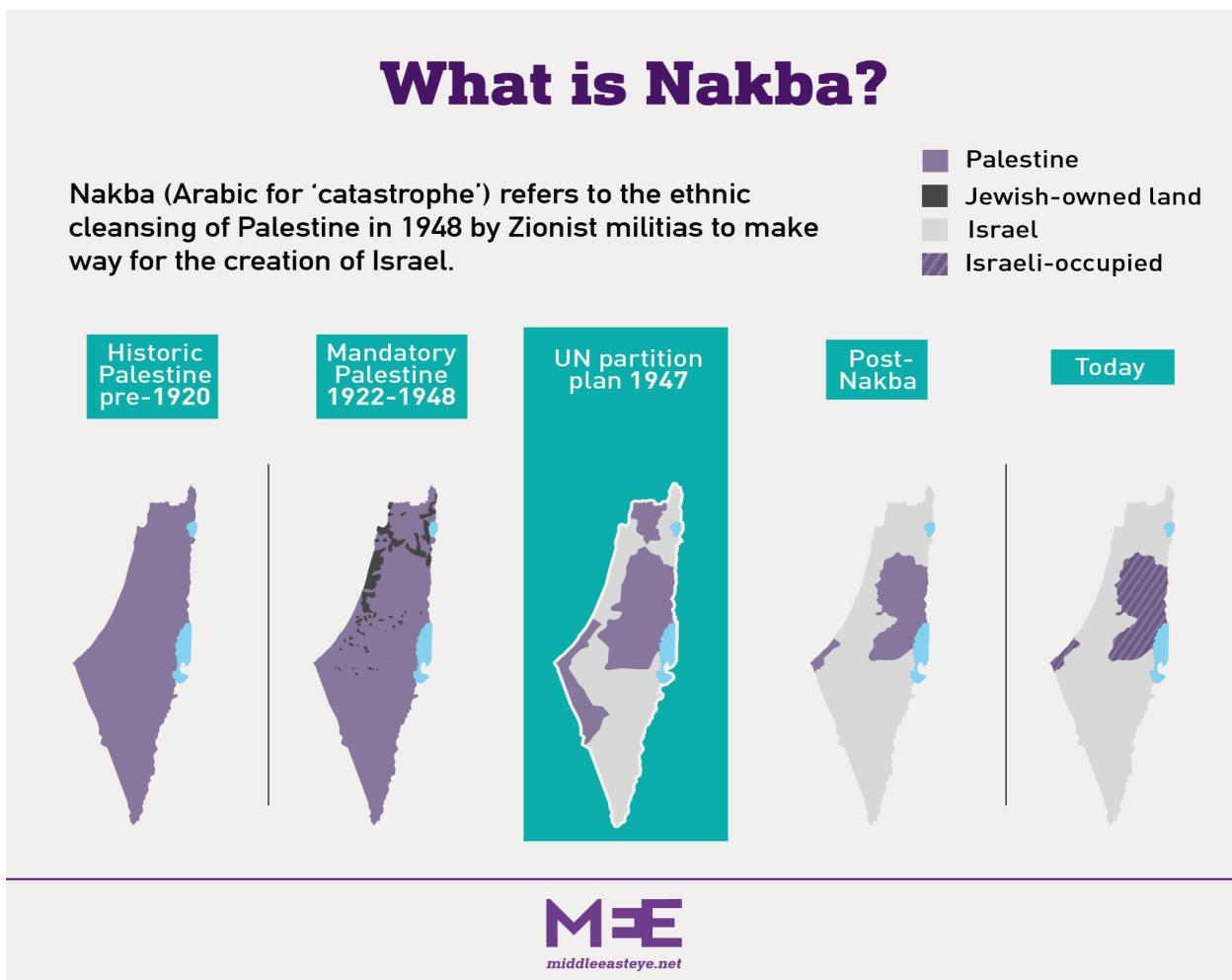
- Before the British Mandate dissolved on May 14, 1948, Zionist paramilitaries began destroying Palestinian cities and villages to expand the Zionist state.

Numerous massacres killed 15,000 Palestinians.

Zionism captured 78% of ancient Palestine. The remaining 22% was shared between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, displacing 750,000 Palestinians.

Israel was formed May 15, 1948.

- Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria signed an armistice in January 1949 after the first Arab-Israeli war began the day before.
- Resolution 194 of the UN General Assembly grants Palestinian refugees the right of return in December 1948.

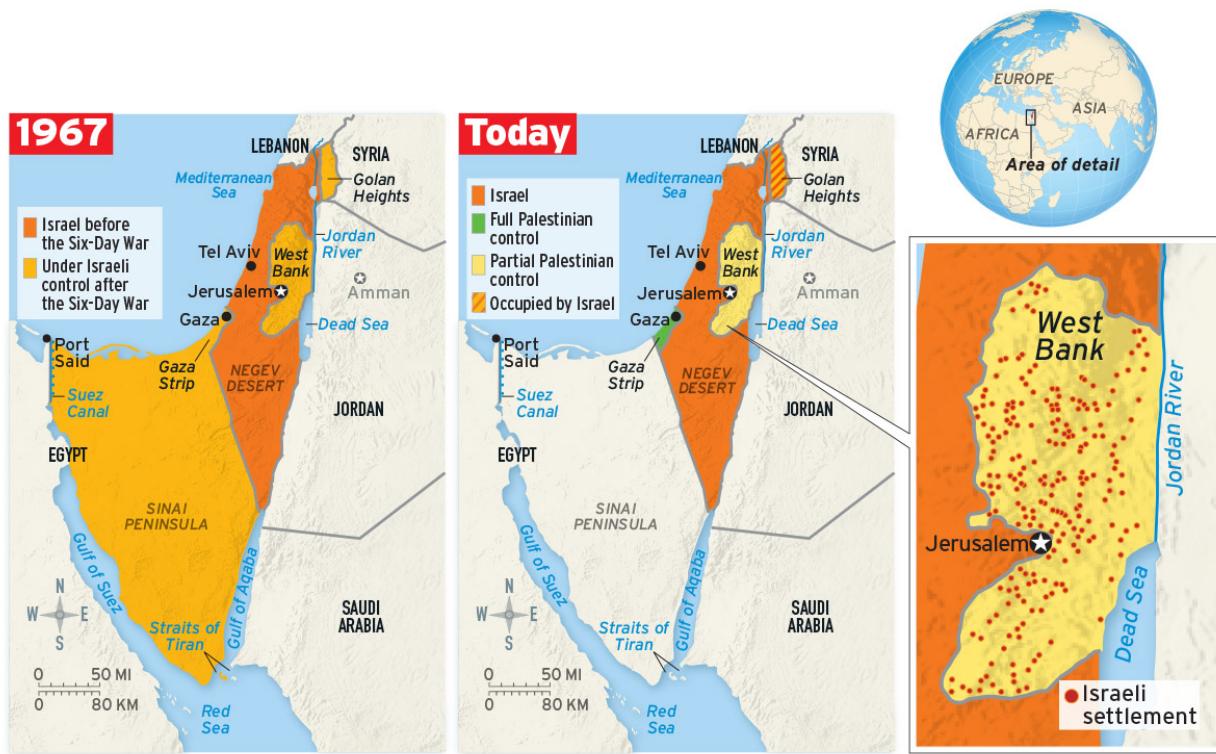


The Six-Day War and settlements:

Israel conquered much of ancient Palestine on June 5, 1967, including the Gaza Strip, West Bank, East Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan Heights, and the Sinai Peninsula, from a coalition of Arab troops.

This caused a second forceful deportation of Palestinians, called a "setback" or "Naksa" in Arabic.

The occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip saw settlement building. Jewish settlers possessed all the rights and advantages of Israeli citizens, but Palestinians lived under a military occupation that discriminated against them and banned political and civic expression.



First Intifada 1987-1993

In December 1987, an Israeli vehicle hit two vans carrying Palestinian workers in Gaza, killing four Palestinians and starting the first Palestinian Intifada.

Teenage Palestinians threw stones at Israeli tanks and soldiers during West Bank demonstrations that swiftly spread.

It also created Hamas, a Muslim Brotherhood affiliate that fought Israeli occupation violently.

B'Tselem claims Israeli forces murdered 237 children and 1,070 Palestinians throughout the Intifada. Over 175,000 Palestinians were detained.

Israel-Hamas Tensions Unleashed in the October of 2023

'U.S.-designated FTO Hamas launched surprise land, sea, and air strikes on Israel on a Jewish holiday from Gaza on October 7, 2023.

After the strikes, Israel's cabinet declared war on Hamas. Israel is retrieving detainees, attacking Gaza militants, deploying hundreds of thousands of reserve troops, and moving ground forces near Gaza. Gaza, which had economic and humanitarian problems before the fighting, lost almost all electricity, food, water, and petroleum from Israel.

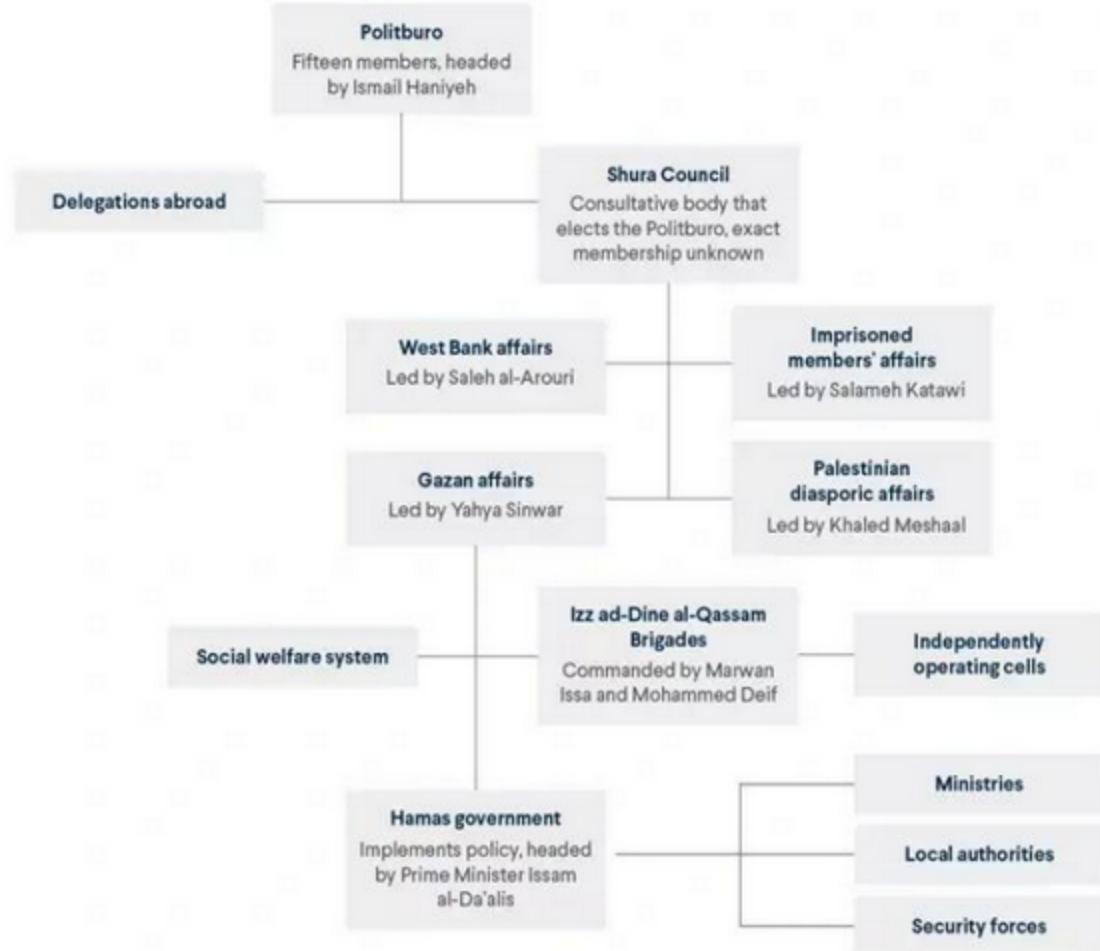
The Israeli government recruited 360,000 reservists, approximately 3%–4% of the population, after waging war on Hamas. Netanyahu says Israelis should expect extended fighting. As of October 11, hundreds of Israeli air and artillery attacks have happened in the Gaza Strip, while Israeli ground soldiers are establishing a base and massing nearby.

The U.S. designated Hamas an FTO on October 8, 1997.

IDF data shows that from October 7 to 16, Hamas and other Gaza entities

How did Israel's military react to the attacks?

Hamas's Governing Structure



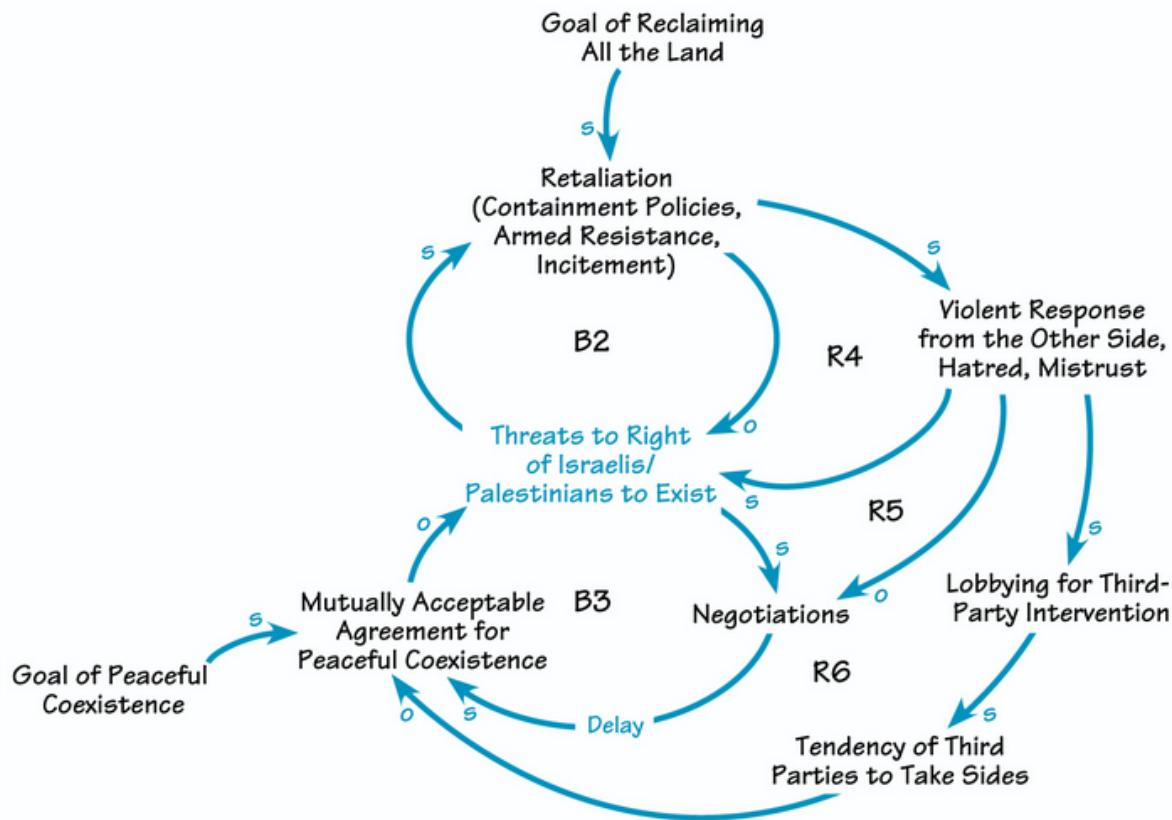
The IDF said that Hamas, other Gaza-based Palestinian terrorists, and Hezbollah launched 6,000 rockets against Israel between October 7 to 16.¹¹⁸ About 2,000-3,000 were launched in the early morning hours of Hamas's surprise strike on Israel on October 7.¹¹⁹

The Iron Dome intercept rate exceeds 90%.¹²⁰ Even with success rates above 90%, some missiles reach populous areas during a barrage.

The October 7 assaults saw terrorists breach the Gaza-Israel border barrier in at least 28 places. Off Gaza, a marine exclusion zone continues. The strikes damaged the Gaza-Israel Erez crossing, which is closed. Israeli citizens in southern Israel have been moved to a military exclusion zone around Gaza.

Israel declared a “complete siege” on Gaza on October 9, cutting off Palestinians from food, water, fuel, and power.

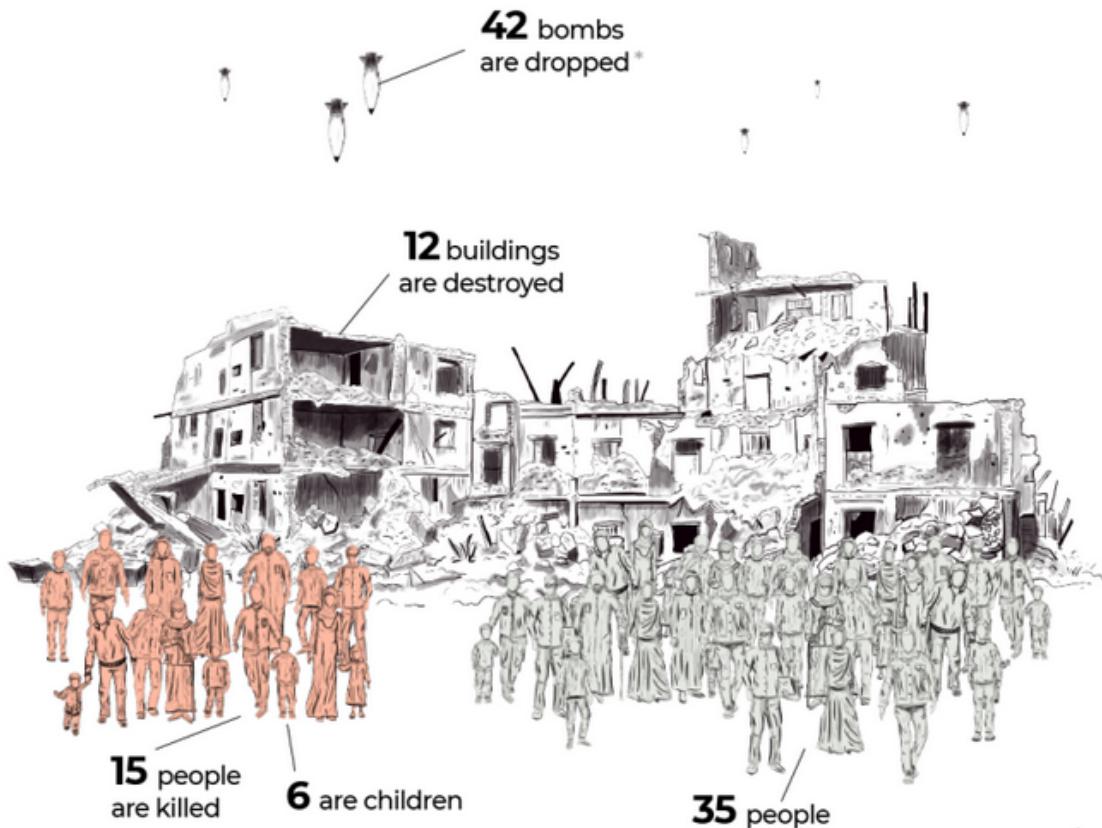
Israel's energy minister said on October 12 that Israel will continue to limit the flow of supplies, including gasoline, and cut off water and power to Gaza until Israeli captives are released.¹²⁶ Palestinian terrorists and Hezbollah launched almost 6,000 rockets into Israel.¹¹⁸ About 2,000-3,000 were launched in the early morning hours of Hamas's surprise strike on Israel on October 7.



The following media claims indicate Hamas dug 311 miles of tunnels beneath Gaza in 2021:

- The claimed rail system enables terrorists to transfer missiles underground to numerous launch points in the region, thwarting Israeli air attacks against Hamas' rocket capabilities.
- Storage of guns, ammo, food, electrical generators, and other supplies to provide terrorists in Gaza sanctuary and tactical advantage against Israeli troops.
- Militants may scatter themselves and their captives, complicating any Israeli attempt to access, cleanse, or destroy tunnel.
- The IDF "calls for" the evacuation of all people in Gaza City in northern Gaza "from their homes southwards for their own safety and protection" on October 11.

What happens in Gaza every hour?



On October 13, Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al Sisi advised Gazans to “stay steadfast and remain on their land.” He pledged to deliver international humanitarian aid into Gaza from Egypt,¹³² but Egyptian authorities say Israeli attacks in Gaza at or near the Rafah crossing have impeded reopening the connection.



During a visit to Israel on October 18, President Biden approved a plan to allow foreign supplies to Gaza via Egypt and pledged \$100 million in humanitarian help for Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank.

Aid to humanity

An already stretched area may need more U.S. aid if the Israel-Palestinian war in Gaza continues.

The unpredictable scope and length of fighting and the security and political context in Gaza make it difficult for the US and others to help civilians without supporting armed terrorist organizations.

President Biden acknowledged a U.S.-Israel agreement to allow humanitarian help to Gaza via Egypt during his October 18 visit to Israel, stating it was “based on understanding that there will be inspections, and aid should go to civilians, not to Hamas.”³¹⁸ He also pledged \$100 million in U.S. humanitarian aid for Gaza and West Bank Palestinians.



Hamas forces shelled southern Israeli cities and villages throughout the Gaza Strip, killing over 1,300 Israelis, wounding 3,300, and capturing hundreds of captives. The strike surprised Israel, prompting a swift and deadly response. A day after the October 7

incident, the Israeli cabinet declared war on Hamas and ordered the IDF to conduct a “complete siege” of Gaza.

Since then, regular rocket fire has occurred, prompting Israel to evacuate over one million Palestinian people in northern Gaza before a military invasion on October 28. Israeli soldiers have surrounded Gaza City, isolating Hamas from southern Gaza. Israel has refused humanitarian pauses and restricted supply, leaving the region short on water, fuel, and supplies. As Israel exchanges missile fire with Hezbollah terrorists in Lebanon, targets locations in Syria, and faces occasional rocket fire from Houthi rebels in Yemen, the crisis risks expanding.



The October 2023 Israel-Hamas confrontation was the most dramatic escalation in decades. Israeli soldiers have surrounded Gaza City, shutting it off from southern Gaza, as their ground offensive against Hamas continues. Nearly 400,000 Palestinians remain in northern Gaza after hundreds of thousands left before the onslaught. Palestinians escape al-Maghazi refugee camp bloodbath as Israel blasts. As the Palestinian conflict death toll reaches 10,000, Israeli fighter planes have attacked Gaza refugee camps.

The latest air bombardment on the al-Maghazi camp in central Gaza, where Israel had encouraged Palestinians to take sanctuary, followed attacks on the Jabalia and Bureij refugee camps that Palestinian sources claim killed over 200 people.

He said Israel had attacked refugee camps, hospitals, mosques, churches, and UN institutions.

The al-Maghazi refugee camp in central Gaza is evacuated after Israeli home attacks.
Reuters/Yasser Qudih

The Israeli military has regularly attacked refugee camps and UN shelters, including al-Maghazi. Al Jazeera NewsPaper

Since October 7, 10,177 Palestinians and 1,405 Israelis have died.

The international community resolved the conflict after the Intifada. While holding occasional peace discussions with Israel, the PA has worked to construct infrastructure, institutions, and international backing for Palestinian statehood to provide the groundwork for an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel. Despite many losses, the Palestinian Authority remains crucial to a peaceful Israeli-Palestinian agreement.

Israel's 1995 electronic fence and physical wall encircling Gaza cut relations with the Palestinian areas.

Internal Palestinian division and Gaza's humanitarian crisis

After Yasser Arafat's 2004 death, the second Intifada ended, Israeli colonies in Gaza were dismantled, and 9,000 settlers and troops left.

Palestinians voted in their first national election a year later. Most chose Hamas. However, a months-long Fatah-Hamas civil war killed hundreds of Palestinians. Hamas ousted Fatah, the main Palestinian Authority party, from Gaza and restored limited West Bank authority.

The Gaza Strip was blocked by land, air, and sea in June 2007 after Israel charged Hamas with "terrorism."

The blockade prevents steel and cement from reaching Gaza, making rehabilitation almost impossible. Internationally banned phosphorus gas was used in the 2008 assault.

Israel killed 2,100 Palestinians in 50 days in 2014, including 1,462 civilians and roughly 500 children. Operation Protective Edge, commanded by Israel, wounded 11,000 Palestinians, damaged 20,000 houses, and displaced half a million.

International relations on Israel-Palestine conflict

Introduction: Many Palestinian terrorist organizations launched a concerted attack on Israel in October 2023, escalating the conflict between Gaza and Israel. Many governments have criticized Hamas assaults, supported Israel, and said Israel has the right to protect itself from violent attacks. The US and numerous European countries are among Israel's Western friends. However, Muslim countries (especially Axis of Resistance) have supported the Palestinians and accused the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory for the violence. The incidents prompted US President Joe Biden, French President Emmanuel Macron, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz, British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak, and French President Biden to visit Israel.

Many states requested de escalation and a ceasefire. Charities, ecumenical Christian, Jewish, Islamic, international, and student organizations debated it. The UN General Assembly passed a resolution on October 27, 2023, advocating an urgent and lasting humanitarian ceasefire and stop to hostilities by 121 nations to 14, with 44 abstention. Bolivia severed diplomatic connections with Israel on November 6, 2023, when ambassadors from Bahrain, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Jordan, South Africa, and Turkey left Israel owing to Israeli war crimes.



Countries backing Israel:

Organization: UN President Biden condemned the assaults and pledged "all appropriate means of support to the Government and people of Israel." "Sickened by the images coming out of southern Israel of dead and wounded civilians by Gazan terrorists," said acting ambassador Stephanie Hallett. The White House said the US strongly condemns Hamas' illegal assault against Israelis. The US Office of Palestinian Affairs advised all parties to stop retaliating against Israel on October 7 after the first strikes.

US Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin authorized the USS Gerald R. Ford to lead a carrier strike group into the Eastern Mediterranean on October 8. The convoy included the cruiser USS Normandy and the destroyers USS Thomas Hudner, Ramage, Carney, and Roosevelt. The White House was lit in Israeli flag colors on October 9. President Biden said "Hamas has set a goal of killing Jews" on October 10. He said that Hamas's attacks were meant to derail a Saudi-Israeli pact. In response to Hamas' assault on Israel, the US Treasury Department sanctioned eleven Hamas members and financial networks.



On October 18, 2023, President Joe Biden met with Netanyahu and Herzog.

In an interview, President Joe Biden said it would be a "big mistake" for Israel to reoccupy the 25-mile territory before launching a combat operation on Gaza to capture Hamas. This interview aired on October 15. The Biden administration convinced Israel to delay the ground attack of Gaza to extend hostage discussions, according to U.S. sources.

The UK: Prime Minister Rishi Sunak was appalled by Hamas assaults on Israelis. "Israel has an absolute right to defend itself," he said, adding that British officials were "in contact with Israeli authorities" and advised British tourists to "follow travel advice." The UK Prime Minister's house at 10 Downing Street lit up with the Israeli flag on October 9. The "barbaric acts of violence in Israel," Buckingham Palace said, "appalled" Charles III. The King's "thoughts and thoughts are with all of those pain and suffering, especially those who have lost family members, but also those who are involved as we speak."

UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak meets Benjamin Netanyahu in Tel Aviv on October 19, 2023.

Foreign Secretary James Cleverly came to Israel on October 11 to express solidarity and was seen scurrying for shelter after getting an air strike warning while inspecting Ofakim.

Australia: Former Foreign Minister Penny Wong said, "Australia unequivocally condemns the attacks on Israel by Hamas, including indiscriminate rocket fire on cities and civilians." Prime Minister Anthony Albanese strongly decried the attacks.

Premier Chris Minns condemned the assaults. He also lambasted a Sydney pro-Palestinian and anti-Israeli protest that waved flares and shouted anti-Zionist chants. Minns also regretted the man's incarceration in Sydney's streets for carrying an Israeli flag, which the police said was required for his safety. and banned a second pro-Palestinian rally. Australia's Sydney Opera House was lit blue and white for Israel.

After a pro-Palestinian demonstration was announced in Brisbane, Premier Annastacia Palaszczuk criticized the attacks.

Premier Peter Malinauskas decried the assaults and uploaded photos of Adelaide landmarks lighting up in solidarity of Israel on social media.

Premier Jeremy Rockliff condemned the assaults. For three nights, Hobart's Tasman Bridge was lit blue and white to support Israel.

Premier Jacinta Allan called the Hamas assaults "terrorist attacks," while Melbourne lit up many locations in solidarity with Israel. She was widely reprimanded for not first categorizing the attacks as terrorism.

Premier Roger Cook condemned the attacks and asked Western Australians not to fight in the Middle East.

He added: "Terrifying news" of "rocket fire from Gaza and the escalating violence" shocked Chancellor Olaf Scholz. He said that Germany will back Israel and condemn Hamas. Germany suspended €125 million (\$131 million) in development funding to Palestine and said it will evaluate other projects and aid after Hamas' assault.

France: President Emmanuel Macron expressed "complete solidarity with the victims, their families, and loved ones."

The French embassy in Israel called Hamas's assault "inadmissible terrorist attacks".

He said "massive intervention that would put civilian lives at risk would be an error".

Countries backing Hamas:

South Africa: The Foreign Ministry urged for a deescalation, citing "the ongoing illegal occupation of Palestine land, continued settlement expansion, desecration of the Al Aqsa Mosque and Christian holy sites, and ongoing oppression of the Palestinian people ". South Africa supported two states. South Africa's Jewish Board of Deputies reprimanded Foreign Minister Naledi Pandor for meddling in the crisis ten days after Hamas' strike. Pandora claimed she had addressed Gaza assistance and Palestinian solidarity but denied favoring Hamas. On November 6, Minister in the Presidency Khumbudzo Ntshavheni announced that all diplomats would leave Israel.Qatar's Foreign Ministry said Israel "solely responsible for the ongoing escalation due to its continuous violations of the rights of the Palestinian people, including the recent repeated incursions into the Al-Aqsa Mosque under the protection of the Israeli police."

Iran would "stand by the Palestinian fighters" until "Palestine and Jerusalem are liberated," said former IRGC commander and Khamenei aide Safavi. Khamenei's spokesperson, Ayatollah Ahmad Alamolhoda, advised preparation for an Islamic-infidel battle. At the Islamic Consultative Assembly, MPs screamed "Down with Israel," "Down with America," and "Welcome Palestine." President Ebrahim Raisi telephoned Islamic Jihad commander Ziyad al-Nakhalah and Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh to hail Palestine's "legitimate defense" and said Israel and its sponsors "must be held accountable."

Foreign Ministry spokesperson Nasser Kanaani said Hamas' attack showed Palestinians' increased confidence in defeating Israel. He also denied Iran's involvement in the Hamas

attack. In a meeting with UN ambassador Tor Wennesland on October 14, Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian threatened to interfere if the IDF invaded Gaza.

Neutral nations:

During an AK Party assembly in Ankara, President Recep Tayyip Erdoan encouraged Israelis and Palestinians to be moderate and avoid violent measures that may worsen the situation. Later, Erdogan called Hamas a "liberation group" rather than a "terrorist" outfit. Erdoan called Israel's heavy reaction to Hamas' attack, including bombing and blockading the Gaza Strip, a "massacre." Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan warned on October 25 that an Israeli ground assault of Gaza may lead to a slaughter. He called Israel supporters "accomplices to its crimes." on November 4th, "in light of the escalating humanitarian crisis in Gaza caused by the continuing attacks by Israel against civilians, and Israel's refusal (to accept) a ceasefire."

Egypt: Egypt urged Israel and Palestine to moderate. It said that the international community should "urge Israel to stop the attacks and provocative actions against the Palestinian people and to adhere to the principles of international humanitarian law with regard to the responsibilities of an occupying state." The Foreign Ministry urged deescalation and warned of "severe dangers".

UAE: The Foreign Ministry sought immediate ceasefire. It then condemned Hamas' hostage-taking as "serious and grave escalation".

JORDAN: King Abdullah II appealed for moderation, protection of people, and respect to international humanitarian law, saying that violence would worsen the situation. Foreign minister Ayman Safadi warned of "volatility" in the situation. On November 1, Jordan withdrew its ambassador to Israel, calling it "killing innocent people in Gaza" and producing a unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe.

International organizations:

European Union: Israel has the right to defend itself over such heinous attacks" and "unequivocally" criticized "the attack carried out by Hamas terrorists against Israel. She branded it "terrorism on its most heinous form. EU ambassador to Israel Dimiter Tzantchev condemned the attack. Israeli flags were flown outside the European Commission's and European Parliament's Brussels headquarters, and on October 11, European Parliament president Roberta Metsola presided over a vigil in the chamber

honoring the Israeli victims of the attack, which included a minute of silence and the Israeli national anthem. Before the October 9 EU council meeting, EU Enlargement Commissioner Oliver Varhelyi declared that the European Commission will immediately freeze all developmental assistance payments to Palestine. On October 9, ministers agreed to denounce Hamas assaults and urge "the protection of civilians and restraint, the release of hostages, for allowing access to food, water, and medicines to Gaza in line with international humanitarian law". Foreign ministers of many EU countries

Spain, Ireland, Belgium, and Luxembourg voiced opposition to Varhelyi's declaration, arguing that such decisions should be made by individual nations. The bloc withdrew Varhelyi's declaration and said it will evaluate payments to prevent exploitation. Eight EU nations supported, four opposed, and one abstained from the UN General Assembly resolution asking for an immediate and prolonged humanitarian truce and ceasefire.

African Union: Besides expressing his "utmost concern" and calling for an immediate end to hostilities, African Union Commission chair Moussa Faki reminded everyone that the denial of the Palestinian people's fundamental rights—particularly that of an independent and sovereign State—was the "main cause of the permanent Israeli-Palestinian tension."

Dylan White, NATO spokesperson, said "Israel has the right to defend itself" and denounces "terrorist attacks by Hamas against NATO partner Israel". Nine NATO nations voted for the UN General Assembly's resolution urging an immediate and sustained humanitarian ceasefire and stop to hostilities, four voted against, and eighteen abstained.

The Indian Chapter

The impact of employment opportunities for Indian individuals working in the Middle East. Following the recent confrontation between Israel and Hamas, a significant situation has arisen that carries economic consequences for India. Israel has initiated a program aimed at integrating a substantial number of Indian workers, perhaps reaching up to one lakh (100,000) individuals, into its labor force. This project responds to the relocation of 90,000 Palestinian workers whose work licenses were revoked because of persistent violence.



Narendra Modi told Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that India supports Israel in the present circumstances and that the two nations are committed to battling terrorism.

Since the new Israeli labor market prefers Indian workers, remittances to India may climb significantly. The financial security of Indian expats will be bolstered as a result. The present economic policy may improve India-Israel economic relations notwithstanding the tension.

Israel's recent strategic change toward an early conclusion to the Israel-Hamas conflict is compatible with India's abstention from voting on the UNGA resolution. This indicates growing collaboration between the two nations.

Their relationship has grown since 1992, when they established official ties. Trade, especially Israeli military gear, has fostered these connections. Furthermore, the leaders' interpersonal bond has played a crucial role in enhancing the mutual ties between the two nations, shown by the momentous visit of Prime Minister Modi to Israel in 2017, marking the first occurrence of such an event by an Indian head of state.

Amidst the ongoing Israel-Hamas conflict, attention has now turned towards India, with Ambassador Iraj Elahi underscoring the country's significant potential to exert a positive impact. India have the capacity to exert a constructive effect on the ongoing West Asia crisis due to its historical significance and considerable global influence.

Dr. Elahi has emphasized the distinctive position that India occupies in this particular scenario. India maintains favorable relations with the Islamic world while concurrently fostering robust diplomatic bonds with Israel. India possesses a favorable position to contribute in mitigating the lamentable loss of life in Palestine and actively pursue a ceasefire, owing to its diplomatic duality.



Israel and Hamas' prolonged conflict has caused enormous suffering in West Asia, affecting Israelis and Palestinians.

India's peace process participation depends on its acknowledgment of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their steadfastness in safeguarding their land. India's shift on the Israel-Hamas conflict shows its desire to foster regional peace and global diplomacy.

The government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is assuming a crucial role in formulating India's reaction to the continuing issue, highlighting their dedication to identifying pragmatic resolutions. Indian attitude is essential in the complicated geopolitical setting since it signals the nation's growing global influence and consistent commitment to regional peace and security.

The Indian government officially calls the Israeli-Palestinian conflict a "terrorist attack against the State of Israel," a change from its prior policy. Prime Minister Modi expressed deep dismay, condoled with the victims, and reaffirmed India's solidarity for Israel.

Diplomatically, the 1992 bilateral relationship between India and Israel has evolved into a mutually advantageous strategic partnership. The I2U2 alliance—India, Israel, the US, and the UAE—shows India's commitment to helping Israel in times of need.

The strengthening of bilateral relations has been facilitated by numerous means such as enhanced commerce, defense coordination, and cooperation across multiple industries including technology and agriculture.

Safety concerns faced by Indian citizens: Israel is home to a population of over 18,000 Indian nationals, who predominantly engage in occupations such as caregiving, diamond trading, information technology (IT), and pursuing educational opportunities.

The persistent dispute gives rise to apprehensions over their well-being.

The advice provided by the Indian Ministry of External Affairs underscore the need of exercising vigilance, refraining from unnecessary movements, and seeking shelter.

While the possibility of evacuation has not been officially considered, India has demonstrated its ability to effectively evacuate its nationals during past crises, including instances in Kuwait, Ukraine, and Sudan.

In conclusion, The foreign policy of India has seen a significant change in light of its response to the Israel-Hamas conflict.

The establishment of robust diplomatic relations and the increasing interconnectedness with Israel are crucial factors in shaping this approach.

The prioritization of the safety of the Indian population in Israel remains a paramount concern, bolstered by previous instances of successful evacuations.

The evolving scenario raises considerable concerns over the nature of this partnership and India's standing within the global political environment.

India's endorsement of Israel: The concept of geopolitical balance refers to the equilibrium of power and influence among different nations or regions in the global political landscape. The terrorist act carried out by Hamas against Israel on Saturday elicited a profound sense of astonishment and consternation on a global scale.

India was among the initial nations to denounce the occurrence, as seen by Prime Minister Modi's issuance of a statement expressing profound dismay and demonstrating unity with the affected individuals.

Israel expressed gratitude to India for its assistance, a gesture that garnered widespread acclaim on various social media platforms.

However, what factors account for India's robust backing of Israel?

One compelling factor is in the extensive historical background of counterterrorism efforts in India and Israel.

Indians have a deep understanding of the challenges faced by regular Israelis in their pursuit of peaceful living, as they consistently confront the persistent threats posed by their neighboring individuals engaging in morally reprehensible behaviors.

In addition to the humanitarian crisis, there exists a geopolitical disaster. Several geopolitical considerations led India to join the Israel-Hamas conflict.

India and Palestine have had a deeper connection than India and Israel. In the 1980s, Yasser Arafat often visited India.



India eventually realized Arab nations were unreliable partners.

Indeed, it is frequently seen that they tend to align themselves with Pakistan, which is considered as India's primary adversary.

This insight has prompted India to enhance its diplomatic ties with Israel.

During the Kargil War in 1999, the Indian government filed a request for assistance, commonly referred to as an SOS order, which prompted the Israeli government to provide India with a supply of precision-guided munitions.

This factor had a pivotal role in India's triumph.

Recent years have seen India-Israel ties improve. Israel currently counts India as its seventh biggest economic partner and third largest military partner. The bilateral relations are primarily characterized by defense cooperation, diamond trade, and the use of drip irrigation techniques.

The administration led by Narendra Modi has strengthened India's diplomatic ties with Israel. In the year 2017, Narendra Modi assumed the distinction of becoming the

inaugural Indian prime leader to undertake an official visit to the nation of Israel. In addition, he undertook a journey to Palestine in the year 2018.

India's delicate diplomatic maneuvering between Israel and Palestine poses significant challenges. Nevertheless, the latest act of terrorism perpetrated by Hamas has unequivocally demonstrated India's steadfast stance against such acts. The Modi government has unequivocally expressed its stance by categorizing the incident as a terror act.

In conclusion, it can be inferred that the presented evidence supports the stated hypothesis.

India's endorsement of Israel is grounded in several elements, encompassing a mutual encounter with combating terrorism, geopolitical concerns, and a personal rapport between Prime Minister Modi and Israeli counterparts. India has not severed its ties with Palestine; but, it has made adjustments to its connection in recent times. The recent act of terrorism perpetrated by Hamas has underscored India's unequivocal stance against terrorism, affirming its solidarity with Israel in its ongoing struggle against this menace.

